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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**HODDESDON LODGE FARM, LORD STREET,  
HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & Report) Hannah Tweedie MPhil (Archaeological background)	
NGR: TL 35603 08416	Report No. 3486
District: Broxbourne	Site Code: AS 1175
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3235
Signed:	Date: February 2010

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In January and February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (TL 35603 08416). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Michael Brittain, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the refurbishment and alterations to listed farm buildings. It followed a programme of historic building recording, and archaeological monitoring and recording.</i></p> <p><i>The site had the potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site contains Grade II listed buildings which include a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and weather boarded house.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed the remains of a modern garden or boundary wall, and no evidence of earlier activity.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>28<sup>th</sup> January and 10<sup>th</sup> February 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3235</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1175</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed buildings</i>		
Current land use	<i>Dwelling and farm buildings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Alterations and refurbishment of the buildings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Remains of modern garden wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Broxbourne</i>	<i>Hoddesdon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>EN11 8SL</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 35603 08416</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>65/60m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Michael Brittain</i>		
Full title	<i>Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3486</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2010</i>		

## **HODDESDON LODGE FARM, LORD STREET, HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In January and February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (TL 35603 08416). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Michael Brittain, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the refurbishment and alterations to the listed farm buildings. It followed a programme of historic building recording (Prosser & Smith 2009), and archaeological monitoring and recording (Rozwadowski 2008).*

*The site had the potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site contains Grade II listed buildings which include a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and weather boarded house.*

*In the event the monitoring revealed the remains of a modern garden or boundary wall, and no evidence of earlier activity.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In January and February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (TL 35603 08416 Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Michael Brittain of Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the refurbishment and alterations to the listed farm buildings, and a new gas service (Broxbourne District Council Planning Refs. 07/09/0744/DRC and 07/09/0510/LB & 7/09/0587/HF). The monitoring was carried out during the groundworks associated with the refurbishment/alterations, which principally comprised the installation of a new gas service. The monitoring was carried out in tandem with a programme of historic building recording (Prosser & Smith 2009) required by the condition.

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 09/2009), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/11/2009), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001), 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 ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required; and
- to secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 Hoddesdon Lodge Farm is located c. 1.75km to the west of the town of Hoddesdon on the eastern margin of Hoddesdon Park Wood. The site is located on a top of a small ridge sloping down to the Spital Brook to the south and other small brooks to the west and east. The A10 main dual-carriageway road, running from north to south is located c. 130m to the east of the site.

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

3.1 The site lies just below the 65m contour on land overlooking the valley of the river Lea to the east. Land to the east of the site undulates but generally falls in the direction of the Lea. To the immediate south of the site the land drops fairly steeply in to the valley of the Spital Brook, a tributary of the Lea, lying at c. 40m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology of the site is London Clay e.g. grey clay with interbedded silt and silty sand. The site is located on slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils and similar soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging of the Beccles 3 Association. To the west lie areas of the Windsor soil association, which is characterised by slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils, with some fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils. To the east there are also pockets of soils of the Hallsworth 1 Association, which is characterised by slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The earliest recorded occupation in the area around Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, is an area of Late Iron Age – Romano-British occupation, in Cock Lane (HER 183). Gravel digging in this area has revealed a V-cut ditch containing pottery, as well as a number of pits which contained a layer of wood ash in the bottom. Other Roman remains in the area include some Roman burial urns recovered near High Leigh in Boxfield Lane (HER 1221), and a section of the Roman road, Ermine Street (HER 11354), which runs to the west of the site through Hoddesdon Park Wood.

4.2 No other archaeological remains are recorded in the area until the medieval period. A moated site in Hoddesdon Park Wood (HER 730) was possibly the site of a medieval park keepers lodge, serving the deer park which was located in Hoddesdon Park Wood (HER 6547) and which is documented in 1227. In addition, to the south of the site is the location of a motte (HER 1110), which seems to be characteristic of the Norman fortifications of the early post-Conquest period. Excavations in 1901 by Sir John Evans revealed some pottery, a quern stone and charred remains.

