

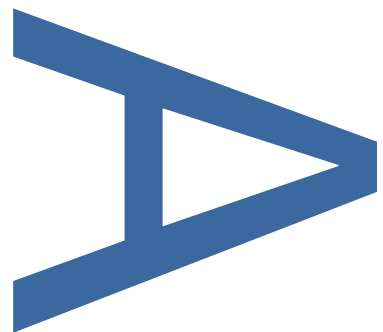
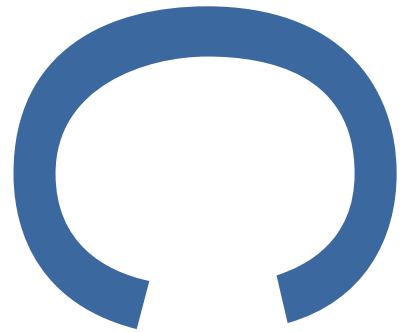
**ARBOR CITY HOTEL, 12-20
OSBORN STREET, WHITECHAPEL,
LONDON E1 6TE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL
INVESTIGATIONS**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS**

SITE CODE: OBE19

APRIL 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

ARBOR CITY HOTEL, 12-20 OSBORN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON E1

6TE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Site Code: OBE19

Central NGR: TQ 34030 81544

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Planning Reference: pre-application

Commissioning Client: CGMS HERITAGE (PART OF THE RPS GROUP)

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Version 1: Draft for comment

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April 2019

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Type of project

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Arbor City Hotel, 12-20 Osborn Street, London, E1. The work was carried out pre-determination of a planning application as indicated in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets planning policy DM27 and as anticipated to be required by the archaeological adviser to Tower Hamlets, Adam Single.
- 1.2 The investigation was proposed to comprise seven boreholes and four archaeological trial pits. A number of trial pits on the foundations of buildings were also carried out, but as none of these penetrated deeper than c.1m BGL they have not been included in this report.
- 1.3 Only two of the archaeological trial pits were actually carried out and two were abandoned due to obstructions and live services. Of the completed trial pits, only one (Trial Pit 2) exposed natural gravels overlain by undated garden/night soil layers, post-medieval demolition material and made ground. Trial Pit 3 was terminated at 1.30m below ground level due to a concrete obstruction.
- 1.4 The results of the archaeological watching brief suggest that brickearth horizons may survive in discrete areas where not truncated. The archaeological deposit model also suggested that quarry pits may also be present on the site. The impacts of later development, including horizontal truncation however are evident across the site in the form of concrete beams below ground level, extensive deposits of made ground directly overlying natural horizons, and by the number of abandoned trial pits/boreholes due to obstructions.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) at Arbor City Hotel, 12-20 Osborn Street, London, E1.
- 2.2 The site was centred at TQ 34030 81544 and measured approximately 1950 square metres in area. The site was bounded by Old Montague Street to the north, Osborn Street to the west, and buildings to the south and east. The site comprised the Arbor City Hotel, fronting Osborn Street, of six storeys plus basement, dating to the later 1950s with more recent alterations. The rear area of the site abutting Old Montague Street at its northern end comprised open area hardstanding currently in use as vehicle parking and access.
- 2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by PCA (Hawkins 2019), which designed the archaeological investigation. The work was carried out pre-determination of a planning application as indicated in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets planning policy and as anticipated to be required by the archaeological adviser to Tower Hamlets, Adam Single, in accordance with Policy DM27 of the Tower Hamlets Managing Development Document.
- 2.4 Four trial pits were proposed, but two were abandoned due to obstructions and live services.
- 2.5 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for the site (CgMs 2019) to support the planning submission. The assessment identified that the site lay within a Tier II Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site was considered likely to have an archaeological potential for the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and Modern periods. If present, remains were considered likely to be of local/regional significance.
- 2.6 The watching brief was undertaken on 28th February 2019 (Trial Pits 2 and 3). The archaeological works were supervised by Wayne Perkins and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins, all of PCA. The work was monitored by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), on behalf of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant, CgMs Heritage.
- 2.7 The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code OBE19.

3 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

3.1 In line with the approved WSI (Hawkins 2019), the trial pits sought to address the following primary objectives:

- To establish the survival or truncation of natural brickearth deposits at the base of the sequence
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, and allow the design of a suitable mitigation strategy if appropriate;
- To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval activity, and record it as appropriate if present; is there any evidence for the ribbon development associated with Whitechapel High Street?
- To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to late post-medieval and modern industrial activity, and record it as appropriate if present;
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The following backgrounds are taken from the WSI (Hawkins 2019).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions.

