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Site/Project Name: **The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford**

Site Code: WREK 99 & WREK 00

Site/Project Type: Excavation

Year(s): 1999 & 2000

Accession Number:

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	Application for scheduled monument consent supporting statement	1 bound copy	
	Project design for archaeological mitigation	5 sheets	
	Site safety plan	14 sheets	
	Written Scheme of Investigation	5 sheets	
	Scheduled monument consent	4 sheets	
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A	**PUBLICATION REPORT**		Box 1 file 3
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B	**SITE DIARY/ FIELDNOTES**		Box 1 file 4
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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

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Index to Archive	✓
Introduction	
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WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99 & 00

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INTRODUCTION.

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PLANNING SUPPORT STATEMENT

DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL TELEVISION INSTALLATION

THE WREKIN TRANSMITTING STATION, SHROPSHIRE

Prepared by

NATHANIEL LICHFIELD AND PARTNERS

In Association with

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NE/1361/MS/ms

20 April 1998

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Castle Transmission International Ltd have submitted a planning application to Wrekin Council. The application is for the development of a building extension and installation of six roof mounted satellite dishes on the Wrekin Transmitting Station, to cater for, inter alia, the installation of Digital Terrestrial Television and transmission of Channel 5.

1.2 Given the sensitive location of the Wrekin Transmitting Station and the proposed extension, Castle Transmission International have taken care to ensure that the proposals have been discussed both with English Heritage and with Wrekin Council prior to submission of the application. Because the Transmitting Station is located within the vicinity of an Iron Age fort, now defined as a Sheduled Ancient Monument, an application for Scheduled Monument Consent has been submitted to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

1.3 The purpose of this Planning Support Statement is to elaborate upon the background and reasons for these proposals, setting them within the context of national broadcasting and planning policy.

1.4 Section 2.0 of the Statement outlines the proposed extension and associated works, whilst in Section 3.0, the site and its surroundings are described.

1.5 Section 4.0 sets out the full planning policy context provided by national guidance, the regional guidance, the Structure Plan, and Local Plan, together with the Shropshire Hills AONB Action Plan.

1.6 Sections 5.0 outlines the case in favour of the CTI proposals, considering the national policy on DTT and the BBC strategy for implementing digital broadcasting in the UK, together with the role of Castle Transmission International Ltd. This Section also examines the alternatives to the project, and sets out the future strategy for the Wrekin Transmitting Station.

1.7 Sections 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0 outline the predicted impacts of the proposal on, respectively, archaeology and the Scheduled Ancient Monument, the wider setting of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) together with any necessary mitigation.

1.8 Finally, Section 9.0 provides an overview of the salient points.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development is situated at the Wrekin Transmitting Station, towards the top of the north-western face of the Wrekin hill.

2.2 The proposal comprises the following:

- a two storey extension of approximately 13m by 14m in plan located to the eastern end of the existing building. This is designed in a style to match that of the existing with a parapet wall which is set back by approximately 2m from the line of the existing parapet wall. The extension has a flat roof which is 950mm above that of the existing and a clerestory of 9m by 4m in plan by 1.4m high to provide ventilation to the building. Over 70% of the extension, by volume, is built into the hillside and the ground floor finished floor level is 1.25m below that of the existing building;

- the installation of six satellite dishes comprising two 2.4m diameter dishes sited on top of the clerestory and four 3.1 dishes on the existing building located towards the front edge of the flat roof;

- a standby generator of less than 2m by 2m by 4m located on the existing building towards the eastern end;

- relocation of the entrance gates to the to a point adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the extension;

- new fibre-optic cabling to run adjacent to the access track to the road at the base of the Wrekin.

2.3 This development, as described above, is shown on plans adg0001, adg0003,

adg0013u, adg0019u and adg0020u.

Materials

2.4 As shown on the architectural drawings submitted with the application, the extension will be of the same materials as those employed in construction of the original structure. As the visual impact analysis conducted in Section 7.0 demonstrates, these existing materials have, over the years, weathered and blended into the landscape of the Wrekin.

Elevations

2.5 The elevations of the proposed extension, as shown on the submitted drawings follow the line of the current building for reasons of technical operation and visual continuity.

Access

2.6 Access will be gained via the existing roadway up the Wrekin. The current number of visitors to the Wrekin Transmitting Station in respect of the various users is as follows:

- CTI - Approximately 17 visits per annum;
- NTL - Approximately 15 visits per annum;
- Other users - **(CTI TO ADVISE ON IDENTITY OF THIRD PARTY USERS AND FREQUENCY OF VISITS)**

2.8 In addition to the above, the likely number of visits to the Transmitting Station after installation of DTT will be an additional 5 per annum.

2.9 It has been agreed that CTI will remove the concrete surface of the track that exists as it passes down the hill through Hell's Gate. This concrete surfacing of the track was put in place by the BBC in 1977 in agreement with the Department of the Environment to ameliorate the then rutted and potholed surface of the track. However, over the years,

the concrete has deteriorated and has also resulted in increased rates of run-off and erosion alongside the track.

2.10 This erosion has been further exacerbated by walkers and cyclists visiting the Wrekin monument, who have strayed off the track and contributed further to wearing away of the grassed surface. This is an issue beyond the scope of CTI, and is something that can be resolved by English Heritage, Wrekin Council and other partners (including CTI if required) in formulating a management plan for the Wrekin.

Construction Works

2.11 Construction works will last approximately 5-6 months **(CTI TO CONFIRM)**. There will be two sites used by the contactors during the works - a fenced compound and a plot for accommodation. These are shown on Drawing No. jln02 .dwg.

2.12 The fenced compound and accommodation is required during construction for the following reasons:

- **(CTI TO SUPPLY)**
- etc.

2.13 Both sites will be of rolled stone laid on a geotextile membrane to minimise any impact or disturbance to the topsoil.

2.14 Because the single track up the hill to the Stration has a steep gradient, hairpin bends and no passing places, the contractors' access arrangements to the site during construction works will be strictly controlled to prevent more than one vehicle travelling up or down the track. A traffic management system will be in permanent operation at the top and bottom of the hill to co-ordinate traffic movements.

2.15 It is anticipated that the following vehicle types will be employed by the contractors during construction:

- **(CTI TO SUPPLY)**
-

3.0 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

Site features

3.1 The Wrekin Transmitting Station is located approximately 200m to the north of the triangulation point on the peak of the Wrekin. The peak is at 407m AOD and the Transmitting Station site is on the north-western sloping face of the Wrekin at an approximate level of between 395m AOD and 375m AOD.

3.2 The study site is rectangular in plan and of an area of approximately 0.5 hectares. The boundary of the site is only partially delineated by fencing. The site is accessed via a gate to the north-eastern end of the site.

3.3 Access to the site is gained by a 2km track which rises from the "The Forest Glen" on the Little Wenlock to Cluddley road to the north-east of the site.

3.4 The site slopes from approximately 395m AOD, at its southern corner, to approximately 375m AOD in the northern corner.

3.5 The study site is dominated by the ..... metre (.... feet) **(CTI TO ADVISE)** transmitter tower located in the centre of the site on top of the existing technical building (see Plan 1). The transmission tower is of a steel lattice construction of 6m by 6m in plan at its base. It is equipped with a number of antennas and three satellite dishes.

3.6 The existing technical building is partially built into the slope of the Wrekin. Roof level of the building is at 387.7m AOD and finished floor level is 383.5. Whilst the building is approximately 800sqm in floor plan, the area of exposed flat roof is approximately 400sqm.

3.7 The technical building is of a concrete frame construction with stone infilling. To the front, north-western elevation, twelve 4m spaced external columns are interspersed by ventilation grilles and access doors to the transmission equipment areas. A concrete

parapet wall runs along the top of the exposed faces of the building. This is approximately 1.9m in height on the external faces and 1.2m above roof level. All exposed concrete has been painted a grey-green colour.

Landscape Context

3.8 Plan 2, "Landscape Context", shows the relationship of the Wrekin Hills to the surrounding landforms and settlements.

3.9 The Wrekin Hills (also known as the Shropshire Hills) comprise the Wrekin (407m AOD), Little Hill (232m AOD) to the south-west of the Wrekin, and Lawrence Hill and the Ercall to the north-east. These, and in particular the Wrekin, form a significant local landmark. The landscape surrounding the Hills is predominantly flat to the north-west and undulating to the south and east.

3.10 The Wrekin Hills are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

3.11 The slopes of the Wrekin Hills are substantially planted whilst the plateau to the summit of the Wrekin is an open grassed area. The main land use in the vicinity of the Hills is agricultural with farm buildings scattered sporadically in the landscape linked by hedge lined lanes.

3.12 The urban area of Telford is to the north-east and east of the Wrekin Hills. Whilst the centre of Telford is approximately 6km to the east of the Wrekin, the southern edge of the district of Wellington is approximately 3km to the north-east of the peak of the Wrekin. Other settlements within the vicinity of the Wrekin are small and contained - Little Wenlock to the south-east being the nearest village.

3.13 The A5(T) runs east-west on the low lying land to the north of the Wrekin Hills.

4.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

4.1 Determination of the application for planning permission at the Wrekin must be made having regard to relevant planning policy and material considerations. In this case the principal facets of policy comprise National Planning Guidance issued in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Additional policy advice is found within the Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands.

4.2 The strategic policy found within the Shropshire County Structure Plan 1989-2006 provides the context for the policies within the Wrekin Local Plan which relate directly to telecommunications development and the Wrekin itself. The Shropshire Hills Action Plan contains policies for the management of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), within which the Wrekin Transmitting Stational lies.

4.3 This section briefly reviews the relevant PPGs, Structure Plan, Local Plan, and AONB Action Plan policies.

National Planning Policy Guidance

PPG1: General Policy and Principles

4.4 Issued in February 1997, PPG1 emphasises the balance that must be struck between economic development and the protection of the environment and amenity. The key paragraphs of relevance to this proposal can be summarised as follows:

- at the heart of the planning system are development plans which give a measure of certainty and predicatability to the system (para 2);

- although PPG1 does not deal specifically deal with telecommunications

apparatus in rural areas, the guidance does note that rural areas can accommodate many forms of development without detriment, if the location and design are handled with sensitivity (paras 28-31).

PPG7: The Countryside - Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development

4.5 PPG7, also produced in February 1997, reitterates that development in the countryside should both benefit economic activity and maintain or enhance the environment. Of particular relevance to this proposal is the following:

- building in the open countryside away from existing settlements or from areas allocated for development in development plans should be strictly controlled. In areas designated for their wildlife, landscape or historic qualities, policies give greater priority to restraint (para 2.3);

- modern designs for buildings in the countryside should have proper regard to the context for development in the relation to both the immediate setting and the defining characteristics of the wider local area (para 2.11);

- within AONBs, policies and development should gfavour conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape. In all cases the environmental effects of new proposals will be a major consideration, although it will also be appropriate to have regard to the economic and social well-being of the areas;

- proven national interest and a lack of alternative sites *can* justify an exception to the general rule that the siting of major industrial or commercial development is inconsistent with the aims of the AONB designation;

PPG8: Telecommunications

4.6 The Government issued PPG8 - *Telecommunications* - in December 1992 and,

notwithstanding a reference to the future introduction of digital technology, it pre-dates the explicit national and BBC strategy promoting digital broadcasting. However, it does contain the Government's general approach towards telecommunications and broadcasting. Paragraph 1 of the guidance states that:

> *"Modern telecommunications are an essential and beneficial element in the life of the local community and in the national economy"*

4.7 Paragraph 3 adds that:

> *"The aim of telecommunications policy is to ... ensure that, in the future, people will have more choice as to who provides their telecommunications service and a wider range of services from which to choose."*

4.8 The Guidance goes on to add, in Paragraph 5, that:

> *"The Government's general policy on telecommunications is to facilitate the growth of new and existing systems. The Government is also fully committed to environmental objectives, including well established national policies for the protection of the countryside and urban areas - in particular ... Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest ... and areas and buildings of ... historical importance."*

4.9 The Guidance continues:

> *"Local planning authorities should* ***respond positively to telecommunications development proposals, expecially where the proposed location is constrained by technical considerations .... They should bear in mind the wider environmental benefits .... that may in particular cases outweigh such direct adverse effects as the visual impact of new masts on the area."***
>
> ***(Our emphasis)***

4.10 Paragraph 6 of the guidance states that authorities should not question the need for the service which a proposed development is to provide. Paragraph 12 advises that broadcasters are required by their licence conditions to provide a high quality services

and must ensure and maintain a satisfactory signal across each area for reception on recommended equipment.

4.11 In respect of applications for larger telecommunications development, the guidance advises in paragraph 25 that:

> *"Protection from visual damage and the implications for subsequent network development will be important considerations.* ***For example, in certain circumstances a higher mast*** [or equivalent expansion of an existing structure] ***may mean that fewer masts are required overall*** .... *Telecommunications development may ... need particular locations in order to work effectively.* ***But those may be exactly the prominent locations that pose challenges to policies for the protection of high quality landscapes."***
>
> ***(Our Emphasis)***

4.12 Paragraph 26 continues:

> *"Planning authorities need to be alive to the special needs and technical problems of telecommunications development. Each application should be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Material considerations include the significance of the proposed development as a part of a national network.... Applications should not be refused on the basis of policies which take insufficient account of the growth and characteristics of modern telecommunications."*

4.13 The benefits of, and support for the principle of mast sharing is further considered in the guidance, particularly in respect of operators taking into account the potential future requirements of other operators. This important aspect is something that CTI have fully accounted for in developing their proposals and in considering the future of the Wrekin. Paragraph 27 of the guidance states that:

> *"The Government attaches considerable importance to keeping to a minimum the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts, and of the sites for such installations. The sharing of masts will help to achieve this .... as will the use of existing buildings to site new antennas.... In certain circumstances it may be sensible for operators to take account of the growing demands for network development, including that of*

other operators."

4.14 Guidance in respect of siting and design is offered in paragraphs 29-31. In particular:

> *"Siting and design concerns may centre particularly on the ....* [development] *and its impact - particularly if located in a designated area, (especially .... an AONB, ...or a SSSI). Its height, ancillary development and the scope for landscaping and screening will also be important considerations. But many antennas have special siting needs because they have a limited range or require line-of-sight."*

4.15 Moreover, the guidance advises that in considering a proposal's siting or appearance, local planning authorities should:

> *"first seek to understand the constraints the operator faces, whether due to the nature of the technology or the legal requirement to provide a service."*

4.16 Meanwhile, operators should:

> *"Contantly bear in mind the environmental implications of telecommunications technology and consider the use of materials, colour and design which would minimse obtrusiveness."*

PPG9: Nature Conservation

4.17 The Wrekin is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and, as such, PPG9 - *Nature Conservation* - is of relevance. PPG9 dates from October 1994 and sets out the Government's objectives for nature conservation and the framework for safeguarding natural heritage.

4.18 Paragraph 27 advises that:

> *"Nature conservation can be a significant material consideration in determining many planning applications, especially in or near SSSIs, where there are statutory requirements to consult English Nature. But local planning authorities should not refuse permission if development can be subject to conditions that will prevent damaging impacts on*

wildlife habitats or important physical features, or if other material factors are sufficient to override nature conservation considerations."

PPG16: Archaeology

4.19 Because, the application site lies within the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument on the Wrekin, guidance contained within PPG16 - *Archaeology* - is of relevance. Notwithstanding that proposals for works on a Scheduled Ancient Monument are protected by separate legislative procedures, paragraph 18 of the guidance advises that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications.

4.20 The guidance also sets out the procedural aspects of considering archaeology in the planning process and sets out also the legislative arrangements for controlling works to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The applicants have paid due regard to this guidance and have applied to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (see Section 6.0 of this Statement).

Regional Policy

4.21 The site falls within the West Midlands region and is therefore covered by Regional Planning Guidance 11 which was prepared in September 1995. The RPG applies much national planning policy at a regional context, but does not explicitely refer to telecommunications.

4.22 RPG11 does, however, refer to the high quality landscapes of the Shropshire Hills AONB, together with the nature conservation importance of the Region's SSSIs, stressing, in respect of the latter, the importance of following the guidance contained within PPGs to ensure a consistent approach throughout the region (para 12.2)

Strategic Policy and Guidance

4.23 The Structure Plan for the area is the Shropshire County Structure Plan 1989-2006

which was approved by the Secretary of State in December 1992. It identifies the Wrekin as being within an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, to which Policy 2/12 applies:

> *"Priority will be given to the protection and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape of the Shropshire Hills AONB. Developments which will adversely affect this primary aim will not normally be permitted. Where development is permitted a very high standard of design, which is appropriate to its setting, will be required."*

4.24 In addition, Policy 2/17 advises that:

> *"The County Council will promote the conservation of the natural environment throughout the County. It will use its powers and resources to protect and enhance: SSSI's; .... other sites and features of nature conservation importance."*

4.25 Policies 2/18 further reinforces this stance, stating that proposals should be assessed against the likely effect on the natural environment and that proposals which would be detrimental to SSSIs will not normally be permitted. Where development detrimental ro a site of nature conservation importance is to be approved, Policy 2/19 states that appropriate measures will be required to conserve and replace damaged habitats and features.

4.26 Policy 2/26 states, inter alia, that there will be a presumption against developments which would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Local Planning Policy

The Wrekin Local Plan 1995 - 2006

4.27 The Draft Wrekin Local Plan was placed on deposit in February 1996, with additional pre-inquiry modifications made in September 1996. The plan was the subject of a Public Local Inquiry between February and May 1997 and, at the time of writing, the Inspector's report into the plan has been received by the Council, but has not yet been

published and made available. PPG1 advises that considerable weight can be attached to a development plan which has been the subject of a Public Inquiry and has been reported upon by the Inquiry Inspector.

4.28 Being within the open countryside, Policy OL1 of the Plan is relevant to the application site. It states that:

> *"The Council will not permit development which would damage the visual quality of the landscape or the diversity or integrity of wildlife habitats within the District. Encouragement will be given to the protection, enhancement and effective management of open land."*

4.29 The proposals map identifies the land at the Wrekin as being within:

- a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and
- an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

4.30 As such, Policy OL2 applies. It states that:

> *"Development which is likely to adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the following areas will be refused unless the applicant can demonstrate that the benefits of the proposal significantly outweigh the importance of the area:-* [inter alia]
>
> *a) The Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;*
>
> *b) Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
>
> *The loss of any habitat must be fully compensated for by the creation or enhancement of other habitats in the local area."*

4.31 In applying this policy, the policy guidance contained within PPG8, which stresses the benefits of telecommunications, must be taken into account. This is reflected in Policy T22 (as amended) of the Local Plan dealing with Telecommunications, which states that:

"Subject to balancing the need for telecommunications systems and the need to protect amenity and the environment in accordance with PPG8, the Council will grant planing permission for telecommunication developments provided that applicants have provided evidence that they have made every possible effort to erect the apparatus on existing buildings, masts, or other structures, and where possible, shared apparatus with other operators.

In addition any development should be designed and sited to minimise its visual impact, especially in designated area, such as the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Bauty, and should contain appropriate mitigating measures. The Council will resist further telecommunications development at the Wrekin and Ercall Hills and will seek to encourage the use of a single mast to serve major telecommunications needs at the Wrekin. The Council will require that all masts are removed when they are no longer required."

4.32 The written statement of the plan (as amended) cross references Policy T22 Telecommunications to Policy OL2 Designated Areas stating that the latter will be important in determining any planning applications for telecommunications on the Wrekin.

Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Local Plan

4.33 Although the application site is wholly within the administrative boundaries of Wrekin District Council, the south-western half of the Wrekin hill itself falls within the Borough of Shewsbury and Atcham, and the application can be considered as being of interest to the Borough Council.

4.34 The portion of the Wrekin hill within Shrewsbury and Atcham is identified as being within:

- an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- a Site of Special Scientific Importance; and
- a site of Regional and Local Nature Conservation Importance.

4.35 Given these designations, there a number of relevant policies, in particular:

- developments on SSSIs will not be permitted unless the reasons for development clearly outweigh the value of the site itself (LNC6);
- detrimental development on sites of regional and local nature conservation importance will be discouraged, and if permitted, damage will be kept to a minimum (LNC7); and
- development in the AONB will not be permitted if it has an adverse effect on the special landscape character of the area. It will only be permitted where it is essential in the national interest and no other sites are suitable (Policy LNC9).

4.36 Whilst the telecommunications policy of the plan states that such development will not be permitted within the AONB, it should be noted that this policy does not apply to the Wrekin Transmitting Station site which is outside the area covered by the plan.

Shropshire Hills Advisory Plan (AONB)

4.37 The Shropshire Hills Advisory Plan was published in September 1996 by the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) which is made up of local authorities and statutory and voluntary agencies. The document is a non statutory plan and is not a development control document. Its purpose is to set out aims and objectives for positive action and management of the AONB, setting the framework for the securing of future and existing resources.

4.38 In addition to general objectives in respect of maintaining and enhancing the characteristic landscape and features of the AONB, the Advisory Plan includes the rhetorical question:

- can telecommunications structures be absorbed into the sensitive landscape of the AONB?

4.39 As a response, the Advisory Plan sets the objective for the JAC of securing involvement in the development of a co-ordinated policy for telecommunications structures in the Shropshire Hills and ensuring that the special qualities of the special landscape are fully

recognised by the industry.

4.40 CTI have been advised that, as yet, no co-ordinated policy for telecommunication structures in the AONB has yet been formulated, and it is therefore clear that the appropriate policies for considering the application are those included within the Structure and Local Plans.

Summary

4.41 In summary, therefore, the following key policies apply to consideration of the application:

- the environmental effects of new development within AONB will be a major consideration in determining development proposals (PPG7);

- the Government's environmental objectives must be balanced against the Government's strong support for telecommunications development (PPG8);

- Planning authorities should respond positively to telecommunications development, especially where the location is constrained by technical considerations, which may outweigh direct adverse effects (PPG8);

- considerable importance is to be attached to telecommunications proposals that consolidate operations onto single sites (mast sharing) and hence minimise the overall number of telecommunications sites and masts (PPG8).

- the significance of the project to the national telecommunications network is a material consideration (PPG8);

- Nature conservation is a significant material consideration, but proposals should not be refused if conditions could be used to prevent damaging impacts (PPG9);

- the desirability of preserving an ancient monument is a material consideration in determining applications (PPG16);

- the site is within an AONB, an SSSI, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument, for which the County Structure Plan offers protection against adverse impacts arising from development;

- subject to environmental considerations, telecommunication developments on the Wrekin will be permitted provided they are designed and sited to minimise and mitigate visual impact. The Council will also attempt to encourage the use of a single mast at the Wrekin to serve major telecommunications needs (policy T22 of the Wrekin Local Plan).

5.0 THE CASE FOR THE INSTALLATION

Introduction

5.1 The previous sections of this Statement have considered the character of the site and surroundings, described the proposed development and its operation, and outlined relevant policy considerations. This section of the statement sets out the background reasons and site specific justification for the installation of DTT broadcasting equipment at the existing transmitting station on the Wrekin, having regard to:

- Digital Terrestrial Television - The national policy;
- The BBC Strategy for DTT;
- The role of Castle Transmission International;
- Analysis of alternatives; and
- The future of the Wrekin Transmitting Station

5.2 Each of these factors is considered below.

Digital Terrestrial Television - The National Policy

5.3 The Government has expressed its commitment to introducing a new system of radio and television broadcasting to replace the current use of the analogue broadcasting system. The new Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) system represents the third evolutionary phase of television broadcasting in the UK, following the initial 405 line black and white broadcasts introduced in the 1930s, and the current 625 line colour system that was introduced in 1964.

5.4 DTT represents a significant advance in the transmission of high quality colour

television signals in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

5.5 In respect of quality, because the sound and pictures are first converted into binary code which can be transmitted as a single bit-stream, the signal is more robust and less likely to be affected by technical problems such as interference or topographical features which may affect analogue equipment. The coded signal can be received by a suitable set-top converter which ensures a higher standard of picture quality for the viewer.

5.6 Quantitatively, DTT is significantly more effective in its use of the limited and congested frequency spectrum, as a result of which, a greater number of television channels can be accommodated within the same frequency bandwidth. With DTT, it is possible to broadcast, simultaneously from a single piece of equipment, a multiplex of high quality television pictures. The signals carried within such a multiplex may be from a variety of service providers (typically up to 6 channels).

5.7 As with the evolution from 405 line black and white television broadcasts to 625 line colour transmissions, where both systems were broadcast simultaneously for 20 years, there will be a period of at least 15 years where the DTT system will run in parallel with the existing UHF 625 line colour television system.

5.8 It is anticipated that DTT will eventually achieve near 100% national coverage as demand for the service increases, following the introduction of the new DTT receivers by manufacturers.

The BBC Strategy for DTT

5.9 Responding to the then Department of National Heritage invitation to take a guaranteed place on a digital terrestrial multiplex, the BBC confirmed its plans for the launch of free-to-air DTT services. Using its allocated multiplex, the BBC will be offering the following services:

- BBC1 and BBC2 on widescreen;

- a 24 hour BBC News Service;
- additional programme, data and interactive services supporting the schedules on BBC1 and BBC2;
- additional regional and educational programming;
- digital quality sound and vision.

5.10 The BBC has been a key player in developing DTT technology. Working in close co-operation with the ITC, the BBC has developed the DTT standard adopted by the UK and has pioneered the necessary broadcast trials in Britain and Europe. This is in line with its strategy outlined in *Extending Choice in the Digital Age*.

5.11 Although a significant number of households will choose to receive digital television via cable and satellite with the many and wide range of services available, the BBC believes that many more viewers will wish to be guaranteed access to free-to-air networks through their existing aerials without the need to install cable and satellite equipment.

5.12 As a result, the BBC believes that digital broadcasting offers the best guarantee across the nation of real choices between service suppliers and long-term guarantees of access to free-to-air broadcasting. The result of this strategy is a major ten year programme of investment and development, focused on the existing network of transmitting stations (including that at the Wrekin).

5.13 The BBC has already launched Europe's first Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) service from an initial 27 transmitter locations which will serve more than 60% of the population. The service is currently carrying out transmissions of BBC Radios 1,2,3,4 and 5-Live, together with extra programmes including Live Parliamentary proceedings, commentary from sporting events, and programmes from the BBC World Service.

5.14 It is clear, therefore, that digital broadcasting technology (DTT and DAB) will replace analogue on all delivery systems over the next 10-15 years, creating opportunities to offer improved services to viewers and listeners, and the BBC is at the forefront of this

innovation.

The role of Castle Transmission International Ltd

5.15 BBC Transmission, the part of the Corporation which was responsible for the provision and management of transmitting stations and the broadcasting of BBC Radio and Television services, was privatised in 1996. Authority for this privatisation was given by the Government in the Broadcasting Act 1996 and all the statutory duties and responsibilities of the BBC in this respect have now legally passed to Castle Transmission International Ltd.

5.16 Castle Transmission International are therefore responsible for maintaining the national network of Transmitting Stations (including that at the Wrekin) and for implementing the BBC's programme for installation of DTT and DAB broadcasting equipment nationwide.

Analysis of Alternatives

Strategic Location

5.17 Strategically, the existing Transmitting Station at the Wrekin is the only clear choice for the broadcasting of DTT in this area. This is for two reasons:

- In topographical terms, the Wrekin retains the obvious advantages of height and position that made it the only appropriate location for BBC transmission in 1970, allowing for DTT coverage of the maximum area, in line with the national broadcasting policy; and

- It accords with the planning policy contained with PPG8 (see previous section), and has the self-evident advantages, of consolidating broadcasting operations on existing sites - the benefits being in respect of capital and operational economies of scale and, in planning terms, limiting the potential impact on the

countryside of a proliferation of individual transmitting stations and installations.

Design, size and siting of Installation

5.18 By necessity, the proposed extension to the Transmitting Station is a technically-led solution to the need to install DTT broadcasting equipment at the Wrekin. However, in formulating the design, CTI gave consideration to the full range of possible alternatives to the current option, which requires building into the hill side. In particular, CTI undertook an assessment of the following options:

- incorporating the DTT equipment within the existing building;
- extending the building onto the area currently occupied by the vehicle turning-space; and
- amending the position of the satellite dishes away from the front of the building

These are dealt with in turn.

Incorporating the DTT equipment within the existing building

5.19 It is self-evident that an option that avoided the resource implications of constructing an extension to the station would, if operationally feasible, be the preferred CTI strategy. However, although the existing building is as a large structure and does have physical 'space' within the interior, in operational terms the station is currently full to capacity. This is because the internal broadcasting plant requires considerable levels of cooling ventilation, with a requirement for large quantities of air to be perpetually circulated through the building - as is evident from the structural design of the building which features large cooling vents along the length of its elevation.

5.20 For this reason, installing additional broadcasting plant within the existing shell of the building is not be a feasible option.

Extending the building onto the area currently occupied by the vehicle turning-space

5.21 CTI did examine the potential for extending the building to occupy the vehicle-turning/parking area at the northern end of the current structure but considered that this was not feasible for the following reasons:

- there would be no available area for turning and parking vehicles on the site - an operational requirement;

- the restricted site 'footprint' does not allow for an appropriately sized extension capable of meeting the technical requirements of DTT equipment or of accommodating any future needs.

- to achieve the necessary floorspace, an extension on this areas would need to be built-out beyond the line of the current frontage, with the result that the Station would be of greater visual prominence from the surrounding countryside.

5.22 Given the unsuitability of these options (both of which would, if suitable, have had lower construction costs than the proposal), CTI identified the technical requirement of extending the Transmitting Station beyond the current 'footprint' of the site.

Amending the position of the satellite dishes

5.23 The Visual Impact Assessment of the proposals undertaken by NLP (see Section 7.0 of this Statement) indicates the visual impact of the proposed satellite dishes from the surrounding countryside. CTI considered the potential for lessening this impact by moving the dishes away from the parapet on the front of the building and towrds the back of the building, which would have reduced the area from which the dishes would have been visible.

5.24 However, because the dishes are south or south-west-orientated (into the Wrekin hill), they have to be positioned to maximise their line of site over the hill, due to the low angle of inclination to the horizon. As such, positioning the satellite dishes in this

location is the only technical solution available to CTI.

The future of the Wrekin Transmitting Station

5.25 In addition to the Wrekin installation's role as one of the broadcasting stations for the wider DTT network, essential for the development of digital terrestrial television services in the UK, the proposed extension to the Transmitting Station will also bring additional associated benefits, offering the potential for consolidating broadcasting and telecommunications activity in the Shropshire Hills onto one principal site.

Replacement of existing mast

5.26 Whilst the existing mast at the Wrekin does have spatial capacity to accommodate additional telecommunications equipment (such as aerials and dishes), the structure of the mast itself is too weak to carry additional weight. Therefore, it is anticipated that, in 1999, CTI will replace the current mast with a more robust structure of the same approximate height, which will allow for additional telecommunications equipment to be mounted on the mast.

5.27 There has been a longstanding demand from the cellular communications operators (such as Mercury and Orange) for installation of their equipment on the Wrekin, which would offer greater coverage on one site than the equivalent from multiple stand-alone masts which they are currently required to utilise. Once the mast is replaced and the current proposed extension completed, CTI will be in a position to meet this demand, and the operators will be able to consolidate their operations on one mast-sharing site (the Wrekin) and possibly remove their existing masts located throughout the Shropshire countryside - in line with Government guidance contained within PPG8.

Millenium Bid

5.28 Local groups and individuals have approached Wrekin Council regarding the potential for some form of construction on the Wrekin hill to mark the arrival of the new

Millenium. Wrekin Council have approached CTI to enquire as to the possibility of linking this with the future plans for the Transmitting Station.

5.29 One of the ideas cited by local people has been the reinstatement of a night-time illuminated 'beacon' such as that which was situated on top of the Wrekin Hill during the Second World War.

5.30 As a result, CTI have agreed to consider a non-standard aerial support structure of a distinctive visual quality that might replace the current mast, with part of the finance being provided by CTI (to the value of a standard replacement mast) and the remainding 'match-funding' being sought from one of the funding bodies associated with the National Lottery.

5.31 Clearly, such a structure would raise other planning issues which are not relevant to this application, but which will need to be considered by the Council in deciding on the merits of a bid to the appropriate funding body. However, CTI are considering these proposals with an open mind, and subject to the need to complete installation of a mast by mid-1999, will attempt, where appropriate to the operation of the Transmission Station, to accommodate the aspirations of the Council in respect of the Millenium bid.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

Scheduled Monument Consent

6.1 Because the Transmitting Station is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, consent is required from the Secretary of State for the proposed works. As such, concurrent to the application for Planning permission, CTI have made an application to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake the proposals.

6.2 A full assessment of the impact of the DTT proposals on the archaeology of the site is included in the documentation supporting the application for Scheduled Monument Consent. The document also includes proposals for a scheme of investigation and/or monitoring in association with the construction works **(NLP TO UPDATE AND AMEND IN ACCORDANCE WITH OAU WORK)**

Contribution to Long-term Management of the Wrekin

6.2 As one of the key land-users of the Wrekin CTI are willing to contribute a set fund to assist in the implementation of a management plan for the Wrekin. This can contribute to preservation of both the archaeological worth or the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Nature Conservation value of the SSSI **(CTI TO CONFIRM / ELABORATE UPON COMMITMENT)**

7.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Purpose of Assessment

7.1 This Section of the Statement provides an assessment of the visual impact of proposals to construct a two storey extension to the existing technical building at the Wrekin Transmitting Station, together with the installation of four 3.1m diameter and two 2.4m satellite receiving dishes and a standby generator at roof level. The proposed works are to be located within the existing curtilage of the Wrekin TV Transmitting Station. The site, which is approximately 0.5 hectares in area, is currently occupied by a lattice transmitting tower and a single storey technical building. The existing layout of the site and the location of the proposed development is shown on the plans prepared by BBC Building Design Services for Castle Transmission International Ltd. and submitted in conjunction with the planning application. The study of impact is based upon this illustrative material.

7.2 The study has been undertaken following discussions with Wrekin District Council. A copy of a letter setting out the requirement for an assessment of landscape and visual impact is attached at Appendix 1.

7.3 In essence the visual impact assessment seeks to identify:

i) the role of the site and building (but not the transmitting tower) in the wider landscape, specifically its visual role;

ii) the impacts which would result from development, whether negative or positive, having regard to the existing position;

iii) any measures which could mitigate undesirable impacts.

Methodology

7.4 The study has been undertaken using a methodology for visual impact assessment which has been developed by Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners over a number of years. The methodology is based on wide experience of analysing the visual impact of commercial development in rural and semi-rural areas and devising measures to mitigate such impacts. The methodology is in conformity with the approach set out in guidelines prepared by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment[1].

7.5 In any assessment of visual impact, it is essential to recognise the inherent balance of objective and technical description and analysis, and the subjective judgement of the assessor and this assessment must take account of other existing and proposed changes in the landscape. The degree of visibility can often be established as a matter of fact. The impact on the immediate surroundings and the wider context is more a matter of judgement. It is also important to recognise the relationship between landscape impact and visual impact. The latter is an aspect of landscape impact. The wider impacts on the landscape, for example on ecology and drainage, are not considered in this study.

7.6 The initial step in the assessment of visual impact involves a review of the existing landscape and visual features of the development site and its surroundings. This "baseline" study will form the yardstick against which the proposal can be assessed.

7.7 In this case, we have followed a three stage process, namely;

- a survey of the site and surroundings (the information gathering stage);
- analysis of the information in which the character of the site and the surroundings are identified including the impact of existing structures already on the proposal site;

1 The Landscape Institute & Institute of Environmental Assessment (1995), Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, London, E & FN Spon

- an assessment of the visual impact of the proposed development.

7.8 This process is described below in Site and Surroundings and Baseline Visibility and is illustrated using photographs and plans.

7.9 Having undertaken the above analysis we then consider the impact of development on the baseline conditions in Assessment of Visual Impact. The baseline analysis identifies existing views of the site and the impact of the existing structures/buildings on these views. The proposed development is then considered: first the degree of visibility is described as a matter of fact and, secondly the degree of visual impact is assessed subjectively, i.e. the study involves both description and analysis. In this work, regard is paid to the following criteria:

- the extent of existing visibility;
- the views affected;
- the degree of visual impact;
- the distance over which such views are obtained;
- the impact in qualitative terms on the landscape.

7.10 The study site for the purposes of the visual impact assessment is the site currently occupied by the Wrekin TV Transmitting Station, described above in section 3.0 of this Statement.

7.11 The survey work was undertaken in mid March 1998 when screening provided by trees and hedgerows was low. The density of intermediate vegetation is usually a primary factor in establishing the degree of visual impact, although in this case, where the site is approximately 250m above the majority of the surrounding landscape and views are assessed over distances of up to 3 kilometres, the weather and distance are more influential to the degree of visibility. The survey work was undertaken under overcast weather conditions with the cloud base at a level of approximately 400m to 600m AOD, i.e. close to or just above the top of the Wrekin. The analysis of impact is

described and illustrated through the use of plans and photographs (all photographs were taken with a 50mm lens which gives a representation of the view achievable to the eye).

7.12 The measures which have been identified in order to achieve mitigation of visual impact, to the extent considered necessary are set out in Mitigation. Such measures can include:

- Compensation (benefits in visual terms arising from development of the site)
- Avoidance of impact (for example in the main principles of design)
- Reduction of impact (through detailed design measures)
- Remediation of impact (for example through the use of landscaping)

7.13 The assessment concludes with a summary of the findings.

Site and Surroundings

7.14 The main description of the site is contained within Section 3.0 of the Statement. In summary, the main site features are:

i) the study site is located towards the top of the north-western facing slope of the Wrekin;

ii) the site is accessed via a 2km track rising from the north-eastern end of the Wrekin;

iii) roof level of the existing technical building is approximately 20m below that of the peak of the Wrekin;

iv) the study site is dominated by the transmitting tower;

v) half of the technical building is built into the hillside with a grass roof covering;

vi) the technical building is of a concrete frame construction with a dominant overhanging concrete parapet wall to its front elevation.

