

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**BEREHUL, 10 HILL CLOSE, WINGFIELD,  
LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDFORDSHIRE LU7 9QJ**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

Authors: Gareth Barlow	
NGR: SP 9997 2615	Report No. 4169
District: Central Bedfordshire	Site Code: AS1533
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4512
Signed:	Date: October 2012

*This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party replies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

**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](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)**  
**[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)



[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)



## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS***
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 METHOD OF WORK***
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.</i>		
<p>In October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring at Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire (NGR SP 9997 2615). The monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of extensions to the front and to the rear of the property (Central Bedfordshire Council Planning Ref. CB/11/02370/FULL). It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval.</p> <p>The site lies within an area containing a significant number of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and later finds and features. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The groundworks to the rear of the house revealed Topsoil L1000 overlying Subsoil L1001 which in turn overlay the natural deposits. This sequence suggests the ground is undisturbed. The groundworks to the front of the house revealed Demolition Debris L1003 overlying Made Ground L1004. The latter overlay the natural deposits. Some disturbance was evident to the front of the house which may have truncated archaeological remains, if present. It should also be noted that the area of ground disturbance is relatively small.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4<sup>th</sup> &amp; 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P4512</i>	Site code	<i>AS1533</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of new single storey front and rear extensions</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Central Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Chalgrave</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Central Bedfordshire Council HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>LU7 9QJ</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 9997 2615</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.134m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>CBC HEM</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Planning &amp; Design</i>		
Full title	<i>Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4169</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2012</i>		

# **BEREHUL, 10 HILL CLOSE, WINGFIELD, LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDFORDSHIRE LU7 9QJ**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

### **SUMMARY**

*In October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring at Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire (NGR SP 9997 2615). The monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of extensions to the front and to the rear of the property (Central Bedfordshire Council Planning Ref. CB/11/02370/FULL). It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval.*

*The site lies within an area containing a significant number of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and later finds and features. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The groundworks to the rear of the house revealed Topsoil L1000 overlying Subsoil L1001 which in turn overlay the natural deposits. This sequence suggests the ground is undisturbed. The groundworks to the front of the house revealed Demolition Debris L1003 overlying Made Ground L1004. The latter overlay the natural deposits. Some disturbance was evident to the front of the house which may have truncated archaeological remains, if present. It should also be noted that the area of ground disturbance is relatively small.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring at Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire (NGR SP 9997 2615). The monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of extensions to the front and to the rear of the property (Central Bedfordshire Council Planning Ref. CB/11/02370/FULL). It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval.

1.2 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists (CBC) (*Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Bedfordshire*, dated 02/11/2011), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 10/01/2012). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for*

*An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were to identify and record any features of interest that exposed during groundworks for the proposed development. The archaeological investigation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

1.4 Specific attention was paid to:

- Establishing the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site;
- establishing the relationship of any remains identified to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of a regional type series; and
- Recovery of palaeo-environmental remains in order to determine local environmental conditions

#### *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 (Fig. 1-2)**

2.1 The site lies in the centre of the village of Wingfield in Central Bedfordshire. The property is No. 10 Hill Close, which is a road running perpendicular to Tebworth Road and terminating at Hill Farm 200m to the south-south-east. The site comprises the single residential dwelling of Berehul surrounded by its garden. It is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 2,100m<sup>2</sup>. It also lies within Wingfield's Conservation Area, which is centred on the former green to the north.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies at c.134m AOD on deposits of Gault Clay and Lower Chalk, Glacial Gravels, overlain by Boulder Clay and Glacial Gravels.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The site has been subject to a heritage assessment (Higgs 2011).

4.2 The parish of Chalgrave has been subject to recent fieldwalking surveys, which have produced small-scale evidence for early prehistoric activity. Fieldwalking in the area of Trinity Hall Farm and 1.3m to the west-south-west of the site yielded a Mesolithic core, Neolithic ovate and aze fragments and a side scraper, as well as early and late Iron Age and Roman potsherds and a few fragments of possible Roman tile (HER EBD755). An assemblage of finds including Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints and Roman pottery was recorded 900m to the south-west (HER 16266 - MBD16220), and a scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were recovered 800m to the north (HER 16268 - MBD16222).

4.3 The later prehistoric periods are more extensively represented in the Wingfield area, particularly given the number of recent archaeological surveys conducted in the parish, the majority of which were undertaken in association with the proposed A5 to M1 link (Dunstable Northern Bypass) 2km to the south-east of the site. A magnetometer survey along the route of the proposed route discovered enclosures and boundaries, possibly relating to later prehistoric or Roman rural settlement and traces of ridge and furrow (HER EBD667). An associated trial trench evaluation revealed a low to moderate intensity of occupation from the earlier prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods (HER EBD666).

