

HERITAGE NETWORK



43 CHURCH END Walkern, Hertfordshire

HN659

Archaeological Monitoring Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

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Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

43 CHURCH END
Walkern, Hertfordshire

HN659

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of John Phillips, Esq.

by

Mark Winter, BSC PGDIP & Helen Ashworth, BA AIFA

Report no. 417

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The cover photograph shows a view of the site, looking north-west (from the client's archive)

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Mark Winter. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to John Phillips; and Alison Tinniswood, County Historic Environment Unit, HCC, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	43 Church End, Walkern, Hertfordshire		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	East Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Walkern	Parish:	Walkern
Planning reference:	3/06/2139/FP	NGR:	TL 29410 26505
Client name and address:	John Phillips, 43 Church End, Walkern, Hertfordshire		
Nature of work:	Extension and new drive	Former land use:	Domestic house and garden
Site Status:	AAS 29	Reason for investigation:	Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c.870m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.870m ²
Site Code:	HN659	Other reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Monitoring	Archive Recipient:	Stevenage Museum
Start of work	20/03/07	Finish of work	07/06/07
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Medieval, modern
Oasis UID:	heritage1-29335	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	Gully-medieval, wall-modern		
Physical archive:	Pottery, brick, tile		
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Synopsis:

In response to a condition on the planning permission for construction of a single storey extension and associated drainage works at 43 Church End, Walkern, Herts., the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a photographic record of the buildings as existing and the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks.

The present house was formerly the village school and was converted to residential use in the 1960s. The original building on the site, which dated to at least the early 19th century, was demolished as part of the conversion works, leaving an extension dated to 1852 and the free-standing Infants' School block and porch of later 19th century date. The photographic record, in conjunction with plans and photographs supplied by the clients, has demonstrated the development of the building.

The monitoring of the groundworks revealed a 12th-14th century gully, three modern linear features and a series of walls associated with a later 19th century lavatory block for the school.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of John Phillips, as part of the historic building record and archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a development site located at 43 Church End, Walkern, Herts. The planning permission for the development (ref. 3/06/2139), granted by East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC) was subject to a standard archaeological condition, in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work followed the *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* issued by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to EHDC. A full specification of the work was contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, dated February 2007.

1.2 The site is located to the north of the historic core of Walkern, centred on NGR TL 29410 26505. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance no. 29, as identified in the East Hertfordshire District Plan. This area includes the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of Walkern. The village is recorded in the Domesday survey, and the 11th century parish of St Mary is a pre-conquest foundation. The original buildings on the present site formed the village school from at least the mid 19th century until the school moved to a new site in the 1960s.

1.3 The development proposed the construction of a single storey extension with drainage, infilling of the current driveway and construction of a replacement leading to a parking area at the western side of the house.

1.4 The aim of the present project has been: (1) to provide a photographic record of the exterior of the existing building, and (2) to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits which might have been uncovered; and to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual elements which would allow the date, character, and significance of the site to be assessed in accordance with current regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000), and subject to the limitations of reasonable safety and practicality.

1.5 The present report describes the findings of the monitoring programme and is intended, together with the deposition of the site archive with Stevenage Museum, to complete the requirements of the planning condition.

2. Fieldwork

SITE TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site lies in the valley of the River Beane at approximately 90mOD. The land slopes upwards to the east, with the river to the west.

2.2 The underlying geology of the area is chalk overlain by plateau drift belonging to the Hornbeam 2 association, described as having ‘deep fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some well drained fine loamy and fine silty over clayey and clayey soils. Some soils very flinty’ (SSEW 1983).

METHODOLOGY

Historic Building Record

2.3 A photographic record was made in order to show the appearance of the buildings prior to the start of works and evidence of their historical development.

2.4 The record consisted of general views of the building exteriors made on monochrome and colour film, using lenses chosen according to conditions. Additional digital photographs were taken to supplement the general record.

Archaeological Monitoring

2.5 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client’s groundwork schedule. A number of site visits were made to supervise the reduction of the site and inspect drainage trenches.

2.6 The machining was undertaken using a JCB and mini digger fitted with toothless ditching buckets or toothed buckets, as required.

2.7 The project was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Design Brief, and following the Heritage Network’s approved Project Design.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

2.8 The present house consists of three adjoining blocks forming an irregularly shaped structure, aligned north to south and located in the north-eastern corner of the grounds (Figure 2). The southern block consists of a modern garage; the northern block is the former Infants’ School, added in the late 19th century; and the western block is an extension to the north of the original schoolroom, erected in 1852.

2.9 Evidence for the early history of the building was provided by the clients in the form of photographs, and photographic copies of historic plans.

Client’s Archive

Early Schoolroom and 1852 Extension

2.10 From the available information, it is not clear when the school was founded on the present site. Nevertheless, a plaque, set in the wall above the door to the western block, records: *This addition was made to the old school in the year of our Lord 1852, by Anna Harding, wife of John Harding M.A., rector of this parish* (Plate 1).

2.11 A plan and section, which appears to relate to this extension, is held at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), and a photographic copy has been provided by the present owners (Figure 3). It shows the original schoolroom, measuring 40' by 17' (12.3m x 5.23m), with three window openings in the western elevation, and an exterior doorway in the southern elevation. A stove is located in the middle of the room.

2.12 The additional classroom to the north, which measures 17' (5.23m) square, has a window opening in the northern elevation, and two further windows flanking a fireplace in the eastern elevation. An exterior doorway is located at the southern end of the western elevation, with a further doorway in the southern elevation leading into the schoolroom. The section shows stepped foundations supporting the exterior walls, and brick piers supporting oak joists for the floor. Air bricks have been let into the exterior walls to ventilate the sub-floor. The reeded roof is supported on queen strut trusses.

2.13 The plan of the new classroom omits the window in the western elevation, to the north of the door, which is shown on the later 19th century drawings, and remains extant, but its existence is implied in the section which shows windows in both the eastern and western elevations.

2.14 A freestanding toilet block, containing two cubicles entered from the east, is located to the east of the building. There is no indication as to whether this was a new or proposed structure. The playground, measuring 50' by 60' (15.4m x 18.46m) lay on the western side.