4.3 Post-medieval remains in the area comprise the remains of country houses and farms. High Leigh (formerly known as Barclay Park) lies to the east of the site (HER 9581), and comprises a house dating from 1851. In 1871 it was given the name of High Leigh by Robert Barclay who laid out the grounds including a lake, avenues and a parterre below the house, as well as a rocky valley complete with grotto and waterfalls. The garden has now been largely simplified, though the structure of the parterre garden can still be seen beneath the turf on aerial photographs. Other post-medieval remains include the remains of a planned farm at High Leigh (HER 11129) to the north east of the site, and a 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house (HER 12066) to the south of the site, and known as Hoddesdonbury.

4.4 The site itself comprises the Grade II listed buildings of Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, which include a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed and weatherboarded house, complete with a central red brick chimney stack with six conjoined shafts. The layout of the farm has changed little since 1880, and the lodge continues to stand in an isolated position close to an entrance into Hoddesdon Park Wood, which is the site of a medieval deerpark. There is

therefore some possibility that Hoddesdon Lodge Farm represents the deerpark keeper's house. The development of the house is discussed in detail in the historic building recording report (Prosser & Smith 2007). A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out during conversion of one of the outbuildings on the site in 2008 revealed no archaeological remains (Rozwadowski, 2008).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal element monitored was the mechanically-excavated trench for a new gas service. The trench was located on the eastern and southern sides of the house with connection to the stables to the south-west (Fig. 3).

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Three sample sections were recorded (Figs.3-4):

<i>NE part of service trench, sample section 1, facing WSW (DP 4)</i> <i>0.00 = 63.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Made ground. Dark grey to black, loose, clayey silt with sand and CBM rubble.
0.27 – 0.45m	L2001	Blackish grey, loose, sandy silt.
0.60m+	L2002	Natural mid to dark, compact, clay.

<i>SE part of service trench, sample section 2, facing NNW (DP 5)</i> <i>0.00 = 63.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2000	Made ground. As above.
0.15 – 0.41m	L2001	Sandy silt. As above.
0.60m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above.

<i>S part of service trench, sample section 3, facing SSE (DP 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 63.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L2000	Made ground. As above.
0.21 – 0.21m	L2001	Sandy silt. As above.
0.65m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above.

*Description:* The monitoring revealed the remains of a possible garden or boundary wall M2003 (Sample Section 1; Figs.3-4, DP 4). It was located in the

north-eastern length of the service trench and shared the same alignment as the northern wall of the house. It was constructed of red bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.10m) bonded with creamy, chalky mortar. Two courses of bricks were present, and survived in poor condition at c. 0.30m below the existing ground level. The wall was of possible Victorian/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **7 DEPOSIT MODEL**

7.1 The site was overlain by modern made ground, L2000, which comprised topsoil with CBM rubble and modern debris. At c. 0.10 – 0.15m below existing, a blackish grey, loose, sandy silt was located (L2001; 0.20 - 0.30m thick). The natural geology, L2002, was present at c. 0.30- 0.40m below existing, and was a mid to dark, compact, clay.

## **8 CONFIDENCE RATING**

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had potential for archaeology, in particular for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains; associated with earlier activity in the area, a possible medieval precursor to Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, and further evidence of the post-medieval farmstead.

9.2 In the event the only archaeological feature recorded was M2003, a remnant of a possibly late Victorian – early 20<sup>th</sup> century garden or boundary wall, likely linked to the north-eastern corner of the main house. No residual finds of pre-modern date were recovered.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Lowewood Museum, Hoddesdon. 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 would like to thank Mr Mike Brittain of Hoddesdon Lodge Farm for his co-operation and funding of this project, and his architects, Attfield & Jones, for their assistance.



AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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Rozwadowski, M. 2008, *Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, AS Report 3212

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)

The main archaeological database consulted was the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