4.4 The Bronze Age is represented by the remains of former hut circles recorded in antiquity on Steps Hill approximately 900m to the north of the site (HER 11995 - MBD11995). There is more significant evidence for Iron Age occupation of the Wingfield area, particularly given that the hamlet lies along the course of *Thiodweg*, *Theedway* or *Ede Way*, which was an ancient routeway which crossed Bedfordshire on a west to east alignment and only 70m to the north of the site (HER 10843 - MBD10843). Although not documented until AD 926, the trackway is thought to date to the Iron Age and linked the Ickniel Way to salterns on the East Anglian fen edges and became a major routeway for transporting salt in the Saxon and medieval periods (Coleman 1983). Further Iron Age evidence comprises pottery and a brooch.

4.5 The site lies 4.5km to the north-north-west of the Roman town of *Dvrocobrivis* (Dunstable), which lay at the junction of Watling Street and the Ickniel Way (Page 1912). The course of Watling Street is now followed by the course of the A5 trunk-road situated 1.4km to the south-west of the site, whilst a possible Roman road known as *Old Road* has been suggested by The Viatores 650m to the south-east of the site (HER 10457 - MBD10457). A third Roman road lay have run northwards from Dunstable 1.3km to the site's north-east, along what is now Dunstable Road (HER 11986 - MBD11986). Despite the site's proximity to Dunstable and Roman roads, Romano-British evidence for settlement in Chalgrave is very limited (Coleman 1983). The only recorded findspot comprises the rim of a Roman jar found 1km to the north (HER 3293 - MBD3293), although a 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century farmstead was recorded to the north near Toddington (Coleman 1983).

4.6 The earliest documentary evidence for *East Coten* or Chalgrave comprises a charter of AD 926, which confirms that five hides of land previously bought for £10 from the Danes was granted by King Aethelstan to his thane Ealdred (Coleman 1983). It is also recorded that Chalgrave was given to Abingdon Abbey by Aelfgifu in the time of Ethelred II (Page 1912). In 1086, *Celgrave* consisted of eight hides and two thirds of one virgate held of the King by Albert of Lorraine (Morris 1977). Whilst the town of Toddington was of significant importance in the Anglo-Saxon period, the Wingfield area has revealed only one findspot, comprising a bronze decorative mount, dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, discovered on Tebworth Road 100m to the north (HER 17804 - MBD17786).

4.7 The hamlet of Wingfield was first documented in 1200 as *Winfeld* or *Wynfeld* (Mawer & Stenton 1926), and by the 14<sup>th</sup> century the holding of Chalgrave had become known as the manor of Wingfield, which is judged to have stood 180m to the north-east of the site and was later replaced by *New Farm*, now Manor Farm (Page 1912; HER 14450 - MBD14450). Wingfield is also only one of two villages that developed along the course of the possibly Iron Age *Theedway* through Bedfordshire; the other being Eggington situated 4km to the west (Coleman 1983). Extensive earthwork evidence depicted by aerial



photographs Fig. 4) suggest that the original settlement at Wingfield was located on the more favourable south facing slope to the south, an area that has yielded scatters of medieval pottery and Roman tile (HER 1874 - MBD1874).

4.8 The subsequent deserted medieval settlement of Wingfield lay to the north of the site and is now mainly occupied by post medieval and modern farms was laid out roughly on a linear plan along the Tebworth Road (HER 16878 - MBD16832). A series of earthworks and remains of demolished buildings of medieval/post-medieval date are also recorded 500m to the site's north-east (HER 12000 - MBD12000), whilst a demolished windmill stood 900m to the south-west (HER 11807 - MBD11807). Numerous references are made to *Wingfield Green* in documents from at least 1512 until enclosure in 1797, when the green, which lay to the immediate north of the site, was divided up into four plots allotted to individual landowners (HER 11808 - MBD11808).

4.9 The manor of Chalgrave was the principal seat of the Loring family for much of the medieval period, but, on the basis of aerial photography, its agriculture is thought to have been organised into two separate common field systems associated with the townships of Tebworth and Wingfield (Coleman 1983; HER 3516 - MBD3516). Deserted medieval settlements (DMVs) are also recorded at Chalgrave 1.6km to the north-east, and Tebworth 1km to the north-west of the site, which lay at the crossroads of Hockliffe Road, Wingfield Road and Chalgrave Road (HERs 760 - MBD760 & 16876 - MBD16830). A medieval motte and bailey castle was also excavated at Chalgrave in 1970 and was found to have been built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century over earlier occupation, extended in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but had fallen from use by the 14<sup>th</sup> century when the site was occupied by agricultural buildings (Dawson 2010).