Later 19th century

2.15 At some time in the late 19th or early 20th century the school was extended by the addition of an Infants' School with a porch. Architect's drawings show the existing and proposed buildings in plan and elevation, and indicate further extensions to the eastern side of the original block housing cloakrooms, a coal store and an enlarged toilet block (Figure 4).

2.16 The new schoolroom is offset to the north-east of the original school, forming a separate building. There is no direct access between the two school buildings.

2.17 The south porch to the Infants' School, which adjoins the north-eastern corner of the 1852 classroom, measures 7'6" (2.3m) wide by 14' (4.3m) long. It has a window in the eastern elevation, an exterior door in the western elevation, and a further door, leading to a small yard and the toilet blocks, at the eastern end of the southern elevation. A doorway in the north elevation leads into the schoolroom. The porch has a pent slate roof.

2.18 The schoolroom, measures 13'6" x 32' (4.15m x 9.85m) and is shown with three windows in the western elevation, and two windows in the eastern elevation, flanking a fireplace. A tiered gallery occupies the northern end of the room.

2.19 Lateral and cross-sections show stepped foundations, with air-bricks ventilating the sub-floor and the area beneath the gallery. The room is panelled to a dado rail located 3'6" above the floor, and the ceiling is boarded or plastered to the height of the collar with the area above being ventilated by air-bricks set in the gable. The roof appears to be slated.

2.20 The plan shows that the 1852 classroom also had a tiered gallery at its northern end, with the main schoolroom having four groups of tiered seating arranged against the eastern

wall, flanking doorways that lead the Girls' Cloakroom and the Boys' Cap Room, which are separated by a coal store, and together form an extension against the eastern elevation.

2.21 A toilet block is also shown, in line with the eastern wall of the Infants' School. It is divided into two sections separated by a wall, with three WC cubicles for the girls and infants, and a dustbin store, on the northern side, and two WC cubicles and an open fronted stall housing three urinals to the south.

2.22 The drawn elevations show the roof of the original block with its 1852 extension to be gabled at the northern end, and hipped to the south. The roof may be thatched, though this is unclear. The windows are all shown with six-lights, divided horizontally in an approximate $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ ratio. The windows and doorway all have drip mouldings.

2.23 The elevations of the Infants' School show brickwork with pairs of decorative bands in line with the head and base of the windows, which are shown as being each of four lights, divided horizontally in an approximate $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ ratio. The roof is shown as slated above dentilled eaves.

Photographs

2.24 The school buildings appear to have been redeveloped as a dwelling in the 1960s. This involved the demolition of the main schoolroom, the insertion of a first floor within the 1852 classroom, and the subdivision of the Infants' School to create bedrooms and bathrooms. The present owners have provided copies of photographs taken when these works were carried out, and these include photographs of the main schoolroom in the course of demolition (Plates 2 and 3).

2.25 The main schoolroom appears to have been re-roofed in slate, leaving an earlier roof structure in situ beneath the new rafters, complete with its thatch (possibly used for insulation). The walls are constructed of brick, and the windows (each of four lights with leaded panes) rise to the eaves. These appear to be larger than those depicted in the late 19th century elevation drawings, which were shown to be the same size as that in the 1852 classroom, and thus may be later replacements.

Surviving Buildings

2.26 The 1852 classroom and the Infants' School are still extant, as is the east wall of the former toilet block, which was retained for the garage (Plate 4).

Garage block

2.27 The garage block is largely modern, being a single-storey brick-built structure, with a pent corrugated roof, which lies to the east of the 1852 classroom, and butts the southern side of the Infants' School and its porch. The southern elevation consists of an up-and-over garage door, flanked by brick pillars (Plate 5). The space between the garage door and the roof is glazed beneath a white barge board. The eastern wall incorporates part of the later 19th century toilet block and part of the porch to the Infants' School (Plate 6).

1852 Classroom

2.28 The former 1852 classroom is built of Cambridge white bricks, laid in stretcher bond, with a pitched slate roof.

2.29 The west elevation has a modern single light replacement window at ground floor level to the north, with a ledged and braced door to the south (Plate 7). Both have a stone lintel below a chamfered brick drip moulding. The rectangular stone plaque, with chamfered corners, described above, has been set into the wall above the door.

2.30 The northern elevation, which adjoins the southern corner of the porch to the Infants' School has two windows (Plate 8). The lower window opening is rectangular, with a stone lintel below a chamfered brick drip moulding, and a chamfered brick sill. The sill is formed from chamfered bricks. The window incorporates three metal lancet lights with latticed panes. The upper window is located just below the apex of the roof. It has a triangular head with chamfered jambs and sill, and the opening is boarded.

2.31 The southern elevation has been completely remodelled in modern brick (Plate 9). A gabled oriel window lights the inserted first floor room, and two tall, narrow windows flank it at ground floor level.

2.32 The northern elevation is obscured by the later garage block (Plate 10).

Infants' School

2.33 The Infants' School block is built of red brick, in English bond, with a pitched slate roof.

2.34 The western elevation has three window openings with shallow drop arches, chamfered jambs and stone sills, and modern replacement aluminium windows (Plate 11). The middle window has been remodelled to raise the sill by six bricks. Two lines of decorative grey bricks, separated by two courses of red bricks, align with the top of the windows, and a single line of gray bricks runs just below the sills of the outer two windows. The eaves are supported by two offset courses of brick, and a chamfered stringcourse sits four bricks above the existing ground level.

2.35 The northern elevation is formed of red brick laid in English bond (Plate 12). The grey decorative courses and the stringcourse, noted in the eastern elevation, continue. Two further lines of decorative grey brick were noted in the gable, above the line of the purlin, and separated by five courses of red brick. Three metal air vents, each separated by two stretchers, are set into the brickwork between the grey courses, and a fourth is located centrally, two courses above the upper grey course.

2.36 The eastern elevation has two window openings with shallow drop arches, chamfered jambs and stone sills, and modern replacement aluminium windows (Plate 13). An additional small square window single light window has been inserted to the south of the northern window to light a bathroom. The grey decorative courses, the offset eaves courses and the stringcourse, noted in the eastern elevation, continue. Replacement slate tiles show where the original chimney rose through the roof.

