

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst,  
Berkshire**

**Earthwork Survey**

**by James McNicoll-Norbury**

**Site Code: AHB14/16**

**(SU 8250 6280)**

# **Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Earthwork Survey**

**For Bracknell Forest Council**

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code AHB 14/161

**October 2014**

## Summary

**Site name:** Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 8250 6280

**Site activity:** Earthwork Survey

**Date and duration of project:** September 2014

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** James McNicoll-Norbury

**Site code:** AHB 14/161

**Area of site:** 5ha

**Summary of results:** The area of Ambarrow Hill was subject to field survey which revealed a number of banks and ditches which relate to early 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. A former quarry pit was also recorded, possibly dating from before 1817. Despite its name, the hill itself is too large to be considered as a typical Bronze Age round barrow and there was no sign of any round barrow on its summit

**Monuments identified:** 19th-century field boundaries (bank and ditch) and quarry pit

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an approved local museum in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 31.10.14 Steve Preston ✓ 29.10.14
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# **Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst, Berkshire An Archaeological Earthwork survey**

by James McNicoll-Norbury

**Report 14/161**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological earthwork survey carried out at Ambarrow Hill, near Sandhurst, Berkshire (SU 82500 62950) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Dr Dan Carpenter, Biodiversity Officer, Parks & Countryside, Bracknell Forest Council, Time Square, Bracknell, RG12 1JD.

Ambarrow Hill forms part of Bracknell Forest's strategic Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) network, and is a popular area for walkers and other local recreation. Funding has become available to create and/or improve surfaced paths and install way markers to link the site with a neighbouring site at Ambarrow Court, and thus improve visitor provision. This project would be managed by Bracknell Forest Council working in partnership with the National Trust.

A number of features of historic environment interest are noted on the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and visible on the ground, although little research has been conducted on Ambarrow Hill. A condition survey in 1989 concluded that the banks were under threat of erosion and that periodic monitoring was required.

The field investigation was carried out to a brief designed by Mr Roland Smith of Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by James McNicoll-Norbury and Tom Stewart on 2nd September 2014 and the site code is AHB 14/161.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an approved local museum in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located on Ambarrow Hill which lies to the east of Ambarrow Road in Berkshire to the north-west of Sandhurst, Berkshire (Fig. 1). The site is currently private property in the hands of the National Trust and is largely covered in trees with a number of paths across the site. The site is dominated by Ambarrow Hill itself which is a steep sided gravel capped sandy hill with a flattened top located in the northern part of the site and the remainder of the site is generally uneven (Fig. 2). The Wokingham to Sandhurst railway line lies to the east. The

site lies between 80.92m and 101.89m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is described as Barton Beds (BGS 1981).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the survey was:

to create a definitive record of visible and suspected historic environment features at Ambarrow Hill, and clarify/supplement HER and other data for the site;

to inform future management regimes, and in particular, pro-active conservation works and woodland management;

to provide information to mitigate the effects of planned works to create and/or improve footpaths and install way markers; and

to provide relevant archaeological and historical detail for future interpretation and educational purposes

This was to be achieved by a walkover survey with spot-height plotting using standard GPS and measured survey as appropriate, and a photographic record of all identified features, to produce an annotated record of all historic environment features on the site, including feature type and period where possible, condition, any identified threats, interpretation and identification of any constraints to future planned works.

## **Archaeological background**

### *General background*

The Sandhurst area in general, within the valley of the river Blackwater, which feeds the Loddon and thence the Thames, is not notably rich in archaeological sites or finds, although more broadly this part of the middle Thames Valley has recently seen an explosion in the amount of fieldwork generated by development, allowing the area's archaeology to be better understood (Preston 2003; 2012). There is extensive evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement and field systems, mainly further downstream but including within Sandhurst itself (Alexander 2003), and evidence for iron working, for example at Arborfield and Sindlesham (Pine 2003; Platt 2013; Lewis *et al.* 2013). Just across the river at Yateley in Hampshire there was a large Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Piggott 1928).

Ambarrow Hill is a steep-sided gravel-capped sandy hill within a pinewood. William Stukeley, writing in 1796, suggested it was a round barrow, while O G S Crawford in 1931 classified it as a completely natural feature. The latter interpretation is now more generally accepted. The hill is said by a local historian (Shone

1976) to have been used as a royal staging hill, on which monarchs stood to shoot deer being driven by below, but this appears to be speculation and no other reference to this has been located. Various earthwork features are also recorded in the immediate vicinity of the hill, including the remains of a small quarry, and a series of banks and ditches surrounding the hill, possibly as a result of the 1817 Windsor Forest Inclosure Act.

Ambarrow Court, a short distance to the south, is the site of a Victorian house, built in 1885 and demolished in the 1970s. It was used by the Air Ministry during and after the Second World War and was the subject of investigation during a community archaeology project in 2007 (WA 2007).

### *Berkshire Historic Environment Record*

A search was made on the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 2nd September 2014 for a radius of 500m around the proposal site. This revealed 9 entries within the search radius plus two records for archaeological fieldwork. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

#### Early Prehistoric

There are no entries for the earlier prehistoric periods within the search radius.

#### Bronze Age

A broken looped Bronze Age palstave was found near Ambarrow Hill [1]. Ambarrow Hill [2] itself was once thought to be a round barrow however this is no longer thought to be the case.

#### Iron Age, Roman, Saxon

There are no entries for these periods.

#### Medieval

A 15th century manor house [3] is thought to have existed on the land where Sandhurst Lodge [4] was built in the 18th century.

#### Post-Medieval/Modern

Most of the HER listings for the area can be traced to the post-medieval period. An icehouse at Sandhurst Lodge [5] was located adjacent to the walled garden at the lodge itself [4] and the remains of a small post-medieval quarry pit [6] dug into the rising ground on the western side of the hill. Ambarrow Court [7] which lies directly to the south of the site was the site of a Victorian house built in 1885 which was subsequently used by the air ministry during and after the Second World War and was demolished in the 1970s. Excavations later revealed evidence of the layout of the house (Wessex 2007). Ambarrow Hill [2] has been referred to as being used as a Royal Standing Hill where monarchs stood shooting at deer being driven towards them but this has not been

confirmed. A number of banks and ditches exist [8] around the hill and are thought to be a result of the Windsor Forest Inclosure Act of 1817 during which time it was referred to as Hamboro Hill. A section of the railway linking Crowthorne station to Sandhurst station was completed in 1849 [9].

### **Cartographic and documentary sources**

The name Sandhurst is an Anglo-Saxon (Old English) place name derived from *sand* and *hyrst* and simply means 'sandy wooded hill' (Mills 1998). The place does not appear in Domesday Book of AD1086 as it was within Windsor Forest, and the name first appears in the Exchequer Rolls of 1175, in a receipt for the '*Villata de Sandhurst*'. By 1222 a chapel had been built in the village. In the early 14th century the royal park associated with Windsor Castle was formed, and included the Sandhurst area (VCH 1923).

