

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land to the Rear of Redwood, Burwash Road
Heathfield, East Sussex**

**NGR 558957 121732
(TQ 58957 21732)**

WDC Planning R: WD/2018/2625/F

**ASE Project No: 190611
Site Code: RBR 19**

**ASE Report No: 2020010
OASIS ID: archaeol6-380634**

By Simon Stevens

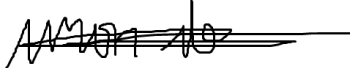

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Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	January 2020		
Version:	1		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MJB Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex.

Seven trenches were excavated. The potential archaeological horizon was predominantly intact. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by MJB Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of *Redwood*, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex (NGR 558957 121732; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The 0.19ha site is situated at the eastern edge of the town of Heathfield, within the 'High Weald' Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It lies on the south of Burwash Road (the A265), to the south of a property called *Redwood*. There are houses fronting onto Tower Street to the west, with open land to the south and the site of a new residential development immediately to the east.
- 1.2.2 According to the latest available data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of siltstones, sandstones and mudstones of the Ashdown Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2020).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for the erection of three houses with a shared driveway and creation of a new access from Burwash Road was granted by Wealden District Council on 16th October 2019 (planning reference WD/2018/2625/F).
- 1.3.2 Following consultation between Wealden District Council and East Sussex County Council (Wealden District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a planning condition following condition (No. 2) was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No works below ground level shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological works has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013, policies HE1 and HE3 of the emerging Wealden Local Plan 2018 coupled with the requirements of paragraphs 189 - 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.'

1.3.3 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2019) outlined the methodology to be used at the site, in this case mechanically excavated archaeological trial trenches, and in production of a report and a site archive. It was approved by East Sussex County Council on behalf of the Local Planning Authority before the commencement of work on site.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site on 13th January 2020.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A search was made of all archaeological data held within a 500m radius of the site held on the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (ESHER) and included in the WSI (ASE 2019).

2.2 Local Sites

- 2.2.1 There are a total of five Listed buildings within 500m of the site, with a further building, now delisted, 'High Timbers' located c.35m west of the site. Heathfield Park, a Registered Historic Park and Garden, lies c.80m to the south of the site. The North Down Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (DES11016), the presumed site of a medieval and post-medieval hamlet covering 3.92ha lies to the east. The other local Archaeological Notification Area (ref. DES8919) is associated with Gibraltar Tower in Heathfield Park.
- 2.2.2 The majority entries on the ESHER refer to standing buildings and farmsteads. Other sites include a 18th-19th century brick kiln (MES25672), a former tannery site (MES33444) and a former 19th century timber yard (MES33600). The sparse HER data is likely to be in part due to an absence of development-led archaeological investigations, therefore the potential for archaeology of most periods can generally be considered to be unknown.

2.3 Iron-working

- 2.3.1 The site is located in a geographical and geological area favourable for iron production through time, a major industry within the Weald during not only the Roman occupation but also in the Tudor and early Stuart periods.
- 2.3.2 Two factors make the Weald an appealing location for iron-working processes; its geology of iron ore and clay, which provided raw materials for smelting and for construction of the furnaces, and its abundant woodland which was necessary for the production of charcoal for fuel. Again, the paucity of systematic archaeological fieldwork in the immediate area probably accounts for the lack of iron-working sites identified in the vicinity, but many are known in the general area (*ibid.*).