SMR No.	NGR	Description
<b>Prehistoric Remains</b>		
183	TL 3625 0801	Late Iron Age-Roman Occupation, Cock Lane, Hoddesdon; Ditches and pits found during gravel digging. 'For many years past, the large gravel-pit in Cock Lane has been known to yield fragments of pottery, nearly all of them found in a V cut ditch running SE to NW, and so directed as to avoid fouling the spring in Lodge Hollow. Two other but smaller ditches have been noticed, and besides these the gravel-diggers have come upon a number of pits, egg-shaped in section, which had a layer of wood ashes in the bottom...'. The pottery (all in sherds, rather than complete) comprised many different types including Samian, 'smooth black ware', coarse wares, and handmade coarse ware. Some survives in Lowewood Museum, and is late Iron Age and Roman, with a few glazed medieval sherds
<b>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
1221	TL 3609 0885	Roman Burial Urns, High Leigh, Boxfield Lane, Hoddesdon; Small burial vases dug up near Boxfield Lane at the High Leigh homestead'
11354	TL 3476 0865	Section Of Roman Road, Ermine Street, Hoddesdon Park Wood; Exceptionally well-preserved stretch of Roman Ermine Street (Viatores Road 2(A)), constructed at two levels. The lower level is engineered to create a relatively gentle incline for official traffic; the higher was constructed to carry local traffic. Intermittent well-preserved stretches of the road survive to the south, as far as Martins Green and Great Grove [9270]. A gravel pit adjacent to the road at TL 3467 0787 is likely to have provided the metalling for the road construction or maintenance here, and other pits have been noted alongside the road to the north and south.  The road certainly continued in use; <2> cites 'the 'Oldwey' (probably Ermine Street), 'le Wareweye' (the way to Ware) 1467, and 'le Portewey' 1395, recorded in the Cecil archives at Hatfield. <3> quotes a perambulation of Amwell parish boundary in 1634 which refers to its overgrown condition here, south of Box Wood: 'where the old highway grown now out of use, notwithstanding pass thorowe it amongst the pollards and bushes'.
<b>Medieval remains (1150 - 1500)</b>		
730	TL 352 081	Moated Site, Hoddesdon Park Wood, possibly associated with the keeper of the medieval park. Rectangular platform approx.28m E-W x 20m N-S, defined by a large ditch approx.10m wide and approx.2m deep with

		counterscarp bank. A well defined and well preserved site states that a trench was recently cut through the moat, but did not reveal anything. Possibly the site of the medieval park keeper's lodge. The maximum external dimensions of the rectangular platform are c.60m east - west by 55m north - south. The moat is partly waterfilled, c.10m wide and up to 3m deep, fed by a stream entering the north-west corner and draining out through an outflow channel at the south-east angle. Low outer banks survive around the moat, except for c.8m along the north side, where the bank has been levelled.
1110	TL 3558 0784	Motte, Cock Lane, opposite Hoddesdon Bury; A large mound, 20m diam, 3m high, surrounded by a deep ditch 8m wide x 2.5m deep. Beyond the ditch, a slight bank 1m wide by 0.3m high is visible. On the eastern side of the ditch is a modern causeway 8m wide. A small excavation in 1901 by Sir John Evans revealed some pottery, a quern stone and charred remains. The excavation trench is visible as a hollow in the top of the motte which extends down the southern side. The motte stands on a ridge, and would have dominated the locality. Originally interpreted as a barrow by Evans, the mound is characteristic of Norman fortifications of the early post-Conquest period.
6547	TL 354 080	Site of Deer Park, Hoddesdon Park Wood, Hoddesdon; Site of deer park documented in 1227 <1>. The wood now has shallow banks dividing it into four portions, apparently progressive inclosure of common land from the south; it may have been early common wood pasture. In the mid 19C it appears to have been converted from oak & hornbeam coppice to oak high forest <2>. For the moated site, see [730]. For the post-medieval Lodge, which may be related, see [15920].
<b>Post-medieval remains (1500 –1900)</b>		
9581	TL 363 087	High Leigh (Barclay Park) Garden, Hoddesdon; The house dates from 1851. It was given the name High Leigh in 1871 when it was bought and enlarged by Robert Barclay. He laid out the grounds, including a lake, avenues and a parterre below the house. In contrast to the formality of the parterre was a rocky valley complete with grotto and waterfalls, a characteristic piece of Pulham landscape. In the centre of the 'rocky valley' is a covered well, from which water was drawn by a donkey. At Robert Barclay's death in 1921 the house was sold to First Conference Estates; the grounds were given to the town as a public park by the Barclay family in 1935 <3>. The garden has been greatly simplified <2>, although the hard structure of the parterre garden can be seen beneath the turf on aerial photographs <1>. NGR = approximate centre of the designated area.
11129	TL 3606 0894	Planned Farm, High Leigh, Box Lane, Hoddesdon; Weatherboarded planned farm including an open-sided hexagonal horse engine room (all machinery has gone). The farm is not shown on the 1842 tithe map. An 1862 plan shows an E-shaped layout with a T-shaped farmhouse to the south. The original buildings consist of a threshing barn with grain storage lofts and a lean-to and two animal shelters. <4> shows a circular structure to the

