
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

94 STATION ROAD, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Request Ref. 151/12

Authors:	Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Desk-based assessment) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Charlotte Davies and Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 48640 15042		Report No: 4193
District: East Herts		Site Code: AS 1543
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA		Project No: 4533
Signed:		Date: November 2012 Revised: 01/10/2013

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire	
<p><i>In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land at 94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 48640 15042). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Kristian de Havilland and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new 3-bedroom detached house and garage.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance 166 which encompasses the medieval core of the town. Station Road is an historic routeway crossing the River Stort/ Stort Navigation with a number of 16th century and later listed buildings along the road. Cartographic evidence suggests that two buildings originally stood on the site of No. 94 by c. 1880. No. 92 Station Road is a 17th century Grade II listed building. The site had potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed remains of the mid 19th century building and two possibly 19th century pits or disturbed areas.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		08/11/2012	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		4533	Site code
			AS 1543
Type of project		An Archaeological Evaluation	
Site status		Within Area of Archaeological Significance 166	
Current land use		Drive and car park	
Planned development		Construction of single 3-bed dwelling and garage	
Main features (+dates)		19 th century wall and two pits	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire
			Sawbridgeworth
HER/ SMR for area		Hertfordshire HER	
Post code (if known)		CM21 9JY	
Area of site		c. 200m ²	
NGR		TL 48640 15042	
Height AOD (min/max)		55/60m	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		HCC HEU	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Zbigniew Pozorski	
Funded by		Mr Kristian de Havilland	
Full title		94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation	
Authors		Pozorski, Z., Thompson, P.	
Report no.		4193	
Date (of report)		November 2012 (Revised 01/10/2013)	

94 STATION ROAD, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land at 94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 48640 15042). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Kristian de Havilland and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new three-bedroom detached house and garage.

The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No.166 which encompasses the medieval core of Sawbridgeworth. Station Road is an historic routeway crossing the River Stort/ Stort Navigation with 16th century and later listed buildings present along the road. Cartographic evidence suggests that two buildings originally stood on the site of No. 94 by c. 1880. No. 92 Station Road is a 17th century Grade II listed building. The site had potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed remains of the mid 19th century building and two possible 19th century pits or disturbed areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land at 94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 48640 15042; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Kristian de Havilland and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new three-bedroom detached house and garage (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/11/1601/FP and forthcoming application 3/12/1543/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 31/01/2012) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12/09/2012) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site and to ascertain whether it would be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4 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.

1.5 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

2.1 Sawbridgeworth is located approximately 20km east of the county town of Hertford, and 6.5km south of Bishop's Stortford. The site is located towards the east side of the town centre near the River Stort. No. 94 Station Road comprises a detached house fronting the road with gardens to the rear (south) and an area of driveway and hard standing to the west. A garage is located in the south-west corner of the garden. The site is located within the area of driveway and hard standing.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located 150m west of the River Stort at approximately 55-60m AOD on land rising from east to west. The local soil consists of Melford association typical argillic brown earth, which comprises fairly deep deposits of well-drained loamy soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The underlying solid geology comprises Boulder Clay and drift geology of river gravels and alluvial deposits (British Geological Survey 1978). Archaeological monitoring and recording in Bell Street some 280-380m to the south-west identified natural boulder clay located at a depth of 1.30m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a thick

subsoil and topsoil, with a series of overlying modern build-up layers located within the foundation trenches on the eastern side of the site (Williams *et al.* 2005).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS 166 as identified on the EHDC local plan), on the northern edge of the medieval core of the town which is centred between London Road and the parish church which dates from the 13th century; the highest concentration of surviving late medieval buildings and later are located in Knight Street and Bell street.

4.2 The manor of Sawbridgeworth is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey by which time it had been granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville by William the Conqueror. In 1222 a market at Sawbridgeworth was granted to Geoffrey de Say the lord of the manor at the time, marking the beginning of prosperity in the town which had developed along the London to Newmarket road. Monitoring of the site of an extension at Fawbert and Barnard School some 250m to the south-west of the site recorded a substantial ditch over 10m long, at least 5-6 m wide and an estimated depth of 3 m, orientated NE/SW (HHER 9882). Documentary evidence indicates that this was the approximate position of Sayesbury, the medieval manor of Sawbridgeworth, which disappeared at an early date, but was associated with a field called Sayes Garden Field which is on the tithe apportionment map.

4.3 Station Road is a historic routeway crossing the River Stort and The Stort Navigation and there are 16th century and later listed buildings along the road. The closest is HER entry 18253 which stands next door to the site at 92 Station Road, and comprises a 17th century Grade II listed timber-framed and thatched house (HHER 18253). In 2004 AS conducted archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 92 but no archaeological features or deposits were present (Nicholson and Peachey 2004). Cartographic evidence suggests however, that two buildings stood on the site of No. 94 by c.1880.

4.4 In 2012 AS carried out an archaeological evaluation at Knight's Street, approximately 200-250m south-west of the site. No medieval remains were identified but two probable post-medieval pits were present. The floor of a 19th century building was identified which probably continued in use into the 20th century. It is thought to have been a storehouse forming part of a maltings (Barlow *et al.* 2012). In 2005 AS undertook a programme of monitoring and recording at 22-26 Bell Street where again there were no medieval finds. Modern brick footings and a brick floor were recorded in the south-western part of the site, probably associated with a stable which was reputed to have stood on the site. Cartographic information confirms the presence of structures in this part of the site from at least 1879 (Williams *et al.* 2005).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The L-shaped trench was situated within the footprint of proposed new dwelling. It measured in total 10m x 1.70m.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-4)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 6): north side, south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 58.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Modern drive. Dark grey, loose, gravel.
0.13 – 0.50m	L1003	Made ground. Mid to dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.50 – 0.76m	L1008	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, compact, silty sand.
0.76m +	L1009	Natural pale brownish yellow, loose, sand.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 7): north end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Modern drive. As above.
0.07 – 0.33m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.33 – 0.86m	L1005	Fill of F1004. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with lenses of pale yellow, loose, sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.86m +	L1010	Natural pale yellow, compact, clay.