4.2.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows the study site to lie in an area of Langley Silt Brickearth (defined as sandy clay and silt) above Taplow Gravels, defined as 'post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits; gravel, sandy and clayey in part'. No site specific geotechnical information is currently available.

4.2.3 Geotechnical investigations of the new Aldgate Place development, a short distance to the south of the site, identified the top of the Taplow Terrace Gravels between 8.80m OD and 11.05m OD. The Langley silt was identified between 10.20m OD and 12.20m OD.

4.2.4 Geotechnical investigations south-west of the study site at 61-75 Alie Street, 16-17 Plough Street and 20 Buckle Street revealed widespread truncation (and partial removal) of the natural sequence, suggesting an extensive area of brickearth quarrying.

4.2.5 Archaeological evaluations at Nos 15-17 Leman Street and 1a Buckle Street were carried out to the south-west of the site. These showed the area to have been part of a brickearth quarry likely to have been in use during the last quarter of the 17th century. At these locations natural brickearth and sand were identified at the truncated levels of between 10.66m OD and 9.86m OD.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The general topography of the study site comprised a rise in height from south to north.

4.3.2 The line of Osborn Street rises from a spot height of 13.4m OD at the junction with Whitechapel Road, to 14.2m OD in Osborn Street immediately west of the site's western boundary. In the eastern part of the site, the rise from south to north is more pronounced – the eastern part of the study site rises from c.13.3m OD in the south to c.15.4m OD at the junction with Old Montague Street.

4.3.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known from the vicinity of the site.

4.3.4 River Thames flows c.1km south of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 A detailed background to the site was provided in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2019). The following is a reproduction of the background information provided in that document, relevant to the site.

5.2 In terms of relevant local designations, the site lies within the Tier 2 Whitechapel Archaeological Priority Area (APA - ref DLO37834, TQ3373 8187), as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and their archaeological advisors, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This APA is designated due to the potential for multi-period remains peripheral to the City of London, to the west, including St Mary Spital and the Ermine Street cemetery, together with contemporary and later quarrying.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)

5.3.1 The sole finds of prehistoric date identified within the 300m study area search radius have comprised Neolithic Fengate pottery at 24-26 Buckle Street and 19 Lemman Street, to the southwest of the site, indicating transportation from their original point of deposition.

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 The site lies to the east of the Roman city of Londinium. The line of a possible more southerly route of the Roman road to Colchester has been identified at Minories to the southwest of the site. The line of a possible road from London to Chelmsford has been identified to the south of the site.

5.4.2 Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, roadside ditches and associated land division, together with quarry pits, burials and chance losses.

5.4.3 To the southwest, archaeological work at 24-6 Buckle Street and 19 Lemman Street revealed ditches dated to the Second Century AD, together with post-medieval quarrying. Natural brickearth was noted at 11.0m OD and gravel at 10.5m OD, possibly truncated. Evaluation at Fenchurch Street/Middlesex Street/St Botolph Street revealed the western face of the Roman city wall.

5.4.4 To the south of the study site, evaluation at 55-73 Lemman Street revealed quarry pits containing Roman finds.

5.4.5 To the east of the site, cultivation soil dated by inclusion of Roman pottery was identified at Green Dragon Yard, Old Montague Street.

5.4.6 To the northwest, residual Roman material was identified at 11-31 Toynbee Street.

5.5 Saxon & Late Medieval

- 5.5.1 No archaeological finds or features of Saxon date have been identified within the study area.
- 5.5.2 Opposite the site at an electricity substation on Osborn Street, evaluation trial pits revealed a rubbish or quarry pit which contained medieval and post-medieval pottery, together with truncated natural brickearth noted at 11.08m-11.61m OD.
- 5.5.3 To the west of the study site, evaluation at No 1 Commercial Street/111-120 Whitechapel High Street revealed backfilled quarry pits with pottery of late fifteenth century date. Excavation at 27-29 Whitechapel High Street revealed quarry pits excavated prior to the mid fourteenth century together with later deposits.
- 5.5.4 To the east of the study site, geotechnical monitoring at 12-16 Greatorex Street, Old Montague Street and Davenant Street, revealed 15th-16th century domestic rubbish, below 17th-18th century nightsoil and ash, disturbed at the top. Natural brickearth was observed at 9.8-11m OD. Evaluation at 60 Old Montague Street revealed brickearth quarries containing medieval peg tile, pottery and bone, with later levelling layers above. Natural geology was observed at 11.14m- 11.40m OD.
- 5.5.5 To the southwest, evaluation at Braham Street revealed truncated natural gravel at 8.44-9.74m OD, with evidence of medieval quarrying.
- 5.5.6 Monitoring at 27-29 Whitechapel High Street/2-4 Colchester Street revealed four quarry pits containing medieval pottery and peg tile, coins and human remains. Truncated natural gravels were recorded at 8.95m OD.