		north (a horse engine). New buildings to the north east and the north west are marked and additions have been made to existing buildings. Further extensions were made up until the OS 1973-4 map including a new structure to the north shown on the 1924 OS map. During the mid 20C a steel framed Dutch barn was built <1>.
12066	TL 3564 0789	Hoddesdonbury, Cock Lane, Hoddesdon; 16C and 17C timber frame house, L-plan, with old tile roof and a 16C red brick chimney stack at the rear and a later lean-to rear extension. South side, of early 18C date, is plastered; the remaining sides are weatherboarded. The house may have been built by Sir William Cecil after his acquisition of the manor of Hoddesdon in 1566. In 1800 it was bought by Jacob Bosanquet, the owner of Broxbournebury, to the south. Two listed 17C -18C barns and a mid 19C granary stand north and south of the house, but several buildings shown on the 1st ed. OS map west and north of these have been demolished. Hoddesdonbury lies immediately north of and is presumably a successor to the probable post-Conquest motte on the other side of Cock Lane [1110]. OS 1st edition mapping shows its west, north, and east boundaries are unchanged since c1880; these, in combination with the woodland boundaries south of Cock Lane may suggest a sub-rectangular enclosure (which now straddles the road) with the motte in its south west corner.
15920	TL 35605 08419	Hoddesdon Lodge, Lord Street, Hoddesdon; Hoddesdon Lodge is a mid 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded house, two storeys, on a T plan. The central red brick chimney stack has six conjoined shafts; the windows are 19th century <1>. A barn or other outbuilding to the SW, shown on <2>, has gone but the layout has otherwise changed little since 1880. The Lodge stands in an isolated position close to an entrance into Hoddesdon Park Wood, linked via an avenue also shown on <2>. The Wood is ancient woodland covering a medieval deerpark; see [6547]. The Lodge may be a keeper's house.

**APPENDIX 2  
CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

<b>RECORDS</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	Y
Context Sheets	5 (2000 – 2004)
Site Drawings A1	-
Site Drawings A3	2
Site Drawings A4	4
Site Photographs B/W	-
Site Photographs Colour Slide	-
Site Photographs Digital	12

## APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> Broxbourne
<b>Village/Town:</b> Hoddesdon	<b>Parish:</b> Hoddesdon
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	07/09/0744/DRC and 07/09/0510/LB & 7/09/0587/HF
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Mr M Brittain, Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Herts EN11 8SL
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Alterations and refurbishment of buildings, new gas supply
<b>Present land use:</b>	Dwelling/former farmyard
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 35603 08416
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS1175
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> January & 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2010
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b> 15920	<b>Periods represented:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	Prosser, L., & Smith, L. 2009, Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Historic Building Recording, AS Report 3457  Rozwadowski, M. 2008, Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, AS Report 3212
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<i>In January and February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (TL 35603 08416). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Michael Brittain, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for refurbishment and alterations to listed buildings of the Farm, and followed an earlier programme of historic building recording carried out at the property as part of the condition.</i>  <i>The site had potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains as those were recorded locally. The site is occupied by the Grade II listed buildings which include a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed and weatherboarded house.</i>  <i>In the event the monitoring revealed remains of a modern garden/boundary wall, and no evidence of earlier activity.</i>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> Feb 2010

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Hoddesdon Lodge Farm, Lord Street, Hoddesdon. The house. View SW.



DP 2. Service trench, E part. View SSE.



DP 3. Service trench, S part. View ENE.



