

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at the Former Wyvern School Site,  
Hythe Road, Ashford, Kent  
NGR 602900 142400**

**Project No: 3579  
Site Code: FWS08  
ASE Report No: 2010141**



**By Simon Stevens BA MIFA  
With Trista Clifford, Luke Barber and Sarah Porteus**

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August 2010**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological watching brief of ground works at the site of the former Wyvern School. The work was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd. Observations suggested that much of the site had been heavily truncated in the recent past.*

*No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden and from a late post-medieval brick-lined pit.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was contracted by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief of ground works on the site of the former Wyvern School, Hythe Road, Ashford, Kent (NGR: 602900 142400; Fig 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is situated in Willesborough to the east of the commercial centre of Ashford. It lies at a height of c.50mAOD on the north side of Hythe Road (the A292), and is bounded on three sides by residential properties.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 289, *Canterbury*) the underlying geology at the site consists of Sandgate Beds.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Ashford Borough Council; for the demolition of existing buildings at the site and the erection of residential housing with associated access and parking. Following consultation between Ashford Borough Council and the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (Ashford Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.'*

*Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded'*

1.3.2 A Specification for the archaeological work was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2007). This outlined the scope of the archaeological watching brief, the methodologies to be used in the field, and the nature of the reporting and archiving of results.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological work given in the Specification (*ibid.*) were:

*'to contribute to the heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks'*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks carried out during visits to the site in 2008 and 2010. The on-site work was undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist), Giles Dawkes, Simon Stevens and Dan Swift (Senior Archaeologists). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The site lies in area of Kent rich in archaeological remains. The Kent Historic Environment Record (formerly the Kent County Council Sites and Monuments Record) contains the following entries for sites within a 500m radius of the site.

HER No. TR 04 SW 149	<i>Shepway</i> , Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. Dtd to 16 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 150	<i>Lees House</i> , Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. Mainly 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 161	No. 38 Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 171	<i>Rosemary</i> , Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. Dates to 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 175	Willesborough Windmill. Grade II listed building. Built in 1868.
HER No. TR 04 SW 174	No. 350 Hythe Road. Grade II listed building. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 208	The Rose Inn. Grade II listed building. Dates to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century
HER No. TR 04 SW 209	No. 54 Silver Hill Road. Grade II listed building. Also mainly 18 <sup>th</sup> century
HER No. TR 04 SW 213	<i>Brisley Rise</i> , Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. Also 18 <sup>th</sup> century
HER No. TR 04 SW 323	Lees Farmhouse Stables. Grade II listed building. Mostly 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 326	Lees Farmhouse. Grade II listed building. 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier.
HER No. TR 04 SW 279	Nos. 33 and 55 Silver Hill Road. Grade II listed building. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

HER No. TR 04 SW 294	<i>Holly Tree House</i> Kennington Road. Grade II listed building. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 358	No. 58 Silver Hill Road. Grade listed building. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HER No. TR 04 SW 265	Nos. 52-60 Kennington Road. Group of houses including some of above.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Personnel from Archaeology South-East monitored geotechnical and ground works at the site including geotechnical pits and top and subsoil stripping for a haul road and turning circle. All pits and areas viewed were examined for the presence of archaeological features and/or deposits. All available spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 3.2 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.3 A photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	13
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	2 Colour slides 2 B&W photographs 50 digital images
Bulk finds	1 bag
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Site Visits on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> October 2008 (Figure 2)

