

**White Knight Laundry,  
No. 37 Horsell Moor,  
Woking, Surrey**

**Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment**

Client: PEGASUS LIFE

AB Heritage Project No:10555

Date:10/06/2015

## White Knight Laundry, No. 37 Horsell Moor, Woking, Surrey Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

**Client** Pegasus Life  
**Project Number** 10555  
**Prepared By** Kerry Kerr-Peterson  
**Illustrated By** Zoe Edwards  
**Approved By** Hannah Simpson

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft	KKP	HS	10/06/2015

This document has been prepared in accordance with AB Heritage standard operating procedures. It remains confidential and the copyright of AB Heritage Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited

### Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)  
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,  
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU  
Email: [info@abheritage.co.uk](mailto:info@abheritage.co.uk)  
Tel: 03333 440 206



## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	2
1.1	Project Background .....	2
1.2	Site Location & Description.....	2
1.3	Geology & Topography.....	2
1.4	Proposed Development .....	2
2.	Aims & Methodology .....	3
2.2	Aims of Works .....	4
2.3	Methodology of Works.....	4
2.4	Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource .....	5
2.5	Impact Assessment Criteria.....	6
2.6	Limitations .....	8
3.	Planning & Legislative Framework .....	9
3.1	Introduction.....	9
3.2	Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets.....	9
3.3	National Planning Policy.....	9
3.4	Local Planning Policy.....	10
4.	Archaeological Resource Baseline .....	11
4.1	Statutory Designated Features .....	11
4.2	Non Statutory Designated Features .....	11
4.3	Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area.....	11
4.4	Archaeology & History Background .....	12
4.5	Historic Map Sources.....	16
4.6	Site Visit.....	19
5.	Archaeological Potential & Mitigation .....	23
5.1	Known Heritage Resource.....	23
5.2	Past Impacts within the Site Boundary .....	23
5.3	Potential Archaeological Resource.....	23
5.4	Predicted Impact of Proposed Development .....	24
5.5	Outline Recommendations .....	24
6.	References.....	25
6.1	Documentary & Cartographic Sources .....	25
6.2	Online Sources.....	25

## FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location  
Figure 2 Existing Development Layout  
Figure 3 Proposed Development Layout  
Figure 4 Map of Cultural Heritage Features  
Figure 5 Site visit Photograph Plan

## Plates

- Plate 1 Laundry workers in 1955 (Surrey History Centre ref. 9433/1/17)  
Plate 2 A pageantry float and Ashley Cook Laundry staff c. 1960's (z/540/37)  
Plate 3 Extract from Woking parish tithe map. Approximate area of the proposed development site is outlined in red  
Plate 4 The original laundry at Rose Cottage c. 1850 (z/540/4)  
Plate 5 Extract from the 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, 1913  
Plate 6 Extract from the 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, 1934  
Plate 7 Part of the laundry building c. 1950's (z/540/13)

## Photos

- Photo 1 The laundry building complex, viewed from the north-east  
Photo 2 Concrete yard and grassed area on the western side of the laundry, viewed from the north  
Photo 3 The main laundry floor, viewed from the east  
Photo 4 Set of old scales in the laundry, viewed from the east  
Photo 5 The curved segmented window arch is visible at the top of the notice board

## APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features ..... 28

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Ltd has been commissioned by Pegasus Life to produce an archaeological desk based assessment for a proposed development on the site of White Knight Laundry, No. 37 Horsell Moor, Woking, Surrey.

Historic map evidence has identified the location of a number of former buildings located within the bounds of the proposed development site [AB 11].

The construction, demolition and clearing of successive buildings on the site [AB 11] is likely to have impacted upon the remains of earlier buildings on the site, as well as any surviving below ground archaeological deposits.

There is considered to be a medium potential for the survival of the former Modern buildings [AB 11] within the proposed development site. Should these remains survive, they are considered to be of negligible importance due to the limited survival potential. The potential impacts are thought to be low with no significant overall impact.

There is a low potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits associated with Medieval agricultural activity on Woking Common and any deposits relating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Medieval periods. Should such remains survive, they would also be considered to be of negligible importance due to limited survival potential and there is thought to be no significant overall impact.

There is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9] due to extensive tree cover along the adjacent dual carriageway and the canal. Therefore, there is considered to be a negligible impact from proposed development and the overall significance of impact is thought to be minor.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Pegasus Life to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to support a forthcoming planning application for a proposed development on the site of White Knight Laundry, No. 73 Horsell Moor, Woking, Surrey.
- 1.1.2 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application site and its surrounding area. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.

### **1.2 Site Location & Description**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 0.3 hectares and is centred on SU 99787 58724. The proposed development site is currently occupied by a large complex of laundry buildings with a concrete yard and access track on the western side of the buildings.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site is located c. 0.15km to the north-west of Woking and c. 250m to the south of the village of Horsell. The wider area surrounding the proposed development site contains residential housing to the east and south, further industrial units to the west and a sports ground to the north.
- 1.2.3 The proposed development site is bounded by a road called Horsell Moor to the north, with a side road of the same name running along the eastern boundary. An industrial unit occupied by Jewsons Builders Merchants is located immediately to the west and the southern side is bounded by the garden of No. 71 Horsell Moor along the eastern and central parts, with a small section of the western part bounded by Lockfield Drive to the south.

### **1.3 Geology & Topography**

- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology comprises sand of the Bagshot Formation, which was formed 34 – 56 million years ago in an environment formerly dominated by a shallow sea.
- 1.3.2 There are no superficial geological deposits recorded at the proposed development site (BGS 2015).
- 1.3.3 The topography across the proposed development site is flat at c. 28m above OD.

### **1.4 Proposed Development**

- 1.4.1 The proposed scheme of works comprises the demolition of the present laundry buildings and the construction of 33 retirement apartments between 2 and 5 storeys high, with associated parking for 34 cars. These residential units will consist of a block along the western side and a street side block along the eastern side of the proposed development site, adjacent to Horsell Moor. A landscape courtyard is located within the centre of the proposed development. A

vehicular access will be located in the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site leading to the parking spaces in the area that stretches towards the southern boundary (See Figure 3).

## **2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

2.1.1 Early consultation of the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.

2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the proposed development site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

### **2.2 Aims of Works**

2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (1994, latest revision November 2012).