2.37 The southern elevation has two lines of decorative grey brick in the gable, above the line of the purlin, and separated by five courses of red brick (Plate 14). An air-brick is centrally placed between them. At eaves level, the line of the former pent roof to the porch is visible, extending from the south-east corner along $\frac{3}{4}$ of the width of the wall. This appears to have been replaced when the garage block was established.

2.38 The porch to the Infants' School was remodelled at the time that the garage block was created, and the pent roof was truncated level with the eaves of the 1852 classroom. The window in the western elevation has been infilled and a modern window has been set into the wall, under a concrete lintel, to the south (Plate 14). The doorway in the middle of the eastern elevation, with a shallow drop arch, remains extant but the original door has been replaced with a stable door (Plate 15).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Phase 1 - Ground Reduction

2.39 Phase 1 involved the removal of the tarmac surface of the existing driveway. The driveway followed a sinuous course from the south-western corner of the property, running north-east, then curving east and finally north to the garage (Figure 2). The tarmac layer was 0.10m deep and overlay a modern build-up layer, of unknown depth, consisting of loose sandy gravel with frequent brick rubble (Plate 16).

2.40 The line of the old drive was then backfilled and a new driveway was excavated. This ran north from the south-western corner, parallel with the western boundary, before turning north-east towards the house (Figure 6). Its line was excavated to depths from 0.40m below the current ground surface at the northern end, to 1.10m at the southern end.

2.41 The general stratigraphy of this area consisted of a turf layer, context (08), comprising dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy clay, 0.13m deep, which overlay context (01), a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) very loose sandy silt topsoil, with occasional small stones, 0.30m deep. Below this was context (02), a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty clay subsoil, with occasional small stones, 0.50m deep. This overlay context (03), the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) soft and malleable sandy clay natural (Plate 17).

2.42 Three features were observed during the excavation of the new driveway, all of which cut the clay natural (Figure 6). They consisted of two linear features, [04] and [09], both of which were orientated north-west to south-east, located in the south-western corner of the property and a rectangular feature, [06], to the north of [04].

2.43 The exposed area of feature [04] measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.20m in depth (Plate 18). It was V-shaped, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained context (05), a brown (10YR 4/3) firm and malleable sandy clay with moderate chalk flecks. Three C12th – C14th Hertfordshire grey ware 'cooking pot' sherds were recovered from this feature.

2.44 The exposed area of feature [06] measured 1.90m in length, 1.80m in width and over 0.25m in depth (Plate 19). This feature did not extend across the full width of the driveway and terminated in a straight edge on its eastern side. It contained context (07), a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) firm silty sand, with moderate small flint inclusions. Although no

finds were recovered to date the feature, and it was not fully excavated as it survived below the level of impact, the nature of the cut and similarity between its fill and that of linear [09] suggests that it is likely to be modern in date.

2.45 The exposed area of feature [09] measured 2.80m in length, 1.00m in width and over 0.30m in depth (Plate 20). It contained context (10), a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), firm sandy clay with frequent chalk and rubble inclusions. As this feature survived below the impact level it was not fully excavated, but the presence of the rubble in the fill indicates that it is modern in date.

Phase 2 - Footings Trenches and Drainage

2.46 The new works on the house consisted of the removal of the existing garage block and the construction of a new southern extension in its place (Figure 6). The trenches were 0.60m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.60m. The general stratigraphy in the footings trenches consisted of a layer of the previously recorded topsoil, context (01), 0.10m deep, overlying a layer of context (02), the previously recorded subsoil, 0.50m deep. The natural clay was recorded at a depth of 0.60m below the present ground level.

2.47 Four features were observed during the excavation of the footings trenches, consisting of a linear feature, [21], two brick wall foundations, [29] and [30] and a structure, [25] (Figure 6).

2.48 Linear feature [21] was recorded running on a north to south alignment across the trench for the southern wall of the new extension, at 2.10m from the western end of the trench. It measured 0.50m wide at the surface and was over 1.40m in depth, with steeply sloping sides. The fill, (22), comprised a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay with moderate brick fragments and chalk flecks (Plate 21). A concrete foundation, 0.20m thick, and running on a similar alignment, was observed immediately west of this feature. This either abutted or was cut by [21]. Both features appeared to have been cut through the topsoil.

2.49 Two of the features, [25] and [29] were observed approximately halfway along the eastern footings trench and the third, [30], was recorded nearby, on the eastern side of a cross trench. The individual bricks measured 230mm (9") long, 105mm (4¹/₈") wide and 65mm (2¹/₂") deep.

2.50 Structure [25] was located in the eastern side of the trench at 2.25m from the south-eastern corner of the existing building and at a depth of 0.10m. The exposed area measured 2.45m in length and survived to a height of at least 1.30m (14 courses) on the northern and southern sides (Plate 22). It consisted of two brick walls, each 0.10m wide, on either side of a brick floor, 0.20m deep and 2.25m wide. The walls appeared to be in English bond, with lime mortar. Two fills were recorded between the walls. The upper fill consisted of a layer of the previously recorded loose silty clay subsoil, 0.50m deep. Below it was context (26) which overlay the brick floor and consisted of a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay, 0.60m deep. The evidence suggests it formed part of the toilet block erected along the eastern boundary in the late 19th or early 20th century.

2.51 Wall [29] was recorded in the western section of the same trench, almost opposite structure [25] at 2.70m south of the existing house. It survived to a height of 0.95m (9

courses) and was constructed of the same type of bricks, laid in English bond, as the walls in structure [25] (Plate 23).

2.52 Wall [30] was located at 0.40m from the eastern end of the east – west aligned cross trench, approximately 1m to the west of structure [25] and 0.90m to the south-west of wall [29] (Figure 6; Plate 24). It had the same dimensions and characteristics as wall [29]. It is likely that walls [29] and [30] also formed part of the same toilet block as structure [25].