In 1316 the area of Sandhurst, together with Wokingham belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury, who held the land until it was given to Chertsey Abbey in 1498. In 1537 Sandhurst manor was surrendered to the king, and in 1552 a survey revealed very few tenants in the area, all occupying smallholdings which were clustered around the village centre.

There is little documentary evidence of the period between the 16th and early 19th centuries. By 1801, Sandhurst had a population of 222 people. In 1817, the area was enclosed as a result of the Windsor Forest Enclosure Act 1813. In 1848 the population increased with the construction of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway (VCH 1923).

The parish of Sandhurst is best known as the site of the Royal Military College, which moved there in 1812 from Great Marlow. Wellington College, founded by national subscription in honour of the first Duke of Wellington, had its first stone laid by Queen Victoria in 1856. There is otherwise nothing to report of the history of the parish.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the Berkshire Records Office and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Saxton's small scale map of 1574, of the counties of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire (not illustrated). This does not show much detail. Ambarrow Hill is not identified although Sandhurst is. Norden's 1607 map of Windsor Forest shows much more detail of the area (Fig. 3), with Ambarrow Hill showing on the map as Amborohill. It is not depicted as notably different from other

hills in the area. John Rocque's map of Berkshire in 1761 (Fig. 4) shows Ambarrow (Amburrow) as a hachured hill in an area of unenclosed heathland.

The Inclosure (1817) (Fig. 5) and Tithe (1842) (Fig. 6) maps are the next to show the location of the site in more detail with both showing a *Hamboro Hill* probably associated with nearby Hamboro Hill Farm to the west with both showing the site of the hill as enclosed within a larger field. The boundaries on both of these maps closely resemble the earthworks still visible on the site. It is possible that the Inclosure map also shows the small quarry pit, though this is not certain.

The next available large scale map is the Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1871 (Fig. 7). At this time the site lies within a heavily wooded area and the boundary of the site is clearly defined but the hill itself is not. The railway marks the eastern boundary. The site does not change much until the 1930s when it is shown as belonging to the National Trust in 1939 (Fig. 8) and some of the woodland appears to have been cleared and is shrubland but fundamentally the site remains the same and continues to do so until the present.

## **LIDAR Survey**

A search of the Geomatics website provided data showing the results of LIDAR surveying over Sandhurst (Fig. 9). Whilst the image shows Ambarrow Hill, at the top of the image, the resolution is not particularly fine and the earthworks are not visible.

## **Results**

The walkover survey was carried out on 2nd September 2014 using a differential GPS unit and resulted in the extent of Ambarrow Hill being mapped along with additional earthworks (Fig. 2). Features identified during the walkover are numbered according to the HER results above.

Ambarrow hill [2] (Pls 1-3) comprised a flattened top with a steep slope on all sides, the summit being at SU82510 62845 and lies at 101.9m above Ordnance Datum. The northern, western and southern sides of the hill had a longer and steeper slope than that of the east which was more gradual before flattening in the north-east corner and along the eastern edge of the site adjacent to the railway line. A number of trodden paths existed around the hill which has resulted in small steps in the slope being created.

A possible quarry pit (Pl. 4) was located at the base of the south-western slope of the hill (SU82461 62800) which measured 15m in diameter and was 2.4m deep, and is likely to be the same pit mentioned in the HER [6] although the HER grid reference places it further north.



Many of the paths around the site cross through banks which relate to the post-medieval banks that surround the hill listed in the HER [8](Pls 5-7). This now exists as six separate banks [8a-f], which may originally all have been one. The banks and ditches form a sub-rectangular enclosure around the hill itself to the north, east and south and measure in total 494.2m in length and were up to 3.8m wide and up to 1.5m high (bank and ditch). The banks were surrounded by trees and indeed had trees growing on top or out of them suggesting a high degree of root disturbance to them and all the banks were relatively flat on the top where not disturbed by tree growth.

Bank 8a (SU82422 62910) lies between 84.43-87.20m above Ordnance Datum and measured 80m in length and was up to 2.4m in width and was aligned WSW-ENE. At 23m from the western end of the bank there was a slight break in the bank caused probably by walkers crossing over the bank and at the end of the bank the earthwork has been gradually reduced leaving a 4.8m gap between itself and Bank 8b.

Bank 8b (SU85002 62902) lies between 87.20-85.35m above Ordnance Datum and measured 72.6m in length and was up to 2.9m in width and was aligned WSW-ENE. At the eastern end of the bank the earthwork has been gradually reduced leaving a 4.28m gap between itself and Bank 8c, this appears to have been caused by regular use by walkers.

Bank 8c (SU82572 62931) lies at 83.58m above Ordnance Datum and measured 52.8m in length and was up to 3.6m in width and was aligned WSW-ENE before turning and assuming a N-S alignment running up a slope to 84.2m Above Ordnance Datum. At the southern end of the bank the earthwork has been gradually reduced and turns slightly to the SW leaving a man made gap of 24.2m between itself and Bank 8d.

Bank 8d (SU82580 62792) measured 143.8m in length and was up to 3.8m in width and was aligned initially briefly at NW-SE (85.34m AOD) before assuming a N-S alignment and running down a slope and turning again after 86.8m (82.91m AOD) on to a NE-SW alignment and rising up to 86.89m Above Ordnance Datum. A track runs roughly parallel to the southern part of the bank although has not damaged it and another path passes by the corner of the bank but again does not encroach onto the bank itself. At the western end of the bank the earthwork ends leaving a 6.8m man-made gap between itself and Bank 8e, no path appeared to go through this gap.

Bank 8e (SU82510 62778) lies at 86.89-88.7m above Ordnance Datum and measured 37.8 in length and was 3.6m in width and was aligned ENE-WSW before turning on to a NW-SE alignment. At the northwestern end of the bank the earthwork slopes down sharply leaving a 14.6m gap between itself and Bank 8f, this appears to have been intentionally man made and maybe related to the quarry pit nearby.

Bank 8f (SU82465 62811) lies at 88.7m above Ordnance Datum at the eastern end and measured 48.4m in length and was 2.0m in width and was aligned SE-NW before turning on to a WSW-ENE alignment and sloping down to 83.3m Above Ordnance Datum. The bank ends abruptly at the western end where a path runs parallel to the road adjacent to the site.

A second bank [10] (Pl. 8) aligned SW-NE with a ditch either side was located to the south of this enclosure (SU82600 62760) which measured 105m in length and was up to 5.8m wide and 1.3m high. This does not appear on the early 19th century maps but does match a boundary present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871.

The extensive covering of vegetation on the site restricted access so that complete coverage was difficult and resulting levels may have been affected by the tree coverage. However, no features were identified additional to those already on the HER.