2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

### **2.3 Methodology of Works**

2.3.1 The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:

- The Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) for information from English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR), Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
- The English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List For England (NHLE)
- A visit to the Surrey Archives held at the Surrey History Centre was undertaken on the 13th May 2015
- A site-walk over was carried out on the 13th May 2015
- Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources

2.3.2 Information from these sources was used to understand:

- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites
- Information on heritage assets recorded on the Surrey HER



- Readily accessible information on the proposed development site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs
  - Any information on the proposed development site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area
  - A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the proposed development site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the proposed development site boundary
- 2.3.3 The impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.
- 2.3.4 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has examined heritage records within 700m of the boundary of the proposed development site. This was agreed in correspondence via email and telephone between Gary Jackson (Surrey County Council Archaeology Officer) and Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Archaeologist, AB Heritage) on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015.

## 2.4 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

- 2.4.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the proposed development site this is assessed according to the following scale:
- |        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| Low    | - | Very unlikely to be encountered on site                      |
| Medium | - | Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site |
| High   | - | Remains almost certain to survive on site                    |
- 2.4.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

**Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site**

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.4.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.

2.4.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

## 2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).

2.5.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely ‘Significance of Effects’ to be established; however, a magnitude level of ‘uncertain’ is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

**Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact**

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

## Limitations

- 2.5.4 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Pegasus Life, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 2.5.5 Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.5.6 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (June 2015) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.5.7 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

### **3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

#### **3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets**

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

#### **3.3 National Planning Policy**

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

### **3.4 Local Planning Policy**

#### Woking Core Strategy – adopted October 2012

- 3.4.1 The Woking Core Strategy was adopted in October 2012 and covers the period up to 2027. The heritage assets of the Borough are considered to be diverse and unique.
- 3.4.2 There is a wide diversity in the built character of Woking Borough from rural villages to an urbanised Woking Town Centre and suburban residential areas. It is expected that new development will take account of this. Those aspects of Woking that define its heritage will be conserved for their worth and the benefits that they have.
- 3.4.3 The following policy relating to Heritage and Conservation is relevant to the this proposed development:

#### CS20: Heritage & Conservation

- 3.4.4 Policy CS20 relates to Heritage and Conservation and states the following:
- New development must respect and enhance the character and appearance of the area in which it is proposed whilst making the best use of the land available.
  - New development should also make a positive contribution to the character, distinctiveness and significance of the historic environment, including heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.
  - The heritage assets of the Borough will be protected and enhanced in accordance with relevant legislation and national guidance.
  - On all development sites over 0.4 hectares an archaeological evaluation and investigation will be necessary if, in the opinion of the County Archaeologist, an archaeological assessment demonstrates that the site has archaeological potential.
  - Woking Borough Council will work proactively with all stakeholders to ensure the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment, including identifying opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change where that will not harm the integrity of the heritage asset.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

### 4.1 Statutory Designated Features

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory designated heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.2 There is however a total of eleven [AB 3, 5-10, 21-23 & 26] statutory designated heritage features located within the 700m study area surrounding the proposed development site.
- 4.1.3 This includes several Conservation Areas [AB 9, 21-23 & 26], the closest of which is the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9], located c. 20m to the south of the rear of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.4 In addition there is the Grade II\* Listed parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horsell [AB 3], located c. 430m to the north of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.5 The rest of the designated heritage features consist of Grade II Listed chest tombs [AB 6 & 7], located in the churchyard of the parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horsell [AB 3] c. 430m to the north of the proposed development site, as well as Medieval and Post-Medieval houses [AB 5, 8 & 10], the closest of which is the Grade II Listed Barn Bridge House [AB 10], located c. 400m to the south-west of the proposed development site.

### 4.2 Non Statutory Designated Features

- 4.2.1 There is one non statutory designated heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site [AB 11]. This is a series of former buildings including two cottages and the first laundry building, located on the site of the present laundry that have been identified from historic map sources (See Section 4.5).
- 4.2.2 There are a total of fifteen additional non statutory designated heritage features [AB 1, 2, 4, 11-20 & 24-25] located within the 700m study area.
- 4.2.3 These include an Area of High Archaeological Potential [AB 25] within the Medieval historic core of the village of Horsell, the southern tip of which is located c. 360m to the north-west of the proposed development site. There is evidence of Medieval occupation [AB 1, 2 & 4] along with additional sites related to military activity in the area [AB 14-20].
- 4.2.4 Surrey County Council has categorised the Historic Landscape Character of the area covering the proposed development site [AB 24] as, Other Industry comprising industrial complexes and factories.

### 4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.3.1 No known previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.3.2 There have been several events of previous archaeological works conducted within the 700m study area surrounding the proposed development site.

- 4.3.3 A trench evaluation and watching brief carried out c. 480m to the north of the proposed development site identified a pit containing 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century pottery and additional possible medieval features [AB 1].
- 4.3.4 The previous works consist mostly of Archaeological Desk Based Assessments, the closest of which was centred c. 660m to the north-east of the proposed development site.
- 4.3.5 This identified prehistoric archaeology, focusing to the south within Woking town centre, located c. 400m to the south-east and to the east at Horsell Common, located c. 2km to the north-east, beyond the limits of the 700m study area surrounding the proposed development site.
- 4.3.6 Several trench evaluations have also been undertaken in the area surrounding the proposed development site. The closest located c. 670m to the north-east of the proposed development site identified only modern features including a pit and a ditch [AB 13].

#### 4.4 Archaeology & History Background

##### The Prehistoric Periods (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43) & The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.1 There are no known heritage features of Prehistoric or Roman date located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.2 However, evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified just beyond the limits of the 700m study area in the form of a flint axe found c. 750m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

##### The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.3 There are no known heritage features of Medieval date located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.4 However, there are three [AB 1, 2 & 4] non designated heritage features of Medieval date located within the 700m study area. These relate to Medieval occupation of the area.
- 4.4.5 Woking developed over an area of extensive ancient heath land known as Woking Common. A group of remnant medieval strip fields are shown on the Woking parish tithe map [AB 2], located c. 60m to the west of the proposed development site suggesting that the common land was farmed during the Medieval period.
- 4.4.6 A farmstead [AB 4], located c. 440m to the north-west of the proposed development site may have 13<sup>th</sup> Century origins.
- 4.4.7 A settlement is first recorded at Horsell in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. The Grade II\* Listed parish Church [AB 3], located c. 430m to the north of the proposed development site, was built c. 1150 and formed an outlying chapelry for Woking parish and became part of Newark Abbey during the 13<sup>th</sup> Century (Maulden, 1911).



---

---

*The Post - Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)*

- 4.4.8 There are no known non designated heritage features of Post-Medieval date located within the bounds of the proposed development site or located within the surrounding 700m study area.
- 4.4.9 The designated Conservation Area of the Basingstoke Canal [AB 9], located c. 20m to the south of the rear of the proposed development site was constructed across the heath land of Woking Common and completed in 1794. It was built as an economic way of boosting agricultural trade in the area and transporting goods to and from London, as well as providing a vital transport link.

