

**Land to the North of Sutton Grange
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

Desk Based Assessment

SE 7944 7049

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August 2011

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Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the instruction Andy Hague, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the proposed residential development comprising ten bungalows on land to the north of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton. North Yorkshire.

Archaeological finds, historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have features, structures or burials dating to the Roman and the Medieval Periods but with appropriate mitigation this should not preclude development.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Assessment has been commissioned by Graham Holbeck of O'Neill Associates acting on behalf of Andy Hague to assess the impact of the proposed residential development on land to the north of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7944 7049: Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment)
- 1.3 This report was funded by Andy Hague.

- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 120m by 40m at its maximum and is accessed from Heron Road with Sutton Farm to the south, and a modern housing development to the north (Fig. 1 & 2 & Pls. 1-6). The site is currently in use as a paddock for horses.

- 2.2 The topography of the site consists of reasonable flat paddock with an undulating area to the north of Sutton Farm.

- 2.3 There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks, Gardens or Battlefield within the boundary of the site.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the assessment is to;

- Identify recorded features of archaeological significance within the study area.
- Establish the potential for unrecorded and unknown sites.
- Assess the relative importance of the site.
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development of the site.
- Make recommendations to mitigate the impact of the development on the site.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The historical and archaeological background has been obtained from a variety of sources including surviving documents, cartographic evidence. A visual inspection of the site was carried out on the 4th August 2011.

5. Significant Criteria

5.1 The principal aims of the Heritage Assessment are:-

- I. To identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- II. To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- III. To assess the physical and visual effects of the proposed development upon historic buildings or archaeological sites and their settings;
- IV. To propose appropriate mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid, reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified; and,
- V. To assess the acceptability of the development proposals with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology in relation to local plan policies and national planning guidance.

5.2 Criteria of Sensitivity

5.2.1 The criteria of sensitivity has been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

Table 1: Criteria of Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Type of Heritage Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites – sites of universal value, importance and significance
High	Designated Heritage Assets as defined in Annex 2 of PPS5, such as Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area
Medium	Undesignated Heritage Sites, such as listed on the County Historical Environment Register
Low	Sites or Buildings which may have some potential interest or significance but which have not been identified by the Local Authority
Negligible	Buildings or sites of no architectural, historical, aesthetic or communal significance

5.3 Significance of Impacts

5.3.1 The significance of impacts has been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

Table 2: Significance of Impacts

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Substantial	Very significant impact. <i>Adverse Impact-</i> when the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects. <i>Beneficial Impact-</i> The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.
Moderate	Significant impact. <i>Adverse Impact-</i> development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regional or national important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Impact on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding. <i>Beneficial Impact-</i> The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.
Minor	Slight impact. <i>Adverse Impact-</i> Integrity of regional and national important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified. <i>Beneficial Impact-</i> The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.
Negligible	Very slight impact. The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings or historic landscapes.

5.3.2 The significance of effects are summarised below:-

Table 3: Significance of Effects

Sensitivity Impact	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Minor
Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

6. Results

- 6.1 The Proposed Development Area lies within the Parish of Norton, in the District of Ryedale, North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Bulmer Wapentake in the East Riding of Yorkshire. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designated Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Proposed Development Area.
- 6.2 Within 500m of the Proposed Development Site, there are four Listed Buildings. A search of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) showed there were seventy sites within 500m of the Proposed Development Area (www.heritage-gateway.org.uk). There are four sites with close proximity to the Proposed Development Area on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The details of the Historic Environment Record Sites are summarised in Table 4 below and illustrated on Figure 3.

Table 4. Sites recorded by the Historic Environment Register at North Yorkshire County Council

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
MNY2714	SE 796 709	Roman Pottery Kilns – 3 rd /4 th century	Roman
MNY2715	SE 795 709	Pottery Kiln with 2 levels of floors abandoned early 4 th century	Roman
MNY2718	SE 795 709	Roman Shaft sealed by 4 th century paved floor associated with kilns	Roman
MNY2719	SE 795 709	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Hut/Workshop	?Roman
MNY2720	SE 795 708	Pavement – late 3 rd /4 th century	Roman
MNY2721	SE 795 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark - Hut	?Roman
MNY2722	SE 795 709	Aerial Photographic Cropmark - Kiln	?Roman
MNY2723	SE 794 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark - Kiln	?Roman
MNY2724	SE 795 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark - Kiln	?Roman
MNY2725	SE 795 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Enclosure Ditch/Kiln	?Roman