## Conclusion

The area around Ambarrow Hill is not generally considered to be archaeologically rich with little being found in its immediate vicinity and despite its name, the hill itself is no longer thought to be that of a round barrow. There is also no round barrow on the summit of the hill. There are, however, several extant banks and ditches of post-medieval date, which relate to a period of early 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure along with a small quarry pit possibly of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

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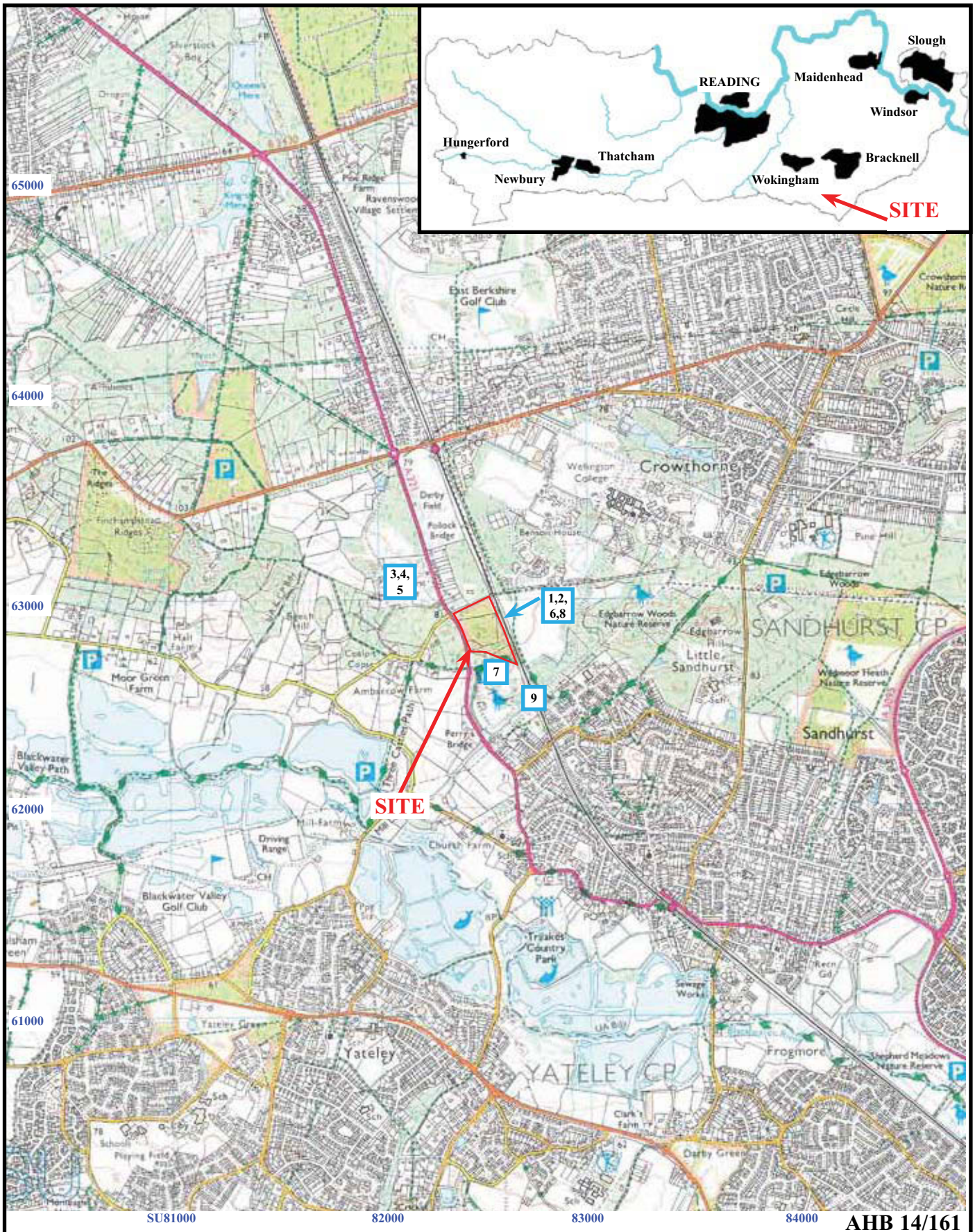
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[www.geomatics.co.uk](http://www.geomatics.co.uk) LIDAR Survey Results accessed September 2014

**APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within a 500m search radius of the development site**

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SU)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	MBF8121	8238 6296	Findspot	Bronze Age	Palstave
2	MBF620 MBF15510	8250 6285 82464 62860	Natural Hill	None	Ambarrow Hill
3	MRM16234	82110 63081	Documentary Structure	Medieval Post-Medieval Modern	Presumed medieval Manor House at Sandhurst Lodge; Sandhurst Lodge itself, 18th century
4	MRM16417	820 629	Structure	Post-medieval Modern	Ice house at Sandhurst Lodge
5	MBF15509	8244 6283	Earthwork	Post-medieval	Quarry Pit
6	MRM16088 ERM757	82564 62629 82571 62629	Structure Excavation	Victorian	Ambarrow Court. Excavation 2007.
7	MBF15508	8248 6285	Earthworks	Post-medieval	Banks at Ambarrow Hill
8	MBF6134	82835 62631	Structure	Victorian	Railway
-	ERM246	81586 63484	Survey	-	An archaeological survey of the condition of the area of Finchampstead Ridges, Simons Wood and Ambarrow Hill was undertaken in June 1989.

**APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted**

1574	Saxton's map of Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire (not illustrated)
1607	Norden's Plan of Windsor Forest (Fig. 3)
1761	Rocque's map of Berkshire (Fig. 4)
1817	Parish of Sandhurst enclosure map (Fig. 5)
1842	Ambarrow-Sandhurst Tithe Map (Fig. 6)
1871	First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)
1899	Second Edition Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1911	Third Edition Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1932	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1939	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1964	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1993	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)