*The Modern Period (AD 1801 – Present)*

- 4.4.10 Two non designated heritage features [AB 11 & 24] are located within the bounds of the proposed development site that date to the Modern period, relating to former buildings on the site [AB 11] and the historic landscape character of the area [AB 24].
- 4.4.11 This includes a series of former buildings [AB 11] of social importance that have been identified on Modern historic maps (Plates 3 & 5-7). These include two cottages (Plate 3 & 5), one in existence by c. 1840, representing the earliest cottage laundry industry on the site as well as the first industrial sized laundry building constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Plate 7).
- 4.4.12 These buildings are typical of the historic landscape character of the region [AB 24] that has been categorised by Surrey County Council as other industry comprising industrial complexes and factories.
- 4.4.13 There are an additional nine heritage features of Modern date [AB 12-20] located within the 700m study area surrounding the proposed development site that are recorded on the Surrey HER. These relate mostly to military activity in the area.
- 4.4.14 Several war memorials have been erected across the study area [AB 17-20], the closest of which is situated c. 160m to the south-west of the proposed development site at Westfield School [AB 20].
- 4.4.15 A number of World War 2 aircraft are known to have crashed across the region [AB 14-16], the closest of which is located c. 600m to the south-east of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.16 The area of Woking and the surrounding suburbs grew up mostly as a result of the construction of the London and South-West Railway Station of Woking Junction that opened in 1838, located just outside of the study area c. 800m to the south-east of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.17 The Southern Railway was at the forefront of electrification during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century and an electric control room [AB 12] is located c. 550m to the south of the proposed development site.

*The History of the Laundry at Horsell Moor*

- 4.4.18 The laundry industry was important in the Horsell Moor region, with many cottage laundries utilising the water from the Basingstoke Canal.
- 4.4.19 A laundry at Horsell Moor has been present on the proposed development site for more than 100 years, with the first cottage laundry is shown on the Woking tithe map (Plate 3) present on the site from at least c. 1840.
- 4.4.20 Originally called Rose Cottage Laundry, due to a covering of rose bushes (Plate 3), the family business was formerly established in 1904 by Mr Edgar Ashley Cook.
- 4.4.21 In 1908 in addition to Rose Cottage Laundry, another cottage laundry was present on the site called Shrub Cottage Laundry. This is likely to be one of the additional buildings shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the OS map dated 1896 (Plate 5).
- 4.4.22 The laundry at Horsell Moor became a large part of the social history of the region, forming a focus of the community, with several generations of the families often working together at the laundry for their entire careers (Plate 1). The laundry held social events for its workers and the surrounding community including theatrical plays and pageants (Plate 2).
- 4.4.23 Sometime during the early 1920's the business became known as the Ashley Cook Laundry Ltd, taking its new name from the founder of the company (Plate 2).
- 4.4.24 As the suburbs of Woking steadily grew with the construction of the London and South-West Railway Station of Woking Junction, so too did the laundry business and the historic maps of the area show the progression of the business from a cottage industry in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to a large factory by 1914 which continued to expand and mechanise through the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The Ashley Cook Laundry business became a local name with several branches across the region.
- 4.4.25 In 1971, the firm was taken over by Tomlins Laundry of Windsor and became part of the White Knight Laundry Service.



Plate 1: Laundry workers in 1955 (Surrey History Centre ref. 9433/1/17).



Plate 2: A pageantry float and Ashley Cook Laundry staff c. 1960's (z/540/37).

Undated / Multi-Period

- 4.4.26 There are no known Undated/Multi –Period heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.27 Area of High Archaeological Potential [AB 25] is located within the historic core of Horsell, the southern tip of which is located c. 360m to the north-west of the proposed development site. This is likely to protect the Medieval historic core of the village of Horsell focused in the region surrounding the parish Church [AB 3], where evidence of Medieval occupation has previously been identified [AB 1].

## 4.5 Historic Map Sources

### *Woking Parish Tithe Map & Apportionment c. 1840*

- 4.5.1 The earliest map that depicts the proposed development site in any detail is the Woking parish tithe map (Plate 3). The boundary between the parishes of Woking and Horsell runs along the northern boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.5.2 A cottage with associated outbuilding [AB 11] (Plate 4), is depicted in the area of the present laundry building. The map shows the surrounding fields as mostly consisting of long, thin plots [AB 2] suggestive of medieval strip fields that were originally formed part of Woking Common.



**Plate 3: Extract from Woking parish tithe map. Approximate area of the proposed development site is outlined in red.**



**Plate 4: The original laundry at Rose Cottage c. mid – late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (z/540/4).**

1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, surveyed 1870-1& revised 1895

- 4.5.3 The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS map (Plate 5) shows that the area of the proposed development site has been divided into a rectangular plot in the southern section, containing a cottage with several associated outbuildings located adjacent to the southern boundary of the site.
- 4.5.4 The cottage shown on the previous map is located within a rectangular plot and has been extended to the west. An additional building is located adjacent to the cottage, along the eastern boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.5.5 The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the OS map shows the area much as it is depicted on the previous map although an additional building is located immediately to the north of the main cottage (Plate 5) and the building located along the eastern boundary is no longer visible.



**Plate 5: Extract from the 2nd edition 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, published 1896.**

25" OS Surrey Map Sheet, surveyed 1870 & revised 1912

- 4.5.6 The 1913 edition of the OS map is the first map evidence for a laundry factory building on the proposed development site. The cottage adjacent to the southern boundary is no longer visible.
- 4.5.7 The main cottage has been extended further to the south and west. The building located to the north of the main cottage has been either replaced or extended to create a large laundry factory building (Plate 5).





**Plate 6: Extract from the 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, 1913.**

*25" OS Map Sheet, surveyed 1870 & revised 1934*

- 4.5.8 The 1934 edition of the OS map (Plate 6) shows that the laundry building has been substantially extended since the previous map (Plate 5). The building has been extended to the north and south where the new building has likely replaced the original cottage.



**Plate 5: Extract from the 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12, published 1934.**



**Plate 6: Part of the laundry buildings c. 1950's (z/540/13).**

#### **4.6 Site Visit**

- 4.6.1 A site visit was carried out on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2015 by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Archaeologist, AB Heritage) and Tom Cloherty (Archaeological Technician, AB Heritage).
- 4.6.2 The proposed development site is currently occupied by a large laundry complex consisting of a series of attached buildings fronting onto Horsell Moor to the north and eastern sides (Photo 1). Three roller doors are located along the eastern side of the building complex.
- 4.6.3 A tarmac loading area is located in front of the roller doors along the eastern side of the proposed development site.



