



Written Scheme of Investigation: Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

Reading Heights
(Clarendon House),
Queens Road, Reading

March 2019 | Project Ref 00654B

Project Number: 00654B

Authored by: Rebecca Ryan

Date: March 2019

Document version M:\Archaeology Collective\Projects\Projects 501-1000\Projects
601-700\00654 - Clarendon House, 59-75 Queen Rd, Reading\00654B -
WSI\Reports\00654_Clarendon House_WSI_V2.docx

Contents

1.	Project Background	5
2.	Aims of Project	9
3.	Methodology	12
4.	Reporting	18
5.	Staffing and Programming.....	21
6.	Archive and Dissemination	24
7.	References.....	27
8.	Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan	30
9.	Appendix 2 – Trench Location Plan.....	32

1.0

1. Project Background

Introduction

- 1.1** This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a proposal for an archaeological evaluation of the site known as Reading Heights (Clarendon House), Queens Road, Reading (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). Rebecca Ryan (ACIfA), Archaeological Consultant at Archaeology Collective, has prepared the document on behalf of Reading Heights Limited.
- 1.2** The Site is formed by a unused office building with an associated car park. The Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 72197 73269 and measures approximately 0.2ha (Appendix 1).
- 1.3** Planning permission for a "one storey roof extension, part six, part nine storey side/rear extension and mew houses providing 43 new residential units together with associated services, enclosures, parking, and landscaping" has been granted (Reading Borough Council Planning Ref: 180909).
- 1.4** Condition 22 relates to archaeology:
- No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which will have been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.*
- Reason: The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as illustrated by the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record. Archaeological monitoring or evaluation will ensure preservation, either by record or in situ, of any heritage assets present on the site in a manner appropriate to their significance, in accordance with Policy CS33.*
- 1.5** Consultation has been undertaken with Roland Smith, Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology in advance of the preparation of this WSI, who confirmed that evaluation trenching would be required which targets the footprints of the new structures across the Site.¹
- 1.6** No specific brief has been produced by the Local Planning Authority. Consequently, this WSI has been prepared in response to the discussions above, as well as in line with *Berkshire Archaeology General Standard for Historic Environment Projects*.

¹ Telephone consultation 19/03/19

- 1.7** This WSI has been prepared in response to the discussions detailed above. It sets out the aims, objectives, proposed methods and details of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.8** The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Rebecca Ryan of Archaeology Collective. Site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from a CIfA Registered Organisation.

Geology and Topography

- 1.9** The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), comprising sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period which indicates a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel Member of sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period and indicates a local environment previously dominated by rivers.²
- 1.10** Ground investigations have indicated that made ground extends to depths of between 0.8m and 2.6m across the Site, the greatest depth being recorded in the eastern part of the Site.³
- 1.11** The Site is located on a gentle slope, falling from c.42m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern boundary of the Site to c.39m at its northern boundary.

Archaeology and History

- 1.12** An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was produced in support of the planning application⁴, which utilised a 500m radius from the Site as a study area. A brief summary of the findings of the desk-based assessment is presented below.
- 1.13** There are two Scheduled Monuments recorded within the study area; Reading Abbey (1007932/MRD1374) and High Bridge (1005388/MRD1412/MRD5765).
- 1.14** There are five non-designated heritage assets located within the Site which all relate to industrial activity within the Site (MRD5507-MRD5511). There are a further 239 records for non-designated heritage assets within the study area.
- 1.15** Evidence of prehistoric activity is formed by a Palaeolithic buried land surface (MRD16767), palaeochannel (MRD17508) and the find spot of a handaxe

² British Geological Society online viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

³ GEA 2018

⁴ Archaeology Collective 2018

(MRD9023), an area of Neolithic activity (MRD7395), a number of Neolithic to Iron Age artefacts, an Iron Age waterfront (MRD15594), Iron Age human remains (MRD7402 & MRD15597) and artefacts dated to the wider prehistoric period.