Site	ESCC HER Ref	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
1	MES21698	559137	121828	North Down : Medieval Hamlet	Medieval
2	DES5136	559433	121650	THE NORTH EAST LODGE GATES AND GATE PIERS OF HEATHFIELD PARK - Grade II listed building - designed by John Crunden for Francis Newbery in 1792	Post-medieval
3	DES5441	558790	121394	THE GIBRALTAR TOWER HEATHFIELD PARK - Grade II* listed building - Originally called Heathfield Tower - Ornamental tower of 3 storeys erected by Francis Newbery in 1792-3 to commemorate the successful defence of Gibraltar by General Lord Heathfield from 1779 to 1782	Post-medieval
4	DES5724	559144	121694	THE OLD HALF MOON - Grade II listed building - C17 or earlier timber-framed building	Post-medieval
5	DES6569	559132	121854	NORTH DOWN - Grade II listed building - C18 or earlier	Post-medieval
6	DES6704	558788	121742	MILLVIEW, VINE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building - Early C19	Post-medieval
7	DES5117	558931	121754	High Timbers: former Grade II listing (now delisted)	Post-medieval
8	MES24526	559080	121835	The Coach House : C19 building	Post-medieval
9	MES25115	559140	121692	Half Moon Place, Heathfield : C17 Building	Post-medieval
10	MES25672	559289	121766	Heathfield Down : C18-C19 Brick Kiln	Post-medieval
11	MES30399	558717	122103	Hoards Farm, Heathfield And Waldron : C19 Farmstead	Post-medieval
12	MES30400	558971	122012	Tanyard Cottage, Heathfield And Waldron : C19 Farmstead (site of)	Post-medieval
13	MES30451	559065	121811	North Down, Heathfield And Waldron : C19 Farmstead	Post-medieval
14	MES30452	559241	121884	Farmstead northwest of the Crown Inn, Heathfield And Waldron : C19 Farmstead (site of)	Post-medieval
15	MES33386	559046	121818	The Cart Barn, Heathfield : C18th cart barn	Post-medieval
16	MES33443	559345	121863	The Beehive, Burwash Road, Heathfield : C18 structure	Post-medieval
17	MES33444	559187	122066	Heatherlea, Newick Lane, Heathfield : PM Tannery (site of)	Post-medieval
18	MES33600	559305	121848	The Beehive, Burwash Road, Heathfield : C19 timber yard (site of)	Post-medieval
19	MES34392	558808	121795	Vines Corner, Marklye Lane : C18 buildings	Post-medieval
20	MES34407	558833	121933	Old Golf House, Marklye Lane : C18 building	Post-medieval
21	MES34460	558973	122005	Tan Yard Cottage, Heathfield and Waldron : C18 Farmhouse	Post-medieval
22	MES34765	559318	121828	Former Beehive Public House, Heathfield : C20 Wall	Post-medieval
23	MES34764	559310	121838	Former Beehive Public House, Heathfield : Undated Post Hole	Undated

Table 1: ESCC HER entries within a 500m of the site

2.4 Recent Local Fieldwork

- 2.4.1 One proximate site which has been examined lies to the immediate east. The site was initially the subject of a geophysical survey (ASE 2016) which led on to an evaluation (ASE 2018) that revealed archaeological features:

'A total of 10 ditches (including two large ditches) and 2 pits were recorded. The features generally correspond well with the locations of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Those which contained dateable material mostly appeared to be later post-medieval in date. The earliest material is a fragment of probably Tudor brick from a posthole in Trench 3. The date and interpretation of a large east-west ditch identified in Trenches 4 and 5 remains unclear at this stage, but is not thought to relate to Heathfield Park, the boundary of which is some way to the south of the site. The date and interpretation of another large north-south ditch in Trench 3 also remains unclear, but it could potentially relate to the limits of the North Down medieval hamlet.'

- 2.4.2 A subsequent archaeological excavation (not undertaken by ASE) apparently uncovered further archaeological deposits at this site (pers comm Neil Griffin, County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council).

2.5 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.5.1 The following research aims and objectives were included in the WSI (ASE 2019)

The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.*
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains*
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*

The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- To better understand the context of anomalies and features found during the geophysical survey and evaluation of the adjacent site (ASE 2016; ASE 2018)*

- *To confirm if any remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement/activity focussed on the North Down hamlet actually extend westwards into the current site.*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable the ESCC County Archaeologist to provide further advice to the Local Planning Authority and to make an informed decision on the requirement for any mitigation work that may be required; and*
- *To make public the results of the work, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.*

The project also seeks to address the following area of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- *Further investigation of medieval and post-medieval Iron industry and Iron ore mining (SERF Research Agenda – post-medieval period)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Seven trenches (three measuring 20m by 1.8m and four measuring 10m by 1.8m) were proposed in the areas of house and access road construction (ASE 2019). Trench 1 was excavated in two sections so that a borehole could be located and Trench 2 was shortened to 16m to avoid an area of flooding. All other trenches were excavated in their planned positions.
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *WSI* (ibid), the *Regulations, Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2019), and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (CDC, ESCC, WSCC 2019).
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned in order to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.5 Trench locations were planned using digital survey technology and a digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches (Figure 3).

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Lewes Castle and Museum in due course. However the museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives or issuing accession numbers.

Context sheets	20
Section sheets	0
Digital photos	22 images
Photo register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	7

Table 2: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 3: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches were excavated on 13th January 2020. Weather conditions offered good visibility for the identification of archaeological deposits, features and finds. Much of the site had already been partially stripped of topsoil and subsoil but there was no obvious damage to the surface of the natural geology, other than some evidence of wheel ruts.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19	181.47 - 182.18
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10	-
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	181.33 - 181.98

Table 4: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 20m in the footprint of the new access road. The encountered stratigraphic sequence in the trench was straightforward. The upper layer consisted of a dark brown silty clay topsoil, context [1/001]. This overlay a deposit of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil, context [1/002], which in turn directly overlay the 'natural' Ashdown Formation deposits, which varied from brownish yellow clay to white sand, with darker patches of mineral siderite, context [1/003].