- 4.1.1 The following is reproduced from a summary report produced in 2008 (ASE 2008).
- 4.1.2 A total of 10 test pits (TP), three soak away (SA) test pits and two boreholes (WS2 and TPE) were recorded, TPE was investigated using a borehole machine rather than the proposed machine test pit. The test pits were numbered using the reference codes used by the onsite geotechnical team. Each test pit measured 2m by 0.5m (13m squared area in total) to a maximum depth of 3m was observed by the archaeologist in attendance. The columns from two borehole probes were also examined. The geotechnical works were spread over an area of approximately 200m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.1.3 The 'natural' geology Sandgate Beds [003] occurred between 0.40m and 1.30m below ground level and was overlain by yellowish brown silty sand subsoil [002] of between 0.30m and 1.50m thickness on the sloping and high ground and by subsoil [005] on lower ground. The subsoil of the lower ground was siltier and more orangey brown in colour than that of the higher ground. Overlying these deposits was either friable dark brown humic silty sand topsoil [001] of between 0.10m and 0.40m thickness or modern tarmac deposits [004] of 0.45m thickness.
- 4.1.4 Any other deposits identified were modern in origin. A modern artificial mound [006] comprised of heaped topsoil measuring 1.0metres above present ground level was identified in TPH, at the highest point of the site and contained occasional fragments of modern brick and concrete. A backfilled swimming pool [009] associated with the School with a depth of 1metre was identified in TPB, modern crisp packets dated the backfill [007] to the early 1980's, excavation of this test pit ceased at the concrete base of the pool. A made ground deposit [006] of 1.50m thickness was identified in TPB1 containing residual post-medieval pottery and modern plant pots. A 0.08metre thick concrete floor [010] of a modern building, demolished but appearing in school plans, was identified in TPB2.

Number	Type	Date of deposit (where known)	Description	Deposit thickness range
[001]	Deposit		Topsoil	0.10m to 0.40m
[002]	Deposit		Subsoil of high and sloping ground	0.30m to 1.5m
[003]	Deposit		Natural	N/A undisturbed natural was observed at between 0.40 and 1.30 metres below surface depending on overburden.
[004]	Deposit	Modern	Tarmac overburden	0.35m to 0.45m
[005]	Deposit		Subsoil of lower ground	0.10m to 0.50m



[006]	Deposit	Modern	Made ground of artificial mound	1.0m
[007]	Fill	Modern	Backfill of disused swimming pool	1.0m
[008]	Deposit	Modern	Possible made ground	1.50m
[009]	Concrete	Modern	Concrete base of swimming pool	Unknown
[010]	Concrete	Modern	Concrete floor of former oil tank storage.	0.08m

Table 2: Context List 1

TPA	Depth below surface	TPB	Depth below surface	TPB1	Depth below surface	TPB2	Depth below surface	TPC	Depth below surface
[004]	0m	[001]	0m	[001]	0m	[001]	0m	[001]	0m
[003]	0.40m	[007]	0.20m	[008]	0.30m	[010]	0.10m	[002]	0.30m
		[009]	1.00m	[003]	1.50m	[005]	0.18m	[003]	0.60m
						[003]	0.48m		

Table 3: Stratigraphy of Test Pits

TPD	Depth below surface	TPF	Depth below surface	TPG	Depth below surface	TPH	Depth below surface	TPI	Depth below surface
[001]	0m	[001]	0m	[001]	0m	[006]	0m	[004]	0m
[002]	0.10m	[002]	0.10m	[002]	0.40m	[002]	1.00m	[005]	0.30m
[003]	1.00m	[003]	1.00m	[003]	0.60m	[003]	1.20m	[003]	0.40m

Table 3 continued: Stratigraphy of Test Pits

SA1	Depth below surface	SA2	Depth below surface	SA3	Depth below surface
[004]	0m	[004]	0m	[001]	0m
[005]	0.35m	[003]	0.40m	[002]	0.30m
[003]	0.50m			[003]	1.20m

Table 4: Stratigraphy of Soakaway Test Pits

TPE	Depth below surface	WS2	Depth below surface
[004]	0m	[001]	0m
[002]	0.20m	[002]	0.20m
[003]	0.40m	[003]	0.50m

Table 5: Stratigraphy of Bore Holes

#### **4.2 Site Visit on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2010 (Figure 2)**

- 4.2.1 A visit was made to the site to monitor excavations for the site access/haulage road. However, at this time work was confined to the northern end of the site and consisted of the removal of topsoil, Context [001] (which was a maximum of 250mm in thickness), to the surface of sub-soil Context [005]. No archaeological features were encountered and a limited assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.
- 4.2.2 It was agreed with the Site Manager that a member of staff from ASE would return to the site on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2010 to begin monitoring the access/haulage road.

