

Date: April 2014

Land north of West Road,
Sawbridgeworth,
Hertfordshire

**Archaeological Desk-
Based Assessment**

Prepared by
CSa Environmental Planning

On behalf of
Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd

Report No. CSa/2331/02



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6523

	Date	Prepared by	Authorised by	File Ref
First Issue	04.4.14	AT		

Report No: CSa/2331/02

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological potential of land (the Site) proposed for residential development north of West Road in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

There are no direct views into the Site from the Sawbridgeworth Conservation Area. To the west the Grade II listed 130 West Road and two Grade II listed barns at Clayland Farm are screened from the Site by trees and hedgerows while Grade II listed buildings at Chalks Farm to the south and the Grade II listed Bull Public House to the north-east are screened from the Site by built development. Therefore, development within the Site is unlikely to have any effect on the settings and significance of any nearby designated heritage assets.

Findspots of prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts have been made within the vicinity of the Site, notably Iron Age coins and Romano-British coins and brooches. These, together with a possible Romano-British burial found approximately 600m to the south, suggest that the general area was utilised for settlement and agriculture in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. In this regard an oval shaped cropmark has previously been identified from a 2006 aerial photograph directly to the north of the Site although this was not recognised on aerial photographs dating between 1946 and 1990. Indeed, this feature may just be a sports pitch associated with Leventhorpe School. An archaeological trial trench evaluation approximately 120m to the north in 2009 and 2010 at this school did not identify any significant archaeology.

The Site is likely to have been part of an open field system known as Great Sayes Field throughout the medieval period although the fieldname Pest House Meadow for a field immediately to the west on the Sawbridgeworth tithe map of 1839 may imply the former presence of a pestilence hospital here.

The lack of archaeology found in the 2009 and 2010 evaluation is of note. However, given the discovery of Iron Age and Romano-British artefacts nearby the possibility of archaeological remains of these dates being present within the Site cannot be ruled out. Although this should not be viewed as an over-riding constraint to development at this stage, a pre-application consultation response from the Historic Environment Advisor of Hertfordshire County Council on 10th February 2014 recommended that a geophysical survey of the Site be carried out in order to support any future planning application for development. The results of the survey can be used to make an informed decision as to whether buried archaeology is present and whether further archaeological work and mitigation will be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of the potential archaeological resource on approximately 5.9ha of land north of West Road on the north-western outskirts of Sawbridgeworth (the Site) centred on NGR TL 4790 1547 (Figure 1). The aim of the assessment is to inform on the archaeological implications of proposed residential development.
- 1.2 The Site consists of a single field under arable cultivation. This field is bounded to the south by West Road and housing, to the east by the Mandeville Primary School and Sawbridgeworth Town Football Club, to the north by a fence and hedgerow with school playing fields beyond and to the west by a southward running small watercourse, which flows into the River Stort approximately 1.5km to the south-east, with further fields beyond.
- 1.3 To the north of West Road at around 60m AOD the Site rises to the north-east to around 75m AOD. The underlying bedrock consists of the London Clay Formation overlain by the Lowestoft Diamicton Formation (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 This report has been produced in accordance with guidelines in the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2011).

2.2 The report involved consultation of publicly available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. The major repositories of information comprised:

- The Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for records of known archaeological sites and artefact findspots within the vicinity of the Site;
- The National Heritage List for England for designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site;
- Historic maps and documents held by Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies;
- Historic aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record (NMR); and
- Records made during a Site visit on 4th February 2014.

2.3 Section 3 of this report summarises relevant planning guidance. Section 4 summarises recorded heritage assets close to the Site and these are marked on Figure 1 and listed in Appendix A. Section 5 summarises the results of map/aerial photographic regression and a Site visit. Extracts from historic maps are shown in Figures 2-3, an aerial photograph in Figure 4 and Site photographs in Figure 5. Section 6 presents the conclusions of this report.