**Photo 1: The laundry building complex, viewed from the north-east.**

- 4.6.4 A concrete yard is present on the western side of the proposed development site which extends towards the south. At the southern end of the yard a small grassed area is present. A

concrete pad on the western side of the grass supports a small metal framed shelter and several metal storage containers are located adjacent to the western boundary (Photo 2).



**Photo 2: Concrete yard and grassed area on the western side of the laundry, viewed from the north.**

- 4.6.5 Drainage services have been inserted along the majority of the length of the yard (Photo2) and along the interior of the roller doorways on the eastern side of the building. The Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9] is located c. 20m to the south of the rear of the yard.
- 4.6.6 The interior of the laundry consists of a large laundry floor (Photo 3) that contains the remaining laundry equipment. The wooden panelled ceiling and pipe work layout is much as it is shown in photographs dating to the 1950's (Plate 1).



**Photo 3: The main laundry floor, viewed from the east.**



4.6.7 Several pieces of older laundry equipment were identified during the site visit including an ironing press, a tumble drier and a set of scales that have been converted to a digital set up (Photo 4).

4.6.8 A number of blocked up windows and doorways were also observed throughout the older part of the building (Photo 5).



**Photo 4: Set of old scales in the laundry, viewed from the east.**



**Photo 5: The curved segmented window arch is visible at the top of the notice board.**

4.6.9 During the site visit, it was observed that there is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 26], that is located c. 20m to the south of the rear of the proposed development site. This is due in part to the presence of a dual carriageway, Lockfield Drive, immediately adjacent to the canal. Both the dual carriageway and the canal are lined on both sides with extensive tree cover that creates a visual obstruction between the Conservation Area and the proposed development site. Therefore, the proposed development is not considered to impact upon the setting or character of the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9].

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

### 5.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 There are no known statutory designated heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site that have been recorded on the Surrey HER.
- 5.1.2 There are however, two known heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site [AB 11 & 24].
- 5.1.3 As well as the Historic Landscape Character of the area [AB 24], evidence provided by the Woking tithe map (Plate 3 & 4) and the series of OS maps (Plate 6 & 7) has identified the presence of a series of buildings [AB 11] located within the proposed development site, including two cottages with associated outbuilding, one of which is present on the site from at least c.1840 as well as a laundry factory built between the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 5.1.4 Successive maps show the progressive development of the laundry from a cottage industry to the large laundry complex that is currently present on the site [AB 11] (Plates 3 & 5 -7).
- 5.1.5 There are a number of additional non designated heritage features located within the 700m study area. These mostly relate to Medieval settlement activity within the area [AB 1, 2 & 4], as well as a number of features relating to Modern military activity in the region [AB 14-20].

### 5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 The construction, demolition and clearing of successive buildings on the site [AB 11] (Plates 3 & 5-7) is likely to have impacted upon the remains of the earlier buildings, as well as any surviving below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.2.2 There is a possibility that these buildings may have been cellared. If this is the case, this is likely to have impacted upon any surviving below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.2.3 A series of modern drainage services were identified during the site visit running the majority of the length of the concrete yard, situated on the western side of the proposed development site and along the eastern side of the laundry building (Photo 2). The insertion of these services also has the potential to have impacted upon surviving below ground archaeological deposits.

### 5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 The survival of the former Modern buildings [AB 11], located within the majority of the proposed development site is considered to be medium (in line with Section 2.4.1), as the extent of the removal of these former buildings is uncertain. Should such remains survive, they are likely to be of negligible importance (in line with Table 1) as there is likely to be little, if any, survival of these buildings.
- 5.3.2 It is concluded that there is a low potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits associated with Medieval agricultural activity on Woking Common. Should such remains survive, they would also be considered to be of negligible importance as the survival

of such evidence is likely to be limited in nature and extent given the past impacts within the proposed development site.

- 5.3.3 Given the lack of Prehistoric and Roman heritage features within the 700m study area and the limited number immediately adjacent to the study area, the survival of below ground archaeological deposits associated with these periods is considered to be low. The importance of such remains, should they survive, is also considered to be negligible, once again due to the potential impacts created by past activity on the proposed development site.
- 5.3.4 In addition, the potential for the survival of heritage features dating to the Post-Medieval period is thought to be low and should such archaeological deposits survive, they are considered to be of negligible importance.

#### **5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development**

- 5.4.1 The potential impacts upon any surviving below ground archaeological remains relating to the former Modern buildings within the proposed development site is considered to be low (in line with Table 2) should these survive, there is considered to be no significant overall potential impact (in line with Table 3).
- 5.4.2 Should below ground archaeological deposits of Medieval date survive, the potential impacts are considered to be negligible and there is thought to be no significance of overall impact.
- 5.4.3 In relation to potential below ground surviving archaeological deposits dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Medieval period, the impact upon such deposits, should they survive, is also considered to be negligible and there is not considered to be no overall significant impact.
- 5.4.4 The Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9] is located c. 20m to the south of the rear of the proposed development site. As a designated Conservation Area, this is considered to be a heritage feature of National importance.
- 5.4.5 As mentioned previously in Section 4.6.9, there is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area [AB 9] due in part to the presence of a dual carriageway immediately adjacent to the canal and extensive tree cover along the dual carriageway and the canal itself (Photo 2). There is considered to be a negligible impact from proposed development and the overall significance of impact is thought to be minor.

#### **5.5 Outline Recommendations**

- 5.5.1 This assessment has identified that a number of past impacts have occurred across the proposed development site, therefore there is likely to be no need for further archaeological works.
- 5.5.2 These recommendations will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist.

