
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**TWO ACRES, BARKWAY ROAD,
ANSTEY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'

Authors: Tim Schofield (Fieldwork) Andy Peachey MA (Desk-based assessment) Antony Mustchin MSc (Editor)	
NGR: TL 40540 33220	Report No: 4101
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS1277
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 3605
Signed:	Date: July 2012 Revised: August 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Two Acres, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Investigation via `Strip, Map & Record`		
<p><i>In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation by means of 'strip, map & record' at Two Acre Farm, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40540 33220). The investigation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for demolition of the existing chicken farm buildings and an associated bungalow, and the construction of five detached houses and a terrace of three affordable dwellings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/09/1657/FP).</i></p> <p><i>The investigation revealed the remains of the modern bungalow and other modern features (foundations, services, gullies and pits). The foundations of a 19th -century brick building depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map were also visible. Monitoring of the site strip revealed that large parts of the site were truncated.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15 th – 25 th February 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	P3605	Site code	AS1277
Type of project	Archaeological Investigation via `Strip, Map & Record`		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Chicken farm buildings and bungalow		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Foundations of a 19 th -century building		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Herts	Anstey
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.0.7ha		
NGR	TL 40540 33220		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.12.50m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Hertfordshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tim Schofield		
Funded by	Mr M Hart		
Full title	Two Acres, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Investigation via `Strip, Map & Record`		
Authors	Schofield, T. & Peachey, A.		
Report no.	4101		
Date (of report)	July 2012 (Revised August 2012)		

TWO ACRES, BARKWAY ROAD, ANSTEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'

SUMMARY

In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation by means of 'strip, map & record' at Two Acre Farm, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40540 33220). The investigation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for demolition of the existing chicken farm buildings and an associated bungalow, and the construction of five detached houses and a terrace of three affordable dwellings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/09/1657/FP).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, within Area of Archaeological Significance 15 designated on the EHDC Local Plan. The brief notes the presence of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Anstey Castle some 100m to the south west of the site. This is a motte-and-bailey earthwork of Norman date. The castle and medieval settlement comprise the identified Area of Archaeological Significance. The brief also notes that a sizeable building of unknown date is depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map within the site, in the vicinity of the current bungalow. Well Cottage and Red Stack, houses of 17th century date, lie adjacent to the site. Some areas of the site will, however, have been subject to previous ground disturbance (in particular the area of the bungalow and the other farm buildings and hardstanding) which may have impacted on any archaeological remains that may be present.

The investigation revealed the remains of the modern bungalow and other modern features (foundations, services, gullies and pits). The foundations of a 19th -century brick building depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map were also visible. Monitoring of the site strip revealed that large parts of the site were truncated.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation by means of 'strip, map & record' at Two Acre Farm, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40540 33220; Figs. 1-2). The investigation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for demolition of the existing chicken farm buildings and an associated bungalow, and the construction of five detached houses and a terrace of three affordable dwellings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/09/1657/FP).

1.2 The investigation was carried out according to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (A Tinniswood, dated 07/08/2009), and a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) prepared by AS (dated 18/01/2009). The brief was prepared for a previous approved scheme (Planning Ref.3/09/0419), but HCC HEU confirmed that the brief remains valid for this latest approved scheme. The investigation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The requirements of the project are set out in the HCC HEU brief, namely the archaeological investigation by a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new development, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed. The project objectives were:

- The investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas subject to development in accordance with the requirements of the HCC HEU brief
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research.
- The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results

1.4 The main research issues for the project are to identify any archaeological remains during stripping of the areas of the previous buildings/hardstanding. The site has the potential to reveal evidence associated with medieval and post-medieval activity.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its

setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 The site is located on the southern side of Barkway Road, Anstey, in the north western part of the village of Anstey. Anstey motte-and-bailey castle lies some distance to the south. The site comprises an area formerly occupied by chicken farm buildings and an associated bungalow (Fig.2). The central part of the site had been clearly terraced into the steep natural slope, where hardstanding for the former chicken sheds had been present.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Anstey comes to prominence in the historical and archaeological record in the medieval period. The manor of Anstey is recorded in the Domesday survey (HER 2661) at which time it is thought the motte and bailey castle (HER 27) to the south of the site was erected. Evidence for settlement at the manor prior to this date may be present in the form of earthworks to the west of the castle, and c.250m to the south-west of the site (HER 857). The church of St. George (HER 4329) c.300m to the south was erected in the late 12th century. Archaeological investigations have recovered fragments of an early to mid 12th century Romanesque clunch piscine that suggests the presence of an earlier church contemporary with the castle. A moated enclosure (HER 1944) is situated at Pain's End c.200m to the north-west, placing the site between two potential focal points of medieval occupation.

3.2 In the early 17th century Anstey Hall (HER 11426) was erected adjacent to the east of the castle, and superseded it as the Caput of the manor. The post-medieval village of Anstey was situated to the north of Anstey Hall and certainly included the mid 17th century building of Red Stack (HER 12232) c.100m south-east of the site, but it is unclear when the farmhouse at Two Acres was built.

3.3 The mid 19th century enclosure map (Fig.3) clearly depicts a building on the footprint of the modern Two Acres farmhouse, although it is significantly smaller than its modern counterpart. The farmhouse and the fields to the west that comprise the site were largely owned by J. Stallibrass with a small area in the south owned by Thomas Baker.