3.0 PLANNING GUIDANCE

- 3.1 The most relevant planning guidance concerning archaeology and other heritage assets is to be found in paragraphs 126-141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). These advise on planning procedures covering designated heritage assets (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks & gardens and registered battlefields) and also non-designated heritage assets which are of heritage interest and therefore a material planning consideration.
- 3.2 Paragraph 128 addresses planning applications, stating that *“local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”*.
- 3.3 Designated heritage assets are addressed in Paragraph 132 which states that *“when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”*.
- 3.4 Archaeology is also protected under saved policies in the East Hertfordshire Local Plan 2007. These policies are as follows:

Policy BH1: Archaeology & New Development

Development will not be permitted where the Council considers that it will adversely affect archaeological sites of national importance, whether scheduled or unscheduled, and their setting.

Policy BH2: Archaeological Evaluations and Assessments

On sites where it is demonstrated that there are remains of archaeological importance, whether of national or local significance, the applicant will be expected to provide the results of an archaeological evaluation and/or assessment prior to the determination of an application. The evaluation and/or assessment should seek to define:

- (a) The nature and condition of any archaeological remains within the application site; and*
 - (b) The likely impact of the proposed development on such features.*
- On the basis of the results of the evaluation and/or the assessment, the Council will consider the most appropriate means of mitigating the impact of the development on the historic environment in order to achieve preservation in situ or, where this is not merited, the measures needed to secure the recording of any remains prior to development.*

Policy BH3: Archaeological Conditions and Agreements

- (I) Where development is permitted on sites containing archaeological remains, any planning permission will be subject to conditions and/or formal agreements requiring appropriate excavation and recording in advance of development and the publication of the results.*
- (II) The enhancement of archaeological remains and their setting will be sought by way of a planning obligation in circumstances where such works are necessary and relevant to the development proposed.*

3.5 Heritage assets and archaeology are also protected in the East Hertfordshire Council **Draft** District Plan 2014 as follows:

Policy HA1: Heritage Assets

- (I) Development proposals should protect and enhance the historic environment of East Herts.*
- (II) Development proposals that would harm the significance of a designated heritage asset will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.*
- (III) Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any decision.*
- (IV) The Council will, as part of a positive strategy, pursue opportunities for conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment recognising its role and contribution in achieving sustainable development.*

Policy HA2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- (I) The Council will engage with local communities to identify undesignated heritage assets that contribute to local distinctiveness and refer to existing information in the historic environment record.*
- (II) Where a proposal would adversely affect a non-designated heritage asset, regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

Policy HA3: Archaeology

- (I) Where a site has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (whether scheduled or unscheduled), applicants should submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, the results of a field evaluation prior to the submission of an application.*
- (II) Where development is permitted on sites containing archaeological remains, planning permission will be subject to conditions and/or formal agreements requiring appropriate excavation and recording in advance of development.*

4.0 RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 4.1 The north-western boundary of the Sawbridgeworth Conservation Area, which contains numerous listed buildings, is located approximately 300m to the east. There are no direct views into the Site from the Conservation Area.
- 4.2 In addition the Grade II listed 130 West Road is located approximately 180m to the west (Figure 1, no. 1), two Grade II listed barns are located at Claylane Farm approximately 330m to the west (Figure 1, no. 2), Grade II listed buildings are located at Chalks Farm approximately 250m to the south (Figure 1, no. 3) and the Grade II listed Bull Public House is located approximately 275m to the north-east (Figure 1, no. 4). The listed buildings to the west are screened from the Site by trees and hedgerows and the listed buildings at Chalks Farm and the Bull Public House are screened from the Site by built development.