7.15 The wider landscape context of the Wrekin is described in Section 3.0 of this Statement. In summary, the main features which form part of the wider landscape are:

i) the Wrekin Hills form a significant landmark in the local landscape;

ii) the Wrekin is an ANOB and a SSSI;

iii) the slopes of the Wrekin Hills are substantially planted;

iv) the landscape surrounding the Hills is predominantly flat to the north and undulating to the south and east;

v) surrounding areas are predominantly in agricultural use;

vi) the outer fringes of Telford are between 3km and 5km to the north-east and east.

Baseline Visibility

Approach

7.16 To establish the existing role of the site in visual terms, extensive fieldwork was undertaken. The aim was to identify key public viewpoints and define the "visual envelope" of the site. This term refers to the zone within which the site and existing structures are currently visible and the specific points within this zone from which views can be obtained of the existing features.

7.17 The study site is unusual because of the presence of the tower. This is visible over long distances on clear days and therefore has an extensive visual envelope. Given the scale

and nature of the proposed extension and new installations at roof level the following baseline assessment has ignored the presence of the tower and concentrated on the visibility of the site and existing building.

7.18 The definition of visibility and important views is constrained by the level of accessibility to surrounding land afforded to the public. The study is therefore primarily an assessment of the visibility of the site from public roads and footpaths. However, in this case where the upper part of the Wrekin is open, the public are able to leave the designated footpath and wander close to the Transmission Station. These local views are considered but less weight is given in the assessment of impact to these views.

7.19 Baseline visibility analysis has been carried out from two main areas, which can be divided into three categories:

- local visibility (from points within 100m of the site boundary);
- visibility over medium distance views (up to 1.5km);
- visibility over longer distances (over 1.5km and less than 3km).

These three categories have been used to provide a framework for the analysis. They define areas within which the site and the technical building have different degrees of visibility and impact. Beyond these areas only the transmitting tower has a significant visual impact: the site is only noticeable due to the tower not due to the technical building or the site itself.

7.20 The local visibility analysis of the study site is shown on Plan 1. Plan 3 shows the medium to long distance visibility analysis. This illustrates that the effective limit of visibility is approximately 2.5km under the weather conditions experienced on the day of fieldwork and the visual envelope is restricted to two distinct areas. These are:

- a limited area on the upper part of the north-western slope of the Wrekin within

close vicinity to the transmitting station; and,

- the predominantly flat countryside to the north and west of the site.

7.21 Beyond a distance of approximately 2.5km from the transmitting station (the site and building but not the tower) is either not visible or seen at a distance over which it is impossible to distinguish by the naked eye.

7.22 There are three principal factors influencing the extent to which the existing site is visible:

i) topography (particularly in terms of medium to long views);

ii) weather conditions (particularly in terms of medium and long views);

iii) intermediate vegetation (of influence from all views).

In this case the first two factors are very influential given the distance over which views can be gained. The influence of intermediated vegetation is lessened by the influence of topography.

Local views

7.23 Views from points which are publicly accessible, although not designated footpaths, within close vicinity of the Wrekin Transmitting Station are identified on Plan 1. These are supported by photographs taken with a 50mm lens from these viewpoints and annotated in order to define clearly the main features visible. The analysis illustrates that due to the local topography the technical building is only visible from a limited area to the south and east.

7.24 From the undesignated pathway that runs along the north-western edge of the plateau to the top of the Wrekin and within approximately 15m of the site boundary at its

closest point (photographs S1 and S2) the full extent of the roof of the existing technical building is visible. There is limited tree growth to this side of the transmitting station. This is at least partly due to the fact that part of the extent of the technical building is underground. This area corresponds to the area of lighter green grass shown on the photographs.

7.25 From viewpoint S1, which is on the skyline when viewed from the countryside to the north-west, it can been seen that evergreen trees to the front (north-western side) of the building obscure views of the parapet wall from viewpoints looking up from the low lying land to the north and north-west.

7.26 From viewpoint S3 on the access track to the transmitting station, which is neither a public footpath nor a path generally used by the public, the existing technical building is largely obscured from view by evergreen trees to the eastern edge of the site.

Medium distance views

7.27 Key viewpoints from within the medium distance zone (up to 1.5km) are identified on Plan 3. These are supported by photographs 1 to 7 taken from these viewpoints and annotated in order to define clearly the main features visible. The analysis illustrates the degree to which the plantation on the north-western slope of the Wrekin partially obstructs views of the technical building.

7.28 Wrekin Course is a straight lane that runs parallel to the north-western slope of the Wrekin at an average level of approximately 150m AOD and between 900m and 1500m from the peak of the Wrekin (in plan). From viewpoints on this lane views of the concrete parapet wall to the technical building can be gained, and at a limited number of points, this is viewed against the skyline. The baseline visibility from points on this lane is as follows:

- from viewpoint 1, towards the eastern end of Wrekin Course, although the transmitting tower is prominent on the skyline the technical building is hidden

from view by intermediate planting;

- from viewpoints 2 and 3, at approximately 1km to the north of the transmitting station, the line of the concrete parapet wall to the technical building becomes partially evident between the tree tops;

- from viewpoint 4 a large proportion of the parapet wall becomes visible. In this case the parapet wall appears to be partly viewed against the skyline;

- towards the western end of Wrekin Course, viewpoint 6, it becomes very difficult to make out the technical building amongst the tree tops;

- from viewpoint 7 the concrete parapet wall is distinguishable but is viewed against the backdrop of the hillside beyond.

7.29 The transmitting station building is not visible from the footpath within the plantation on the north-western face of the Wrekin.

Long Distance Views

7.30 Key long distance (1.5km to 3km) viewpoints are identified on Plan 3. These are supported by photographs taken from these viewpoints and annotated in order to define clearly the main features visible. The analysis shows that from viewpoints within 2.5km to the north-west of the transmitting station the line of the parapet wall to the technical building can just be made out against a backdrop of the hillside beyond. From further away and from points to the north and west the technical building becomes indistinguishable to the naked eye.

7.31 From viewpoints 8, 11, 12, 13, and 13 near Aston, approximately 2km to 2.5km to the north-west of the transmitting station the line of the concrete parapet wall can just be made out above the tree tops of the intermediate vegetation. From these points the wall is viewed against the backdrop of the upper part of the hillside beyond.

7.32 From viewpoint 10 to the edge of the village of Uppington, 2.5km from the transmitting station, it is very difficult for the naked eye to make out the line of the parapet wall although it is partially exposed to view from this point.

7.33 From the edge of Rushton, viewpoint 9, 2km due west of the transmitting station, the study site is concealed from view by the plantation to the western end of the Wrekin.

7.34 From viewpoints 15,16,17 and 18 close to the A5(T), over 2.25km from the transmitting station, it is very difficult to make out the line of the parapet wall (and under poor weather conditions to make out even the transmitting tower). From this distance the partially screened parapet wall is scarcely visible without the viewer making a concerted effort to make it out. Without the transmitting tower to pinpoint the technical building this would be very difficult from viewpoints from this distance.

7.35 From Cluddley and to its south, viewpoints 19 and 20, the concrete parapet wall is partially visible above and between the tops of the trees.

Assessment of Visual Impact of the Proposed Extension

7.36 Having identified the baseline visibility conditions for the site above it is possible to make an assessment of the impact of the changes proposed in the planning application submitted to Wrekin District Council by Castle Transmission International Ltd.. The assessment is based on the plans and elevations prepared by BBC Building Design Services which accompany the planning application.

Proposed Changes to the Site

7.37 The physical changes proposed are fully described in Section 2.0. They can be summarised as follows:

- a two storey extension of approximately 13m by 14m in plan located to the eastern end of the existing building;

- the installation of six satellite dishes comprising two 2.4m diameter dishes sited on top of the clerestory and four 3.1 dishes on the existing building located towards the front edge of the flat roof;

- a standby generator of less than 2m by 2m by 4m located on the existing building towards the eastern end;

- relocation of the entrance gates to the to a point adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the extension;

- new fibre-optic cabling to run adjacent to the access track to the road at the base of the Wrekin.

Approach to Assessment

7.38 Paragraphs 7.23 - 7.3 and the accompanying illustrative material identified the key short, medium and long views of the existing building at the Wrekin Transmitting Station from viewpoints up to 3km to the north and north-west.

7.39 Below, the analysis is undertaken in two steps, first an objective description of the proposed changes at the Wrekin Transmitting Station is given followed by a subjective assessment of visual impact of the extension and roof level installations from various positions. The assessment deals in turn with short, medium and long views.

Description of the proposal from local views

7.40 From the area of open grassland which forms a plateau on top of the Wrekin it is possible to walk to the boundary of the transmitting station. Generally, however, an undesignated pathway running along the north-western edge of the plateau forms the extent of public use. From this pathway (viewpoints S1 and S2) clear views would be afforded of the six satellite dishes, the extent of proposed new flat roof and the standby

generator.

7.41 From viewpoint S1 the four new satellite dishes positioned on top of the existing building will be viewed against a backdrop of the tree tops and countryside beyond. The flat roof of the proposed extension, the standby generator and two smaller satellite dishes will be visible beyond the north-eastern end of the existing building. These will be largely viewed against a backdrop of the plantation beyond.

7.42 From viewpoint S2 to the east of the transmitting station the satellite dishes, standby generator and the flat roof and north-eastern elevation of the proposed extension will be visible. The extension will be viewed against a backdrop of the plantation and existing building beyond. The four satellite dishes on top of the existing building will be viewed against a backdrop of distant countryside.

7.43 From viewpoint S3 the exposed part of the north-eastern elevation to the proposed extension will be visible together with the two proposed satellite dishes on top of it. The four larger dishes on top of the existing building will be obscured from view from this point.

7.44 From the designated public footpath to the centre of the plateau at the summit of the Wrekin the proposed development will not be visible.

Assessment of Impact on local views

7.45 The Wrekin Transmitting Station is in close proximity to land accessible for general public use at the top of the Wrekin and the proposed extension's flat roof, the satellite dishes and standby generator will be visible. In terms of impact the proposed extension results in an increase in impact rather than an introduction of an entirely new impact on the area. It will involve an increase in exposed flat roof of approximately 180sqm or 45%. The extension would result in a quantitative but not qualitative change in the character of the area.

7.46 The introduction of satellite dishes at roof level towards the north-western edge of the existing building results in the introduction of new elements which would be partially viewed against the backdrop of the countryside beyond. This presents a new impact which, when considered in relation to the extent of existing roof area, presents a quantitative change to the site rather than a qualitative change.

7.47 A qualitative increase in impact will be evident from viewpoint S3. From this point, which is on the access road to the transmitting station and not a pathway in general public use, the partly exposed north-eastern elevation of the extension will be apparent.

7.48 There is no visual impact on views from the designated footpath to the centre of the Wrekin's plateau or from the triangulation point at the peak.

Description of the proposals from medium distance views

7.49 From Wrekin Course, the straight lane to the base of the north-western slope of the Wrekin, parts of the proposed development would become more evident at viewpoints which are closest, and at right-angles to the Wrekin.

7.50 From viewpoints to the eastern and western ends of Wrekin Course (viewpoints 1, 2, 6 & 7) the proposed extension and the installation of satellite dishes at roof level will not be evident.

7.51 From viewpoints 3, 4 & 5, to the middle section of the lane, the proposed satellite dishes are likely to appear on the skyline above the concrete parapet wall. The proposed extension, in particular its parapet wall are unlikely to be apparent from these viewpoints given that:

- there is a greater density of tree cover to the north-eastern edge of the site;
- the parapet wall is set back and will therefore appear lower than the existing parapet wall;

- the new parapet wall is 14m in length by comparison to the 48m extent of the existing.

Assessment of Impact on medium distance views

7.52 The impact of the proposed extension to the transmitting station is likely to be negligible from viewpoints on Wrekin Course.

7.53 From viewpoints to the central section of the Wrekin Course, closest to the Wrekin, the proposed satellite dishes will appear on the skyline above the parapet wall. Given the distance over which these are viewed, more than 800m (in plan), the impact of these new elements will be minimal. Where tree tops appear on the skyline above the parapet wall of the technical building (photograph 3) the impact of the satellite dishes would be lessened.

Description of the proposal from long distance views

7.54 From viewpoints over 1.5km from the transmitting station the proposed extension will not be visible. The satellite dishes will be apparent under favourable weather conditions and if specifically sought out by the viewer from viewpoints in the Aston area. The dishes will be viewed against a backdrop of the upper part of the hillside beyond.

Assessment of Impact on long distance views

7.55 Given the distance over which the satellite dishes are viewed (over 1.5km) and their size (3m in diameter) they will not present any significant impact on views from viewpoints in the Aston area.

Conclusions on extent of visibility

7.56 The baseline analysis demonstrates that the extent of visibility is limited to two distinct

areas:

- the transmitting station is visible from a limited area of publicly accessible land on the upper part of the north-western slope of the Wrekin within 15m to 100m of the site boundary. The extent of the flat roof of the proposed extension and the installations at roof level will be visible from this area;

- the transmitting station, and in particular its parapet wall, is visible from a 90 degree segment of predominantly flat countryside to the north and west of the Wrekin. Whilst the 48m long parapet wall can be distinguished by the naked eye up to 2.5km from the site, it is unlikely that it will be possible to make out the proposed extension from medium distance viewpoints. The 3m diameter satellite dishes will be distinguishable by the naked eye, but only if specifically sought out, from viewpoints over 1.5km from the TV transmitting station.

Conclusion on views affected and degree of impact on the landscape

7.56 Views from the publicly accessible land on the upper part of the Wrekin will be affected by the proposed development. The change will be quantitative rather than qualitative when compared to the existing situation: there would be a small overall increase in the degree of visual impact rather than the creation of a new impact.

7.57 From a limited section of Wrekin Course (approximately 1km) to the north-west of the transmitting station (viewpoints 3, 4 & 5) the proposed satellite dishes will appear on the skyline above the existing parapet wall. The proposed extension will be of negligible impact from viewpoints on Wrekin Course.

7.58 Whilst the parapet wall to the existing transmitting station building is visible from viewpoints between 1.5km and 2.5km from the site the proposed satellite dishes will be scarcely distinguishable to the naked eye and of negligible impact.

Proposed Mitigation

7.59 A range of improvements and mitigation measures are either a consequence of development or specifically included in order to offset the visual impact of the proposals. These proposals can be considered under the four main areas of mitigation set out by the Landscape Institute:

- Compensation;
- Avoidance of Impact;
- Reduction of Impact;
- Remediation.

Each of these categories is considered in turn.

Compensation

7.60 There is no demolition of existing facilities proposed, so no compensation is gained due to the proposal.

Avoidance of Impact

7.61 The extension of an existing facility and installation of new apparatus within an existing TV transmitting site avoids the introduction of a new impact at another location. The existing building (and transmitting tower) already present an impact in the landscape. The new development is viewed in conjunction with, or against a backdrop of, the existing.

Reduction of Impact

7.62 The proposed extension is to be constructed of materials and in a style to match the existing building. Like the existing building, the extension is partly built into the hillside. The satellite dishes will be white, which when viewed against the skyline will

present a minimal degree of impact.

Remediation

7.63 There is limited scope for new planting within the site boundary. There may be scope for planting beyond the site boundary which would have to be considered in the light of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and SSSI. **[NLP TO CONSIDER)**

Summary and Conclusions on Visual Impact Assessment

Assessment of Impact

7.64 The baseline analysis as set out above and shown on Plans 1 and 3 illustrates that there are two distinct areas from which the proposed development can be viewed: from local viewpoints on the upper north-western slope of the Wrekin and from a 90 degree segment of countryside to the north and west of the TV transmitting station. The analysis shows that whilst the majority of the existing technical building is hidden or impossible to distinguish by the naked eye from views from medium and long distance viewpoints, the parapet wall which runs along the top of the north-west elevation is visible from up to 2.5km from the site.

Local views

7.65 The proposed extension results in an increase in impact rather than an introduction of an entirely new impact on the area of open land on the upper north-western slope of the Wrekin. It will involve an increase in exposed flat roof of approximately 180sqm or 45%. The extension would result in a quantitative as opposed to a qualitative change in the character of the area.

7.66 The satellite dishes at roof level towards the north-western edge of the existing building result in the introduction of new elements which would be partially viewed against the backdrop of the countryside beyond. This presents a new impact which, when

considered in relation to the extent of existing roof area, presents a quantitative change to the site rather than a qualitative change.

7.67 There is no visual impact on views from the designated footpath to the centre of the Wrekin's plateau or from the triangulation point at the peak

Medium distance views

7.68 From viewpoints to the central section of Wrekin Course, closest to the Wrekin, the proposed satellite dishes will appear on the skyline above the parapet wall. Given the distance over which these are viewed, more than 800m in plan, the impact of these new elements will be evident but not unduly significant.

7.69 The impact of the proposed extension to the transmitting station is likely to be negligible from viewpoints on Wrekin Course.

Long distance views

7.70 The proposals will not present any significant impact on views from viewpoints over 1.5km from the transmitting station. The satellite dishes may be visible to the naked eye but only if specifically sought out by the viewer.

Mitigation measures

7.71 The installation of new apparatus and the extension of the existing building at the Wrekin Transmitting Station negate the need for the provision of a new facility at an alternative location.

7.72 The proposed extension will be partially built into the slope of the hillside thus reducing its impact.

Conclusions

7.73 The proposals present a quantitative rather than qualitative impact from viewpoints within 100m on the hillside above the TV transmitting station. These views are from an undesignated, although well-used pathway.

7.74 From a 1km stretch of Wrekin Course, to the north-west of the Wrekin, the proposed satellite dishes will be viewed against the skyline. Given the distance over which they are viewed, over 800m, and the size of the dishes, the impact from this area will not be unduly significant.

7.75 From viewpoints over 1.5km to the north-west of the transmitting station in the Aston area, the satellite dishes may be just distinguishable to the naked eye, but they would be of negligible visual impact.

7.76 The proposed extension to the north-eastern end of the technical building is unlikely to be distinguishable from viewpoints in the countryside to the north-west of the Wrekin.

8.0 SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Description of SSSI

8.1 (DETAILS AWAITED FROM ENGLISH NATURE)

Impact Assessment

8.? (DETAILS AWAITED FROM ENGLISH NATURE)

Mitigation

8.? (DETAILS AWAITED FROM ENGLISH NATURE)

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 (TO BE COMPLETED BY NLP)

CASTLE TRANSMISSION INTERNATIONAL

THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NUMBER SA 96

APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

May 1998

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

CASTLE TRANSMISSION INTERNATIONAL

THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NUMBER SA 96

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SUPPORTING STATEMENT

May 1998

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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LIST OF FIGURES

THE WREKIN HILLFORT (SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. SA 96)

APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Castle Transmission International Ltd have submitted a planning application to Wrekin Council. The application is for the development of a building extension and the installation of six roof-mounted satellite dishes on the Wrekin Transmitting Station.

1.2 The Transmitting Station is located within an Iron Age hillfort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument as defined and protected by statute under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Fig. 1). It is also within a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Given the sensitive location of the Wrekin Transmitting Station, Castle Transmission International have taken care to ensure that the proposals have been discussed with Wrekin Council and English Heritage prior to the submission of the application.

1.3 This Archaeological Supporting Statement has been commissioned by Castle Transmission International to assist in its application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Its purpose is to assess the archaeological background to the site; to set out in detail, the range, scale and extent of impacts of the development upon the archaeology of the site, as far as can be predicted; and to outline the measures which are proposed to mitigate any adverse effects.

1.4 The range of impacts being considered pertain not only to the building extension itself, but also to the temporary enabling works and the methods of working.

1.5 This Archaeological Supporting Statement is submitted to the Secretary of State together with the Planning Statement. The latter presents detail on:

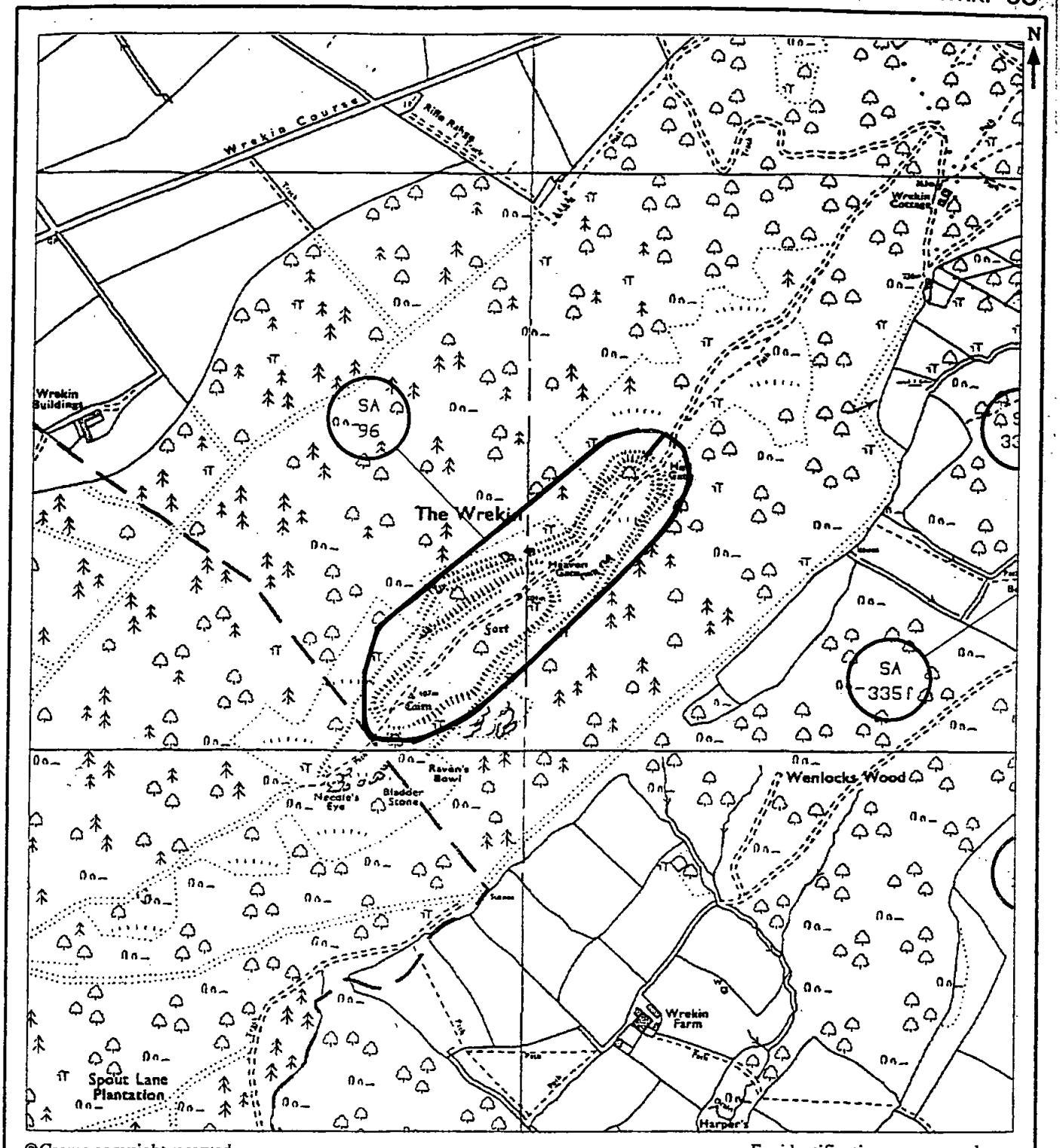
- The background and reasons for the development
- The proposed works
- The planning policy context
- The case for the CTI proposals within the context of the national broadcasting policy
- A visual impact assessment

1.6 These aspects of the development are not re-iterated in this document although referred to where of relevance to archaeological considerations.

1.7 This document effectively comprises two parts; an archaeological description and assessment of the monument (Sections 2-5), and an evaluation of the impact of the development proposals themselves (Sections 6-9).

Scheduled Monument

WRKF CO



 For identification purposes only

Site Name: Wrekin Camp

County: Shropshire	**District:** The Wrekin	**Parish:** Little Wenlock

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site

Scale: 1:10000 **Derived from:** 1:10000
Centred on NGR: SJ63000829
Extract from OS sheet: SJ60NW

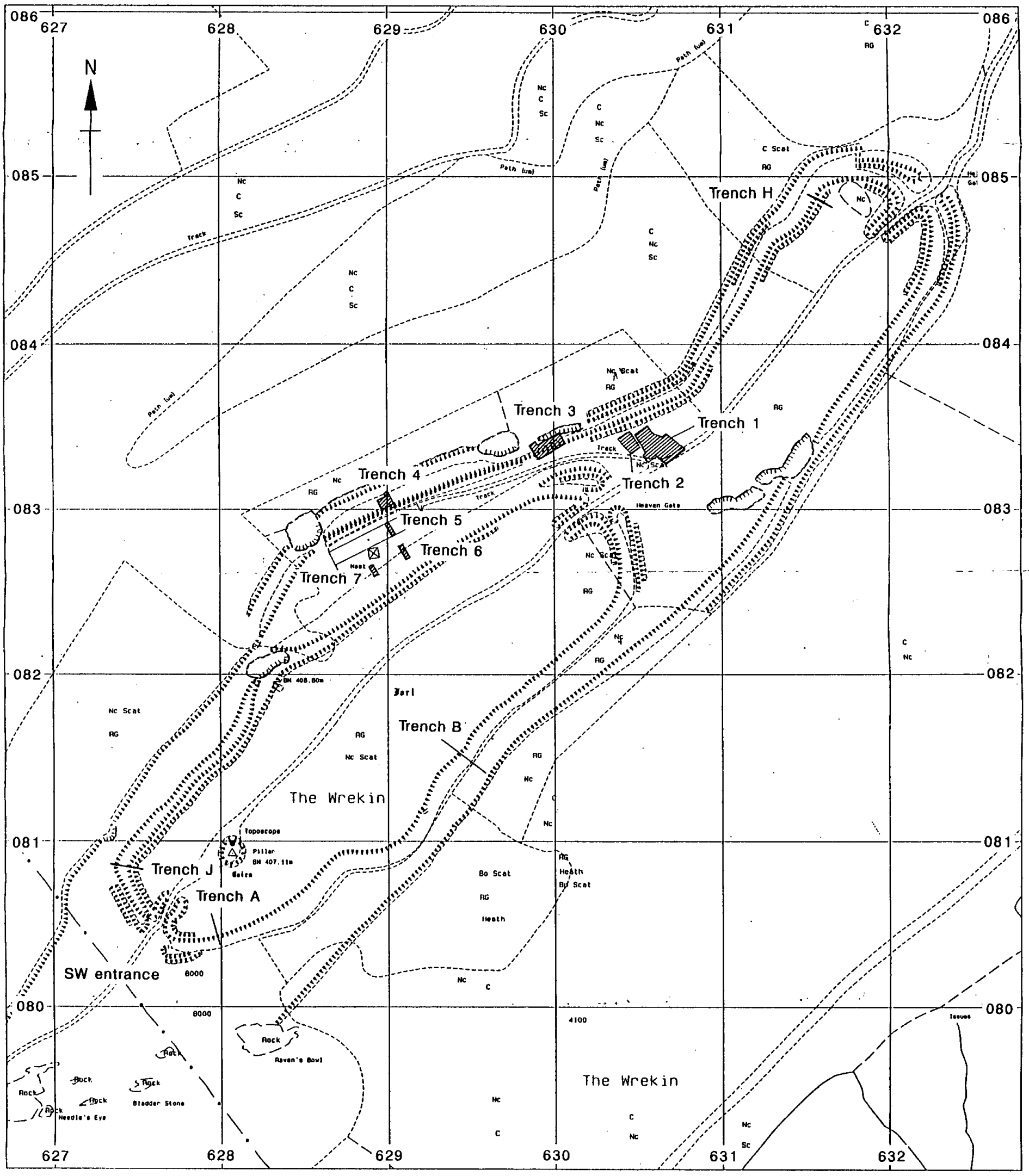
Date: 7.10.97 **Monument No:** SA96

English Heritage
Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

Location and extent of Scheduled Ancient Monument

Figure 1

WRKHF· CO

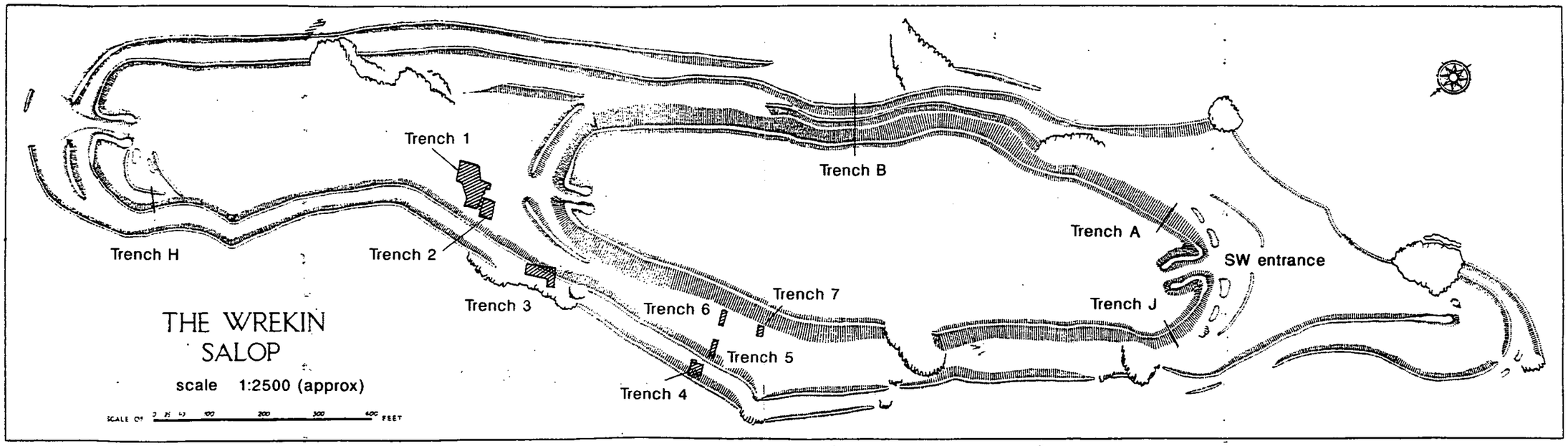


scale 1:2500

Location of previous archaeological trenches (approx)

Figure .2

WRKHFCO



Kenyon's 1939 survey showing all excavation locations

Figure 3

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location

2.1 The Wrekin is an isolated hill of rhyolite in the form of a hog's-back ridge rising abruptly from the Shrewsbury Plain from about 120 m (400 ft) to a height of 407 m (1335 ft). The top of the hill is occupied by a hillfort composed of an inner enclosure of 2.8 ha, which surrounds the plateau summit, and an outer enclosure surrounding the lower plateau to the NE and SW.(Fig. 2). Along the steeper NW and SE sides the two systems of fortification are closer together. The outer enclosure occupies an area of about 8 ha.

Description in the Schedule

2.2 The Schedule provides a summary description of the monument. Four entrances are identified in the most recent description (1987), although the earlier description (1931) identified only three. It can be noted that, according to the scheduling map, the SW sector of the outer enclosure together with the SW entrance is outside the Scheduled area, which is perhaps why it was omitted from the 1931 Schedule.

2.3 The NE outer entrance (Hell Gate), the NE inner entrance (Heaven Gate) and the SW inner entrance, are formed of inturned earthworks and are reasonably well-defined. The fourth SW outer entrance, omitted from the 1931 Schedule, was of indeterminate form but "probably inturned", in 1987. The 1987 Schedule states only that the NE inner earthwork is doubled but this description also applies to the NE outer and SW inner and outer earthworks according to the cartographic evidence. The 1987 Schedule also mentions that prominent circular structures are visible in the inner enclosure.

2.4 A mound called a 'tumulus' is identified in 1931, situated on the highest part of the hill and surmounted by an OS trig point. This is identified as a cairn on the current OS map.

Description and survey information

2.5 Both systems of ramparts make use of the natural features of the hill. The ***inner ramparts*** lie mainly on the crest of a steep slope which Kenyon (see Section 3.2-3.6) described as partly natural and partly steepened by the cutting of a scarp. The ramparts barely survive as a low mound along most of their length but increase in height at each end where they form the entrance works. Slight outer depressions and counterscarps existed and still survive (Fig. 2)

2.6 The ***outer ramparts*** survive mostly as flattened terraces with steep outer slopes, although at Hell Gate they are more prominent. Ramparts appear to have been omitted altogether in areas of rocky outcrops, probably because the natural steepness of the slope made them unnecessary. These areas include a stretch adjoining Needle's Eye near the south-east end, and a short length on the western side.

2.7 Survey plans of the earthworks show some ambiguity concerning the exact number and course of the outer ramparts. It seems that originally there may have been two outer ramparts, although both were probably discontinuous. Kenyon's plan (Fig. 3) shows a larger number of rampart sections than the later OS plans, although the authorship of this survey is not stated and the course of the ramparts has the appearance of being notional in some cases. However, Section B (Fig. 5) shows two outer terraces on the eastern side which may well have been associated with low banks originally. The later OS plan reproduced by S C Stanford (see Section 3.7-3.12) shows only one terrace here and this is repeated in the current OS 1:2500 map (Fig. 2). On the western side, Kenyon also recorded two outer terraces. Stanford's 1973 plan (Fig. 6) shows that he only considered one to exist here and it is probable that the upper one had virtually eroded away in the intervening years.

The hillfort in its regional setting

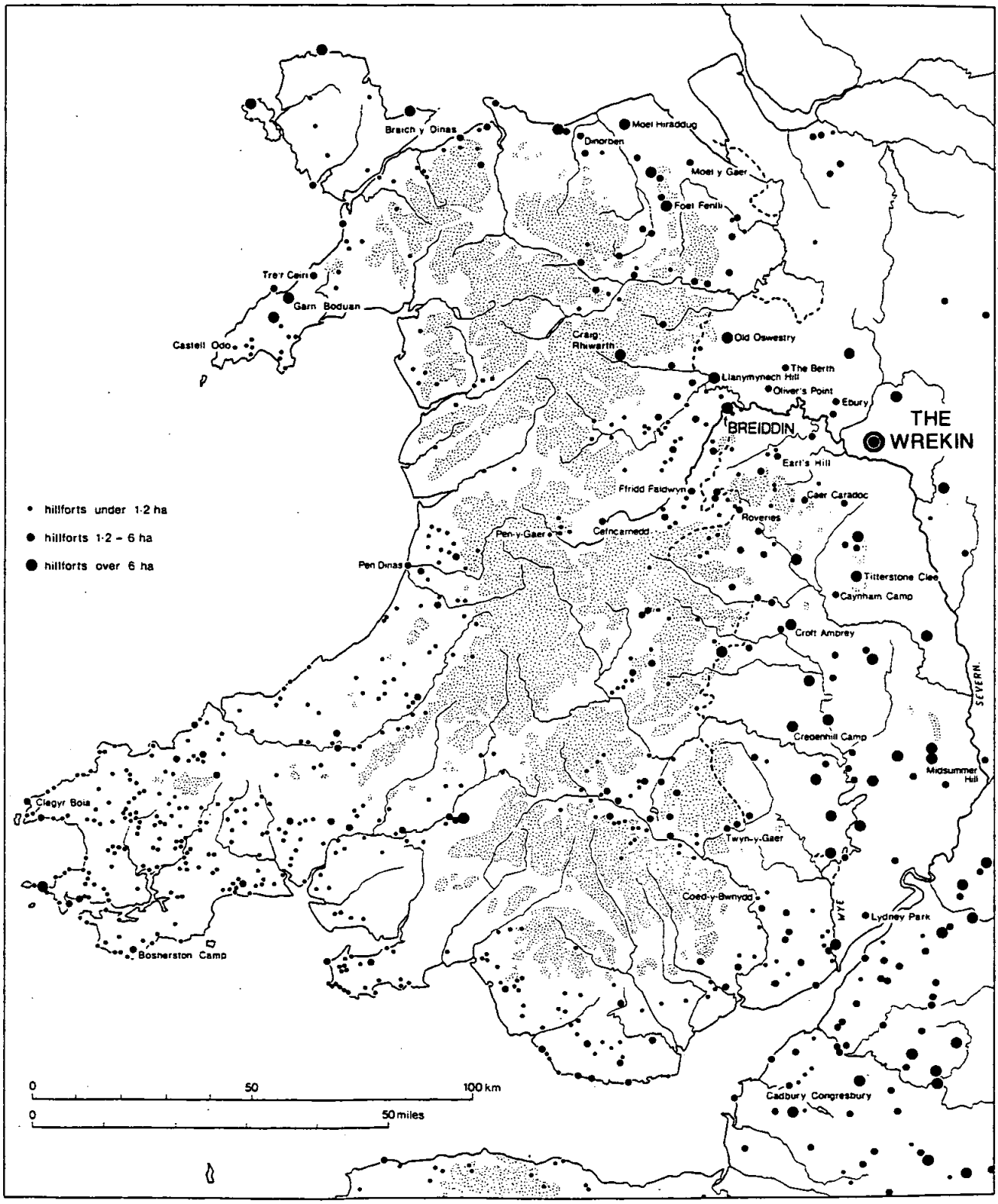
2.8 The Wrekin is towards the eastern margin of a group of large Iron Age hillforts which are typical of the Welsh Marches (Fig. 4). There are also a range of medium and small hillforts or other defended enclosures which are common, particularly in North Powys and West Shropshire (Musson 1991, 1). Of the 100 or so 'hillforts' in North Powys and West Shropshire, about 20 can be counted as 'major hillforts' (*ibid.*).