- 1.16** Evidence of Roman activity is largely formed by the find spots of artefacts, although evidence of some Roman occupation activity (MRD3898, MRD3890 & MRD11313) has also been recorded within the study area.
- 1.17** By the mid-9th century Reading had become a royal town and part of the kingdom of Wessex, although the possible extent of the Saxon town (MRD15634) and possible line of Danish defences (MRD15633) extend into the study area. Further evidence of early medieval activity within the study area includes plough soil (MRD1392), flood defences (MRD15575), revetments (MRD15576), a series of stake-holes, post-holes and a shallow pit (MRD15562), inhumations (MRS1378) and the find spots of artefacts.
- 1.18** The medieval period is the best represented within the study area and the majority of assets recorded relate to Reading Abbey. The growth and development of Reading during this period is reflected in the assets recorded within the study area, including wharves, revetments, evidence of industrial activity as well as general settlement evidence. However, the focus of the medieval activity lies away from the Site and it is considered the Site was part of the hinterland of the medieval settlement.
- 1.19** Reading continued to develop during the post-medieval and modern periods, although the Civil War had a damaging effect on Reading's economy. Civil war defences (MRD15703 & MRS15629), a redoubt (MRD15651) and other defences (MRD15632 & MRD3981) have all been recorded within the study area. By the mid-18th century Reading began to grow again and new industries, including brewing, brick and tile making, iron founding and boat building, increased across the town, including evidence for industrial activity within the Site (MRD5507-MRD5511). Examples of transportation networks, social buildings (for example markets (MRD3970)) and other buildings and structures have all been recorded within the study area.
- 1.20** Cartographic evidence indicates that the Site was developed and subsequently redeveloped from the late 19th century onwards, including the construction of terraced houses which fronted onto the boundaries of the Site, and the development of the print works in the mid-20th century.

2.0

2. Aims of Project

2.0 Aims

2.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site; and
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

2.2 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- To mechanically excavate trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section;
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines;
- to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance;
- to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;
- to produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions;
- to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and

- Provide an ordered archive.

2.4 The project has the potential to contribute to the objectives of the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas*, including:⁵

- Post-medieval and modern - 18.5.2: Environmental evidence for the quality of the urban environment should be collected, and used to investigate possible zoning and evidence for social improvement in the later part of the period.

⁵ Hey and Hind 2014

3.0

3. Methodology

Site Works

- 3.1** Three 15m long x 3m wide archaeological evaluation trenches are to be excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction. The trenches are 3m wide to allow for them to be excavated beyond the depths of the made ground (Section 1.10). The trial trenches are positioned to target the footprints of the new structures across the Site, as well as to evaluate the potential for remains of the buildings which previously formed the site. The trial trenches total 45 linear metres (135m²).
- 3.2** Berkshire Archaeology would normally require a contingency of up to 1% of the area to be impacted by proposed development for additional trial trenching in order to clarify the presence, extent, nature and importance of deposits recorded during the evaluation. However, due to the nature of the Site this may not be possible in this instance and this requirement will be discussed during the evaluation fieldwork.
- 3.3** Mechanical excavation will extend down to the surface of significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist appointed by Archaeology Collective. The only occasion when the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed the toothless bucket will be refitted. The base and representative sections of the trenches will then be cleaned and recorded, by suitably qualified archaeologists.
- 3.4** Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. At this stage it is intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible date. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features will be investigated by hand and all features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench will be recorded in full. Typically, this will mean:
- Trench Sections are cleaned sufficient to determine the layers and any cut features/structures present. This information is critical to understanding the depth at which significant archaeological remains are encountered. This information is pertinent as it can be compared with information about impact depth of the proposed development;

- Linear features (ditches) should usually be sampled using a x1m slot. If the same ditch runs between several trenches sampling may not be required in each case;
- Discrete anomalies are normally sectioned (50% sample);
- If areas of complex, inter-cutting remains are encountered, the recovery of datable material and a detailed plan of the remains may be sufficient, investigation within a trench may be counter-productive; and
- Information of geo-archaeological deposits and environmental remains (e.g. waterlogged plants) should also be sought at this stage.

3.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation in situ, excavation will cease. A site meeting of the archaeological contractor and manager, the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology, and developer's representative will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.6 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

Finds

3.7 All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology.

3.8 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

3.9 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at the appropriate museum. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the local museum. It should be noted that Reading Museum will only consider requests for the deposition of archaeological archives within Reading Borough that are made up of both an object and a data archive.

3.10 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

3.11 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence.

Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains⁶ and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains⁷ as set out by the CIfA.