MNY2726	SE 795 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark - Kiln	?Roman
MNY2727	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Kiln 1 (found in sewer trench)	Roman
MNY2728	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Kiln 2 – disturbed by later inhumation	Roman
MNY2729	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Kiln 3 – disturbed by later inhumation	Roman
MNY2730	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Kiln	Roman
MNY 2731	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Pit/Pottery Kiln in sewer trench including pottery wasters	Roman
MNY2735	SE 79 70	Neolithic Stone Axehead – found in Norton	Prehistoric – Neolithic
MNY2738	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Shaft – part of oven/kiln disused by 4 th century	Roman
MNY2739	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Pavement, sealed by T-shaped flue	Roman
MNY2746	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Site G Pavement	Roman
MNY2747	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Floor/Pavement – 4 th century pottery	Roman
MNY2749	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Ditch	Roman
MNY2751	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Pavement	Roman
MNY2752	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Building Foundation Stones	Roman
MNY2757	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Roman Wall	Roman
MNY2758	SE 795 709	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Road – Double Ditches	Roman
MNY2759	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Mixed Cemetery	Roman
MNY2761	SE 796 709	Model Farm Estate: Bone Stray Find? Inhumation	Roman
MNY2762	SE 797 709	Howe Road: Extended Inhumation	Roman
MNY2763	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Inhumation disturbing Kiln 2 – 4 th century	Roman
MNY2764	SE 797 709	Model Farm Estate: Inhumation disturbing Kiln 3 – 4 th century	Roman
MNY2766	SE 793 708	Sutton Cottage: Cremation and Tombstone – 2 nd to 4 th century	Roman
MNY2767	SE 793 708	Sutton Cottage: Floor with occupation, 3 rd /4 th century	Roman
MNY2768	SE 794 708	Coniston House: Wall	Roman
MNY2773	SE 793 709	Norton Youth Club: Roman Floor covered in Roman Roof tiles with sealed infant burial	Roman
MNY2831	SE 794 707	Langton Road Roman Cemetery – Inhumation over 30 burials mid 3 rd to mid 4 th	Roman
MNY2832	SE 794 707	Langton Road: Grave 18 – Inhumation accompanied by Germanic type crossbow brooch – 4 th century	Roman
MNY2833	SE 794 707	Langton Road: Grave 20 – Inhumation accompanied by Germanic type crossbow brooch – 4 th century	Roman

MNY2834	SE 794 707	Langton Road: Grave 21 – Inhumation accompanied by Germanic type crossbow brooch – 4 th century	Roman
MNY2842	SE 793 707	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: 2 parallel ditches/trackway	?Roman
MNY2889	SE 792 705	High Beck Corn Mill – visible on 1850 first edition Ordnance Survey Map, disused by early 20 th century	Post-medieval/ Modern
MNY2932	SE 79 70	Bronze Age Mace found near Norton	Prehistoric – Bronze Age
MNY2933	SE 79 70	Neolithic Stone Axehead – found in Norton	Prehistoric – Neolithic
MNY2934	SE 79 70	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe found in Norton	Prehistoric – Neolithic
MNY2940	SE 794 706	3 Iron Age Square ditched enclosures/ square barrows	Prehistoric - Iron Age
MNY2941	SE 794 706	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure/square barrow	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY2942	SE 794 705	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure/square barrow	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY2943	SE 794 706	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure/square barrow	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY2944	SE 794 705	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure/square barrow	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY2945	SE 794 702	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Square Barrow Cemetery – at least 18 barrows, some with central pits	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY2971	SE 794 704	Sutton Grange: Documentary Evidence in 13 th century belonged to Old Malton Priory. Sold in 1540 assets included a fishery	Medieval
MNY2979	SE 79 70	Sutton: Cremation in jug or pitcher	Roman
MNY2980	793 707	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditch/road parallel to Medieval road	Roman
MNY2987	SE 796 704	Deserted Medieval Settlement at SUTTON – mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). House Platforms still visible in 1951	Anglo-Saxon/ Medieval
MNY2993	SE 793 708	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditch/road	Roman
MNY2995	SE 795 709	Roman Road	Roman
MNY2998	SE 793 704	Sutton Grange: Roman Urn & coins found	Roman
MNY3044	SE 791 702	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Circular Ditched enclosure (100m diameter)	?Roman ?Medieval
MNY3045	SE 796 704	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure (Sutton DMV)	Medieval
MNY3046	SE 796 702	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditch/Trackway	?Roman ?Medieval
MNY3059	SE 79 70	Winged Axehead – Early to Middle Bronze Age	Prehistoric – Bronze Age
MNY4431	SE 794 706	Aerial Photographic Cropmark: Ditched enclosure (30m by 30m)	Prehistoric – Iron Age
MNY12259	SE 790 700	Whitewall Corner: Roman Coin found in house foundations	Roman
MNY24062	SE 797 707	William II Coronation Medal found at the Chase	Medieval