4.2.2 No archaeological deposits or feature were recorded in the trench. Post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil.

4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27	180.44 - 181.53
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	-
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	180.13 - 181.45

Table 5: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 2 was also excavated within the footprint of the new access road, and was shortened by four metres to avoid an area of flooding. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. The 'natural' was a more consistent brownish yellow clay.

4.3.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	181.27 - 181.97
3/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	181.27 - 181.77

Table 6: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 20m within the footprint of the new access road. The topsoil had been removed from this part of the site, leaving only the subsoil layer. The 'natural' was the consistent brownish yellow clay, seen in Trench 2.

4.4.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	180.85 - 181.19
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	-
4/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	180.59 - 180.72

Table 7: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 10m within the footprint of one of the new buildings. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 2.

4.5.2 No archaeological deposits or features or finds were recorded in the trench. Post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil.

4.6 Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41	181.49 - 181.51
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.34	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	180.95 - 180.97

Table 8: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 10m within the footprint of one of the new buildings. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 2.

4.6.2 No archaeological deposits or features or finds were recorded in the trench. Post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil.

4.7 Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.27	182.22 - 182.38
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	-
6/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	182.00 -182.06

Table 9: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 10m within the footprint of the shared access. This area of the site had been stripped of topsoil, and a layer of made ground, and a loose mixture of topsoil and brick rubble had been deposited in its place. This overlay subsoil and 'natural' similar to that seen in Trench 5.

4.7.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.8 Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27	181.87 - 182.72
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	-
7/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	181.87 - 182.35

Table 10: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a length of 10m within the footprint of one of the new buildings. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 2.

4.8.2 No archaeological deposits or features or finds were recorded in the trench. Post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on Land to the Rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 11. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2019).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)
1/001	3	26		
4/001			1	32
5/001	3	21	1	22
7/001	2	18		
Total	8	65	2	54

Table 11: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered eight sherds of pottery, weighing 62g, from three individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed by common name in Table 12 as part of the visible archive. Overall the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with no or limited signs of abrasion. As such the material does not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by type. ? = undiagnostic of form)
1/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	3	26g	Flower pots x3 (x1 with thickened rim, x1 with flattened D rim)
5/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	4g	Flower pot x1
5/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	8g	Mug x1 (foliage design, slight beaded rim)
5/001	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	8g	Mug/bowl x1 (unclear design)
7/001	English stoneware	LPM	1	12g	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze over close-set vertical grooving)
7/001	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	4g	Plate x1 (floral design)

Table 12: Pottery assemblage (LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+)

5.3.2 The whole assemblage is of late post-medieval date. All could easily be placed in a c.1875/1900 to 1940 date range. A mixture of domestic and horticultural wares are represented but the assemblage is too small to draw conclusions

from.

- 5.3.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such, it has been added to the pool of material held for handling/teaching.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.4.1 Two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 54g were collected from contexts [4/001 and 5/001]. Both pieces were post-medieval roof tile fragments. The fragment in [5/001] had an orange fabric with sparse to common oxidised inclusions and a diamond shaped peg hole (only found in the post-medieval period), and the other was a well-made regular fragment with a close to sterile fabric. The CBM has been retained should it prove useful for future works.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds of any antiquity were encountered in the evaluation trenches.

6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

- 6.2.1 Although there much of the site had already been partially stripped of topsoil and subsoil there was no obvious damage to the surface of the natural geology other than some evidence of wheel ruts. The potential archaeology horizon can therefore be construed as predominantly intact.

6.3 Consideration of Research Aims

- 6.3.1 Given the absence of archaeological deposits or features and the paucity of finds none of the overarching research aims could be met. However, in terms of the site specific aims, the evaluation was able to show that archaeological deposits encountered to the immediate east, including linear features did not continue into the boundaries of the current site.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 Seven trenches were excavated. The potential archaeological horizon was predominantly intact. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.