- 3.12** Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2"⁸. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"⁹ and the current CIfA guidelines¹⁰ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'¹¹. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

Environmental Sampling

- 3.13** Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines¹² and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues;
- Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples;
- Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub- samples from bulk samples;
- Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone;

⁶ Mckinley & Roberts 1993.

⁷ Brickley & Mckinley 2004.

⁸ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983

⁹ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.

¹⁰ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a.

¹¹ Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993.

¹² English Heritage 2011.

- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples;
- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis; and
- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

3.14 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.15 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

Scientific Dating

3.16 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers;
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples; and
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

Recording System

3.17 A site code will be allocated ahead of any fieldwork commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

3.18 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual¹³. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide¹⁴.

3.19 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.

¹³ Spence 1994.

¹⁴ Spence 1994.

- 3.20** This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.
- 3.21** Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 3.22** The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 3.23** Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 3.24** Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 3.25** An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Conventional (silver halide) photographs should also be taken for inclusion within the project archive. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

Community Involvement

- 3.26** On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.
- 3.27** Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Rebecca Ryan of Archaeology Collective.

4.0

4. Reporting

Project Specific Reporting Requirements

- 4.1** A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation¹⁵ and will include:
- Non-technical summary (abstract);
 - Introductory statements and site background;
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
 - A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate;
 - Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary;
 - A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports;
 - A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance;
 - An index of the contents and location of the archive;
 - Sources consulted; and
 - A copy of the OASIS record sheet.
- 4.2** The report will be submitted in draft form to the archaeological adviser to the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology for comment. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, three hard copies and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Berkshire Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

¹⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b.

- 4.3** Provisions will be made for post-excavation assessment of the results should significant archaeological remains be encountered. Following completion of the fieldwork, discussions will be held with the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology on the appropriateness or need for post-excavation assessment and subsequent publication if the results warrant it.
- 4.4** The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.5** Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

5.0

5. Staffing and Programming

Staffing

- 5.1** The project will be managed by Rebecca Ryan of Archaeology Collective on behalf of the client. Other Archaeology Collective staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. A suitable qualified archaeological contractor will be appointed. Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used will be provided to the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology as soon as they are appointed. Summary staff C.Vs can be supplied as required.

Programming and Resources

- 5.2** The start date for the commencement of the site works is to be confirmed, but is likely to be Spring 2019.
- 5.3** Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

Monitoring

- 5.4** The project will be monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Roland Smith, Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology, or her nominated representative. Archaeology Collective will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to the brief or this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

Access and Safety

- 5.5** Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 5.6** Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations.

6.0

6. Archive and Dissemination

Archive

- 6.1** The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2** The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the appropriate local repository. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3** On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.
- 6.4** The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"¹⁶ and the SMAs draft "Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"¹⁷ will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5** The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide"¹⁸. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 6.6** United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage¹⁹ will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local repository.

¹⁶ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.

¹⁷ Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993.

¹⁸ Historic England 2015.

¹⁹ Walker, K 1990.

- 6.7** Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.
- 6.8** The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 6.9** The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

Dissemination

- 6.10** A fully illustrated report will be submitted for approval to Roland Smith, on behalf of Berkshire Archaeology.
- 6.11** Following submission and approval of the report:
- One bound and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above;
 - A digital copy of the report will be provided to the Berkshire Historic Environment Record;
 - The archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report;
 - the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project.

7.0

7. References

Bibliographic

Brickley, M. And Mckinley, J. 2004. Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. IFA Paper No. 7.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

English Heritage 2011. Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition). English Heritage.

English Heritage 2008. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation. English Heritage.

GEA (2018) *Desk Study & Ground Investigation Report: Royal Heights, Queen's Road, Reading*.

Historic England 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Historic England.

Leigh. D, Watkinson. D (Ed.) and Neal V (Ed.) 1993. *First Aid for Finds*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section

Mckinley J & Roberts C, 1993. Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains. IFA Technical Paper No. 13.

Museums and Galleries Commission 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*. Museums and Galleries Commission.

PCA (2013) *Land at 1 Wandle Road and 19 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1EX: An Archaeological Evaluation*.

Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland Society of Museum Archaeologists.

Spence, C. (Ed.) 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual, 3rd edition*. Museum of London.