Description: Two large pits or disturbed areas (F1004 and F1006) and a wall (M1002) were present within the trench.

Wall M1002 was aligned north-east/south-west, parallel to Station Road (DP 7). It was constructed of mid red bricks (0.225 x 0.11 x 0.065m) bonded with a dark yellow sandy mortar (no examples were retained for later analysis). The wall was present at 0.10m below surface level and measured 1.70+ x 0.43 x 0.23m¹. The lowest course of bricks formed ledges some 0.39m wide. The base of M1002 was contained within the upper reaches of L1005 (below; Fig. 9) and was sealed by concrete Floor M1001. Material from M1002 formed part of the foundation for the latter. Some mid 20th century brick-constructed foundation for Floor M1001 was also present to the north of the M1002. M1002 was thought to be of the mid 19th century date.

F1004 occupied the south-east end of the trench (DP 2-3). It comprised either an area of disturbance or possible irregular pit with steep sides and concave base (3.00+ x 1.70+ x 0.65m). It may have formed a foundation of some kind for Wall M1002 and appeared to broadly respect the alignment of the latter in plan and section (Fig. 9). The fill of this 'feature', L1005, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with lenses of pale yellow, loose sand. It contained CBM fragments, in particular those of dark red roof tiles of late post-medieval/ modern date (no examples were retained for later analysis). The basal 'ledges' of Wall M1002 were contained within

¹ Dimensions are given throughout as: length x width x depth

the upper part of L1005 (Fig. 9) and the two appeared broadly contemporary. Alternatively, the construction of Wall M1002 may simply have disturbed the upper part of the earlier material. No construction cut was visible however.

F1006 (2.80+ x 1.65+ x 0.32m; DP 4-5) was a probably oval pit or area of disturbance located in the northern end of the trench. It had steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1007, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with lenses of pale yellow, loose, sand similar to L1005. It also contained occasional CBM fragments (no examples were retained for later analysis).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by a modern drive (gravel L1000; 0.06 – 0.15m thick) and concrete floor M1001 (0.10 – 0.15m thick). Below was modern made ground L1003 (0.25 – 0.40m thick), a mid to dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments. Below the drive and made ground were comparable Fills L1005 and L1006 (0.40 – 0.55m thick).

8.2 Subsoil L1008 was present only in the northern part of the site and comprised a light greyish brown, compact, silty sand (0.25 – 0.30m thick).

8.3 The natural geology (L1010) was present at 0.75 – 0.90m below ground level and comprised a pale brownish yellow, loose sand (L1009; 0.10 – 0.15m thick) over pale yellow, compact clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had potential for archaeological remains, in particular for post-medieval structural remains relating to buildings indicated on early cartographic sources (Figs. 4-7).

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed masonry remains (Wall M1002) believed to relate to a building depicted on the first edition OS map (fronting Station Road; Fig. 4). The basal 'ledges' of Wall M1002 were contained within the upper part of L1005, the fill of a possible foundation feature (F1004) relating to the construction of the wall. Alternatively, the construction of M1002 may simply have disturbed the upper part of L1005. No construction cut was visible however. If the latter interpretation is accepted, the two similar pits/ areas of disturbance identified within the confines of the trench (F1004 and F1006) may relate to earlier activity, predating the mid 19th century construction of Wall M1002. The 1839 tithe map of Sawbridgeworth parish shows a substantial house on the site (Tinniswood *pers. comm.*) and any earlier activity may relate to this phase of occupation.

9.3 Following its demolition, material from Wall M1002 was used to form a base for modern concrete Floor M1001. The latter was thought to date to the mid 20th century.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The earliest structural remains encountered at the site appeared to relate to a previously recorded building of c. mid 19th century date (based on the cartographic and archaeological evidence). Two possible pits (F1004 and F1006) were also encountered and appeared to be of a broadly similar date. Both contained similar fills, including occasional late post-medieval/ modern CBM. The alignment of F1004 within the trench broadly respected that of Wall M1002 and it may tentatively have formed a foundation of some kind. Alternatively, F1004 and F1006 may have related to earlier settlement activity, possibly relating to a house depicted on the 1839 tithe map of Sawbridgeworth parish. Nevertheless, modern truncation was recorded throughout much of the trench and the archaeological impact of the proposed development is likely to be very limited.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Bishop's Stortford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Kristian de Havilland for commissioning the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit, and the HER for providing data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