5.6 Post Medieval and Modern

- 5.6.1 Early maps show the site to lie behind the Whitechapel High Street frontage, initially in open land (1570 Ralph Agas; 1658 Faithorne & Newcourt).
- 5.6.2 By the later seventeenth century, the site is developed with buildings. The 1682 Morgan map shows the naming of Brick Lane on the western boundary, and the layout of Montague Street on the northern boundary, with Bell Yard running through the centre of the site on a north-south alignment. Linear ranges of buildings are shown fronting Brick Lane/Bell Yard, and within the eastern part of the site. The 1720 Taylor map shows a different configuration within the site, however the 1720 Overton map shows the buildings within the site on the same alignment as the 1682 Morgan map.
- 5.6.3 No significant changes are shown within the site on the c.1725 Morden map. The 1745 Rocque map shows the southern end of the study site occupied with buildings, and the eastern boundary fronting the Nag's Head Stable Yard. The 1755 plan of Whitechapel St Mary shows little change within the site.

- 5.6.4 The 1792-1799 Richard Horwood map shows the naming of Osborn Street on the western boundary, the removal of Bells Yard and the redevelopment of the site with a building fronting Brick Lane labelled as the Court of Requests, with open space to the east and north. The subsequent 1799-1819 Richard Horwood map shows an extension to the building fronting Osborn Street.
- 5.6.5 Sugar refining is known to have commenced within the site during the mid 1790s. To begin with, the lease of 4 Whitechapel Road was acquired, then the land behind it fronting Osborn Street to the west, the Nags Head to the east and to the north at the Court of Requests.
- 5.6.6 The 1827 Greenwood map shows development within the western boundary fronting Osborn Street.
- 5.6.7 The First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the site in detail, occupied by a Sugar Refinery to the west, with further buildings to the east, and also to the north including the rear of a distillery fronting Osborn Street beyond the site boundary.
- 5.6.8 The sugar refining business functioned until 1875, when it was sold, and the particulars described it as follows:
- A two-house sugar refinery and warehouses, Whitechapel....extensive freehold and leasehold premises....situate in Osborn St, having a frontage of 135ft [c.41m] and an area of 11,723sq ft, [c.1089 square metres] and comprising: a most substantially erected freehold warehouse of 4 floors with wrought iron girders and supported on cast iron columns, the walls of sufficient thickness to carry 3 additional floors if required; a lofty brick built warehouse with 2 stages, steam boiler house in basement, a handsome octagonal chimney shaft 150ft high, paved gateway entrance, dwelling houses, stores, offices and yard.*
- 5.6.9 From 1878 the Victoria Wine Company occupied the former sugar refinery at 14-18 Osborn Street, as its head office, warehouses and vaults, with storage and bottling. A four storey warehouse was added at 16-18 Osborn Street in 1892.
- 5.6.10 The 1889-1899 Goad Insurance Plan shows the site occupied by a wine and spirit store fronting Osborn Street, comprising buildings with basements fronting Osborn Street, together with various buildings of one and two storeys within the eastern and northern parts of the study site. No significant changes are shown within the site on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1896) or the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1916).
- 5.6.11 Further rebuilding occurred within the study site at 12-18 Osborn Street between 1916 and 1926; an air raid shelter was installed in the basement in 1939, and five staff members were killed in an air raid of May 1941.