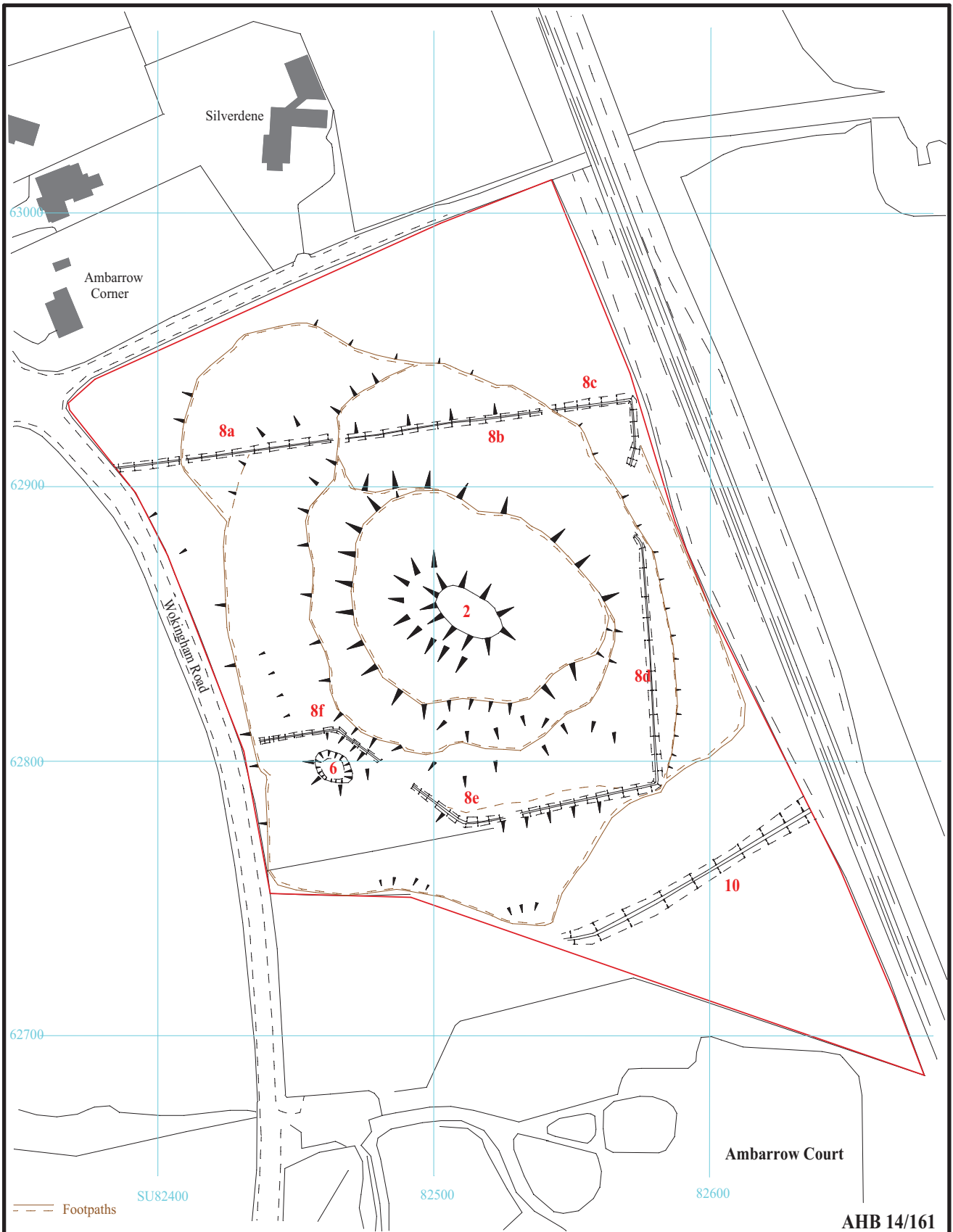


**Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst,  
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Figure 1. Location of site within Sandhurst and Berkshire.

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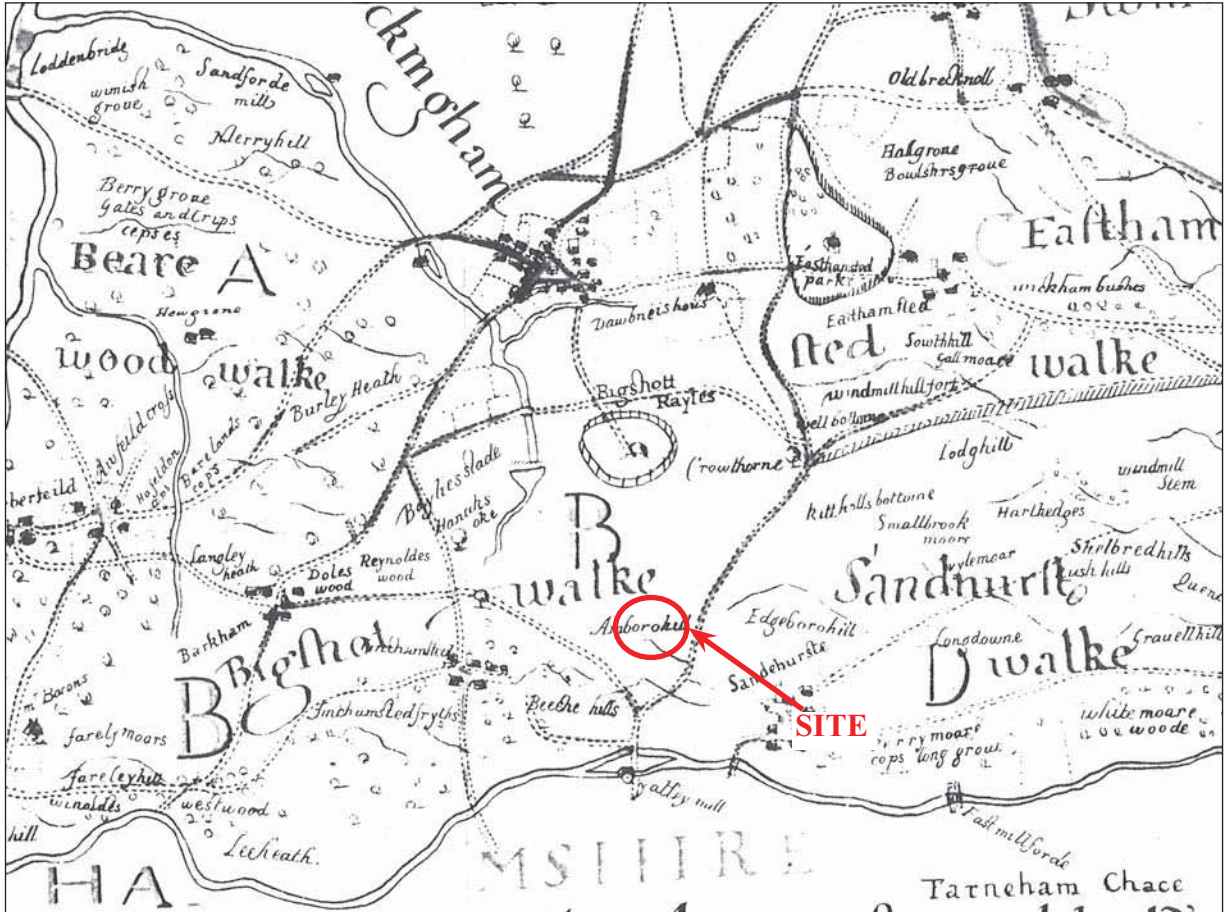
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Figure 2. Ambarrow Hill Earthworks