3.4 By the late 19th century (1878), the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig.4) shows that the farmhouse at Two Acres appears to have been extended and outbuildings added to the rear, although this may simply reflect a greater degree of cartographic detail. A pond is visible in the fields to the rear of the farmhouse, towards the north-western corner of the site. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1898 and 1921(Figs.5-6) do not depict any further changes to the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The stripped areas were located after consultation with HCC HEU and overlay the proposed building footprints (Nos.4 – 8) (Figs. 2, 7 - 8).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a 3CX JCB. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the topsoil and trenches were scanned by metal detector. A Leica 805 Total Station was then used to accurately survey all features and building footprint locations.

4.3 Following a site meeting with HCC it was verbally agreed that, given the clear truncation of large parts of the site, further investigation be limited to monitoring of service runs and other groundworks within a c. 10m strip along the site boundary. The client subsequently advised that no intrusive groundworks would take place in this area (existing levels would be built up). No further monitoring took place.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1 The building footprints (Nos. 4-8) are described below.

5.2 Building Footprint 6 – 8 Figs. 2 & 7

<i>Sample section 1: North end, facing south</i>	
0.00 = 12.89m AOD	
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay
0.34m+	L1001. Natural Drift Geology. Mid whitish yellow, compact chalky clay

<i>Sample section 2: South-west end, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 12.72m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.36m	L1002. Demolition Layer. Mottled black, orange and red, loose hardcore and brick rubble
0.36m+	L1001. Natural Drift Geology. As above Sample Section 1

Description: Building Footprint 6-8 contained six modern postholes, modern bungalow foundation trenches and associated service runs, and the foundations of a 19th -century brick building. Building Footprint 4 and 5 contained the remains of modern features (foundations, gullies and pits)

The modern bungalow had been demolished recently, and only the foundation trenches and some service runs remained (Fig. 7).

To the immediate east of the bungalow was a 19th -century building foundation (M1003), constructed using red bricks, 0.21 x 0.11 x 0.06m and bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar. The stairwell and brick postholes were still evident (Fig. 7). Within the interior was Demolition Layer L1004, a blackish grey, compact, clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

5.3 Building Footprint 4 and 5 Figs. 2 & 7

Building Footprint 4 and 5 contained only the remains of modern features (foundations, gullies and pits). No sample sections are included herein as only made ground (L1005) was encountered below Topsoil L1000 and above Natural L1001.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay (maximum depth 0.36m). Below L1000, Made Ground L1005 was present in Building Footprints 4 and 5. It comprised mid brownish grey, compact clay silt and old topsoil. Ceramic building material was present throughout the layer and comprised modern brick and tiles. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Drift Geology L1001, a mid yellowish grey, compact chalky clay.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, within Area of Archaeological Significance 15 designated on the EHDC Local Plan. The brief notes the presence of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Anstey

Castle some 100m to the south west of the site. This is a motte-and-bailey earthwork of Norman date. The castle and medieval settlement comprise the identified Area of Archaeological Significance. The brief also notes that a sizeable building of unknown date is depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map within the site, in the vicinity of the current bungalow. Well Cottage and Red Stack, houses of 17th century date, lie adjacent to the site. Some areas of the site had, however, been clearly subject to previous ground disturbance (in particular the area of the bungalow and the other farm buildings and hardstanding) which may have impacted on any archaeological remains that may be present.

8.2 The investigation revealed the remains of the modern bungalow and other modern features (foundations, services, gullies and pits). The foundations of a 19th -century brick building depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map were also visible. Monitoring of the site strip revealed that large parts of the site were truncated.

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Mike Hart for his co-operation and funding of the archaeological investigation, and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Medieval		
27	TL 405 330 (point)	Anstey Castle, Anstey. Good example of motte and bailey. Motte 75m x 65m and 9m high surrounded by waterfilled ditch 10m wide. Dry contiguous bailey ditch on N side of motte with average width of 14m and 4m deep. Tradition attributes the castle to Eustace, count of Bologne, holder of the manor at Domesday. In 1218 Nicholas Anstey was ordered to pull it down. Excavations in 1902 revealed flint foundations on the summit of what appears to be a natural chalk knoll. Pottery finds were of 13C date. Roman sherds were also reported, but these are described as 'many small fragments of pottery, probably Roman or Romano-British, some of which had the characteristic thumb-markings': these sound like medieval Herts Grey Ware (undecorated sherds of which are easily confused with Roman coarse ware). De-silting of the ditch in 1990 led to the emergency recording of well preserved timbers and flint revetting on the north side of the motte. Local accounts exist of a pair of iron doors at the base of the mound, below water level. These were apparently seen c1860, and in 1921, although not investigated; local folklore held them to be the entrance to a subterranean passage to the chalk mine at Cave Gate [4043], about a mile to the west. In 1981 an attempt to find the doors by lowering the water failed, but a photograph (in the Gerish Collection, Herts Archives) shows an iron-studded timber gate with a note that it was seen in 1890, when the moat was dry. Behind the door was a passage into the mound, at least 71 feet (21.6m) long. (It does not head towards Cave Gate; it presumably related to the castle, or to chalk extraction.)
857	TL 403 330 (point)	Earthworks, W Of Anstey Castle, Anstey. A ditch running W from the castle motte [27] and turning S beyond the church may indicate a village enclosure. Fine motte and bailey on its E side with Norman church adjoining on S. Further W a deep ditch marked as a drain on the OS map, but seems too big, the ground on its E side being perceptibly higher than outside; can this be a larger enclosure on this side of the castle, like Pleshey, Essex, perhaps representing the site of an early failed borough.
1944	TL 4033 3343 (point)	Moated Site, Pain's End, Anstey. Remains of a homestead moat, a wet ditch, and parallel to the south face, at a distance of 60 ft, traces of a dry ditch. 'A waterfilled homestead moat, measuring overall c 60m E-W by c 35m transversely, with arms from 7m to 10m wide. The moat was cleared and refilled only in recent years. The internal area is under grass and orchard, and shows no trace of a structure'. As OS description but with a causeway on S arm.
2661	TL 4038 3290 (point)	Anstey Village. In Domesday the manor (not the village) of 'Anestige'. The village developed as a small settlement around the motte and bailey [27].
4329	TL 4043 3288 (point)	Church Of St George, Anstey. Parish church. Late 12C central tower, chancel and transepts rebuilt in the late 13C; 14C nave and aisles with four-bay arcades; 15C top stage to