#### **4.3 Site Visit on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2010**

- 4.3.1 No work on the access/haul road was undertaken. It was agreed that the site manager would contact ASE when the work was due to commence.

#### **4.4 Site Visit on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2010 (Figures 2 and 3)**

- 4.4.1 An area measuring c.57m by c.5m was mechanically stripped to a depth of c.500mm.

##### ***Area 1***

This was the southernmost length of the haul road nearest to Hythe Road, c.15m long. The base of the stripped area was of disturbed ground containing modern glass, concrete etc. This was overlain by mixed deposits of modern origin (topsoil and made ground) seen within the trench sections. Within the base of the trench three distinct concrete and recent frogged brick structures were recorded. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded.

##### ***Area 2***

This was the 'middle' length of the haul road, c.27m long. The base of the stripped area was of apparently untruncated 'natural' consisting of a mid-brown clayey fine sandy silt [Context 003] overlain by mixed deposits of modern origin. This subsoil had occasional shallow modern intrusions containing such items as concrete, coke and brick.

Within the base of the trench in Area 2 a single feature of note, a brick-lined pit, was recorded (cover image). This was constructed of mortared unfrogged brick [Context 012] laid in irregular courses. The pit continued into the north section of the trench beyond the limits of the excavation. The mixed fill, Context [013] in the top of the pit was investigated for finds and contained several large sherds of blue and white transfer ware and other recent post-medieval pottery.

### **Area 3**

This was the westernmost length of the haul road, c.15m long. The base of the stripped area was of course sandy gravel overlain by mixed deposits of modern origin (topsoil and made ground) seen within the trench sections. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded.

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date of deposit (where known)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Deposit thickness range</b>
011	Cut	Post-Medieval	Pit	Unknown – not excavated
012	Unfrogged bricks bonded with mortar	Post-Medieval	Brick lining of pit	Unknown – not excavated
013	Fill	Post-Medieval	Upper fill of pit	Unknown – not excavated

Table 6: Context List 2

## **4.5 Site Visit on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2010**

- 4.5.1 It was found that the turning circle in the north-eastern portion of the site has been mechanically stripped without archaeological supervision. The surface of the 'natural' had been exposed and there was evidence of recent truncation. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.0.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological investigations at Former Wyvern School, Ashford. An overview is provided in Table 7 below.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1	28	150	22	440	1	24	1	10	8	118
12			1	2734						
13	4	862								
Total	32	1012	23	3174	1	24	1	10	8	118

Table 7 Quantification of the finds

### 5.1 Pottery

5.1.1 A small assemblage of late post-medieval pottery was recovered from two contexts. Context [1] produced 28 small sherds with a chronological spread of between c. 1750 and 1875. The earliest material consists of three sherds (6g) of late white salt-glazed stoneware, probably post-dating the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are also four sherds of Creamware plate (14g) and 13 (77g) of transfer-printed pearlware plates that are probably of late 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>- century date. The latter have a mix of patterns including Wild Rose, Chinese and floral. The remaining sherds from [1] are of general 19<sup>th</sup>- century date though probably post-dating the 1830s. They include unglazed earthenware (flower pot: 1/16g), English porcelain (plate and saucer: 2/22g) and small sherds of refined white earthenware.

5.1.2 The assemblage from [13] consists of only four sherds. However, they are notably larger and do not appear to have been reworked to any degree. Although the assemblage can quite confidently be dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the largest sherd (538g) belongs to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This consists of an English porcelain serving dish in a form copying Chinese export-market shaped platters and decorated with a dark blue transfer-print of the 'Full Nankin' pattern. The piece is identical to one from the Caughley works (Shropshire) dated to between 1785 and 1790 (Godden 2004, plate 89). The vessel was obviously of some age when broken and deposited if it was associated with the other vessels in this deposit. The remaining vessels in [13] consist of part of an English porcelain saucer with underglaze blue/grey floral transfer-print, with red and yellow overglaze highlighting (49g), a Normandy stoneware margarine jar (190g) and the base of a refined white earthenware preserve jar stamped Malings (of Newcastle) on its base (85g).