4.10 Despite the decline and shrinkage of the settlements of Wingfield, Tebworth and Chalgrave in the late medieval period, they remained as notable agricultural villages throughout the post-medieval and later periods. Wingfield and Tebworth incorporate a large number of post-medieval and early modern historic buildings. These included the 17<sup>th</sup> century two-storey farmhouse of Pond Farm, the complex of which lies to the immediate north of the site (HER 4306 - MBD4306). A number of 18th century farmsteads were formerly situated in Wingfield are also known to have been demolished before 1874 (HERs 11973 - MBD11973; 11998 - MBD11998 & 11999 - MBD11999), as well as the Gilpin family's *Wingfield Manor* that was replaced with *New Farm*, today known as Manor Farmhouse (Coleman 1983).

4.11 The Wingfield area also incorporates a number of post-medieval wells, known as Chasewell, Blasewell, Linewell and Stockwell, developed from the springs situated at the foot of the ridge by at least 1510 onwards (HERs 11820 - MBD11820, 11959 - MBD11959, 11963 - MBD11963 & 11965 - MBD11965). Further post-medieval remains include Great Pond at Tebworth, which is of 'ancient' origin, and an unspecified 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century findspot at Hill Farm

(HERs 11972 - MBD11972 & MBD21052). The modern period is represented by a 20<sup>th</sup> century saw mill/timber yard at Tebworth, a war memorial plaque the wall of the Memorial Hall at Tebworth and a World War II gun emplacement on the A5120 in Chalgrave.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring and recording encompassed the ground works associated with the excavation of the foundation trenches for the front and rear extensions to the existing building, and three new soakaways.

5.2 The monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

## 6 RESULTS

6.1 The ground works observed comprised the excavation of the foundations (0.60m wide) for the front and rear extension and the excavation of three new soakaways. The latter were located to the front (1.80 x 1.40 x 1.80m), rear (1.60 x 1.40 x 1.80m) and north side of the house (1.80 x 1.40 x 1.60m). Sample sections were recorded:

<i>Sample section 1.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 134.23</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown clay silt.
0.32 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. Compact, dark brownish grey clay silt.
0.50 – 1.00m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Compact, mid greenish yellow clay.

<i>Sample section 2.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 134.34</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As sample section 1.
0.31 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As sample section 1.
0.70 – 1.50m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As sample section 1.

6.2 The excavation of the foundations (0.60m wide) for the front extension were observed. Sample sections were recorded:

<i>Sample section 3.</i> <i>0.00 = 134.67</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1003	Modern demolition debris. Loose, mid grey clay silt with frequent mixed CBM rubble.
0.12 – 0.52m	L1004	Modern made ground. Compact, mix of dark bluish and blackish grey silty clay with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks.
0.52 – 1.00m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As sample section 1.

6.3 No archaeological finds or features were present.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The stratigraphy varied between the front and the rear of the site. To the rear Topsoil L1000 was a friable, dark grey brown clay silt (0.32m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a compact, dark brownish grey clay silt (0.18 – 0.39m thick). At the base of the sequence lay the natural deposits, L1002, a compact, mid greenish yellow clay (0.50 – 0.70m below the present day ground level)

8.2 To the front of the site was modern demolition debris, L1003, derived from the demolition of a garage. It comprised a loose, mid grey clay silt with frequent mixed CBM rubble (0.12m thick). It overlay modern Made Ground L1004, a compact mix of dark bluish and blackish grey silty clay with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks (0.40m thick). The natural deposits (L1002) were encountered at a depth of 0.52m.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies within an area containing a significant number of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and later finds and features. It therefore had a moderate potential for late prehistoric remains, particularly those associated with Theedway to the north of the site. The site also had a moderate potential for medieval remains associated with the deserted medieval village of Wingfield. There is little to suggest that the site was developed in the post-medieval and later periods

until the construction of Berehul in approximately 1973. The site had only a low potential for Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, post-medieval and later remains.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The groundworks to the rear of the house revealed Topsoil L1000 overlying Subsoil L1001 which in turn overlay the natural deposits. This sequence suggests the ground undisturbed. The groundworks to the front of the house revealed Demolition Debris L1003 overlying Made Ground L1004. The latter overlay the natural deposits. Some disturbance was evident to the front of the house which may have truncated archaeological remains if present. It should also be noted that the area of ground disturbance is relatively small.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Luton Museum (Accession No.LUTNM.2011.89). 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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Steve Ayres of Planning Design Ltd for funding the monitoring on behalf of his client and for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Trademark Construction Ltd.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice, assistance and input of Mr Martin Oake of Central Bedfordshire Council.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Coleman, S. R. 1983 *Chalgrave; parish survey*. Bedfordshire County Council Planning Department unpublished report