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HER Summary

Site code	RBR 19				
Project code	190611				
Planning reference	WD/2018/2625/F				
Site address	Land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield				
District/Borough	Wealden District				
NGR (12 figures)	558957 121732				
Geology	Ashdown Formation				
Fieldwork type	EV				
Date of fieldwork	13 th January 2020				
Sponsor/client	MJB Architects				
Project manager	Jon Sygrave				
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens				
Period summary					
				Post-Medieval	
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MJB Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex (NGR 558374 117000).</p> <p>Seven trenches were excavated. The potential archaeological horizon was predominantly intact. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.</p>				

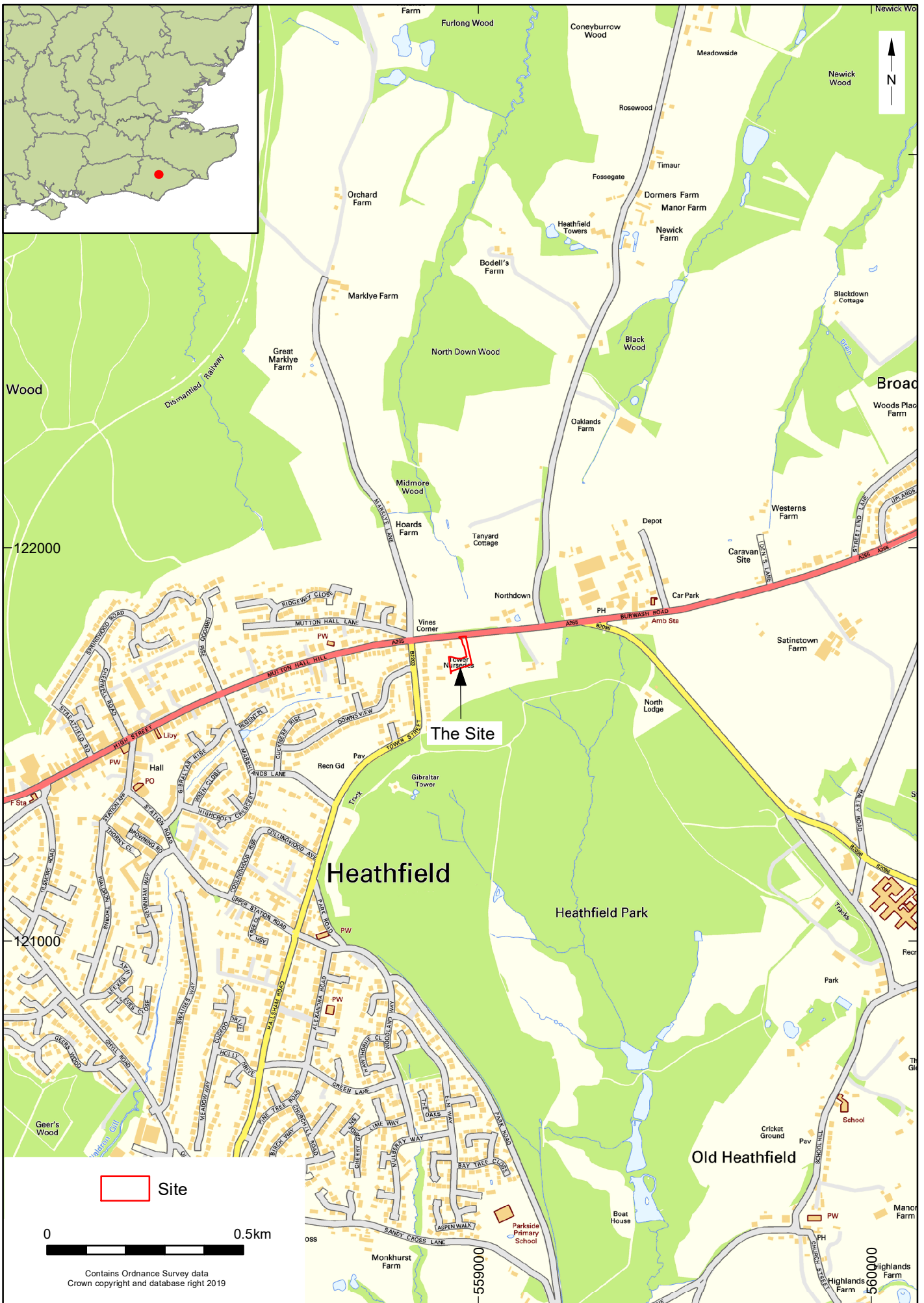
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-380634