- 5.6.12 The World War Two bomb damage map (1946) shows all of the buildings within the site shaded black, indicating total destruction.
- 5.6.13 The site is shown in an aerial photograph dated 1949 to be largely derelict, save for the surviving chimney. The 1951 Ordnance Survey shows the site empty save for the chimney and a building on the northern boundary.
- 5.6.14 The site was redeveloped 1957-1961 as a clothing factory, comprising shops, offices, warehouses and workshops.
- 5.6.15 The 1962 Goad Insurance Plan shows the Osborn Street site occupied by the clothing factory, of 4-6 storeys, with ancillary buildings to the rear including a nursery and a fuel store. The remainder of the study site to the north remains open land. An aerial photograph dated 1965 shows the eastern elevation of the clothing factory and the open areas of the site, at the top of the photograph.
- 5.6.16 No significant changes are shown within the site on Ordnance Survey Maps dated 1966 and 1986. The factory was converted into a hotel 2000-2001, and the height was raised c.2004.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Four trial pits were proposed to assess the archaeological potential on the site. These were located away from wall foundations. Additional foundation pits were also proposed. These were to be located against foundations to assess their construction and were not monitored as they did not extend to archaeological deposits.
- 6.2 The proposed archaeological trial pits (TPs) were designed to measure 2m x 2m. Of those proposed only TP2 and TP3 were excavated. TP1 and TP4 were abandoned due to obstructions and live services.
- 6.3 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the methodology described in the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and the PCA Archaeological Site Manual.
- 6.4 Each Trial Pit was marked out using GNSS GPS. A JCB 3CX type mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket removed modern overburden under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either archaeological deposits were discovered, or the natural strata was reached.
- 6.5 TP2 was excavated beyond 3m below ground level (BGL) without steps, was not safe to enter and so relevant faces were not cleaned. TP3 was excavated to 1.3m BGL at which point the pit was terminated due to the presence of a concrete slab.
- 6.6 Where possible, the trial pits were recorded in plan at 1:20 and section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. A photographic record of the investigation was also prepared.
- 6.7 The context records comprising plans, sections, finds and photographs recording the trial pits will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the site code OBE19.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The following section describes the deposits recorded during the investigation by archaeological phase.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural brickearth [5] was identified in TP2 only, at a depth of 3.2m BGL/10.53m OD.

7.3 Phase 2: Undated

7.3.1 In TP2 a 1.56m thick layer of silty clay [4] was identified at a depth of 1.64m BGL/12.09m OD. The silty clay had a distinct greenish hue and was interpreted as possible garden soils/night soils. No cultural material was recovered from which to refine date/function.

7.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

7.4.1 In TP2 a 0.27m thick demolition layer was recorded from 1.46m BGL/12.27m OD. Layer [3] comprised a grey ashy deposit containing fragments of animal bone, brick (dated 1500-1700), clay tobacco pipe (dated 1700-1900) and pottery with a 1580 to 1800 date range.

7.4.2 Overlying [3] was a 1.16m thickness of modern made ground containing large quantities of brick rubble. A comparable deposit was identified in TP3 as layer [1]. The latter directly sealed a concrete slab recorded at 1.26m BGL, at which point the trial pit was terminated.

7.5 Phase 4: Modern

7.5.1 Both trial pits were capped by concrete and tarmac with a combined thickness of 0.20m in TP2 and 0.40m in TP3.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The following interpretation combines the results of the archaeological trial pits with the borehole survey (GEA 2019), with the results presented as a geological transect in Figure 3.

8.2 Natural Topography (Phase 1)

8.2.1 Natural London Clay was recorded during the borehole survey only at heights of around 4.50m OD. No obvious trends were apparent in the transect from north to south. The latter was overlain by a thin band of intermediate clay and the Taplow Gravels. The gravels were identified at c.9.50m OD at the north-west of the site, rising to an uppermost elevation of c.11m OD at the south-east of the site, in contrast with the current topography of the site..

8.2.2 A brickearth horizon (Langley Silt) was identified in three boreholes and one trial pit. These locations were all in the northern half of the site and demonstrated variable levels. BH7 at the northernmost part of the site identified brickearth at c.11.50m OD. To the south of the latter BH8 identified the horizon at c.12m OD, with a complete absence of brickearth noted in BH3 (which lay between BH7 and BH8). BH6 and TP2 identified brickearth at comparable elevations of c.10.53m OD. The variation of levels noted for the upper limits of the brickearth and notable absence of the horizon within a number of the boreholes would suggest variable truncation of the brickearth, potentially as a result of later quarrying.

8.3 Undated deposits (Phase 2)

8.3.1 TP2 identified potential agricultural/garden soils from c.12m OD. The elevation and soil descriptions are comparable to a deposit observed within BH6 and it is likely that these represent part of the same horizon. The map regression exercise placed this part of the site within backplots associated with housing fronting onto Green Dragon Yard up to and including Greenwood's map of (1827) (CgMs Heritage 2018). It is likely that the horizon represents garden/night soils associated with post-medieval properties, given the slight greenish hue indicative of cess. The area was built over by 1875, and as such the horizon is likely to pre-date the later 19th century.

8.4 Post-Medieval (Phase 3)

8.4.1 A post-medieval dumped deposit containing ash and cinder was recorded within TP2. Although ash fragments are noted within a number of the boreholes (including BH6 adjacent to TP2), the descriptions do not allow for a firm comparison. The deposits identified in TP2 are likely to represent demolition material or burnt material (fire sweepings) from a nearby property.