2.53 A drainage trench ran for 8m on an east to west alignment from the northern end of the new extension. It measured 0.60m wide and varied in depth between 0.30m to 1.30m. The general stratigraphy was similar to that recorded elsewhere on the site and consisted of a layer of topsoil, approximately 0.10m in depth, above a loose silty clay subsoil, approximately 0.50m in depth (Plate 25). No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Recovered Finds

Context	Type	Number	Weight	Comments
5	Pottery	3	63	Herts. grey ware
22	Tile	1	95	
25	Brick	1	2955	

3. Discussion

Building Record

3.1 The present site lies within 150m of the parish church, and was the former village school. It was converted to a dwelling in the 1960s. The regional archaeological research agenda has identified the importance of recording structures of the Industrial Age (1750-1960), and recognised the high rate of loss of such structures (Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

3.2 The original building was at least early 19th century in date and consisted of a one-roomed brick structure with a hipped thatched roof. It has undergone at least three major phases of re-development, the first in the mid 19th century (Figure 3), then in the late 19th century (Figures 4 & 5) and finally in the 1960s (Figure 2).

3.3 The first phase of works is recorded on a dedication plaque above the front door to the present house (Plate 1). This records the addition of a new classroom at the northern end of the school building, in 1852. Some architectural details on the earlier part of the building, including drip mouldings above the windows, were copied in this extension although the north side of the roof of the new classroom was gabled, rather than hipped. It is possible that the small toilet block to the east, shown on the plan, was also added at this time.

3.4 In the later 19th century the school was extended again. An infant's school, with a south porch, was constructed to the north-east of the earlier building, and a larger toilet block was built along the eastern boundary. The small lavatory block shown to the east of the school on the 1852 plan had disappeared and been replaced by an eastern extension, containing a girls' cloakroom, a boys' cap room and a coal store. There is no indication at what date this occurred, though the late 19th century plan implies that this structure was already in existence.

3.5 The present house was formed by the remodelling of the school buildings in the 1960s. The alteration works involved the complete demolition of the original school building and most of the late 19th century lavatory block. The classroom built in 1852 and the later Infants' School were retained, as were parts of the south porch and the eastern boundary wall.

Monitoring of Groundworks

3.6 The monitoring of the groundworks revealed a number of features of archaeological interest. The base of a linear feature of medieval date, running on a north-east to south-west alignment, was identified in the south-western corner of the property during the ground reduction for the new driveway. This produced three sherds of Hertfordshire greyware of 12th to 14th century and was the earliest feature encountered on the site. It has been interpreted as a boundary feature. Two other linear features were recorded in the same area, but these appear to be modern in date and probably relate to the remodelling works in the 20th century.

3.7 The footings trenches for the new extension, in the area of the former garage, revealed evidence for the late 19th / early 20th century lavatory block which was located along the eastern boundary. A modern linear feature, which cut the topsoil, was also recorded.

Confidence Rating

3.8 In the course of the fieldwork, conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of features and larger artefacts, and for their recording. There are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than High.

4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
20/03/07	MW	8	Monitor new driveway and photograph building
21/03/07	MW	5	Monitor new driveway
21/05/07	MW	2	Site inspection
31/05/07	MW	2	Site inspection
07/06/05	MW	2	Site inspection

5. Sources consulted

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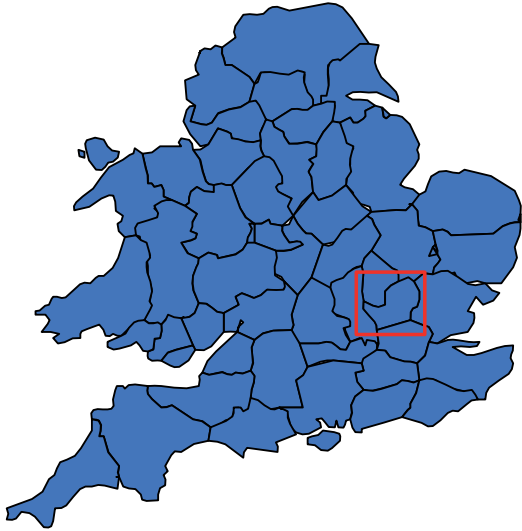
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SSEW,1983, *Soil map sheet 4: Eastern England*. Soil Survey for England and Wales

