

Annex 40.1

Foreshore Compensation Area,
Cherry Cobb Sands
Historic Environment Desk-
based Assessment

(AC archaeology Ltd)

Able UK Ltd Marine Energy Park: Foreshore Compensation Area, Cherry Cobb Sands, Paull, East Riding of Yorkshire

NGR TA221 1020925

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

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archaeology

ABLE UK LTD MARINE ENERGY PARK: FORESHORE COMPENSATION AREA, CHERRY COBB SANDS, PAULL, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Centred on TA2211020925

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Summary

A largely desk-based assessment of the historic environment issues relating to the proposed Able Marine Energy Park Foreshore Compensation Area at Cherry Cobb Sands, Paull, East Riding of Yorkshire has examined available data resources. The works are required to provide compensation land for a potential loss of foreshore at North Killingholme and includes breaching of the sea wall, lowering of farmland to allow inundation and the construction of a new sea wall further inland.

There are no designated assets within the Compensation Area itself. Two Scheduled Monuments, both related to the Second World War defence of Hull, lie close to the boundaries of the area. It is considered that the significance of these monuments, in terms of their setting and their strategic positions on the estuary, would require review with English Heritage. Two Listed Buildings also lie within the study area but it is not considered that their settings would be affected. There are twenty non-designated assets within the study area; four of which lie within the Compensation Area. An examination of historic mapping identified a well-depicted process of development on the site from a newly formed foreshore in the 18th century to a managed modern agricultural landscape. The exact location of grange lands belonging to Meaux Abbey and described in Medieval documents remains conjectural.

The area is considered to be of high, but unproven, potential for buried archaeological deposits and former land surfaces. A document recording the strata encountered during excavations undertaken in 1799 show at least 100 feet of alluvial silts above the natural chalk. No subsequent major episodes of erosion or inundation have occurred since then and it can be concluded that archaeological deposits are likely to survive, albeit at considerable depth.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out the results of a largely desk-based assessment of the historic environment (archaeology and cultural heritage) issues relating to the proposed Able Marine Energy Park Foreshore Compensation Area at Cherry Cobb Sands, Paull, East Riding of Yorkshire centred on TA2211020925 (Fig. 1). This assessment has been prepared by AC archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Able UK Ltd during September and October 2010.

1.2 The Foreshore Compensation Area comprises approximately 186ha of land on the north shore of the River Humber that has been identified as having the potential to provide compensation for foreshore that may be lost during construction of a deep water loading facility on the south shore at North Killingholme. The necessary works to achieve this objective will require breaching the existing sea wall, lowering farm land to allow inundation and construction of a new sea wall further inland. The boundaries of the area comprise Cherry Cobb Sands Road to the east, the Humber or the sea wall to the west and field boundaries to the north and south. The whole area is currently in use as agricultural land.

1.3 The topography is a low lying coastal plain which is largely below 2-3m OD. The underlying geology comprises alluvium from the Quaternary and recent period with some glacial sands and gravels overlying Upper Cretaceous chalk.

1.4 The scope of this assessment has included the terrestrial and offshore archaeological assets. The following may be regarded as heritage assets and have been included in the study:

- Archaeological finds and sites including Scheduled Monuments;
- Buildings of historic interest, including Listed Buildings;
- Areas of palaeo-environmental potential;
- Historically important hedgerows and boundaries;
- Conservation areas;
- Registered (and locally important) parks and gardens;
- Historic landscape designations, and;
- Historic battlefields.
- Wrecks

2. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1** Relevant protection, guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of archaeological sites and other aspects of cultural heritage may be summarised as follows:

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 2.2** Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These criteria comprise period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. There is also a presumption against developments which have a significant impact on the integrity of the setting of scheduled monuments. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument require consent from English Heritage, on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Listed Buildings/Structures

- 2.3** Buildings of national, regional, or local historical and architectural importance are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.

National policy

- 2.4** General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (formerly Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 and 16), released 23rd March 2010. Archaeological sites, buildings, parks and gardens, battlefields or other aspects of

the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are now considered *heritage assets* under a unified policy system.

- 2.5** World Heritage Sites, Scheduled monuments, Listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields are considered to be 'designated' heritage assets and afforded a higher level of protection than non-designated assets. The relevant policies are listed below:

Policy HE1:	Heritage assets and climate change
Policy HE2:	Evidence base for plan-making
Policy HE3:	Regional and local planning approaches
Policy HE4:	Permitted development and Article 4 directions
Policy HE5:	Monitoring indicators
Policy HE6:	Information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets
Policy HE7:	Policy principles guiding the determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets
Policy HE8:	Additional policy principle guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to heritage assets that are not covered by Policy HE9
Policy HE9:	Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to designated heritage assets
Policy HE10:	Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset
Policy HE11:	Enabling development
Policy HE12:	Policy principles guiding the recording of information relating to heritage assets

- 2.6** The *Draft National Policy Statement for Ports* (Department of Transport, issued November 2009) sets out, in Section 2.24, paragraphs 1-20, guidance for the assessment of heritage issues in new ports facilities and on decision making and recording.

Hedgerows

- 2.7** Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow, which is defined, at that date, as being of

historical or ecological importance may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal. Although afforded protection by statute, historically important hedgerows are not considered to be 'designated' assets within the definition contained in PPS5.

Underwater Cultural Heritage

- 2.8** The national policies described above only apply above low water mark. Below this their place is taken by the following relevant pieces of legislation and two significant voluntary codes of practice.

Merchant Shipping Act 1995

- 2.9** States that any material brought to the surface must be declared to the Receiver of the Wreck. The Receiver aims to place all 'historical' finds (those over 100 years old) in museums or similar institutions.

Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

- 2.10** This act allows sites to be designated as War graves to prevent interference with human remains. It applies to any UK aircraft or vessel and foreign vessels in UK waters. It covers all military vessels and aircraft lost in service less than 200 years old and all vessels or aircraft lost in military service after 4th August 1914.

ICOMOS Charter for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996)

- 2.11** A voluntary code of practice to ensure the protection of underwater cultural sites or proper excavation, recording and publication of such sites.

Local Authority Plan Policies

- 2.12** Relevant saved policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Holderness District Wide Local Plan adopted April 1999.

2.13 Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Importance

Env22

The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the setting of listed buildings by appropriate control of new development.

Env23

The Council will require that particular attention is paid to the retention of buildings of local architectural importance and where resources permit will make available grant assistance for their preservation and repair, even when such buildings are not listed and are not within designated Conservation Areas.

2.14 Conservation Areas

Env24

When considering planning applications for development within designated conservation areas or for proposals which affect their setting (including views into or out of those areas), the Council will require particular attention to be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area. The Council will expect new buildings (including extensions) to be accompanied by fully detailed plans and will not be prepared to accept outline applications.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 The principal aims of the study have been to identify and characterise the terrestrial archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed application area.

3.2 The information derived from the study has been used:-

- To assess the importance of the currently recorded archaeological resource of the study area
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional sites of archaeological or cultural heritage interest within the boundaries of the proposed application area, and;
- To allow a consideration of survey methods that might be used to more fully identify the archaeological and cultural heritage resource.

3.2 The study does not attempt to provide a detailed assessment of impacts of development on the identified and potential resource, nor provide any detailed mitigation proposals at this stage.

3.3 For the purposes of data gathering and assessment, the study area comprised the proposed compensation area (an area of c. 186ha) plus a c. 1km wide surrounding zone. More general reference will be made to other significant archaeological sites which lie outside this zone, where appropriate. The results of the searches are discussed in Sections 7.2 - 7.11, summarised in Appendix 2 and the location of the identified heritage assets are shown on Fig 1. Extracts of historical maps are included as Appendix 1.

3.3 This assessment has comprised a review of:

- Archaeological information held in the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter HSMR), Kingston upon Hull and by the National Monuments Record (hereafter NMR), Swindon;
- Listed Building information held by SMR and by the NMR;
- Historical, cartographic, printed and documentary sources held in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Local Studies, Beverley
- Heritage designation data held on the Magic website (www.magic.gov.uk);
- Aerial photographs from the collection held by the NMR;
- Wrecks information acquired from the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office;
- Soil survey map of England and Wales 1983, and 'Soils and their use in Northern England';
- Data acquired from a site visit on 13th October 2010, and;
- Other published or unpublished information.

3.4 Further data relating to marine archaeology, including a walkover survey and the assessment of historic hydrographic maps, will be undertaken separately.

3.5 Aerial photographs held at the NMR comprised 145 vertical photographs taken between 1946 and 1997, and 54 oblique photographs taken between 1993 and 2006. The resultant NMR coversearch is presented as Appendix 3. Cropmark or soilmark features (representing former inlets and channels) have been transcribed from both vertical and specialist oblique aerial photography. In addition to these, two possible structures, extant in 1946 but removed by 1967, were plotted. Oblique photographs

were scanned and rectified for tilt and distortion using Paintshop and Coreldraw programmes. All marks of archaeological significance were then plotted onto Ordnance Survey base maps using Coreldraw. This is a simple technique for rectification utilised by RCHM(E) surveyors without recourse to more sophisticated software and is suitable for oblique views of limited distortion. All archaeological features and palaeochannels were plotted on an Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale base map.

4. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.1** The purpose of the site walkover was to provide a familiarisation of the site's land use and topography, a visual check of any recorded heritage assets within the area and a opportunity to observe evidence for previously unrecorded assets in the form of earthworks, soil exposures or standing remains. There is no public access into the area but the site was viewed from the sea wall for c. 1km from the southern end and at intervals along the public road that runs along the northern boundary of the site. The foreshore was not walked. There was no access to the scheduled area to the north (Site 5).
- 4.2** The area comprises flat arable farmland with ditched and/or hedged boundaries. No earthworks are visible. The buildings recorded at Site 1 are no longer extant and the two features recorded on aerial photographs (Sites 2 and 3) could not be identified.
- 4.3** The former port at Stone Creek comprises a small cluster of structures which includes the coastguard station (Site 22) and weighbridge (Site 7). The Heavy Anti-aircraft battery (Site 6) lies beyond the tree screen (Plate 1).
- 4.4** The former public house, Stone Creek House (Site 25), is now a private residence
- 4.5** The sea wall is an angular earth bank approximately 4m high (plate 2).



Plate 1: View of Stone Creek from sea wall looking east

Plate 2: View of sea wall looking northwest



5. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

By John Chandler

Introduction

- 5.1** This section of the report presents a sequence of historic maps relevant to Cherry Cobb Sands and adjacent land and foreshore, which lies beside the Humber estuary in the ancient East Riding parish of Paull (or Paghill) east of Hull. Research has been conducted during October 2010 in the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Local Studies, Beverley, and grateful thanks are offered to the staff for their helpful co-operation. Extracts from relevant maps are included here as Appendix 1.

History of the site

- 5.2** An excellent sequence of large-scale maps beginning in 1749 enables the shifting coastline of the site to be understood from that date. The earlier history of the site is more problematical, and the cartographical evidence is of limited use. The studies by Sheppard (1966) and Kent (1984) suggest that there have been alternate phases of silting and inundation. In essence silting of the site environs occurred between the 10th and 13th centuries, but ended c.1256, when a forerunner of the present Spurn Head was swept away in a storm, leaving the northern Humber shoreline unprotected. Coastal erosion until the 17th century probably resulted in the site being intermittently or permanently inundated, but by c.1700 Cherry Cobb Sands had begun to form, and by the later 18th century was being exploited profitably. In 1799 boring was undertaken for a 'spring', the strata of which were recorded in detail and embankment may have occurred at around this time.
- 5.3** Two early medieval settlements, the granges of Little Humber in Paull, and Saltaugh in Keyingham, appear to have suffered the loss of agricultural land through erosion in the later Middle Ages was moved from an earlier site as a result, known as Old or West Saltaugh. The implication, from the name, must be that the older site was further west or south-west than its 18th-century and present-day successor, and closer to the shoreline, which makes it likely that it lay within the present site. Naturally the 18th-century maps do not record its earlier site, and the fact that Cherry Cobb Sands was placed in Paull rather than Keyingham parish, suggests that any memory of the earlier land ownership was lost.

6. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

- 6.1** A limited number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area.
- 6.2** The *Humber Wetlands Project (Holderness research area)* has undertaken fieldwalking and borehole surveys within both Keyingham and Paull parishes, specifically along the Keyingham Drain, but none fall within the immediate study area. The project focused on low-lying land (below 10mOD) and made detailed assessments of the land surrounding known wetland features. The results of these surveys provide information about the development of the pre-alluvium wetlands and the subsequent formation of the wetlands of the southern Holderness region.
- 6.3** A desk-based resource assessment of the aggregate-producing landscapes of the East Riding has been undertaken by English Heritage and Humber Field Archaeology (Brigham *et al*, 2008). This cultural heritage study also covers parts of Keyingham and Paull parishes but not the Cherry Cobb Sands area specifically. However, it does provide information on the development of settlement in the region from the Medieval period onwards, including evidence for episodes of tidal inundation, loss of agricultural lands and subsequent reformation.
- 6.4** The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Archaeology and The Historic Environment Working Group comprises representatives of a number of organisations, including English Heritage, the University of Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, with an interest in the management of coastal and management zones in the Yorkshire region. The group aims to gain funding for further research of the area while collating and disseminating known data of the area to raise the profile of the terrestrial and maritime historic environment. The Foreshore Compensation Area falls within the area covered by this group.

7. TERRESTRIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated Assets

- 7.1** There are no designated assets within the proposed Foreshore Compensation Area. There are four designated assets within the broader study area. All are shown on Fig. 1, described in Appendix 2 and summarised below.

- 7.2** Sites 5 and 6 are Scheduled Monuments. During the Second World War, Hull was a significant target for enemy bombs due to both the industrial docklands and the Royal Naval installations along the shores of the Humber. Site 5, a Royal Naval bombing decoy, lies at the northern edge of the compensation area and comprises a series of man-made ponds which were artificially lit during air raids to resemble the docks and deflect bombing from the primary target. Site 6 is a well preserved anti-aircraft battery, with associated structures, at Stone Creek, to the south of the compensation area. Both sites played an important role in the defence of the Humber against strategic enemy bombing, which had emerged as a significant development in the evolution of warfare at this time.
- 7.3** The Weighbridge House at Stone Creek (Site 7) and Salthaugh Grange Farmhouse (Site 8) are both Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 7.4** The extreme southern boundary of the compensation area lies adjacent to the Sunk Island Conservation Area, an area that has been designated as being of special interest. Sunk Island is a form of man-made landscape unique in the East Riding and comprises a structured agricultural landscape created by the reclamation of land from the 17th century onwards and developed by the Crown. It is notable for its groups of farm buildings and cottages, the character of each defined by their isolation and the detail of their design and materials.

Non-designated assets

- 7.5** There is one heritage asset recorded by the NMR within the compensation area (Site 2). Two further assets have been identified by examination of air photographs (Sites 3 and 4) and one from cartographic sources (Site 1). Seventeen heritage assets recorded by the HSMR and NMR lie within the broader study area. All heritage assets are shown on Fig. 1, described in Appendix 2 and summarised below.
- 7.6** No pre-medieval sites or finds have been recorded within the study area.
- 7.7** Two Medieval sites have been recorded by the HSMR and NMR within the study area. Salthaugh Grange (Site 17) was established by 1153 and belonged to the Abbey of Meaux. The grange (buildings and shoreline pastures) was abandoned

during the mid 13th century when, after many episodes of flooding, the land was consumed by the River Humber and was relocated further inland (Site 6). The location of the lost grange is not known but it is possible that they lay within the proposed compensation area. A possible medieval road network (Site 2) has also been recorded within the area but the grid reference appears inaccurate and its exact location is unknown.

7.8 Twelve Post-medieval sites have been recorded by the HSMR and NMR within the study area and a further site identified by examination of historic mapping. Site 1 is a complex of buildings first shown as a single structure on the Ordnance Survey map of 1824. By 1855 it is shown as a larger complex of buildings of which no trace now survives. Within the broader study area three further buildings (Sites 12, 13 and 14) are depicted on historic maps but no longer survive. Sands Bridge (Site 10), Stone Creek Farm (Site 19), Sands House (Site 21) and Stone Creek House (Site 25) are all extant structures of Post-medieval date. Little Dam Lane (Site 16), a road that ran from Salthaugh across Cherry Cobb Sands to Sunk Island, was made between 1766-1785 and in use until the 1830s. The impaired drainage, caused by the formation of offshore banks during the 18th century, resulted in the creation of the Keyingham drainage authority in 1772 and a series of improvements were made to the water management of the area. A sluice at Sands Bridge (Site 11) was moved further downstream and the Keyingham Fleet drainage channel (Site 15), the main drainage channel for the parish, was straightened in around 1802. The harbour at Stone Creek (Site 23) was improved during the mid 19th century by the construction of wharves, the coastguard station (Site 22) and, soon after, the weigh-bridge. The harbour was mainly used by Sunk Island fishermen and commercial use of it ceased in 1952.

7.9 In addition to the two Scheduled Monuments (Sites 5 and 6), one modern asset is recorded within the study area. A brick pillbox (Site 24) survives within the river bank at Stone Creek.

7.10 Two undated assets have been identified within the compensation land area following examination of air photographs. Sites 3 and 4 are small rectangular structures, similar to the dock decoys to the north. A further three undated assets have been recorded by the HSMR within the broader study area. A small rectilinear enclosure (Site 9), cropmarks NW of Stone Creek Farm (Site 18) and a possible

creek (Site 20) have all been recorded by previous air photograph transcription surveys of the area.

- 7.11** Some internal and external boundaries within the compensation land area are formed by hedgerows. Their depiction on maps predating c.1840 means that they are considered to be important hedgerows under criterion 5a of Schedule 1, Part II of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997.

Archaeological potential

- 7.12** The landscape around the Humber Estuary is, and always has been, a constantly changing and dynamic environment subject to alteration by both natural and man-made forces. Rising sea levels, changes in sedimentation and storm surges create natural erosion and accretion along large areas of the foreshore resulting in the rapid creation of salt marshes and new agricultural land often followed by equally rapid inundation and loss. Limited availability of data means that the full pattern of sea-level rise is not known but discrete episodes can be identified (Long *et al*, 1998). During the late Bronze Age (c.1250BC) a rapid sea level rise occurred as marine conditions expanded to the Holocene maximum, inundating large areas of land which had by then been settled and used for small-scale agriculture and industry. By c.AD50 the waters had contracted again leaving much of the land as salt marsh or able to be reclaimed. The second known period of rapid change occurred during an episode of increased storm surge activity in the North Sea region between c.1250 AD and 1450 AD. The erosion or accretion effects of these storm surges was different along the estuary but is well recorded in documents of the time, some of which refer specifically to the area being assessed for this study. Prehistoric and all subsequent human activity is likely to have had a considerable impact on the formation of the estuary. Woodland clearances and new agricultural practices from c.3750BC may have caused increased sediment to accumulate in parts of the estuary causing shoreline advance in some areas (Long *et al*, 1998). The extent of the land affected by the constant accumulations and erosion is considerable. The mouth of the Keyingham Valley is separated from the River Humber by 3km of reclaimed estuarine alluvium (Van de Noort and Ellis, 1995).
- 7.13** The geomorphological processes involved in the alteration of the shoreline are varied. The effect of a sand bar upstream or a change in the flow and route of the

river's path can determine whether an area of shoreline downstream is scoured or eroded away or whether increased in size by sediment accumulation. These processes are unpredictable and the paucity of data cannot inform us of specific action in the Cherry Cobb Sands area. However, it is considered that, as a result of such processes, there is some potential for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological deposits and buried land surfaces within the compensation land area. It is possible, however, that following inundation the medieval land surface was eroded and may no longer be preserved. The excavation undertaken in 1799, although not scientific, appears to be well and accurately recorded suggesting some depth to the alluvium and the layers of darker loam deposits within it may represent buried land surfaces of much earlier date. This work was undertaken prior to the embanking of Cherry Cobb Sands and no significant episodes of inundation have occurred since.

- 7.14** The archaeological potential of the reclaimed land of Cherry Cobb Sands is significant and understated in the data acquired for this study. The location of the compensation land area and its distinct agricultural character has meant that there have been few opportunities for development or ground investigations of the kind that usually reveal archaeological deposits. Equally, the deposits are likely to lie at a depth which is not reached by ploughing or ordinary agricultural activity. This has resulted in a lack of data which may not represent the potential of the area.
- 7.15** It is considered that the archaeological potential of this site could be assessed using the application of geoarchaeological principles. This approach applies a broad range of specialist knowledge of the physical environment and the understanding of site formation and preservation processes to establish a pattern of landscape change whether by erosion, accretion or other activities. At Cherry Cobb Sands, identifying the depositional processes that have formed it and identifying episodic use of it during periods of relative stability are as important to the understanding of the site as individual features or findspots.

8. MARINE HERITAGE ASSETS

- 8.1** The Humber Estuary provides an ideal location as a base for trade with Scandinavia and the Baltic as well as Europe and the Arctic. The Humber ports thrived during the Medieval and Post-medieval periods and probably originated long before that. The

estuary is, however, one of the most hazardous British waterways to navigate which has led to a large number of wrecks over the centuries. Few of these have been studied in detail.

- 8.2 Two marine heritage assets have been recorded by the UKHO within the study area. Sites 26 and 27 are recorded wrecks. The status of both is classified as lift and neither site is protected by the 1973 Protection of Wrecks Act.

9. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

- 9.1 This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded heritage assets within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Aerial photographs are of variable effectiveness depending on geology, land use and weather conditions, while certain types of remains produce no cropmarks or soilmarks. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent bias, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.
- 9.2 PPS5 states, in Policy HE6.1, that *Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.*
- 9.3 PPS5 provides no terminology or criteria for ranking the significance of non-designated assets. It is therefore necessary to define a method for the assessment of

individual heritage features. In the absence of a nationally accepted means of ranking the importance of archaeological and cultural heritage assets (other than the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the assessment to national importance), a set of terms has been applied in order to provide a comparison of the relative importance of any cultural heritage features present on the site. The gradings are set out in Table 1 below and included on the data tables in Appendix 2.

GRADING		GRADES OF SIGNIFICANCE
A	National significance	Any designated or other asset considered to be of national significance due to its archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. The asset would score high using the non-statutory criteria for assessing scheduled monuments.
B	Regional/County significance	Any asset considered to be of regional or county significance due to its archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. The asset would score moderate using the non-statutory criteria for assessing scheduled monuments.
C	Local significance	Any asset considered to be of local significance due to its archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. The asset would score low using the non-statutory criteria for assessing scheduled monuments.
D	Not significant	Any asset that is not considered to be of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest significance

Table 1: Grading of Importance of cultural heritage assets

Assets of National Significance

9.4 Site 5 and 6 lie at each end of the proposed compensation land and are both Scheduled Monuments. Although of modern date they are of national significance for their historic interest in the part they played in the history of warfare. The Second World War was a defining moment in European history and one of the significant developments in warfare during this time was the emergence of strategic bombing, targeted and concentrated raids on military installations, industrial sites and, later, civilian areas to cause maximum physical and psychological damage. Hull was described by the wartime Home Secretary as the worst bombed town or city in Britain and the bombing decoys and anti aircraft stations along the Humber contributed greatly to limiting that destruction. Sites 5 and 6 are both well preserved examples of their type. Although the buildings are of no great age and appear unremarkable in aesthetic terms, they are of great historical value in increasing our understanding of the significance of this period in European history by illustrating the ingenuity and resources applied to the ultimately successful defence of Britain.

9.5 Sites 7 and 8 are Grade II Listed Buildings of national significance both for their architectural and historic interest. Site 8, Salthaugh Grange Farmhouse, is associated with a period of inundation of Cherry Cobb Sands that forced the abandonment of farmland and structures and necessitated a retreat inland. It also contributes to the agricultural character of the area. Site 7, Weighbridge House at Stone Creek, is significant for the part it played in the industrial heritage of area. Stone Creek harbour was once small but vital part of the Post-medieval commercial activity of Sunk Island and of the fishing industry on the Humber.