2.9 The Wrekin is one of 34 or so Scheduled hillforts (or 'hill camps') in Shropshire (English Heritage 1996)[1].

2.10 In Shropshire excavations are known to have taken place this century at Caynham Camp, Titterstone Clee, The Roveries, Wall, Ebury Hill, Oliver's Point, The Berth, Old Oswestry and Llanymynech Hill, as well as at The Wrekin. However, they have taken place to varying standards and publication has usually been meagre or non-existent (*ibid.*, 3). As a class of monument they are not archaeologically well understood.

2.11 Some of the more thoroughly examined and published hillforts in the region include The Breidden, Dinorben, Croft Ambrey and Caynham Camp. These show a range in size (Croft Ambrey 3.6 ha, The Breidden 28 ha) and often long and complex histories. The main occupation was during the Iron Age, but earlier prehistoric and Roman occupations are also attested. There are often 'inner' and 'outer' camps. Occupation appears to be quite dense with evidence of settlement planning claimed at Moel y Gaer and perhaps at Croft Ambrey.

[1] This is an approximate figure since the date and type of enclosure is often not clear from the County List.



Distribution of hillforts in Wales and Marches (from C. Musson, 1991)

Figure 4

3.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.1 Two recorded archaeological investigations have taken place, both of relatively small scale. In 1939 Kathleen Kenyon cut several sections through the ramparts and examined one of the entrances with an open area excavation. She also published a description of the monument as it existed at that time (Fig. 3). In 1973 S C Stanford led a 'rescue' excavation of part of the interior of the outer enclosure in advance of the construction of the BBC transmission station and access road.

Kathleen Kenyon's excavations 1939

3.2 The 1939 excavations were undertaken for research purposes primarily to investigate the defences. Four sections were cut through the ramparts at various points (Figs. 3 & 5, Sections A, B, H and J) and the inner SW entrance was examined with an open area excavation which identified a 'guardroom'. An overall description of the monument was also made.

3.3 The inner ramparts were shown to have been constructed originally with a dry-stone revetment wall which, however, was not well-preserved and had apparently at least partly collapsed in antiquity. The ramparts had then been rebuilt with soil and stone rubble in a second defensive phase which may have had a wooden palisade on the top of the bank.

3.4 The SW entrance was also shown to have had two phases. In the first phase the inturned entrance was revetted with a neatly constructed dry-stone wall which survives to a height of 4 ft (1.2 m). The stone was a non-local sandstone. In the second phase the entrance passage was extended inwards and a 'guardroom' added. These were constructed of local rhyolite rubble and glacial erratics. There appeared to be an occupation layer associated with post-holes underlying the earlier phase of rampart which would suggest a pre-hillfort phase of occupation in addition to the two phases of construction.

3.5 On the steeper sides of the hill the outer ramparts were shown to survive only as a pair of terraces, although there was evidence that the upper terrace had been associated with a stone-revetted bank which had been destroyed. Towards the NE and SW entrances the individual terraces separated. At the NE entrance the terraces became more prominent ditches with slight inner banks. Kenyon suggested that the inturned segment of the inner bank was a later addition corresponding to the second phase of the SW entrance of the inner fortification (although no excavation was undertaken to examine this). The form of the SW entrance of the outer fortification is less clear and no excavations were undertaken in this area. The outer of the two terraces formed a pair of slight butt-ended banks and ditches. The inner terrace terminated in a bulbous bank on the western side, but on the eastern side the terrace apparently ran out in a rocky outcrop known as the Needle's Eye.

3.6 Artefactual remains recovered came largely from the excavations at the SW inner entrance. These included a large number of 'pot-boilers' (ie. fire-cracked stone) and grinding stones, together with a small quantity of coarse pottery, a

fragment of shale bracelet, and a small fragment of decorated bronze binding. These finds, together with the large numbers of pits and postholes discovered suggested that the hillfort had been a permanently occupied settlement rather than a temporary refuge.

S C Stanford's excavations 1973

3.7 The 1973 excavations were undertaken by S C Stanford and members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society in advance of the construction of the BBC transmission station on the NW side of the hill between the inner and outer ramparts. The excavations were therefore targeted to examine the archaeology on the site of the transmission station itself and the access road (Fig. 6). Funding was provided by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

3.8 Four hand-dug trenches (T4-T7) were positioned to examine the site of the proposed transmission station. These were on a steep slope and nothing of archaeological interest was encountered. Trench T4 was positioned on the lower of the two outer ramparts but, although the position of the rampart was recognised as a slight terrace fronted by a single line of rhyolite, it was not recorded as a feature of significance (Fig. 6). Trench T5 appears to have been positioned on the upper outer rampart. This seems not to have been recognised as a feature although the section (Fig. 6) shows a slight terrace.

3.9 The upper outer rampart was also examined in Trench T3 on the line of the access road. This proved to be constructed of turf, soil and small stone to a depth of about 1 m (Fig. 6) with a rough line of stones possibly forming the base of a front revetment. There was no associated occupation.

3.10 Trenches T1 and T2 were positioned further east on the line of the access road. T2, which was on steeper ground, was without features, but in T1, where the slope of the ground reduced to 1 in 6, were found post-holes and hearths associated with rock-cut terraces, indicating the presence of structures (Fig. 7). These were interpreted as small (*c.* 2x3 m) four-post domestic huts. Artefacts recovered comprised mostly small sherds of pottery.

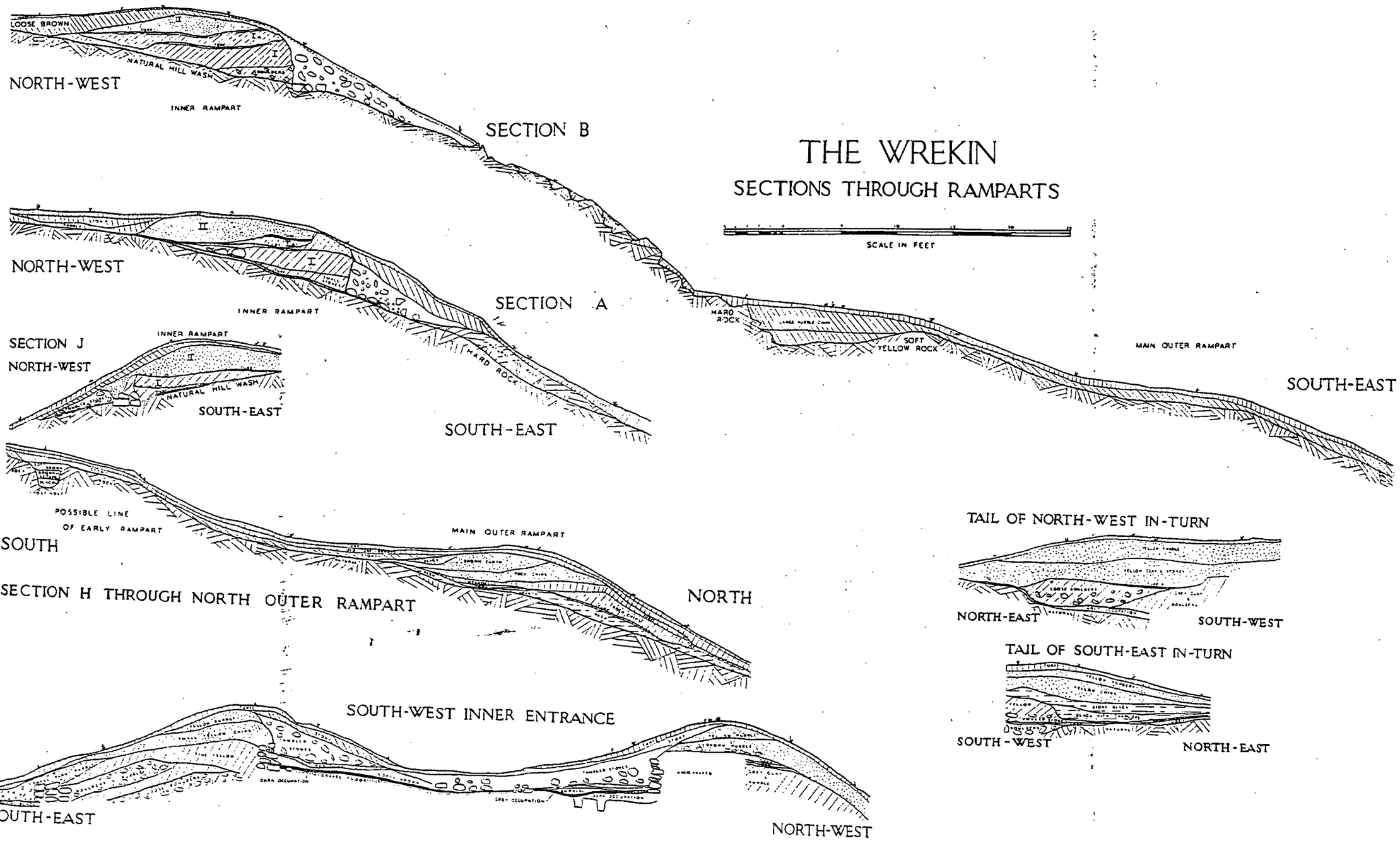
3.11 The relative phasing of the structures and estimates of their longevity, together with a number of radiocarbon dates from associated charcoal and charred grain, led the excavator to suggest that the occupation probably began about 900 BC. There was evidence for destruction and possibly desertion of the outer camp around 420 BC with a suggested reoccupation in the 2nd century BC lasting until a final destruction by fire in AD 48 at the hands of Scapula's legions.

3.12 The pottery comprised mainly coarse wares of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age form and fabric. The absence of Malvernian and other typical Iron Age fabrics of this region of the 5th to 1st century BC does not appear to support the sequence interpreted from the structures and radiocarbon dating.

THE WREKIN

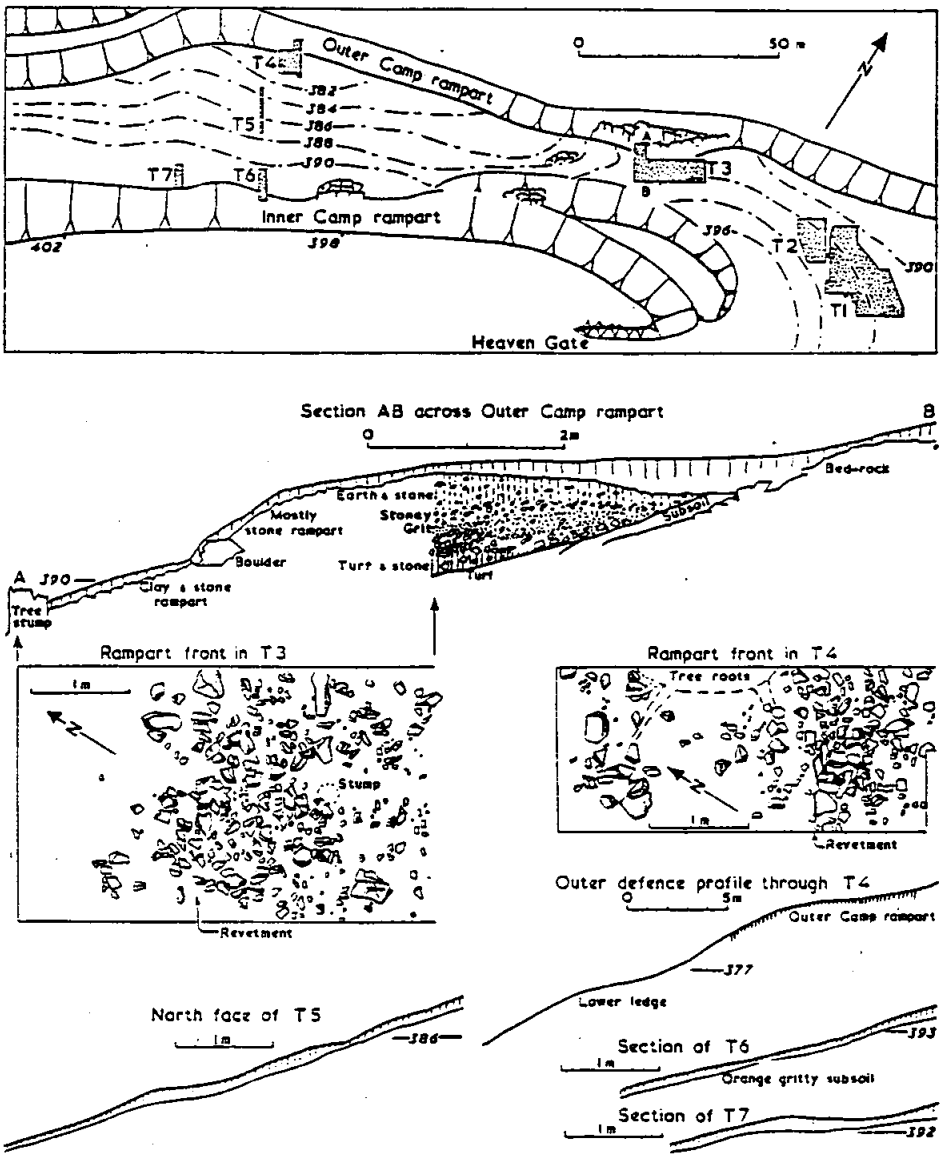
SECTIONS THROUGH RAMPARTS

SCALE IN FEET

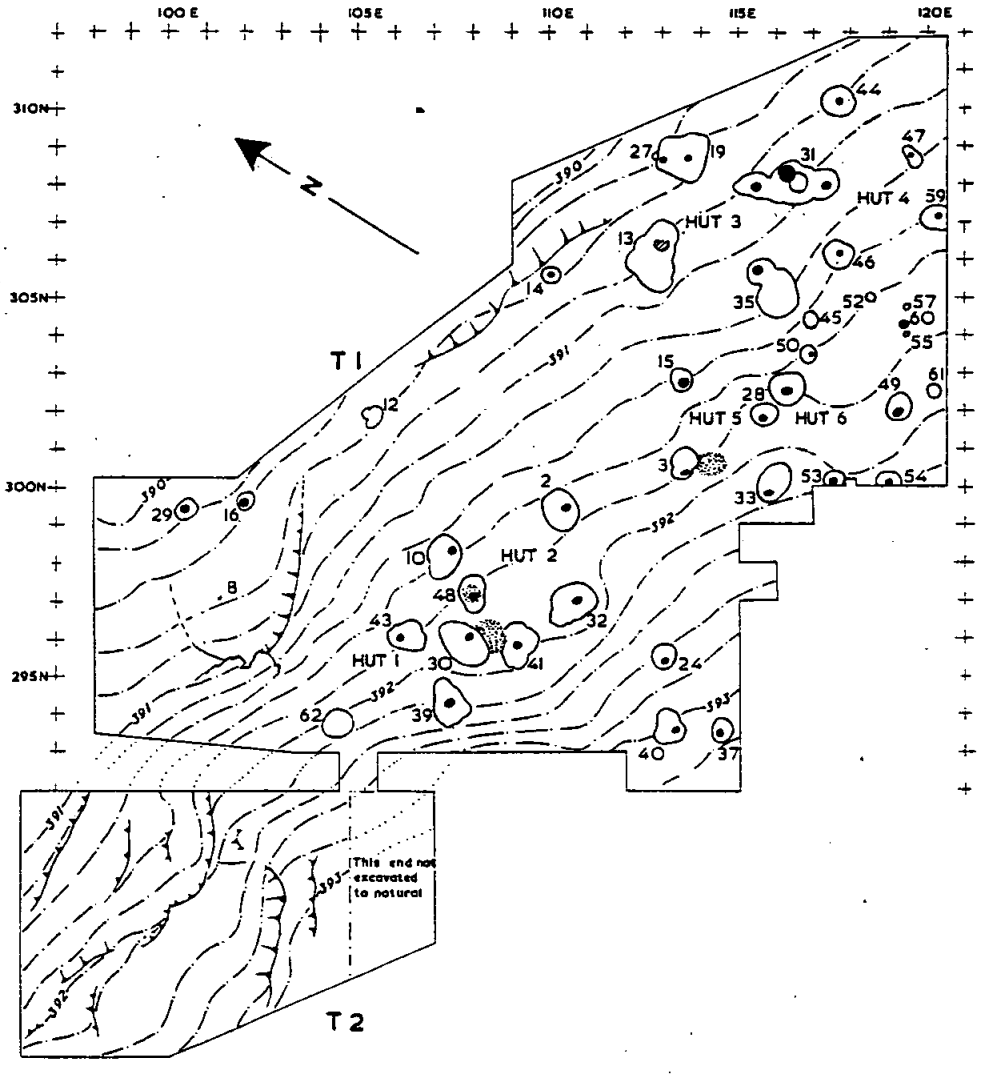


Kenyon's 1939 excavations: sections (from Kenyon, 1942 figure 2)

Figure 5



Stanford's 1973 excavations (from Stanford, 1984 figure 2) Figure 6



1973 excavation trenches 1 and 2 (from Stanford, 1984 figure 3) Figure 7

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF MONUMENT

The defences

4.1 From a visual point of view the monument is not striking but notable when examined in detail. The rampart defences can never have been formidable and the defensive character of the site relies heavily on its siting on the hill.

4.2 There is no particular point from which to gain an overall impression of the hillfort. From the main viewing point at the OS trigonometric station the SW entrance of the inner camp is clear, and the inner rampart on the SE side is visible for a short distance on the slope of the hill, but it survives as no more than a terrace. To the north the rampart is not significant. The NE entrance appears as low mounds on the skyline. Other views are largely confined those of the individual entrances. The best views are normally from the top of the entrance rampart. From below the scale and design of the ramparts are somewhat concealed.

4.3 The inner rampart, which was heightened in its second phase, was found to be 5 ft (1.5 m) high from its contemporary ground surface in 1939. Constructed of dumped soil, rubble and turf (apparently scraped up locally) it is unlikely ever to have been massive. Kenyon conjectured that it may have supported a wall or timber palisade although there was no evidence of this. The earlier phase of rampart comprised a stone revetment fronting an earth bank. Its original height is not known, but the stonework can be seen to have been no more than 1 m wide with very shallow foundations (Fig. 5, Section J), so the associated rampart could not have been substantial.

4.4 The outer ramparts were probably never much more than ledges or terraces behind a mound of soil rubble and turf. There was some suggestion of an associated line of stones in the 1973 excavations where the rampart was recorded about 1 m high in section.

4.5 There were no ditches as such associated with the ramparts, although at the entrances slight depressions and counterscarps were present. Kenyon's excavation at the SW inner entrance showed the depression to have been caused by a series of oval or sub-rectangular quarry pits, thought to have been dug for the second phase of construction. The pit examined by excavation was 6.5 ft (2 m) deep.

4.6 The entrances appear to have been the most elaborate part of the defensive circuit. Little can be said about the outer SW entrance which is poorly preserved, but the other three entrances can be seen to have had earthworks which were more substantial than those of the rest of the hillfort (up to about 7 ft [2.2 m] high in section) and which were turned inward to form an entrance corridor. Kenyon's excavation of the SW inner entrance showed an impressive revetment in a non-local sandstone. The revetment wall was extended inwards to form a 'guardhouse' (or perhaps just a gateway) in the second phase.

The interior occupation

4.7 The excavations in 1939 and 1973 demonstrated evidence of prehistoric occupation within the hillfort, even though both excavations were of a small scale and not specifically targeted on likely occupation areas.

4.8 The excavations at the SW inner entrance revealed occupation evidence in the form of post-holes, and stratified layers containing artefacts and burnt debris. Some of this occupation was thought to predate the defences, although at least some of it relates to a structure within the entranceway itself defined by substantial post-holes flush with the entrance walls.

4.9 The occupation in Trench T1 on the NW side of the outer enclosure was found just below the modern turf and root disturbed soil, between 200 and 600 mm below the modern ground surface. Six 'huts' on shallow terraces and another terraced platform containing occupation debris (F8) were identified in an area of about 250 sq m. While it may be possible to re-interpret the post-hole evidence in different structural terms (similar four-post structures on the Breidden hillfort, as elsewhere, were interpreted as grain stores), it is clear that prehistoric occupation here was quite dense (Fig. 7). There appears to have been no surviving stratigraphy except locally within some of the terraces. The presence of several rudimentary hearths, presumably at the original ground level, indicates some survival of prehistoric surfaces. Ground surfaces contemporary with the occupation were tentatively identified in some cases but were described as patchy and difficult to detect.

4.10 It appears that archaeological deposits would not have been greatly disturbed by human agency, except perhaps by tree-planting, although natural weathering and erosion is likely to have been severe particularly on slopes and outcrops.

4.11 The nature, extent and condition of archaeological deposits within the hillfort interior is not entirely predictable. However, some assessment can be made on the basis of the excavations at the Wrekin and at similar monuments such as the Breidden and Croft Ambrey hillforts, both of which have been excavated to a greater extent (C R Musson 1991; S C Stanford 1974). At both these hillforts the interior occupation was found to be dense with evidence of archaeological occupation ubiquitous except where natural rock outcrops appeared at or close to the surface of the ground. It was impossible to estimate how much of the hillfort was occupied at any one time, it was conjectured that both these hillforts might have been densely settled 'hill towns' in the middle Iron Age (Musson *op. cit.*, 184; Stanford *op. cit.*, 129). While it can be noted that at both these sites excavations were specifically targeted at areas likely to contain occupation, it seems probable that most of the flatter ground within the inner and outer enclosures of the Wrekin will have been similarly occupied.

4.12 The archaeological features within the interior at the Breidden and Croft Ambrey comprised mainly post-holes which appeared to represent four- (sometimes six-) post structures. These were normally clear and quite substantial, being on average 0.85 m in diameter and 400 mm deep at the Breidden (Fig. 8). Those at Croft Ambrey appear to have been of similar dimensions (Fig. 9). Larger pits were sparse at both sites. A magnetometer

survey over about 35% of the interior of Croft Ambrey was conducted specifically to identify pits and hearths. This identified only three pits, leading to the conclusion that pits were largely absent from this type of site (Stanford *op. cit.*, 128). Slight wall-lines of circular stake-walled buildings were also identified at the Breidden, although not at Croft Ambrey.

4.13 No preserved floor levels were present in the excavated areas of the interior at the Breidden nor at Croft Ambrey (Musson *op. cit.*, 63 & 182-3; Stanford *op. cit.* 100). Archaeological features were found cutting bedrock directly under the modern turfline and topsoil. The only surviving stratigraphy was found in hollows behind and under the ramparts and at the entrances.

4.14 The excavations at the Breidden and Croft Ambrey showed a complex sequence of occupation. That at Croft Ambrey appears to have been confined to the pre-Roman Iron Age, although including many phases of building. The Breidden showed occupation relating to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age, the late Bronze Age (with the first phase of rampart), the Iron Age and the Roman period. Such a complexity and longevity is not to be considered unusual (Musson *op. cit.*, 3).

Summary and conclusions of archaeological assessment

- The hillfort covers a relatively large area, but its earthworks are not visually striking from any viewpoint. The most prominent features are the in-turned entrance ramparts. These were probably originally intended as the most elaborate and impressive parts of the hillfort.

- In this respect The Wrekin is typical of the region and unlike the major hillforts of southern Britain, such as Danebury and Maiden Castle, which have massive and visually impressive ramparts and ditches.

- The relative slightness of the ramparts at The Wrekin means that there is a concomitant vulnerability of the surviving earthworks to erosion by natural and human agency.

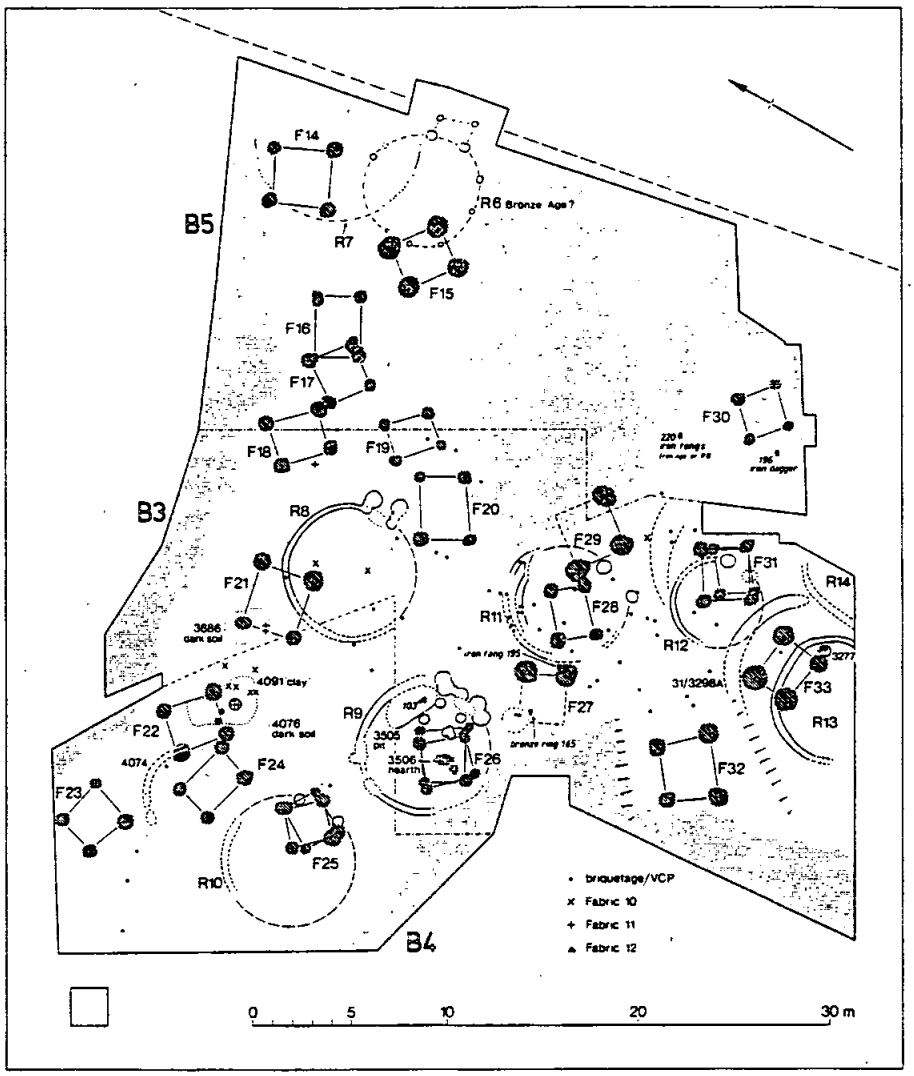
- Archaeological excavations at The Wrekin and similar hillforts have indicated long and complex histories, which include dense settlement within the interior for at least part of that time, and successive remodelling of the defences.

- The excavations at The Wrekin and other hillforts indicate that the preservation of archaeological deposits within hillfort interiors is generally not good, with only rock cut features surviving directly beneath a shallow turf and topsoil, and little or no stratigraphy. The features tend to comprise mainly post-holes of 'four-post structures', although circular wall gullies and other features do survive in some instances.

- However, this general poor preservation does not preclude the possibility of localised higher quality deposits at The Wrekin or any of these sites. The inter-relationships of rock-cut features may also be very complex and informative on this type of intensively occupied site. In addition the general

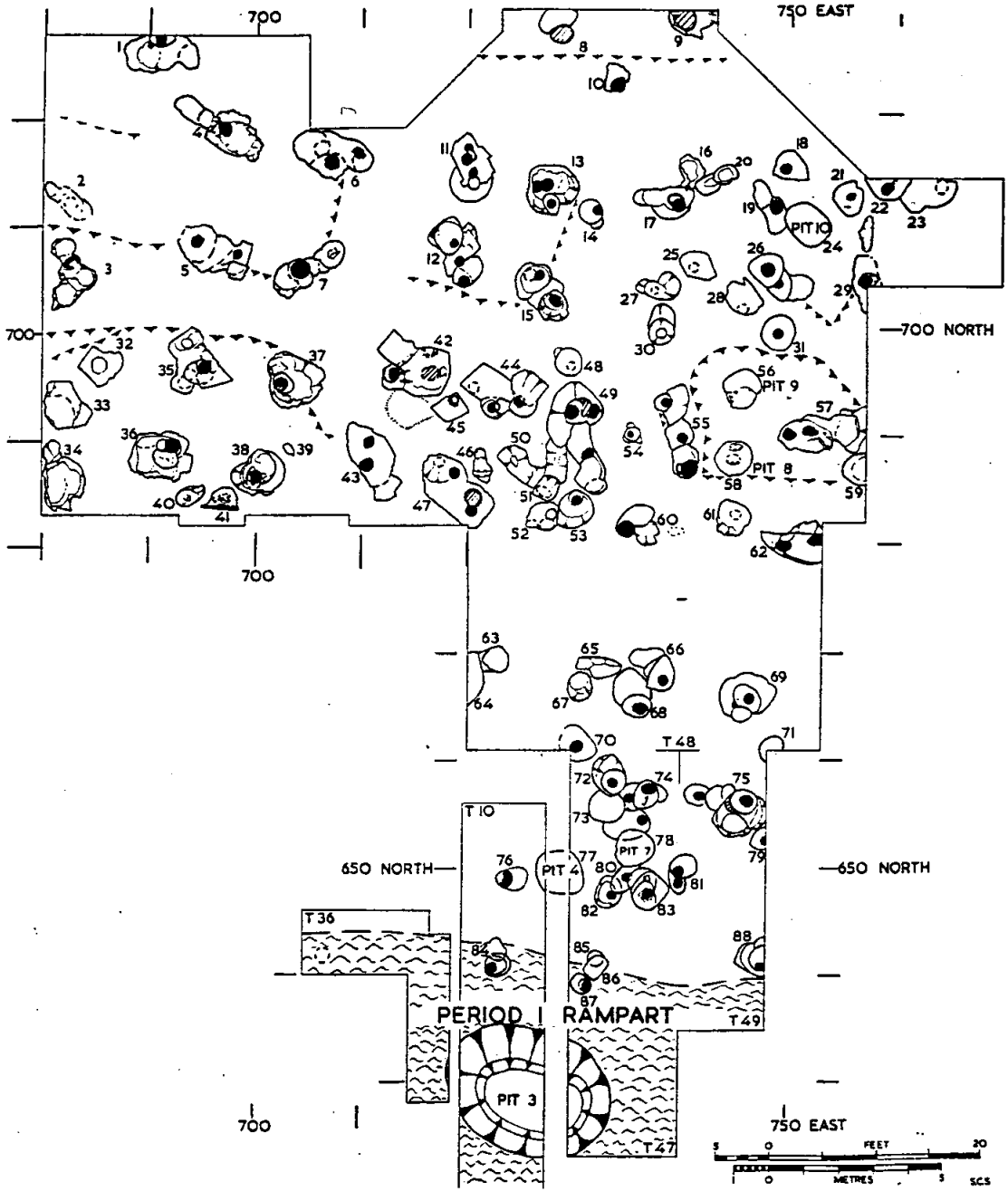
absence of later cultivation or widespread human activity means that the truncation of archaeological deposits is limited when compared with many other kinds of site.

- Preservation is better behind the ramparts, in the entranceways and in other hollows where erosion has been less severe or has resulted in an accumulation rather than removal of deposits. Archaeological evidence may include stratified deposits, floor surfaces, hearths and details of rampart construction. Such evidence is likely to be fragile particularly given the slight nature of the earthworks.



Interior occupation at The Breidden (from Musson, 1991 figure 34)

Figure 8



Interior occupation at Croft Ambrey (from Stanford, 1974) Figure 9

5.0 CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXTENT OF DISTURBANCE

Historical extent of tree cover

5.1 The 1st edition 1: 63,360 OS map, surveyed in 1815, appears to show the summit of The Wrekin and the hillfort itself largely clear of trees (Fig. 10). The 2nd edition OS 25-inch map (1882) shows that in the late 19th century the hill was largely covered in mixed woodland (Fig. 11). This appears to have been a plantation. It is unclear when this was felled, but Kenyon's excavations in 1939 were undertaken when conditions were open again.

5.2 In 1946 the pattern of tree cover approximated to that found today (Fig. 12). Two conifer plantations encroached over the earthworks on the NW side (right hand side of picture) with smaller plantings lower down between them. On the SE side there appears to have been open rough land. By 1962 this area had been planted up to the outer earthworks (Fig. 13). Photographs taken in 1970 (Fig. 14) and 1972 (Figs. 15 & 16) show that the tree cover has remained stable since then.

Site visit

5.3 The assessment of the condition of the site is based upon a site visit on 27th April 1998. The weather was fine and visibility good. A summary plan of the principal findings is shown in Figure 17.

The inner camp

5.4 The inner ramparts survive much as shown on the current OS 1:2500 map (Fig. 2). However, a certain amount of erosion has been caused by visitors, particularly on the entrance ramparts and on the NW-facing rampart.

Heaven Gate

5.5 'Heaven Gate' (the NE entrance) is a prominent earthwork with a drop of 5 or 6 m from the top of the rampart into the counterscarp ditch or hollow. The outwork stands about 2m high on the north side and a little lower on the south. These can best be appreciated from the top of the in-turned entrance rampart. The approach from the NE is blighted by erosion scars which run up and along the in-turned entrance ramparts (Fig. 18). The track leading to the entrance is also wide, narrowing to 2.5 m through the gap, where the ground has been eroded down to bare rock.

Side ramparts

5.6 The ramparts on the NW and SE sides survive as little more than terraces. On the NW side a well-used footpath follows the edge of the terrace (Fig. 19). A rampart is shown along the full length of the inner camp on the OS map, but this is misleading for there is scarcely any indication of a bank except through the encroachment of pine trees about half way along, and here it unclear how much of the bank is a natural rock outcrop. The rock outcrop on the SW side of the

pine trees is surmounted by a concrete beacon platform (*c.* 3 x 4 m) and an OS concrete marker. Further SW the rampart is again largely non-existent until the SW entrance earthwork is reached (Fig. 20). Below the terrace the OS map appears to show a ditch or hollow. This is misleading since here, as elsewhere, there is only a slight ledge.

5.7 On the SE side the rampart is situated down the slope, rather than at the crest of the hill. It survives as a terrace for its full length and is little used as a footpath.

South-west entrance

5.8 The SW entrance survives as a clear earthwork with counterscarps. As at the NE entrance, the rampart in-turns, which are used as natural viewing platforms, have suffered moderately severe erosion on the top (Fig. 21). The views towards the rock outcrop, Needle's Eye, and the countryside beyond for 180°, are impressive.

Interior

5.9 A broad track leads from Heaven Gate to the highest point of the hill where the OS trigonometric pillar is sited (Fig. 22). The OS trigonometric pillar and toposcope are sited on a low mound which is 15-20 m in diameter and not more than 0.5 m high. The feature is difficult to define and it is unclear whether or not it is archaeological. The ground is stony but there is no sign of a natural rock outcrop here and the mound may be a Bronze Age barrow. Nearby is an area of burnt and disturbed ground, apparently the site of a recent bonfire.

5.10 Aside from the possible barrow there are no clear archaeological features within the interior. The circular stone structures cited in the 1987 Schedule could not be located.

Outer camp

Hell Gate

5.11 The ramparts of the NE entrance (Hell Gate) survive to a height of 1-2 on the inside, which on the outside becomes a drop of about 4 m to the counterscarp ditch or hollow. The outworks are about 2 m high. The rampart on the southern side of the entrance gap is used as a path/bridleway (about 1 m wide) and is severely eroded on the scarp face to a depth of 700 mm (Fig. 23). This erosion blights the first view of the ramparts which is gained from the level ground 150 m or so below the entrance (Fig. 24). The erosion extends along the entrance in-turn. The rampart on the northern side is affected only by small tracks.

5.12 The track running through the entrance is surfaced with stone in concrete (about 2.7 m wide) here and for a distance of about 80 m below. There is rill erosion mainly on the southern side of the track extending for 100 m or so. Where exposed this could be seen to be up to 300 mm deep and wide, but it was partly stone-filled. The major rilling is located on the northern side of the path below the concrete section where the gully is over 0.6 m wide (Fig. 26).

Upper and lower ramparts

5.13 The upper and lower outer ramparts appear to survive more or less as shown on the OS 1:2500 map. They are clearest in the NE sector where they are exist as flat terraces or terraces with slight banks (Fig. 25). In the SW sector the lower rampart is not really evident and the upper one exists only as a slight terrace. On the NW side, in the stretch alongside the transmitter station and access road, the existing terrace is almost certainly entirely modern, although it follows the line of the upper rampart.

5.14 A 'third rampart', which is shown on Kenyon's plan on the SE side (Fig. 3), is not evident even though it was recorded in her Trench B. However, further towards the SW, the terrace which she shows between the rock outcrops Raven's Bowl and Needle's Eye (omitted from the OS plan) clearly does survive in part.

The South-West Entrances

5.15 The SW entrances are evident as slight earthworks more or less as shown on Kenyon's plan. The upper of the two entrances survives as a low bank on the NW side terminating in a prominent mound about 2 m high. On the SE side is the prominent rock outcrop Needle's Eye. The steep footpath follows a narrow gap (presumably the original entrance) and is severely eroded to a depth of about 500 mm (Fig. 27).

5.16 The lower entrance is a short distance further down and visible only slight hollows and inner banks on either side of the track (Fig. 28). On the NW side the bank extends as a terrace running through grassland. On the SE side the bank is very short and not evident running to Needle's Eye as Kenyon shows (Fig. 3). However, there is a terrace lower down which is evident.