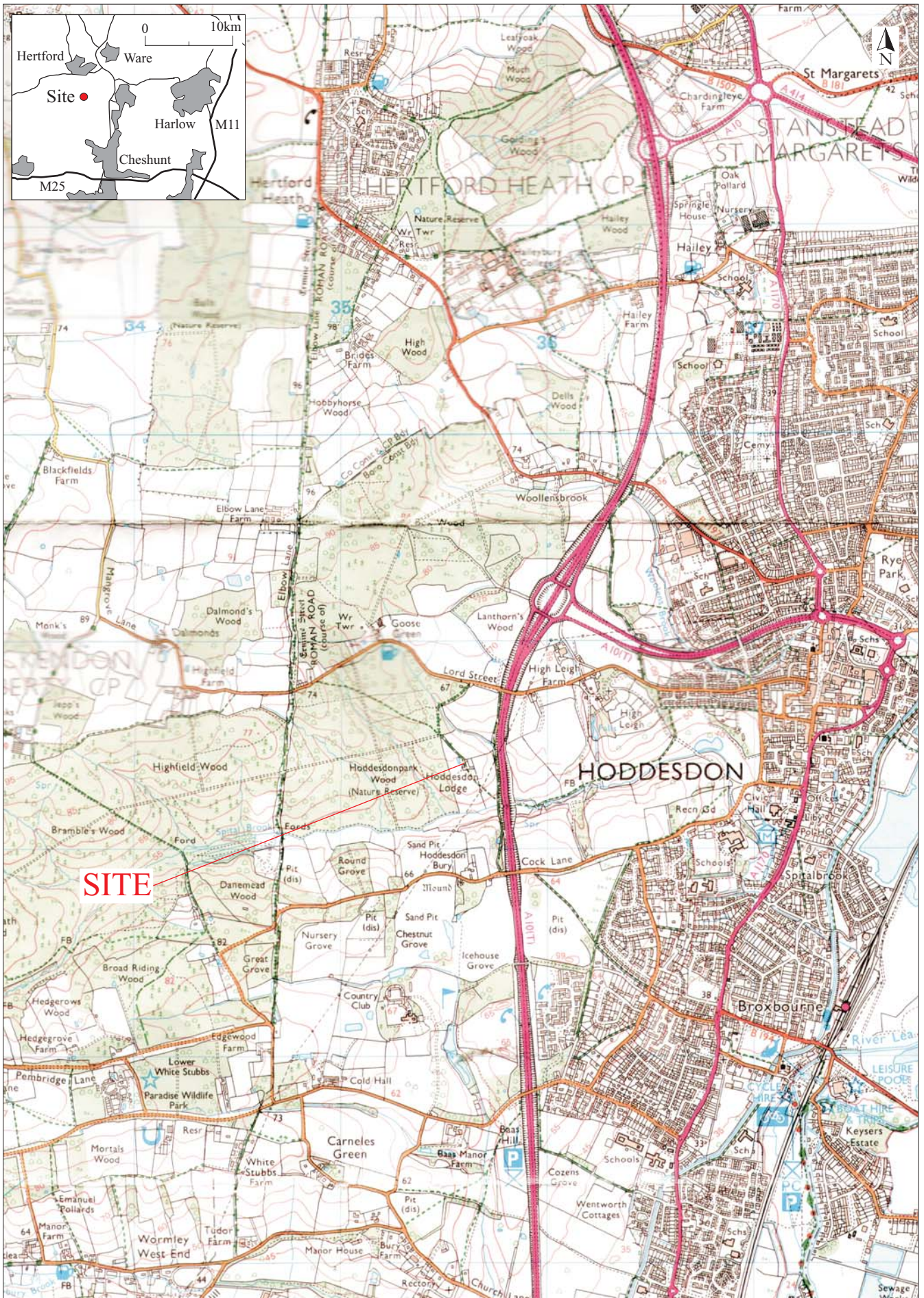
DP 4. NE part of service trench, sample section 1. View ENE.



DP 5. SE part of service trench, sample section 2. View SSE.