8.5 Modern (Phase 4)

- 8.5.1 Extensive deposits of made ground including dumped debris, concrete slabs (at ground and lower levels) and tarmac were noted across the site. The extent of these deposits is clearly evident in the numbers of boreholes and trial pits which were terminated early due to obstructions.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 A number of site specific research aims and objectives were raised and addressed for the investigation. The archaeological trial pits sought to address these research questions and are answered in the following section:

9.2 To establish the survival or truncation of natural brickearth deposits at the base of the sequence.

9.2.1 Brickearth deposits were identified exclusively within the northern half of the site, and at variable elevations. The absences of brickearth identified in a number of boreholes and variable level of survival suggests that this horizon has been substantially impacted by later activities, potentially including quarrying.

9.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity and allow the design of a suitable mitigation strategy if appropriate.

9.3.1 No archaeological features, horizons, or residual material dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods was encountered during the investigations.

9.4 To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval activity, and record it as appropriate if present; is there any evidence for the ribbon development associated with Whitechapel High Street?

9.4.1 Post-medieval activity was identified in the form of garden/night soils (tentatively dated to this period) and ashy deposits potentially indicative of demolition. No structures or features definitively associated with Whitechapel High Street were identified.

9.5 To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to late post-medieval and modern industrial activity and record it as appropriate if present.

9.5.1 Ashy deposits identified in one trial pit may be indicative of industrial processes. However, it is equally possible that the layer relates to demolition activity. No definitively identified traces of industrial activity were identified during the investigations.

9.6 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

9.6.1 The site appears to have been subject to widespread impacts, likely as a result of later post-medieval/modern development. These are indicated by the lack of cultural material recorded and the deposits of made ground which directly seal brickearth horizons. It is therefore likely that much of the site was truncated horizontally during various phases of redevelopment. Higher outcrops of Brickearth and the discovery of an agricultural/garden soil would however suggest that some survival of earlier features and horizons do exist.

10 PLATES



Plate 1: View looking east, Trial Pit 3



Plate 2: View looking east, Trial Pit 2

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology and the author would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the project and to Adam Single, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Wayne Perkins for carrying out the field work and Mark Roughley for preparing the figures. Additionally, many thanks to Helen Hawkins for managing the project and editing the report.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