Walker, K 1990. Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

8.0

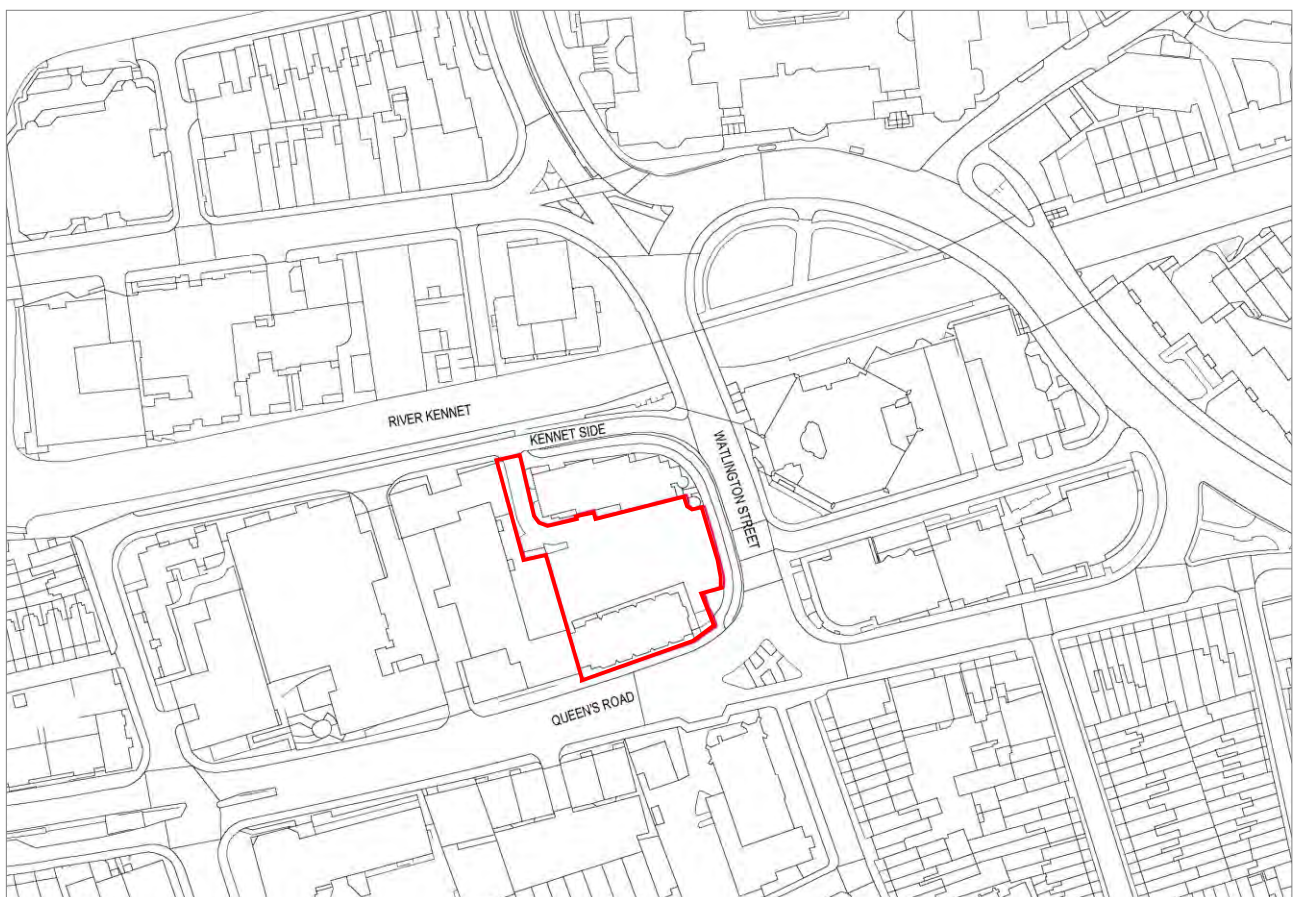
8. Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan



Figure 1.1: Site Location.



© Crown copyright 2017. All rights reserved. Licence no. LAN1001544.



© Crown copyright 2017. All rights reserved. Licence no. LAN1001544.

Figure 1.2: Detailed Site Location.

9.0

9. Appendix 2 – Trench Location Plan