5.17 The SW entrances are outside the Scheduled area but it is unclear why they were not afforded the protected status of the rest of the monument. Despite their slightness, they would appear to be archaeologically important as potentially furnishing evidence for two separate phases of outer fortification.

Interior

5.18 The main access track runs longitudinally through the site through Hell Gate. Vehicular access is possible as far as Heaven Gate and also, via the 1973 road, to the Transmitter Station. The track is about 6 m wide in the flat area of the Outer Camp, although erosion does not appear to be severe.

5.19 On the SW side of the monument the track is only suitable for pedestrians and bicycles. The ground is steeper with rocky outcrops more numerous and it is likely that the effects of erosion are more severe here than in the NE sector.

Effect of land use upon archaeological deposits

Vegetation

5.20 The modern land use is largely open grass/heathland with occasional plantings of tree clumps and belts and some small trees. Tree plantings affecting the monument are mostly in the NE half of the site. A pine plantation on the NW side of the outer camp covers both the outer rampart and extends almost as far as the track. To the SW of the Transmitter Station a plantation of larch and other trees encroaches as far as the Inner Camp rampart.

5.21 Elsewhere plantations, mainly of larch are largely below the lowest rampart, although there is some encroachment onto the rampart on both the NW and SE sides. There are some scattered trees, mainly birch, on the SE side of both the Inner and Outer camps. Hell Gate also has scattered trees on the ramparts.

5.22 Tree roots are likely to have disturbed archaeological deposits locally, but over most of the monument the current vegetation does not pose an archaeological threat. Given the extensive 19th-century planting (Section 5.1), root disturbances to archaeological deposits are likely to have been ubiquitous, perhaps particularly from felling. However, as the 1939 and 1973 excavations demonstrated, this has not destroyed significant archaeological deposits.

Footpaths

5.23 Erosion caused by visitors is not general but is locally severe in the vicinity of the modern access track, particularly on the entrance ramparts. Bicycle tracks are also helping to cause rutting in the ramparts at the hillfort entrances. Detail of locations of damage is presented in Section 5.4-5.19. A network of smaller footpaths cover the hillfort but little or no damage appears to have accrued from their use.

Buildings

5.24 The Transmitter Station is sunk into the hillside on the NW side. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered in the investigations which preceded its construction, although the associated forecourt and trackway may have impinged upon the higher of the outer ramparts identified in 1939. Being an almost negligible feature, it was not recorded or remarked upon in 1973. The current bank here, which is recorded on the 1:2500 map, is likely to be entirely the result of terracing for the transmission station, rather than an undisturbed vestige of this rampart.

Access track

5.25 An access track, suitable for vehicles, runs along the spine of the hill through the rampart entrance at Hell Gate and as far as the Transmission Station. The track is surfaced with local stone chippings except for an 80 m in and to the fore of Hell Gate where the stones are embedded in concrete.

5.26 The track continues without vehicular access across the top of the hill through the hillfort entrances. It is most heavily used as far as the OS trigonometric

station and toposcope which occupy the highest point on the summit and are a natural destination for walkers. The track downhill towards the SE is less heavily used.

5.27 This route has been in existence for at least 100 years since it is shown on the 2nd edition 25-inch OS map (Fig. 11). Here it is shown as between 10 and 15 m wide.

5.28 The access road to the transmission station was constructed in 1973 (Drawing Nos. JNL02 & JNL03). It cut through the higher of the outer ramparts which was recorded in the 1973 excavations. Iron Age settlement features were recorded in excavations in Trench T1 behind this rampart towards the NE where the access track joined the existing track.

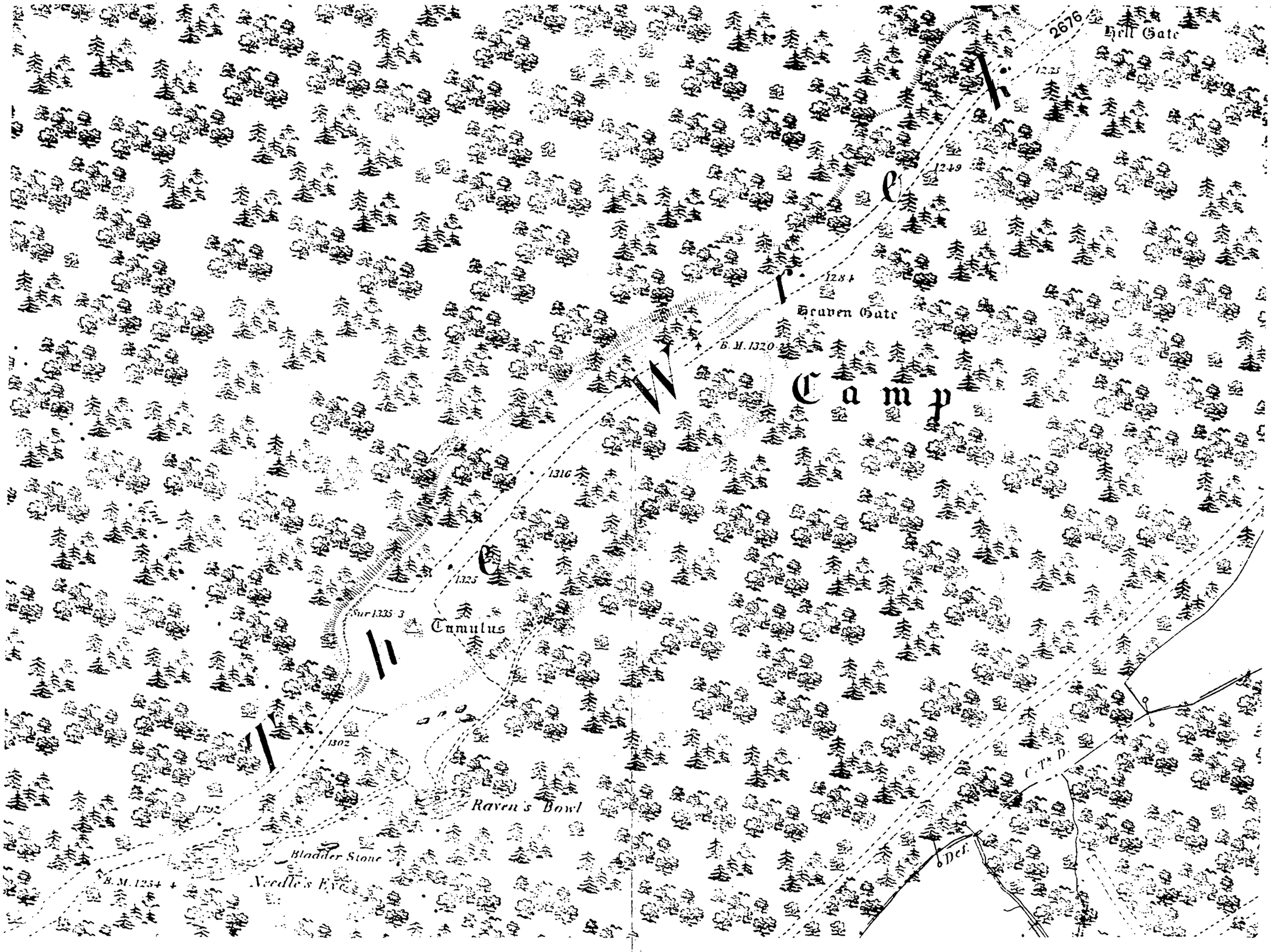
5.29 A concrete section of track was put in place in 1977 from Hell Gate downslope for about 80 m. Rainwater runoff from the concrete section of the track has caused erosional rilling alongside it (see Section 5.12). The most severe rilling is outside the Scheduled area.

Trigonometric station

5.30 An OS trig station has been erected on a pillar on top of a mound identified as a tumulus or cairn. A toposcope was erected nearby on the edge of the mound. If this mound is of prehistoric origin, archaeological deposits are likely to have been disturbed.

1st edition 1 inch map (enlarged *2). Surveyed 1815, revised 1831-5

Figure 10



1st edition OS 25 inch map, 1882

Figure 11

Figure 12 1946: north to the bottom of the page. The Wrekin in the bottom right quadrant.

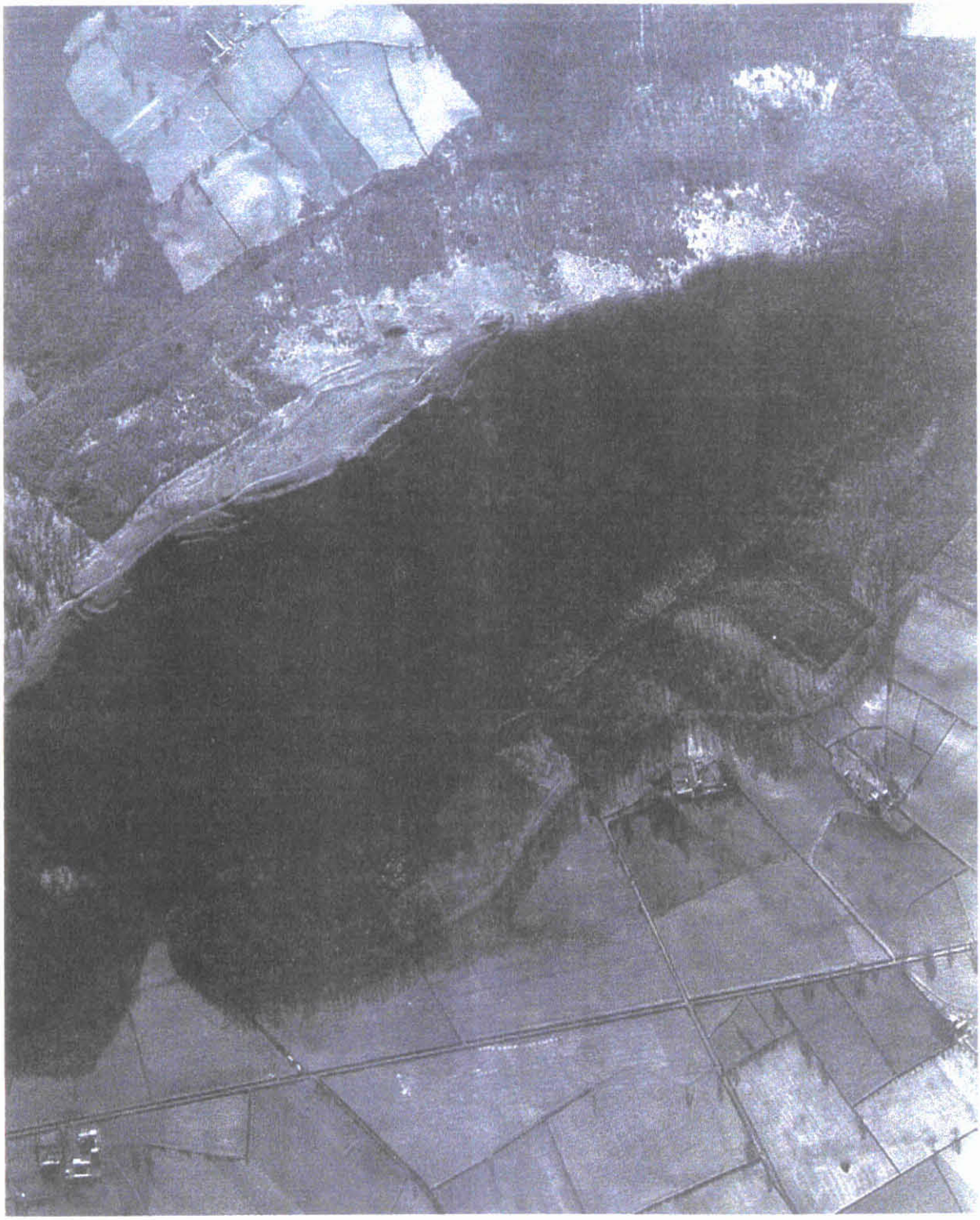


Figure 13 1962: north to bottom of page.

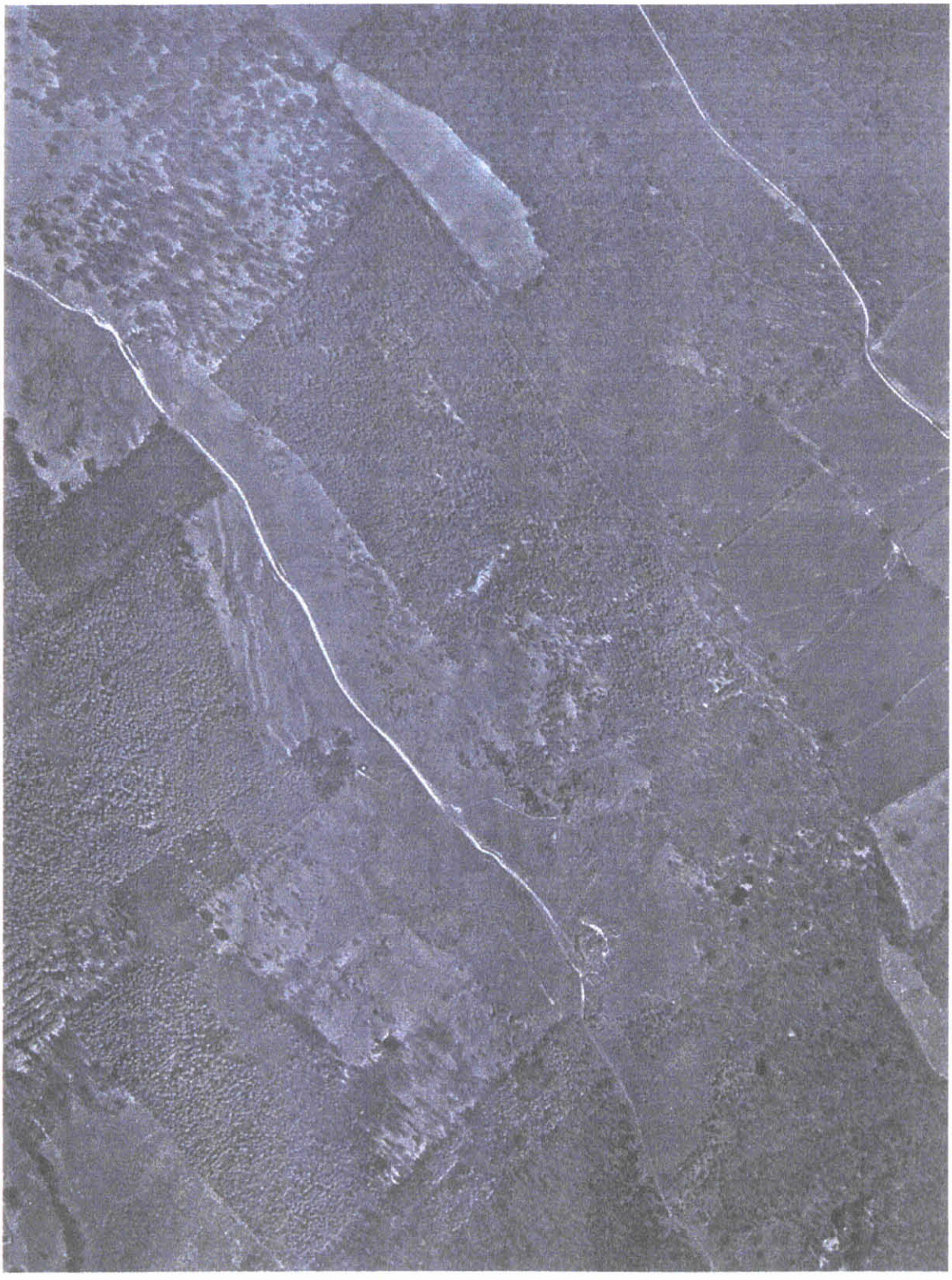


Figure 14 1970: north to top of page.

WRKHF CO

Figure 15 1972: Heaven Gate to foreground.

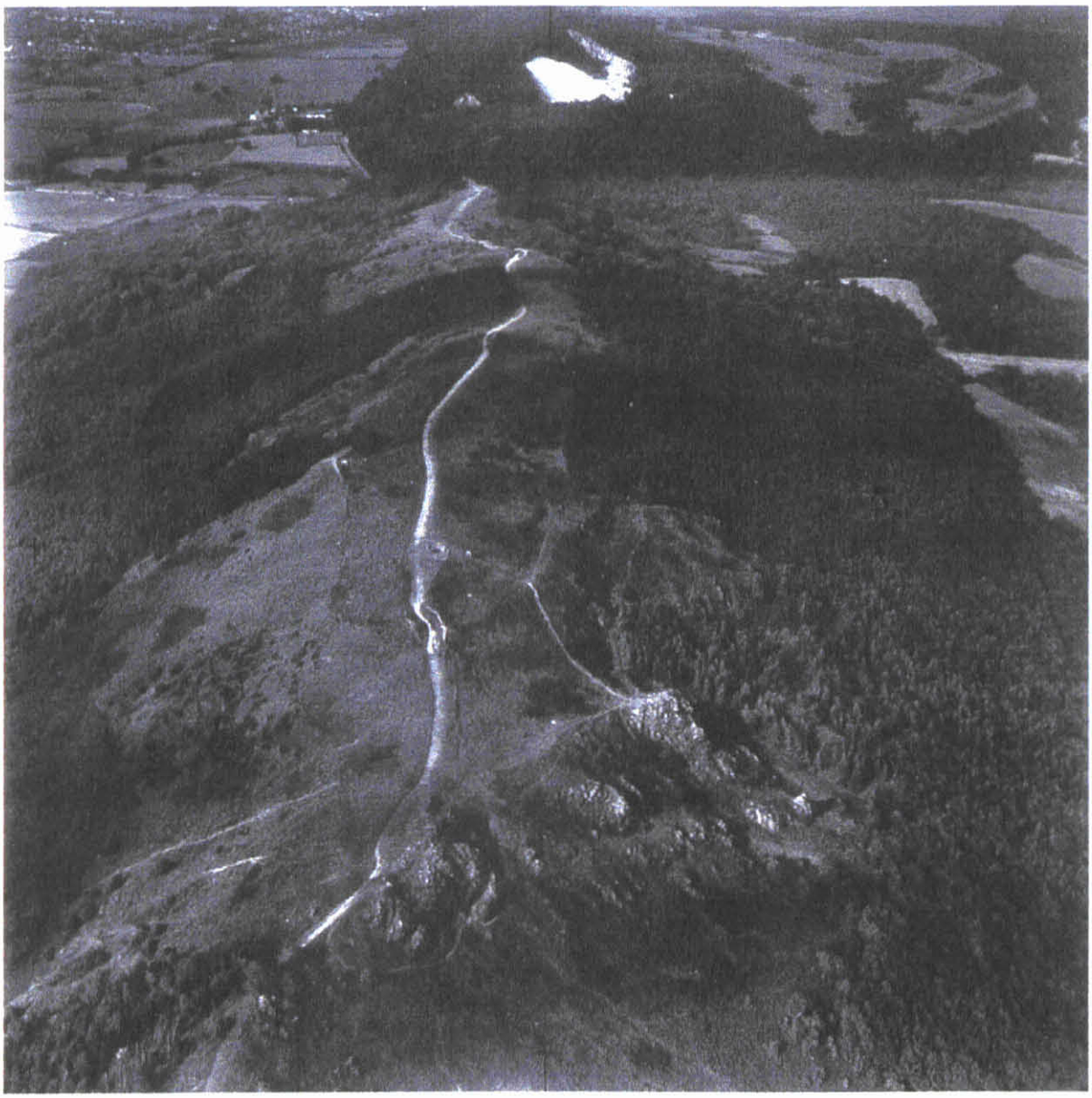
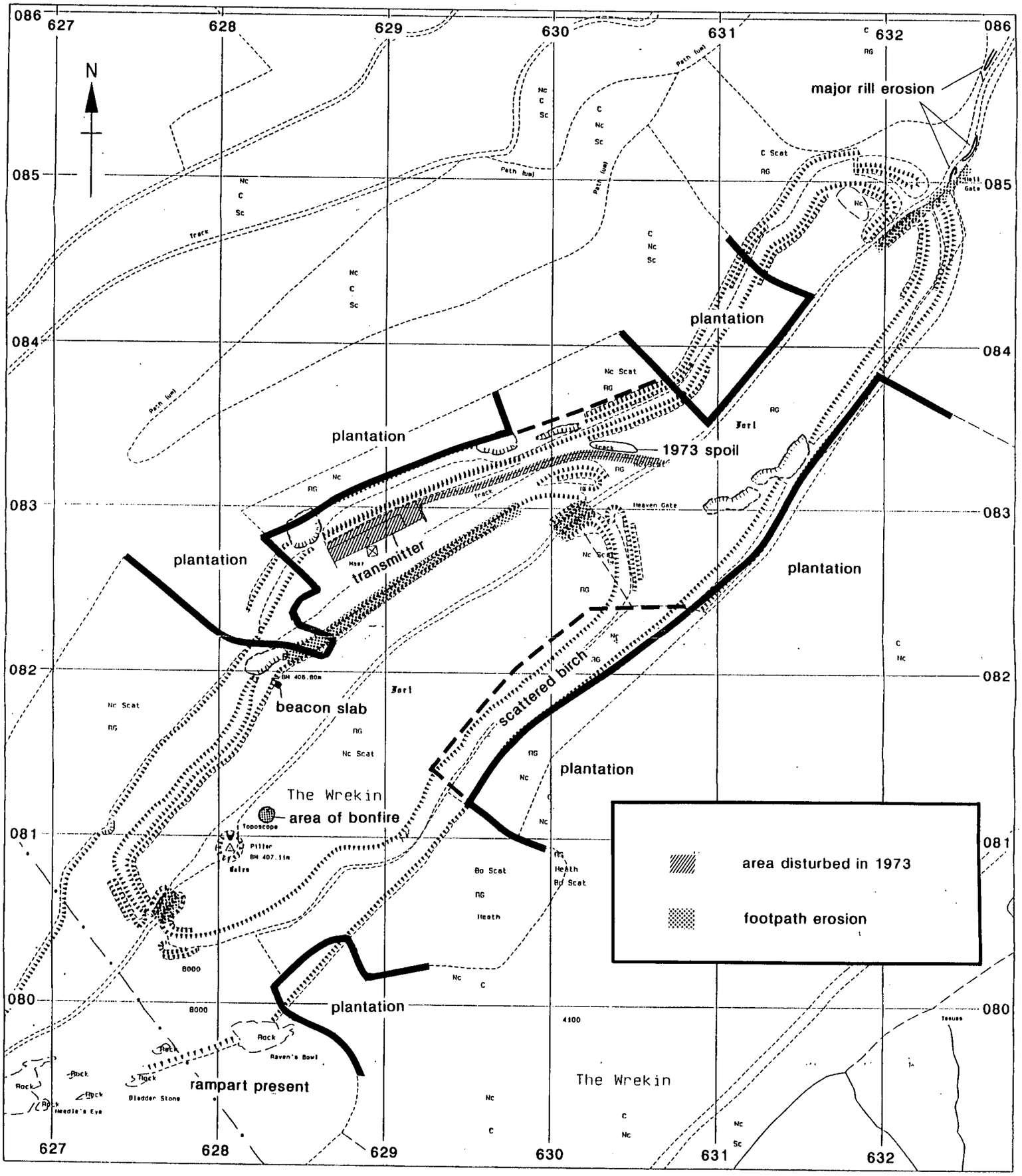


Figure 16 1972: looking north-east.



scale 1:2500

Observations from walk-over syrvey

Figure 17

Figure 18 Heaven Gate from the north-east.

Figure 19 Inner Camp, north-west rampart. Heaven Gate in-turned rampart (left side, fore) very prominent.

Figure 20 Inner Camp north-west rampart from beacon platform. OS trig pillar and toposcope sited on possible round barrow.

Figure 21 South-west entrance of Inner Camp from OS trig point. Rock is Needle's Eye.

Figure 22 View north-east from OS trig point. Heaven Gate on skyline.

Figure 23 Erosion of south-east rampart of Hell Gate.

Figure 24 Hell Gate.

Figure 25 North-west face of Outer Camp looking north-east. Shows access road terrace, upper rampart and lower rampart.

Figure 26

Major rilling just below concrete section of track.

Figure 27 Upper south-west entrance of Outer Camp, severe erosion on footpath.

Figure 28 South-west outer entrance of Outer Camp, barely visible. Trees occupy slight outer hollows with ramparts to fore.

6.0 PERMISSIONS

6.1 PLANNING APPLICATION - SUMMARY OF PROCEDURE

6.1.1 The approach to the planning application, the development proposals and schemes of mitigation have been formulated with due regard to National Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 16 *Archaeology and Planning.*

6.1.2 Consideration of the archaeological remains on the site has been influenced by a presumption in favour of their physical preservation (PPG16 paragraph 8) wherever possible. Archaeological excavation - 'preservation by record' - has been regarded as the second best option (PPG 16 paragraph 13).

6.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT APPLICATION

6.2.1 The proposed development site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Under the terms of that Act, consent for the proposed development is being applied for from the Secretary of State. This document (the Archaeological Supporting Statement), the Planning Statement, and the supporting plans are included as supporting documents for the Consent application.

6.3 LAND OWNERSHIP

6.3.1 CTI are the leaseholder for the Transmitting Station. The freeholder for this, and the rest of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, is the Hon. H F C Vane of Raby Estates. Prior permission has been sought for proposed works.

7.0 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Outline of the proposed development

7.1 The details of the proposed development are presented in the Planning Statement, Section 2.0 and shown on Plans ADG0003, ADG0013v, ADG0019w, ADG0020w, JLN02 and JLN03.

7.2 In summary, the proposals are as follows:

- A two-storey extension to the eastern end of the existing Transmitting Station.
- The installation of ten satellite dishes and a standby generator.
- The relocation of the entrance gates towards the north-eastern corner of the extension.
- A new fibre-optic cable running to the public highway at the base of The Wrekin.
- A temporary site compound on the existing terrace at the front of the existing Transmitting Station (Drawing No. JLN02).
- A temporary materials storage area by the side of the existing access track (Drawing No. JLN03).
- A temporary vehicle turning area opposite the storage area (Drawing No. JLN03).
- The removal of the concrete section of the access track, and the re-instatement of the access track, subject to a forthcoming Management Agreement and accompanying Methods Statement.

7.3 The proposed development and temporary enabling works have evolved considerably in response to the archaeological constraints upon the Scheduled Monument and represent a scheme which minimises any intrusion upon the visible monument and the buried archaeology.

Visual impact on setting of Monument

7.4 In mitigation of potential impacts on the setting of the Monument, considerable effort has been made with regard to the design and siting of the proposed development. The extension has been designed to match the existing building and will be sunk into the hillside to minimise its visual intrusion (Planning Statement, Section 2.0 and Drawing Nos. ADG0019w & ADG0020x).

7.5 A visual impact assessment has been undertaken as a requirement set by Wrekin District Council (Planning Statement, Section 7.0). This assessment excludes the transmitting tower.

7.6 The conclusions from this study are that:

- There will be some impact on a local view from the upper north-western slope of the Wrekin. This would represent a quantitative rather than qualitative change (paragraph 7.65-7.67).
- There will be a slight impact on the medium distance (800 m or more) view towards the Wrekin Course caused by the satellite dishes (paragraph 7.68-7.69).
- There will be negligible impact on views of the Wrekin from the surrounding countryside (paragraph 7.58).

7.7 The earthworks of the hillfort are not substantial features (Section 4.1-4.2). Although the present Transmitting Station is sited between the rampart of the inner enclosure and the upper rampart of the outer enclosure (Fig. 2), the latter is no longer present as a feature. The lower rampart of the outer enclosure is still an extant albeit slight earthwork. However, there is no intervisibility between the inner and outer ramparts along any stretch of the north-western side of the hillfort. The proposed building extension will have negligible impact on the appreciation of the Monument as a result.

Impact of Groundworks on archaeological deposits

Site of proposed transmission station with site boundary fence (Drawing Nos. JLN02 & ADG0013v)

7.8 The proposed structure is to be sited at the southern end of the existing buildings which are situated between the inner rampart and the higher of the outer ramparts. The site was undisturbed in 1973 and is presently undeveloped, but planted with immature trees. The hillside here slopes at approximately 1:3.

7.9 The structure will be cut into the hillside to a depth of 10 m at the rear of the building and about 1.5 m at the front. The area of total ground loss will be about 16 m square (ie. 256 sq. m).

7.10 The temporary site boundary fence will be set back 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation. It will also be taken around the back of the existing building for about 12 m at a distance of about 3 m from the existing building, and taken about 24 m along the side of the access road at the entrance to the site.

7.11 The fence will be constructed from scaffolding which is fixed into the rock to stabilise it. The fence will be a wire mesh 'Heras' type fixed to the scaffolding.

7.12 The fence will extend the area of potential archaeological disturbance to the rear and side of the proposed building by about 1.5 m. The total loss of potential archaeological deposits from the site of the proposed building, together with the boundary fence will therefore be up to about 320 sq m.

7.13 The proposed fence extension behind the existing building compound will involve digging post-holes at intervals in probably undisturbed ground for a

distance of 12 m. Given the small additional area of disturbance the adverse archaeological effects are likely to be minimal.

7.14 The site of the transmission station was investigated in 1973 (Trenches T4-7). No deposits of archaeological interest were found (See Section 3.8).

7.15 It is probable that the slope in Trenches T3-7 was too steep for any occupation associated with the hillfort. Alternatively any occupation may have completely eroded away, or have been originally very sparse and not discovered during the investigations. In any case the potential for encountering occupation associated with the hillfort within the footprint of the proposed development would appear to be extremely low.

Buried British Telecom cables (Drawing No. ADG 0003)

7.16 The proposed new fibre optic cables will be laid within existing service ducts. The ducts will be located from known points on the ground. The installation of the new cables will entail disturbance only to already disturbed ground.

Impact of temporary enabling works

Contractors' Accommodation and Compound (Drawing No. JLN02)

7.17 The contractors accommodation and storage compound will be sited outside the existing Transmitter Station as shown. This compound will include a materials storage area, portable mess and office cabins, a secure lock-up and a chemical toilet. There will be no additional plumbing, drains or service connections from outside the site.

7.18 Since the compound will be sited on ground already disturbed by the original terracing and embankment there will be no archaeological implications.

Material Storage Compound (Drawing No. JLN03)

7.19 An additional material storage compound will be sited adjacent to the access road near Heaven Gate as shown. This will measure approximately 4.5 m x 16 m and will be located above the area excavation Trench T1 of the 1973 excavations. If it is necessary to create a level platform to allow the safe storage of materials, this will be done by raising a platform on scaffolding. The compound will be secured with a 2.4 m-high 'Heras-type' wire fence which will supported by concrete blocks resting on the ground surface.

7.20 The siting of the compound above already excavated archaeological deposits means that there will be no archaeological implications.

Vehicle turning area (Drawing No. JLN03)

7.21 A vehicle turning area will be sited opposite the Material Store Compound as shown. It will be about 3 m wide and be constructed of steel plates laid directly on the ground. The area is adjacent to a low mound which appears to be spoil

from the archaeological excavations which has been tidied to form a bank along the side of the access track.

7.22 The access road in this area has been built on a bank which is well above the undisturbed ground to the north. (A typical cross-section is shown on Drawing No. JLN03). The vehicle turning area is likely to be mainly on made ground. The use of steel plating as temporary ground protection will ensure that there will be no rutting and negligible compaction of any underlying archaeological deposits.

Impact of site access

7.23 The current site access is along a single track with no passing places. The track is generally 3 m or more wide surfaced with local gravel, except for an 80 m stretch where a concrete surface was laid in 1977 to improve the heavily eroded surface of the track. There is considerable erosional rilling on either side of the trackway below Hell Gate, particularly below the concrete section of road (see Section 5.12).

Effect of traffic

7.24 The impact of the development upon the access to the site will be through the increase in the quantity and weight of traffic during the groundworks and construction phases. The adverse effects are to be minimised by restricting access to the site, by using plant and machinery of appropriate size to the current track, and by co-ordinating access through traffic management (see Section 8.11-8.12).

7.25 Estimations have been made of the number of journeys required at each stage of the construction process (Construction Methodology, Section 3.0). During the excavation stage it is expected that 158 movements will be made by the 6x4 wheel 24 tonne tippers. As far as the impact on the track is concerned this is considered to represent the optimal compromise between vehicle weight and journey number. (Using smaller 14 tonne tippers to reduce weight will require 286 movements and is likely to be more detrimental as well as less cost effective).

7.26 There will be no access for private vehicles during the project. Site contractors will be provided with a temporary car park outside the Scheduled area.

7.27 The impact of the development traffic is unlikely to be significant as the track is on a firm rock base and has been used for access for at least 100 years (see Section 5.27). The most archaeologically sensitive part of the track, through Hell Gate, was built up in 1973 and surfaced with concrete in 1977 in order to protect archaeological deposits. Below Hell Gate the steepest part of the track was reported as having been eroded to bedrock before the concrete was laid (Section 7.34).

7.28 There may be some superficial disturbance to the gravel track caused by machinery, particularly where turning.

7.29 The areas most affected by erosional rilling will be stabilised with an appropriate surfacing during the construction phase of works (Drawing Nos. ADG 0003, ADG0021 & ADG0022). The surfacing will be functional without being visually inappropriate or potentially archaeologically damaging. The nature of this surfacing is to be agreed with English Heritage. This will be left in place until the re-instatement of the access track which is subject to a management agreement (Section 8.13-8.20).

Long-term maintenance

7.30 The re-instatement and enhancement of the access track after completion of the construction project will be undertaken by CTI in accordance with a management agreement between CTI, English Heritage and Wrekin District Council (Section 8.13-8.20). This has yet to be finalised, but will involve the removal of the concrete section in and below Hell Gate and the temporary stabilising works (Section 7.29), prior to re-instatement using appropriate materials and methods.

7.31 The main potential archaeological impact will be in the earthwork entrance at Hell Gate and the area immediately outside it. The archaeological assessment (Section 4.8) has indicated this to be an archaeologically sensitive area. During the construction works in 1973 archaeological deposits in Hell Gate were protected with a deposit of overburden. In 1977 the access was improved due to erosion on the steepest part of the hill outside Hell Gate. The overburden within Hell Gate was sealed with a pad of concrete.

7.32 The pad of concrete was fixed to the bedrock with 10-20 mm diameter iron staves. Where the underlying deposit was not solid rock, the iron staves were encased in concrete. The total diameter and depth of these intrusions are uncertain.

7.33 The removal of the concrete in Hell Gate entrance may result in some disturbance to underlying archaeological deposits. Any adverse impact may be mitigated partly or entirely by the protective overburden, although it is unclear how deep this originally was, whether it suffered significant erosion between its instatement in 1973 and its sealing in 1977, and how much disturbance will result from the removal of the concrete. There is therefore judged to be a small risk of disturbance to archaeological deposits.

7.34 Outside Hell Gate the hillside was reported to have been eroded down to bare rock in 1977 before the concrete surfacing (report from County Planning Officer to Mr P White, Department of the Environment Ancient Monuments Branch, dated 23rd February 1977, *in litt.* – Appendix 1). There is therefore unlikely to be any disturbance to archaeological deposits by removing the concrete.

7.35 The re-instatement of the access track is subject to a detailed Methods Statement (Section 8.18-8.20). The re-instatement will be undertaken using methods and materials which will have minimal archaeological impact. The possibilities

include the use of steel plates filled with stone, or 'Terram' matting in soil. In the Hell Gate entrance these will be raised on a sub-base to the current concrete level to avoid archaeological deposits. The impact of this re-instatement is not possible to assess at present. However, below Hell Gate, the long history of use of this trackway, would appear to make the likelihood of any adverse effects extremely low.

Methods of Working

Ground excavation of the proposed building

7.36 The excavation of the site of the proposed building will be undertaken using a track excavator of about 15 tonnes equipped with a hydraulic pick and another excavator of a similar type with a bucket to load tipper lorries. The exact type of machinery will be discussed with the contractor, taking into account the limits of the site access (Section 7.42). Explosives will not be used.

7.37 The excavators will reach the site by tracking from the main road.

7.38 Excavation will commence from the existing access road and/or vehicle turning area, working inwards.

7.39 Spoil will be loaded directly into tipper lorries to be taken away to a site outside the Scheduled Monument. There will be no stockpiling of spoil on site. The tipper lorries will reach the site by turning at the top of the hill and reversing down the access road. The size of the tipper lorries is subject to agreement with English Heritage although the 6x4 wheel 24 tonne vehicle is suggested as being appropriate.

7.40 There will be no encroachment of plant onto undisturbed areas of the site and no adverse archaeological effects from the working method.

Installation of fibre optic cables

7.41 The location and exposure of the existing service duct will be undertaken manually working from known surface locations. The new fibre-optic cable will be pulled through the existing duct. Adverse archaeological effects will be negligible.

Movement of materials

7.42 Movement of supplying vehicles to the construction site will be exclusively along the existing access track. The size of vehicles and plant will be limited to the width of the track at its narrowest point, which is about 2.7 m.

7.43 There is some potential of damage to the track through use during the excavation and construction phases (Section 8.9-8.10). The impact on archaeological deposits is unlikely to be significant.

8.0 SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Visual impact on the setting of the Monument

8.1 The very limited visual impact of the proposed building extension is to be mitigated by the siting and design of the structure. The proposed building is an extension of an existing facility, and will be constructed with materials and in a style to match the existing building. Like the existing building, it will be partly built into the hillside.

8.2 The proposed siting and design therefore avoids the introduction of a new impact on the landscape. A visual impact assessment has been carried out which indicates that the proposals have little significant adverse impact. This impact can be characterised as a quantitative rather than qualitative change.