MNY25598	SE 792 709	Pottery found to the rear of 68 Langton Road (WYAS 2008)	Roman
MNY31301	SE 793 707	Roman Pot with cremation found at the Ridings	Roman
MNY32044	SE 794 709	Roman Pottery found at 91 Langton Road in 1961 including Greyware flagons, jars and cooking pots	Roman

6.3 *Prehistoric*

6.3.1 There is no evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

6.3.2 There are several spot finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date attributed to the Parish of Norton (MNY2735, MNY2932, MNY2933, MNY2934 and MNY 3059).

6.3.3 An Iron Age cemetery has been noted by Aerial Photographic Cropmarks (MNY2945); at least eighteen barrows some with central pits. Also within 500m were four Iron Age Square Barrows or Ditched enclosures (MNY2940-MNY2944), and a 30m diameter enclosure (MNY4431) noted as Aerial Photographic Cropmark.

Potential: low

6.4 *Roman*

6.4.1 Within a kilometre of the site is the Roman fort in Malton (*Derventio*), which was established in the first century A.D. and guarded the river crossing. The main fort was located at Orchard Fields, and a civilian settlement or *vicus* extended southwards from the fort to the river (Corder 1930 & Michelson 1964). Norton, to the south of the river, also formed part of the extensive Roman Town, with a ford and road leading to Malton. The fort and the *vicus* developed through many phases of activity and re-building during the Roman occupation until it declined in the fourth century.

6.4.2 There are two Roman finds noted on the Proposed Development Area including a cremation burial in a Roman pottery jug or pitcher

(MNY2979) and a Roman urn and coins found at Sutton Grange (MNY2998).

6.4.3 Within 500m, there are a further fifty sites of Roman date including the Roman Burials, Roman Kilns and associated features at Model Farm Estate (MNY2714, MNY2715, MNY2718, MNY2720, MNY 2728-MNY2731, MNY 22738-MNY2739, MNY 2746 and MNY 2747), Roman Burials (MNY2759, MNY2761-MNY2764), Roman Walls and Floors MNY2766-MNY2768), a Roman Road (MNY2995), Roman Pottery (MNY25598, MNY31303 and MNY 32044) and Roman Coins (MNY12259). Aerial Photographic Cropmarks interpreted as Roman features include a double ditch trackways and an enclosure (MNY 2758, MNY 2842 and MNY3044) .

Potential: medium

6.5 Medieval

6.5.1 Norton was in the Wapentake of Buckrose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Norton meaning 'North farm' and with the derivation of as *Norton(e)* and *Nortun(a)* in 1086 and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Smith 1937, p. 140). The place name Sutton meaning 'south farm', or 'Sudton' in Domesday with later mentions in thirteenth and fourteenth century charters (ibid, p.140).

6.5.2 There are four entries for Norton in the Domesday Book of 1086. The first entry states the holding of King William the Conquerer "In Norton, Ulfketill, 1 carucate and 1 bovate taxable" (Faull and Stinson 1984, 1E39). The second entry mentions the settlement of Sutton under the holdings of Ralph of Mortemer "In Sutton (Grange) and Norton, 5 carucates of land taxable. There is land for 3 ploughs. It belongs to Welham" (ibid, 15E11). The third entry states the holdings of Hugh, son of Baldrc "In Norton and Welham, Gamall had 4 carucates and 3 bovates of land taxable. There is land for 2 ploughs. Hugh has there 2 ploughs; and 12 villagers with 4 ploughs. There is there a church and a

priest. A mill, 10s. Value before 1066, 60s. now the same" (ibid, 23E15). The fourth entry summarises the landholdings in Norton "The King in Norton, 1 carucate and 1 bovat. Ralph of Mortemer, in the same place, 1 carucate. Hugh, son of Baldric, in the same place, 3 carucates" (ibid,SESc3-4).

6.5.3 The settlement at Sutton is mentioned on the North Yorkshire HER (MNY2987) as a deserted medieval settlement or village (DMV) with earthworks (House platforms) still visible in 1951. Sutton Grange (MNY2987) is noted as belonging to the Priory in Old Malton in the thirteenth century and Valor Ecclesiasticas notes that when sold in 1540 Sutton Grange included a fishery. Cropmarks relating to Sutton include a trackway (MNY3045) and house platforms (MNY3046).