Spot Dates:

[001] – Mixed: range c. 1750-1875

[013] – c. 1850-1900 (but with older vessels)

## **5.2 Ceramic Building Material**

- 5.2.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from context [001]. The earliest fragment is a highly abraded flake (1/6g) in an orange fabric with abundant coarse quartz and sparse black sand, this fragment may be as early as medieval in date but is residual to context. An assemblage of peg tile (19/416g) in a pale orange fabric with abundant fine calcareous inclusions and sparse circular voids was also recovered, these fragments are of probable 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, 17 of the fragments are under fired. Fragments of undated brick (2/18g) in a fine orange sandy fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions were also recovered.

## **5.3 Worked Flint**

- 5.3.1 One broken worked flint was recovered from the spoil heap derived from topsoil [001]. This looks to be part of a poorly worked Bronze Age scraper.

## **5.4 Stone**

- 5.4.1 A small piece of coal was recovered from context [001].

## **5.5 Glass**

- 5.5.1 A small group of glass, mainly consisting of dark green wine bottle fragments came from context [001]. The group also contains a single shard of clear window glass and a clear pale blue fragment probably deriving from a mineral water bottle. The group can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.5.2 The group holds no potential for further work and it is recommended that it be discarded.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 No significant archaeological remains were encountered during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site. Much of the mechanical stripping was undertaken without an archaeologist in attendance, but was viewed immediately after the event.
- 6.2 The only archaeological feature encountered was recent in origin. The brick-lined pit is probably late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century and perhaps belonged to a property fronting onto Hythe Road –possibly Howitt House.
- 6.3 Clearly much of the site had been disturbed/truncated in the recent past. For instance, the coarse sandy gravels recorded in Area 3 may represent the top of the 'natural' Sandgate Beds suggesting that the subsoil layer in this part of the site has been removed entirely during previous landscaping. If this is the case then there was little potential for cut features in this part of the site.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Bovis Homes for commissioning the work. The input of staff at the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to the on-site contractors for their hospitality.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Archaeology South-East** 2008. *Summary Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Wyverns School, Hythe Road, Ashford, Kent.* Unpub. ASE No. 2008188

**Archaeology South-East** 2010. *Summary Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Wyverns School, Hythe Road, Ashford, Kent.* Unpub.

HCGKCC 2008, *Specification for an archaeological watching brief at the former Wyvern School, Ashford*

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	FWS 08					
Identification Name and Address	Former Wyvern School, Hythe Road					
County, District &/or Borough	Ashford Borough, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	602900 142400					
Geology	Sandgate Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3579					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Bovis Homes Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer/Dan Swift					
Project Supervisor	Various ASE personnel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological watching brief of ground works at the site of the former Wyvern School. The work was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd. Observations suggested that much of the site had been heavily truncated in the recent past.</i></p> <p><i>No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden and from a late post-medieval brick-lined pit.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-82311**

### Project details

Project name	Former Wyvern Schl, Ashford
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological watching brief of ground works at the site of the former Wyvern School. The work was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd. Observations suggested that much of the site had been heavily truncated in the recent past. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden and from a late post-medieval brick-lined pit.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2008 End: 24-08-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FWS08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD WITTERSHAM former wyvern school
Postcode	TN25 6
Study area	10000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 073 393 51.1148154679 0.962156879106 51 06 53 N 000 57 43 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes Ltd



**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	FWS08
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	FWS08
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	FWS08
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