Other recorded heritage assets

- 4.3 No entries are recorded within the Site on the Hertfordshire HER although several are recorded in close vicinity. However, it should be emphasised that the HER is constantly being updated and, as it can only include sites and findspots which are known about, cannot be interpreted as a definitive list of all surviving archaeological remains. The recorded entries are as follows:

Neolithic (4,000 BC – 2350 BC)

- Four burials were found on a building site in 1960 approximately 450m to the east and these may have been associated with a gravel mound which was destroyed before the burials were found. This mound may have represented a long barrow although there is no firm evidence for this (Figure 1, no. 5); and
- A flint barbed and tanged arrowhead has been found in a garden on the Bullfields Estate approximately 325m to the east although the precise findspot location is unknown (Figure 1, no. 6).

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 42)

- Two Iron Age coins have been found to the west of the Site although their exact findspot locations are unknown as only 4-figure National Grid References are provided on the HER (Figure 1, nos. 7 and 8).

Romano-British (AD 42 – 410)

- A skeleton found during road building work in 1994 approximately 600m to the south may have been Roman in date due to the associated presence of a small potsherd and a fragment of lava quern (Figure 1, no. 9); and
- Several Roman artefacts including coins and brooches have been found, mostly through metal-detecting, to the west and south of the Site, although their exact findspot locations are unknown as only 4-figure National Grid References are provided on the HER (Figure 1, nos. 10-12).

Medieval (AD 1066-1500) and Post Medieval (AD 1500-1900)

4.4 Sawbridgeworth was in existence by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Sawbridgeworth WEA, 5 & 15) and the Site is likely to have been under an open field known as Great Sayes Field to the west of the village throughout the medieval period. Although only recorded with a 4-figure National Grid Reference on the HER a medieval silver long cross penny has been found within the Site (HER no. 20494, *pers. comm.* Alison Tinniswood 10.2.14). In addition medieval and post medieval sites within close vicinity consist of the following:

- An earthwork which may be a medieval moat surrounding a farmstead is located at Parsonage Farm approximately 550m to the north (Figure 1, no. 13);
- The sites of a brick ground and gravel pit are respectively recorded approximately 625m and 800m to the south (Figure 1, nos. 14 and 15); and
- The site of a former parish pound is shown on the 1839 Sawbridgeworth tithe map approximately 225m to the east (Figure 1, no. 16).

Modern (AD 1900–present)

4.5 The Site was part of a larger parcel of land proposed for the construction of an airfield during World War I. However, the land was considered to be too close to the village for safe operation and the airfield was eventually constructed approximately 2.5km to the north-west. This airfield was enlarged during World War II when Parsonage Farm approximately 800m to the north was used as a Sick Quarters Site (Doyle 1995, 1 & 77).

Undated

4.6 The undated cropmarks of parallel linear ditches representing the remains of a trackway approximately 200m long are recorded approximately 575m to the south (Figure 1, no. 17). In addition a sub-circular cropmark has been

identified from a 2006 aerial photograph directly to the north (Figure 1, no. 18).

Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.7 Following a geophysical survey in 2007 an archaeological evaluation consisting of nine trenches was carried out in 2009 directly to the north of the Site (Figure 1). A ditch which corresponded with a field boundary on the 1839 Sawbridgeworth tithe map was identified along with another which was considered to be part of the same field system. An undated pit and possible posthole were also identified. No artefacts of archaeological significance were found and the site was interpreted as having no significant archaeological potential (TVAS 2009; HER ref 16474).
- 4.8 In 2010 a second phase of this evaluation, consisting of a further five trenches was carried out. Further field boundaries shown on the 1839 Sawbridgeworth tithe map were identified along with post medieval postholes. Four prehistoric struck flints were also found. The site was again interpreted as appearing to have no archaeological potential (TVAS 2010).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.9 The Hertfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation notes that the Site lies within an area of enclosures of 18th and 19th century date which were formed out of earlier fields.