NHER number	Grid Reference (TF)	Details
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
9882	4846 1490	Ditch found during archaeological monitoring, The Forebury, Sawbridgeworth. Possible site of Sayesbury Manor
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
5391	4862 1520	Mill Maltings, Mill Lane: Grade II listed former red brick malting of 3 floors. Red brick kiln dismantled c.1960 of which only the base remains. Malt store beyond kiln survives. The buildings are on the 1838 Tithe map. Has not been used as a malting since the 1930s, and the present owner uses it as a corn store. The building has since been converted into private dwellings.
5807	48630 15155	Sawbridgeworth Mill, Mill Lane: Grade II listed Watermill with 18th century mill house and other buildings
6276	4874 1501	Orchard Maltings, Station Road: Imposing Grade II listed mid to late 19th century maltings in yellow brick
6277	4864 1507	Malting and Mill House, Station Road: Store and malthouse associated with Sawbridgeworth Mill/ Grade II listed
7269	48622 15244	Sawbridgeworth Lock, River Stort Navigation: canal lock
9535	4882 1501	Wharf and Crane Base, Station Road: Grade II listed 18th-19th century crane at the wharf on the Stort Navigation
11433	48827 14941	Bridgefoot House, Station Road: Grade II listed Late 16th or early 17th century brick house, remodelled in the late 17th century, in prominent position; with remnant of a substantial post-medieval farmstead
15231	48546 15025	Post-medieval field boundary, Station Road: 18th century southern boundary of the grounds of Landguard (Hamptons)
15232	48540 15045	Landguard, Station Road: Grade II listed 18th century house remodelled as an early 19th century cottage ornee; home of the nurseryman Thomas Rivers
17189	48662 15070	35-37 Station Road: Pair of Grade II listed 18th century cottages for workers at Sawbridgeworth Mill
17581	48581 15062	76-90 Station Road: Grade II early 19th century mill office associated with Sawbridgeworth Mill, at the end of a row of mill workers' cottages
18253	48610 15050	92 Station Road: Grade II 17th century

		timber-framed and thatched house
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
5133	4887 1497	Road Bridge: Bridge over the river Stort, rebuilt in 1913

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	1 (Context, Drawing, drawing Sheet, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	11
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	5
Site photographs colour slides	5
Digital Photographs	13

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Sawbridgeworth
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/11/1601/FP & 3/12/1543/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Kristian de Havilland
Nature of application:	Construction of a single dwelling
Present land use:	Drive and car park
Size of application area: c. 200m ²	Size of area investigated 17m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 48640 15042
Site Code:	AS 1543
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	08/11/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Bishop's Stortford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th c.
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land at 94 Station Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 48640 15042).</p> <p>The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance 166 which encompasses the medieval core of the town. Station Road is an historic routeway crossing the River Stort/ Stort Navigation with a number of 16th century and later listed buildings present along the road. Cartographic evidence suggests that two buildings originally stood on the site of No. 94 by c. 1880. No. 92 Station Road is a 17th century Grade II listed building. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed the partial remains of a mid 19th century building and two possible 19th century pits or disturbed areas.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: November 2012 (Revised 27/09/2013)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. View from Station Road. Looking south.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking west-north-west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



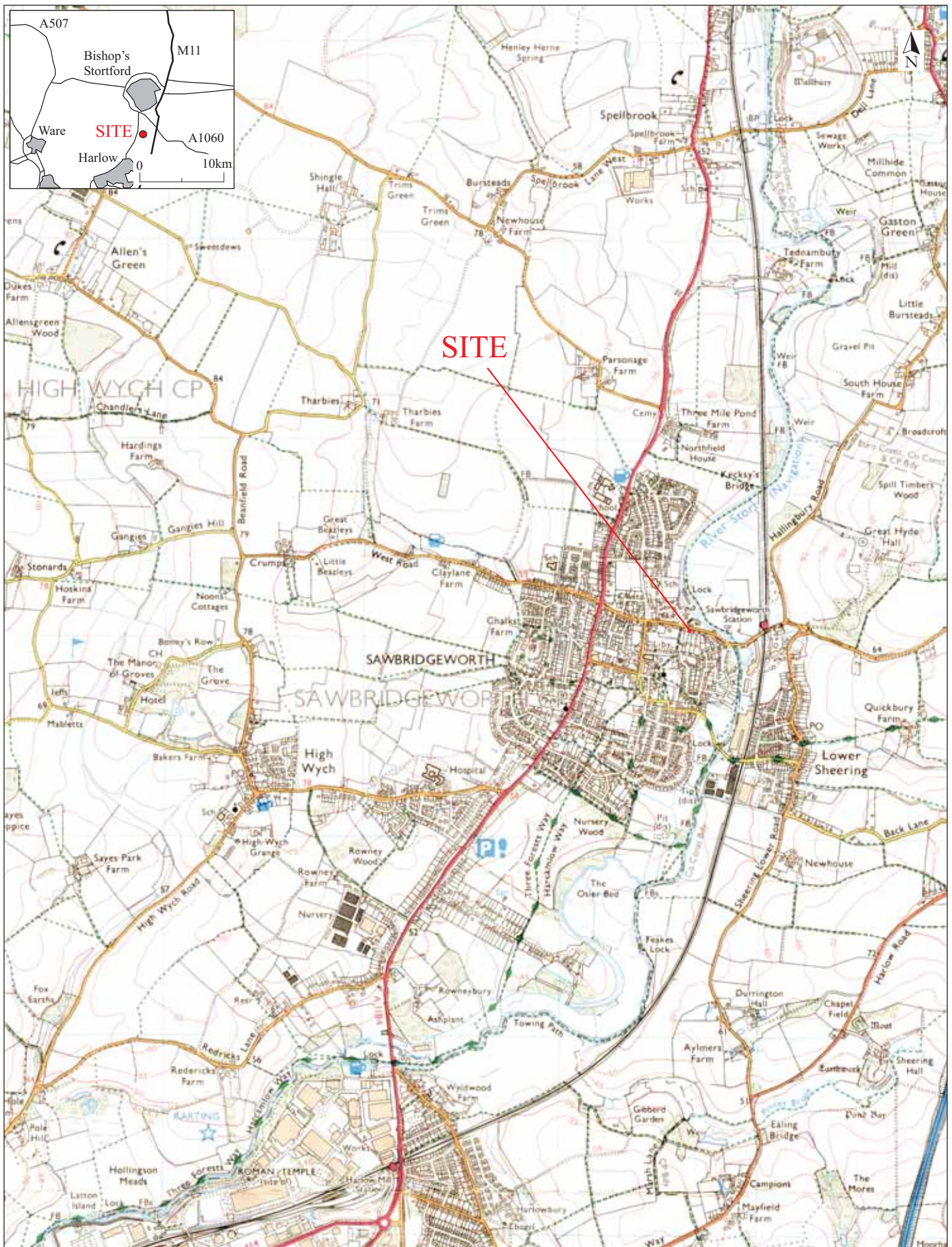
DP 5. Pit/disturbance F1006. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Trench 1, north side. Sample section 1A. Looking north-west.