Dawson, T. 2010 *Chalgrave Manor Golf Club, Dunstable Road, Chalgrave, Bedfordshire; an archaeological watching brief*. Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS) unpublished report No. CMB09/44

Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Higgs, K, 2011, *Berehul, 10 Hill Close, Wingfield, Bedfordshire; Heritage Assessment*, AS Report 3887

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*. IFA, Reading

Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. E. M. 1926 *English Place-name Society; the place-names of Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Page, W. 1912 *Victoria County History of Bedfordshire*. Volume III. University of London Institute of Historical Research, Dawsons of Pall Mall, Folkestone

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of rear extension. Looking ENE.



2

Sample Section 1. Looking WSW.



3

Soakaway. Looking ENE.



4

General view of front extension. Looking WSW.



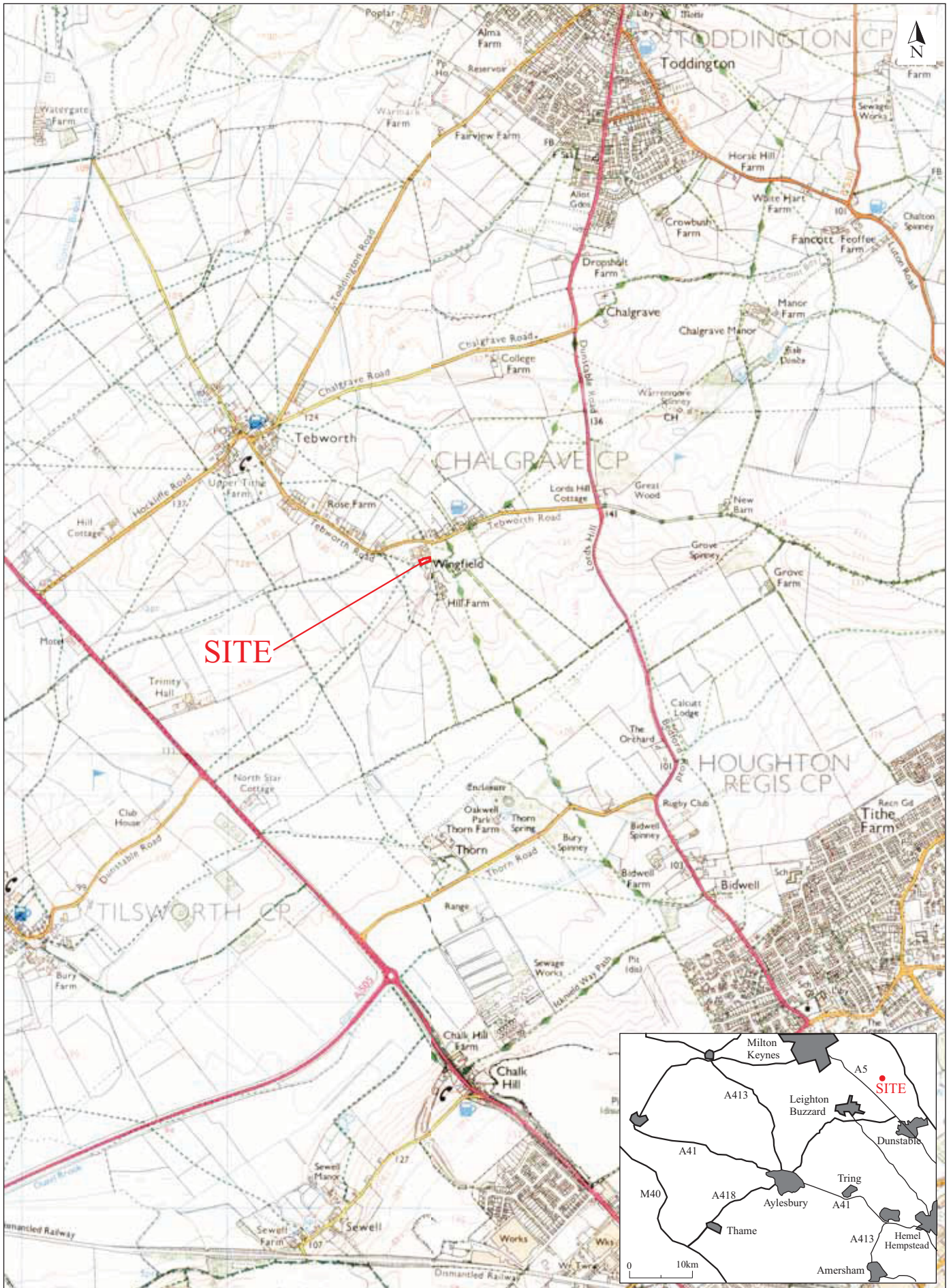
5

Front extension footing trench. Looking WSW.