Assets of Regional/County Significance

9.6 Sites 17, 23 and 24 are considered to be of regional/county importance for the archaeological information they provide in the development of agriculture, industry and defence in the region. Site 17, Saulthaug Grange, was a Medieval Abbey estate, part of which occupied the proposed compensation land prior to an episode of inundation for which detailed records survive. Site 23, Stone Creek Harbour, developed during the Post-medieval period for trading purposes when the Humber shoreline had receded and Cherry Cobb Sands had been embanked, reclaimed and put to agricultural use. Site 24 is a pillbox built into the river bank and was provided protection to the nearby anti aircraft battery.

Assets of Local Significance

9.7 Medieval site 2, Post-medieval sites 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22 and 25, and undated sites 3, 4, 9, 18, 20, 26 and 27 are all are considered to be of local significance for the archaeological information they provide in the understanding of the development of settlement, industry and national defence of that part of the south Holderness area.

Assets of No Significance

9.8 There are no assets that are considered to be of no significance.

10. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1** The study area contains a range of heritage assets that will require management during the design and planning stages for the Foreshore Compensation Area. There are no designated assets within the Foreshore Compensation Area but two Scheduled Monuments lie close to the northern and southern boundaries. It is considered that that the significance of both sites lies largely in their historic value and in the vital part they played in a network of regional and national defences. However, the significance of their individual settings must also be understood in terms of their strategic positions on the estuary. It is considered that the impact of the proposed tidal inundation may affect this setting and the sites would therefore be subject to review with English Heritage. Two Listed buildings also lie within the study area and although their settings may be subject to review, it is not considered that they would be affected.
- 10.2** The examination of historic mapping has identified a well recorded process of development on the site, from a newly formed foreshore to a managed and embanked agricultural landscape. However, the maps record the final stages of change in a part of the estuary that has been subject to repeated accretion, erosion and renewal. Medieval documents of Meaux Abbey provide written details of an earlier landscape that was lost for at least two centuries but the exact location of the estate land remains conjectural. No documentary or archaeological data has been recorded for any pre-Medieval activity on the site.
- 10.3** The area is therefore considered to be of high, but unproven, potential for buried archaeological deposits and former land surfaces. The estuary has been subject to frequent tidal inundations and subsequent draining and erosion as a result of episodic sea level change, storm surges and human activity. Depending on the extent to which the compensation land requires modification, geoarchaeological investigations may be required to establish the sequence of deposition of alluvial silts and soils as well as to identify any preserved archaeological levels or buried land surfaces. A document recording the strata encountered during excavations undertaken in 1799 show that there was at least 100 feet of alluvial silts above the solid and degraded natural chalk. As no subsequent major inundation or erosion episodes have occurred since it can be concluded that archaeological deposits are likely to survive, albeit at considerable depth.

- 10.4** The area is considered to be of high potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence. Former water channels and creeks have been identified, along with peat and clay layers which record the environmental history of a developing post-glacial landscape. Significant palaeo-environmental deposits may exist at depth within this zone.

11. REFERENCES

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ERA DDCC/22/47: section of an embankment, undated

ERA DDCC/22/56: Sundry papers and reports re Cherry Cobb Sands, 1801

ERA DDCC/22/61: memorandum re embanking at Cherry Cobb Sands, 1769

ERA DDCC/22/93: 'The different strata of earth' [at Cherry Cobb Sands], undated

ERA DDCC/54/126: plan of Keyingham Marsh, etc, and sands called Cherry Cobb Sands, 1749

ERA DDCC/137/5: Admiralty survey of the River Humber, 1828

ERA DDCC/153/1A/2: undated plan of Cherry Cobb Sands [18th-cent]

ERA DDCC/155/8: map of Cherry Cobb Sands, 1759

ERA DDCC/155/9: map of Cherry Cobb Sands, 1760

ERA DDIV/40/6: Paull tithe map and apportionment, 1850

ERA DDX/1313/2/4: plan of Cherry Cobb Sands, etc, c.1820

ERA IA/124: Paull inclosure map, 1822

ERA NESF/5/7: Chart of entrance to the Humber, 1920

ERA NESF/5/17: Chart of entrance to the Humber, 1942

Kent, G H R, 'Paull', *Victoria County History: Yorkshire East Riding*, vol. 5 (1984), 111-27

Long, A. J., Innes, J. B., Kirby, J. R., Lloyd, J. M., Rutherford, M. M., Shennan, I., and Tooley, M. J., 1998, *Holocene sea-level change and coastal evolution in the Humber estuary, eastern England: an assessment of rapid coastal change*. *The Holocene* 8, 229-247

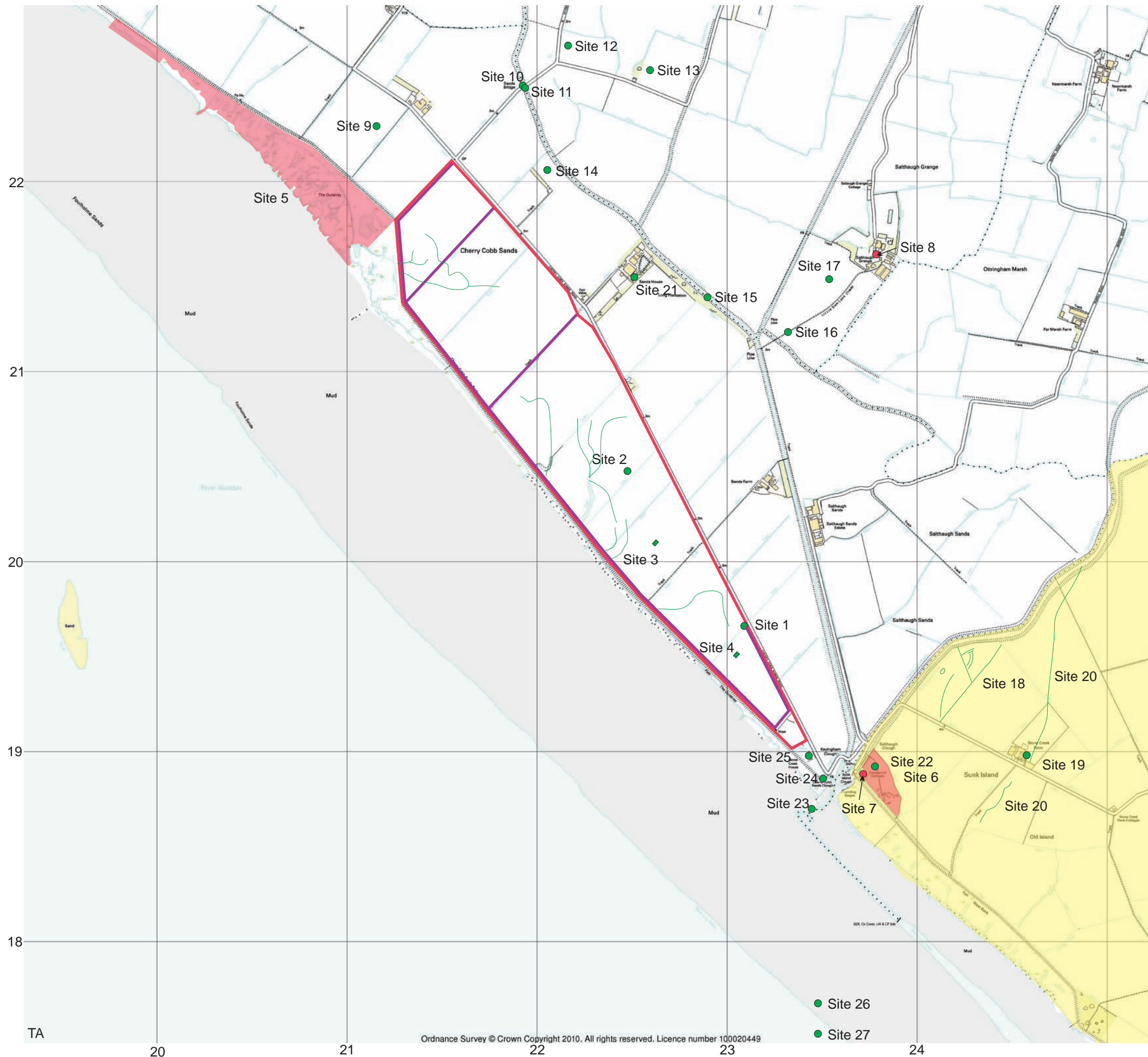
Noort, Robert van der, and Ellis, Stephen, 1995, *Wetland heritage of Holderness: an archaeological survey* (English Heritage report)

Ordnance Survey, 1st edition 1-inch scale, sheet 86, 1824

Ordnance Survey, 6-inch sheet Yorkshire 255, editions of 1855, 1892, 1910, 1948/51; sheet TA22SW, 1956 edition

Sheppard, J A, *Draining of the marshlands of South Holderness and the Vale of York* (1966), East Yorkshire Local History Series, 20

Sheppard, Thomas, *The lost towns of the Yorkshire coast* (1912) [includes reproductions of early maps: Lord Burleigh's chart, late 16th-cent; coastal chart of Henry VIII's time; 1725 chart; Scott's chart of 1740; Tuke's map of 1786]



- Boundary of compensation area
- Site 1 Designated heritage asset
- Site 1 Non-designated heritage asset
- Historic hedgerow
- Feature plotted from air photograph
- Sunk Island Conservation Area

PROJECT
Foreshore Compensation Area

TITLE
Fig. 1:
 Location of recorded heritage assets



APPENDIX 1
Extracts from historic maps

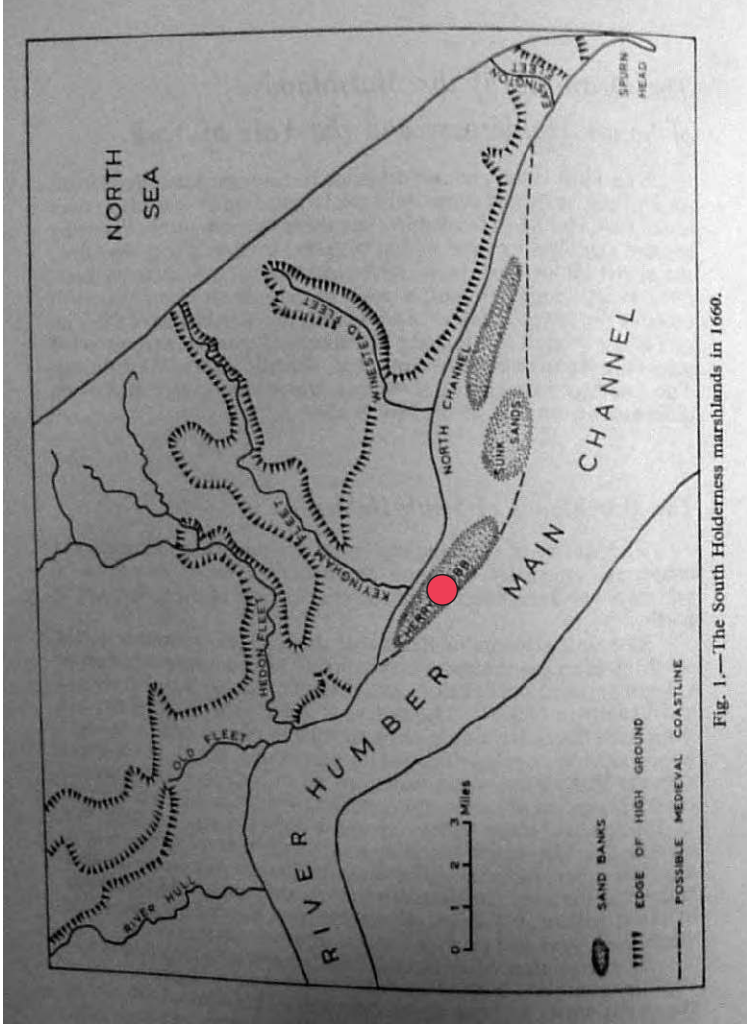


Fig. 1.—The South Holderness marshlands in 1660.