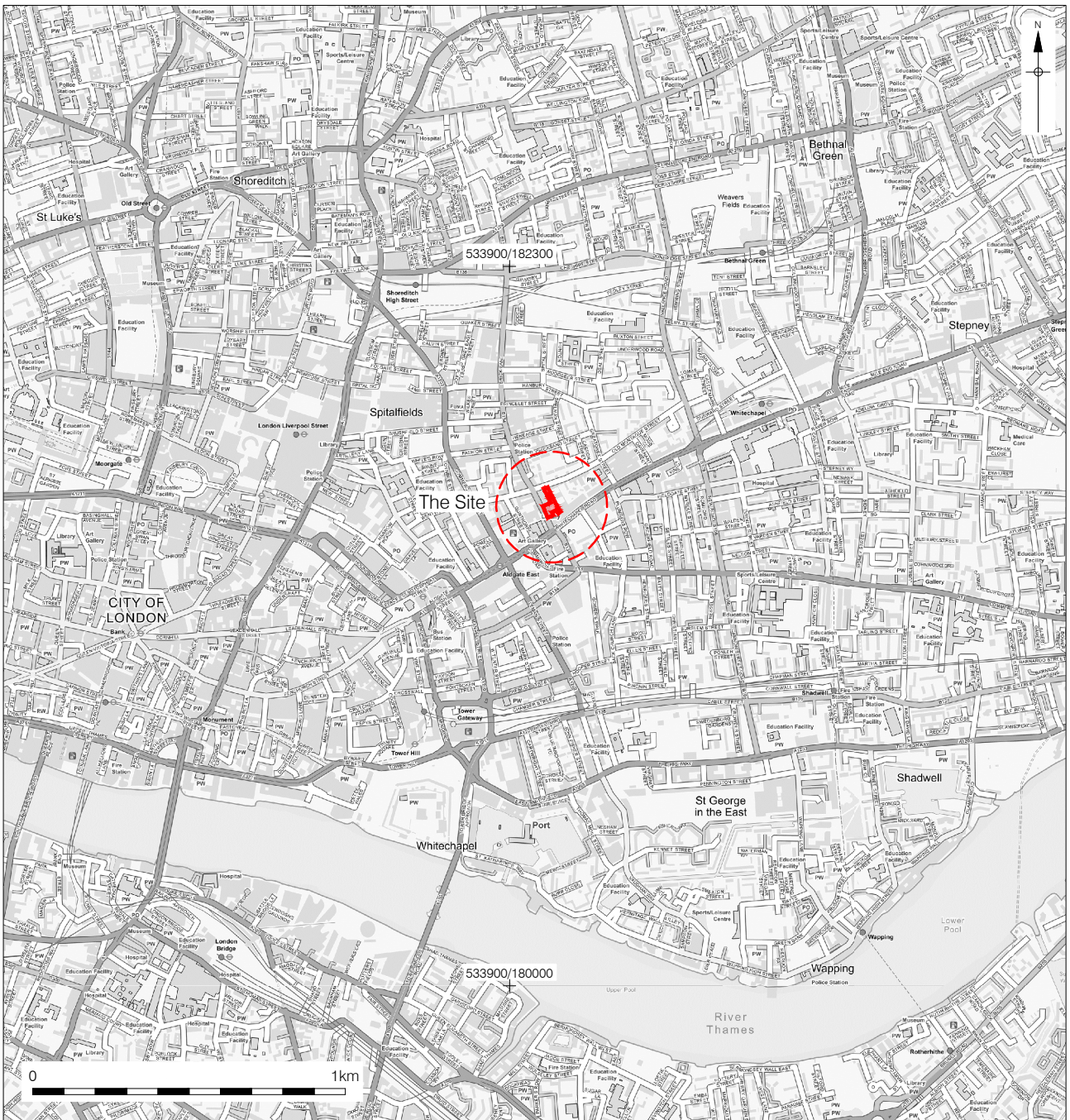
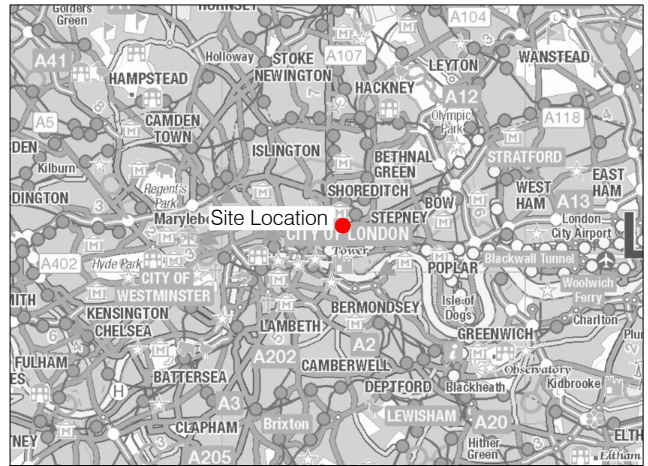
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-  Excavated Test Pit
-  Unexcavated Test Pit
-  Borehole location