		<p>tower and late 15C S porch. Roofs lowered in 1831. Carefully restored in 1871-2 when S end of S transept rebuilt and church refitted. Repairs in 1907. A fine cruciform church with chancel, four-bays clerestoried nave, N and S aisle, transepts, S porch and central tower with battlements. See also [6329].</p> <p>Construction and renovation work carried out in 1993-94 on the south transept and stair tower, including their re-roofing, was recorded, and a detailed photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the church made. Recording of the renovation of the ringing chamber provisionally identified six phases of alteration and repair, and dated the main fabric of the wall to the later 12th century. Subsequent alterations included the insertion of a doorway into the south transept, and the insertion of wooden joists to support a new bell chamber floor in the ?15th century. Later repairs to the brickwork are visible, and much of the plasterwork dates to the ?18th/19th century. Radical 20th century repairs to the ringing chamber comprise the insertion of a scaffold tube diagonally within the ringing chamber, and the insertion of rigid steel joists to support three of the ?15th century wooden floor joists. Monitoring of drainage trenches around the outside revealed details of the footings of the south transept, the east wall being different from the rest of the church and possibly being the base of the earlier wall. The footings of the demolished 14C vestry were found in the angle between the chancel and the north transept. Five fragments of clunch were retrieved, three of which appeared to be part of a piscina carved in Romanesque style in the early to mid 12th century.</p>
6329	TL 4042 3284 (point)	<p>Lock-Up And Lychgate, Anstey Church, Anstey. Lock-up incorporated into a lychgate, probably 15th century or earlier. One end of the timber gate was infilled with flint and brick walls in 1831 for use as the parish cage; used up to the early 20C. A small single-storey rectangular structure facing south.</p>
Post-medieval		
6425	TL 4043 3278 (point)	<p>Post-Medieval Ditch And Pottery, Anstey School, Anstey. Limited excavation in advance of the new school produced a field ditch and post-medieval pottery.</p>
11426	TL 4047 3293 (point)	<p>Anstey Hall, Anstey. The Hall is adjacent to the medieval motte and bailey castle [27] and the parish church of St George [4329]. The building, 'a square post-medieval building' probably dates from the early 17C, though the exterior was recased in the Georgian period. It stands on the site of the capital messuage which replaced the castle as the Caput of the Manor; it has a mid 17C south range, an earlier north range, and early 19C east garden front linking the then separate ranges. Timber framed, plastered red brick early 19C casing to south front, and steep hipped tile roofs. A large square 2-storey house, now entered from the west, originally consisting of two parallel buildings some 5m apart. Observation of the conversion of outbuildings revealed an undated mortared brick floor beneath the (demolished) dog kennel. Adjacent embanked areas surrounding a brick feature (possibly an early 20C apple store) were leveled and residual finds from the upper layer of material included three abraded sherds of medieval pottery, two tile fragments and twelve fragments of animal bone.</p>
12232	TL 4060 3310 (point)	<p>Red Stack, Anstey. Mid 17th century house. Single storey with semi-attics. Timber framed.</p>
16128	TL 40747	<p>Site Of Primitive Methodist Chapel, Cheapside, Anstey. The</p>

	33310 (point)	chapel is shown on the 1876 and 1898 OS maps end on and set back from the road, with a very narrow street frontage; a typical position for a small dissenting chapel. It is marked Methodist Chapel (Primitive). By 1921 a new building had been erected on a more prominent plot to the south, facing Barkway Road. This, then labelled Union Chapel (Unsectarian), survives, but the original Primitive Methodist chapel has been demolished.
Undated		
10168	TL 4008 3334 (point)	Earthworks Around Bandons, Anstey. Linear earthworks to the east and west of Bandons Farm. Probably old field boundary ditches related to the farm.
15649	TL 40425 33295 (point)	Grassmark Of Possible Building(S), Pain's End, Anstey. Grassmarks in the field south of Pain's End appear to show rectangular buildings, covering an area 100m x 30m (1876-92 OS). Nothing is shown here on APs from 2000, and the marks might be geological but appear very regular.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
N.D	The Enclosure Map of the Parish of Anstey (HALS ref. D/P5/26/3)	-	HALS
1878	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet IX.10	25": 1m	HALS
1898	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet IX.10	25": 1m	HALS
1921	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet IX.10	25": 1m	HALS

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	6
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	16