---

## 6. REFERENCES

### 6.1 Documentary & Cartographic Sources

Coffey Architects, 2015, Horsell Moor, Pre Application Submission Report

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Institute for Archaeologists 1994; rev.2001 & 2008 Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment

Kelly's Trade Directory: Surrey, 1908 (Surrey History Centre)

Kelly's Trade Directory: Surrey, 1916 (Surrey History Centre)

Kelly's Trade Directory: Surrey, 1924 (Surrey History Centre)

Surrey County Council, Surrey Heritage discovering, preserving, celebrating website: Ashley Cook Ltd, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Business of Horsell Moor, Woking available online at <http://www.surreyarchives.org.uk/CalmView/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=8588&pos=11> accessed 12/05/2015

Woking Borough Council, 2000, The Heritage of Woking, An Historic Conservation Compendium

Woking parish tithe map c. 1840 (Surrey History Centre)

1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12 surveyed 1871 (Surrey History Centre)

2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12 surveyed 1870, revised 1895 & published 1896 (Surrey History Centre)

25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12 surveyed 1870, revised 1912 & published 1913 (Surrey History Centre)

25" OS Surrey Map Sheet 16:12 surveyed 1870, revised 1934 & published 1934 (Surrey History Centre)

### 6.2 Online Sources

BBC History: WW2 People's War website available online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/82/a2017982.shtml> accessed 12/05/2015

Wakford, I, 2012, Horsell 1952-2012: A Personal View of the Development of the Village Over the Past Sixty Years available online at <http://www.heritagewalks.org/Horsell%201952-2012.pdf> accessed 12/05/2015

'Parishes: Horsell', in A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3, ed. H E Malden (London, 1911) <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp427-431#fnn2> 15/05/2015

'Parishes: Woking', in A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3, ed. H E Malden (London, 1911), pp. 381-390 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp381-390> [accessed 15 May 2015]. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp381-390> 15/05/2015

Woking Borough Council - Wokings waterways

<http://www.woking.gov.uk/woking/heritage/waterways> 15/05/2015

Woking Borough Council – Wokings Railways

<http://www.woking.gov.uk/woking/heritage/railway> 15/05/2015

EH (English Heritage). The National Heritage List for England.available online from:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

Office of Public Sector Information (1979) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 available online from:

<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/content.aspx?activeTextDocId=444101>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/>

[www.pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk)

[www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk>

<http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/>

## **Appendices**

## Appendix 1      Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

SMR= Surrey HER Sites & Monuments Record reference

NHLE= National Heritage List for England reference

LB= Listed Building

CA= Conservation Area

WMA= War Memorial Archive

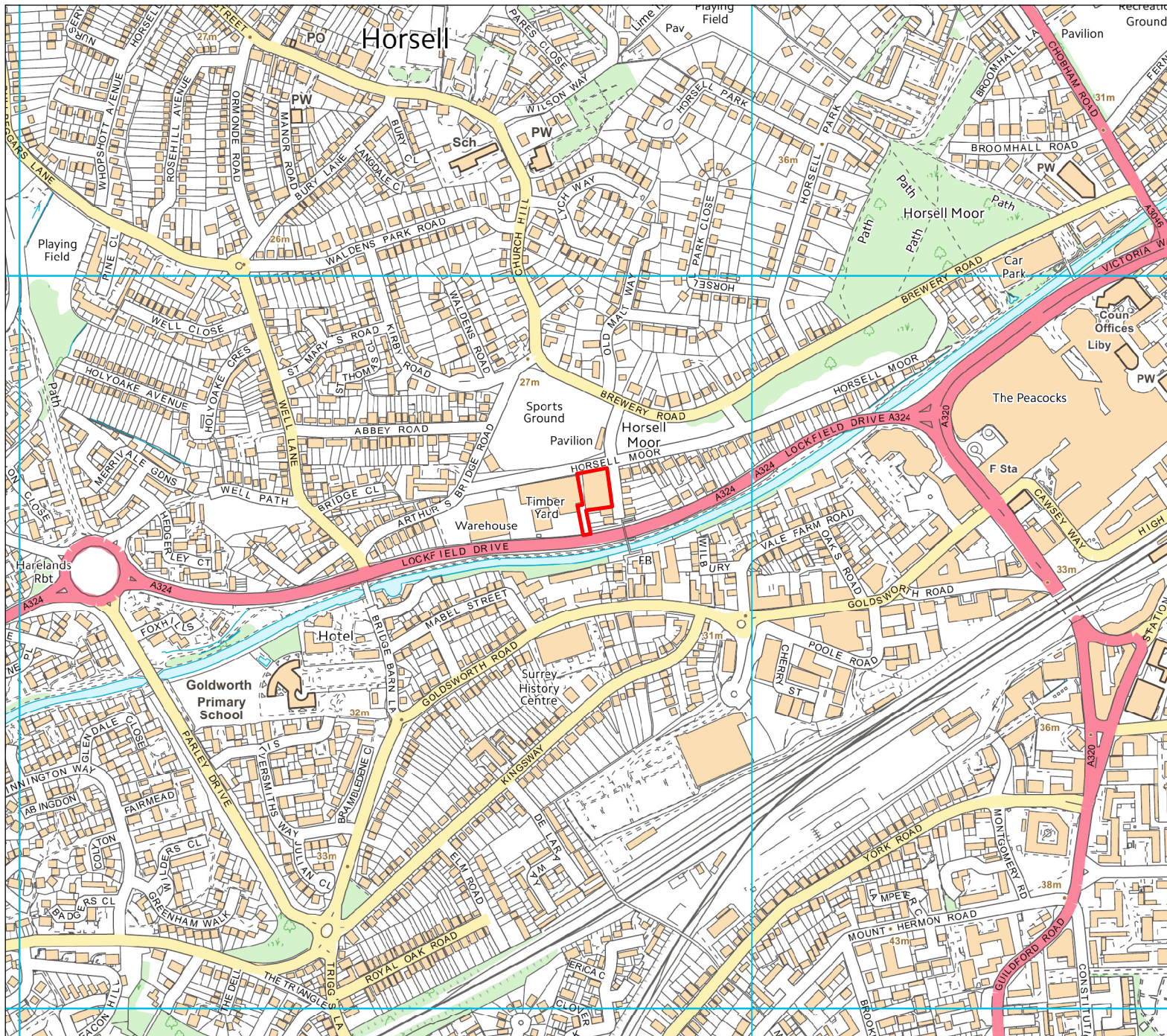
AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
1	Medieval	Pit	A shallow pit containing 13th - 14th Century pottery was identified during a trench evaluation. A watching brief identified additional possible medieval features.		SU 9975 5921	SMR No: 4987
2	Medieval	Strip Fields	Area of medieval strip fields shown on the Woking parish tithe map c. 1840.		SU 99708 58687	
3	Medieval - Modern	Church	The parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horsell was first built in 1150 with Medieval - Modern additions and alterations.	Grade II* LB	SU 99714 59154	SMR No: 1822,13358 & NHLE 1044720
4	Medieval - Modern	Documentary	A farmstead is shown on a map of 1765 and 1840's. Parts of the present building are 16th Century. It may be the site associated with William de la Welle during the reign of Henry III.		SU 9925 5909	SMR No: 14113
5	Medieval - Modern	Farm House	Well Farm House in timber framed with brick infill and dates to the 15th Century with 20th Century additions.	Grade II LB	SU 99200 59055	SMR No: 13484 & NHLE 1378236
6	Post-Medieval	Chest Tomb	Chest tomb dedicated to Ann Roake who died in 1789.	Grade II LB	SU 99717 59185	SMR No: 13476 & NHLE 1264735
7	Post-Medieval	Chest Tomb	Chest Tomb dedicated to Henry Roake who died in 1758.	Grade II LB	SU 99727 59144	SMR No: 13487 & NHLE 137823
8	Post-Medieval	House	No. 57 Cheapside, Horsell is a 16th Century timber framed house.	Grade II LB	SU99764 59455	SMR No: 13357 & NHLE 1044719
9	Post-Medieval	Conservation Area	Basingstoke Canal Conservation - completed in 1794 and was constructed with the intension of boosting agricultural trade in the area. The canal barges were seen as an economical way of transporting baulk cargo to and from London. The canal provided a vital system of transport for materials during the construction of the London and South-West Railway and Aldershot military camp.	CA	SU 99802 58626	
10	Post-Medieval - Modern	House	Bridge Barn House, Horsell is now a restaurant. It was constructed in the 16th Century and has 19th and 20th Century extensions.	Grade II LB	SU 99415 58530	SMR No: 13371 & NHLE 1028569
11	Modern	Cottages/Laundry	A series of buildings located on the site of the present laundry building including a cottage and outbuilding are shown on Woking tithe map of c. 1840, a cottage and outbuildings are shown on the 1st edition OS map, adjacent to		SU 99798 58712	