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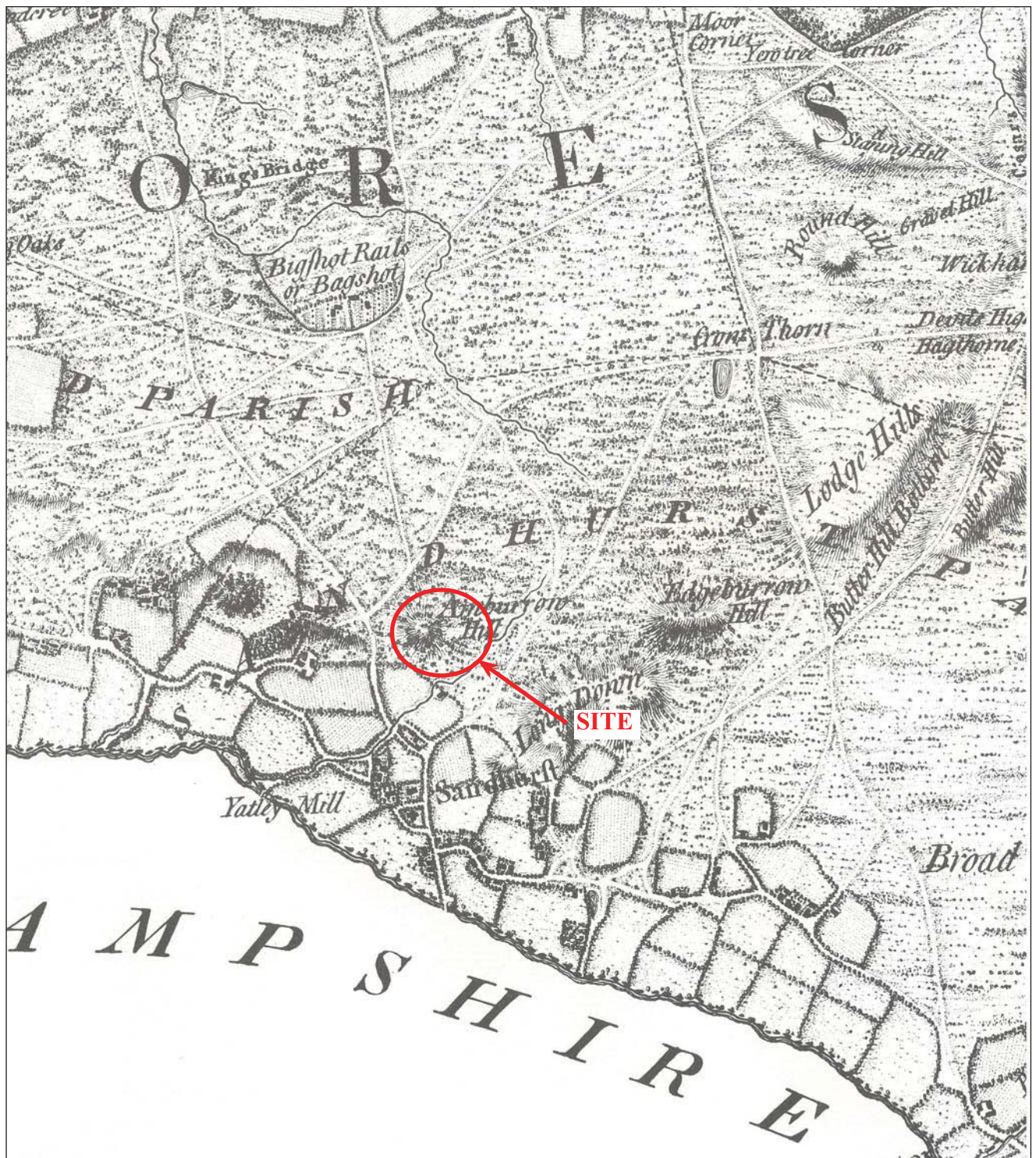


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Figure 3. Norden's Map of Windsor Forest 1607

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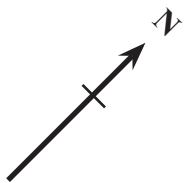
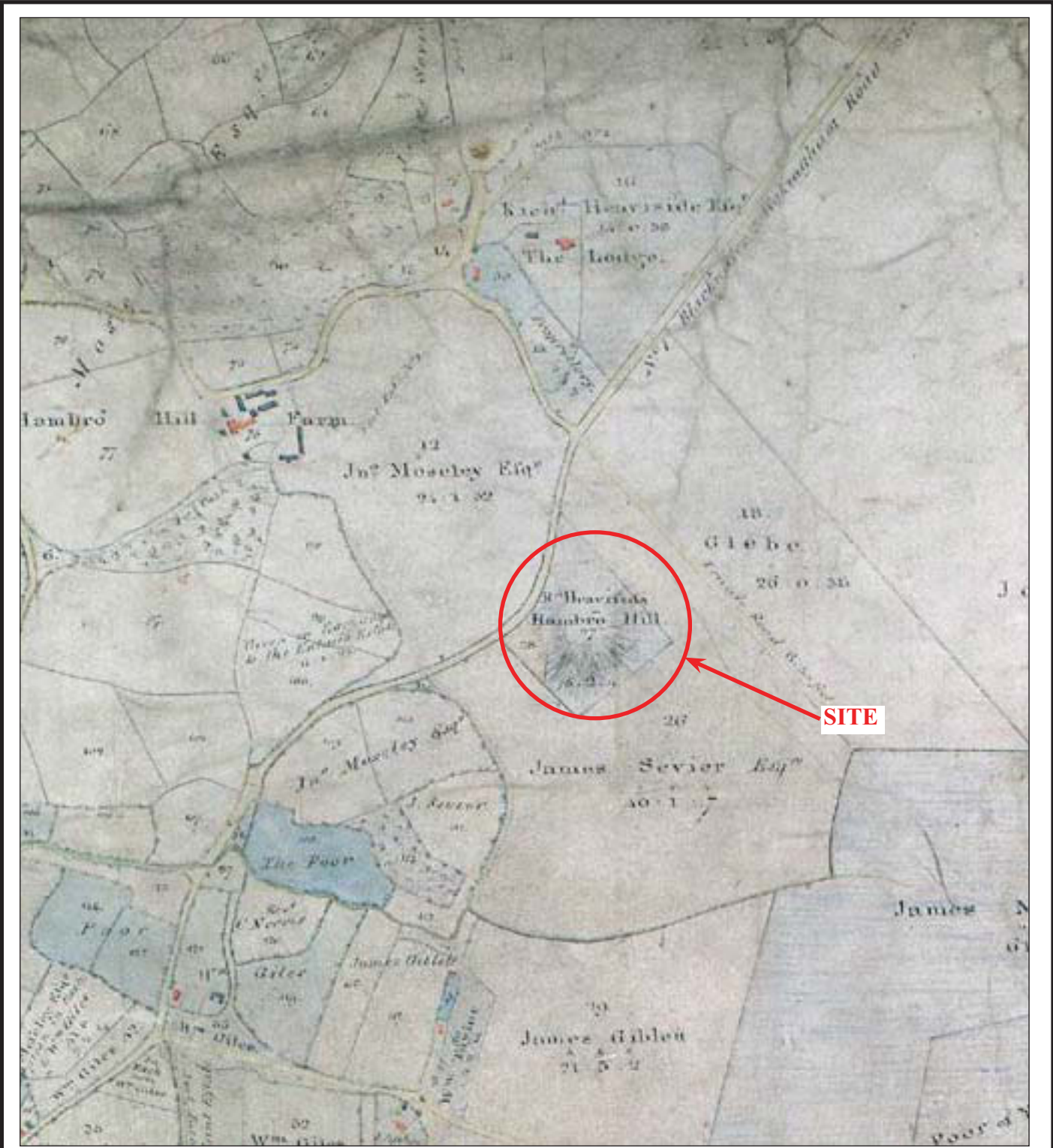
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Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst,  
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Figure 4. Rocque's Map of Berkshire 1761