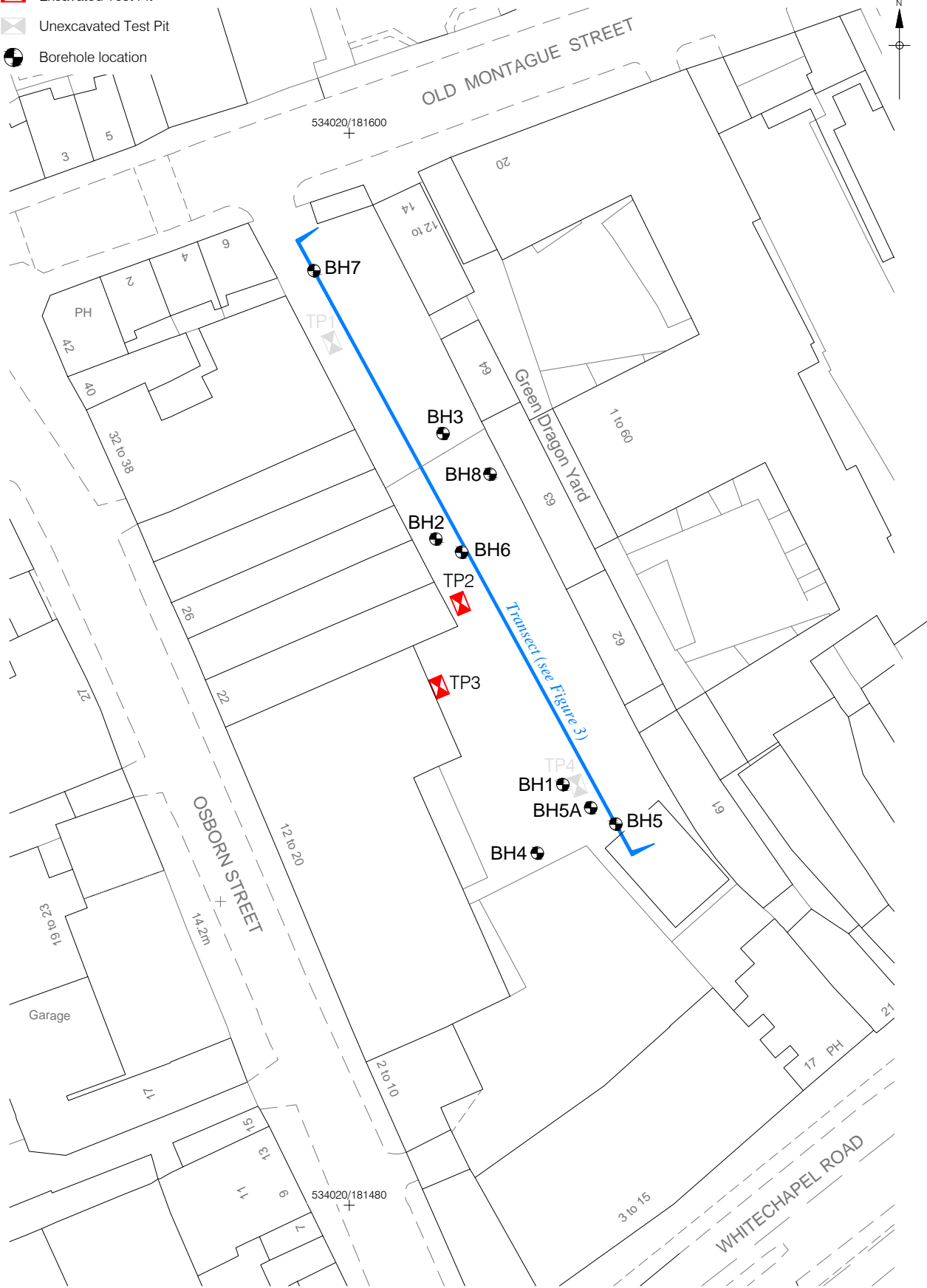
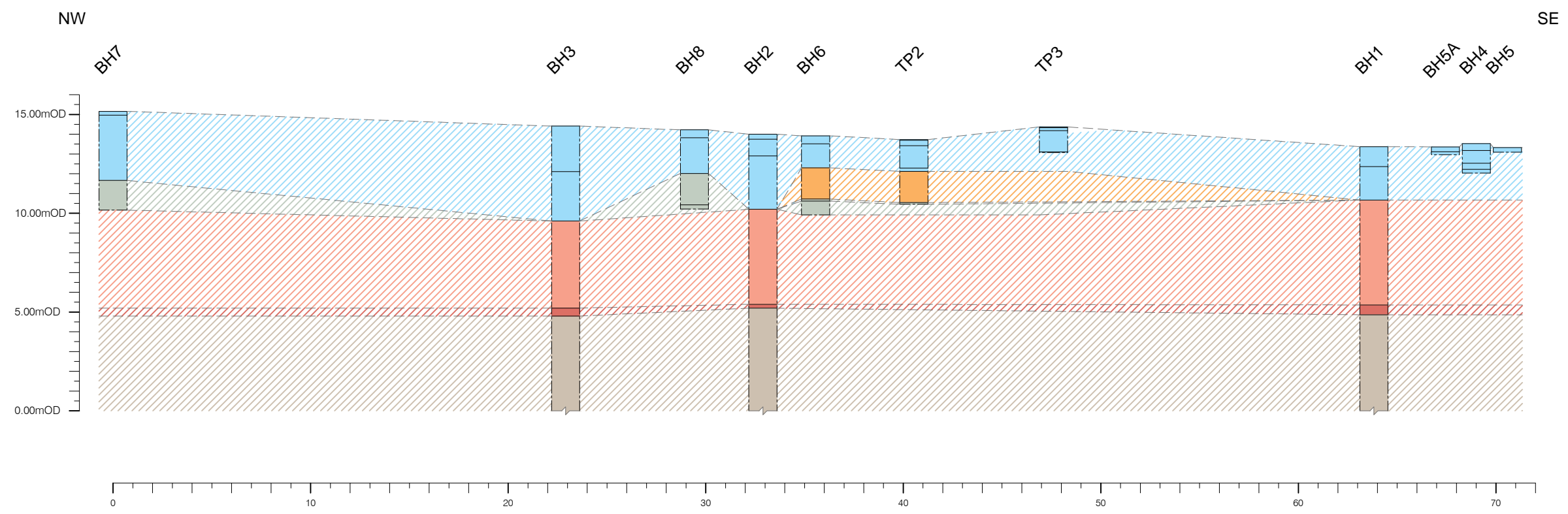