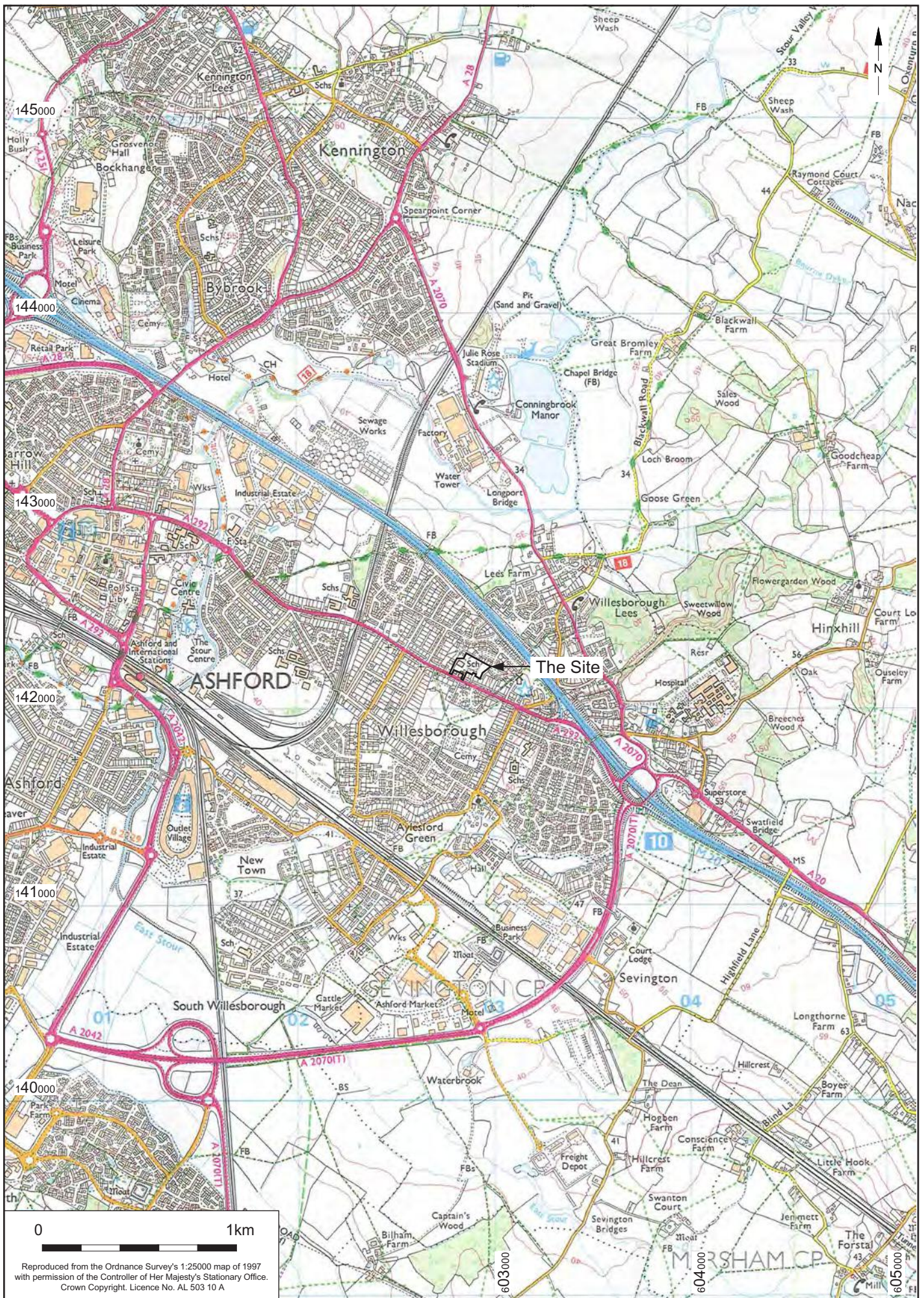
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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	WB at former Wyvern School
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no: 2010141
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit bound report