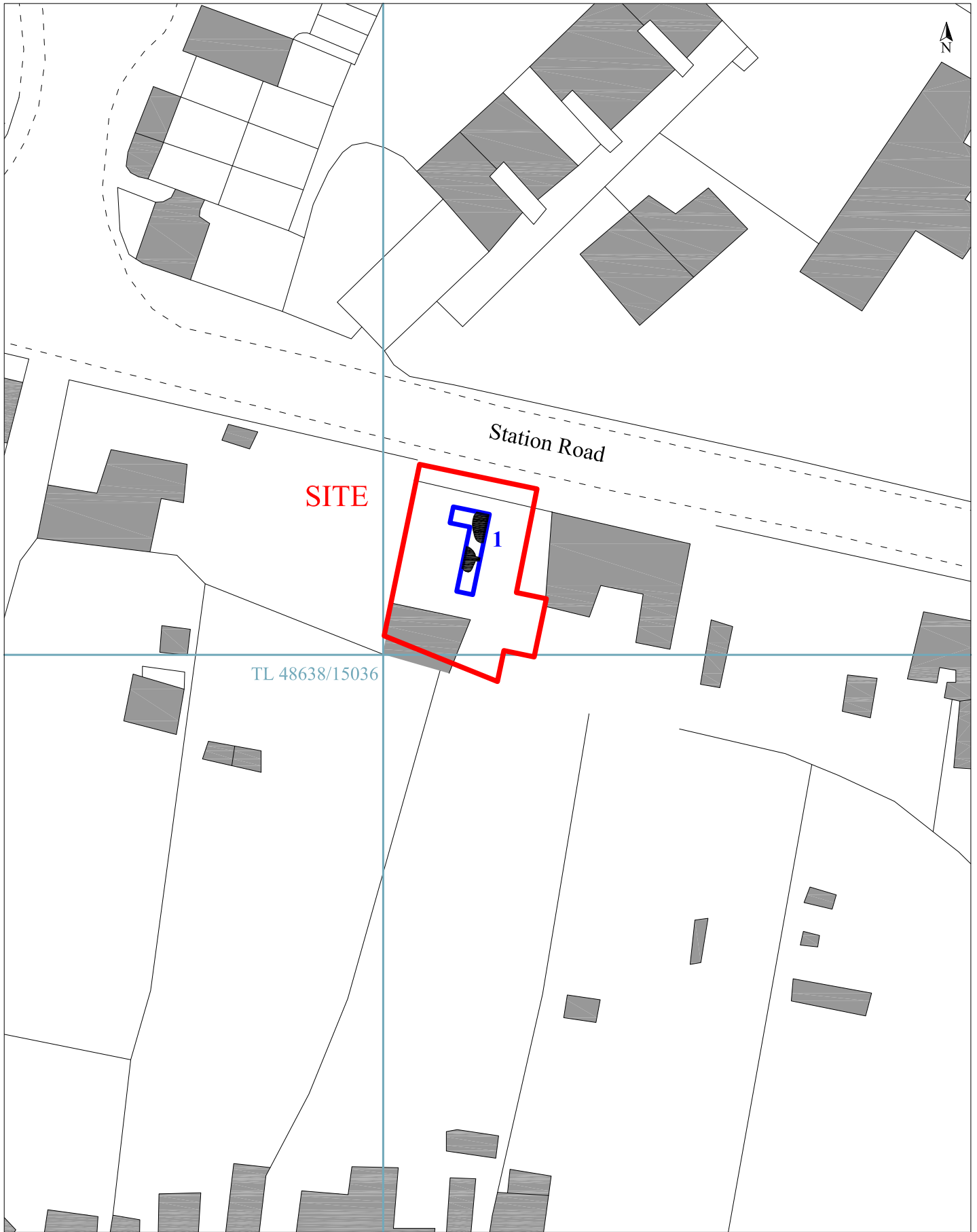


DP 7. Trench 1, east side. Sample section 1B. Looking north-east.