			the southern boundary, an additional building shown on the 2nd edition OS map, located to the north of the cottage & a laundry building shown on the 1912 edition of the OS map.			
12	Modern	Electric Control Room	The Railway Electric Control Room, York Road, Woking was built in 1936 by Swedish firm Asean for Southern Railways. It is one remaining of three of the original five rooms constructed. Southern Railways was at the forefront of electrification.		SU 99901 58127	SMR No: 13447
13	Modern	Ditch/Pit	A ditch was identified during a trench evaluation of probable Modern date, along with a Modern pit & tree bowl.		TQ 0035 90	SMR No: 16098
14	Modern	Air Crash Site	An aircraft collided with Spitfire R7129 which crashed at Hook Hill Golf Course, Woking on 21st August 1941. The pilot was Sergeant M. Sledinski who was killed after parachute failed to open. The plane that collided with it was Spitfire R7150 of 61 Operational Training Unit RAF, the pilot was unknown.		TQ 003 584	SMR No: 17115-6
15	Modern	Air Crash Site	A Curtiss Tomahawk 400 Squadron RAF AH818, crashed on 6th June 1942 after hitting trees during dummy attack and flew into high ground, crashing 3 miles north west of Woking.		TQ 003 584	SMR No: 17133
16	Modern	Air Crash Site	A Vickers Warwick II HG364, flew into high ground and crashed near Chobham during a flight testing accident on 5th January 1944.		TQ 003 584	SMR No: 17229
17	Modern	War Memorial	War memorial consisting of unusual octagonal pillar on plinth with steps located in High Street, Horsell. First and Second World Wars.		SU 99590 59240	SMR No: 20204 & WMA 23554
18	Modern	War Memorial	War memorials located at the parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horsell consisting of a wooden roll of honour to the parishioners of Horsell, Thanksgiving board, tablet to Lt R J Champion, plaque to 2nd Lt H Snell, plaque to Maj C Farmer, tablet to Surg Lt Col B Pares & son Lt B Pares, window to D F Kingscote, Chapel to Lt P F A Cocks, tablet to Lt Cdr A Pares		SU 99714 59154	SMR No: 20205-13 & WMA 23560, 23568-73, 64573
19	Modern	War Memorial	War memorial to members of Coign Baptist Church, Woking WW1 & WW2 (demolished) & plaque to G P Macdonald		TQ 002 586	SMR No: 20898, 901, & 903 WMA 23654-6
20	Modern	War Memorial	Banner at Westfield School, Woking.		SU 99743 58492	SMR No: 20913 & WMA 23674
21	Modern	Conservation Area	Hollyoak Crescent Conservation Area – a compact group of Edwardian semi-detached houses constructed by the Woking Co-operative Society in 1912 under the Garden City Movement principles.	CA	SU 99279 58854	
22	Modern	Conservation Area	Mount Hermon Conservation Area – formerly the Mount Hermon and York Estates, this development was the most significant in Woking south of the railway and contains good examples of Edwardian suburban housing.	CA	SU 99930 58052	
23	Modern	Conservation Area	Wheatsheaf Conservation Area – contains properties dating to the Mid-Late Victorian period that developed in association with Woking as a Railway town. It has a strong character associated with Woking Recreation Ground, forming a focal entrance point into Woking Town. Centre	CA	TQ 00305 59171	

24	Modern	Historic Landscape Character	Other Industry comprising industrial complexes and factories.		SU 99787 58724	
25	Undated/Multi-period	Area of High Archaeological Potential	Area of High Archaeological Potential within the historic core of the village of Horsell, surrounding the parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, designated by Surrey County Council.		SU 99714 59154	
26	Undated/Multi-period	Conservation Area	Horsell Conservation Area – the historic core of the village dates to the 12 <sup>th</sup> Century. The buildings within the Conservation Area are a mixture of houses dating from the 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century, including some good quality Late Victorian and Edwardian houses. The Waldens Park Road area of the Conservation Area was part of an estate development, commenced in 1898, built on land formerly in agricultural and nursery use. Together with adjacent roads, it has the regular pattern of a planned estate.	CA	SU 99639 59134	





**Legend**  
 Site Boundary

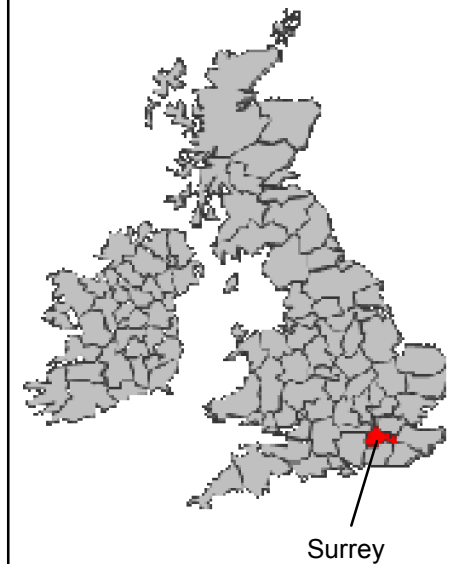
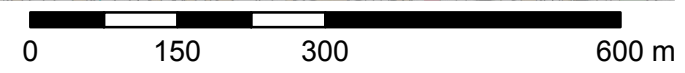