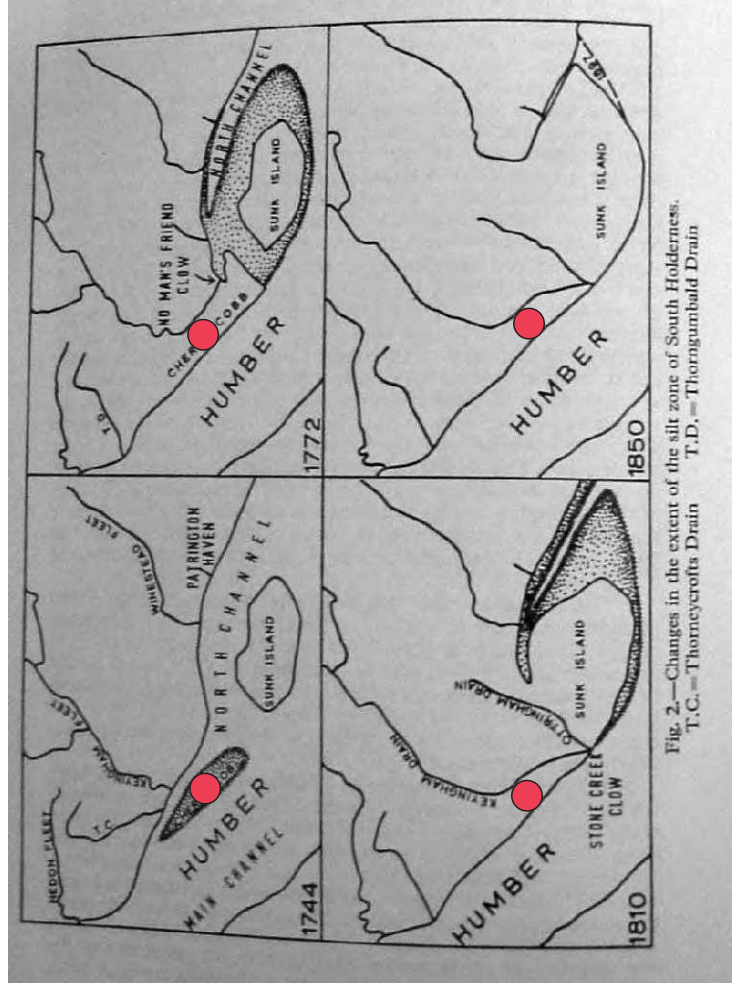
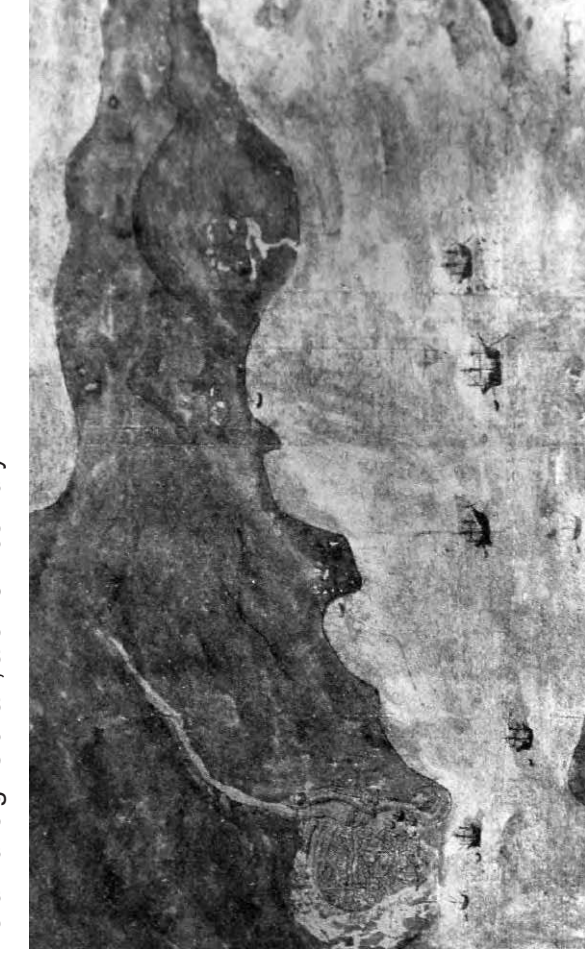


Fig. 2.—Changes in the extent of the silt zone of South Holderness. T.C.—Thornycrofts Drain T.D.—Thorngumbald Drain

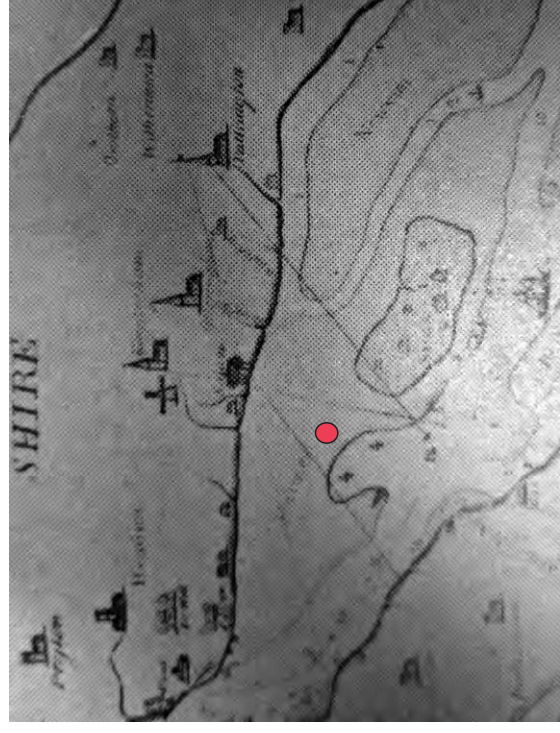
Plans from Sheppard, J.A.,
Draining of the marshlands of South Holderness and the Vale of York
 (1966), East Yorkshire Local History Service



1725 chart



Lord Burreleigh's chart, late 16th century

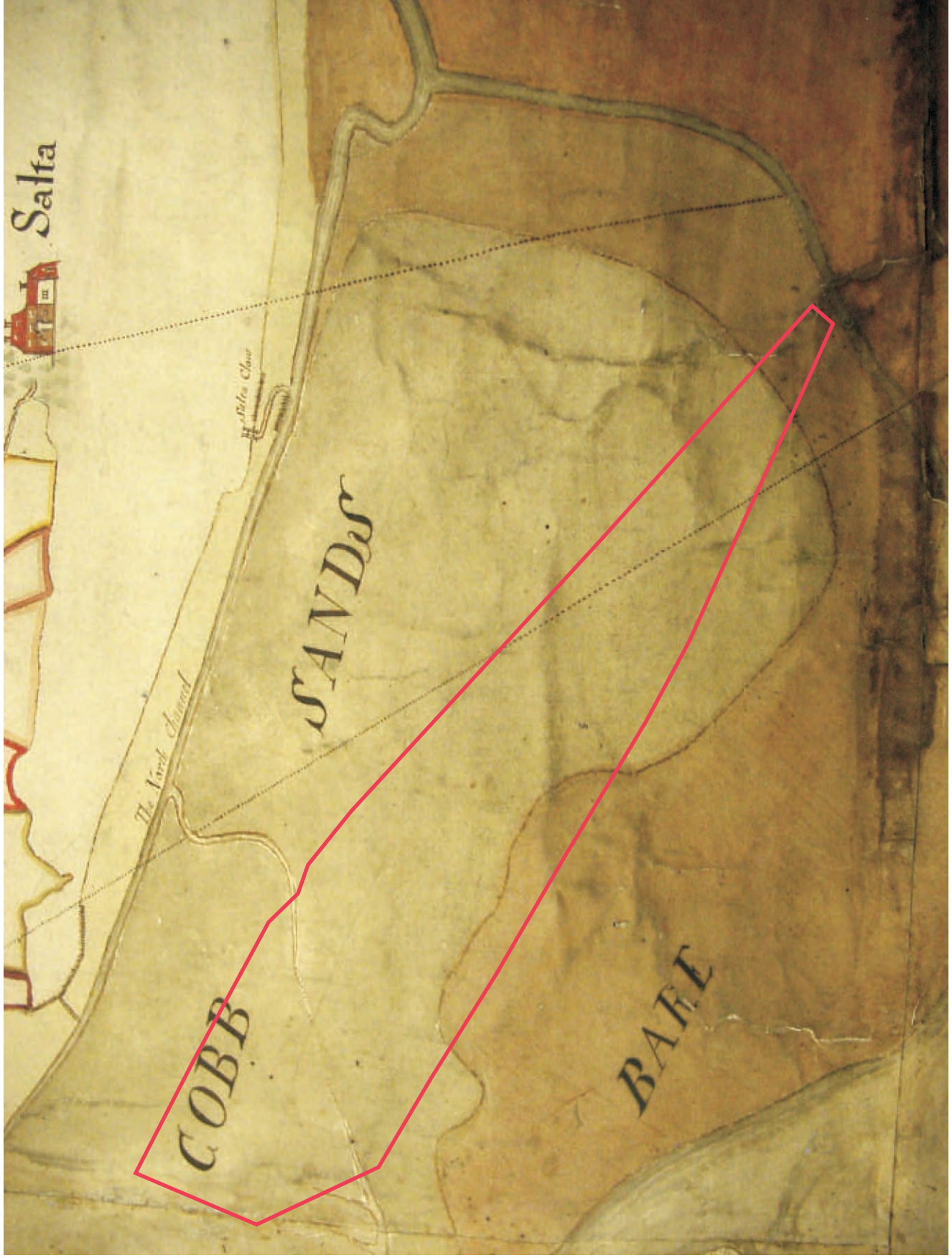


Scott's chart of 1740

Coastal chart of Henry VII's time



ERA DDCC/54/126: plan of Keyingham Marsh, etc, and sands called Cherry Cobb Sands, 1749



ERA DDCC/54/126: plan of Keyingham Marsh, etc, and sands called Cherry Cobb Sands, 1749 (Salthaug area close-up)



ERA DDCC/155/9: map of Cherry Cobb Sands, 1760



ERA DDCC/153/1A/2: undated plan of Cherry Cobb Sands, 18th century

Mem^o for an Agreement with Mr. Pinckton
concerning the re-embanking of Cherry
Cobb Sands.

1. The ~~contract~~ ^{agreement} between Mr. Pinckton
and Mr. Pinckton to enter into an Article, or
a Duplicate to be executed, one to be kept by
Mr. Pinckton the other by Mr. Pinckton.

2. Mr. Pinckton to give a Bond for £400 that
the Bank Co. shall be finished completely,
on or before 25th March 1771. —

3. Mr. Pinckton to attend to all Disasters and
Damages to the works in finished, or in
Progress of Banks, blowing out of Banks
or Blows, loss of Banks, Barrows, &c.

4. Mr. Pinckton to find Plant, Barrow, &c.
Lime, Bricks and all the necessary
whatevver, and Mr. Pinckton to be at no
new Expence than the Contract amount
to.

5. Mr. Pinckton to find and pay his own
Surveyors ~~to~~ to visit the Works on
his part, and to see that Mr. Pinckton
performs his Agreement.

6. A Piece of Bank, not less than Fifty
Roods to be finished before Mr. Pinckton
brings any Money. — The Price to be
then measured off by the Surveyor and
Mr. Pinckton to pay for the same, and
in like manner by a Piece of Land
not less than 50 Roods, till the whole
is finished.

7. Mr. Pinckton to begin in the Spring 1770
a new course of improvement.

8. Mr. Pinckton to make the Banks and fill up the
Creeks there, according to the Surveyors and
Directions laid down by Mr. Pinckton in length.