5.0 HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & SITE VISIT

1839 Sawbridgeworth tithe map (Figure 2)

- 5.1 The earliest consulted detailed map of the Site was the Sawbridgeworth tithe map of 1839. This shows the Site sub-divided into three arable fields, namely 613 (Saffron Field), 614 (Beavas Field) and 691 (Sayes Field). To the north and east are further arable fields namely 696 (Great Sayes Field), 693 (Bull Field), 692 (Upper Reeding) and 612 (Town Field), while to the west are a garden (683), a narrow linear arable field 690 (Hopground) with the remains of former strip fields in Sayes Field Common (682 & 685-688) beyond along with grassed field 615 (Pest House Meadow). None of these fieldnames are indicative of any archaeological associations, with the exception of field 615 immediately to the west which suggests the former presence of a former pestilence or plague house, used as a quarantine for those with infectious diseases, and possibly a cemetery.

1879 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3)

- 5.2 By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1879 the field boundaries within the Site had been removed although a path running north from West Road, also shown on the preceding tithe map, is marked along part of the eastern Site boundary. This path still exists today as an access road into the Mandeville Primary School. The same scenario is shown on later Ordnance Survey maps of 1898 and 1921 (not illustrated).

1946 aerial photograph (Figure 4)

- 5.3 An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows the Site under a single arable field, as it is today, with two small agricultural structures close to the West Road frontage. A large area to the east is shown under allotments and the area directly north of this was being used as a football pitch with a small grandstand. Both the allotments and football pitch were also visible on photographs taken between 1952 and 1965.
- 5.4 The allotments had been built over by another photograph taken in 1970 which also shows the Mandeville Primary School being constructed. Further football pitches are shown directly to the north of the Site on aerial photographs taken in 1990 to the west of Leventhorpe School. There was no sign of the potential sub-circular cropmark noted on a 2006 aerial photograph in the HER and it is possible that this cropmark is actually a school sports pitch.

Site Visit (Figure 5)

- 5.5 The entire Site is currently under arable cultivation and no earthworks or features which could be of archaeological origin were observed during a Site walkover.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 There are no direct views into the Site from the Sawbridgeworth Conservation Area. To the west the Grade II listed 130 West Road and two Grade II listed barns at Clayland Farm are screened from the Site by trees and hedgerows while Grade II listed buildings at Chalks Farm to the south and the Grade II listed Bull Public House to the north-east are screened from the Site by built development. Therefore, development within the Site is unlikely to have any effect on the settings and significance of any nearby designated heritage assets.
- 6.2 Findspots of prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts have been made within the vicinity of the Site, notably Iron Age coins and Romano-British coins and brooches. These, together with a possible Romano-British burial found approximately 600m to the south, suggest that the general area was utilised for settlement and agriculture in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. In this regard an oval shaped cropmark has previously been identified from a 2006 aerial photograph directly to the north of the Site although this was not recognised on aerial photographs dating between 1946 and 1990. Indeed, this feature may just be a sports pitch associated with Leventhorpe School. An archaeological trial trench evaluation approximately 120m to the north in 2009 and 2010 at this school did not identify any significant archaeology.
- 6.3 The Site is likely to have been part of an open field system known as Great Sayes Field throughout the medieval period although the fieldname Pest House Meadow for a field immediately to the west on the Sawbridgeworth tithe map of 1839 may imply the former presence of a pestilence hospital here.
- 6.4 The lack of archaeology found in the 2009 and 2010 evaluation is of note. However, given the discovery of Iron Age and Romano-British artefacts nearby the possibility of archaeological remains of these dates being present within the Site cannot be ruled out. Although this should not be viewed as an over-riding constraint to development at this stage, a pre-application consultation response from the Historic Environment Advisor of Hertfordshire County Council on 10th February 2014 recommended that a geophysical survey of the Site be carried out in order to support any future planning application for development. The results of the survey can be used to make an informed decision as to whether buried archaeology is present and whether further archaeological work and mitigation will be required.

7.0 REFERENCES

- Doyle PA 1995 *Where The Lysanders Were. The Story of Sawbridgeworth's Airfields.* Forward Airfield Research Publishing.
- HER Historic Environment Record.
- Sawbridgeworth WEA *The Story of Sawbridgeworth. Book 1: From Prehistory to the Present.* Sawbridgeworth Workers Education Association.
- TVAS 2009 *Leventhorpe School, Cambridge Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.* Thames Valley Archaeological Services.
- TVAS 2010 *Leventhorpe School, Cambridge Road, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 2).* Thames Valley Archaeological Services.