8.3 The adverse visual impact during the construction works is unavoidable but will be temporary (5-6 months subject to weather conditions), and will be minimised by the use of relatively small-scale plant and machinery.

Groundworks associated with construction of Transmitting Station

8.4 The potential for archaeological deposits in this area is considered to be low (Section 7.14-7.15). However, in case archaeological deposits are present, an archaeological input will be required during the initial stages of the groundworks.

8.5 The trees will be removed by the groundworks contractor under conditions of an archaeological watching brief (Section 9.16-9.18). An archaeologist will be present during tree clearance in case items of archaeological interest come to light.

8.6 The topsoil as far as bedrock (or significant archaeological deposits) will be stripped using a mechanical excavator and/or manual labour under archaeological supervision. The area stripped will include the undisturbed land taken by the perimeter fencing (see Section 7.10) except for that behind the existing building (Section 7.13). The topsoil stripping will be undertaken from the existing access track and machinery will not encroach upon the area of stripping. The topsoil stripping will be undertaken using an excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological control. It is expected that most of the topsoil will be removed mechanically, but it is likely that the reach of the machine arm from the access track will be insufficient to remove all the topsoil. Manual topsoil stripping by archaeologists will therefore be undertaken as necessary .

8.7 Provision will be made for the excavation and recording of any archaeological deposits prior to the deeper excavation of the bedrock (Section 9.7-9.15).

8.8 The excavation of the bedrock will not require an archaeological input.

Erosion and disturbances caused by site access

Potential damage to the track caused by vehicle access

8.9 Considerable effort has been made to limit damage caused by vehicles. Potential damage to the track will be a function of gross vehicle weight and the number of movements and a compromise has been reached to minimise any adverse impacts (see Section 7.25).

8.10 The track will be regularly inspected during the construction project and any damage repaired immediately. This will be done in accordance with a specification agreed with the contractor.

Traffic management system

8.11 To ensure the smooth functioning of the project and the safety of site operators and members of the public, a traffic management system will be in operation at the top and bottom of the hill. This will be in permanent operation during the excavation stage of the project (Construction Methodology, Section 3.3) and during concreting (Construction Methodology, Sections 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8a) due to the heavy volume of traffic at those times.

8.12 For the traffic management system each vehicle will be equipped with a radio to maintain contact with similarly equipped person at the bottom of the hill. The person at the bottom of the hill will also control the access of authorised vehicles and notify the public of the hazards of vehicles on the track.

Access track: Management Agreement

8.13 The removal of the present concrete and temporary stabilising works, together with the re-instatement and long-term maintenance of the access track from the public highway to the Transmitter Station, will be subject to a management agreement between CTI, English Heritage, and Wrekin District Council.

8.14 The scope and details of this management plan have yet to be finalised. The plan is included the present document as a statement of intent.

Re-instatement of access track within Scheduled area (subject to confirmation with Management Agreement)

8.15 The removal of the present concrete surfacing at and below Hell Gate within the Scheduled area will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. The concrete will be broken and removed by machine (or manually) ensuring the minimum disturbance to underlying deposits.

8.16 The fixing stakes will not be removed unless they are sufficiently loose to be removed manually by being pulled up vertically rather than dug out. Normally the iron staves and concrete surrounds will be cut off and left in place in the ground.

8.17 Provision will be made for the recording of any exposed archaeological deposits (Section 9.7-9.15).

8.18 The re-instatement of the access track will be subject to a contract and Method Statement agreed with English Heritage.

Re-instatement of access track outside Scheduled area (subject to confirmation with Management Agreement)

8.20 The removal of the concrete surfacing outside Hell Gate, and the removal of the temporary surfacing in the area of rutting will be undertaken under the conditions of an archaeological watching brief (Section 9.16-9.18).

8.21 The re-instatement of the access track will be subject to a contract and Method Statement agreed with English Heritage and the County Archaeological Officer.

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

9.1 This section will form the brief for archaeological works.

General

9.2 All archaeological works are to be undertaken by an archaeological contractor approved by English Heritage. No on site archaeological works will take place before Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted.

9.3 The works will be carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by English Heritage and in accordance with the terms and conditions of any consent granted.

9.4 English Heritage will be notified 3 weeks in advance of the start of works.

9.5 A site-specific Risk Assessment and Safety Plan will be prepared in compliance with CDM regulations.

9.6 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage London Region, Archaeological Guidance Paper 3).

Area excavation

9.7 The excavation of the footprint of the proposed structure, including the perimeter fencing, will be undertaken in accordance with Section 8.4-8.8.

9.8 The excavation of the concrete section of access road will be undertaken in accordance with Section 8.15-8.17.

9.9 All machining and manual removal of topsoil will be under direct archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated topsoil/overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

9.10 The removal of topsoil will be monitored in order to recover archaeologically significant artefacts.

9.11 A site grid will be established and tied accurately into the Ordnance Survey grid.

9.12 Archaeological deposits will be hand-excavated. An appropriate sampling level of any archaeological remains will be maintained. This will include environmental sampling, if appropriate.

9.13 Finds of gold and silver will be treated according to the procedures relating to The Treasure Act 1996.

9.14 All known human remains are to be excavated under Home Office licence.

9.15 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These are to be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, labelled and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2.*

Watching brief

9.16 The aim of the watching brief will be to monitor groundworks and record all archaeological deposits, features and finds which are exposed.

9.17 The groundworks contract will specifically allow for archaeological works to be carried out. The archaeologist will be allowed access to the site of groundworks for the purposes of archaeological recording. Where significant archaeological deposits are found within the area disturbed by the groundworks, these deposits will be archaeologically hand-excavated and recorded.

9.18 The location of all archaeological deposits and finds will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

Archiving, post-excavation and publication

9.19 The landowner will be encouraged to deposit the artefacts in a museum.

9.20 Agreement with an appropriate recipient museum concerning the conditions for depositing the finds and archive will be made at the earliest opportunity before the commencement of fieldwork. On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the relevant museum.

9.21 The site archive will be security copied, and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record.

9.22 The site archive (paper and photographic record, artefacts and environmental samples) will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* 5.4 and Appendix 3, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990 - UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

9.23 A written site narrative and post-excavation assessment will be prepared within three months of the completion of the project. The scope of the assessment will be made in agreement with English Heritage in the light of the results of the fieldwork. Given the limited potential for the discovery of significant archaeological remains it is expected that this assessment will be more in the nature of a review rather than a formal assessment of potential (*Management of Archaeological Projects* 5.4-5.7)

9.24 Any decision concerning the publication and further dissemination of the archaeological results will depend on the significance of the results and will be made with reference to the fieldwork review/post-excavation assessment. The

publication, in an appropriate archaeological journal, will meet at least the 'minimum requirements' as set out in Appendix 7 of *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

10. REFERENCES

Bibliography

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Kenyon, Kathleen M 1942 — 'Excavations on The Wrekin, Shropshire, 1939' *Archaeological Journal*, **99-100**, 99-109.

Musson, C R 1991 — *The Breiddin Hillfort: a later prehistoric settlement in the Welsh Marches,* CBA Res. Rep. 76.

Stanford, S C 1974 — *Croft Ambrey*, privately published.

Stanford, S C 1984 — 'The Wrekin Hillfort; excavations 1973' *Archaeological Journal*, **141**, 61-90.

Air photographs consulted (RCHME film reference)

106G/UK/1483 dated 9th May 1946
543/1635 dated 8th Feb 1962
OS/70071 dated 3rd May 1970
WAB418/22 SJ6208/11 dated 25th July 1972
WAB418/24 SJ6208/13 dated 25th July 1972

Maps consulted

OS 1st ed. 1:63,360. Surveyed 1815, revised 1831-5.
OS 1st ed. 1: 2500. 1882.

Andy Mudd
OAU
01/6/98

APPENDIX 1

Detail of original concrete access track improvement and letter to DoE

E/1745

CALCULATION SHEET

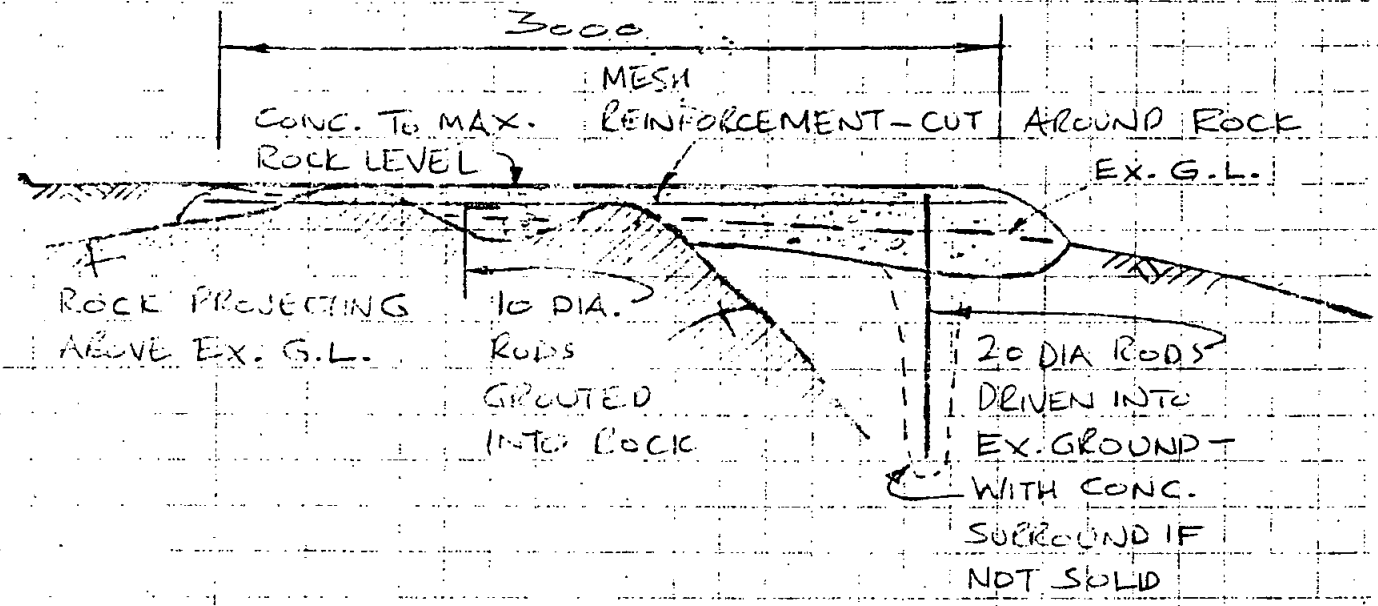
BBC Architectural and Civil Engineering Dept.

Sheet No. 1
Date OCT 75
Engineer CJM

Site/Premises: WORKING ACCESS

IMPOUNDMENT BELOW HELL GATE

12" x 10 = 12'



NOTES

FINAL DETAILS & LENGTH TO BE AGREED ON SITE

SURFACE TO BE FINISHED WITH LOCAL STONE TO MATCH EX. TRACK.

Department of the Environment,
Ancient Monuments Branch,
Fortress House,
23 Savile Row,
LONDON W1X 1AB

23rd February 1977

RS/MDD 222264 Mr.Shone.

For the attention of Mr.P.White

Dear Sir,

WREKIN TRANSMITTING STATION -
ACCESS TRACK

You may recall that the Secretary of State approved the transmitting station on the Wrekin after a public inquiry and the station is now in operation. During construction works the iron age fort was protected by way of additional over-burden being placed on top of a paper mat through what is known as the Hell Gate and this has been left in position. The steepest part of the hill is just below Hell Gate and in this area the bed rock has been polished and rutted by vehicles to an extent where the BBC or ITA maintenance teams have considerable difficulty in reaching the station, the amount of traffic is of course, now very small, but access is sometimes required even in the worst of weather.

The BBC would wish to improve the surface of this track by putting down a pad of concrete, fixing it to the bed rock with several iron staves. This pad would be irregular in shape and loose existing surface material would be bedded in and thus the whole operation would be intended to be quite unnoticeable. I have indicated roughly on the photographs enclosed the approximate extent of this pad and feel sure that as it does not entail any excavation and lies on top of bed rock, then it will not affect the ancient monument. I thought it advisable to inform you of these works, in view of the proximity to Hell Gate and I would be pleased if you could confirm that there is no objection from your point of view. I have discussed this with Ian Burrow (WEMRAC) who appears to agree with my conclusion that there is no danger to archaeological interests.

I would be grateful for the favour of an early reply or if it is more convenient and you wish to discuss the matter, perhaps you could contact Mr. Shone on the above extension. Perhaps you will return the photographs in due course.

Yours faithfully,

County Planning Officer

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

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Director: David Miles B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited.
Private Limited Company Number: 1618597 Registered Charity Number: 285627.
Registered Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE
COUNTY ANCIENT MONUMENT NO. 96
EXTENSION AND WORKS TO BBC TRANSMITTING STATION

Project Design for Archaeological Mitigation

1 Introduction

1.1 Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission have been granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and by Telford and Wrekin Council respectively for development works to The Wrekin Transmitting Station (DCMS Ref. HSD 9/2/2609 PT 2 – 17th February 1999; Planning Application W98/0464 – 18th February 1999). The development site is within an Iron Age hillfort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The Permissions have been granted with certain conditions relating to measures to be undertaken in order to mitigate adverse impacts upon the archaeology and to ensure the protection of the environment.

1.2 The development comprises

- a two storey extension to the existing transmitting station;
- temporary works connected with the contractors' compound, materials storage compound and vehicle turning area;
- drainage works to the access track;
- remedial works to the earthworks and surrounding areas.

1.3 Details of these proposals have been submitted with the applications for permission and are contained in the Archaeological Supporting Statement (May 1998), Supplementary Statement (September 1998) and Supplementary Statement No. 2 (November 1998), and related correspondence and drawings. The proposed archaeological mitigation measures are also included in this documentation.

1.4 The purpose of the mitigation works is to gather and record information from archaeological deposits in locations where preservation *in situ* will not be achieved.

1.5 This present document sets out the methods by which the archaeological programme of mitigation will be implemented. It relates to the first and second tranches of archaeological work associated with the groundworks for the construction of the extension to the transmitting station and to the drainage works on the access track.

1.6 The remedial repairs to the earthworks and access track will be undertaken to a separate specification which is to be agreed after discussions with English Heritage.

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 The archaeological background to the site, as well as a description of the topography and current vegetation, has been presented as a separate study as part of the Archaeological Supporting Statement (Oxford Archaeological Unit, May 1998). This will not be reiterated here. It can, however, be noted that the scheme of archaeological mitigation has been informed by the detailed consideration of the archaeological background and the importance of the monument.

3 Archaeological Methodology

Groundworks at site of transmission station

3.1 The archaeological mitigation will comprise an area excavation in the footprint of the proposed development, including the ground up to the temporary site boundary fence. The detail of the impact of the groundworks here has been presented in the Archaeological Supporting Statement (paras. 7.8 – 7.15). The scheme of archaeological mitigation has also been presented (paras. 8.4 – 8.8).

Survey

3.2 The limits of excavation (c. 17.5 m x 17.5 m) will be surveyed in by CTI or their representative before earthmoving. Temporary ground markers will be established by CTI or their representative and related to the OS National Grid. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will also be established on or near the excavation site.

3.3 The excavation site will be surveyed before the start of works and a plan produced at a scale of 1:50. Record photographs will also be taken at this stage. These tasks will be undertaken in compliance with the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent (para. 3 iii).

Vegetation and topsoil removal

3.4 The trees will be removed by the groundworks contractor under the conditions of an archaeological watching brief (see Archaeological Supporting Statement paras. 9.16 – 9.18).

3.5 Topsoil as far as bedrock (or significant archaeological deposits) will be stripped using a mechanical excavator, and manual labour where necessary, under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator will be equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.6 The topsoil stripping will be undertaken from the existing access track. Machinery will not encroach upon the area of stripping. Manual stripping will be undertaken by archaeologists in areas beyond the reach of the machine arm.

3.7 The removal of topsoil will be monitored for the recovery of archaeological finds. The topsoil will be loaded directly into a dumper lorry and taken off site. There will be no stockpiling of spoil on site.

Archaeological Excavation

3.8 Following the removal of topsoil the excavation area will be hand cleaned.

3.9 The excavation and recording of archaeological deposits will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (D Wilkinson ed. 1992).

3.10 Detailed additional archaeological specifications are shown below (paras. 3.18 – 3.24)

Excavation of Drain 1 on margin of access track

3.11 Drain 1 will run for about 70 m on the north side of the access track within the scheduled area. Its position is shown in Figure NE/1361/3A, and the details of its construction in paragraph 2.4 and Figure NE/1361/2, in Supplementary Statement No. 2. It will be about 0.6 m wide.

3.12 The excavation of the footprint of the drain will be undertaken archaeologically.

Survey

3.13 The limits of the area of excavation will be established by CTI or their representative before excavation commences. Temporary ground markers will be positioned and related to the OS National Grid. A temporary bench mark will (TBM) also be established on or near the excavation site.

3.14 The excavation site will be surveyed before the start of works and a plan produced at a scale of 1:50. Record photographs will also be taken at this stage. These tasks will be undertaken in compliance with the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent paragraph 3 iii.

Area Excavation

3.15 The removal of topsoil and the excavation of archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand.

3.16 The excavation and recording of archaeological deposits will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (D Wilkinson ed. 1992).

3.17 Detailed additional archaeological specifications are shown below (paras. 3.18 – 3.24)

General excavation and recording methodology

3.18 A site grid will be established and site plans related to the grid drawn as required at a scale of 1:50 (or 1:20 where necessary). Sections will normally be drawn at 1:20 and burials at 1:10.

3.19 The level of archaeological sampling will be at least 50% by volume of all negative features (eg. pits and ditches), and 100% of structural features (eg. post-holes, hearths) and special deposits (eg. burials, votive deposits).

3.20 All archaeological finds will be retained except those of recent origin. Finds are to be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed with the approved recipient museum. Finds are to be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, labelled and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2.*

3.21 Finds of gold and silver will be treated according to the procedures relating to The Treasure Act 1996 and reported to the local coroner. Where such finds cannot be removed from site on the same day as discovery, suitable measures will be taken to protect them from theft.

3.22 All known human remains are to be excavated under Home Office licence.

3.23 Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres where appropriate will be taken for flotation for carbonized remains. Columns for pollen analysis and/or micromorphology will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

3.24 A photographic record, both black and white and colour (35mm transparency), will be maintained. The record will include general shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological work as well as detailed pictures of the principal features.

Archiving, post-excavation and publication

3.25 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the Shropshire County Museum Service, who will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements for archive deposition. The site archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the NAR before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon thereafter as can be conveniently arranged. The Museum will be consulted about their conditions for accepting excavated material prior to commencement of the project.

3.26 The site archive (paper and photographic record, artefacts and environmental samples) will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990 - UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

3.27 An interim excavation report (site narrative) will be sent to the Sites and Monuments Records Office, Shropshire County Council and to English Heritage within 6 months of the completion of the excavations, in compliance with the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent paragraph 3 x.

3.28 A full site archive and final report on the excavations shall be prepared for publication within 5 years of completion of the excavation, in compliance with the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent paragraph 3 x.

4 Health and Safety

4.1 All work will be undertaken with regard to current Health and Safety legislation and best practice. A safety plan and risk assessment have been produced in accordance with CDM regulations. The risk assessment was undertaken by Wrekin Construction Design and Build.

Oxford Archaeological Unit
25/2/99

SITE SAFETY PLAN AND COSHH STATEMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT WREKIN CAMP, LITTLE WENLOCK, THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE.

DATED: 23/02/99

This document should be read in conjunction with the Project Design for Archaeological Mitigation, dated February 1999.

1 Safety organisation

The OAU Health and Safety Policy is attached. The policy refers to the manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (SCAUM 1991, with updates). These two documents constitute the Health and Safety arrangements of the OAU.

1.1 Company Safety Management Structure

The **Director** of the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) is ultimately responsible under the terms of the Health and Safety Act (1974) for ensuring the safety of employees. He must: know the broad requirements of relevant legislation; attend meetings of the OAU Health and Safety Committee; ensure that responsibility for health and safety is properly assigned and accepted at all levels. The Director of the OAU is David Miles.

The **Safety Officer** of the OAU: represents the director on matters of health and safety; keeps abreast of relevant legislation and approved practice, and disseminates this information to OAU staff; advises staff as required on matters of health and safety; maintains the OAU health and safety records; calls and chairs meetings of the OAU Health and Safety Committee. The Safety Officer of the OAU is David Wilkinson.

Project Director is the person delegated to take overall charge of a particular project, in this case the archaeological fieldwork at Wrekin Camp Site. She/he is responsible for health and safety matters on the projects which they manage, reporting to the Safety Officer in the first instance, and ultimately to the director. She/he must be satisfied that an adequate safety plan has been drawn up for the project, or for each phase of the project. The Project Director may also be the Project Manager in some cases (see below).

Project Manager is the person delegated to take charge of a particular phase of a project. She/he is responsible for ensuring that an adequate Risk Assessment and Site Safety Plan are drawn up, and is immediately responsible for the Health and Safety of employees under her/his supervision. She/he reports directly to the Project Director.

The Project Director and Manager for the wrekin Hill Site Project will be **Andy Mudd** and will be responsible for all aspects of on-site safety.

The **OAU Health and Safety Committee** consists of the Director, Safety Officer, OAU Manager and the Site Staff Representative. Meetings of the Committee are normally called

by the Safety Officer when there is business for discussion, but may be called by other members of the committee.

1.2 On-site safety organisation

The **Project Manager** will be responsible for ensuring that the site remains safe throughout the project's duration by familiarising themself with the Site Safety Plan, and following its contents; she/he will note any changes of circumstances which may affect health and safety, and amend the Safety Plan if necessary. The Project Manager will inform the following people if a Safety Plan requires changing: nominated Wrekin Construction Design and Build (WCDB) Representative, the manager of the on site sub-contractors and OAU Safety Officer.

The **Project Manager** will ensure that the following information is displayed/available in the site office: copy of the HSE poster `Health and Safety Law - What You should Know', copy of the Safety Plan and Risk Assessment, Emergency Information Sheet giving details of nearest hospital etc and a copy of the Site Safety Plan.

OAU employees under the supervision of the Project manager must take reasonable care for their own Health and Safety and for others who may be affected by their acts or omissions.

An **Accident Book** will be kept on site. The Project Manager will fill this book in when an accident or dangerous incident takes place. This information must be copied to the OAU Safety Officer and the nominated WCDB representative.

1.3 Safety training

The **Project Manager** must instruct OAU staff under her/his supervision in all matters relating to health and safety on the project. This must include drawing their attention to the contents of the Site Safety Plan, and in particular to any precautions against particular hazards which are set out in the plan.

Instruction may be required in: working with the mechanical excavator, entry into confined spaces (gas testing procedures), dust control.

1.4 Emergencies

In the event of an emergency the Project Manager (if practicable) or other member of the fieldwork team will:

1 telephone or direct a member of the team to telephone the appropriate emergency services.

2 before the arrival of the emergency services take such steps as may be practicable to contain the emergency provided this causes no further risk to any person.

3 as soon as is practicable the Project Manager will report the emergency to the nominated WCDB's representative, the OAU Director and the OAU Safety Officer. Castle Transmission International Ltd's (CTI) appointed representative will also be informed of any accidents within 24 hours.

2 Plant and equipment

2.1.1 Mechanical excavators (including excavators fitted with breakers)

The mechanical excavator will be supplied by WCDB together with a qualified operator. The operator will be responsible for the safe maintenance of the machine.

The operator must immobilise the mechanical excavator and take all practicable measures to secure the machine if it is to be left unattended.

Members of the project team present on site while a mechanical excavator is working must keep well clear of the excavator. They must not work within the swinging radius of the bucket arm except as defined in Section 12.2.2. They must wear hard hats and high-visibility vests at all times. Members of the project team who need to approach the area where the mechanical excavator is working will approach from the front (meaning the excavating side of the machine) so as to be visible to the driver. They should make their presence known to the **Machine Supervisor** and should not signal to the machine operator.

The machine excavator will not work so close to the edge as to endanger the stability of the excavation sides.

The **Project Manager** or the person she/he delegates to supervise the machine excavator (the **Machine Supervisor**) will satisfy her/himself that the operator possesses an adequate level of skill. If the operator cannot control the machine in a reasonably smooth and careful manner, a replacement operator should be requested.

For further information see Section 12.2.2

2.1.2 Dumpers

Dumpers will be supplied by WCDB, who will be responsible for maintenance and routine checks.

2.2 Petrol and diesel

The operator of the mechanical excavator will be responsible for the safe use and storage of any reserves of petrol or diesel brought onto the site.

2.3 Access to site

Access to the site for the mechanical excavator and other plant will be along the existing access track to the transmitting station. This is a single track with no passing places except

the laid gravel turning circle below Heaven Gate. This is also the access track for site entry during the archaeological works in the footprint of the development at the transmitting station. OAU's site vehicle will be parked in the present forecourt of the transmitting station only and no where else in the Scheduled Monument. Movement along the access track will take place in accordance with the Methods Statement and safety plan of the main contractor (WCDB). A one to one call phone located at the foot of the access trackway will be provided by the WCDB for personnel/delivery drivers.

3 Hand tools

3.1 General

All hand tools must be kept in good condition and checked regularly. Damaged tools should be mended or replaced. When not in use they should be stored under cover so as to prevent deterioration and so as not to cause a tripping hazard by leaving them around the site.

3.2 Buckets

These can fail at the handle attachment point and should be checked regularly. They should be filled to take account of the abilities of the user, and the distance/gradient to be travelled.

3.3 Shovels and spades

These should be used from a firm, stable standing position which uses the legs rather than the back to lift the weight. The surrounding area is to be free of obstructions and other personnel.

3.3 Picks and mattocks

When using a pick or mattock, the users legs must be placed apart to obtain a firm footing, and the pick wielded so that the point of contact is within easy reach, but not too close to the feet. The surrounding area, including overhead, is to be free of obstructions and other personnel.

3.4 Trowels

Care is required when carrying trowels, which should never be placed in pockets or other parts of clothing.

3.5 Grid pegs

Metal grid pegs should be fitted with rubber `mushrooms' to protect against contact injuries.

3.7 Wheelbarrows

These should be loaded only to the lifting and pushing capabilities of the pusher, taking account of the weight and bulk of the material, and of the route to be travelled. Plank runs

will be installed if the ground conditions require them, and will be kept clean and as dry as is practicable. Where the run goes uphill, planks with treads will be installed on either side of the central plank.

3.8 Surveyors staff and tripods

The surveyors staff and tripods will not be carried in the extended position. This applies particularly when working in the vicinity of railways, roads and power lines. Tripods should be carried in such a way as not to cause injury during a fall.

4 Temporary site accommodation

WCDB will make available accommodation on the site, which will be suitable for office work and for eating/drinking. The accommodation will be large enough for the project team (OAU and subcontractors) to sit around a table or tables. WCDB will also provide electrical cooking facilities and appropriate emergency equipment.

4.1.1 Telephone

On sites with no other access to a telephone, a portable telephone will be provided.

4.2 Lavatories and washing facilities

Lavatories and washing facilities will be made available by WCDB.

4.3 Tool store

A lockable store for hand tools and equipment will be made available by WCDB, the main contractor.

5 Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)

LPG will not be used on site (for cooking facilities see 4).

6 Safety of the working area

6.1 Site security

Site security will be the responsibility of WCDB. OAU staff will adhere to all restrictions imposed by WCDB regarding site security.

6.2 The working area

The working area of the site must be kept tidy at all times. Tools and other equipment should not be left lying around so as to cause a hazard.

6.3 Waste

All site waste will be bagged and taken off site for disposal.

7 Services

7.1 Services research

Information on services will be obtained by CTI/WCDB. Areas to be excavated will be scanned using a C-Scope U-Scan and Scansmitter, or similarly specified equipment. This will be carried out by staff of CTI/WCDB who have been trained in the use of this equipment. Should the presence of services be detected where none were thought to exist, a check will be made with the nominated CTI/WCDB representative and, if necessary, with the statutory authorities, before excavation proceeds.

8 COSHH statement and contamination risks

8.1 Substances to be taken onto site

8.1.2 Exhaust gases

The risk - DERV fumes given off by a machine excavator or other plant are toxic if inhaled, containing partly-burnt hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and other chemicals. The risk is greater if the engine is badly adjusted. Carbon Monoxide is particularly dangerous, as it is colourless, odourless and de-oxygenates the blood when inhaled.

Measures to be taken - the machine supervisor will take account of the positioning of the exhaust on the mechanical excavator, and of the wind direction, and position her/himself so as to minimise the risk of inhaling exhaust fumes. The machine supervisor will also watch for signs that the engine is badly adjusted, such as blue or black colouring in the exhaust fumes. If this is the case, she/he should inform the operator that arrangements must be made for the engine to be adjusted.

8.1.3 Substances which will or may be encountered on site.

See 9.2

9 Other particular hazards

9.2 Contamination

9.2.1 Soil contamination

No specific soil contamination is known to exist at the site. In built-up urban areas it is common to encounter low level contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons in the form of old engine oil) within the soil. Excavators will wear rubberised chemical-resistant gloves to combat against such hazards, and will maintain a good standard of hygiene, washing hands before

eating, and at the end of the working day. All cuts and grazes, no matter how minor, will be cleaned and covered immediately.

9.3 Emergency contamination procedure

In the event of unpredicted substances which appear to constitute a risk being encountered, the fieldwork team will evacuate either the area of the site or the whole site, depending on the nature of the substances. If practicable, they will seek to isolate the affected area. The Project Manager will immediately inform the nominated CTI/WCDB representative, and inform and seek advice from the Local Authority Environmental Health Officer. Work will not recommence until either the EHO has pronounced the area safe, or such steps as are advised by the EHO (e.g. contamination testing, use of PPE etc) have been taken.

10 Environment

10.1 Weather

Due to the location of the site lightning strikes are a possible hazard. All site staff will therefore leave site during electrical storms.

For foul weather clothing see 11.5. Outdoor work will not continue under weather conditions which constitute a risk to health and safety, e.g. very wet weather or extreme cold or heat. Work should not continue if wet weather, snow or frost make the site dangerous (e.g. slippery surfaces or poor visibility).

11 Personal protective equipment

11.1 Helmets

All three working areas will be deemed to be Hard Hat areas. Safety helmets provided by the OAU will be worn at all times. A supply of spare safety helmets will be kept on site for the use of visitors.

11.2 Hearing protection

Ear defenders will be provided for the use of staff working in the vicinity of operating plant. The defenders will be of a type which can be worn with safety helmets.

11.4 Footwear

All persons working on site will wear robust shoes or boots fitted with a steel toecap and mid-sole protection.

11.5 Foul weather clothing

Waterproof jackets and overtrousers will be provided by the OAU for persons required to work outside in foul weather.

11.6 Cold weather

All members of the project team must take reasonable precautions to protect themselves from the effects of cold by dressing suitably. In extreme cold weather consideration will be given to the issue of PPE, such as insulated gloves, and the working day may be re-organised into shorter spells, with more frequent breaks.

12 Excavations

12.1 Geology and soil conditions

The underlying geology consists of Ryolite. It is anticipated that a thin topsoil will overlie the bedrock. Therefore there is no great depth of excavation anticipated during the archaeological pjase of works.

12.2 Fencing and machine excavation

Areas to be excavated will be fenced off by WCDB. OAU staff will be aware of vehicle movements. Hi-visibility clothing will be worn at all times on site.

Machine excavation - The Project Manager will appoint an experienced member of the OAU staff as the Machine Supervisor.

Role of the machine supervisor:

A member of the evaluation will be delegated to supervise the machine. She/he will:

brief the machine operator as to what is required, indicate where work is to begin, and walk over this area with the machine operator.

make sure that the area around the machine is clear of personnel and of any obstructions before indicating to the machine operator to start work.

take up a position in front of the machine where she/he is clearly visible to the operator, and out of the swinging radius of the machine.

communicate with the machine operator by hand signals as follows:

clear downward pointing action = start work (this may be accompanied by an indication of the depth of material to be removed, e.g. 1 finger = approx. 1 inch).

both hands held up with palms towards driver = stop (the operator should lift the bucket out of the trench and rest it on the spoil heap or trench side)

one hand moved away from the body with hand pointing downwards = clear loose spoil from excavated area but no further excavation

The machine supervisor must make absolutely sure that the operator understands these signals, and must not enter the swinging radius of the machine until the machine bucket has been rested outside the trench, and when she/he is certain that the machine has ceased to work.

13 Manual handling

A considerable amount of manual handling may be involved in the archaeological work. This will include loading and unloading equipment, lifting wheelbarrows, buckets or bags of spoil (see also 3.2), shovelling (see also 3.3), lifting soil samples.

Consideration must always be given to whether the load in question can be lifted by other means, e.g. the mechanical excavator can be used for large quantities of spoil unless archaeological circumstances dictate otherwise.

Members of the evaluation team should not be asked to lift loads beyond their capabilities.

Manual lifting will be carried out carefully, and in a manner calculated not to cause injury to the lifter. In general, for the type of loads predicted, this means a lift carried out with the load close to the body. The back of the lifter should be kept upright so that the legs rather than the back provide the lifting force.

14 First Aid

14.1 Trained first-aid personnel

The archaeological team will include a trained first-aider.

14.2 First-aid equipment

A clearly-marked First Aid kit will be kept in the Site Office. All members of the evaluation team will be made aware of where it is kept. The first aid kit will contain:

1 guidance card; 20 (minimum) individually-wrapped plasters; 2 sterile eye pads; 6 triangular bandages; 6 safety pins; 11 sterile, unmedicated wound dressings (6 medium, 2 large, 3 extra large); 3 containers of saline or sterile water (300 ml minimum); 2 pairs disposable plastic gloves; 1 packet wet wipes.

Prepared by: Greg Pugh, Contracts Officer, OAU
Approved by David Wilkinson, Safety Officer, OAU

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT SAFETY POLICY

Introduction

The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) is designed to promote, stimulate and encourage high standards of health and safety at work. It does this by ensuring safety awareness and an effective safety organisation within all areas of employment according to the particular dangers, risks and needs associated with that employment.

Summary of Policy: *The Oxford Archaeological Unit undertakes to safeguard, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Unit and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents.*

The responsibilities of staff, employees and volunteers in maintaining high standards of care and safety are set out below.

The policy will be reviewed from time to time as our activities develop.

Signed .....Director

STATEMENT OF SAFETY POLICY

1 The Safety Policy of the Oxford Archaeological Unit is, so far as is reasonably practicable:

i to maintain a working environment for employees which is safe and without risks to health and adequate as regards facilities and arrangements for their welfare at work;

ii to maintain any place of work under the Unit's control in a condition that is safe and without risk to health;

iii to provide and maintain plant and systems of work that are safe and without risk to health;

iv to make arrangements for ensuring safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;

v to provide such information, instruction, training and supervision as is considered necessary to ensure the health and safety of all staff.

2 To achieve these five objectives, full co-operation between all staff is essential. While at work they will be expected to act with reasonable care for themselves, other employees and the general public.

3 A copy of this statement and any subsequent revision or amendment will be issued to all members of staff.

4 The Officer under whom the safety function is placed in the Unit is:

The Director
Oxford Archaeological Unit
46 Hythe Bridge Street
OXFORD
OX1 2EP

5 Details of the arrangements for carrying out this policy at the OAU are listed below. Documents will be available at all permanent work places showing the arrangements which apply for promoting health and safety at work. These may be asked for and studied by any employee. They will show:

a what responsibilities Administrators and Project Managers have for applying the OAU safety policy;

b which Acts of Parliament, Regulations and Codes of Practice are specially relevant;

c the names of members of the OAU Health and Safety Committee: Director, Unit Manager, Staff Representative, Safety Officer, Deputy Safety Officer;

d any groups of employees in the Unit for whom special safety precautions are necessary or desirable;

e an outline of the arrangements for safety training in the Unit, and

f details of what individual employees are expected or required to do under the law and practice applying to them.

OAU HEALTH AND SAFETY: MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Director:

1 is responsible to the Oxford Archaeological Unit Committee and under the Act, for ensuring that the Unit's Health and Safety Policy is fully implemented;

2 must know the broad requirements of the relevant legislation;

3 will periodically attend meetings of OAU Health and Safety Committee;

4 will ensure that all administrative and supervisory staff are available for, and involved in, safety inspections, and that responsibility is properly assigned and accepted at all levels;

5 shall occasionally accompany any Safety Officer or advisor invited by the Unit on a tour of inspection to ensure that the Health and Safety Policy is effective.

The Unit Safety Officers:

1 represent the Director on matters of health and safety;

2 will advise members of staff on matters of health and safety;

3 will liaise with the Unit's health and safety consultants, Messrs Safety Services (UK) Ltd;

4 will monitor the Unit's working practices on site and in its permanent premises;

5 will maintain the OAU Safety Audit records;

6 will hold copies of OAU health and safety manuals, guidance notes and other relevant literature, keep them up to date and circulate new information where relevant;

The Office Administrator and Finds Dept Administrator:

1 must know the broad requirements of the relevant legislation;

2 must ensure that all registers, records and reports are in order and that accident reports are completed and returned;

3 must investigate accidents promptly to discover their cause and to report them immediately to the Director, the Unit's safety consultants and the relevant authorities;

4 must ensure that the qualified first-aider has all the items of first-aid equipment required, and that proper care is taken of any casualties;

5 will liaise with the Fire Service on fire prevention, fire drill and emergency evacuation of premises.