Figure 12
 Detailed Site Location
 1:625 at A4

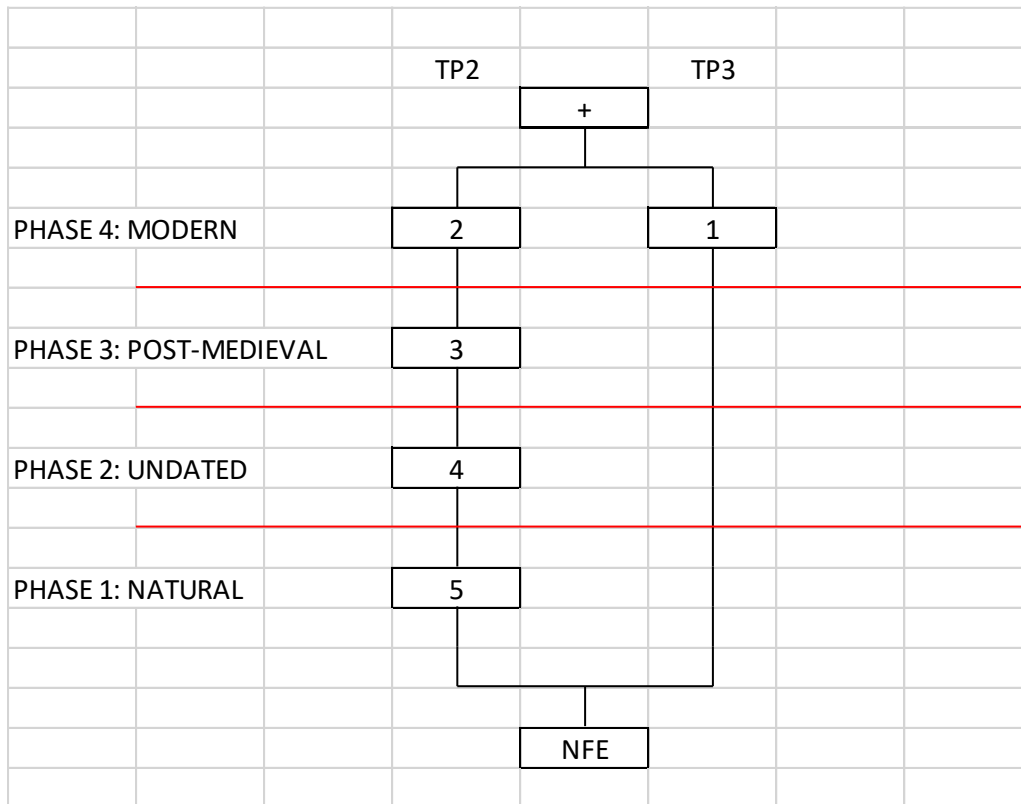


-  Modern / Made Ground
-  Agricultural Soil
-  Brickearth (Langley Silt)
-  Terrace Gravel (Taplow Gravel)
-  Intermediate Clay
-  London Clay

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context Number	Context Type	Description	Date	Phase
OBE19	1	Layer	Made Ground: Rubble	Modern	4
OBE19	2	Layer	Made Ground: Rubble	Modern	4
OBE19	3	Layer	Ash and cinders	Post- Medieval	3
OBE19	4	Layer	Garden/agricultural soils	Undated	2
OBE19	5	Layer	Brickearth	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1-348116

Project details

Project name	Arbor City Hotel, 12-20 Osborn Street, London
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) at Arbor City Hotel, 12-20 Osborn Street, London, E1. 1.2 Two of the planned trial pits were excavated. Of these, only one (trial pit 2) exposed natural gravels overlain by undated garden/night soil layers, post-medieval demolition material and made ground. Trial pit 3 was terminated at 1.30m below ground level due to a concrete obstruction.
Project dates	Start: 28-02-2019 End: 28-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	OBE19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS Arbor city Hotel
Postcode	E1 6TD
Site coordinates	TQ 34030 81544 51.516398437122 -0.068124212154 51 30 59 N 000 04 05 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.5m Max: 12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA

Project brief originator PCA

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAA

Digital Archive ID OBE19

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAA

Paper Archive ID OBE19

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

1

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