Appendix A

Recorded Heritage Assets
(from the National Heritage List for England and the Hertfordshire Historic
Environment Record)

Appendix A: Recorded Heritage Assets (from the Hertfordshire HER)

Figure 1	HER no.	Date	Description
<i>Designated heritage assets</i>			
1		Post medieval	Grade II listed 130 West Road which dates back to the 17 th century.
2	11145	Post medieval	Two Grade II listed barns of 16 th and 18 th century date at Claylane Farm.
3	1114	Post medieval	Grade II listed granary at Chalks Farm which dates to the early-mid 19 th century. Farm buildings of the same date directly to the north-east are also Grade II listed.
4	30138	Post medieval	Grade II listed The Bull Public House which is of 18 th century or earlier date.
<i>Other recorded heritage assets</i>			
5	1387	Neolithic?	Four inhumations discovered on a building site in 1960. No associated objects were found. However, there was a gravel mound which was destroyed before the burials were found and this may have been a long barrow although the evidence for this is thin. Nothing apart from evidence for post-medieval agricultural use was found during an archaeological evaluation of the allotments between the housing and the river in 2010.
6	2784	Neolithic	Findspot of a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead in a garden on the Bullfields Estate. The precise findspot is not known and a 6-figure NGR is provided.
7	20868	Iron Age	Findspot of a gold coin of the Ambiani. The exact findspot location is unknown and only a 4-figure NGR is provided.
8	21530 21561	Iron Age	Findspot of an Iron Age coin dating to around 175-100 BC and a mid-1 st century BC Iron Age gold coin of the Atrebates. The exact findspot locations are unknown and only a 4-figure NGR is provided.
9	9074	Romano-British	A partial skeleton found during road building work in 1994. The skeleton was thought to be Roman due to one small sherd of pottery and one tiny fragment of lava quern found in association.
10	21500 20983 19920 21408 21504 21505	Romano-British	Findspot of a late Roman radiate coin; a coin of 3 rd -4 th century AD date; a coin which possibly dates from AD 320 – 325; a copper alloy gilded oval brooch dating to the 3 rd -4 th centuries AD; a copper alloy dolphin brooch and a copper alloy brooch of 1 st century AD date. The exact findspot locations are unknown and only

			a 4-figure NGR is provided.
11	21501 21502 20011	Romano-British	Findspot of a Roman coin, a barbarous radiate coin dating to AD 275-285 and a copper alloy minim dating to AD 260-402. The exact findspot locations are unknown and only a 4-figure NGR is provided.
12	1752 21479	Romano-British	Unidentified coin, probably Roman, found in 1950 and a copper alloy brooch dating from the 1 st century AD. The exact findspot locations are unknown and only a 4-figure NGR is provided.
13	2001 12712	Medieval/Post medieval	Earthwork which may be a medieval moat, surrounding a farmstead which may have medieval origins as a monastic grange at Parsonage Farm. Alternatively, the earthwork may be a post-medieval garden feature or a post medieval adaptation of a medieval moat.
14	6784	Post medieval	Site of a gravel pit which is shown on the 1839 tithe map.
15	6785	Post medieval	Site of brick grounds which are shown on the 1839 tithe map.
16	18780	Post medieval	Site of the Sawbridgeworth parish pound which is shown on the 1839 tithe map.
17	7646	Undated	Cropmarks of parallel linear ditches representing the remains of a trackway approximately 200m long.
18	13006	Undated	A possible cropmark of an oval enclosure measuring about 75m across visible on a 2006 aerial photograph west of Leventhorpe School.