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Two Acres, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire.
County: Herfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Anstey
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/09/1657/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr M Hart
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	Former chicken farm and bungalow
Size of application area: c.0.7ha	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 4054 3322
Site Code:	As 1277
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record'
Date of work:	15 th – 25 th February 2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th century and modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation by means of 'strip, map & record' at Two Acre Farm, Barkway Road, Anstey, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40540 33220). The investigation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for demolition of existing chicken farm buildings and an associated bungalow, and the construction of five detached houses and a terrace of three affordable dwellings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/09/1657/FP).</i></p> <p><i>The investigation revealed the remains of the modern bungalow and other modern features (foundations, services, gullies and pits). The foundations of a 19th - century brick building depicted on the c.1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map were also visible. Monitoring of the site strip revealed that large parts of the site were truncated.</i></p>
Author of summary: Tim Schofield	Date of Summary: July 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

Demolition rubble in building plots 6-8, facing SE



DP 2

19thC brick stairwell in plots 6-8, facing E



DP 3

Building plot 5, facing WSW



DP 4

General site shot, facing WSW



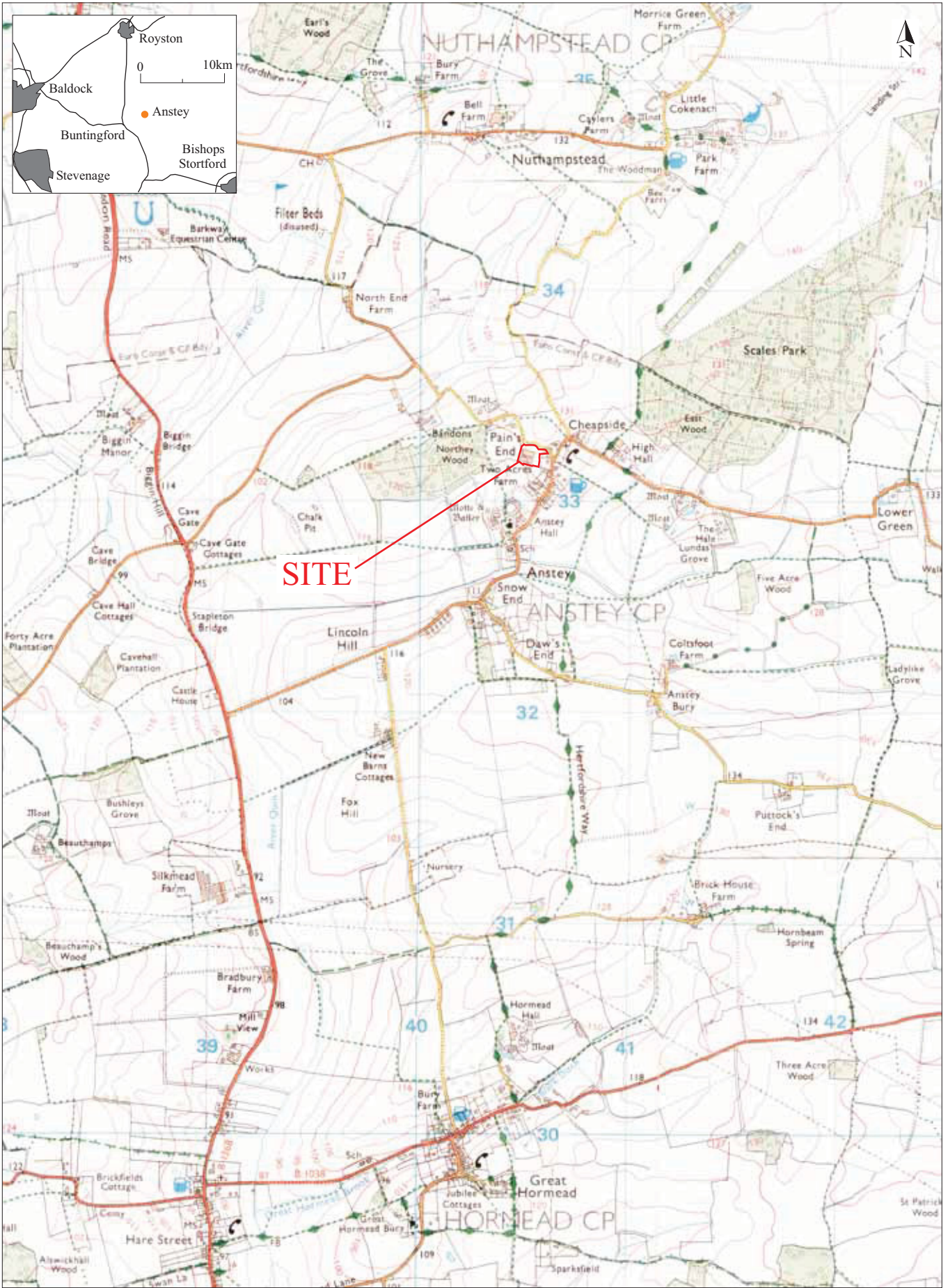
DP 5

General site shot, facing SW



DP 6

General site shot, facing SSW

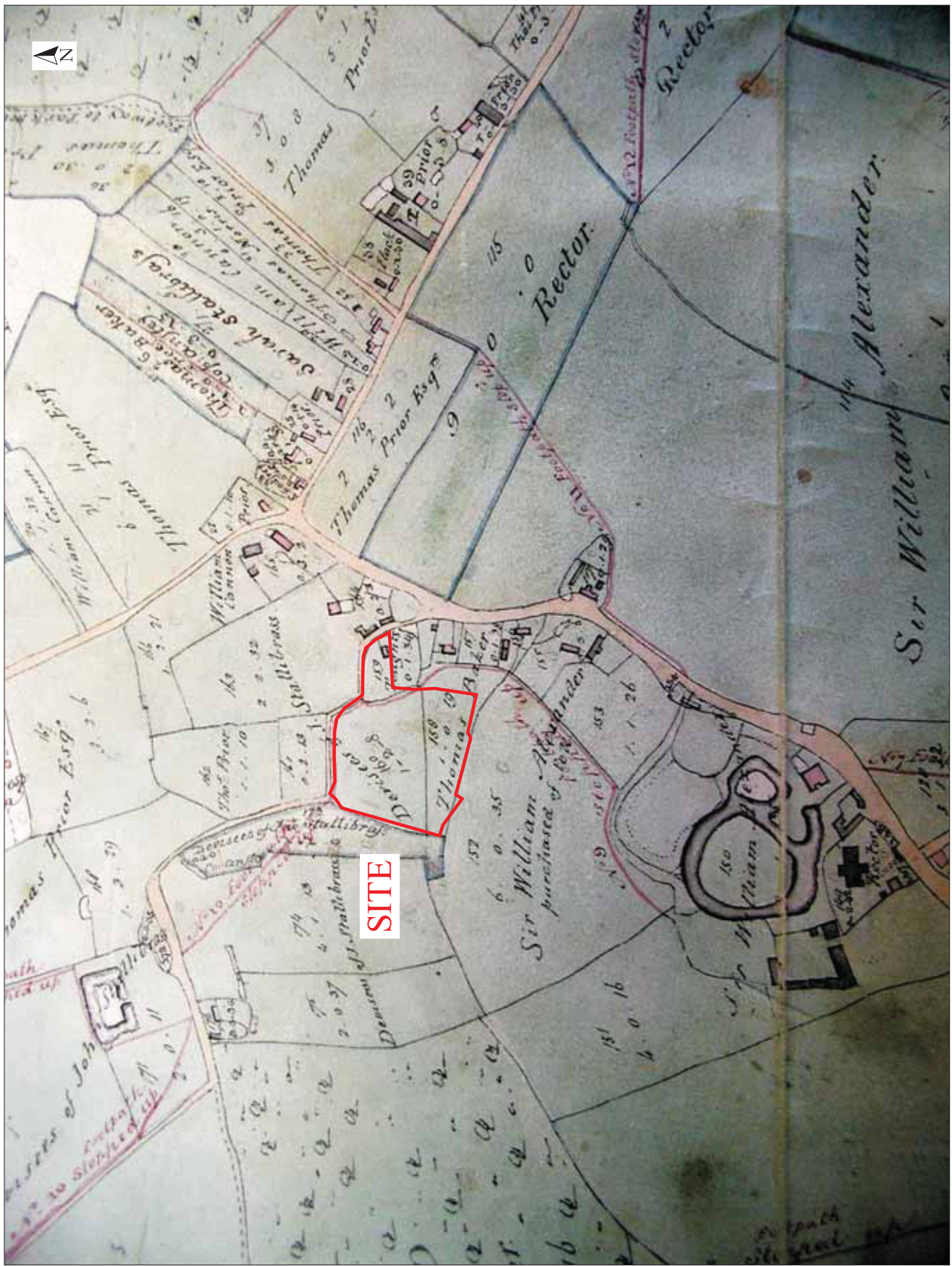


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



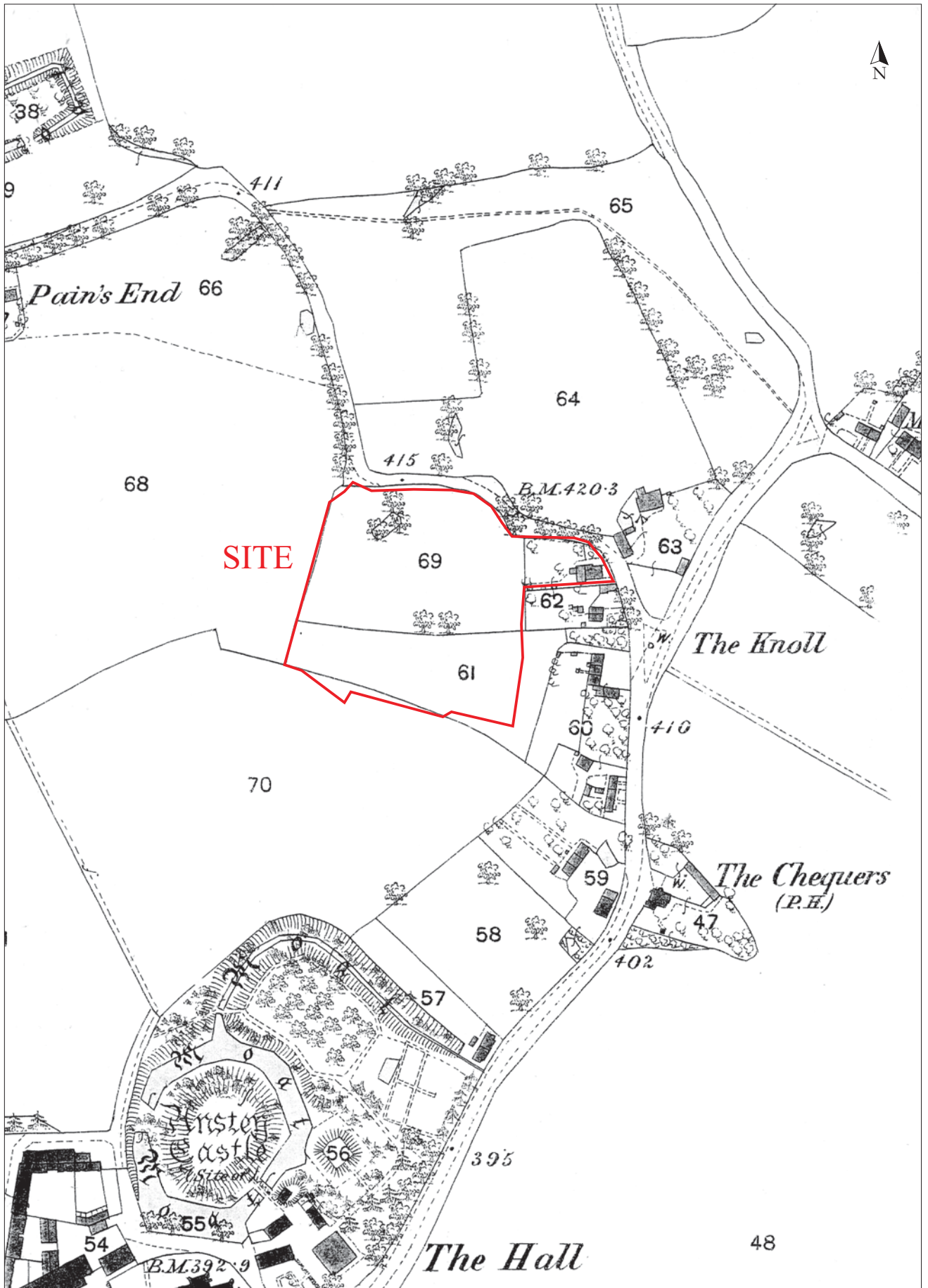
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:2000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