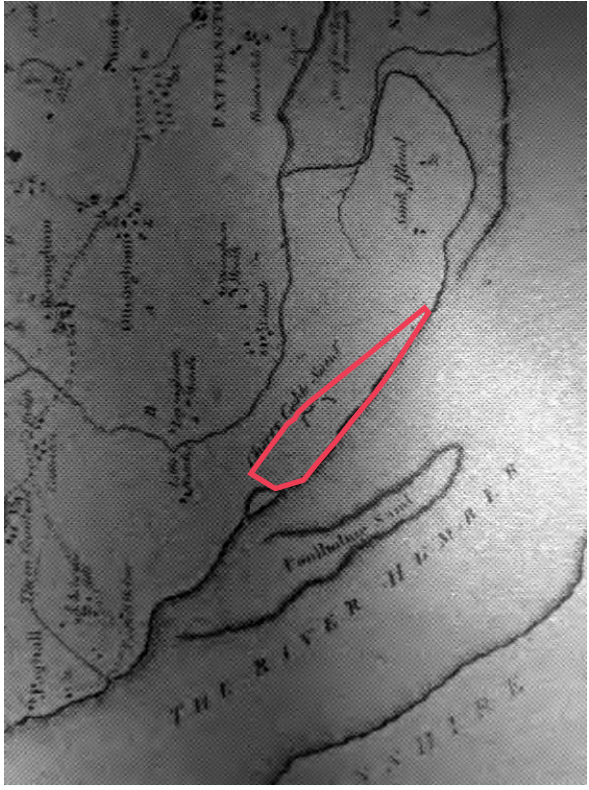
and Volume for the Embanking and also to do
the same as the Top of each Bank with
1800 six Inches thick for 2.8 ft floor, viz, 1800
cubic feet

9. Mr. Pinckton to cut the main Drain according
to Mr. Pinckton's Directions with three feet deep
or instead for 2.8 ft floor

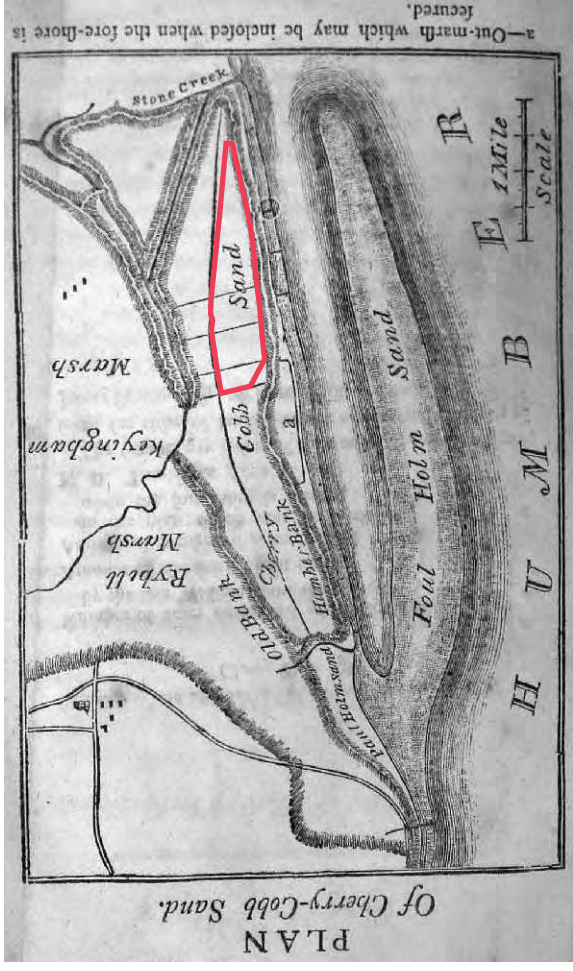
10. To make the fence or Division Ditches
according to the like Directions for 2.8 ft —
of 200000 feet in Length

11. To find three Cops of Stone for facing the Creeks
and lay the same at 2 ft for
ft. September 1769
I agree to the above proposition
and engaged under with me
to be able for completing the
Work if Mr. Pinckton shall
think proper J. J. Pinckton

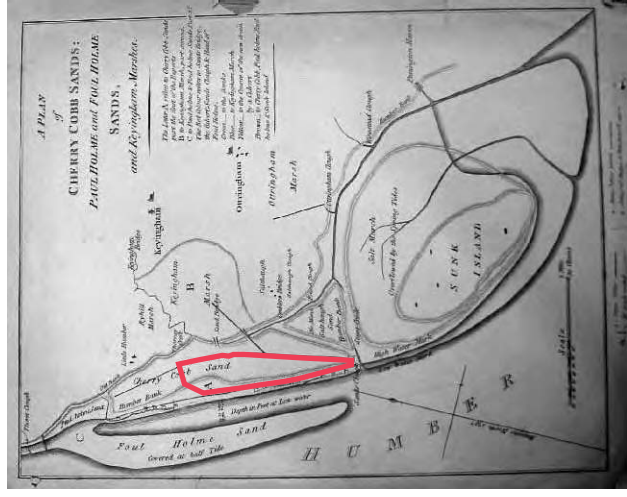
ERA DDCC/22/61: memorandum re embanking at Cherry Cobb Sands, 1769



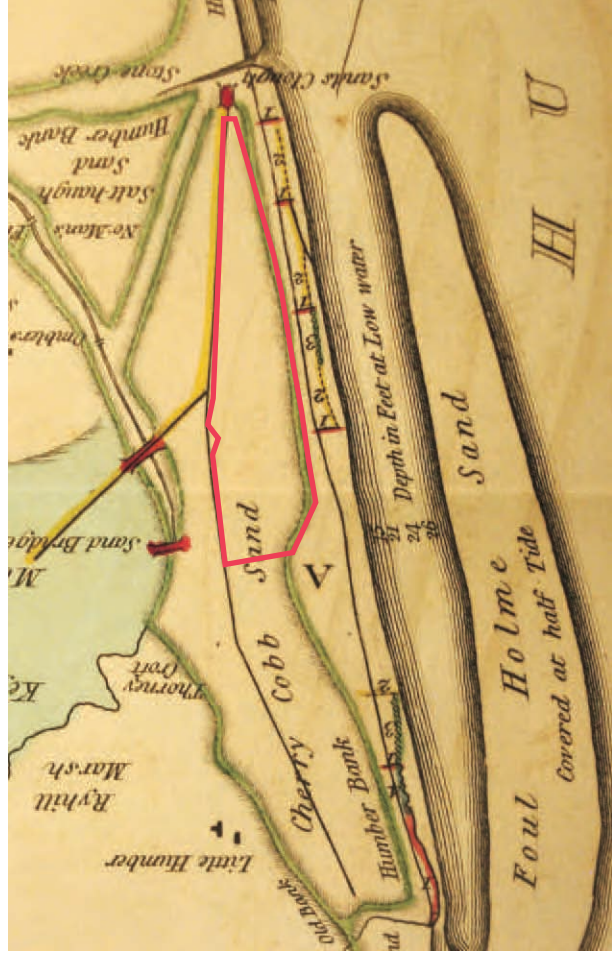
Tuke's map, 1786 (from Sheppard, 1912)