6. Illustrations

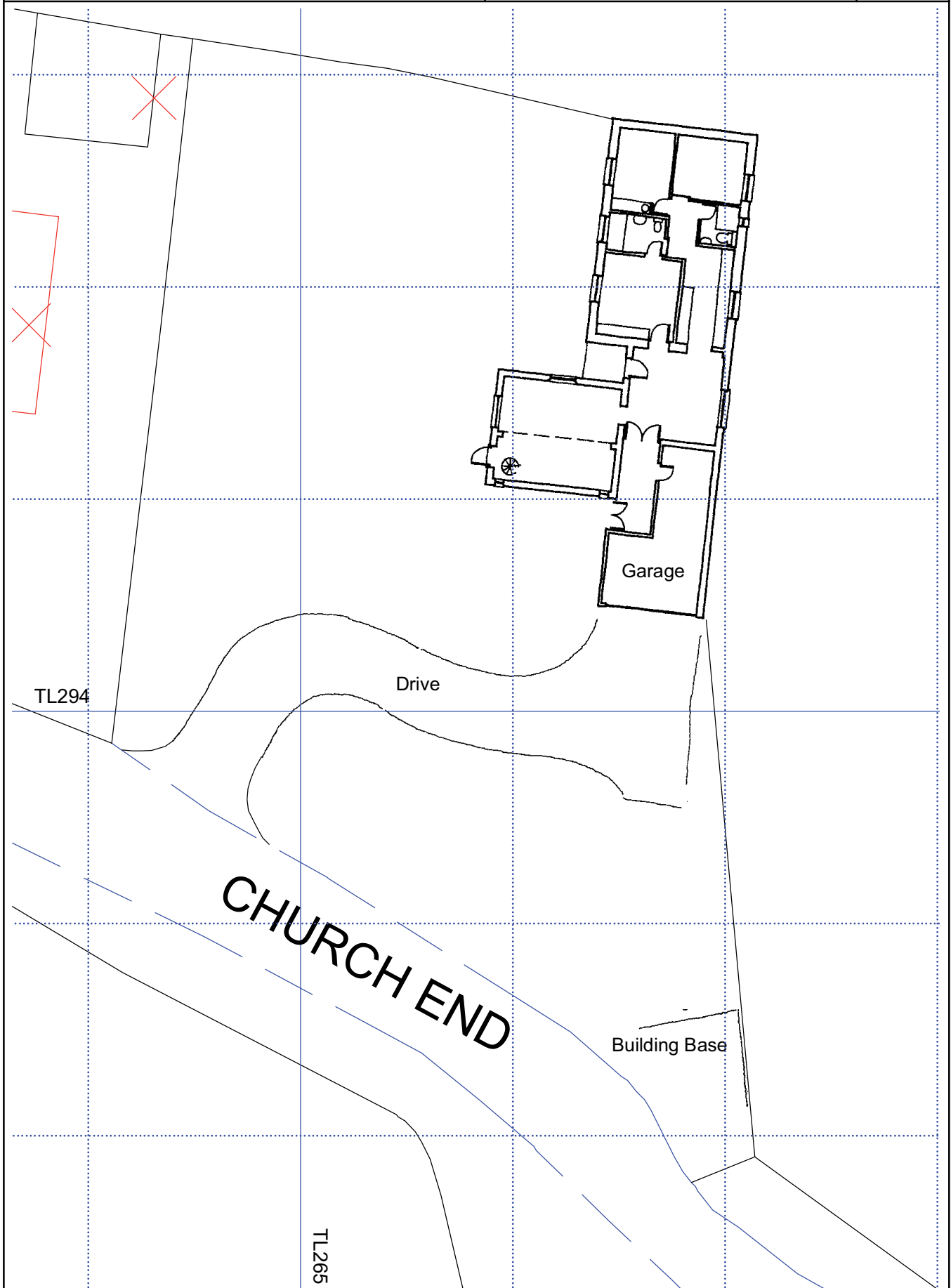
Figure 1.....	Site location
Figure 2	Site layout
Figure 3.....	Architect's plans, c.1852
Figure 4.....	Architect's plans and elevations, late 19 th century
Figure 5.....	Architect's sections, late 19 th century
Figure 6.....	Location of groundworks and observed features

Plate 1	Commemorative plaque
Plate 2	Schoolroom under demolition, looking north-east
Plate 3	Schoolroom under demolition, looking north-east
Plate 4	View before start of development, looking north-west
Plate 5	Garage block, looking north
Plate 6	Garage block, looking west
Plate 7	1852 classroom, western elevation
Plate 8	1852 classroom, northern elevation
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Plate 12	Infants' School, northern elevation
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Plate 15	Infants' School porch, western elevation
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Plate 21	Feature [21], looking north
Plate 22	Structure [25], looking east
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Plate 24	Wall [30]. Looking north
Plate 25	Drainage trench, looking south