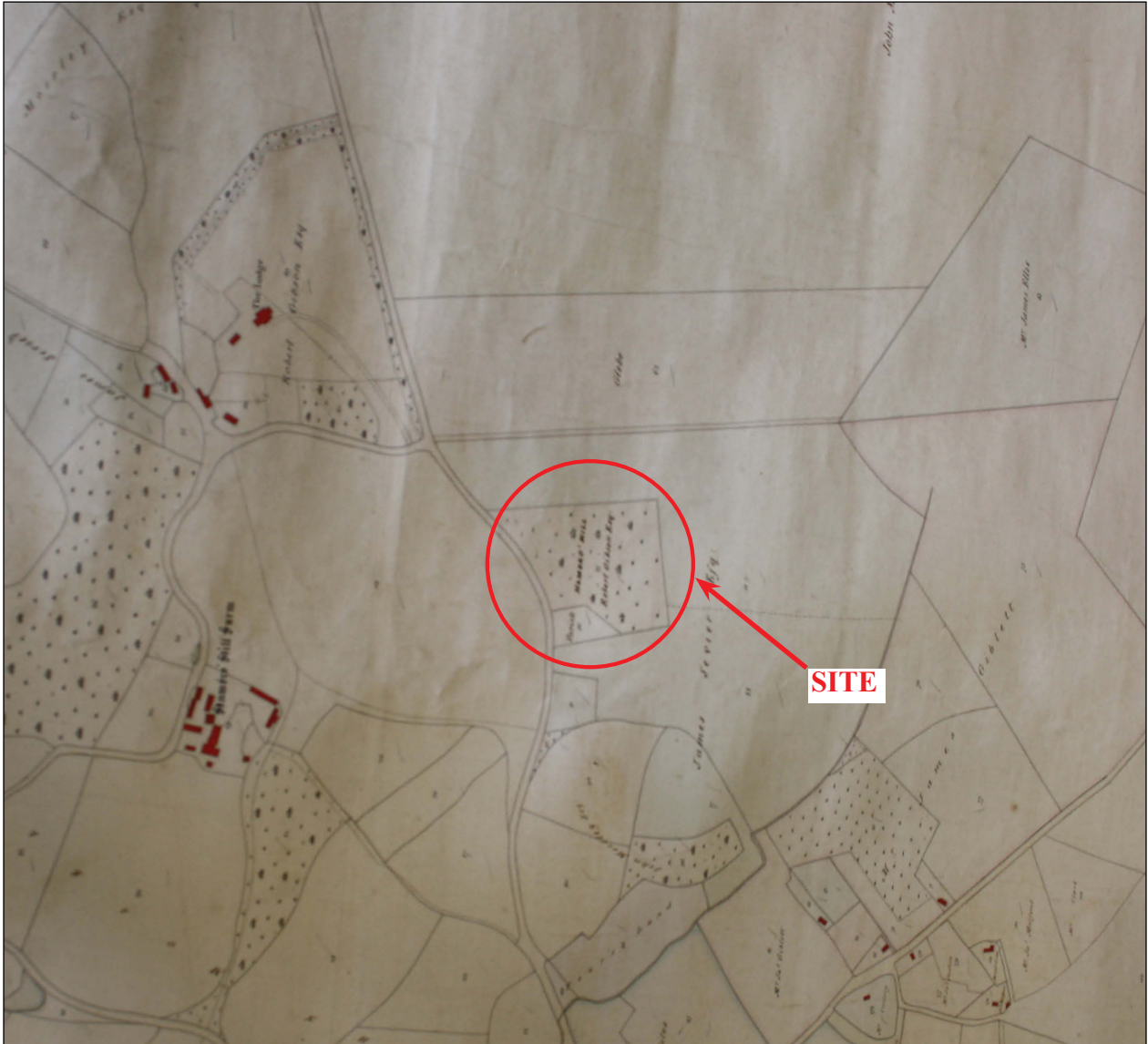
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Figure 5. Sandhurst Parish Enclosure Map of 1817