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



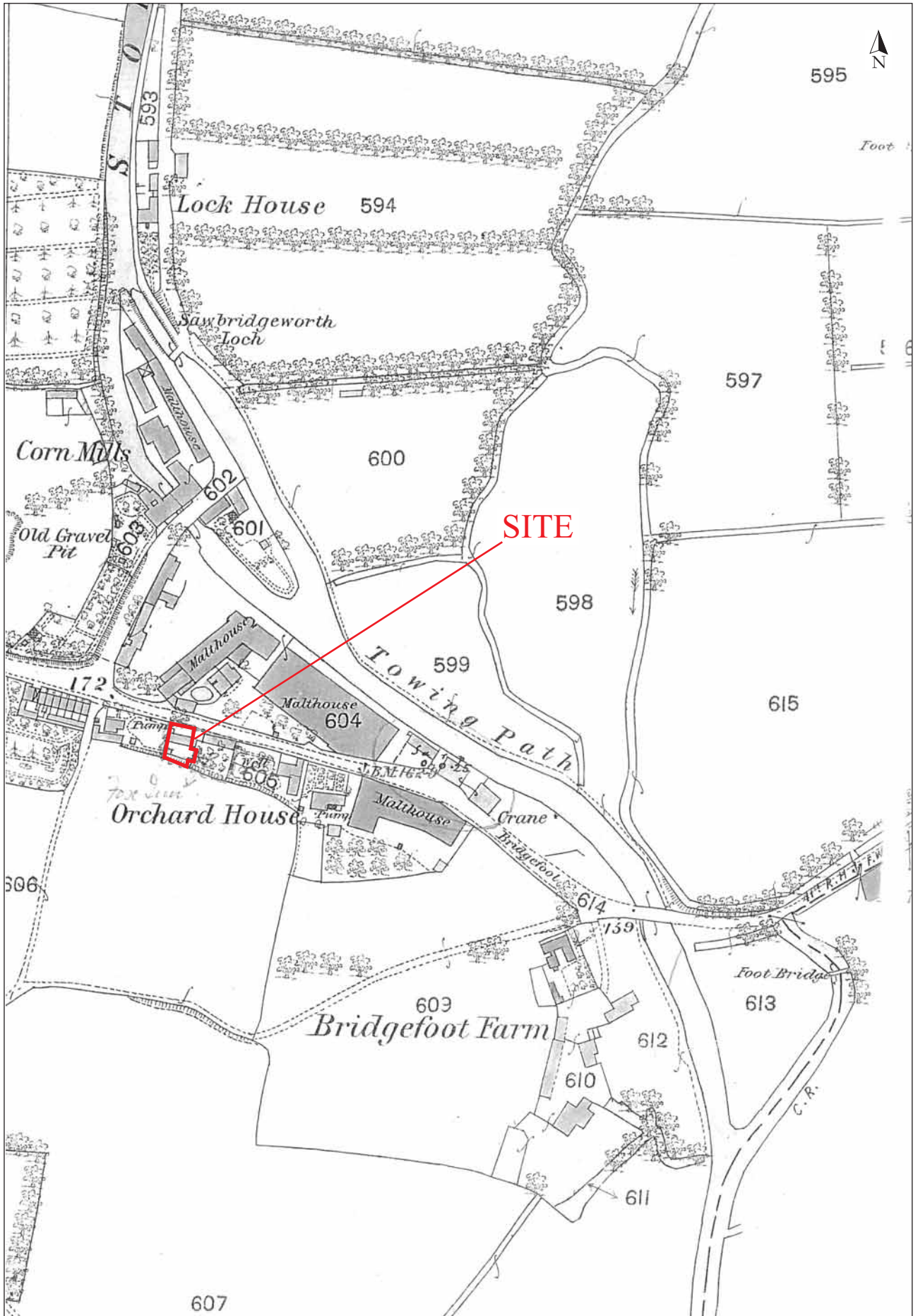
0 25m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4



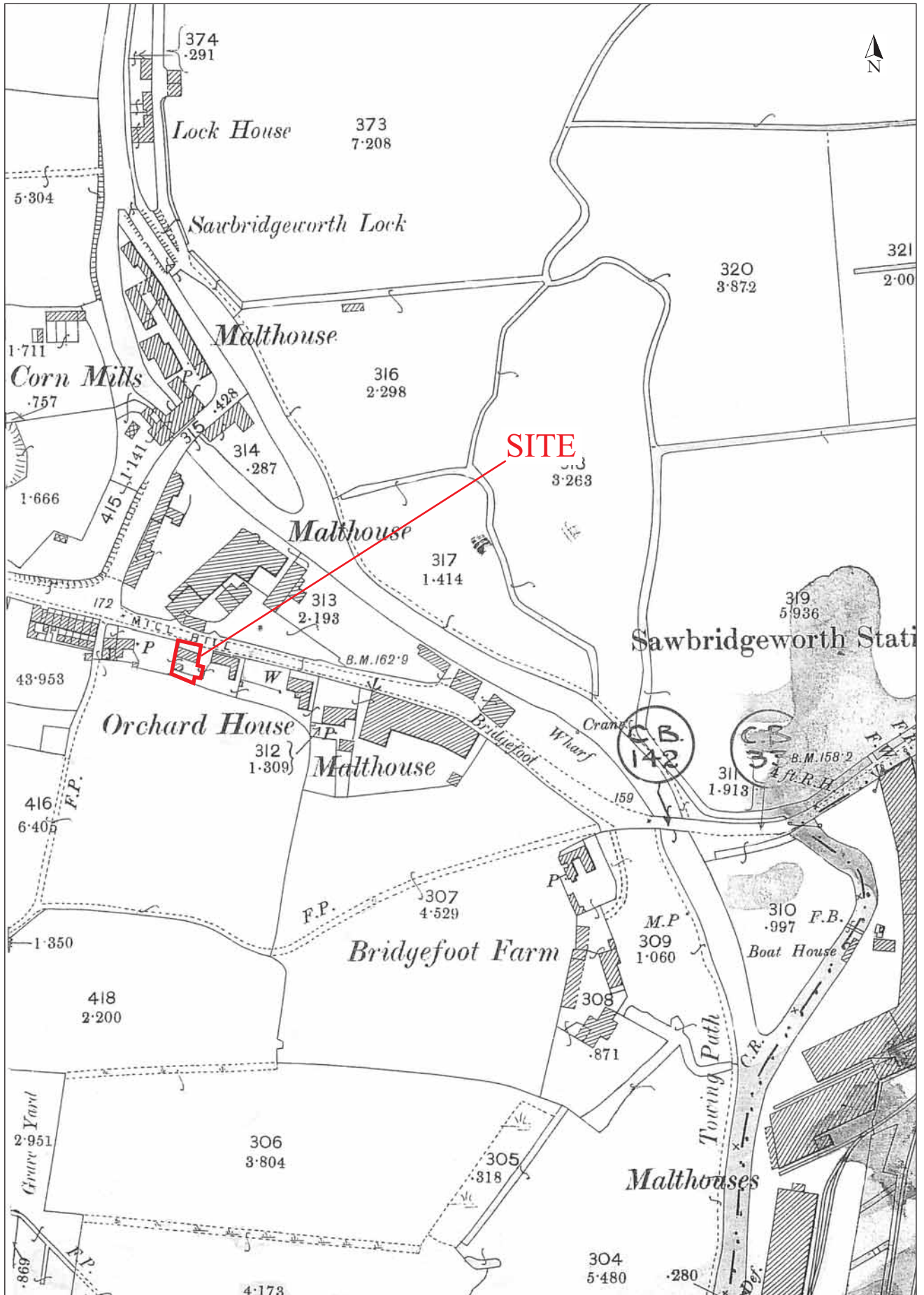
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:5,000 at A4