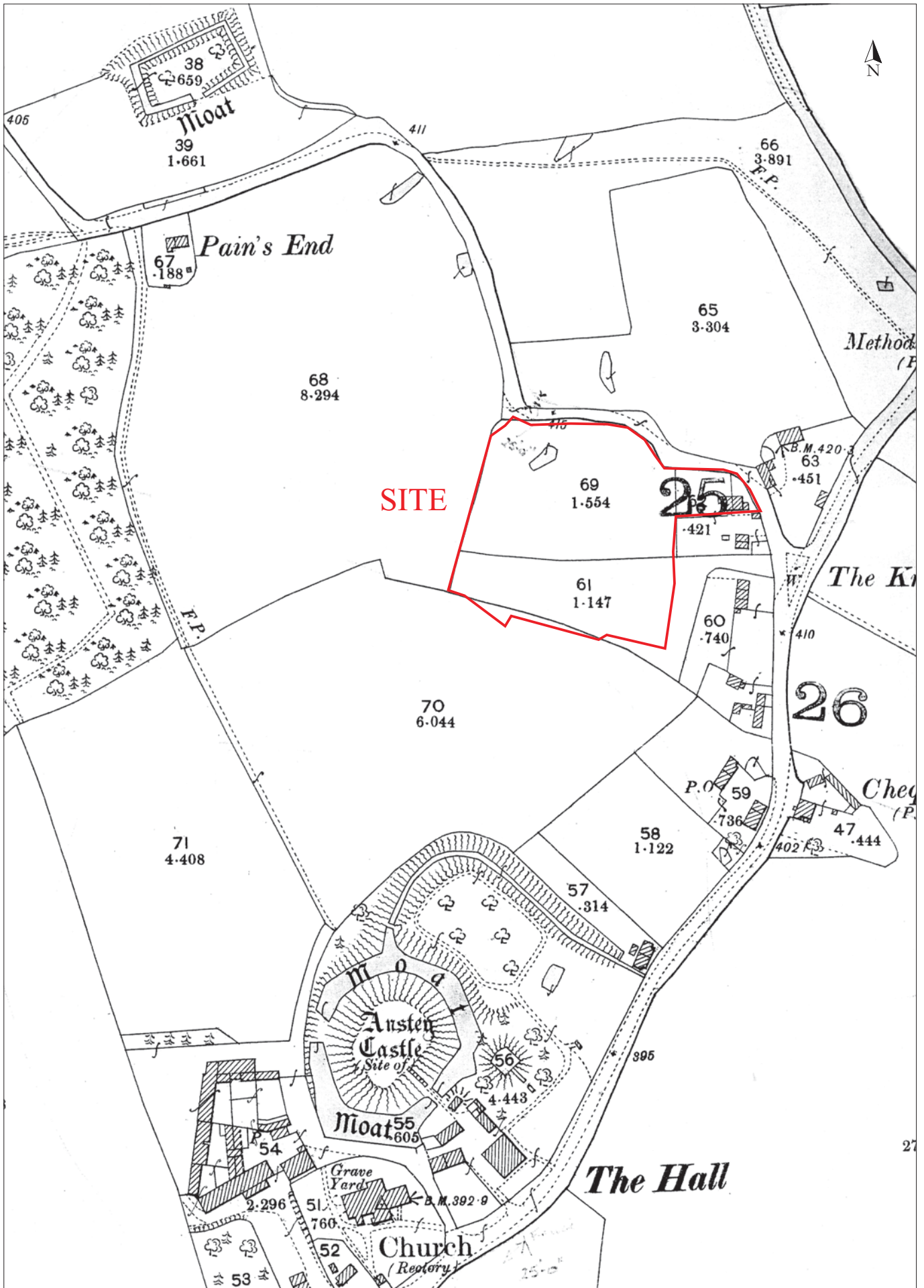
Fig. 3 Enclosure map

Not to scale



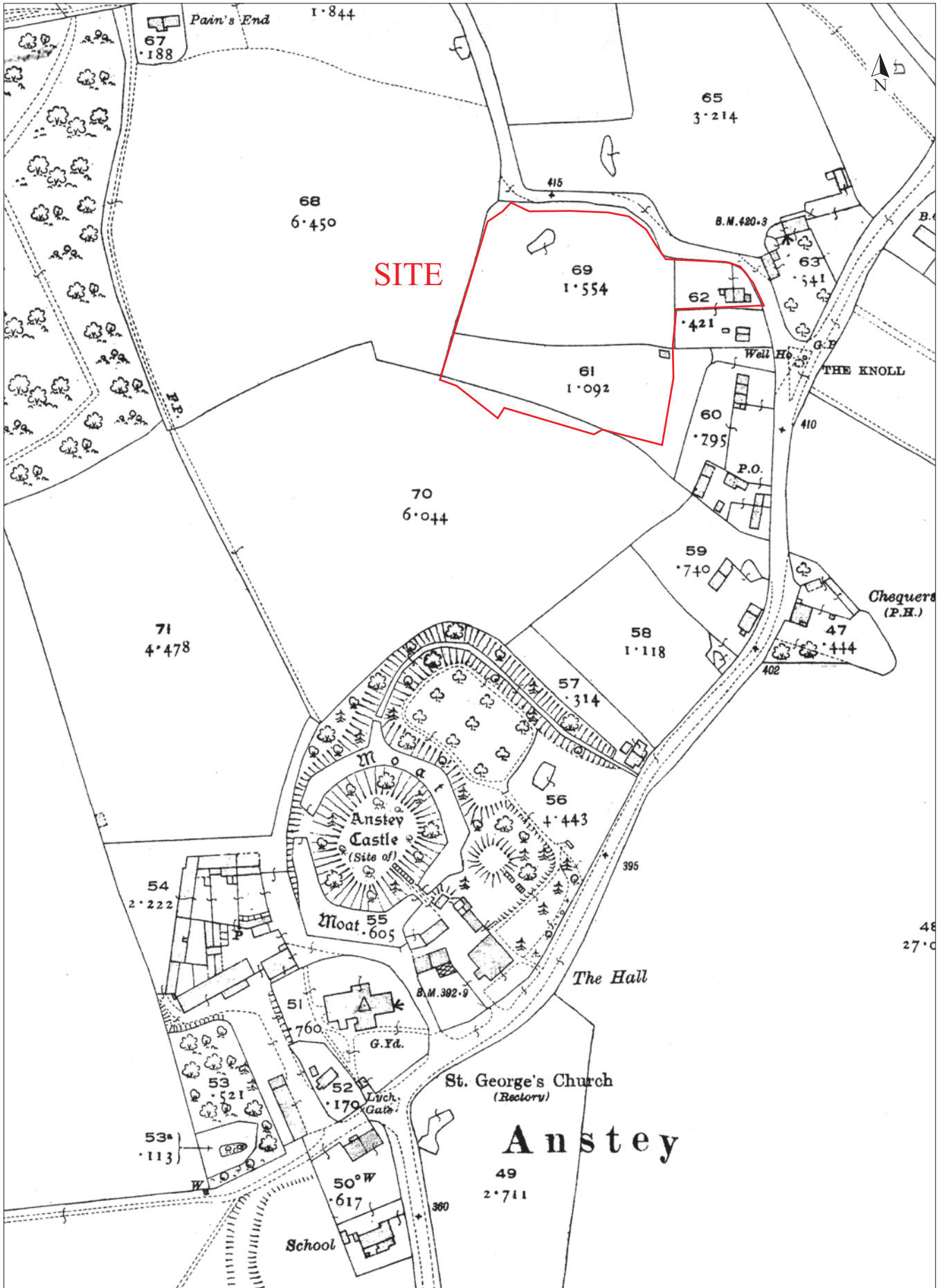
Reproduced from the 1878 Ordnance Survey 25' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 4 1st edition OS, 1878
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