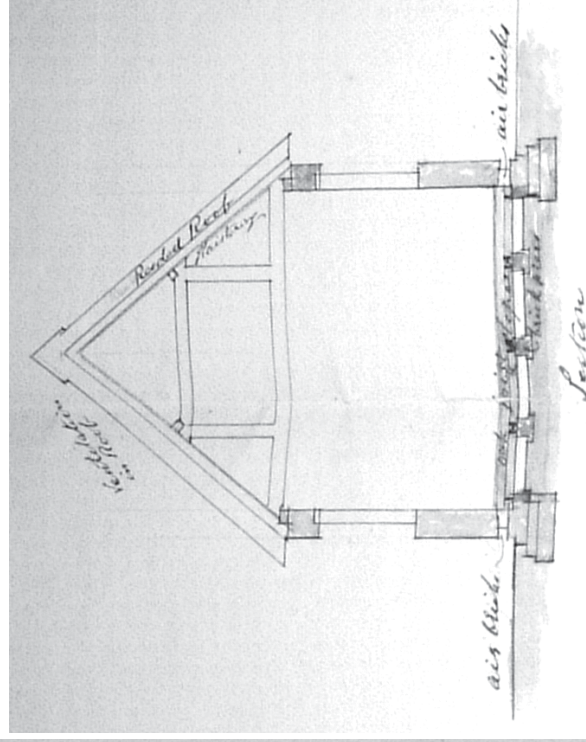
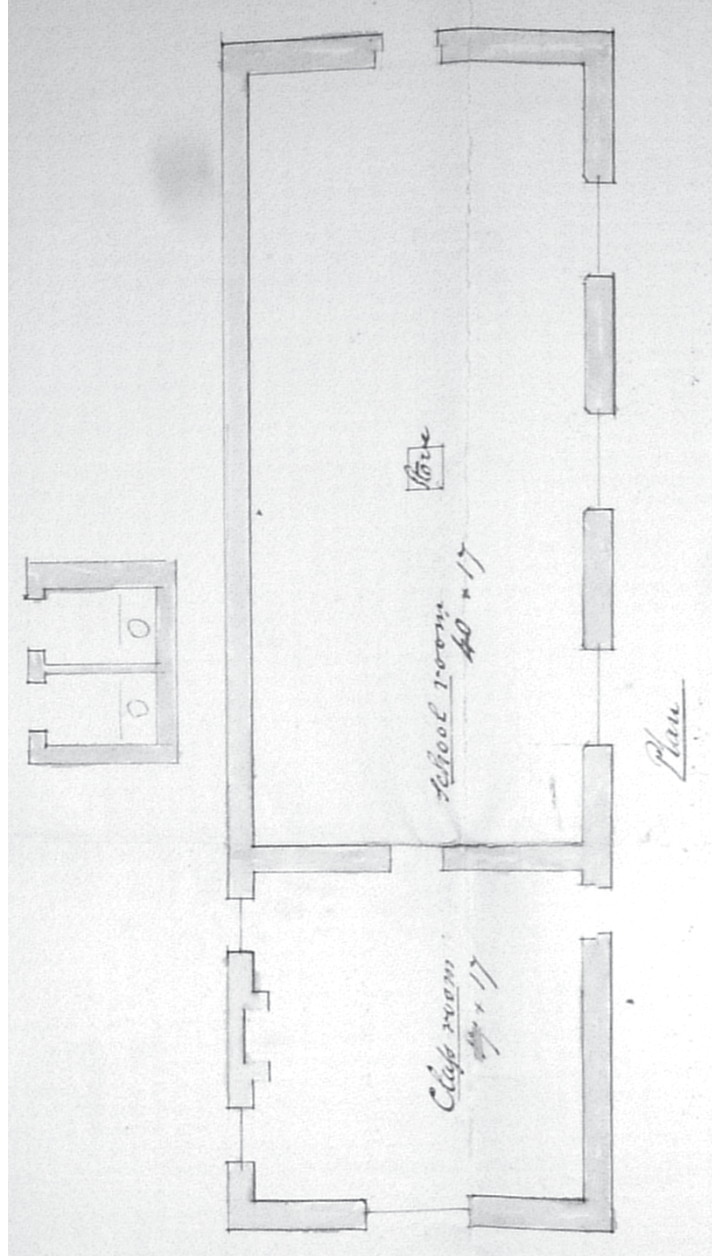
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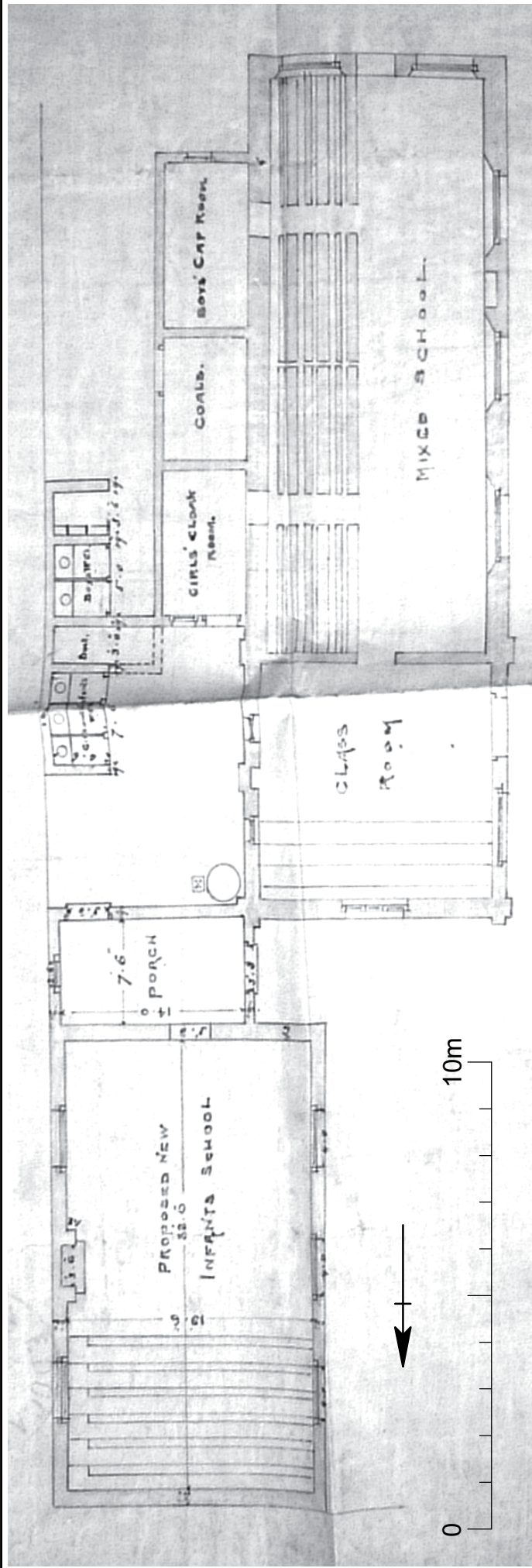
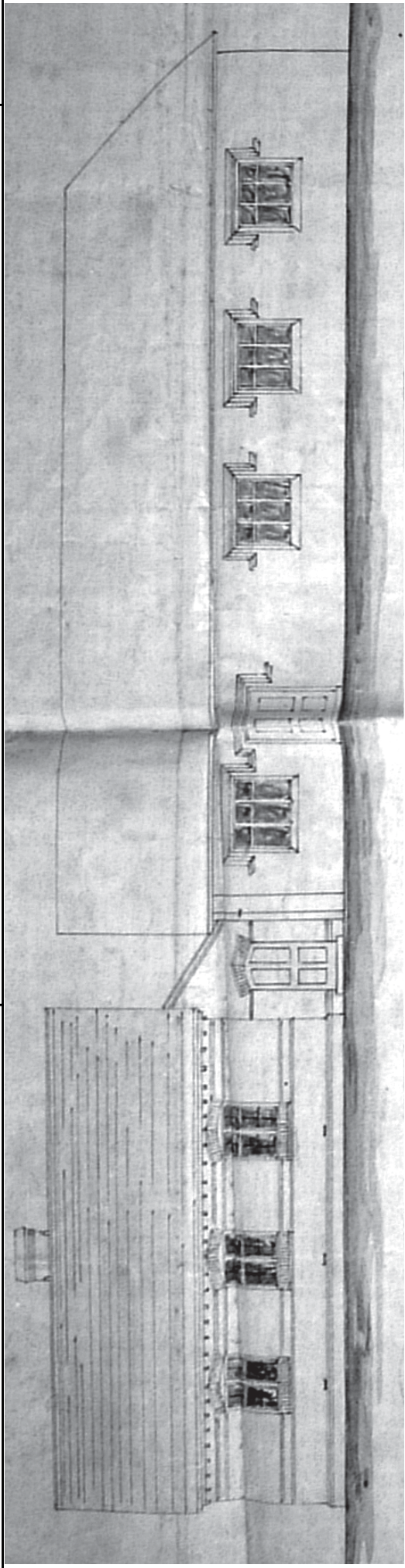