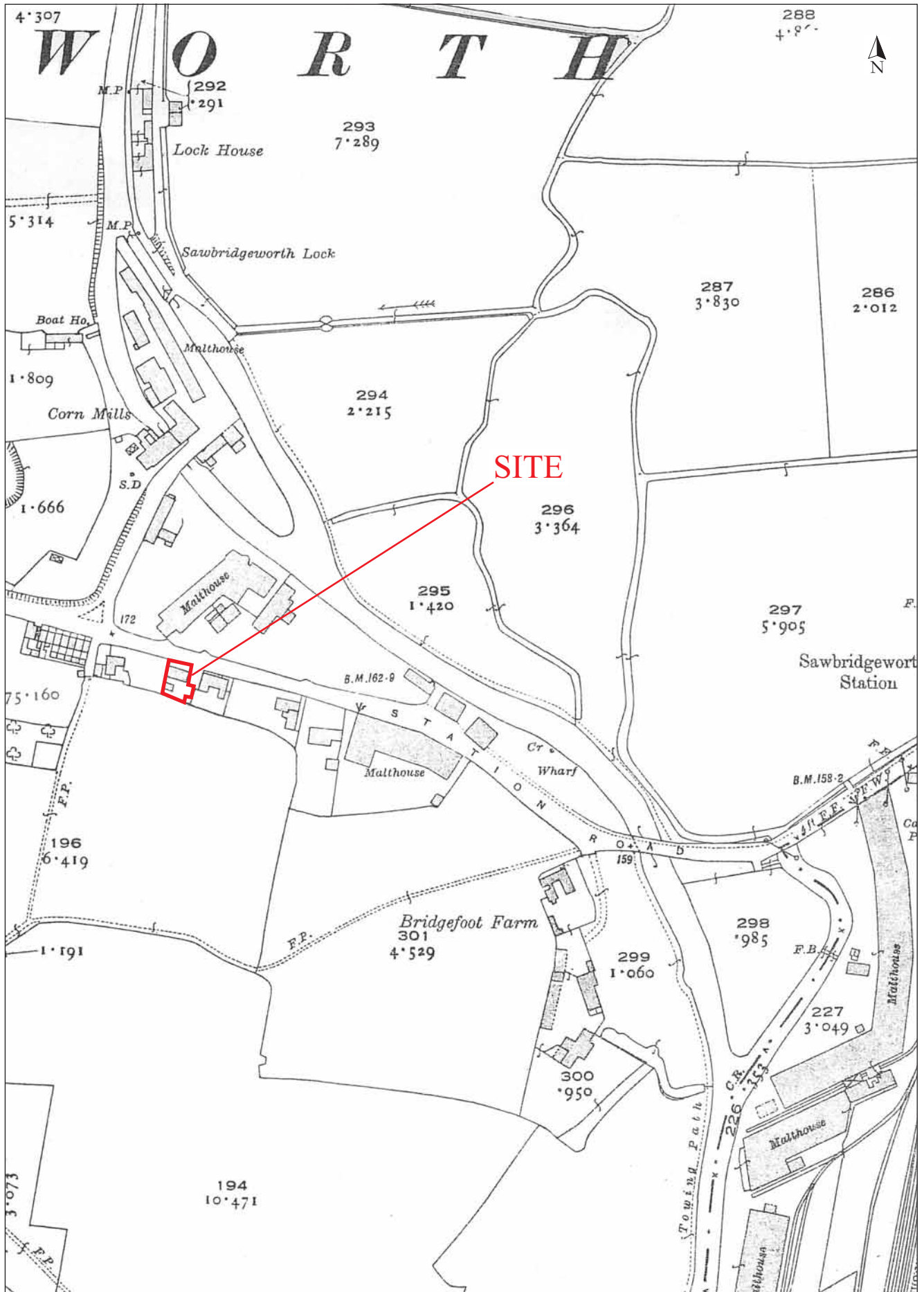
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Fig. 4 1st edition OS map, 1879
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