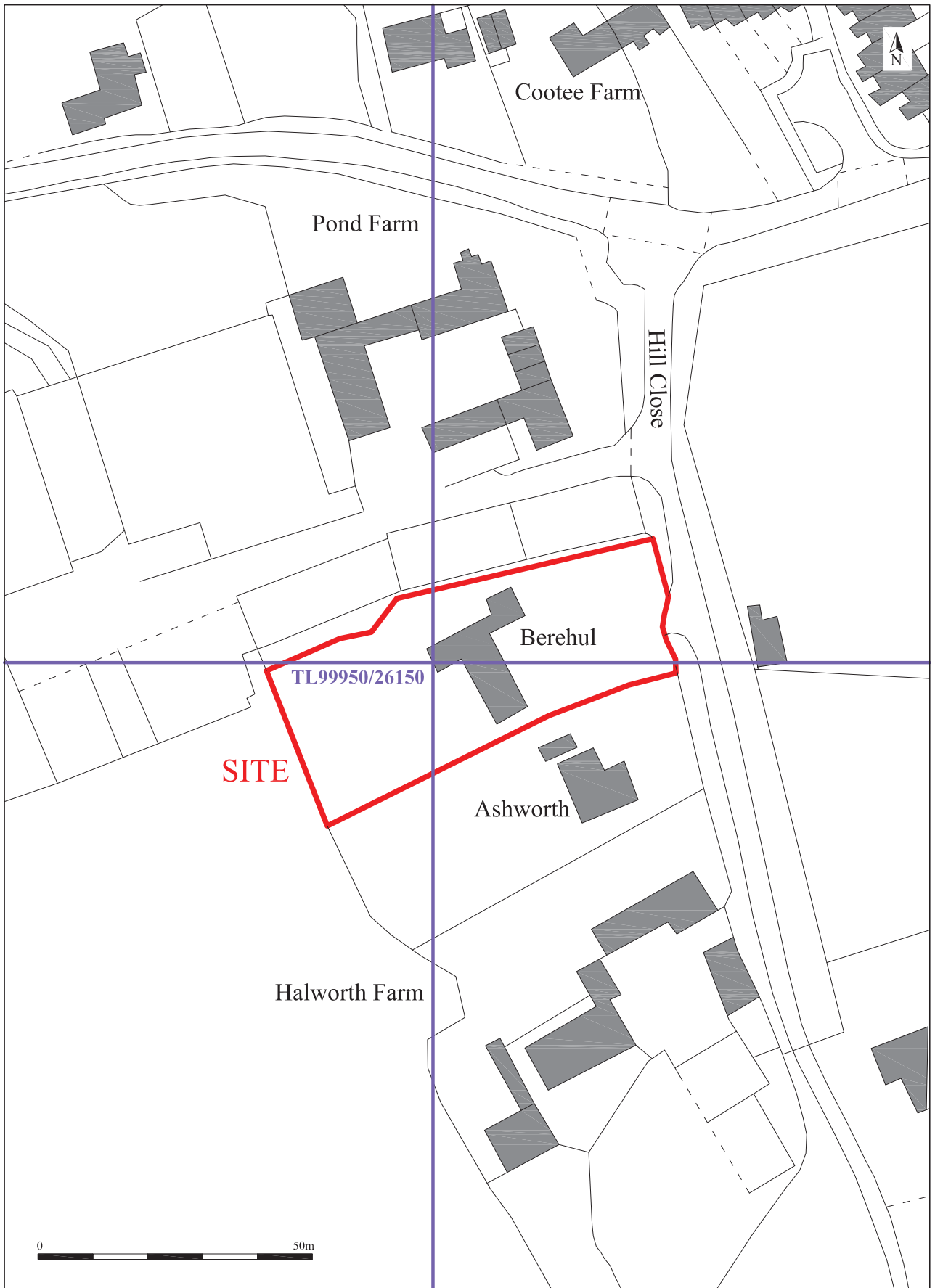
6

Sample Section 3, front extension. Looking SE.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