Site Layout

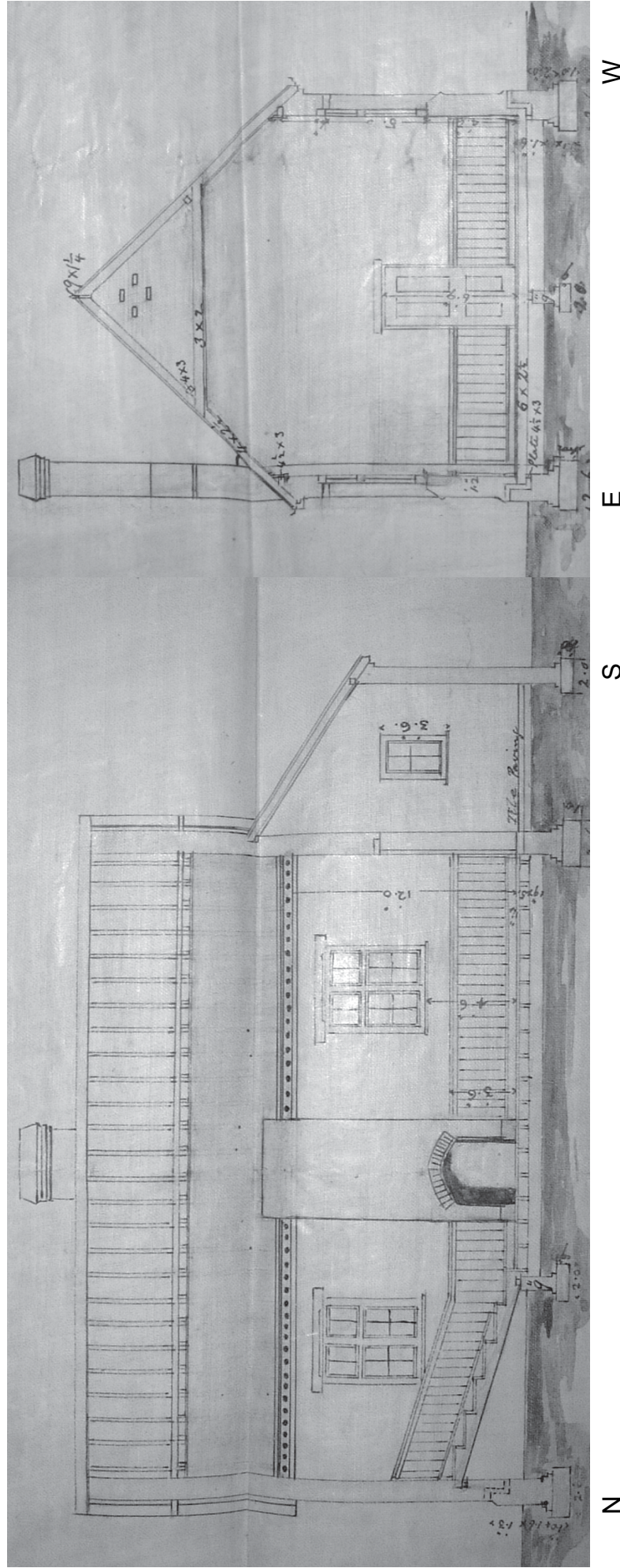
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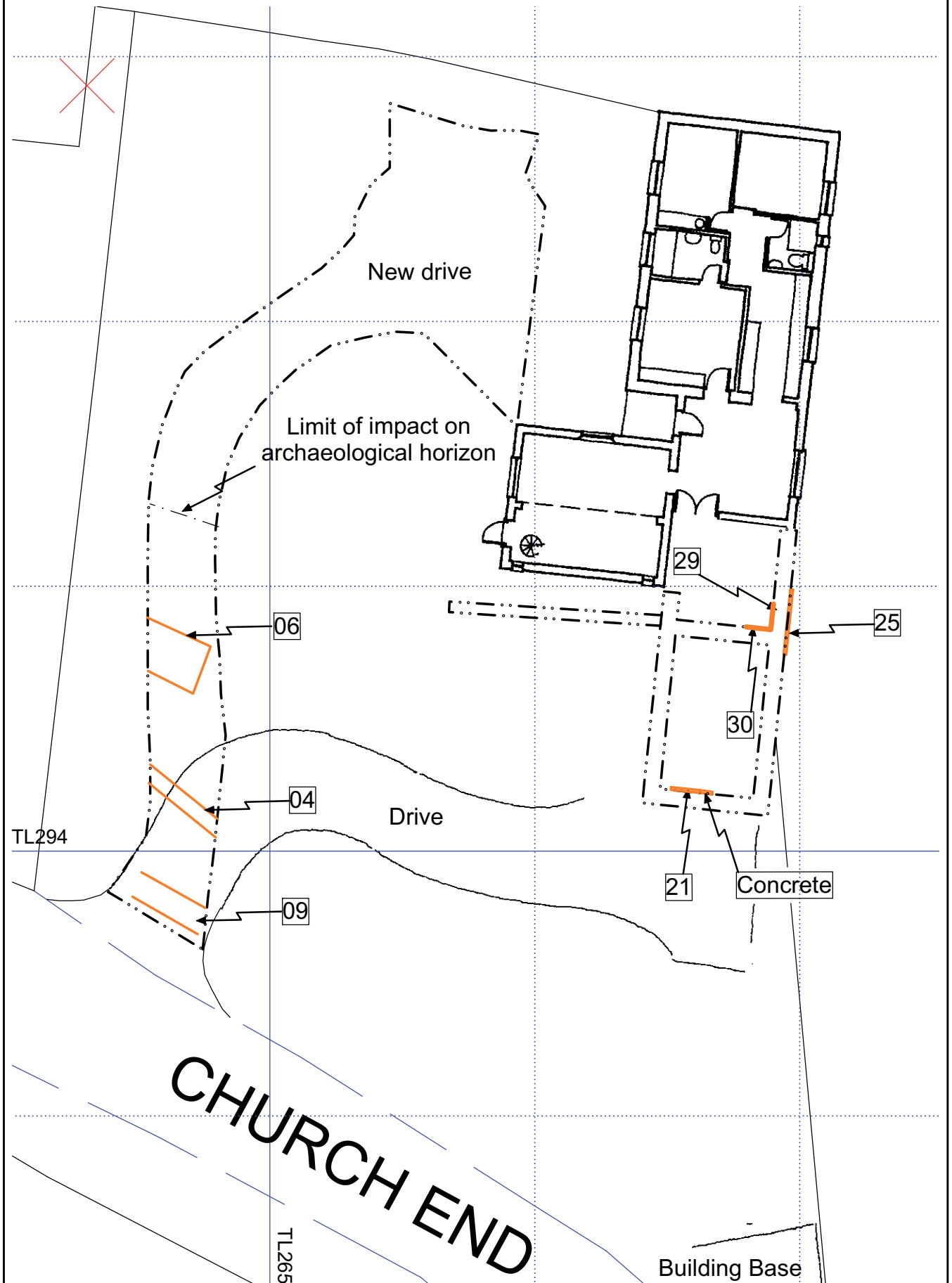
Architect's plan for the alterations to the school buildings in 1852
(Courtesy Mr & Mrs Phillips)