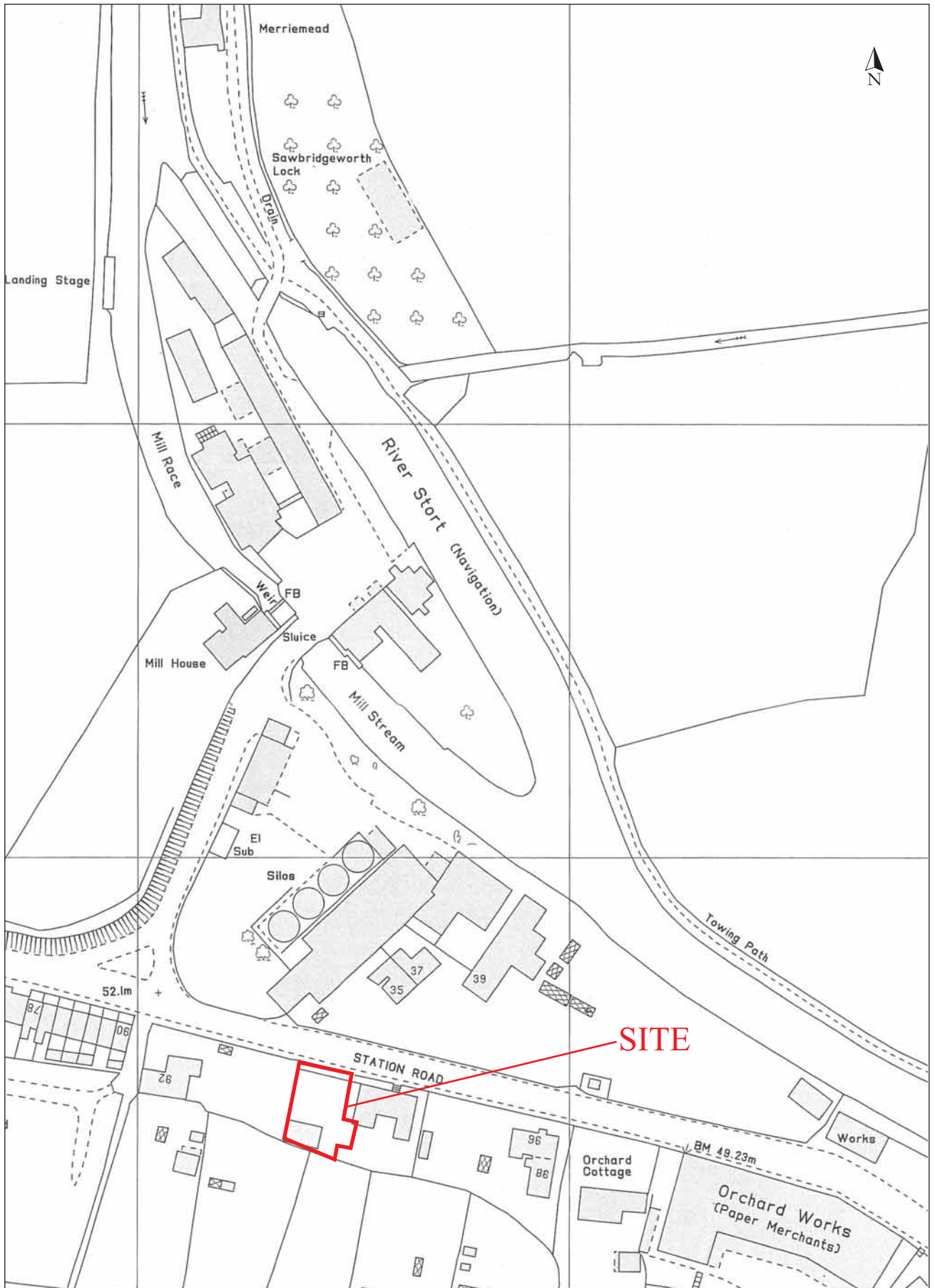
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Fig. 5 2nd edition OS map, 1898
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