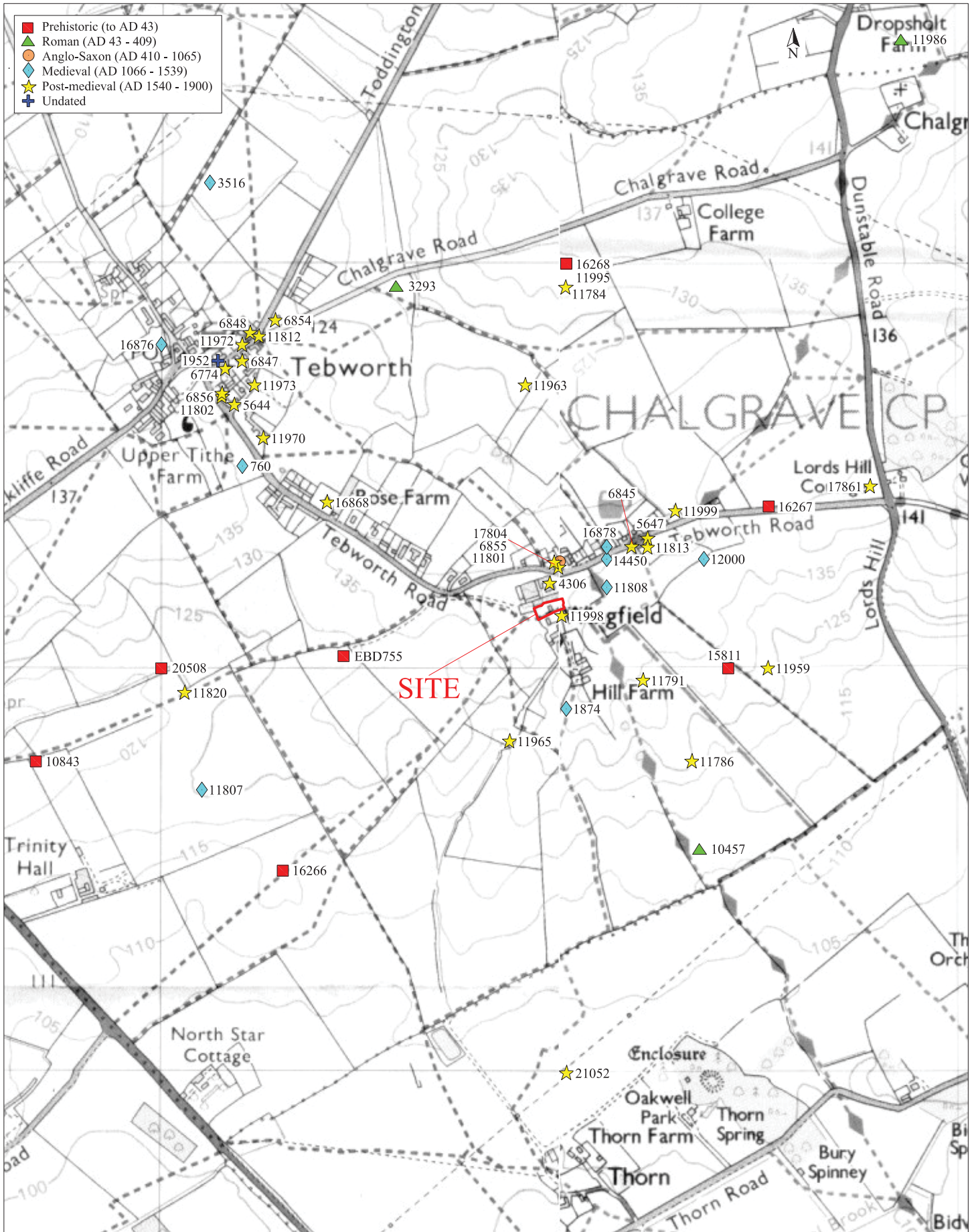
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:1000 at A4