6.5.4 Within 500m, a William II coronation medal was found at the Chase (MNY24062).

Potential: medium

6.6 *Post-medieval to Modern*

6.6.1 To the west of the proposed development area is High Beck Mill (MNY2889).

6.6.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 (Fig.9) shows the proposed development area a woodland and field north of Sutton Grange and east of High Beck Mill.

6.6.3 An Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at Norton College in 2007 and 2008 undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd provided negative results.

Potential: Low

6.7 Listed Buildings

6.7.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the Proposed Development Area.

Table 5. Listed Buildings within 500m of the Proposed Development Area.

Name	Grid Ref.	Description
Sutton Grange Langton Road Norton	SE 79451 70488	Barn, stables and shelter sheds. 1789 on datestone, with C19 and C20 alterations. Tooled sandstone on dressed sandstone plinth, with finely tooled dressings; slate roof. 9 bay barn with stables and shelter sheds to rear. Hipped roof. Interior: barn roof of 9 king- post trusses. To rear, stabling with original partitions and mangers survives. Grade II Listed Building
Whitewall House and attached outbuilding, Whitewall Norton	SE 79135 70005	House. Early C19 with earlier origins. Whitewashed stucco with slate roof. Central-stairhall plan, one room deep, with rear service wing. 2-storey and attic, 4-window front, with single-storey outbuilding to right. Dentilled eaves course. Coped gables and moulded kneelers. End and left of centre stacks. Outbuilding has weathervane to coped gable end, which carries one end of a wrought-iron overthrow and lamp bracket linked to the Whitewall Cottages (qv). The Whitewall Stables have had connections since the C18 with racing in Norton. The house was the residence of John Scott, a notable C19 trainer. Grade II Listed Building
Leat House and attached conservatory, Beechwood Road, Norton	SE 79048 70767	House, now hotel. Mid- Late C18, extended early C19; remodelled and further extension late C19. Hammer-dressed limestone with red brick extension in random bond; timber glazed porch; pantile roof with brick stacks, partly rebuilt. Double-depth plan. 2-storey and attic, 4-window front, with 2- storey, single-window extension to left; further 2-storey lean-to extension at end left; conservatory to right. Grade II Listed Building
4, 8, 12 and 16 Whitewall, Norton	SE 79096 70002	Whitewall Cottages Terrace of 8 cottages, now 4 cottages and attached stable. Early C19 with C20 modernisation and extension into part of former stable building. Whitewashed sandstone on plinth; pantile roof with brick stacks to cottages; slate roof to stable building. Grade II Listed Building

6.7.2 There are four listed buildings within 500m (Table 5), including Sutton Grange Barn and Stables.

6.8 Site Walkover

6.8.1 The site walkover was carried out to inspect and photograph the proposed development area (Pls. 1- 4). The area was paddock with a small area of earthwork was visible on the boundary with Sutton Farm.

6.9 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

6.9.1 The close proximity of known Roman and Medieval Remains suggests the potential for archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.

7. Impact of Development

7.1 The impact of the development has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits. In order to mitigate the loss of any archaeological deposits, more information would be required with regard to the development levels and potential of archaeological deposits.

7.2 Potential Effects

7.2.1 Introduction

The presence of earthworks within the Proposed Development Area suggest the survival of possible Medieval or early post-medieval remains

7.2.2 During Development

The Proposed Development will require the levelling of the site, topsoil strip, the insertion of roads and the excavations of drains, foundations and services. These works will have the potential to have a direct impact on the extant earthworks and any surviving below ground archaeology.

The Impact of the Proposed Development to the nearby Listed Buildings is negligible.

The development programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact in terms of noise and vibration in the immediate environment of the site.

There will be negligible effect on the character of the surrounding area during the construction phase.

Table 6: Summary of the Predicted effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the construction phase

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
Construction Phase					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Long term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Short-term	Temporary

7.2.3 After Completion

Potential effects upon the archaeological deposits would be their permanent loss.

7.3 Mitigation Measures

7.3.1 Introduction

In order that a suitable mitigation be proposed further archaeological evaluation would need to be undertaken; including the surveying of the earthworks and archaeological trial trenching to establish the nature, date, extent and quality of any archaeological deposits.

7.3.2 During construction

The Proposed Mitigation would mean the archaeological deposits would have been recorded or protected prior to construction starting.

7.3.3 After Completion

There will be little to mitigate after completion of the project and therefore the effect would be negligible.

7.4 Residual Effects

7.4.1 Introduction

Residual effects relate to any archaeological sensitive areas that would remain after mitigation.