Project Managers or their delegated representatives on site:

1 are responsible for health and safety on the projects which they manage, and for ensuring that the OAU Health and Safety Audit is completed before the start and periodically during the project;

2 must be fully familiar with the Unit's Health and Safety Policy;

3 must ensure that all persons under their supervision are adequately informed, and fully aware, of any hazards they are likely to encounter in the course of their work;

4 must ensure that all employees under their supervision know what to do in the case of fire, and know the location of, and how to use, fire equipment and extinguishers;

5 must inform all employees under their supervision who is the qualified first-aider, where that person can be found, the whereabouts of first-aid facilities, and that proper care is taken of casualties;

6 must investigate accidents promptly to discover their cause and eliminate the possibility of a recurrence, and must ensure that any serious accident is immediately reported to the Director and the Unit's safety consultants;

7 must ensure that adequate supervision is available at all times, and in particular where new, young and inexperienced workers are concerned;

8 shall ensure, where reasonably practical, that all safety rules are observed, that protective equipment is worn and used where appropriate, and that all safety devices are always fitted, properly adjusted, and fully maintained;

9 shall ensure that defects are promptly reported and rectified;

10 shall ensure that all equipment and machinery under their supervision is properly serviced and is safe to use by arranging for regular inspection;

11 shall liaise with the Director and/or the other relevant staff on all matters relating to health and safety;

12 shall delegate responsibility to appropriate members of staff.

OAU Vehicles Officer:

1 shall ensure that vehicles are maintained in a roadworthy condition;

2 Shall ensure that drivers are aware of their responsibilities for the safety of themselves, their passengers and other road users.

Individual responsibility

Each person working at an OAU site or premises is responsible for ensuring that their place of work is safe for themselves, their fellow workers and the public at large.

OAU SAFETY MANUAL

The Unit has adopted the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* published by SCAUM (2nd Edition, 1991), and copies are available for consultation at the Units permanent offices. It also recommends the CBA *Safety in archaeological fieldwork* prepared by A. Olivier.

For further information on safe practices there are sets of copies of H&SE guidance notes which have been selected by our safety consultants as being of relevance to our work.

This information will be expanded from time to time by internal guidance memos on the safe use of equipment which is exclusive to the Unit.

Castle Transmissions International Ltd

Wrekin Hillfort, Shropshire

Written Scheme of Investigation
For Earthwork Repairs, Instillation of Information Boards
And Drain Excavations

Oxford Archaeological Unit
September 1999

THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE
COUNTY ANCIENT MONUMENT NO. 96
EARTHWORK REPAIRS, INFORMATION BOARDS AND DRAIN EXCAVATIONS

1 Introduction

1.1 Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission have been granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and by Telford and Wrekin Council respectively for development works to The Wrekin Transmitting Station (DCMS Ref. HSD 9/2/2609 PT 2 – 17th February 1999; Planning Application W98/0464 – 18th February 1999). The development site is within an Iron Age hillfort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The Permissions have been granted with certain conditions relating to measures to be undertaken in order to mitigate adverse impacts upon the archaeology and to ensure the protection of the environment.

1.2 Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an area excavation in the footprint of the extension to the BBC transmitting station, including the ground up to the temporary site boundary fence. A second phase of works comprising repairs to the earthworks, erection of information boards and monitoring of drain excavations is now required. This specification details the methods to be used in undertaking these works.

1.3 Erosion scars exist on the entrance ramparts to the hillfort, Hell Gate and Heaven Gate. The south rampart of Hell Gate will need major repairs whilst the north rampart only minor repairs. Both north and south ramparts of Heaven Gate are badly eroded and will need major repair.

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 The archaeological background to the site, as well as a description of the topography and current vegetation, has been presented as a separate study as part of the Archaeological Supporting Statement (Oxford Archaeological Unit, May 1998). This will not be reiterated here. It can, however, be noted that the scheme of archaeological mitigation has been informed by the detailed consideration of the archaeological background and the importance of the monument.

3 Methodology

Earthwork Repairs

3.1 Scars will be lined with Greenfix Type 13 matting to define an interface between the eroded earthwork surface and the imported in-fill material. Add dated reference markers.

3.2 Using a JCB where appropriate, the scars will be backfilled with imported

graded topsoil and stones to the former surface level or were this is not determinable an agreed level. Where scars are particularly deep erosion barriers will be used.

3.3 The surfaces of in-filled scars and areas of superficial erosion will be stabilised using pre-seeded Greenfix type 5 matting, secured by pins. Seeds which reflect the existing habitat will be used.

3.4 Semi-permanent Wyretex Fabric-type 8, secured by pins, will then be lain over the eroded areas to act as a barrier to digging by domestic and wild animals and enhance the stability of the slope. Chestnut paling will be erected, enclosing the repaired areas. This will be left for up to 12 months until the grass establishes.

3.5 A full photographic record, both black and white and colour (35mm transparency), of the repairs will be maintained, illustrating the earthwork before, during and after the repairs. A survey of the damaged areas will be undertaken using an EDM before the repairs commence.

Information Boards

3.6 Three information boards featuring a plan of the hillfort and other information will be erected. A large notice board will be located at the bottom of the hill with two similar but smaller notice boards being located at Hell Gate and Heaven Gate.

Drains – Stage 2 Excavations

3.7 Drain 1 will run for about 70 m on the north side of the access track within the scheduled area. Its position is shown in Figure NE/1361/3A, and the details of its construction in paragraph 2.4 and Figure NE/1361/2, in Supplementary Statement No. 2. It will be about 0.6 m wide.

3.8 The location of Drain 1 will be established by CTI surveyors or their representative. The excavation of the footprint of the drain will be undertaken archaeologically.

3.9 The excavation and recording of archaeological deposits will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (D Wilkinson ed. 1992).

4 Health and Safety

4.1 All work will be undertaken with regard to current Health and Safety legislation and best practice. A safety plan and risk assessment have been produced in accordance with CDM regulations. The risk assessment was undertaken by Wrekin Construction Design and Build.

Hell Gate

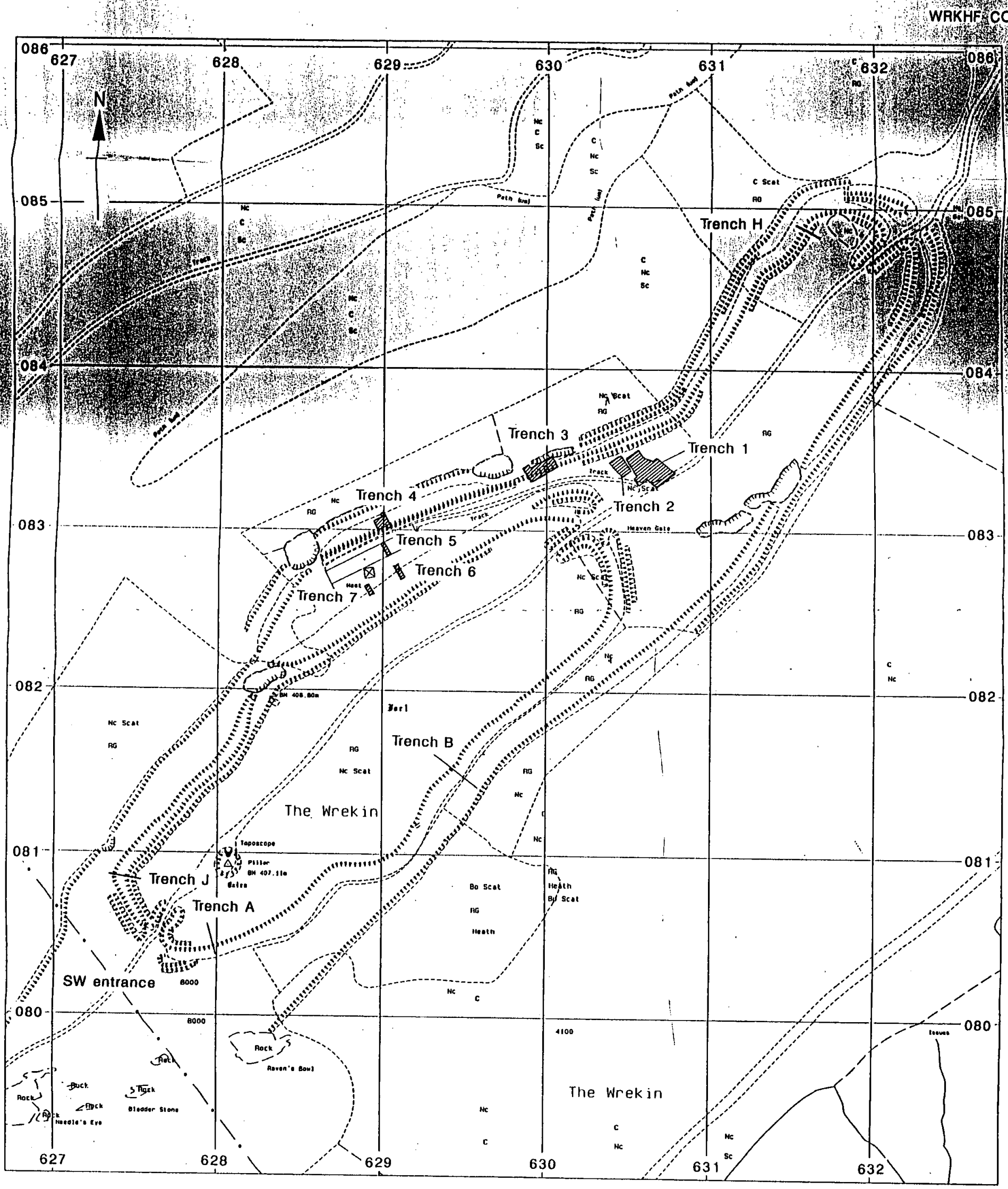
The entrance was formed by a dumped earth and stone rampart possibly topped by a wooden palisade.

The ramparts were turned inwards to form a corridor along which any visitor had to pass, allowing close inspection from the guard posts which would be built into the ramparts on either side. There would have been two gates, one at each end of the corridor. In the event of a full scale assault, attackers would have to pass through the corridor and gates, so making themselves easy targets to defenders above them on either side. There would also have been a walkway over the top of the gate, to allow rapid movement of the defenders from one side of the gate to the other without the need to come down off the rampart.

Heaven Gate

The entrance was formed by a dumped earth and stone rampart faced with sandstone blocks and probably topped by a wooden palisade.

The ramparts were turned inwards to form a corridor along which any visitor had to pass, allowing close inspection from the guard posts which would be built into the ramparts on either side. There would have been two gates, one at each end of the corridor. In the event of a full scale assault, attackers would have to pass through the corridor and gates, so making themselves easy targets to defenders above them on either side. There would also have been a walkway over the top of the gate, to allow rapid movement of the defenders from one side of the gate to the other without the need to come down off the rampart.



scale 1:2500

Location of previous archaeological trenches (approx)

Figure 2

A Mudd

22 FEB 1999

2/4 Cockspur Street
London SW1Y 5DH
Telephone: 071-211 2085 Facsimile: 071-211 2006

Mr M Spry
Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners Ltd
Floor D
Milburn House
Dean Street
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 1LY

Your ref: NE/1361/MS

Our ref: HSD 9/2/2609 PT 2

17 February 1999

Dear Sir

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) - SECTION 2
PROPOSED WORKS AT: WREKIN CAMP, LITTLE WENLOCK, THE WREKIN, SHROPSHIRE
COUNTY MONUMENT NO 96
APPLICATION BY CASTLE TRANSMISSION INTERNATIONAL LTD

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to refer to your client's application for scheduled monument consent dated 2 June 1998; to the proposals shown in fuller detail in the site plan, photographs and the specification which accompanied the completed application, and the proposals which have since been amended as described in correspondence/drawings dated as listed below;

13 August 1998	11 September 1998
17 September 1998	25 September 1998
6 November 1998	24 November 1998

and Supplementary Statement No2 and correspondence dated as follows;

26 November 1998	29 September 1998
29 December 1998	18 December 1998
14 December 1998	5 February 1999

submitted therewith in respect of the proposed works at the above named scheduled ancient monument concerning the extension and works to the BBC transmitting station. These works comprise the following items:-

a) a two storey extension;
b) relocation of the entrance gates;
c) temporary works connected with the contractors compound, and accommodation adjacent to the station;

d) works to access track;

e) remedial works to access track and surroundings and repairs to earthworks of Hells Gate and Heavens Gate in accordance with the Supplementary documentation submitted as part of the application (Supplementary Statement dated 24 November 1998).

Archaeological recording has been included as part of this application. The application has been determined on this clarified and amended basis.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Miss Middleton of the Department on 17 February 1998.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having received the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State considers that the proposed works are potentially detrimental to the monument, but with adequate safeguards specified in the application for the appropriate level of archaeological supervision and remedial works to repair earthworks. The Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered to, and accordingly hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the proposed works as referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions :-

i. the works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage . In order to ensure that the works are carried out satisfactorily, at least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Ms S Cole, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, Room 326, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB. In addition you are advised to discuss the method of work for earthwork and track repair with the English Heritage representatives. Before work on earthwork repair and track repair commences, a detailed timetable and programme of work, including identification of architect(s) and contractor(s), will be agreed with the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage;

ii. not less than 4 weeks (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) before any of the operations to which this consent relates are begun on site, Mr A Mudd , Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES shall be informed in writing of the timetable for the proposed works and either he she or his nominated representative shall subsequently be given the opportunity to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the proposed works for the purposes of inspecting the site and recording any matters of archaeological or historic interest observed in the course of the inspection;

iii. record photographs and survey drawings to a scale of 1:50 shall be prepared of the monument before the start and after completion of the works and a set of the prints and drawings shall be sent to English Heritage at the address given in item i above;

iv. where repairs to track are to take place original stone shall be re-used wherever possible and this work shall be fully completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport prior to first operation of the new building. These works will be in accordance with the specification dated 25 November 1998;

v. where repairs to track are to take place any replacement stone shall be of a type, texture and colour which matches the original material, this work shall be fully completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport prior to first operation of the new building. These works will be in accordance with the specification dated 25 November 1998;

vi. equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or any ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent;

vii. prior to the first operation of the building the repairs to all earthworks including those at Heavens Gate and Hells Gate shall be completed in accordance with the proposals submitted as Supplementary Statement 2 dated 25 November 1998;

viii. all levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area and reseeded;

ix. no less than one month's (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) written notice of the location and commencement of the excavation shall be given to, Harley Thomas, Head of Historic Environment, Shropshire County Council, The Shire Hall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury SY2 6ND;

x. an interim excavation report (also known as site narrative) shall be sent to, Ms P Ward, Sites and Monuments Record Officer (SMRO), Shropshire County Council, The Shire Hall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury SY2 6ND, and to English Heritage at the address given in condition i above, within 6 months of completion of the excavation; within 5 years of completion of the excavation a full site archive (and assessment) shall be prepared and deposited in the County Repository or County Sites and Monuments Record and a final report of the excavation (and analysis) shall be prepared for publication and made available to the County Sites and Monuments Record. The National Monuments Record shall also be invited to receive copies of both archive and report; and

xi. the specification (including analysis, post excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.

4 By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked before then).

5 This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6 Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the 'applicant') who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded his powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act : they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7 A copy of this letter is being sent to English Heritage and to Mr A Mudd, Mr H Thomas and Ms P Ward at the addresses given above. A copy will also be sent to Mrs J Leigh, 92 Church Lane, West Dean, Nr Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 0QY.

Yours faithfully

A R Middleton

A R MIDDLETON (Miss)
Authorised by the Secretary of State
to sign in that behalf

32 ST

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99 & 00

BOX 1 FILE 2

A. REPORT.

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	✓
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

The Wrekin Hillfort
Telford
Shropshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Oxford Archaeology

16th September 2002

Client Name: Castle Transmission International LTD

Issue N^{O}: Draft
OA Job N^{O}: 1415
Planning Ref N^{O}: W98/0464
NGR: SJ 63000829

Client Name: Castle Transmission International Ltd

Client Ref No:

Document Title: The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford, Shropshire

Document Type: Archaeological Excavation Report

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: SJ 6300 0829
Planning Reference: W98/0464

OA Job Number: 1415
Site Code: WREK99/WREK00
Invoice Code: WRKHFPX2
Receiving Museum
Museum Accession No: 4490/4491

Prepared by: Alan Hardy
Position: Project Manager
Date: 29th August 2002

Checked by: Alan Hardy
Position: Project Manager
Date: 30th August 2002

Approved by: Robert Williams Signed.....
Position: Director: Business Development and Operations
Date: 2 September 2002

Document File Location projects\WREK99REPORT\final.doc
Graphics File Location oapubs\wrek99\
Illustrated by Amy Tucker

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The Wrekin, Telford, Shropshire

NGR SJ 63000829

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a programme of archaeological excavations in the Wrekin hillfort on behalf of Castle Transmission International Ltd. In addition, two areas of heavy erosion on the ramparts were repaired. The excavations revealed a gravelled pathway, probably of 20th century date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work *(Fig. 1)*

1.1.1 Between May 1999 and April 2000 OAU (now trading as Oxford Archaeology [OA]) carried out a programme of archaeological excavations in the Wrekin hillfort on behalf of Castle Transmission International Ltd (CTI) in respect of a planning application for the expansion of the existing radio transmission station and associated drainage works (Planning Application No. W98/0464). A mitigatory condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent (DCMS Ref. HSD 9/2/2609 PT 2) for the works also called for two areas of heavy erosion on the hillfort ramparts to be repaired and explanatory display boards to be erected. The WSI was prepared by OAU and agreed by English Heritage. The principal development site is centred on SJ 63000829 and is 275 sq m in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the north-west facing shoulder of the hillfort at 386 m OD. The site is situated on the rhyolite rock of the hill.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a detailed archaeological and historical survey prepared by OAU for the application for Scheduled Monument Consent (OAU 1998), and is summarised below.

1.3.2 The Wrekin is an isolated hill of rhyolite (rock originating from a lava flow) rising almost 300 m from the Shrewsbury Plain, and surmounted by the surviving earthworks of an extensive hillfort. It is one of a group of about 20 major hillforts scattered through North Powys and West Shropshire. The evidence so far collected from small excavations within the fort in 1939 and 1973 suggests that the site was first occupied in about 900 BC. Two lines of ramparts, designed to take advantage of the natural topography, were constructed around the crest of the hill, forming outer and inner defences. Originally at least the inner defensive rampart was faced with stone - a 'box' rampart.

1.3.3 There was one defended entrance on the steep south-western slope, and two entrances (now known as 'Hell Gate' and 'Heaven Gate') through the ramparts on the more accessible north-eastern slope.

1.3.4 Despite the modest amount of excavation that has taken place, it is believed that the interior of the fort was intensively occupied, and there would have been many timber-built houses, and other structures such as granary stores and workshops.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The excavations, rampart restoration and report were entirely funded by CTI. OAU would like to express their appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of CTI throughout the project and in particular the individual contributions of James Brennan and Frank Smith.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS

2.1.1 The purpose of the mitigation works was to gather and record information from archaeological deposits in the areas where the proposed development would impact upon archaeological deposits.

3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The excavation programme consisted of an area of approximately 275 sq m immediately north-east of the existing CTI building, and a shallow drain trench and associated sump alongside the northern edge of the trackway between the inner and outer rampart gates.

3.1.2 The areas designated for repair were on the ramparts on both sides of both Hell Gate and Heaven Gate

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

The area excavation

3.2.1 The area was stripped of turf and topsoil by a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The resulting horizon was cleaned by hand and sample sections were hand excavated to natural bedrock. All deposits were recorded following standard OAU procedures (*OAU Fieldwork Manual* ed. Wilkinson, 1992).

The drain trench

3.2.2 The trench was machine excavated under close archaeological supervision. The soakaway at the north end of the drain trench was hand-excavated. All deposits were recorded following standard OAU procedures (*OAU Fieldwork Manual* ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

The earthwork repairs and display boards

3.2.3 Prior to the repairs, a detailed contour survey of the earthworks of Hell Gate and Heaven Gate was carried out by OAU to provide a record of the erosion *(see Fig.2).* The repairs to the earthworks were carried out by OAU after close consultation with the environmental consultants Penny Anderson Associates, and with English Heritage. The display boards were mounted on wooden posts and set up in three

places: beside Hell Gate, beside Heaven Gate, and at the beginning of the track leading up onto the hillfort from the road that skirts the northeastern edge of the hill.

4 EXCAVATION RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on rhyolite bedrock. Natural soil cover is minimal. The ground is typically well-drained, particularly on the shoulders of the hill.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 No archaeologically significant deposits were revealed, either in the area excavation or the drain trench and soakaway.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Description of deposits

The area excavation (Fig. 3)

5.1.1 The rhyolite bedrock (101) was revealed across the entire area, although it had been cut by the construction of the existing radio station against the southwest side of the trench.

5.1.2 Topsoil and a rudimentary turf (100), averaging 0.20m deep, sealed the bedrock (101).

5.1.3 A shallow linear feature (102 - also recorded as 108), oriented approximately NNE-SSW was identified across the area, apparently terraced into the slope of the hill, cutting the topsoil (100). It measured *c* 16 m in length x *c* 2.5 m in width, although as the northern edge of the feature blended into the downslope, the width of the feature was difficult to determine accurately.

5.1.4 The lower fill of feature 102/108 consisted of a layer of compacted gravel (107), up to 0.20 m deep, from which a fragment of modern brick was recovered.

5.1.5 Layer 107 was overlaid in places by lenses of eroded natural bedrock (104) and sealed by a layer of silty clay (106) up to 0.6 m deep against the eastern (upslope) edge of feature 102/108. This effectively restored the even contour of the slope. A few fragments of modern ceramics were noted in this deposit, but were not retained. A vestigial turf had accreted on the surface of deposit 106.

The drain trench (Fig. 2)

5.1.6 The excavated drain trench averaged 0.5 m deep x 0.4 m wide. At its northern end a small adjoining area (approximately 2 m x 1 m) was excavated (to a similar depth) to form a soakaway. The lowest deposit, exposed at various points along the trench, was a mix of sandy clay and stone pieces (5, 6 and 8) overlaid in places by a dark brown soil layer (4) probably a former topsoil. This in turn was overlaid by modern make

up layers 3 and 2, consisting of redeposited greyish clay and loose stone chippings. Thes deposits were finally sealed by the modern topsoil (1).

5.2 Finds

5.2.1 No finds of archaeological significance were recovered from any of the revealed deposits.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

5.3.1 No deposits were exposed that were considered to have potential for the survival of significant environmental remains.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1.1 The terraced pathway exposed in the area excavation is evidently of recent construction. The absence of artefactual material recovered from the drain trench is undoubtedly partly due to the small size of the trench, but also suggests that either any occupation or structural remains have been eroded away, or (possibly more likely) that they were situated in more sheltered parts of the hillfort, for example in the lee of the ramparts.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area excavation

Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments
100	Layer		<0.20	topsoil
101	Surface		-	bedrock
102	Feature	<2.75	<0.66	pathway
103	fill			same as 107
104	fill		<0.05	eroded natural
105	fill			same as 106
106	fill		<0.65	levelling
107	fill		<0.35	gravel
108	Feature			same as 102

Drainage Trench

Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments
1	Layer		<0.15	topsoil
2	Layer		<0.30	modern make up
3	Layer		<0.15	modern make up
4	Layer		<0.13	old ground surface?
5	Layer		-	natural subsoil
6	Layer		-	natural subsoil
7	Layer		<0.12	modern make up
8	Layer		-	natural subsoil

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

OAU 1998 The Wrekin, Shropshire. Scheduled Monument Number SA 96. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent Supporting Statement, unpublished report prepared on behalf of Castle Transmission International

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: The Wrekin
Site code: WREK99/WREK00
Grid reference: NGR SJ 63000829
Type of work: Excavation and reconstitution
Date and duration of project: 1999-2002
Area of site: *c*275 sq m
Summary of results: no significant archaeology
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Shropshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following entry number: 4490/4491

Figure 1 Site location.

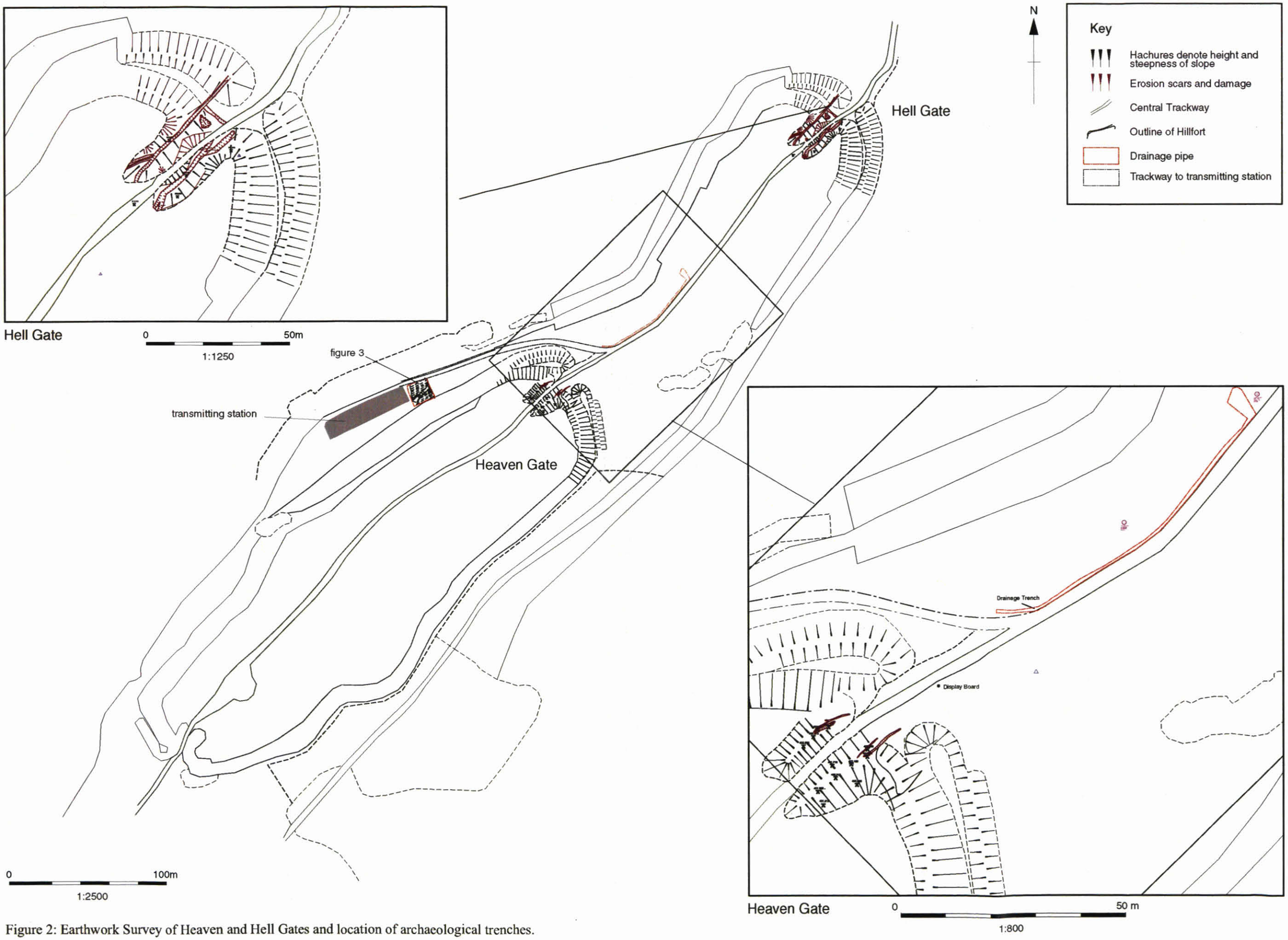
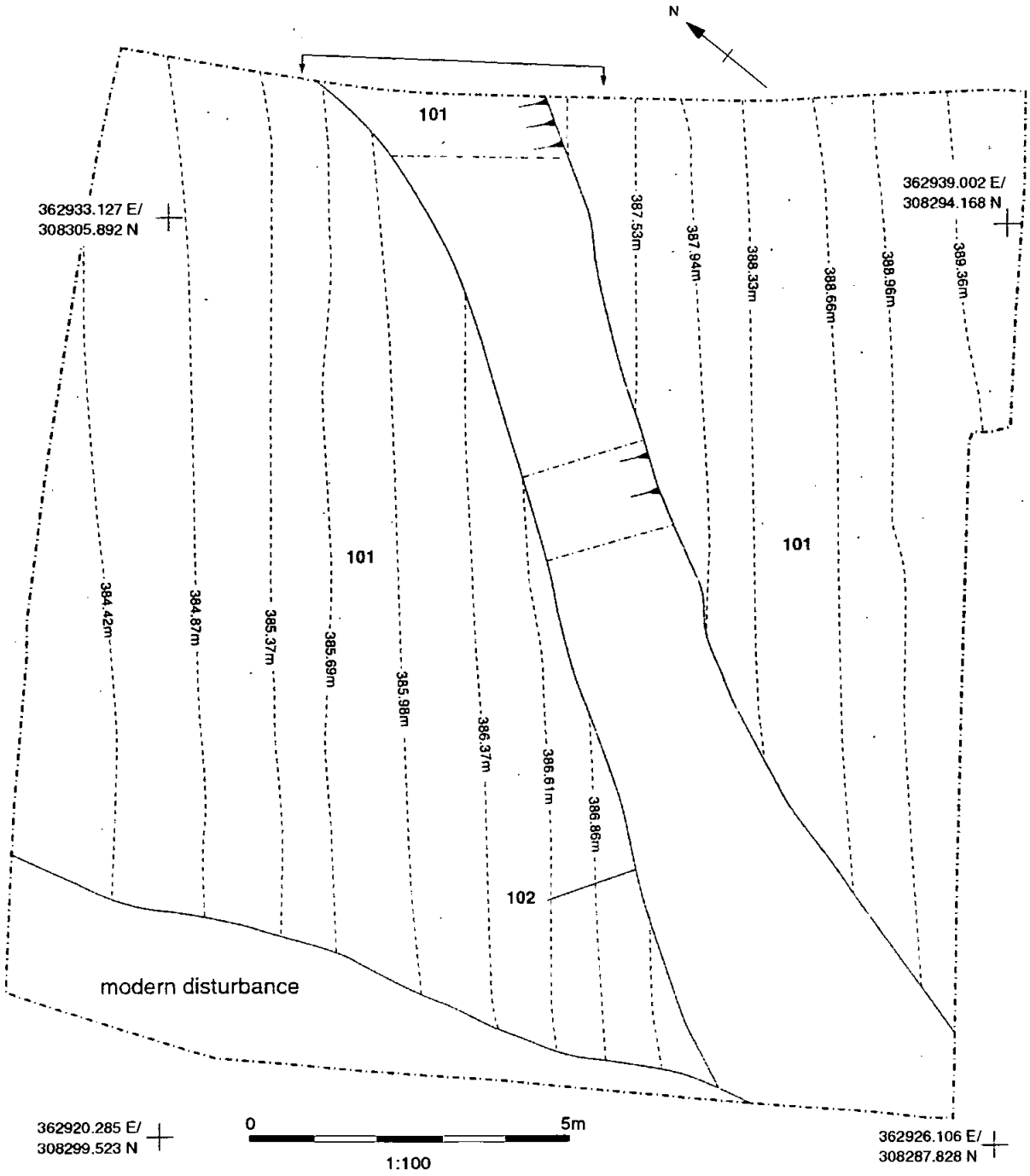


Figure 2: Earthwork Survey of Heaven and Hell Gates and location of archaeological trenches.



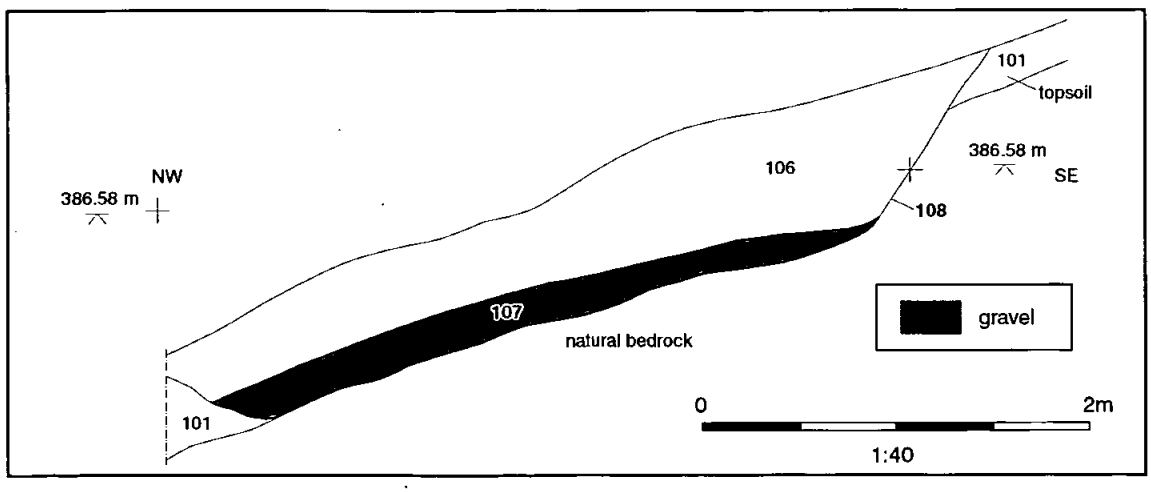


Figure 3: Plan and section of excavation area

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The Wrekin (SJ 6300 0829)

Between May 1999 and April 2000 Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a programme of archaeological excavations in the Wrekin hillfort on behalf of Castle Transmission International Ltd (CTI) in respect of a planning application for the expansion of the existing radio transmission station and associated drainage works. The excavations revealed a gravelled pathway, probably of 20th century date. No other deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.

A condition of the required Scheduled Monument Consent for the works also called for two areas of heavy erosion on the hillfort ramparts to be repaired and explanatory display boards to be erected. Prior to the repairs, a detailed contour survey of the earthworks of Hell Gate and Heaven Gate was carried out by OAU to provide a record of the erosion. The repairs to the earthworks were carried out by OAU after close consultation with the environmental consultants Penny Anderson Associates, and with English Heritage.

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V. 76 (2004) p. 94-100
V 77 (2002)
V. 78 (2003)

The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford
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A. Publication Report

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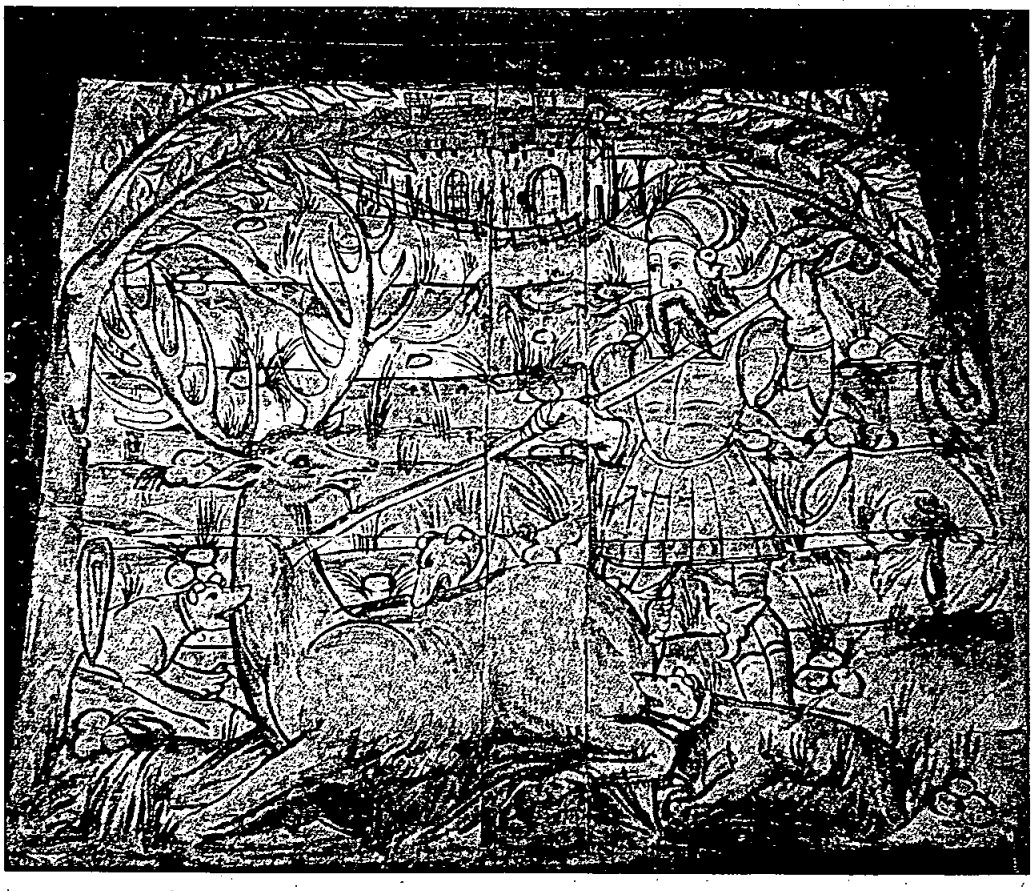

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VOLUME LXXVII 2002

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SHROPSHIRE IN 2002

A summary of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Shropshire in 2001–2002, and reported to the Archaeology Service, Shropshire County Council

By HUGH HANNAFORD and JIM COPPIN

Aston Eyre; SO 6530 9420. Aston Eyre Hall Farm includes the former Manor House and Gatehouse, which were the 14th century manorial home of the Fitz Aer family. In May 2002, an archaeological evaluation of a barn conversion on the site was carried out by Castlering Archaeology. Timber from the barn had been dated to 1612 during a Channel 4 'Time Team' programme filmed on the site in 1998. The 2002 evaluation revealed a substantial green siltstone wall beneath the barn. Medieval finds were recovered from redeposited clays and include a blackened rim sherd of 12th to 14th century date and a 'yellow' glazed lead jug handle, twisted to give a corded affect, and two pieces of tile similarly glazed, dating to the 16th -17th century.