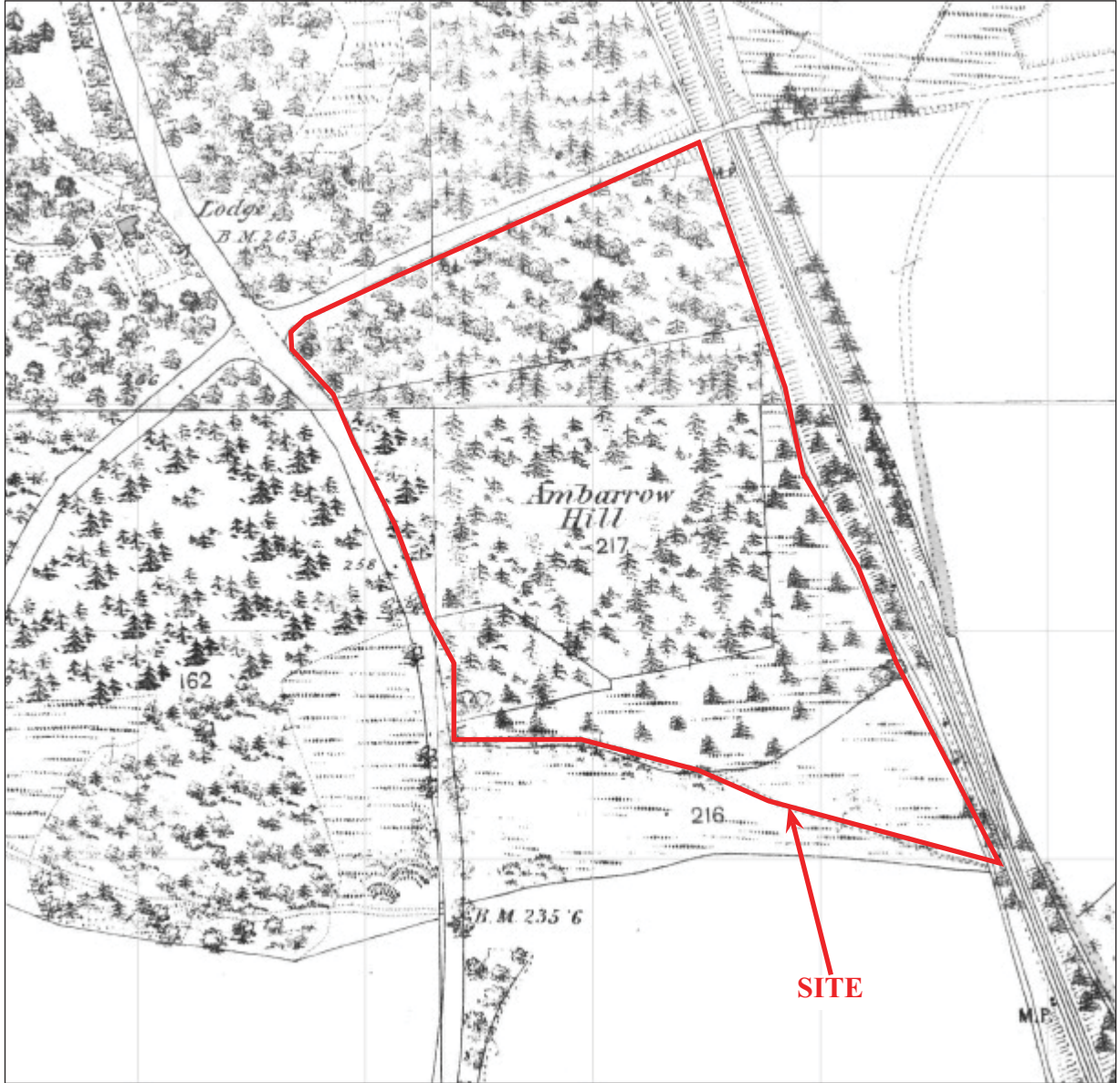


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Figure 6. Sandhurst Tithe Map of 1842

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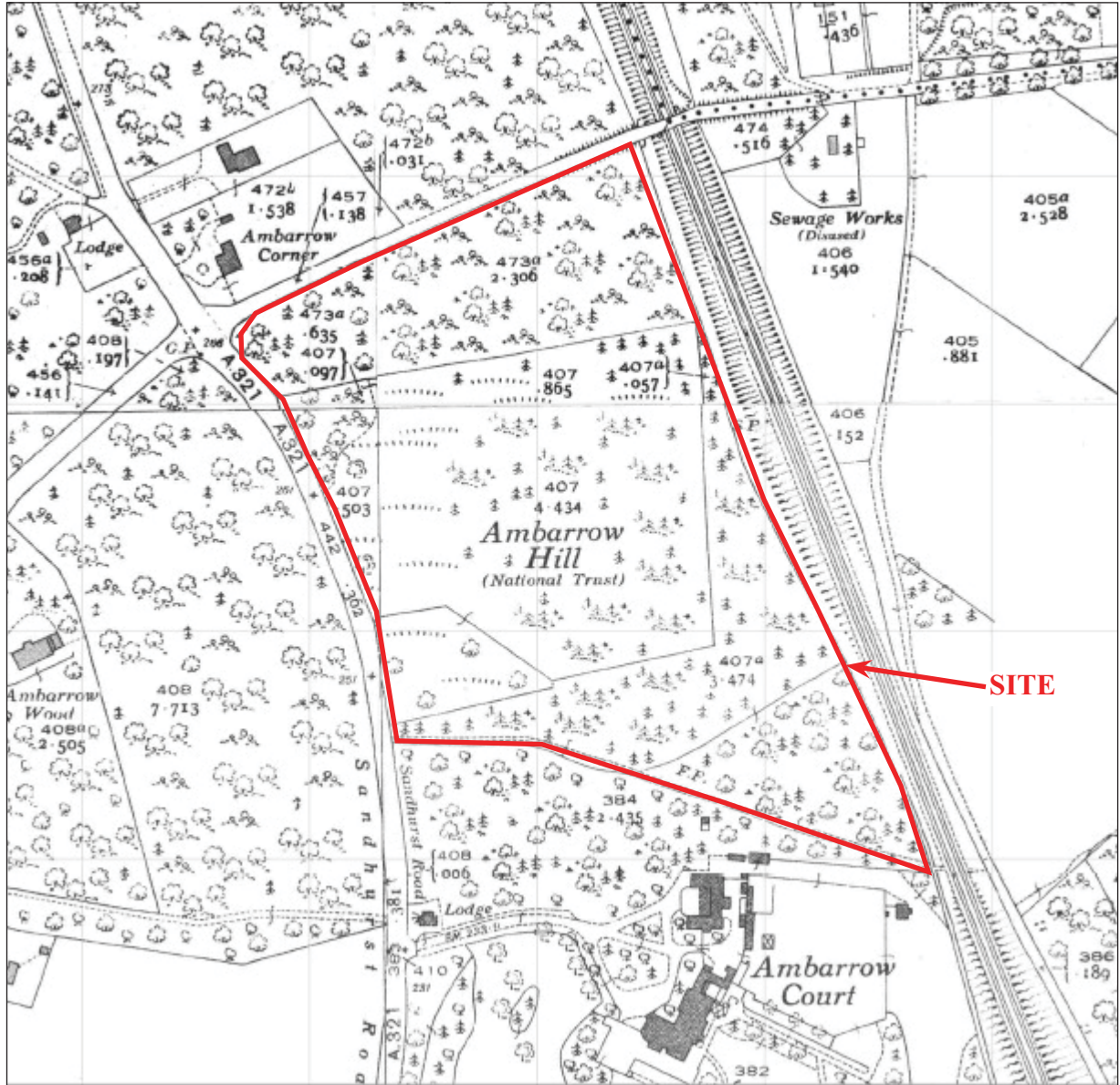
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Figure 7. First Edition Ordnance Survey - 1871