7.4.2 During construction

There will be no residual impacts for the issues raised during the construction phase. The residual impact to archaeological remains will be negligible. The residual impact to the nearby listed building would be negligible. The Proposed Development will not alter the setting of the historic character landscape.

7.4.3 After Completion

There will be no residual effects on the archaeological remains after completion. There will be no residual effects to the nearby Listed Building after completion. There will be no residual effects on the setting of the historic landscape characterisation after completion

Table 7: Summary of the Predicted residual effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the operational phase

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
Operational Phase					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearby Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent

Key	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration	Permanence
	Certain	Major	Significant	Long-term	Permanent
	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Medium-term	Temporary
	Possible	Minor		Short-term	
	Unlikely	Negligible			

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1 Historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have archaeological deposits dating from the Roman and Medieval period within the boundary of the site. The date, depth and extent of the deposits is not known.
- 8.2 In order to further inform the archaeological curators of the presence, nature, condition, extent and date of any deposits of archaeological significance, it is recommended that further archaeological evaluation by means of limited trial trenching be undertaken.

9. References and Bibliography

Primary Sources

National Monument Register
North Yorkshire Heritage and Environment Section – Historic Environment Register
Listed Building Register
North Yorkshire Record Office
(www.heritage-gateway.org.uk)

1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Town Series Map. Scale 1:10,560

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Figure 1. Site Location.