(Frost, P., 2002: *Aston Eyre Hall Barn conversion Aston Eyre Nr Bridgnorth Shropshire*, Castlering Archaeology, Report No. 130)

Bromfield; SO 482 768. As part of a programme of repair and consolidation of the chancel roof and the Foxe House at St Mary's Church a programme of archaeological recording was carried out by Marches Archaeology. This provided a stone by stone drawn record of Foxe House and a general photographic record of the construction of the chancel roof. The late 16th-century date of the Foxe House was confirmed, built after the suppression of Bromfield Priory. One of the chancel roof trusses is dated and attributed by inscription to Richard Smithiman and William Woodall in 1658, paralleling a nave truss. This campaign coincides with the restoration of the chancel to the Church after a fire which destroyed much of the Foxe House.

(Stone, R., 2002: *The Foxe House and the chancel roof of the church of St. Mary the Virgin Bromfield Shropshire*, Marches Archaeology Series 239)

Bucknell; SO 3582 7289. In March 2002 work began on the replacement of the Lingen Bridge across the River Teme near Bucknell in south Shropshire. The works comprised the construction of a temporary roadway and bridge to the east of the existing bridge, the demolition of the existing bridge, and its replacement with a new structure. The Archaeology Service made a photographic record of the bridge prior to the start of the repair works, and carried out an archaeological watching brief on the destructive groundworks associated with the repairs.

(Hannaford, H. R., 2002: *A Watching Brief at Lingen Bridge, Bucknell, Shropshire*, Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 214)

Church Stretton; SO 4533 9367. In January 2002 archaeological investigations were carried out on a residential development site at Lion Court, Church Stretton, Shropshire. The development site lay in the historic core of the medieval settlement and post-medieval town, and an archaeological evaluation in 2001 had found significant archaeological features in the form of pits, one of them stone-lined, of possible 11th- to 12th-century date. The 2002 investigations further examined these features and surrounding area. The pits proved to be part of a substantial and well-constructed drain or spring-head of probable 12th-century date. The feature had gone out of use and been filled in by the later medieval period.

(Hannaford, H. R., 2002: *Archaeological Investigations at Lion Court, Church Stretton, Shropshire*, Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 208)

Cleobury Mortimer; SO 6737 7576. A watching brief was carried out in June 2002 by Marches Archaeology during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the Assembly Rooms, Cleobury Mortimer. Part of the site was previously within the churchyard and 25 burials, all 19th century in date, were recovered. These were rapidly recorded and lifted for re-burial. The area to the north of the Assembly Rooms, outside the churchyard, contained only a modern pit and a linear feature, possibly a crude stone filled drain.

(Kennedy, J., 2002: *Assembly Rooms, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire – Report on an archaeological watching brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 246)

Cleobury Mortimer; SO 673 758. An archaeological evaluation at No 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, by Border Archaeology, located part of the original bank of the Norman motte, and a number of pits and garden soils of post-medieval date.

(Border Archaeology, 2002: *No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire*, Border Archaeology Report No. 03/03)

Eardington; SO 7230 9050. Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. undertook a watching brief at the Moat House, Eardington, Shropshire, a former medieval moated site. The main focus of the watching brief was on the area of a former stone bridge, which crossed the moat on the eastern side. Part of the west end of the bridge had already been excavated, exposing evidence of post medieval moat revetment walls as well as a post-medieval stone bridge. Underneath these were the remains of a former medieval ashlar bridge and buttress. Further groundwork within the moat fully exposed both the north and south elevations of the bridge. At the far west end was a continuation of the medieval ashlar bridge and buttress, almost completely overlain by the later post medieval stone bridge. Also found, were the remains of three well-preserved oak timbers, one upright, the others lying horizontally at the base of the moat, providing evidence for a former timber bridge. Following the collapse or removal of this timber bridge, a succession of later stone bridges had been built on top of these timbers. The moat had been back filled in the 20th century preserving the remains of the medieval and post-medieval bridge.

(Jones, R. S., 2002: *The Moat House, Eardington, Shropshire*, CAP Report No. 202)

Hodnet; SJ 61 28. Between May and August 2002 the Archaeology Service, Shropshire County Council, carried out a watching brief on the topsoil stripping and initial groundworks for the construction of the A53 Hodnet Bypass. Among the historical features recorded during the watching brief were the drains and ditches of 19th-century water-meadows alongside the River Tern at Wollerton and Lostford, and a 19th-century stable, once part of a small-holding, at Webster Lane on Hodnet Heath. The Archaeology Service also carried out the rescue excavation of an early Bronze Age cremation cemetery, discovered by chance at the Espley end of the new road. At least 17 individual cremation pits were identified, containing charcoal and fragments of burnt human bone. Samples of the charcoal from three of the pits were sent for radiocarbon dating, and these have dated the cemetery to the early Bronze Age, between c.1750 BC and 1300 BC.

(Hannaford, H. R., 2002: *Archaeological Investigations during the Construction of the A53 Hodnet Bypass*, Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 213)

High Ercall; SJ 5934 1736. In 2002 the Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief on a housing development at Ercall Hall, High Ercall, Telford and Wrekin. Ercall Hall is a 17th-century hall on the site of a medieval and early post-medieval moated mansion house. The housing development was built in part of a later post-medieval and modern farmyard that lay over the southwestern side of the former moated site. The watching brief recorded the location of the southwestern arm of the moat, and the remains of a number of post-medieval agricultural buildings.

(Hannaford, H. R., 2002: *A Watching Brief at High Ercall, Telford and Wrekin*, Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 210)

Little Wenlock; SJ 6300 0829. Between May 1999 and April 2000 Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a programme of archaeological excavations in the Wrekin hillfort on behalf of Castle Transmission International Ltd (CTI) in respect of a planning application for the expansion of the existing radio transmission station. The excavations revealed a gravelled pathway, probably of 20th century date. No other deposits of archaeological significance were revealed. Two areas of heavy erosion on the hillfort ramparts were also repaired and explanatory display boards were erected. Prior to the repairs, a detailed contour survey of the earthworks of Hell Gate and Heaven Gate was carried out by OAU to provide a record of the erosion.

Oswestry; SJ 2945 3024. In 2002 the Archaeology Service carried out a watching brief on excavations for a new flood relief drain along Llwyn Road, Oswestry, Shropshire. Llwyn Road follows the line of Wat's Dyke, a

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B Site Diary / Fieldnotes

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PROJECT MANAGER DAN BASHFORD	DATE 11/5/00
WEATHER BRIGHT + BREEZY	VISITORS

Area stripped by plant 5 m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning	0.2	04 Surveying/ levelling	0.2
05 Excavating/ recording	0.5	06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	0.1

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
BETH CHARLES	1 DAY
DAN BASHFORD	0

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TBM	Backsight	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+ Backsight)	Level No	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH – Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
387·003	3·80	390·8	1	1·11	389·69	PLAN 1
			2	2.27	388·53	
			3	3·66	387·14	
	0·09	387·09	4	0·28	386·81	
	3·80	390·80	5	3·70	387·1	
			6	2·07	388·73	
			7	0·96	389·84	
			8	1·08	389·72	
			9	2·70	388·1	
			10	3·25	387·55	
			11	2·94	387·86	
			12	2·53	388·27	
	0·09	387·09	13	1·21	385·88	
			14	1·88	385·21	
			15	2·64	384·45	
			16	2·59	384·5	
			17	2·95	384·14	
			18	1·34	385·75	
	3·80	390·8	19	1·35	389·45	
387·0	4·15	391·15	20	1·79	389·36	
			21	2·19	388·96	
			22	2·49	388·66	
			23	2·82	388·33	
			24	3·21	387·94	
			25	3·62	387·53	
	2·36	389·36	26	2·5	386·86	
		"	27	2·75	386·61	
		"	28	2·99	386·37	
		"	29	3·38	385·98	
		"	30	3·67	385·69	
		"	31	3·99	385·37	
	0·09	387·09	32	2·22	384·87	
	0·09	387·09	33	2·89	384·42	
387·003	3·80	390·8	DATUM	2·19	388·61	* SECTION 1

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387·0	2·36	389·36	DATUM	2·78	386·58	SECTION 2.

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE CODE: WREK 99	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME: THE WREKIN.

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn		Matrix	Comments
					Section	Plan		
100	LAYER		OVER 101			1		TOPSOIL.
101	LAYER		UNDER 100			1		NATURAL.
102	CUT		Fb. 103 104 105		1	1		TRACK
103	FILL		Fo. 102		1	1		SURFACE OF TRACK.
104	FILL		FO. 102		1	1		DEP. OVER TRACK.
105	FILL.		F.O. 102.		1	1		MAD. DUMP OVER TRACK.
106	fill		fo. 108		2	1		mod. dump over track
107	layer		FO. 108		2	1		metalled gravel surface
108	CUT		Fb. 106+107		2	1		cut for track.

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SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
NREK 99.	Additional Sheets:	100
		Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. —	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. —	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 101	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Loosely packed.

2. RICH DK. BROWN

3. SANDY SILT

4. RHYOLITE-DERIVED GRAVEL. 5% 2mm-40mm SUB-ROUNDED

5. 20 cm

6. COVERS WHOLE SLOPE

7. FOREST FLOOR

8. TROWEL, MATTOCK, SHOVEL; DRY.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 100

101

Interpretation/Discussion:

TOPSOIL.

- RICH IN ROOTS + GENERAL VEGETATION DEBRIS, INCLUDING LEAF LITTER (Ao) + SOME PARTIALLY DECAYED VEGETATION.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder RW
◇Samples	Date 9/3/99
ΩBuilding Materials	Initials

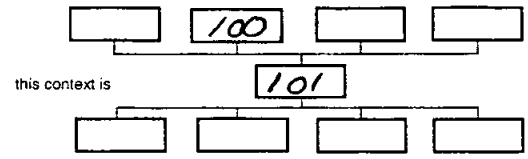
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 99.	Additional Sheets:	101
		Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. LOOSELY PACKED.
2. MID ORANGE-BROWN
3. SANDY SILT
4. RHYOLITE-DERIVED INCLUSIONS 10% 2mm-200mm SUB-ANGULAR
5.
6. COVERS WHOLE SLOPE
8. TROWEL, MATTOCK, SHOVEL, DRY

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

NATURAL. WEATHERED BEDROCK OF RHYOLITE OUTCROP. VERY FRAGMENTED, MAY BE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION WORK OF VARIOUS KINDS IN THE LOCALITY.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder RW
◇Samples	Date 9/3/99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

CONTEXT RECORD

SITE: WREK 99.

Additional Sheets:

Context No.: 102

Type: CUT

Trench:

Site sub-div:

Structure No.:

Plan No.: 1

Section No.: 1

Co-Ordinates:

Level:

Slide No.:

Neg No.:

Matrix location:

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure (Cut circled)

Overlain by:

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by: 103 104. 105.

Same as: 108

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts: 100 101.

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions

CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments

MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments

Description (See check lists):

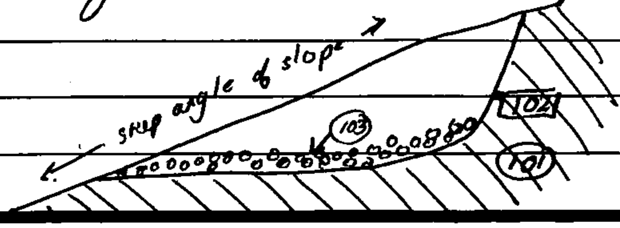
Linear feature/orientation NE/SW.
Base flat, Eastern side sloping steeply at 80° with a sharp break from surface.
Western side much more gradual tapering into slope.
Max width approx 2.75M. Max depth 0.66M.
Filled by 103/104/105.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	103		
this context is	102.		
	101		

Interpretation/Discussion:

Cut for trackway/truncating steep slope at base of hillfort rampart.
Surface of track gravelly deposit (103). Western side seems to be deliberately cut to level slope and form a terrace like path.
Unlikely to be prehistoric.



Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△Small Finds —

◇Samples —

⌂Building Materials —

Recorder: ILS

Date: 16.3.99

Initials:

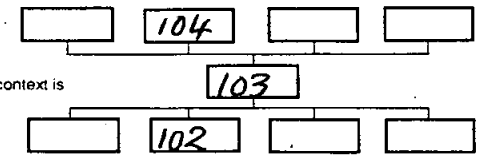
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WEK 99.	Additional Sheets:	103
		Type FILL
Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 104	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No. 1.	Cut by:	
Section No. 1.	Filled by:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Same as:	
	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 101	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 102.	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Very compacted.
Dark brownish grey
sandy silt
80% gravel.
Max thickness approx. 0·16m
Continuous layer for along base of whole linear feature.
Excavated by hand. Ground conditions wet + cold.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Surface of trackway - metalled, very compacted.
Date unknown: no finds. (105) above is very recent dumping but (103) could be considerably earlier. Compaction of (103) suggests material brought in + dumped to stabalize the trackway surface. - Unlikely to be prehistoric
* Brick found in this matrix = (107)

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds —	Recorder ELS
◇Samples —	Date 16.3.99
⌂Building Materials —	Initials

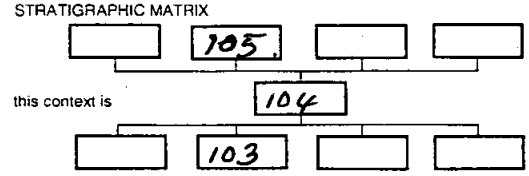
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 99.	Additional Sheets:	104
		Type FILL
Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: - 105	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No. 1.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 103	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 102.	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Loosely packed
Mid orangey brown
Sandy silt.
Rubble inclusions 50% (redeposited natural)
Secondary fill of linear feature continuous.
Excavated by hand.
Ground conditions wet + cold

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Redeposited natural eroding from cut on
Western side of track burying gravel surface.
Could be a deliberate dump but more likely erosion

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△Small Finds —	Recorder ES
◇Samples —	Date 16.3.99
⌂Building Materials —	Initials

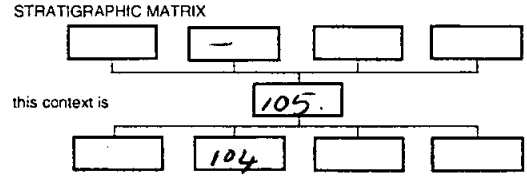
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 99	Additional Sheets:	105 Type FILL.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: —	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
Section No. 1.	Filled by:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Same as: 106.	1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Level	Part of:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Consists of:	1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Neg No.	Overlies: 104.	
Matrix location	Butts:	
	Cuts:	
	Fill of: 102.	
	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Moderately compact - tenacious.
Mid brownish etc grey
silt clay (30/70%).
Gravel. 3%. charcoal flecks 1%.
Max thickness approx. 0.36M.
Excavated by hand and machine Ground conditions wet + cold.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Modern dump over trackway probably to produce smooth slope and obliterate track completely as it went out of use.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds —	Recorder EIS
◇Samples —	Date 16.5.99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

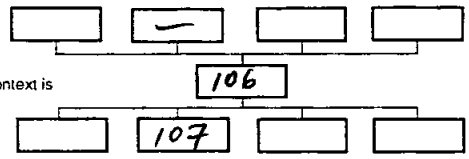
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 99	Additional Sheets:	Type fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: —	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
Section No. 2	Filled by:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Same as: 105.	1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Level	Part of:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Consists of:	1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Neg No.	Overlies: 107	
Matrix location	Butts:	
	Cuts:	
	Fill of:	
	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable mid - brownish grey silty clay.
4) Gravel 2% charcoal flecks
5) max thickness 0.65m
6) 2.5m wide
7) -
8) Machine
9)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern dump layer over ~~gravelled~~ metalled gravel surface (107).
Modern pottery recovered.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 16/3/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 99	Additional Sheets:	Type layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 106	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 108	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Very compact dark grey sandy silt

4) 95% rounded gravel clasts.

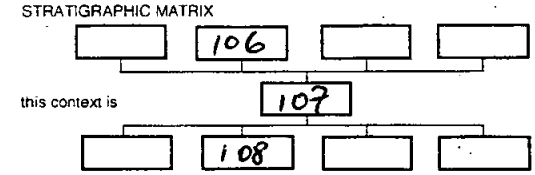
5) Max thickness c.0.35 m.

6) Sharp base of [108]

7) –

8) Hand dug –

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Metalled gravel surface very compacted sits at base of [108]. Occupies terrace cut into natural slope of the hill. Single piece of brick or tile? found at very base of gravel layer.

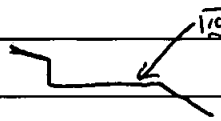
Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

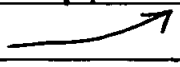
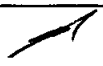
▲Small Finds	Recorder JM
◇Samples	Date 16/3/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

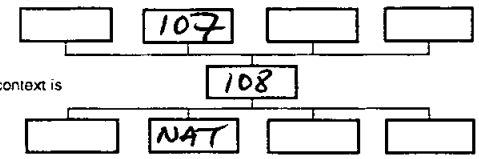
SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 108
WREN99	Additional Sheets:	Type cut
Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit / Cut / Structure~~ cut.	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 106 + 107	
Section No. 2	Same as: 102	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: Natural + topsoil (101).	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) stepped  linear

2) 
3) 2.5m wide max depth 0.70m
4) 
5) –
6) 106 + 107
7) –

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Step or terrace cut into side of the hill to make level surface for gravel surface (trackway) (107). Crossed slope of hill to minimise angle of ascent

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder JN
◇Samples	Date 10/3/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK00
BOX 1 FILE 6
B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA.

Pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Discs~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Harot]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records 2000	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT **LEVELS REGISTER**

SITE: WREKIN HILL FORT			SITE CODE: WRSK00		SHEET NO: 1	
TBM	Backsight	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+ Backsight)	Level No	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH – Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
379.39m	1.17	380.56	⊼	2.74	377.82	SECTION 1
379.39m	1.17.	380.56.	1	2.45		Plan no.1.
			2	2.93		
			3	2.24		
			4	3.26		
			5	3.94		
			6	3.69.		
Transferring Station 2						
				4.99	375.57m	= Tempory TBM
375.57m	0.80m	376.37				
			7	2.24		
			8	1.94		
			9	3.20		
			10	2.94		
			11	4.45		
			12	4.15.		
Transferring Station 2						
		376.37		4.33	372.04.	= Tempory TBM.
372.04	1.30	373.34.	13	2.48		
			14	2.18		
			15	3.25		
			16	2.93		
			17	3.86		
			18	3.66.	369.68	
STATION 2						
382.53.	0.92.	383.45		0.80.	383.45m	Station no. 2.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT **LEVELS REGISTER**

SITE: WREKIN HILL FORT			SITE CODE: WREK 00			SHEET NO: 2
TBM	Backsight	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+ Backsight)	Level No	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH – Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
TIB	369.68	2.54	372.22			
SEE PLAN 1 N END OF DRAINAGE DITCH			1	2.44		TOP SOUTH PLAN 2
			2	2.58		BOTTOM SOUTH
			3	2.64		MIDDLE
			4	2.93		TOP NORTH
			5	3.00		BOTTOM NORTH
			1	2.47		TOP SOUTH PLAN 3
			2	2.60		BOTTOM SOUTH
			3	2.86		MIDDLE
			4	2.92		TOP NORTH
			5	3.05.		BOTTOM NORTH

4.33

TEMPORARY SHEET - TRANSFERRED TO LEVEL SHEETS.

TBM	BS	IH	FS	RL	LEVEL NO
379.39	1.17	380.56	2.45		1
			2.93		2
			2.24		3
			3.26		4
			3.94 ~~3.46~~		5
			3.69		6
380.56 - 4.99 = 375.57	0.80		(4.99) FS new TBM		~~7~~
NEW STATION TBM #2 375.57	BS 0.80		2.24		7
			1.94		8
			3.20		9
			2.94		10
			4.65		11
NEW STATION TBM #3			4.15		12
372.04	1.30		2.48		13
			2.18		14
			3.25		15
			2.93		16
			3.86		17
			3.66		18

378.39
4.99
374.40

374.40
0.80
375.20

374.40
.80
373.50

Transferred

375.57
0.80
376.37
4.33
[illegible]

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE CODE: WREK 00.	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME: THE WRECKIN SAILOR'S.

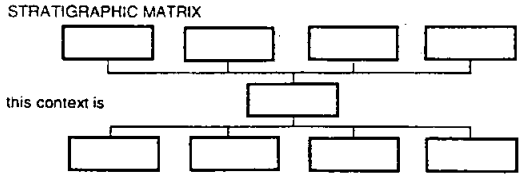
Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn		Matrix	Comments
					Section	Plan		
1.								Topsoil
2.			Over (3).		1			Made-ground.
3.			Over (4)		"			Dark soil layer.
4			Over (5)		"	1		Red-brown soil.
5			Under (4) & (6)		"	"		Orange stoney clay
6			Over (5)		"	"		AS (5) BUT MORE STONEY
7			Over (8)		2			Dark soil layer.
8					2			Orange brown soil.
~~XX~~								~~TOPSOIL~~
~~XX~~								~~MADE GROUND~~

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 00.	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: TOPSOIL.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▵Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date
⌂Building Materials	Initials

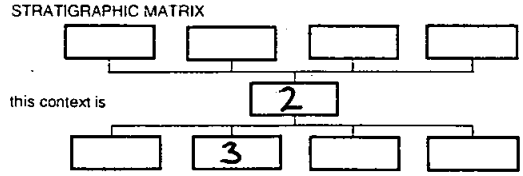
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREKIN	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 3	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LOOSE (2) MID YELLOWISH BROWN (3) SANDY ORANGE, SMALL GRANITE CHIPS, SILTY CLAY (4) SOME CBM+ SOME CONCRETE (5) C.0.28M IN DEPTH (6) PRESENT THROUGHOUT DRAWN SECTION C.6.80M IN EXTENT (7) LAYER OF MAKE-UP. (8) MACHINED + CLEANED.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

LAYER OF MAKE-UP FOR ROAD SURFACE - DEPOSIT REMOVED BY MACHINE.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 18/4/80
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

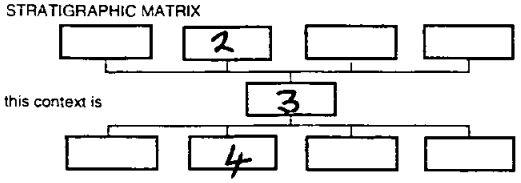
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
UREKOO	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: ~~1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments~~
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 4	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: ~~1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments~~
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) TENACIOUS (2) DARK GREYISH BLACK (3) SILTY CLAY (4) SOME CHARCOAL FLECKING (5) C.0.15m IN DEPTH (MAX) (6) ~~INTERMITTENT~~ PRESENT THROUGHOUT MAJORITY OF DRAWN SECTION C.6.80 m IN EXTENT (7) DARK SILTY BAND, POSSIBLE OCCUPATION LAYER, BUT POSSIBLY A LOWER LAYER OF MAKE-UP.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

DARK, POSSIBLE OCCUPATION LAYER, INTERMITTENT BAND PRESENT THROUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE ~~CENTRE~~ EXCAVATED DRAWN TRENCH. POSSIBLY A LOWER LAYER OF MAKE UP.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples (1)	Date 18/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

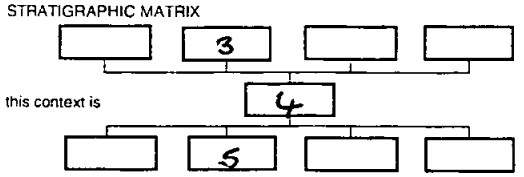
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WRGROO	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 3	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 5	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) FRIABLE (2) MID - DARK REDDISH BROWN (3) SILTY CLAY (4) NO OBVIOUS INCLUSIONS (5) C. 0.13m IN DEPTH (6) PRESENT THROUGHOUT MAJORITY OF DRAWN SECTION C. 6.80 m IN EXTENT (7) FORMER SOIL / TOP SOIL (8) MACHINED + CLEANED

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

PROB. FORMER TOPSOIL, DARK - MID REDDISH BROWN. DEPOSIT REMOVED BY MACHINE - NO FINDS RECOVERED

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 18/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

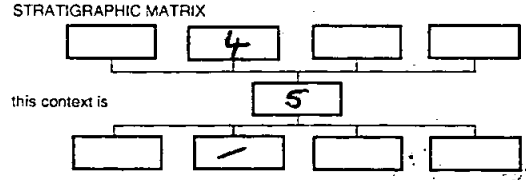
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 5
WR6K00	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 4	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: —	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) FRIABLE - TOXICOSIS (2) MID BROWNISH ORANGE (3) POSSIBLY SLIGHTLY SILTY SANDY CLAY (4) C. 10% STONE (NATURAL?). (5) UNCLEAR (6) PRESENT IN BASE OF MAIN TRENCH FOR C. 3.50 M FROM WESTERN END OF TRENCH (7) NATURAL (8) MACHINED + CLEANED

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

SANDY CLAY NATURAL CONTAINING NATURALLY OCCURRING ROCK. THERE IS POSSIBLY AN INTERFACE WITH DEPOSIT (4) OVERLYING - THIS DEPOSIT, SHOWN BY A SLIGHT SILT INCLUSION IN THE SURFACE OF THE DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 18/4/00
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

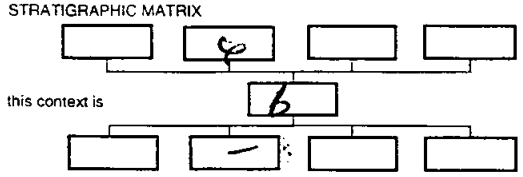
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WRSKOO	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 6	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) RELATIVELY COMPACT (2) MID ORANGEY BROWN (3) VERY SANDY CLAY (4) 50% DEGRADING YELLOWISH SANDSTONE INCREASING WITHIN DRAIN TRENCH FURTHER DOWN HILL (5) - (6) PRESENT THROUGHOUT DRAINAGE TRENCH WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FIRST C. 5m FROM THE WEST (7) NATURAL (8) MACHINED + CLEANED

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

PROBABLE NATURAL, CONTAINING WHAT APPEARS TO BE DEGRADING YELLOWISH SANDSTONE, SANDY CLAY SIMILAR TO (5)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 13/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 7
WREK 00	Additional Sheets:	Type layer
Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (2) (= Made ground).	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fills 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: (8).	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Moderate

2) Dark grey brown

3) Silty sand loam

4) Here 0.1m thick. Up to 0.12m along trench.

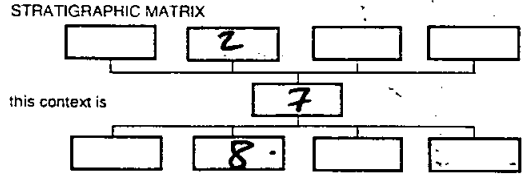
6) Occurring patchily throughout trench. - appears in bottom 20m of trench (Plan no.1) before gradually tapering out. Another shallower & thinner patch/layer of v. similar material seen at between 0.1 & 0.15 beneath the present made ground at a distance of between 48m - 55m from the bottom (ie N. end of this drainage trench - also seen within SW end of trench where it was recorded within Section no.1 as context (3).

7) Containing no finds, very similar to deposit (3) recorded within Section no.1. at SW end of drainage trench. Context (3) sampled & a single sherd of glass recovered from (3) also.

8) Machine cleaned. Heavy rain, water in trench.

Interpretation/Discussion: Possible destruction spread of burnt material? Glass suggests this is a modern spread immediately beneath made ground

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△Small Finds	Recorder BM.
◇Samples	Date 19/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

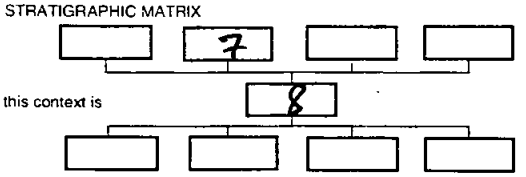
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREK 00.	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (7)	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: —	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See checklists):

1) Friable, Earthy
2) Orange Brown
3) A gritty silty Clay-silt loam
4) with 6-9% U.small grits to medium sized stone, occasional larger pebbly stone & angular rock.
5) At least 0.15m thick 6) Occurring throughout trench, mostly not fully bottomed within the machined trench - patchy orange natural (5) showing through occasionally. 7) No finds. Probably the same as (5) (6).

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: 8) Machined & cleaned.

Possible former subsoil levels, with no sign of cutting features seen within trench (other than a modern power cable insertion near the top of the drain).

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder BM
◇Samples	Date 19/4/00.
⌂Building Materials	Initials

These sheets not needed outside of W.B. area & unlocated.

BM 27/4/00

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE WREK00	**CONTEXT RECORD**	Context No. 20
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut /~~ ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 24	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):
(1) LOOSE (2) MIXED BROWNISH ORANGE (3) GRAVELLY/SILTY SAND
(4) LAYER OF MATTING BENEATH MAIN DEPOSIT.
(5) C. 0.12m AVERAGE (6) PRESENT THROUGHOUT TOP (S)
C. 5m? OF TRENCH. (7) – (8) MACHINED + CLEANED

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 20

overlies: 24

Interpretation/Discussion:
LAYER OF OVERBURDEN LYING ON MATTING.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△Small Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 26/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Not Used - outside of brief area

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
WREKIN	Additional Sheets:	21
		Type STRUCTURE? LATER.

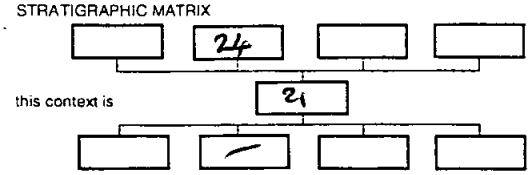
Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 24	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: —	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LARGE UNSHAPED STONE BLOCKS (2) NO UNIFORM SHAPE (3) - (4) APPEAR TO BE FAULTED, AS BEDROCK. (5) PROBABLE BEDROCK, MAY REPRESENT THE BASE OF A WALL. (6) - (7) - (8) C.0.80 m N/S x C.0.54 m E/W

(9) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

PROBABLE NATURAL BEDROCK, SLIGHT POSSIBILITY THAT IT REPRESENTS A WALL BASE

Finds (tick): None [ ] ~~Pot~~ [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DS
◇Samples	Date 26/4/90
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Not Used - outside brief area.

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 24
WRSK00	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 20	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimensions and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 21	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):
(1) FRIABLE - LOOSE (2) MID GREYISH BROWN (3) SILTY CLAY (4) SOME GRAV. NODS FROM C. 0.01m IN DIAMETER TO C. 0.03m. (5) C. 0.25m TH. (6) PRESENT THROUGHOUT TOP (8) C. ?m OF TRENCH UNTIL IT ENCOUNTERS STRUCTURE 21

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	20		
this context is	24		
	21		

Interpretation/Discussion:
FORMER GROUND LEVEL

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder DB
◇Samples	Date 26/4/00
⌂Building Materials	Initials

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99 £00
BOX 1 FILE 7
B. CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS.

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mudd & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeological Unit **PLAN RECORD SHEET**

Site Name: WREK 99 - Wrekin Hillfort			Site Code:		
Plan No	Context		Planner	Scale	Plan Size (A1 A4 etc)
1	AREA PLAN		Jeffer	1:50	A1

Oxford Archaeological Unit **SECTION RECORD SHEET**

Site Name:		Site Code: WREK99			
Section No	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn By	Size A1, A4 etc	Plan (Sheet) No
1	[102] - (103) - (104)	1:20	ECS	A4	1
2.	[108] - (107) - (106)	1:20	JM	A4	1

Oxford Archaeological Unit **PLAN RECORD SHEET** 46 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2EP

Site Name: THE WREKIN HILLFORT, SALOP. Site Code: WREK 00

Plan No	Context	Planner	Scale	Plan Size (A1 A4 etc)
1	layout of drainage trench #1			
2	1st spit of drainage trench #2	BMC	1:50	A4
3	2nd spit of drainage trench #2	BMC	1:50	A4

Oxford Archaeological Unit **SECTION RECORD SHEET** 46 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2EP

Site Name: THE WRECKIN. SHOP.			Site Code: WREX 00.		
Section No	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn By	Size A1, A4 etc	Plan (Sheet No)
1.	On SW end of drainage trench #1.	1:20	Dan B/BM	A1e	1
2	On darker soil layer (7) near N. of drainage ditch 1	1:20	BM	A4	1.

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99 & 00

BOX 1 FILE 8

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS.

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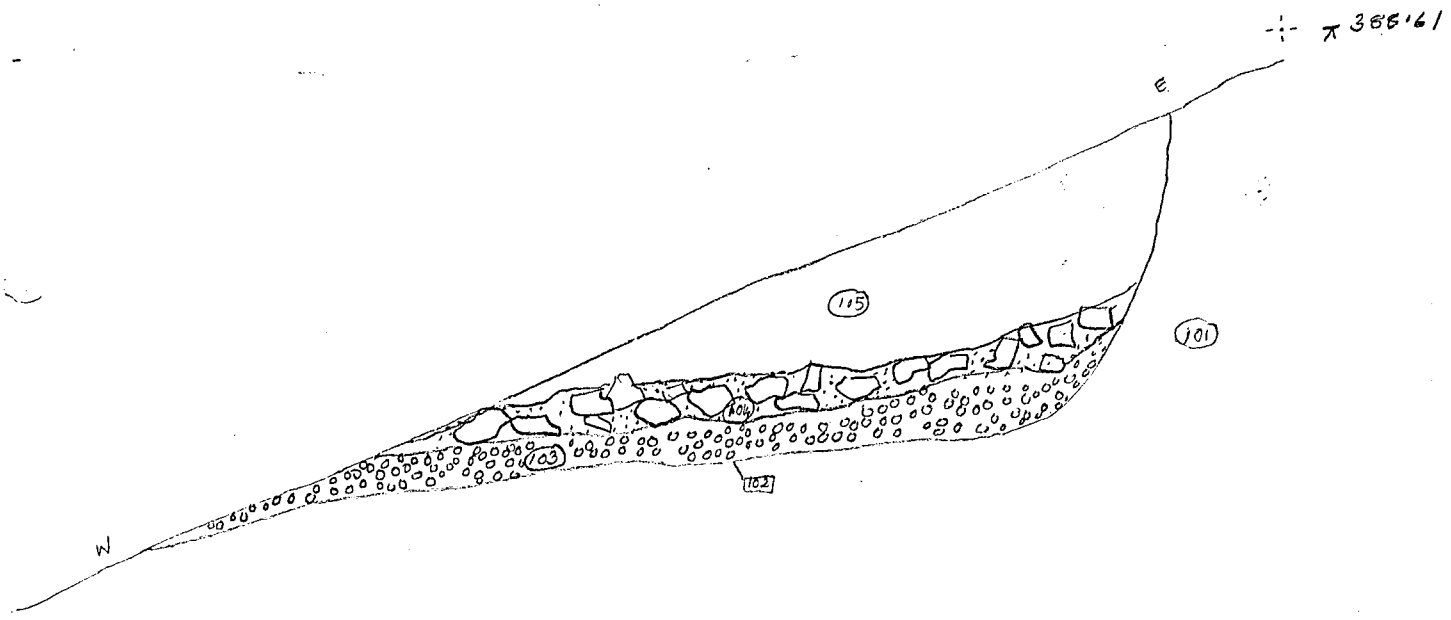
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Discs~~ Copies: 3

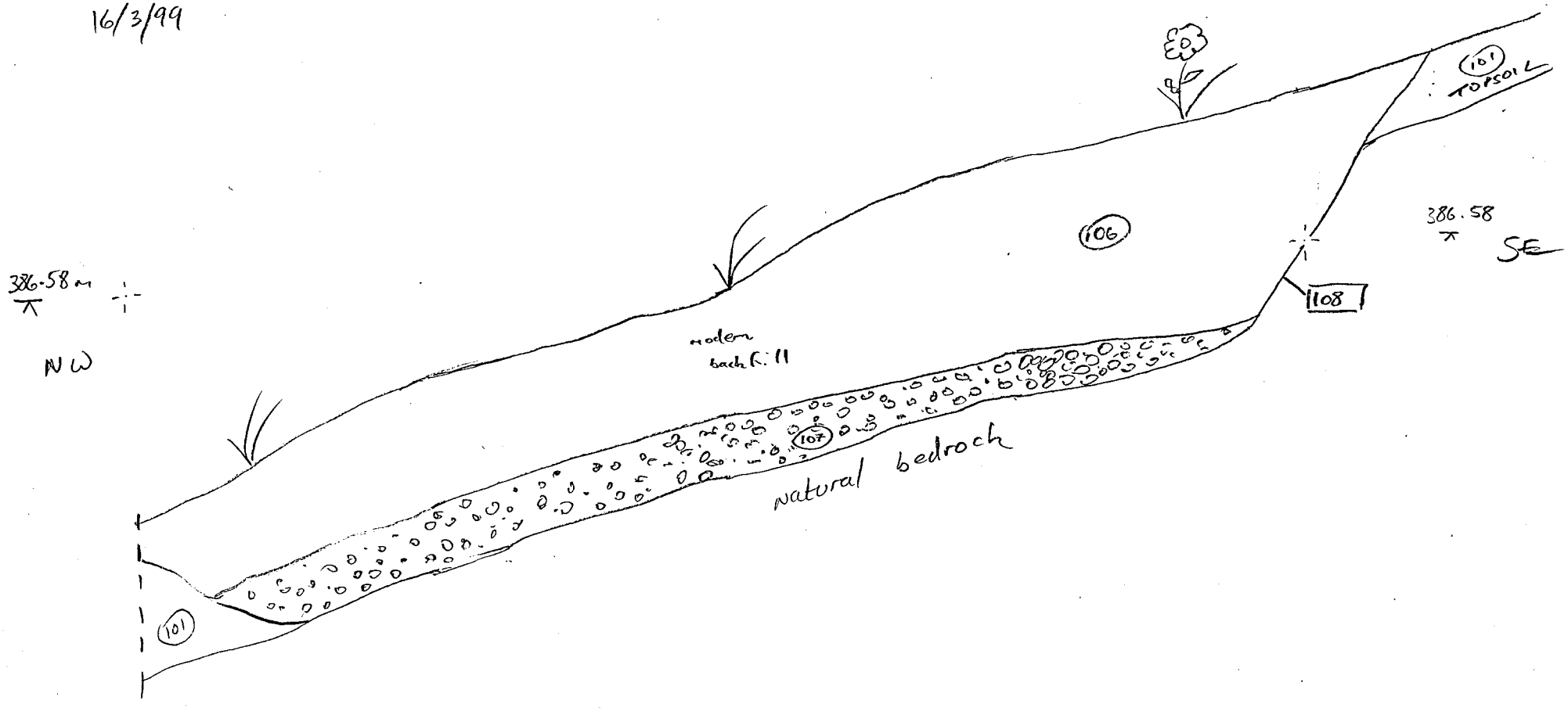
PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

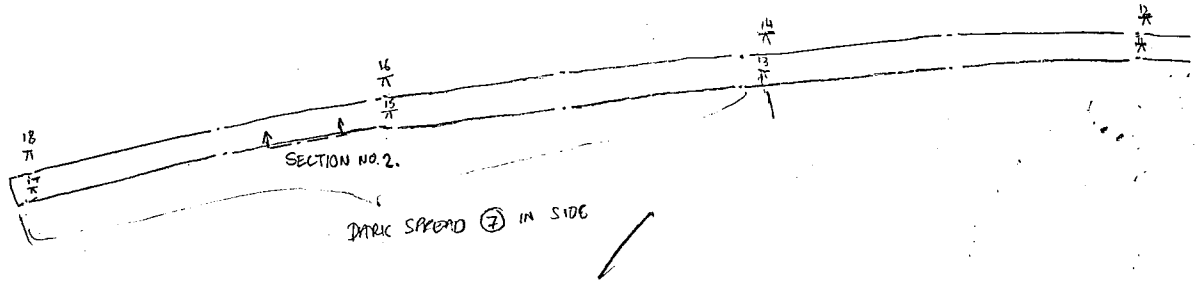
WREK 99
SECTION 1
1:20
ECS.
16.3.99



WREK 99
SECTION 2
1:20
JM
16/3/99



THE WREKEN : WREKIN OD. PLAN NO. 1 (IN TWO PARTS) (PT. 1.)
SCALE 1:200. SHOWING LOCATION OF DRAINAGE DITCH. & SECTIONS 1 & 2.