Figure 1: Site Location

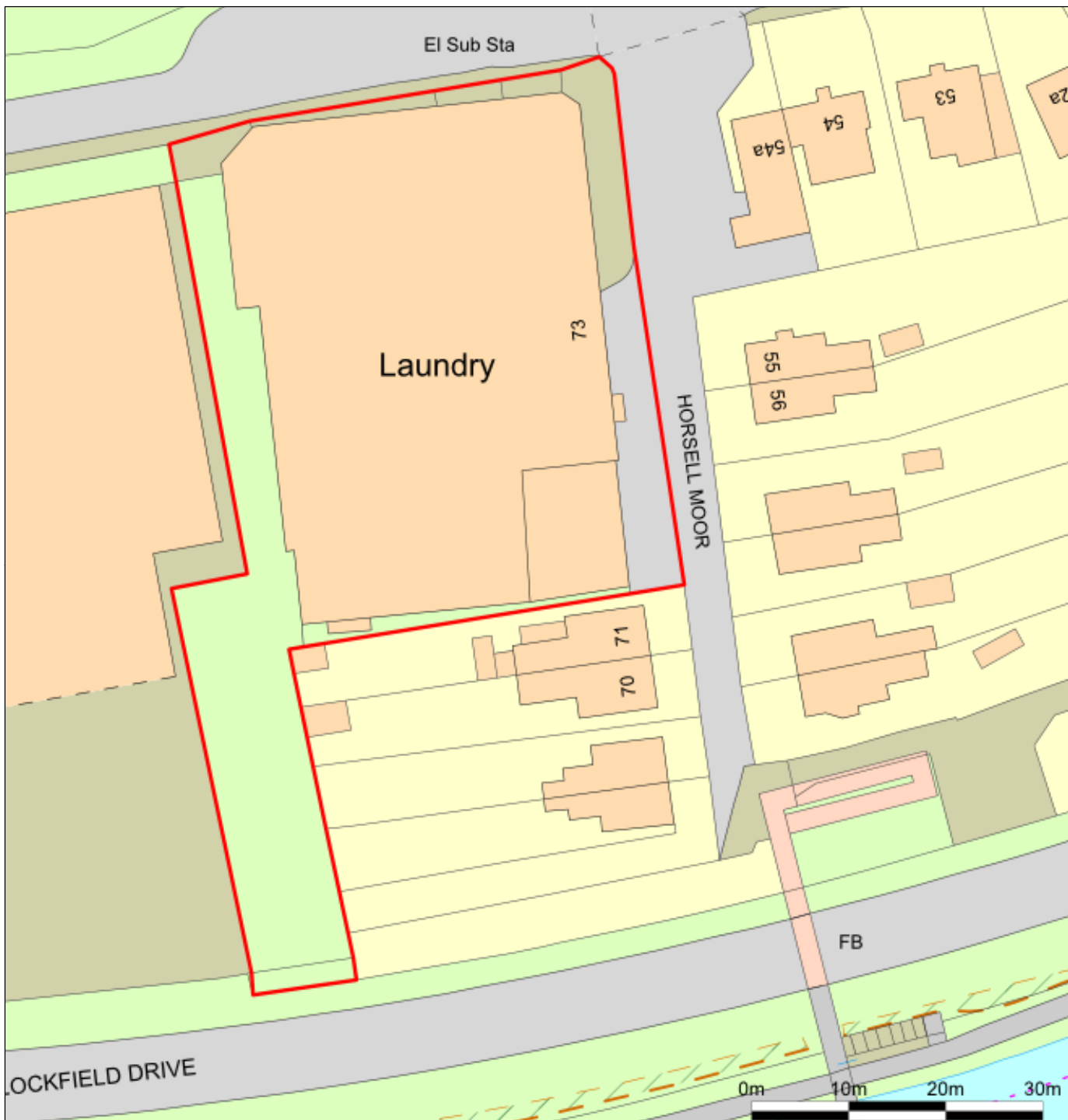
Project: 73 Horsall Moor

Date: 18/05/15    Job Number: 10555

Drawn by: ZE    Approved by: GR







Legend

Site Boundary

Figure 2: Existing Development Plan

Project: 73 Horsall Moor

Job Number: 10555





Legend

Site Boundary

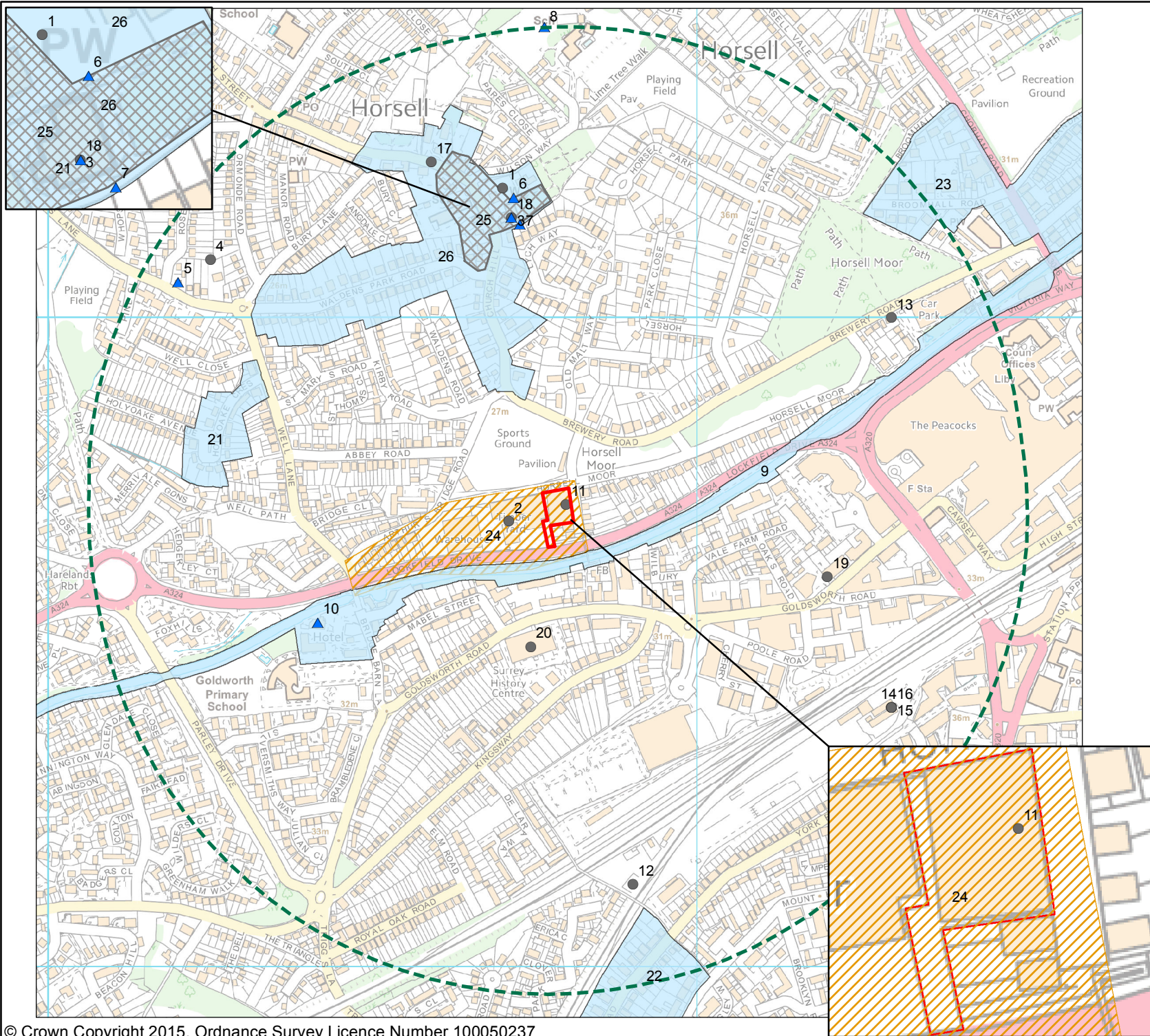
Figure 3: Proposed Development

Project: 73 Horsall Moor

Job Number: 10555







**Legend**

- ▲ Listed Building
- Monument
- Conservation
- Area of High Archaeological Potential
- Historic Landscape Character Area
- Site Boundary
- 700m Study

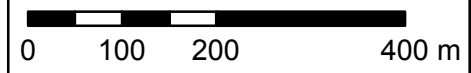
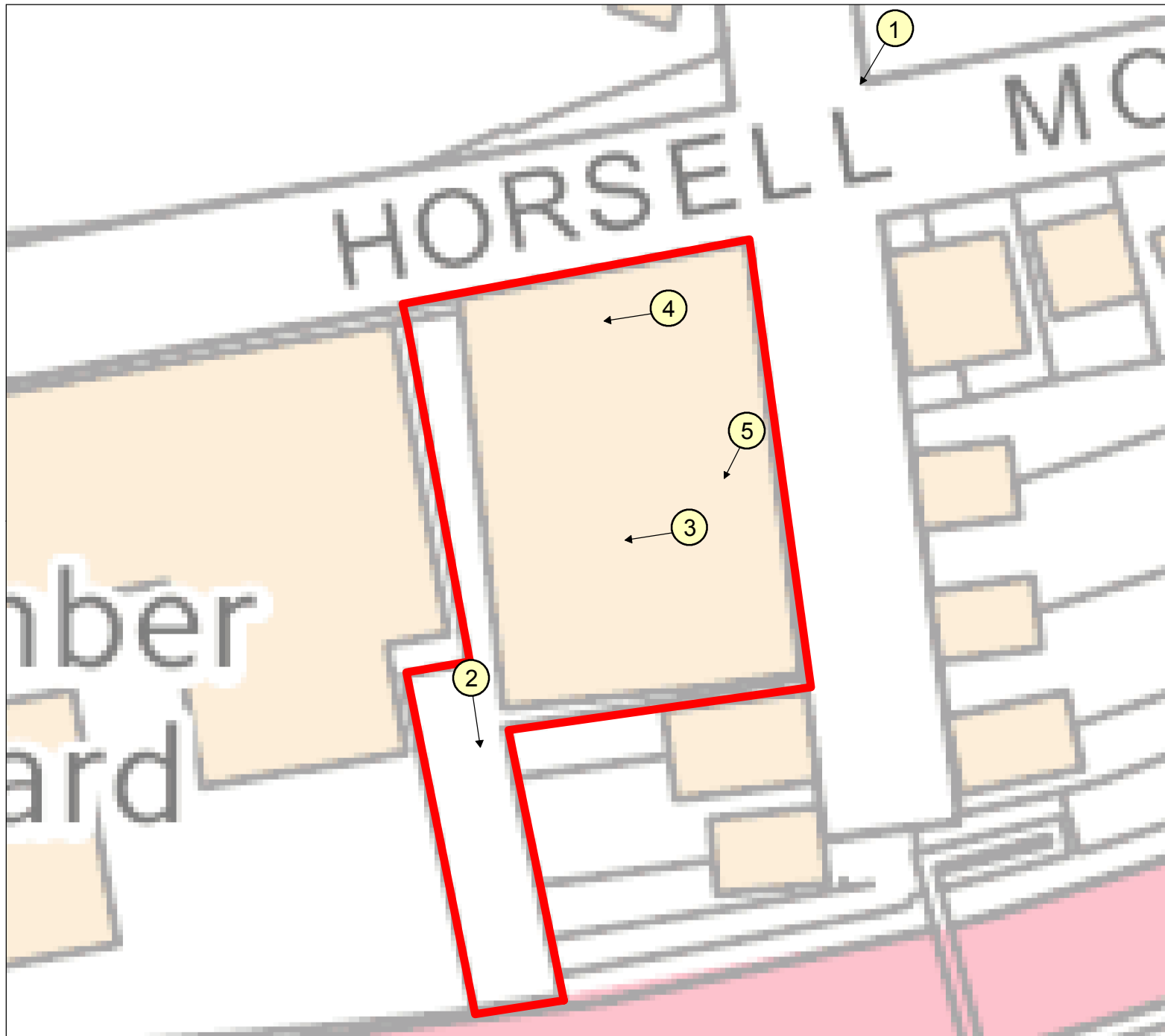


Figure 4: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: 73 Horsall Moor

Date: 22/05/15	Job Number: 10555
Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: GR





Legend

 Site Boundary

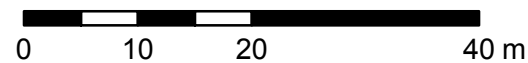
 # Photograph number and orientation

Figure 7: Site Visit and Photograph Orientations and Positions

Project: 73 Horsall Moor

Date: 20/05/15 Job Number: 10555

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: GR





AB Heritage Limited  
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,  
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU  
Tel: 03333 440 206  
e-mail: [info@abheritage.co.uk](mailto:info@abheritage.co.uk)