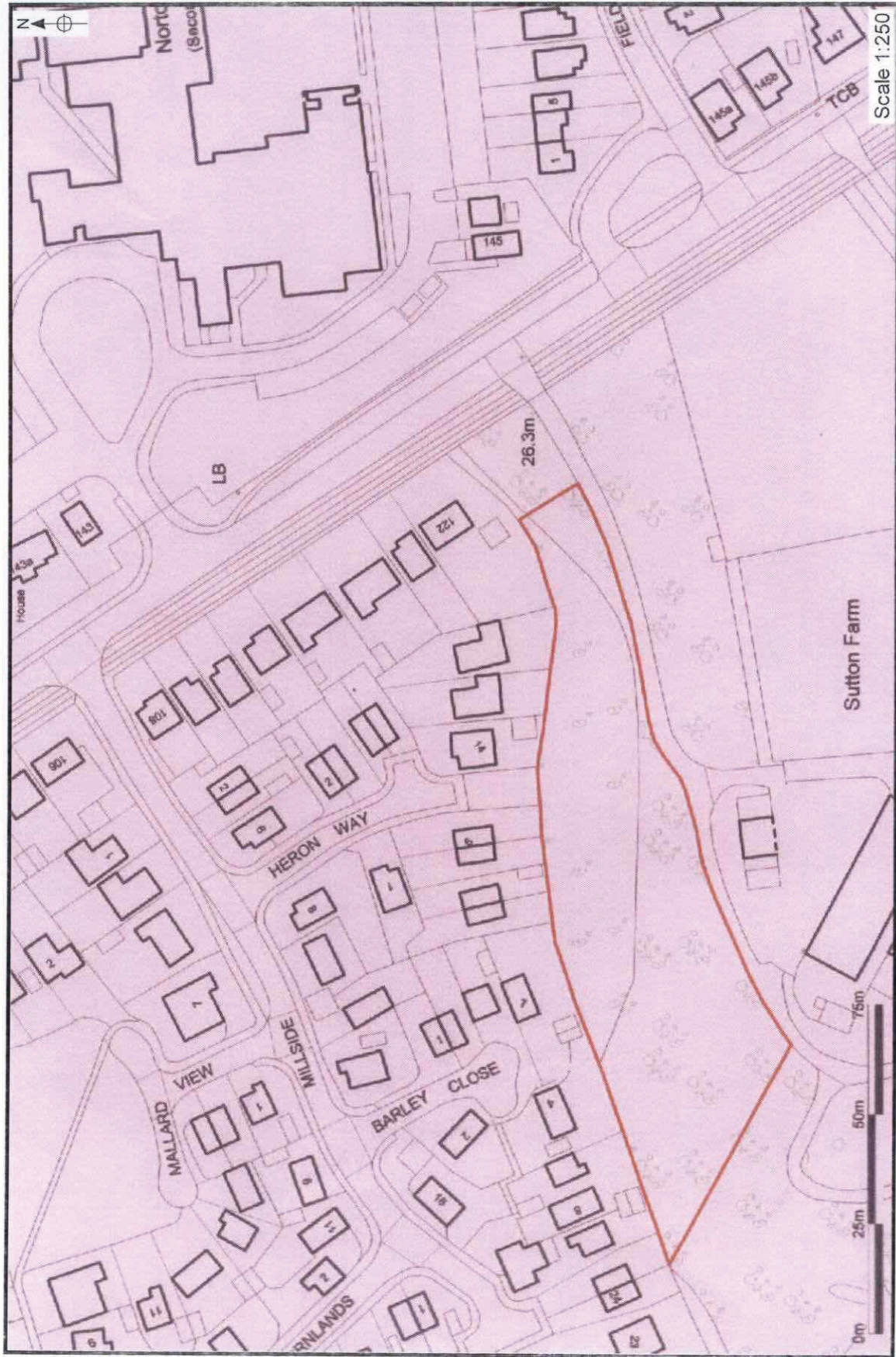


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

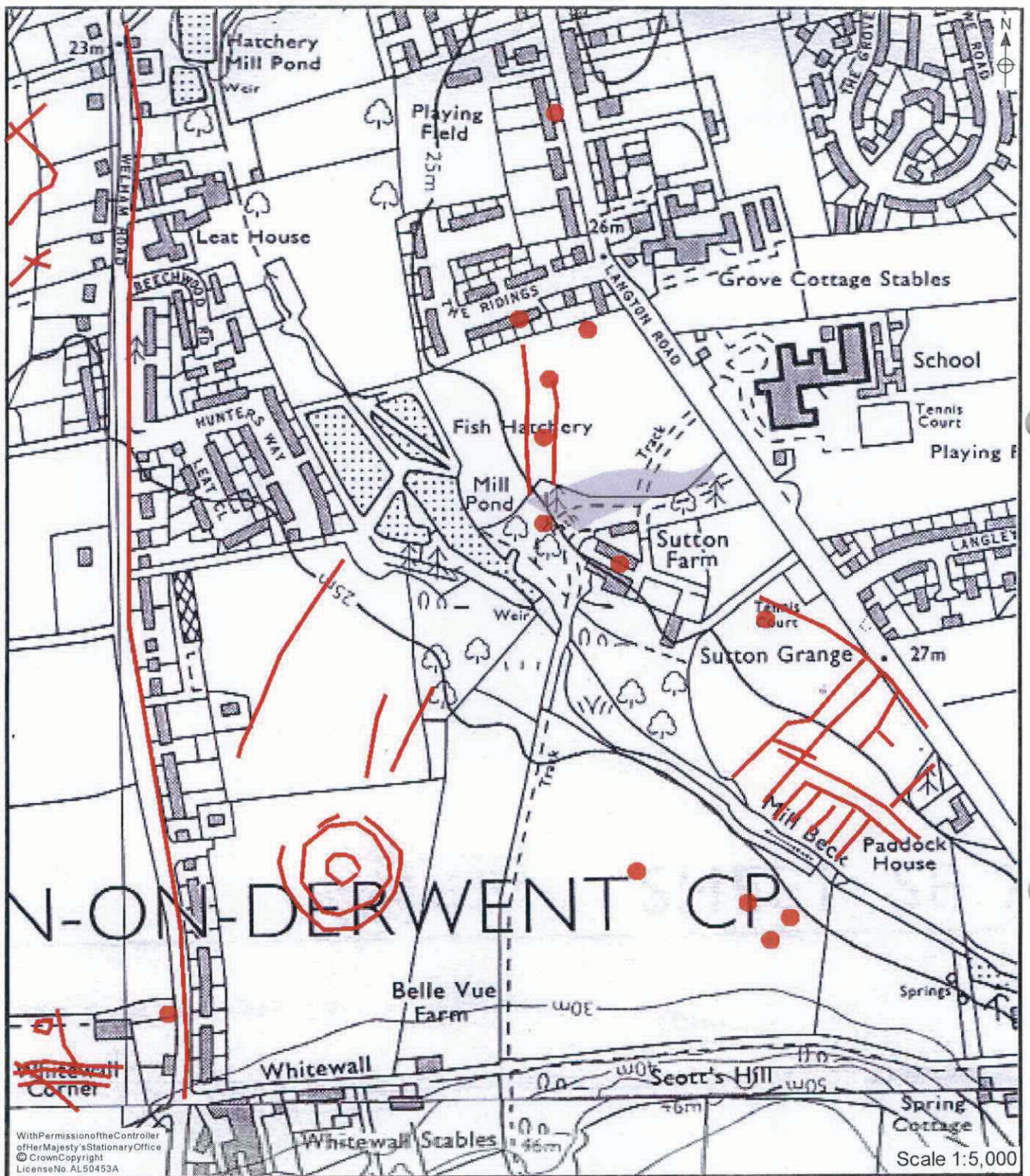


Figure 3. Cropmarks, Sites and Finds on the North Yorkshire HER,



Plate 1. View of Site. Facing South-east.