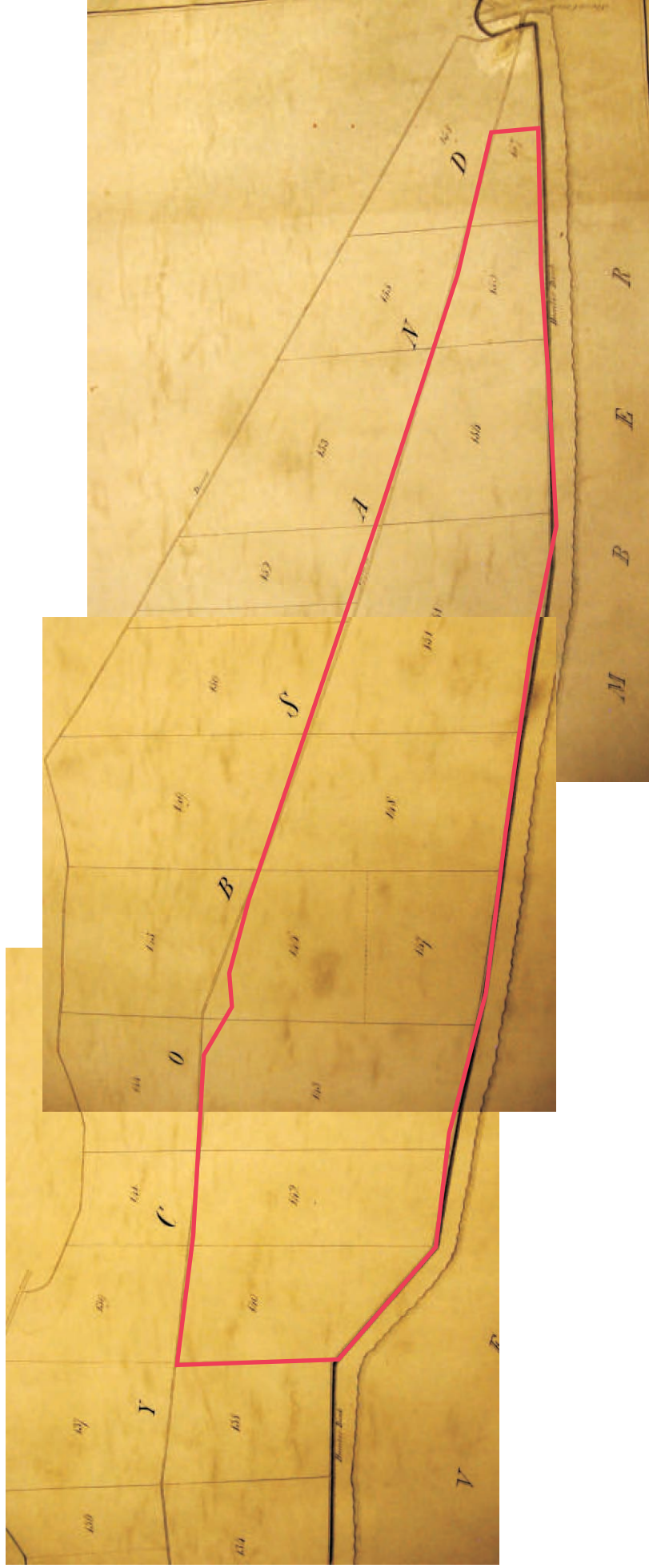


ERA DCCC/22/56: Sundry papers and reports re Cherry Cobb Sands, 1801

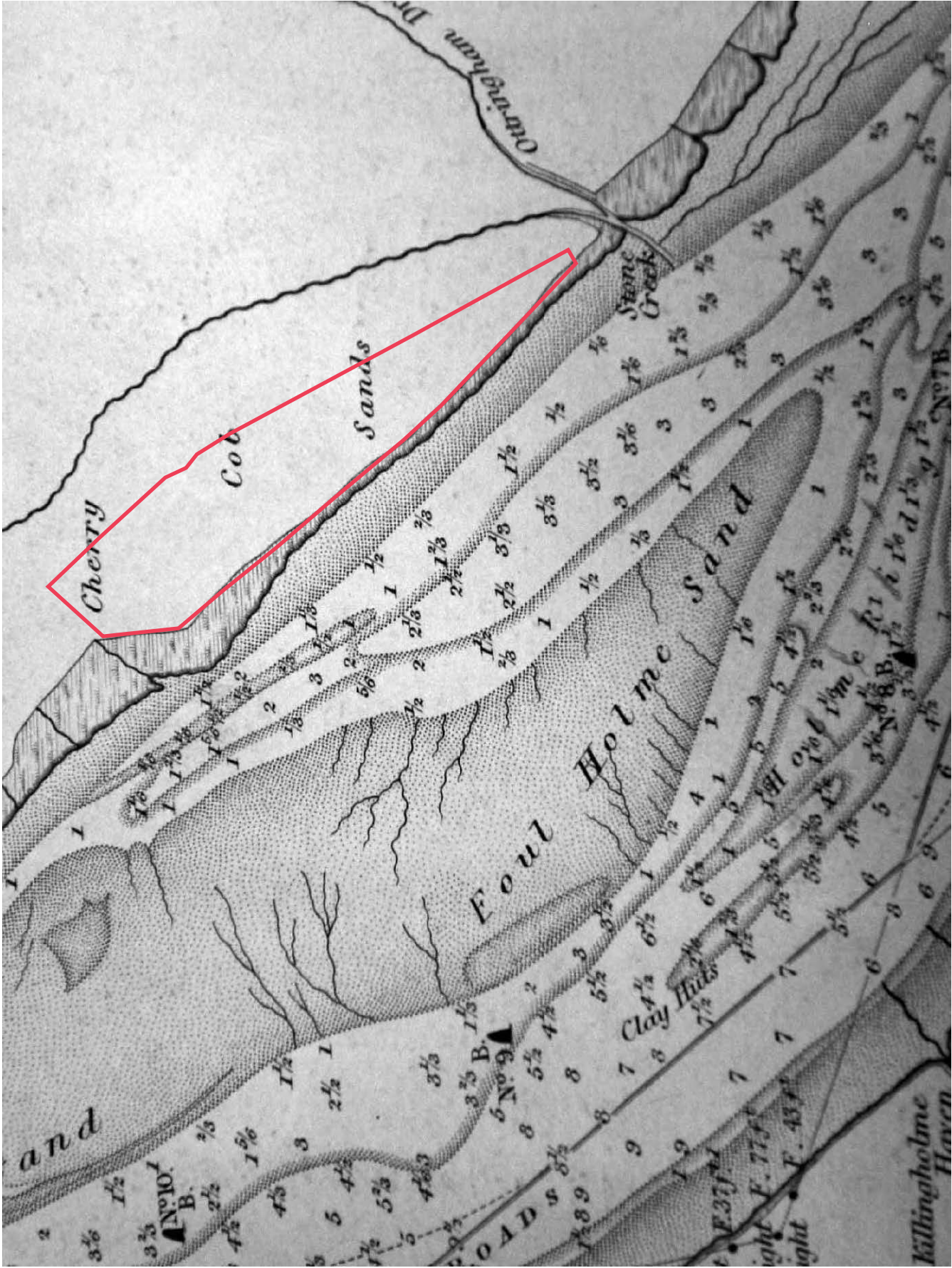


ERA DDX/1313/2/4: plan of Cherry Cobb Sands etc, c.1820

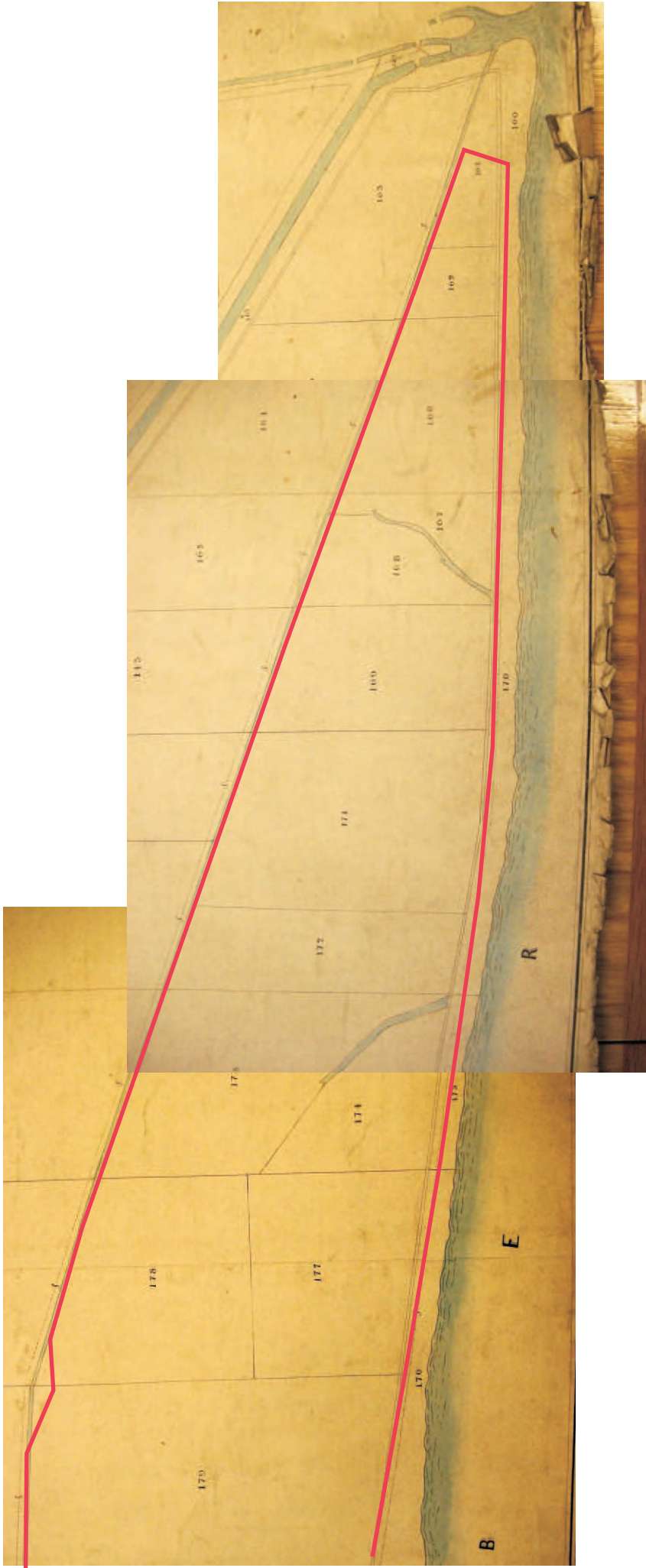




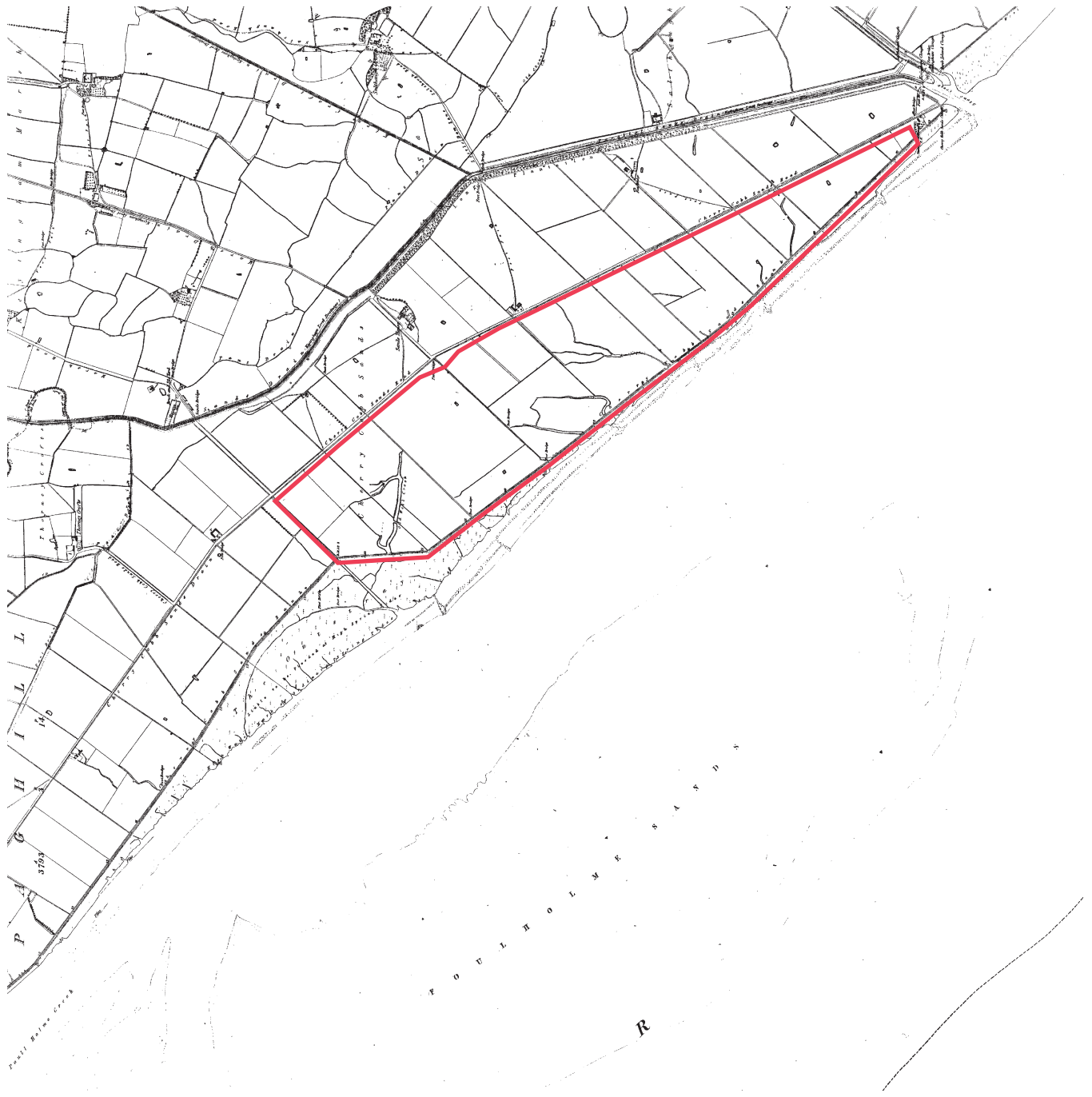
ERA IA/124: Paul enclosure map, 1822



ERA DDC/137/5: Admiralty survey of the River Humber, 1828



ERA DDIV/40/6: Paull tithe map and apportionment, 1850



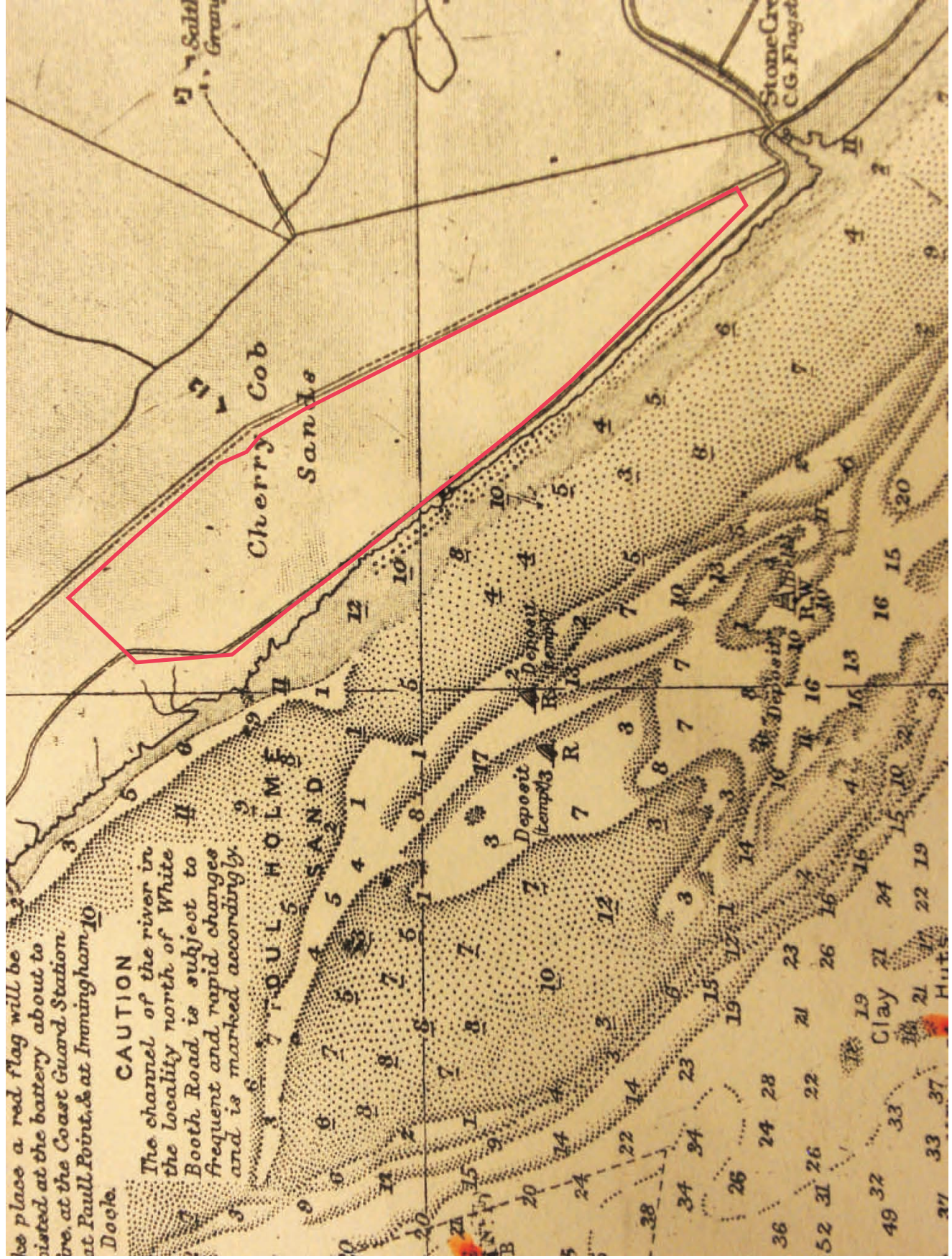
Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet Yorkshire 255,
edition of 1855