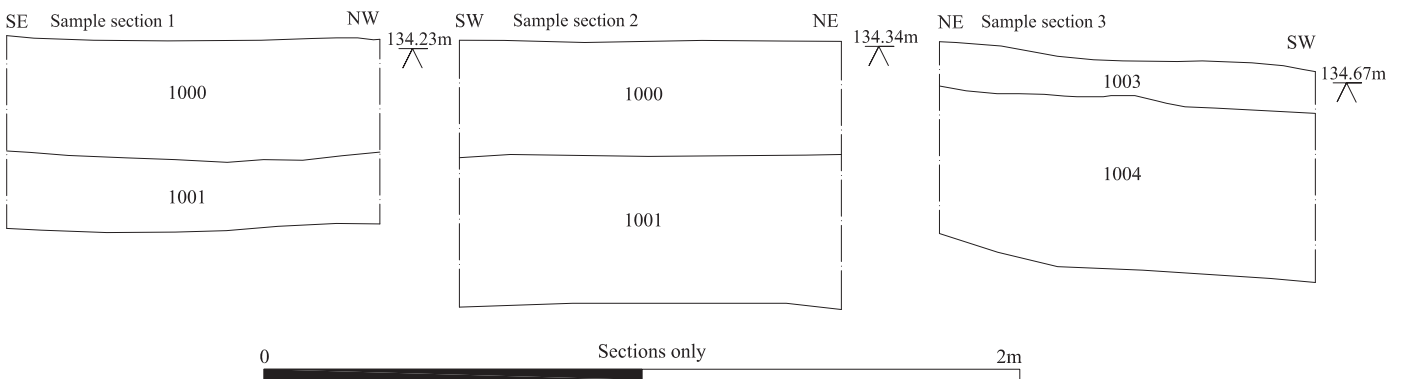
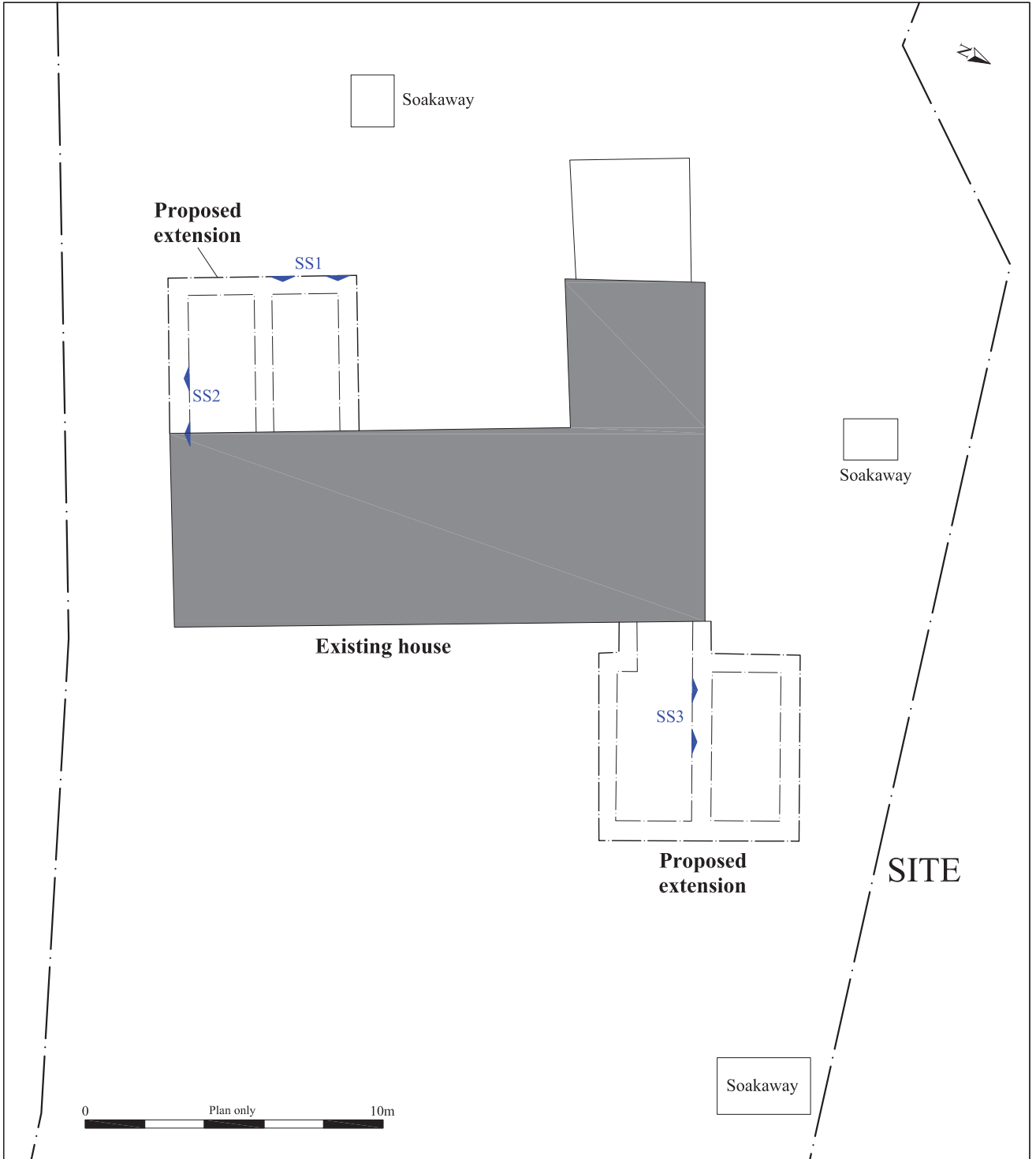