Appendix B

Consulted Historic Maps
(from Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)

Consulted historic maps

1766	Dury & Andrews
1839	Sawbridgeworth tithe map
1879	Ordnance Survey
1898	Ordnance Survey
1921	Ordnance Survey

Appendix C

Consulted Aerial Photographs (from the National Monuments Record)

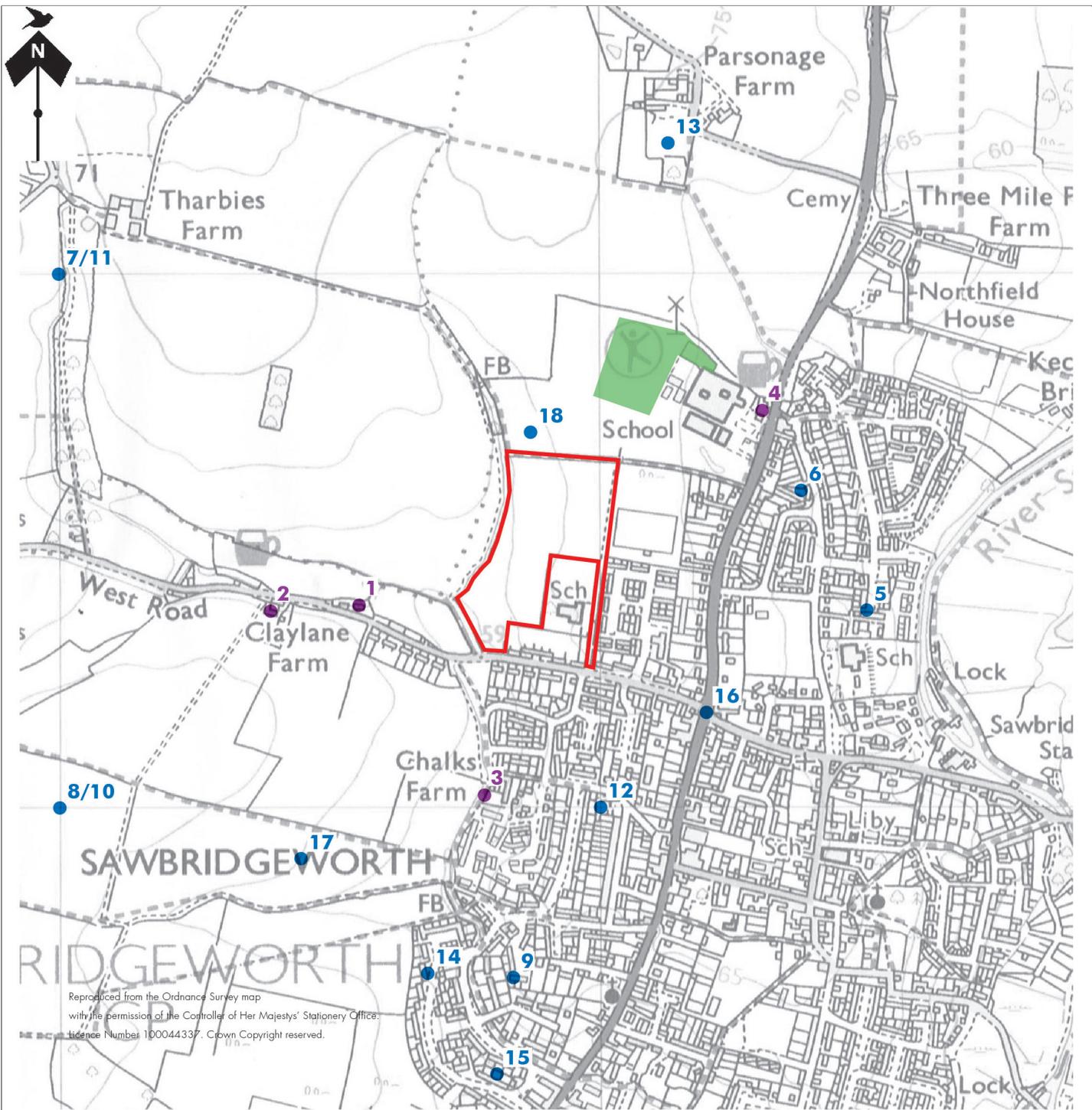
Consulted aerial photographs

3.4.1946	RAF/106G/UK/1367
7.6.1946	RAF/106G/UK/1565
6.5.1948	RAF/58/1
8.5.1948	RAF/58/10
18.5.1948	RAF/58/36
10.10.1946	RAF/CPE/UK/1779
21.5.1952	OS/52R22
16.8.1961	RAF/58/4627
13.8.1965	HSL/UK/65/404
25.9.1970	HSL/UK/70/1069
9.10.1970	HSL/UK/70/1081
10.4.1973	OS/73066
30.3.1978	MAL/78005
22.6.1981	MAL/81021
29.3.1990	EA/PHA/90039

Appendix D

Figures 1-5

Figure 1. Recorded Heritage Assets



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number 100044337. Crown Copyright reserved.

- Site boundary
- 2009/2010 evaluation area
- 1 Listed buildings
- 5 HER entries

Figure 2. Extract from the Sawbridgeworth tithe map of 1839



 Site boundary (approximate)