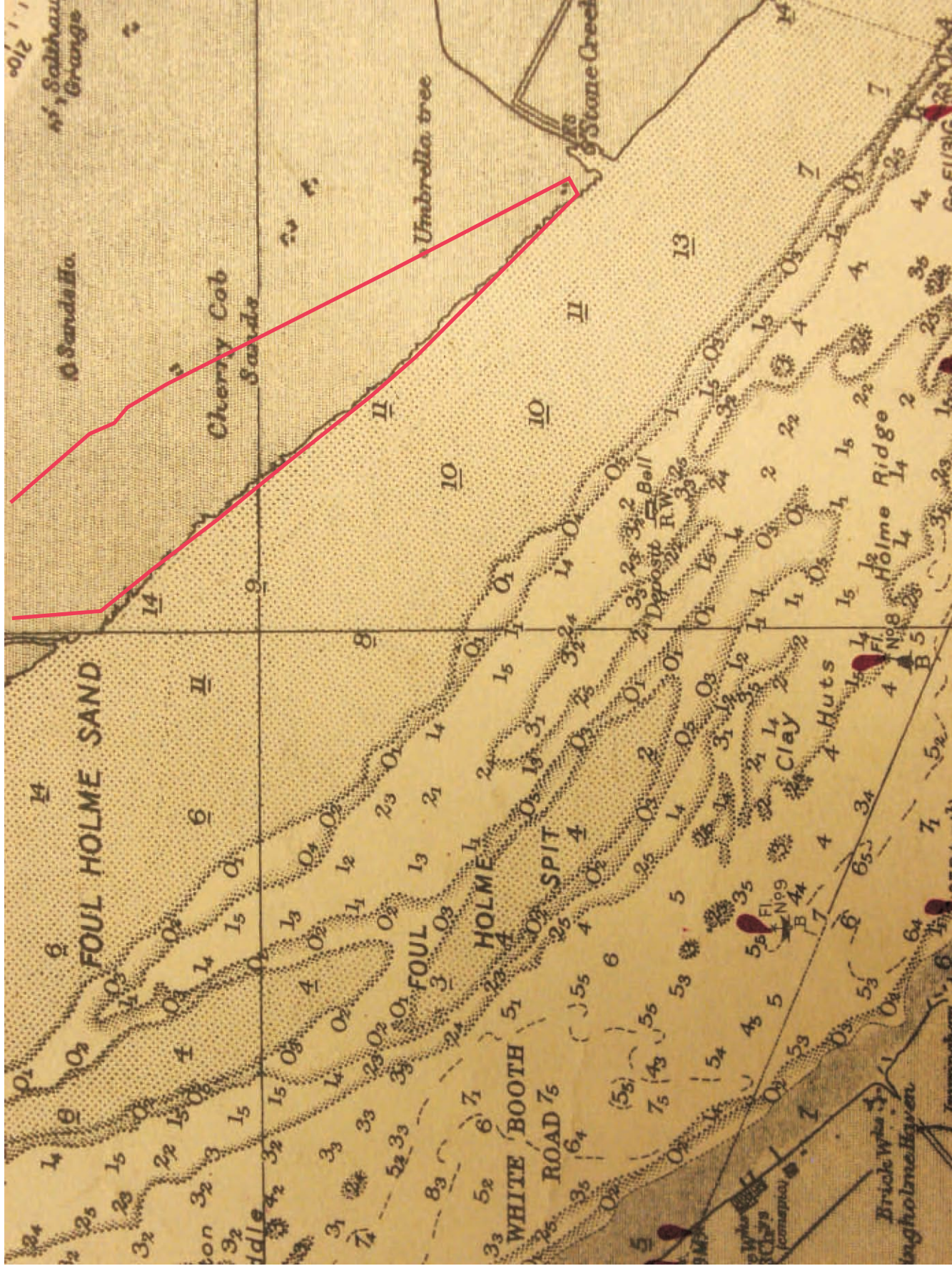
Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet Yorkshire 255,
edition of 1892



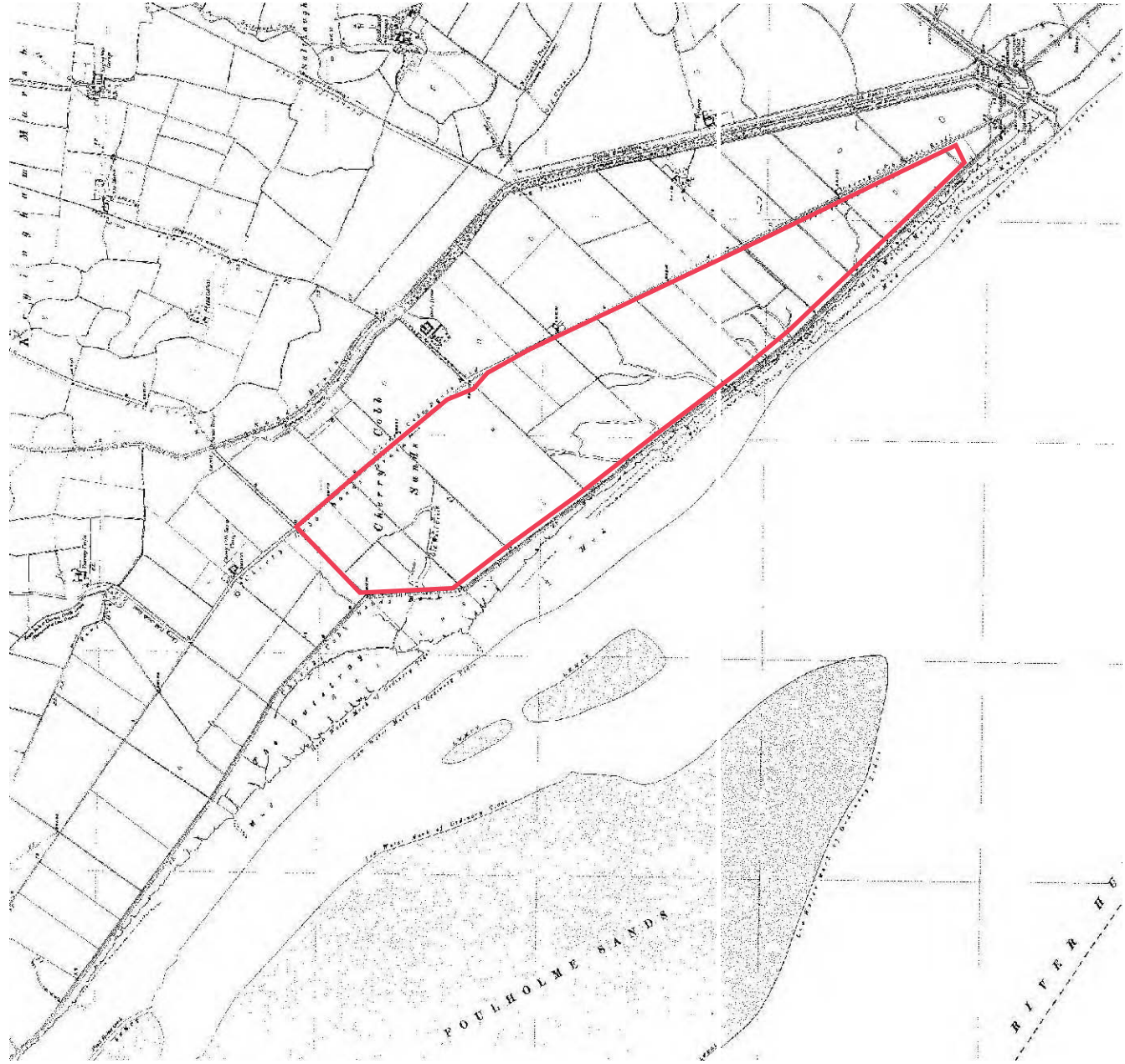
Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet Yorkshire 255,
edition of 1910



ERA NESF/5/7: Chart of entrance to the Humber, 1920



ERA NESF/5/17: Chart of entrance to the Humber, 1942



Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet Yorkshire 255,
edition of 1948/51



Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet TA22SW,
1956 edition

APPENDIX 2

Summary of heritage assets

HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN APPLICATION AREA								
Site No	HER/NMR Reference	Easting	Northing	Form/Type	Description	Period	Designation	Significance
1	-	523092	419662	Cartographic	A single building is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1824. By 1855 a small complex of buildings shown.	Post-medieval	None	C
2	81701	522000	420000	Cartographic	A system of roads connecting Keyingham with Sunk Island. Grid reference refers to a locality and appears to be inaccurate.	?Medieval	None	C
3	-	522622	420111	Air photographs	Small rectangular structure visible on air photographs. Approximately 12m x 8m and similar to the dock decoys forming part of Site 5	Undated	None	C
4	-	523033	419511	Air photographs	Small rectangular structure visible on air photographs. Approximately 12m x 8m and similar to the dock decoys forming part of Site 5	Undated	None	C

HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN STUDY AREA								
Site No	HER/NMR/HO Reference	Easting	Northing	Form/Type	Description	Period	Designation	Significance
5	1459683 18430	521000	422700	Extant structure	Naval Bombing Decoy. A WW2 bombing decoy, part of a series built to deflect enemy bombing from Royal Naval installations on the Humber estuary. The site operated a 'Permanent Starfish' decoy (operated by setting alight controlled fires during an air raid to replicate a military area already targeted) and a 'QL' decoy (a grid of muted lights set around man-made ponds to resemble the glow of lights that would replicate Hull docks) In use between August 1941 and March 1942. Remains of buildings still extant and in good condition.	Modern	Scheduled Monument No 34704	A
6	914137 4528	523852	418766	Extant structure	Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery Humber H9. A WW2 battery at Stone Creek. It includes the well preserved standing and buried remains of the original station complete with 4 gun emplacements and associated structures. First recorded in 1939 and abandoned in 1944.This is the best preserved example in the East Riding with nearly a full layout of the station complete. The remains of the domestic camp, although ruined, are an especially rare survival.	Modern	Scheduled Monument No 32706	A
7	166644	523686	418903	Extant structure	Weighbridge House at Stone Creek. c.1855	Post-medieval	Listed Building Grade II	A
8	166565 4783	523777	421629	Extant structure	Saltaugh Grange Farmhouse. Late C18-early C19, with C16 or earlier origins. Rebuilding work in 1986 removed C16 or earlier timber-framed walls, remnants may survive in entrance hall. Meaux Abbey established a grange at Saltaugh in the C12 and the hall and chambers of the house are mentioned in the late C14	Post-medieval	Listed Building Grade II	A

Appendix 2: Summary of heritage assets

HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN STUDY AREA								
Site No	HER/NMR/HO Reference	Eastings	Northing	Form/Type	Description	Period	Designation	Significance
9	2673	521700	421650	Air photograph	Possible rectilinear ditched enclosure, probably of late date	Undated	None	C
10	11075	521930	422500	Extant structure	Sands Bridge. Named by the late C18, carries the road from Keyingham Marsh to Cherry Cobb sands.	Post-medieval	None	C
11	11072	521930	422500	Site of	Site of sluice, Sands Bridge. Before 1772 the sluice was constructed following impaired drainage caused by the formation of offshore banks in the Humber during the C18.. In 1772 Keyingham drainage authority was created and the sluice was moved further downstream.	Post-medieval	None	C
12	11802	522166	422728	Cartographic	'Brick and tile yard' shown on first-edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855	Post-medieval	None	C
13	11803	522544	422581	Cartographic	'Old cottage' marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map. Buildings first shown in that position on map of 1749	Post-medieval	None	C
14	11800	522043	422080	Cartographic	Several buildings of unknown usage shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855	Post-medieval	None	C
15	11067	522848	421437	Extant structure	Keyingham Fleet drainage channel. The parish was mainly drained by the Fleet until it became inadequate and was straightened following an act of 1802	Post-medieval	None	C
16	11074	523423	421287	Site of	Little Dam Lane. A road from Salthaugh across Cherry Cobb sands to Sunk Island made between 1766-1785 and used until the 1830s.	Post-medieval	None	C
17	2749	523530	421573	Documentary Site of	Salthaugh Grange. A grange was established by 1153 and belonged to the Abbey of Meaux It acted as an estate centre for communities at the Meaux granges of Tharlesthorpe to the SE (lost to the sea), Ottingham to the NE and Keyingham to the NW. The site lay on siltland reclaimed from the Humber before the 11th century and was often subject to disastrous flooding. The process of accretion was reversed in the mid 13th century when the river consumed some of the reclaimed ground and the grange was forced to move inland to the site of Salthaugh Grange Farmhouse (site 6)	Medieval	None	B
18	19501	524277	419480	Cropmark	Cropmarks NW of Stone Creek Farm, plotted from air photographs	Undated	None	C
19	7508	524585	418972	Extant structure	Stone Creek Farm	Post-medieval	None	C
20	7510	524408	418740	Cropmark	Creek, Air photo plots possibly indicate a continuation of the '3rd' stone creek.	Undated	None	C
21	7509	522521	421506	Extant structure	Sands House	Post-medieval	None	C
22	10941	523771	418922	Site of	Coastguard Station, Stone Creek. There was a coastguard station here from at least 1849 to 1923, for which a surviving row of 3 cottages was built c1860	Post-medieval-modern	None	C