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

**Fig. 3 HER data**

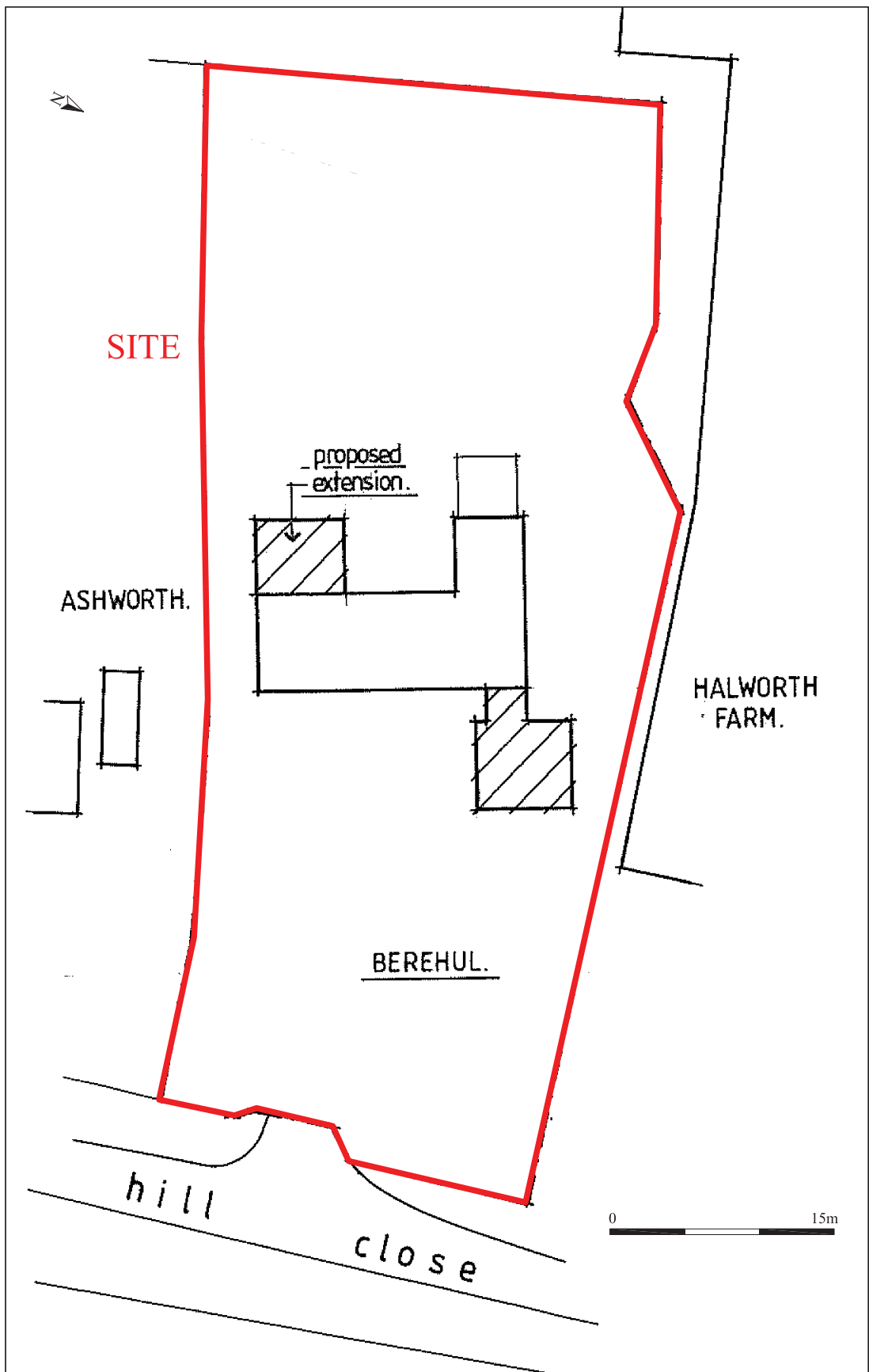
Scale 1:12,500 at A4



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 4 Area of watching brief & sample sections**

Scale plan at 1:200 & sections at 1:20 at A4



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 5 Proposed development plan**

Scale 1:400 at A4