Plate 2. View of Site. Facing South.















Plate 3. View of Site. Facing South-west.







APPENDIX 10

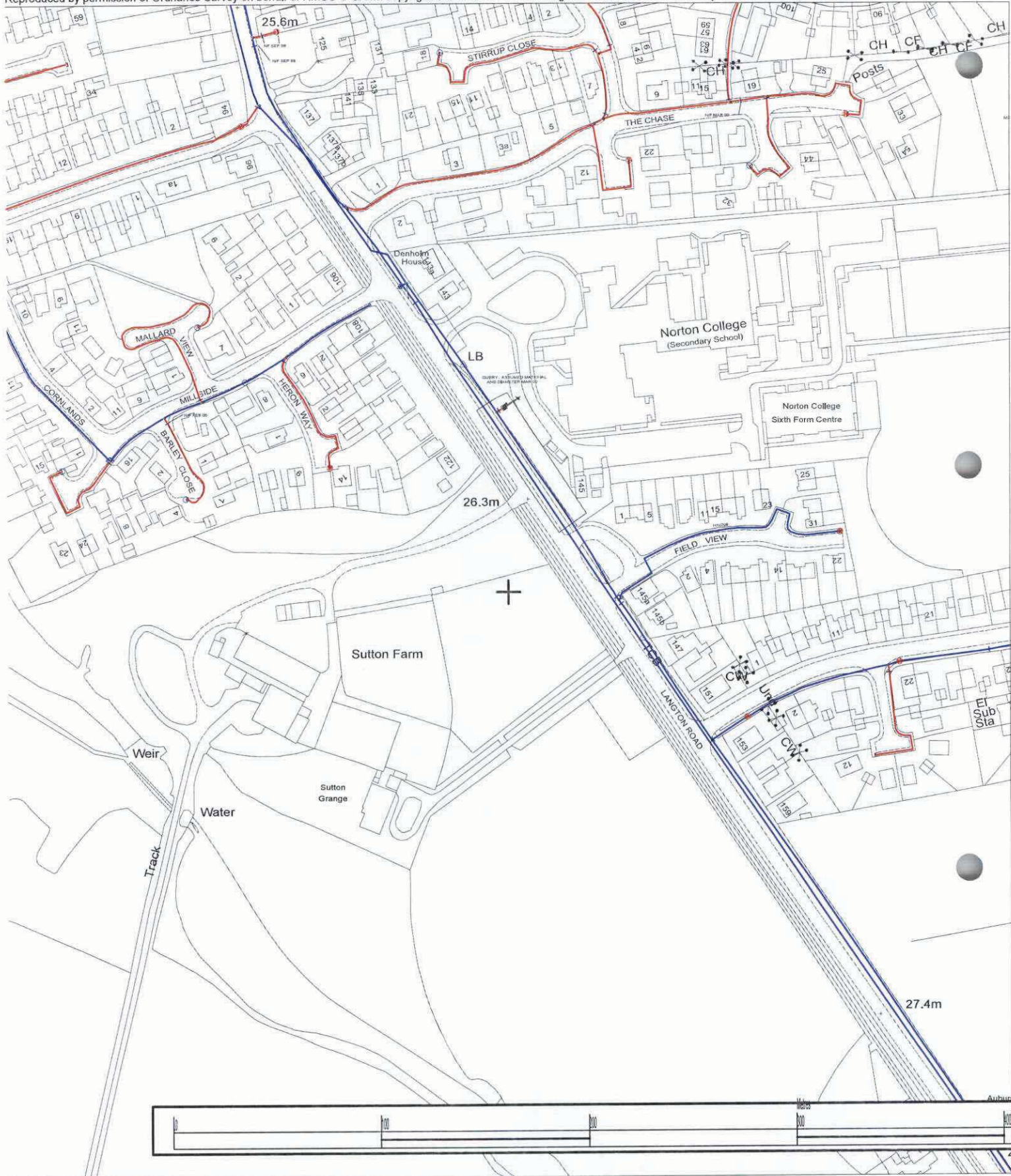
Foul and Surface Water Sewer Maps

Sewer Legend

	Combined Sewer		S24 Combined Sewer
	Surface Water Sewer		S24 Surface Water Sewer
	Foul Sewer		S24 Foul Sewer
	Section 104 Sewer		Public Rising Main
	Pumping Station		Abandoned Sewer
	Public Sewage Treatment Works		Syphon Sewer & Vacuum Sewer
		+	Property Identifier