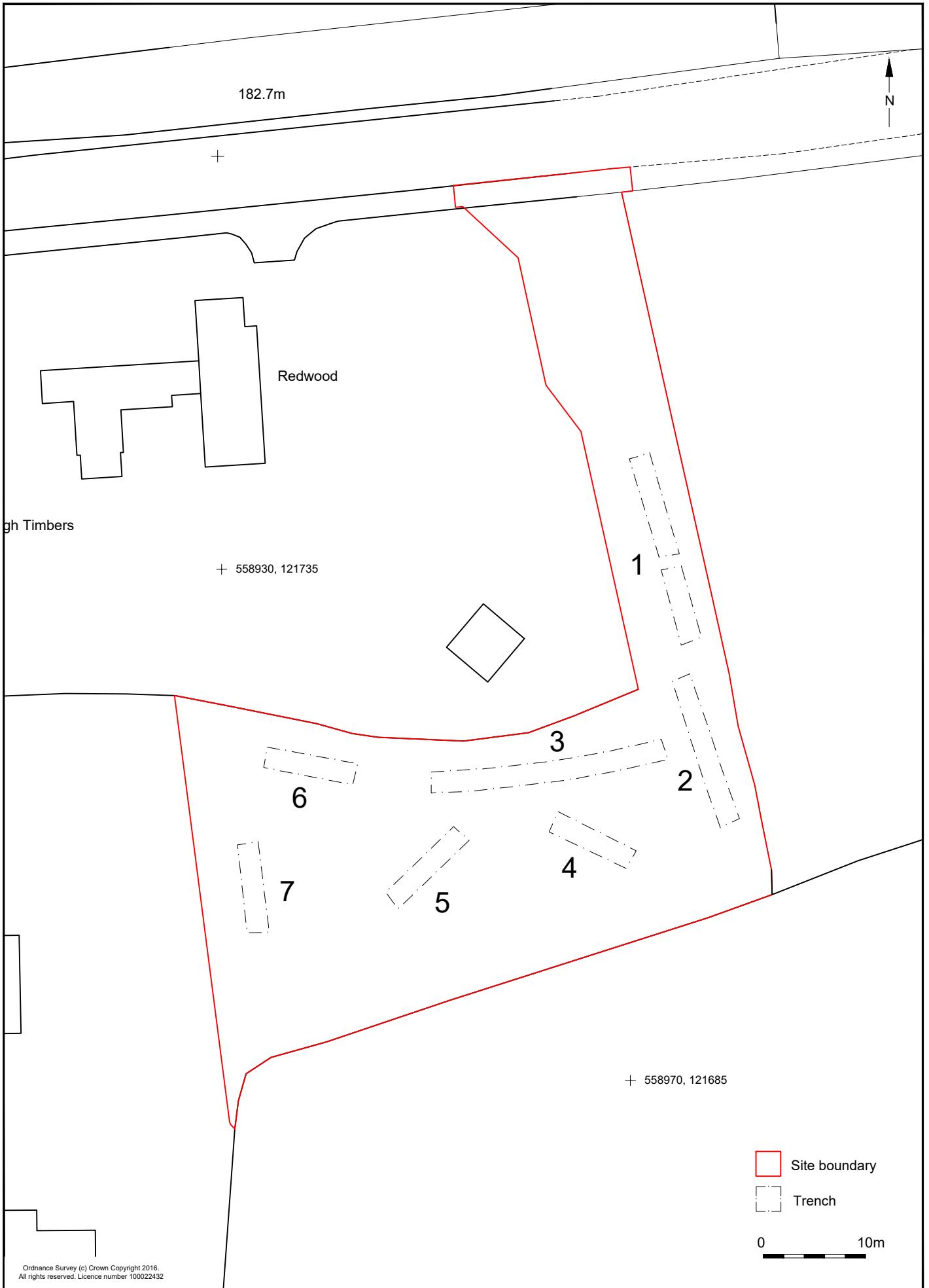
Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land to the Rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MJB Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex. Seven trenches were excavated. The potential archaeological horizon was predominantly intact. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2020 End: 13-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190611 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	RBR 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WD/2018/2625/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN HEATHFIELD AND WALDRON Land to the rear of Burwash Road
Study area	0.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 58957 21732 50.972461425095 0.264326914074 50 58 20 N 000 15 51 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	MJB Architecture
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Barbican House Museum, Lewes
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Barbican House Museum, Lewes
Digital Contents	"other"
Paper Archive recipient	Barbican House Museum, Lewes
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
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Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos
Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 January 2020



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190611	January 2020	Site location		
Report Ref: 2020010	Drawn by: NH			



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of Redwood, Burwash Road, Heathfield, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190611	January 2020	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2020010	Drawn by: NH		



Trench 1, looking north



Trench 2, looking north



Trench 4, looking northwest



Trench 3, looking east



Trench 5, looking southwest



Trench 6, looking east-southeast



Trench 7, looking south

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