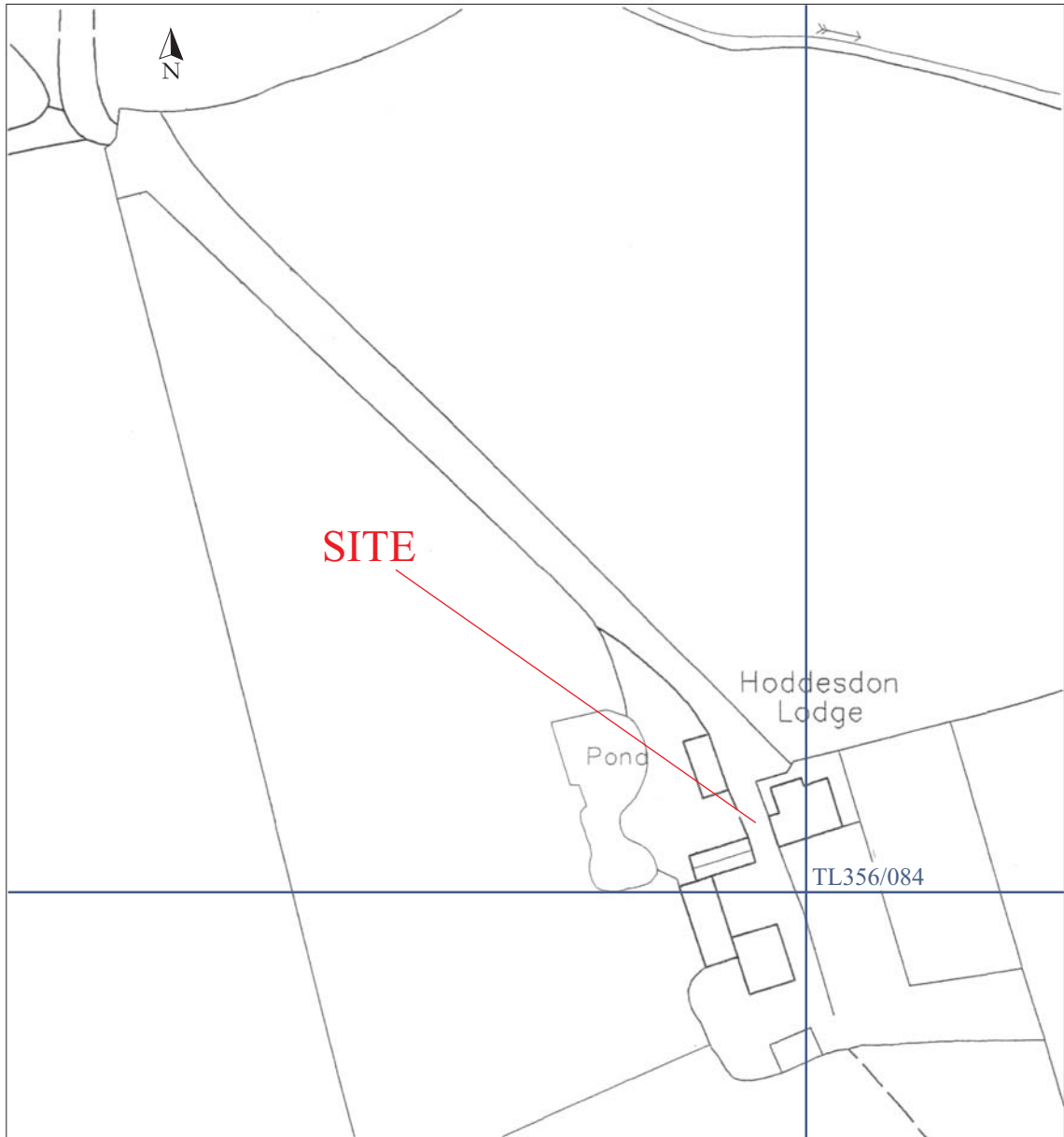
DP 6. S/central part of service trench, sample section 3. View NNW.