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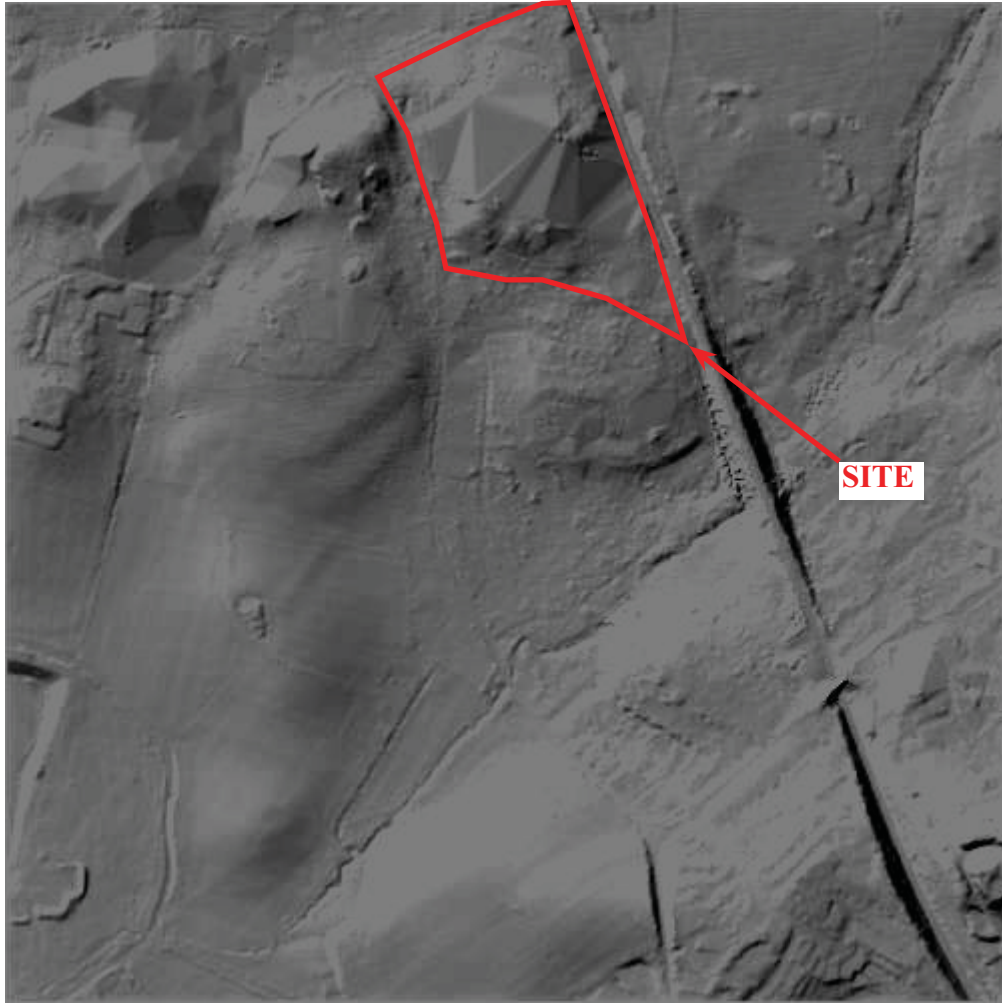
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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey Map - 1939

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Figure 9. LIDAR Survey Result

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Plate 1. Top of Ambarrow Hill [2] looking East



Plate 2. Ambarrow Hill [2] (from base) looking North



Plate 3. Ambarrow Hill [2] (from top) looking west



Plate 4. Possible Quarry Pit [6] looking south

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**Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst,  
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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Bank [8e] looking West



Plate 6. Bank [8c] looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.50m



Plate 7. Bank [8a] looking East



Plate 8. Bank [10] looking North, Scales: 1m and 0.50m

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Ambarrow Hill, Sandhurst,  
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Plates 5 - 8.

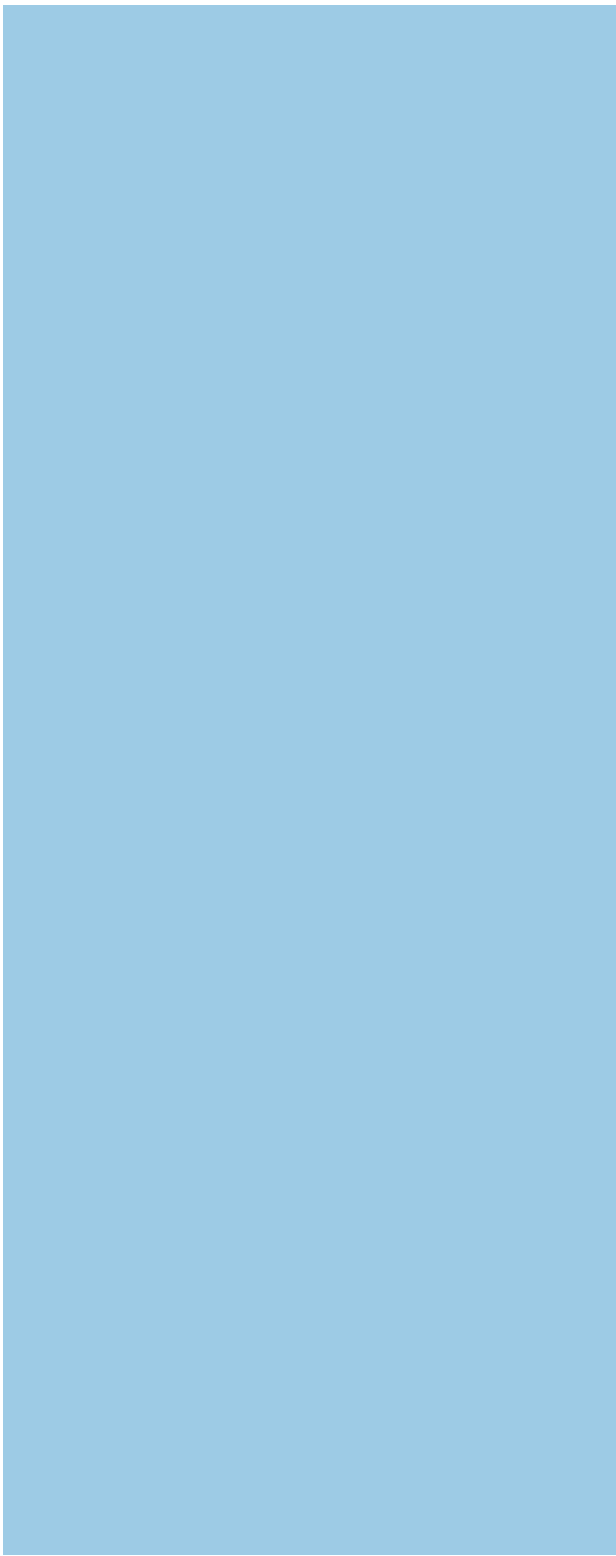
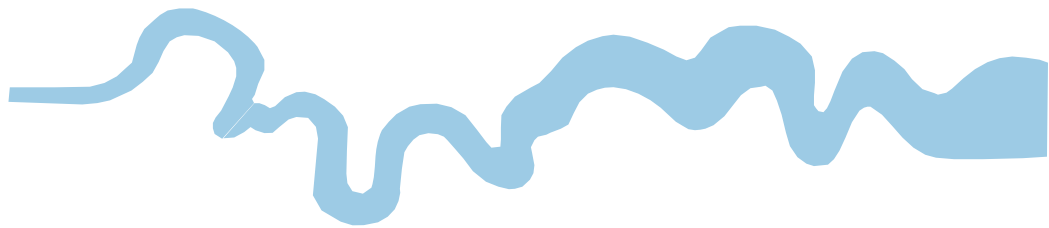
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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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