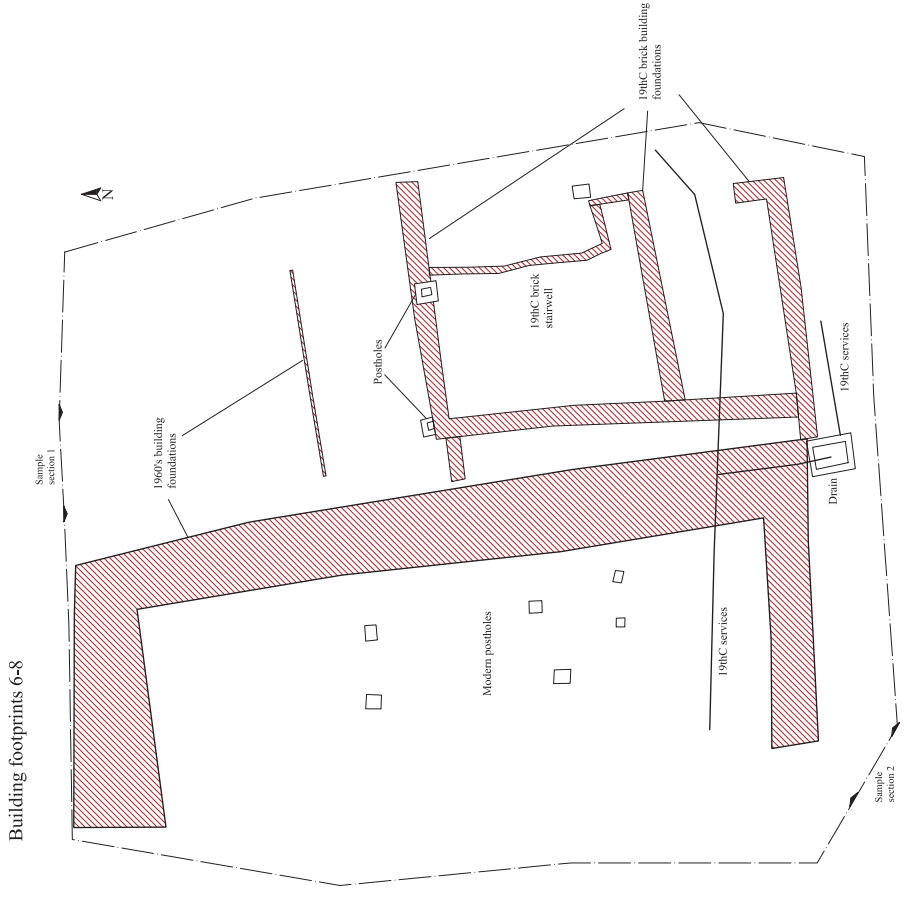
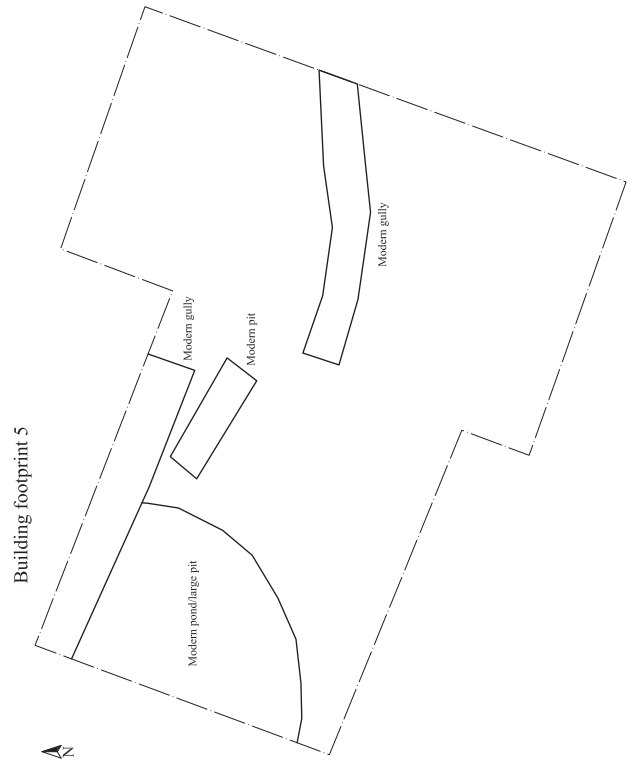
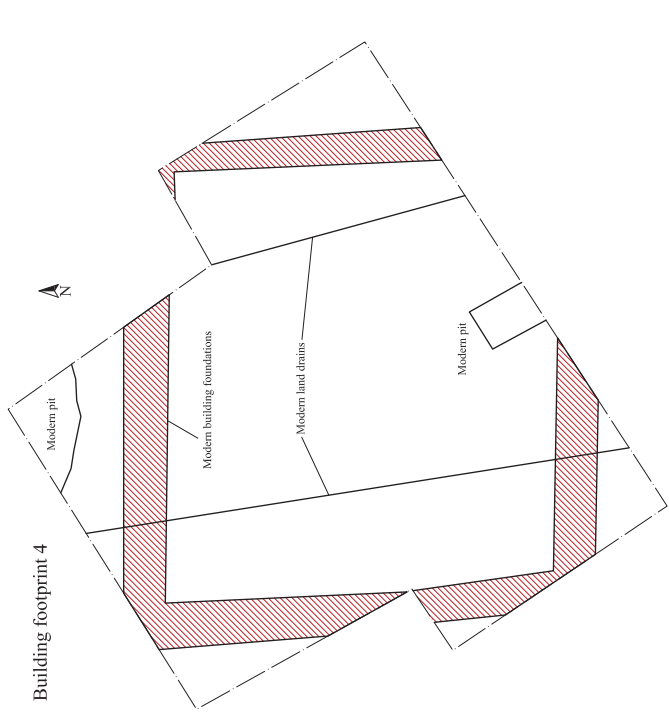
Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 5 2nd edition OS, 1898
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



Reproduced from the 1921 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 6 OS map, 1921
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 7 Detailed area plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3