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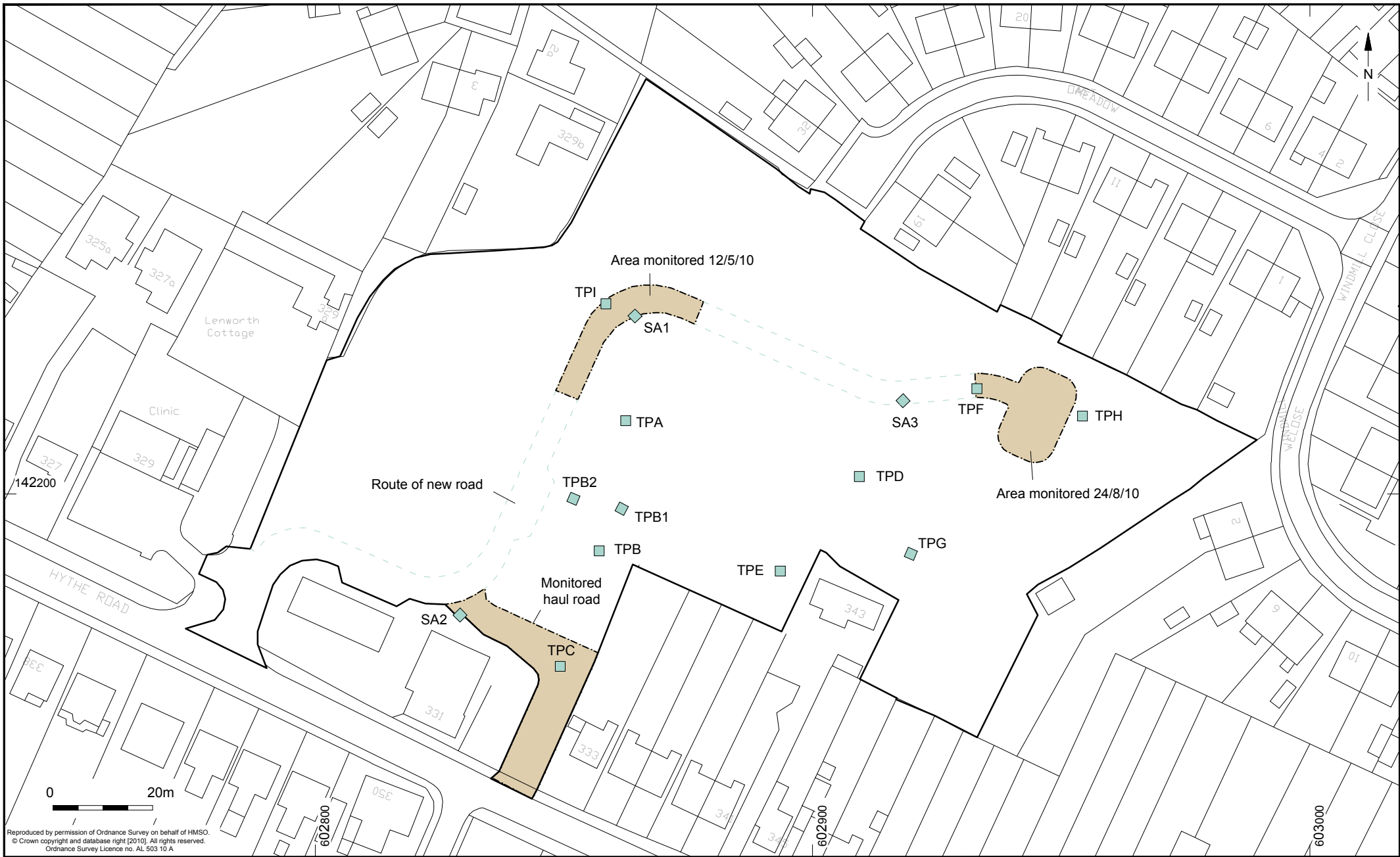
Entered by	Simon Stevens (S.Stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 September 2010



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Wyvern School, Ashford	
Project Ref: 3579	May 2010	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 1



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Wyvern School, Ashford		Fig. 2
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Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Wyvern School, Ashford	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3579	May 2010	Plan of monitored haul road	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

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