Architect's plans and elevations for the late 19th century alterations to the school
(Courtesy Mr & Mrs Phillips)



Architect's sections for the late 19th century alterations to the school
(Courtesy Mr & Mrs Phillips)



Location of groundworks and observed features

Scale 1:200

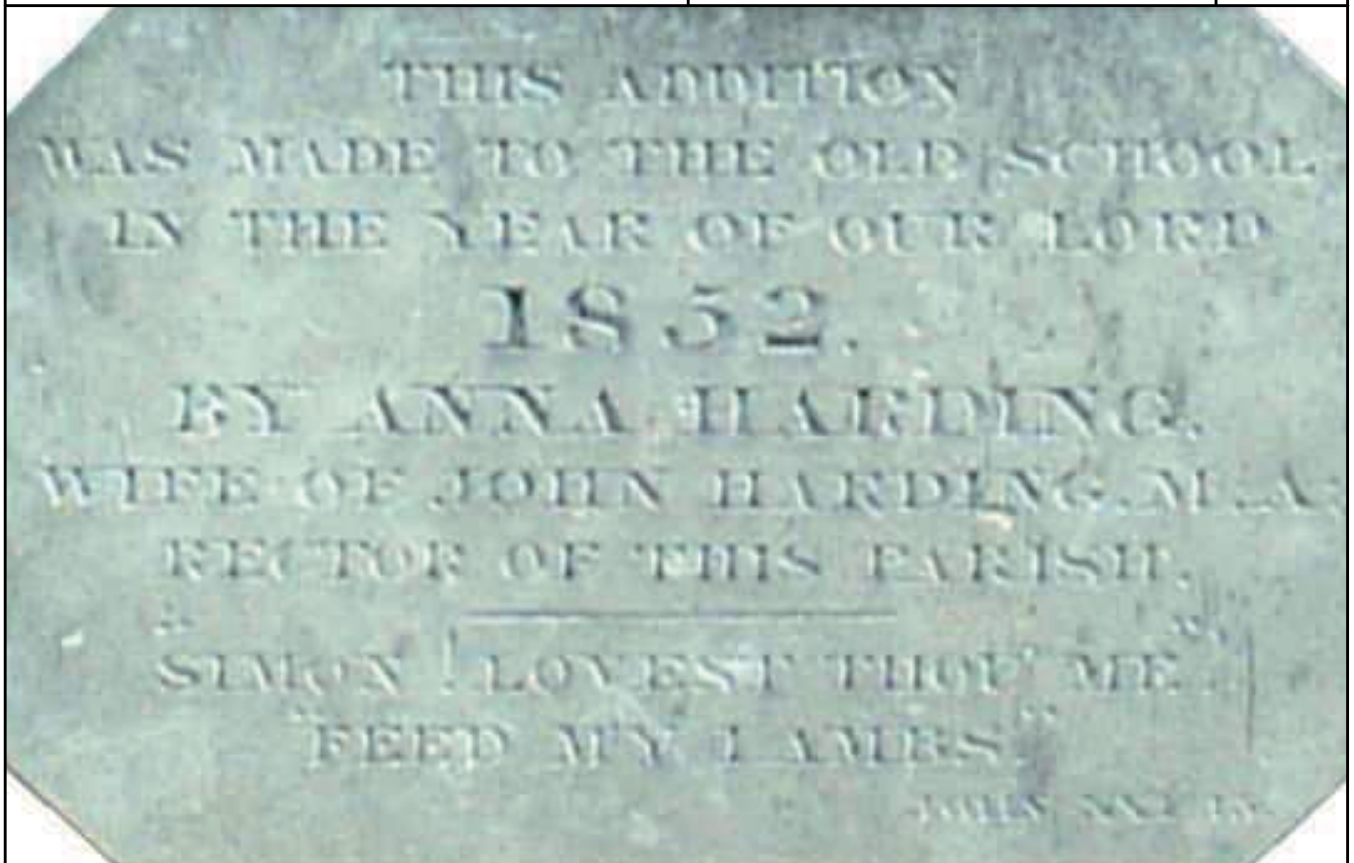


Plate 1: Commemorative plaque above door to 1852 classroom.



Plate 2: Schoolroom under demolition, looking north-east (client archive)



Plate 3: Schoolroom under demolition, looking north-east (client archive)



Plate 4: View of buildings before the start of development works, looking north-west (client archive)



Plate 5: Garage block, looking north



Plate 6: Garage block, looking west



Plate 7: 1852 classroom, western elevation



Plate 8: 1852 classroom, northern elevation



Plate 9: 1852 classroom, southern elevation



Plate 10: View of buildings before the start of development works, looking NW (client archive)



Plate 12: Infants' School, northern elevation



Plate 13: Infants' School, eastern elevation



Plate 14: Infants' School, southern elevation & porch, eastern elevation



Plate 15: Infants' School porch, western elevation



Plate 16: Existing driveway looking east



Plate 17: New driveway stratigraphy, looking west



Plate 18: Gully [04], looking west



Plate 19: Ditch [06], looking west



Plate 20: Ditch [09], looking east



Plate 21: Feature [21], looking north



Plate 22: Wall [25], looking east



Plate 23: Wall (29), looking west



Plate 24: Wall [30], looking north



Plate 25: Drainage trench , looking south