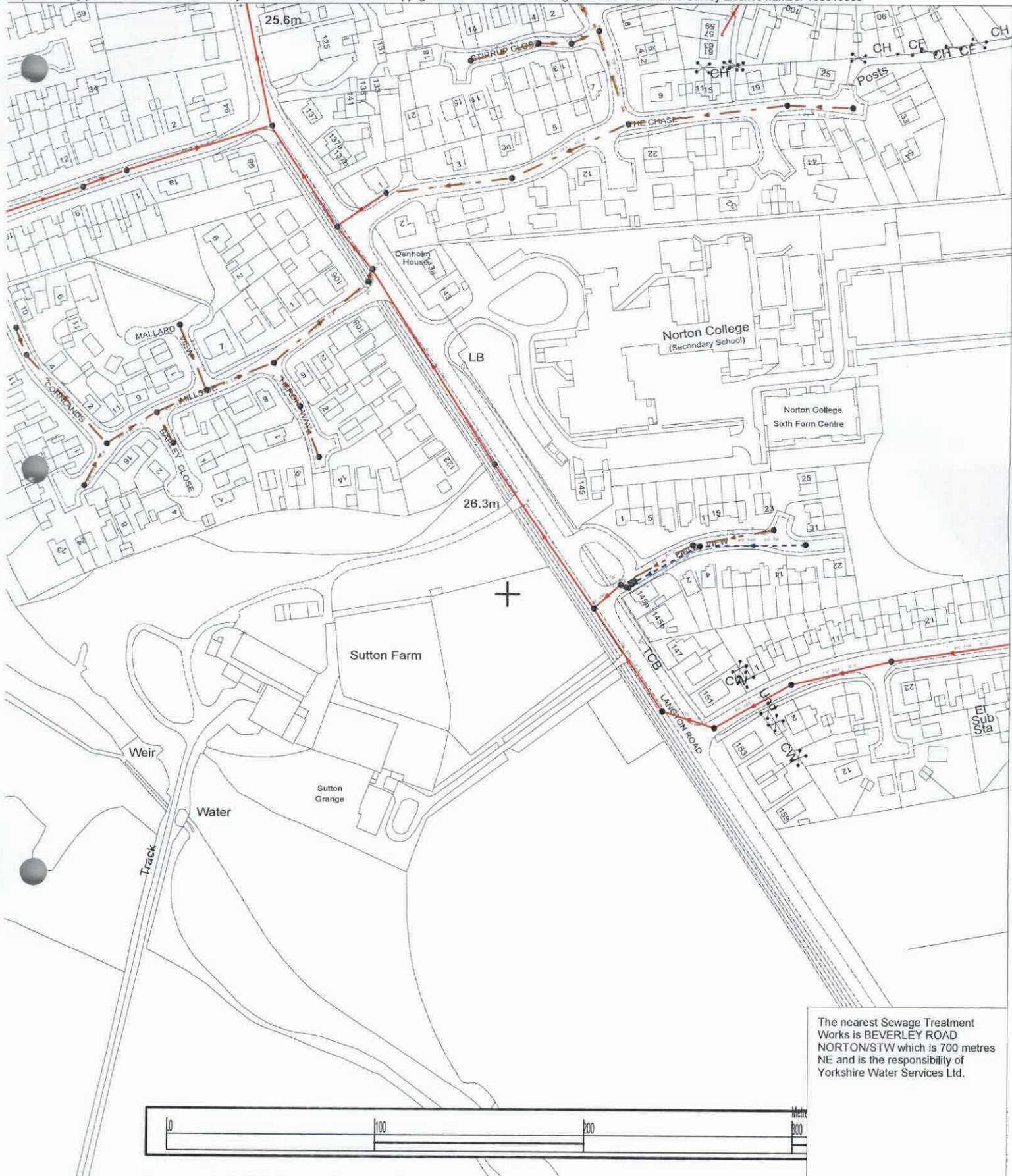
Water Legend

	Water Main 4" and below
	Water Main 4" and above
	Raw Water Main
	Private Water Main
	Fire Hydrant
	Pumping Station



Public Clean Water Network 19/08/2011 12:59:07 OS Grid Coordinates: 479320 : 470239 Map Name : SE7970SW

brookj1



Public Waste Water Network 19/08/2011 12:59:21 OS Grid Coordinates: 479320 : 470239 Map Name : SE7970SW

brookj1

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