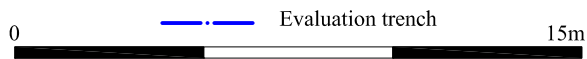
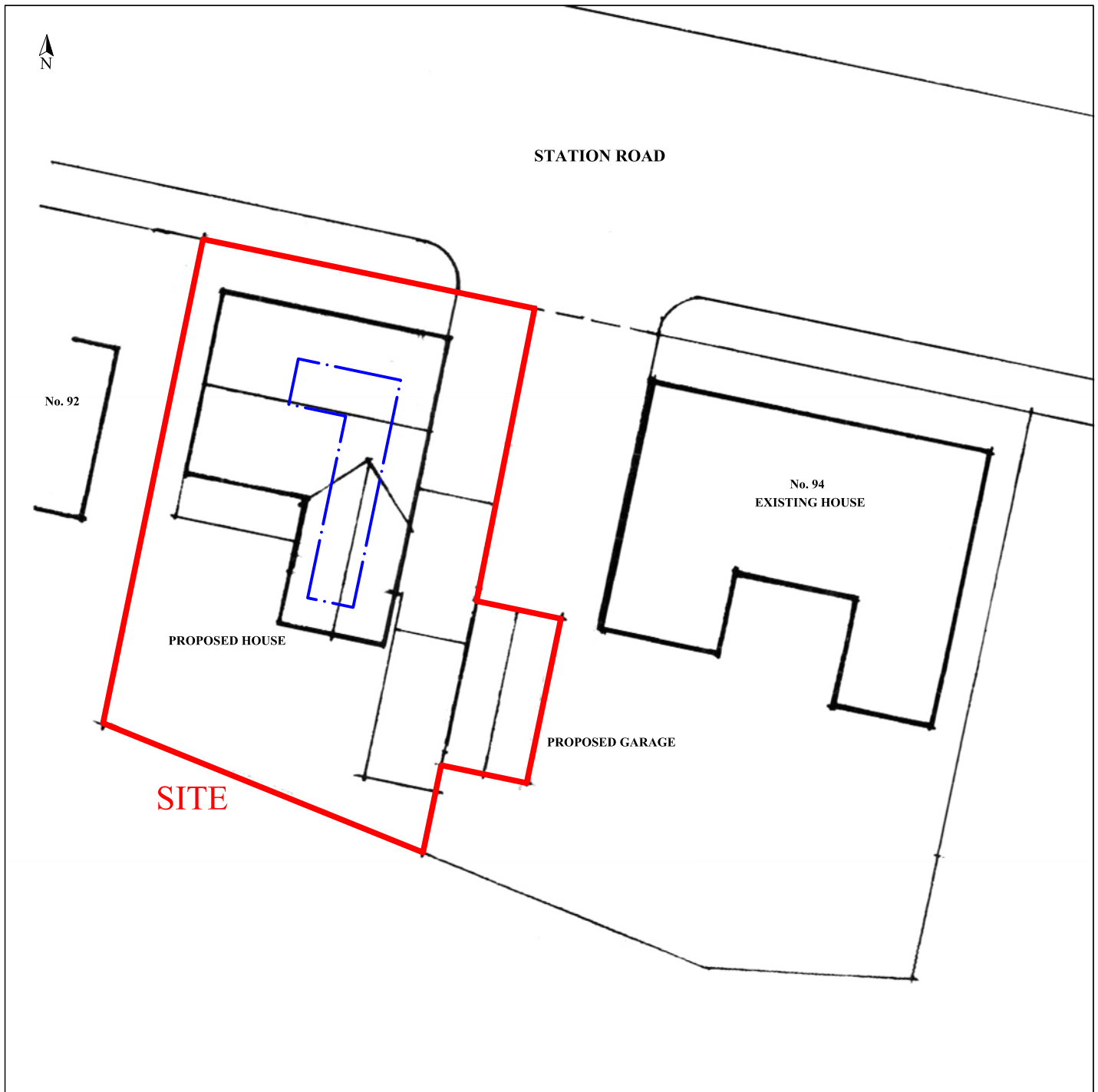
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Fig. 6 3rd edition OS map, 1921
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

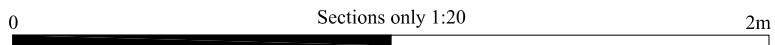
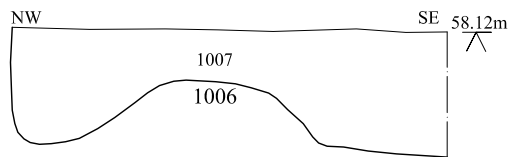
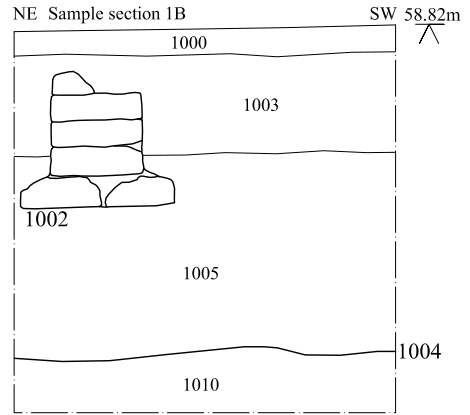
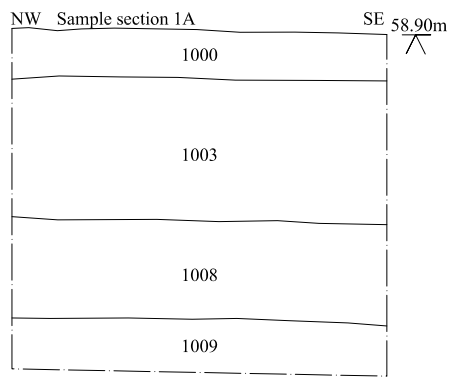
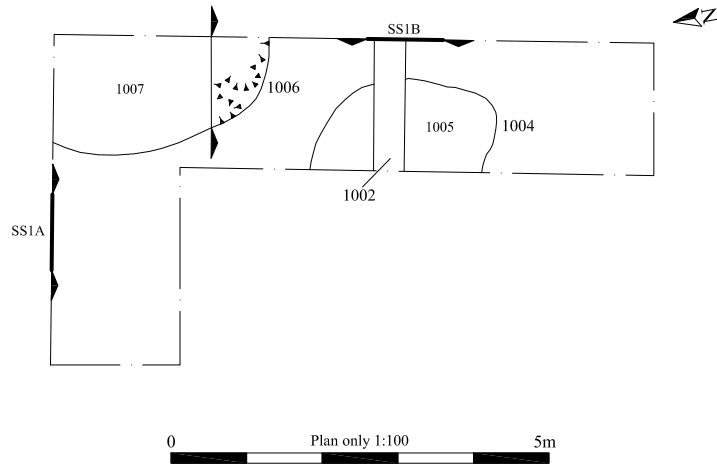


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1978
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 8 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4



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Fig. 9 Plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4