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





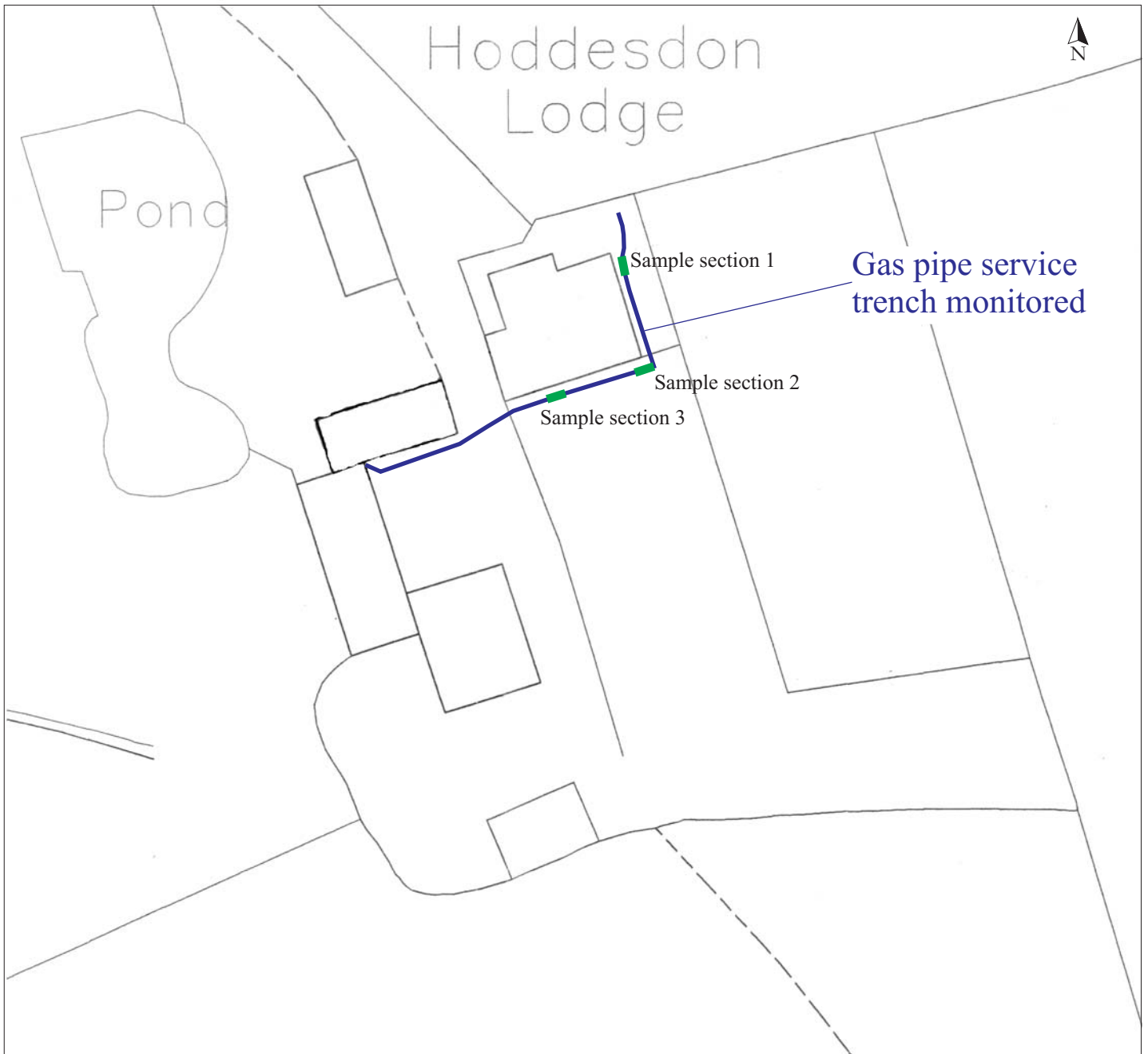
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0 100m

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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

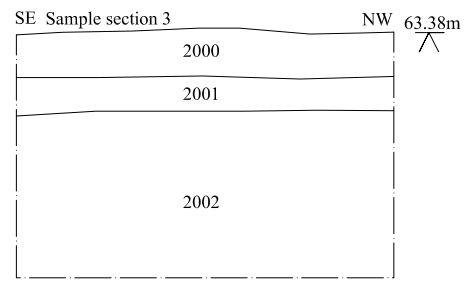
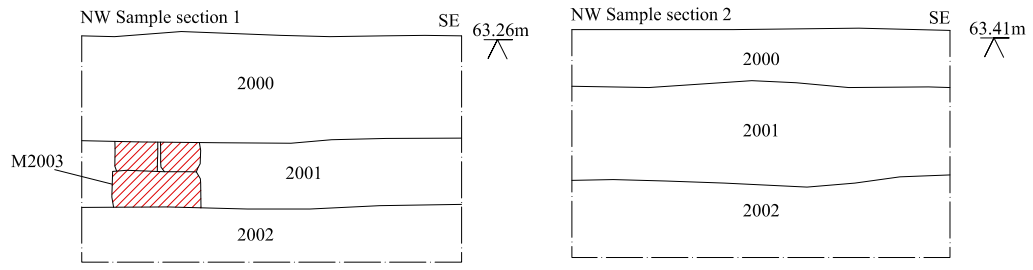
Scale 1:1250 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Section location plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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<b>Fig. 4 Sample sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4