Figure 3. Extract from an Ordnance Survey map of 1879



 Site boundary (approximate)

Figure 4 Extract from an aerial photograph of 1946



Reproduced courtesy of English Heritage from an aerial photograph held by the National Monuments Record.
RAF/106G/UK/1367. Library no. 304. Frame no. 7097. Taken 3rd April 1946.

 Site boundary
(approximate)

Figure 5 Site photographs



Plate 1: View of the Site from the West Road frontage looking north

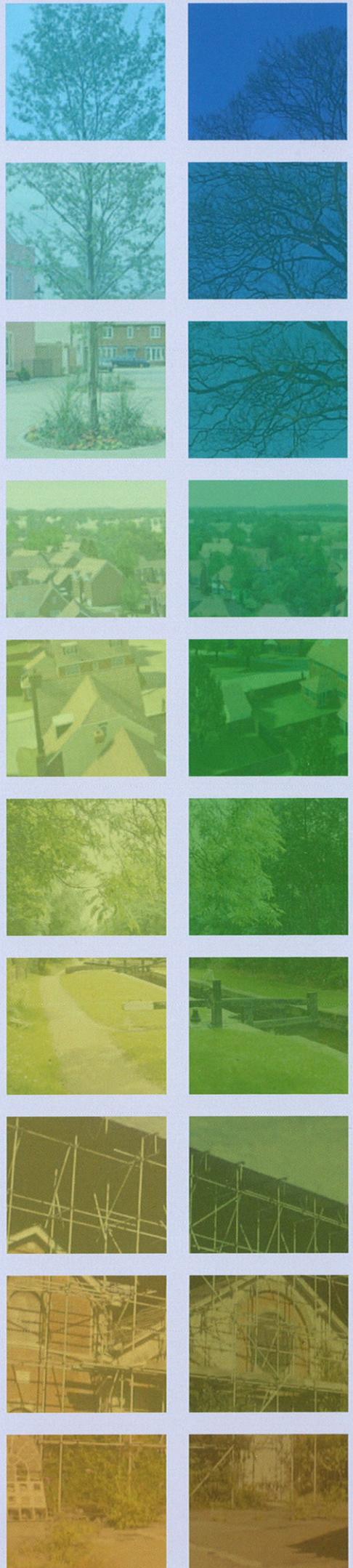


Plate 2: View from the centre of the Site looking north



Plate 3: View of the Site from the north-western corner looking south

 Dixies Barns, High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, SG7 5NT t 01462 743647 f 01462 743648 e ashwell@csaenvironmental.co.uk	Project	Land at West Road, Sawbridgeworth	Date	April 2014	Drawing Number	CSa/2331/110
	Title	Figure 5 Site Photographs	Scale	Not to scale	Revision	-
	Client	Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd	Drawn	TB	Checked	RR



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