Appendix 2: Summary of heritage assets

HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN STUDY AREA								
Site No	HER/NMR/HO Reference	Easting	Northing	Form/Type	Description	Period	Designation	Significance
23	10945	523458	418671	Site of	Stone Creek Harbour. Already in use by boats for transporting agricultural produce from the island or landing lime and coal before its improvement in the mid C19. Wharves were built soon after the road was turnpiked in 1852 and the weigh-bridge was built soon after. The harbour was mainly used by Sunk Island tenants and seven fishing boats worked it in 1912. Commercial use of the creek ended in 1952.	Post-medieval	None	B
24	18822	523524	418863	Extant structure	Pillbox. Rectangular brick and shuttered structure set into river bank. In good condition	Modern	None	B
25	11801	523437	418972	Extant structure	Stone Creek House. Marked as 'Stone Creek House P.H' with two other buildings on Ordnance Survey maps of 1855 and 1899	Post-medieval	None	C
26	8509	523712	417678	Wreck	Goldbell. State: Lift	Undated	None	C
27	8506	523636	417468	Wreck	State: Lift	Undated	None	C

Appendix 2: Summary of heritage assets

APPENDIX 3
Air photograph cover search listing

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air PhotographsCustomer oblique listing - Obliques. Standard Order
Customer enquiry reference number: 54383

Photo reference	Film and frame number	Original	Date	Film type		Map	What can you order?			
							Photocopy	Laser copy	Photographic copy	Digital copy
TA 2021 / 1	NMR 17426 / 55		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 209219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 2	NMR 17426 / 56		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 209219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 3	NMR 17426 / 57		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 206215	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 4	NMR 17426 / 58		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 206215	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 5	NMR 17426 / 64		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 209219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 6	NMR 17426 / 65		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 209219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 7	NMR 17420 / 17		17 JAN 2000	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 208219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 8	NMR 17420 / 19		17 JAN 2000	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 206218	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 9	NMR 17420 / 20		17 JAN 2000	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 207219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2021 / 10	NMR 17420 / 21		17 JAN 2000	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 207219	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 1	NMR 17426 / 66		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 207220	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 2	NMR 17426 / 67		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 206221	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 3	NMR 17426 / 68		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 205222	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 4	NMR 17426 / 69		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 205222	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 5	NMR 17426 / 70		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 203223	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 6	NMR 17426 / 71		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 201224	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 7	NMR 17426 / 72		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 200225	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2022 / 8	NMR 17420 / 18		17 JAN 2000	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 203223	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2121 / 1	NMR 17426 / 59		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 212216	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2121 / 2	NMR 17426 / 60		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 212216	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2121 / 3	NMR 17426 / 61		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 211216	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2121 / 4	NMR 17426 / 62		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 210218	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2121 / 5	NMR 17426 / 63		17 JAN 2000	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 210218	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 1	NMR 12364 / 37		09 MAR 1993	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 238188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 2	NMR 12364 / 38		09 MAR 1993	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 3	NMR 12364 / 39		09 MAR 1993	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 4	NMR 12364 / 40		09 MAR 1993	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 5	NMR 12422 / 34		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 6	NMR 12422 / 35		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 7	NMR 12422 / 36		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 8	NMR 20616 / 11		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 9	NMR 20616 / 12		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 10	NMR 20616 / 13		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238186	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 11	NMR 20616 / 14		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air PhotographsNATIONAL
MONUMENTS
RECORD

TA 2318 / 12	NMR 20616	/ 15		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 236187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 13	NMR 20616	/ 16		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 14	NMR 20616	/ 17		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 15	NMR 20616	/ 18		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 16	NMR 20620	/ 10		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 17	NMR 20620	/ 11		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238187	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 18	NMR 20620	/ 12		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 19	NMR 20620	/ 13		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 237184	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 20	NMR 20620	/ 14		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 21	NMR 20620	/ 15		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238188	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2318 / 22	NMR 20620	/ 16		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 238187	Y	Y	Y	Y
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TA 2318 / 24	NMR 20620	/ 18		12 OCT 2006	Digital colour	35 mm	TA 239188	Y	Y	Y	Y
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TA 2417 / 3	NMR 12422	/ 30		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 249175	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2417 / 4	NMR 12422	/ 31		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 249175	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2417 / 5	NMR 12422	/ 32		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 249175	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2417 / 6	NMR 12422	/ 33		06 SEP 1993	Colour slide	35 mm	TA 249175	Y	Y	Y	Y
TA 2517 / 1	NMR 12364	/ 41		09 MAR 1993	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TA 250175	Y	Y	Y	Y

Total 54 records

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air PhotographsFull single listing - Verticals. Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 54383

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1092	P	TA 240 219	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1093	P	TA 233 218	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1094	P	TA 226 218	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1095	P	TA 219 219	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1096	P	TA 213 219	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	FP	1097	P	TA 206 219	2	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RS	4029	P	TA 239 188	13	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RS	4030	P	TA 232 188	13	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RV	6028	P	TA 241 211	20	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RV	6029	P	TA 235 211	20	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RV	6030	P	TA 228 211	20	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RV	6031	P	TA 222 212	20	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	FS	2076	P	TA 242 192	5	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	FS	2077	P	TA 236 192	5	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	RS	4074	P	TA 242 207	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	RS	4075	P	TA 236 207	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	RS	4076	P	TA 229 207	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	RS	4077	P	TA 222 207	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	RS	4078	P	TA 214 208	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	105	P	TA 240 179	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	106	P	TA 237 181	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	107	P	TA 234 184	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	108	P	TA 231 186	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	109	P	TA 229 189	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	110	P	TA 226 192	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	111	P	TA 223 195	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	112	P	TA 221 199	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

RAF/58/1004	1333	V	113	P	TA 218 202	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	114	P	TA 215 205	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	115	P	TA 213 208	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	116	P	TA 210 211	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	117	P	TA 207 214	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	118	P	TA 205 217	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	119	P	TA 202 220	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1004	1333	V	120	P	TA 199 223	4	03 FEB 1953	A	5400	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70070	5653	V	76	P	TA 231 232	3	16 SEP 1970	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70070	5653	V	77	P	TA 239 229	3	16 SEP 1970	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	54	P	TA 211 223	2	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	55	P	TA 212 216	2	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	61	P	TA 225 205	3	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	62	P	TA 224 211	3	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	63	P	TA 224 219	3	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	115	P	TA 237 223	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	116	P	TA 237 216	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	117	P	TA 237 208	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	118	P	TA 237 200	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	119	P	TA 238 193	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	120	P	TA 238 185	4	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	121	P	TA 250 181	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	122	P	TA 250 188	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	123	P	TA 250 195	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	124	P	TA 250 202	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	125	P	TA 250 209	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	126	P	TA 251 216	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73032	7027	V	127	P	TA 250 224	5	23 JUN 1973	A	7500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76006	7349	V	216	P	TA 225 197	2	01 MAR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76006	7349	V	217	N	TA 234 197	2	01 MAR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76006	7349	V	218	P	TA 243 197	2	01 MAR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76006	7349	V	259	P	TA 243 185	1	01 MAR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76007	7350	V	228	P	TA 212 217	7	25 FEB 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76007	7350	V	229	N	TA 220 217	7	25 FEB 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

MAL/76007	7350	V	230	P	TA 228 217	7	25 FEB 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76007	7350	V	231	N	TA 236 217	7	25 FEB 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76037	7354	V	67	P	TA 241 181	3	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
OS/69419	9299	V	0	N	TA 208 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69419	9299	V	1	P	TA 215 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69419	9299	V	2	P	TA 222 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69419	9299	V	3	P	TA 228 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69419	9299	V	4	P	TA 235 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69419	9299	V	5	P	TA 241 218	1	24 AUG 1969	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	120	P	TA 240 203	4	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	121	P	TA 232 203	4	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	122	P	TA 225 203	4	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	129	P	TA 234 194	5	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	130	P	TA 241 194	5	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69420	9300	V	185	P	TA 240 183	6	24 AUG 1969	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	134	P	TA 210 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	135	P	TA 216 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	136	P	TA 223 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	137	P	TA 229 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	138	P	TA 235 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	139	P	TA 242 230	4	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	188	P	TA 242 217	5	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	189	P	TA 235 217	5	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	190	P	TA 228 217	5	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	191	P	TA 220 217	5	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70240	10560	V	192	P	TA 213 217	5	18 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	7	P	TA 208 223	2	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	55	P	TA 220 224	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	56	P	TA 220 219	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	57	P	TA 220 214	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	58	P	TA 220 209	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	59	P	TA 220 208	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66223	11518	V	60	P	TA 220 206	3	20 AUG 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	8	P	TA 207 227	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

OS/86059	12813	V	9	P	TA 213 222	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	10	P	TA 219 216	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	11	P	TA 225 210	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	12	P	TA 231 204	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	13	P	TA 237 197	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86059	12813	V	14	P	TA 243 191	1	16 MAY 1986	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	27	P	TA 245 196	1	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	28	P	TA 238 196	1	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	29	P	TA 231 196	1	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	30	P	TA 224 196	1	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	31	P	TA 231 183	2	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	32	P	TA 238 183	2	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95725	14998	V	33	P	TA 245 183	2	19 AUG 1995	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	81	P	TA 211 219	6	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	82	P	TA 220 219	6	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	83	P	TA 228 218	6	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	84	P	TA 239 219	6	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	117	P	TA 235 198	7	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	118	P	TA 226 198	7	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/9309	15233	V3	122	P	TA 240 185	8	22 JAN 1969	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69438	20043	V	48	P	TA 243 185	5	22 SEP 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69438	20043	V	49	P	TA 236 191	5	22 SEP 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69438	20043	V	50	P	TA 229 198	5	22 SEP 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	1	N	TA 215 205	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	2	N	TA 220 205	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	3	N	TA 225 204	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	4	N	TA 230 204	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	5	N	TA 235 204	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	6	N	TA 240 205	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97052	20868	V	7	N	TA 245 205	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	8	N	TA 215 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	9	N	TA 220 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	10	N	TA 225 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	11	N	TA 230 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

OS/97053	20870	V	12	N	TA 235 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	13	N	TA 240 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	14	N	TA 245 215	1	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	80	N	TA 205 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	81	N	TA 210 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	82	N	TA 215 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	83	N	TA 220 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	84	N	TA 225 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	85	N	TA 230 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	86	N	TA 235 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	87	N	TA 240 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97053	20870	V	88	N	TA 245 225	2	30 MAR 1997	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83051	22191	V	103	N	TA 231 189	3	16 APR 1983	A	15000	6	Infra Red 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83051	22191	V	104	N	TA 221 198	3	16 APR 1983	A	15000	6	Infra Red 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83051	22191	V	105	N	TA 212 210	3	16 APR 1983	A	15000	6	Infra Red 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83051	22191	V	106	N	TA 201 220	3	16 APR 1983	A	15000	6	Infra Red 9 x 9	NMR

Total sorties	19
Total images	145

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