(PEG AT 40 43.53m)
'TAG 2'
ON EDM SURVEY.

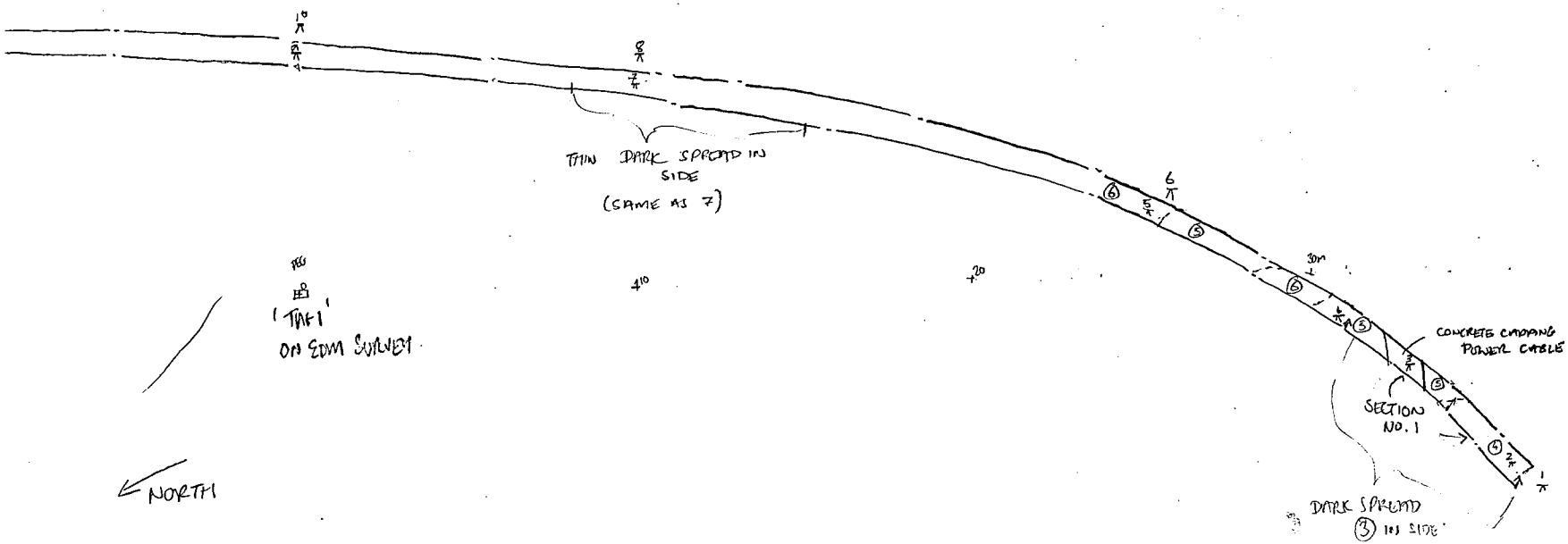
NORTH.

'A'

JOINT MARKERS

WREK 00. PLAN NO. 1 (PT. 2)

SCALE 1:200. SHOWING SOUTHERN PART OF DRAINAGE TRENCH 1.

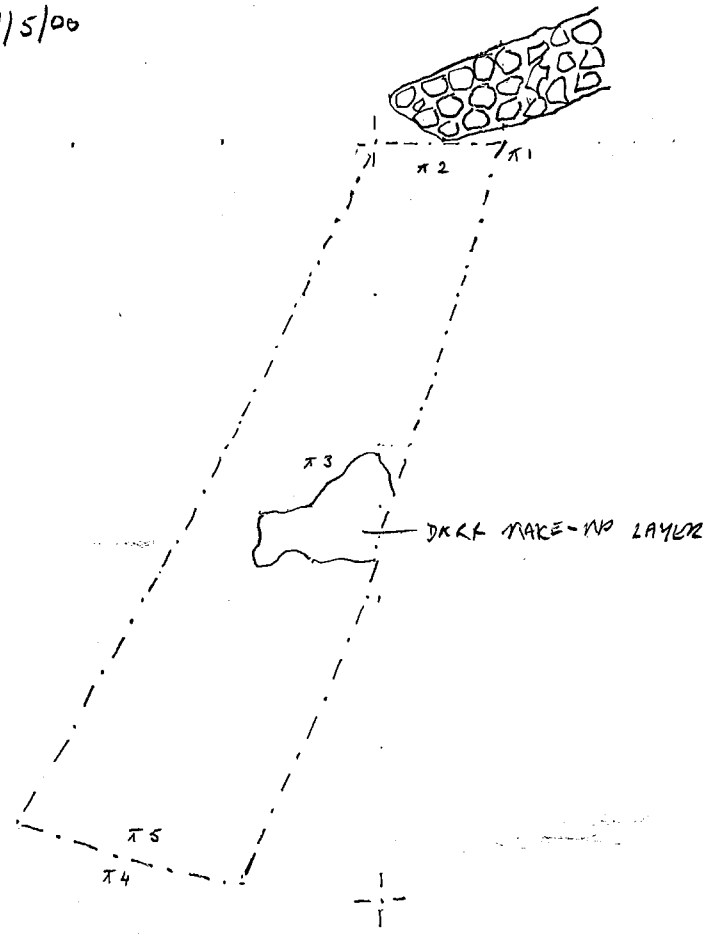


'B'

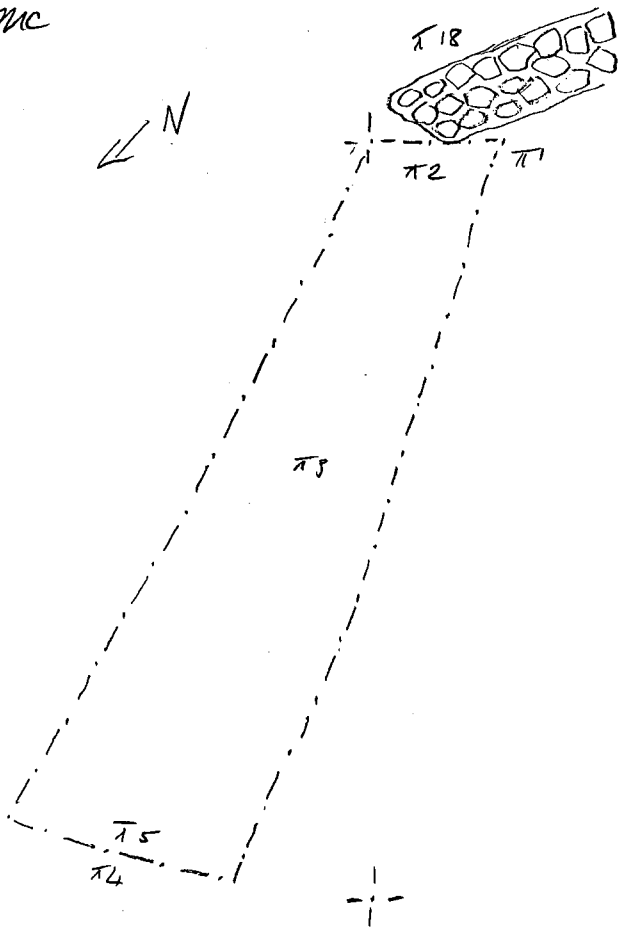
'C'

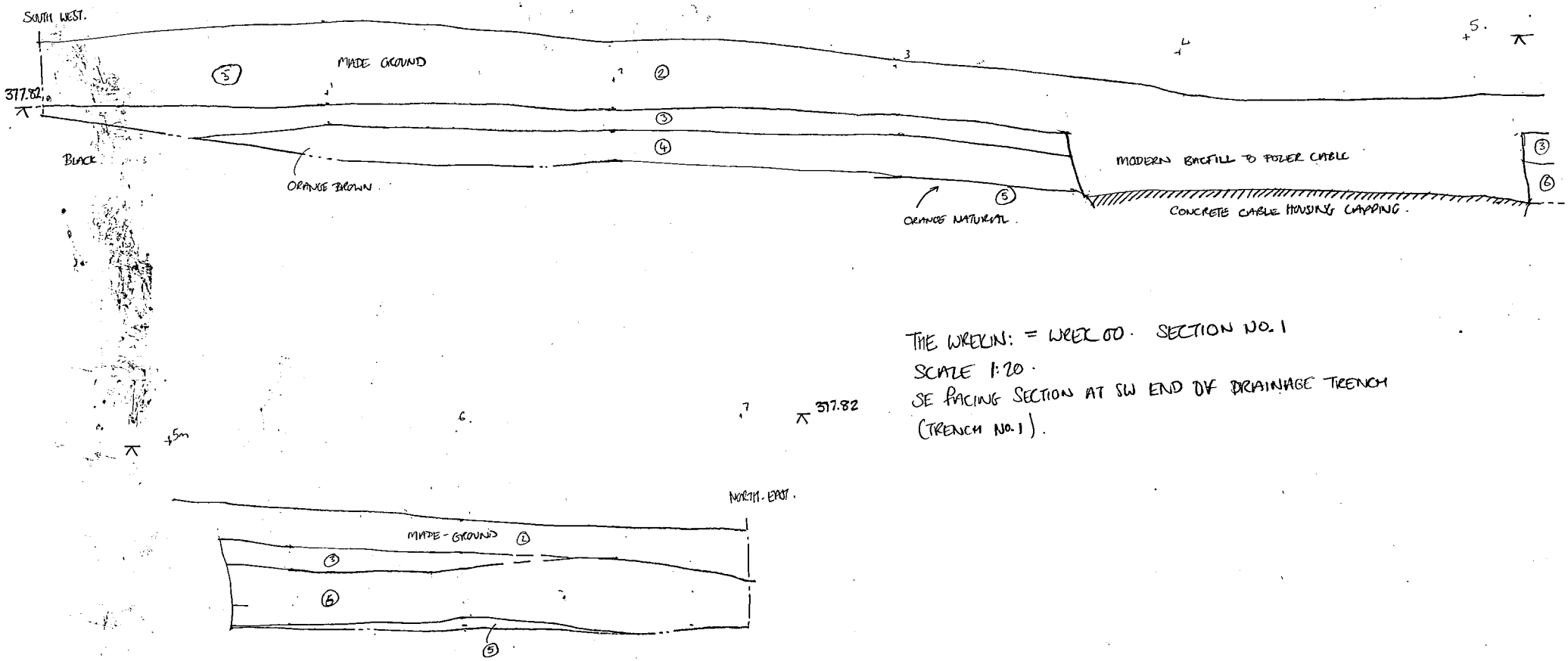
JOINING MARKERS

WRECK 00 (RELATE TO NORTH END OF DRAINAGE DITCH IN PLAN 1)
PLAN 2
SCALE 1:50
DRC 11/5/00



WREK 00 (RELATED PLAN TO PLAN 1, NORTH END OF DRAINAGE DITCH)
PLAN 3
SCALE 1:50
11/5/00 SMC

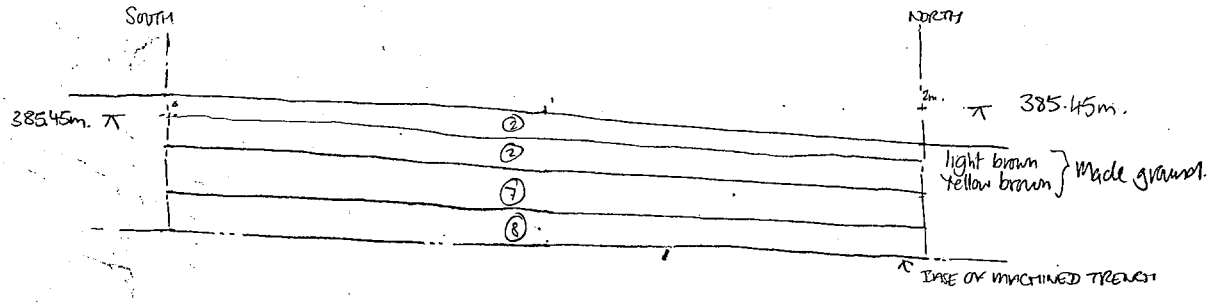




THE WREKIN: = WREK 00. SECTION NO. 1

SCALE 1:20.

SE FACING SECTION AT SW END OF DRAINAGE TRENCH (TRENCH NO. 1).

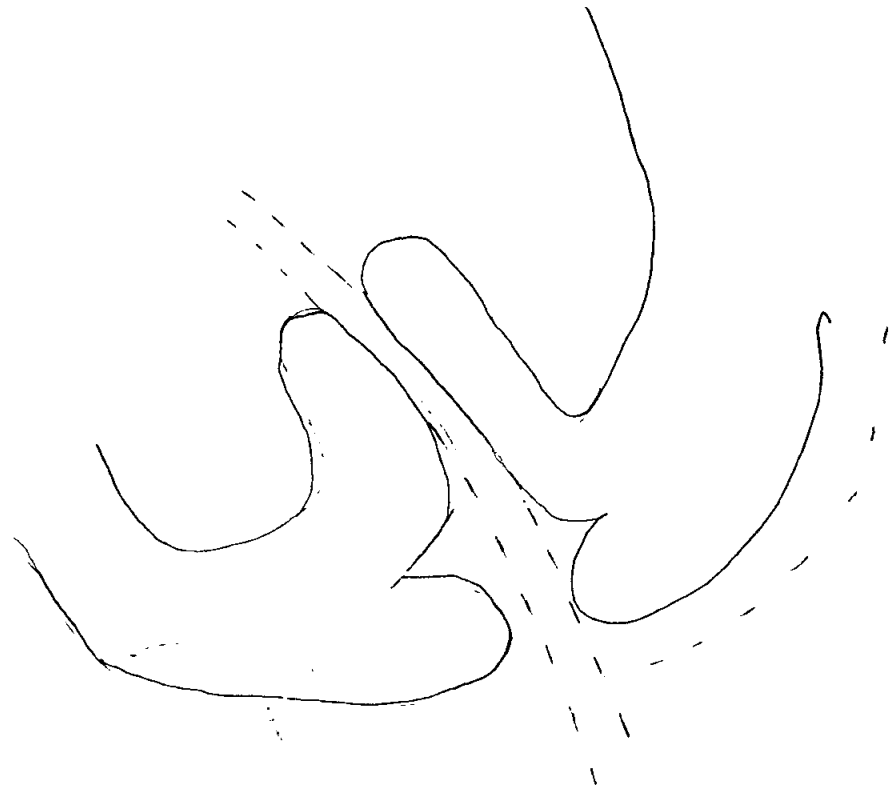


THE WREKIN: WREK 00. SECTION NO. 2

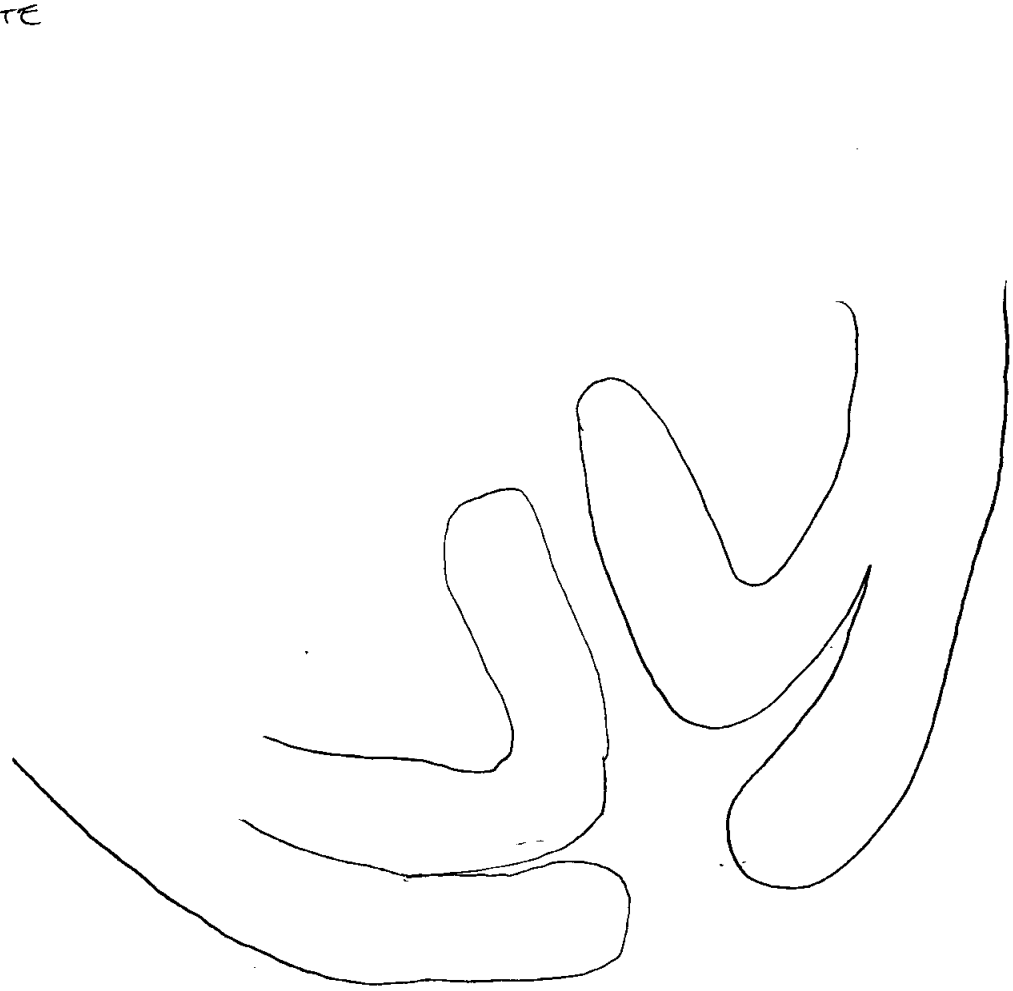
SCALE 1:20.

SIMPLE SECTION ON DARK SOIL SPREAD ⑦ SEE PLAN 1 FOR LOCATION.

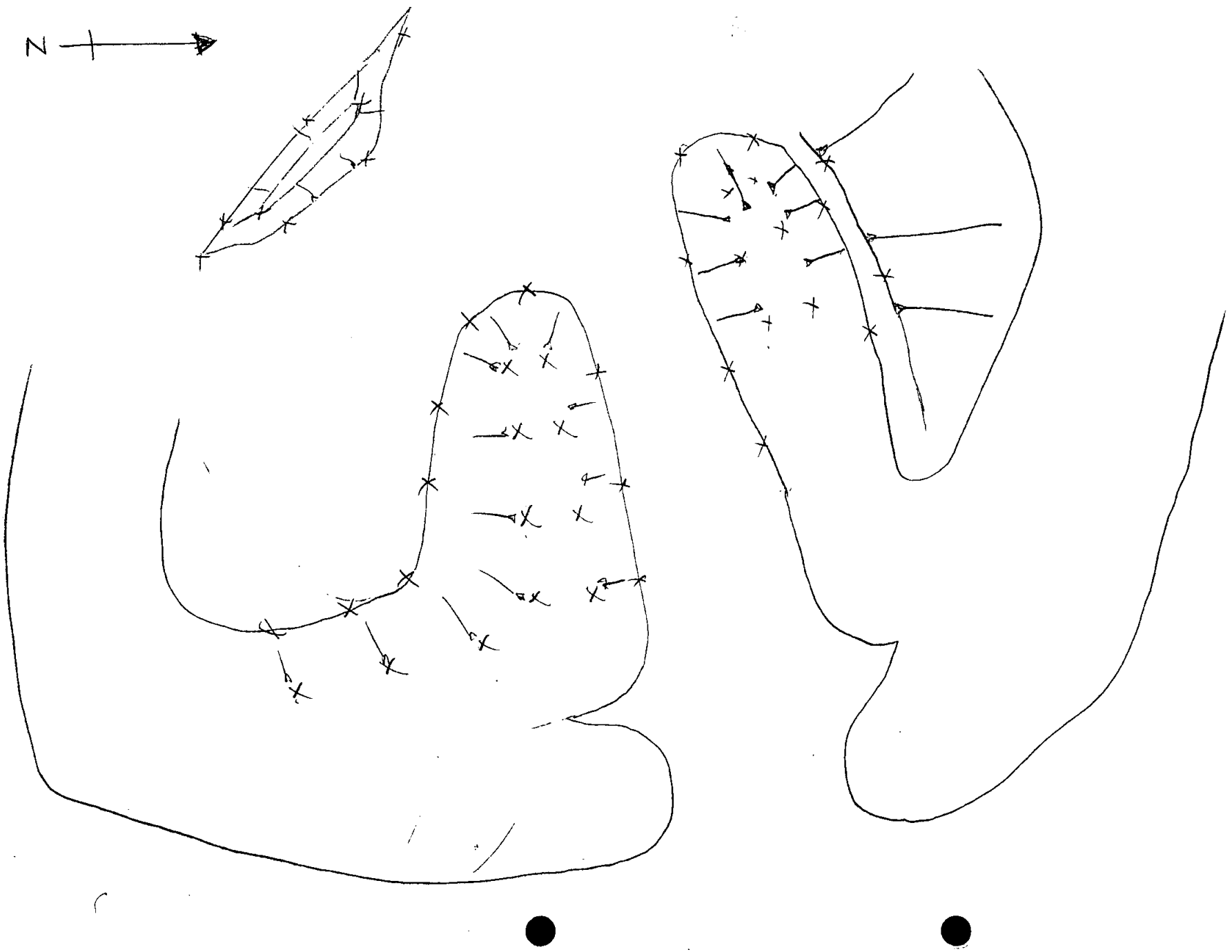
HEAVEN'S GATE



HELL'S GATE

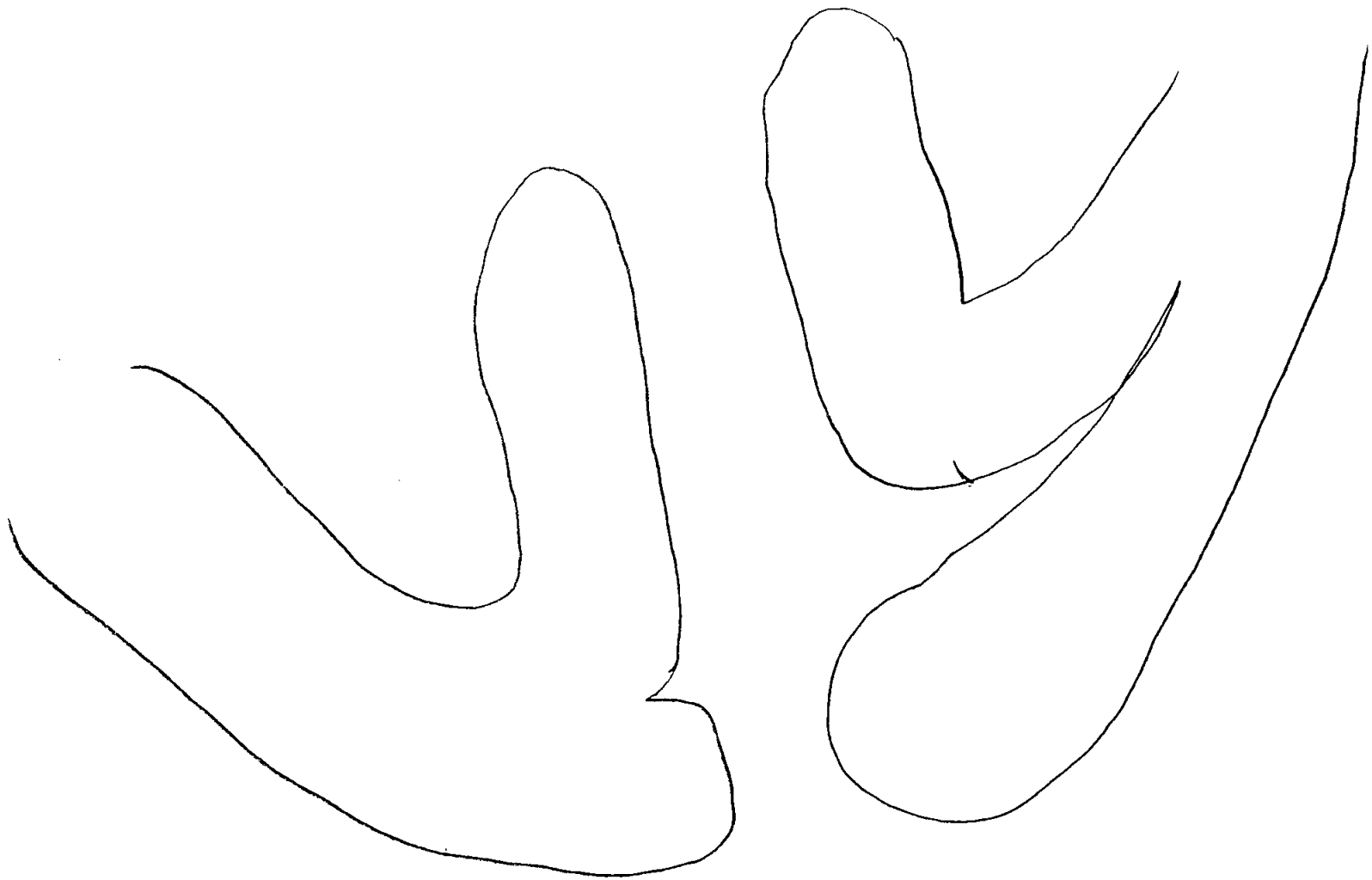


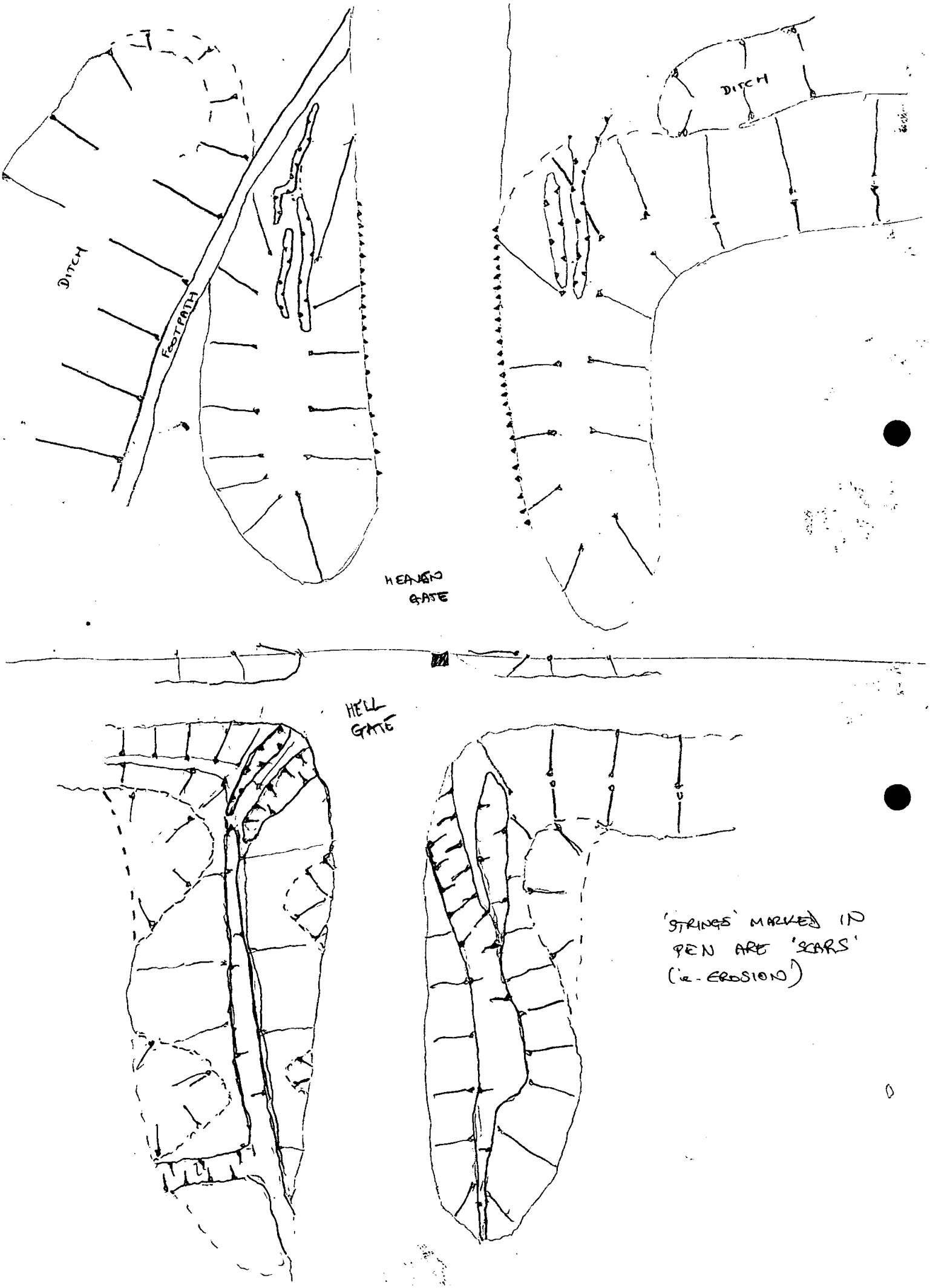
HEAVEN'S GATE



HELL'S GATE

N




DITCH
FOOTPATH
HEAVEN GATE
DITCH
HELL GATE
'STRINGS' MARKED IN PEN ARE 'SCARS' (i.e. EROSION)

The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford
WREK99&00

Box 1 File 9

B. SURVEY DATA

Office World

The No. 1 Office Supplies
Discount Superstore

SQUARE CUT FOLDER
MEDIUMWEIGHT

Pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Discs~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
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F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

JOB ... WREKIN 99

DATE ..... PAGE ... 4

PLAN OF ACTION FOR 4/04/00

1. TRY TO RE-ESTABLISH WREK 1 & 2 AND SEE IF HEIGHT DATA IS ON TAG

2. IF STN'S ARE LOCATED BUT NO HEIGHT DATA THEN USE LAYOUT TO RE-ESTABLISH TBM 4 AND USE THAT AS A NEW STATION FOR CAL ELEVATIONS - SET HEIGHTS FOR WREK 1 & 2

3. IF WREK 1 & 2 CAN'T BE ESTABLISHED THEN FREE STATION USING KP'S 1-6 TO SET A NEW STATION IN FRONT OF BLDG - SET OUT ANOTHER NEW STATION TO PROVIDE BS.

4. USE LAYOUT ON TBM'S 1, 2 OR 3 TO ESTABLISH A HEIGHT (USE AS NEW STATION)

5. IF RESECTIONING FAILS THEN USE ANALOG METHODS TO RE-EST WREK 4 & 5 FROM CALCULATION ON 1:200 PLANS.

SURVEYOR .....

WEATHER .....

TOPCON

JOB ... WREKIN 99

DATE ..... PAGE ... 5

6. WALK AREA TO EST TRAV STNS TO HELL / HEAVEN GATE

4/04/00

WALKED SITE - NO SIGN OF WREK 1 & 2 DUE TO SNOW DRIFTING. PLAN TO SET UP NEW TRAVERSE POINTS USING BLDG & TRIG POINT.

SCREEN : PM & RB DP = 1.50

WEATHER : DEEP SNOW

OCC POINT -- RESECTIONING

IH = 1.55

RESULT WITH 3 KP'S (4, 5, 6) = 362907.525
308302.715

REC DATA OAM1 = 362907.481
308302.658

CHECK LOCATION ON CAD MAP & TRI → TRI TO PT 6 = 6.65
TRI TO PT 5 = 12.17

FROM CAD TRI = 362907.564
308302.840

RESHOT RESECTION → OAM1A = 362907.568
308302.752

SURVEYOR .....

WEATHER .....

TOPCON

NOTES

JOB: WREKIN GATE SURVEY 99

DATE: 3/04/00 PAGE: 1

CO-ORD FILE = WREKIN01

WREK 1 = ORIG SURVEY POINT
= PEG + TAG BY FOOTPATH APPROX
44M FROM NW CORNER OF
BLD ON A 170° AZIMUTH
362872.2667
308231.1875
Z = CURRENTLY UNKNOWN

WREK 2 = ORIG SURVEY POINT
PEG + TAG ON FOOTPATH APPROX
111M FROM WREK 1 ON A 60°
AZI
= 362966.072
308289.242
Z = CURRENTLY UNKNOWN.

WREK 4 = ORIGINAL SURVEY POINT
MARKED ON ROAD NORTH OF NE
CORNER OF BLD
= 326900.851
308298.922
Z = CURRENTLY UNKNOWN

WREK 5 = ORIGINAL SURVEY POINT MARKED
ON ROAD APPROX. 5M FROM
NW CORNER OF BLD.

SURVEYOR: P. MIDDLETON

WEATHER: SNOW, WIND, HAIL!

TOPCON

JOB WREKIN 99

DATE PAGE 2

= 362863.310
308279.314
Z = CURRENTLY UNKNOWN

KP1 KNOWN POINT 1 ON NW
CORNER OF BLD
= 362865.226
= 308274.666

KP2 KNOWN POINT 2 = NW SIDE
OF WESTERN DOOR RECESS
= 362879.916
308281.852

KP3 KNOWN POINT 3 = NE SIDE
OF WESTERN DOOR RECESS
= 362883.216
308283 = 515

KP4 KNOWN POINT 4 = NW SIDE
OF EASTER DOOR ALCOVE
= 362897.784
308290.829

SURVEYOR

WEATHER

JOB WREKIN 99

DATE PAGE 3

KP5 KNOWN POINT 5 ON NE SIDE
OF EASTERN DOOR ALCOVE
= 362901.093
308292.507

KP6 = KNOWN POINT 6 ON NE
CORNER OF ORIGINAL BLD
(NOT EXTENSION)
= 362908.512
308296.222

POINT CODE ADDITIONS

9 = BREAK OF SLOPE
10 = BASE OF SLOPE
11 = INTERPOL CONTOUR
12 = EROSION/DAMAGE

SURVEYOR

WEATHER

JOB .....

DATE .....PAGE.....

WREK990	- MEAS FILE				
PT NO	197	CHICS ON	FRONT OF	BLD	
	1000	- OCC PT			
	99	- BS			
	8	ANC. MEAS	ON STN 2		
	9	NEW MEAS	ON STN 2		
JOB :	EST. OAU STN 1	+ OAU STN 2 =	APPX		
	OF TRAVERSE TO TRIG. POINT				
ACTION:	CHECK BUILDING AND OAU 1 MATCH IN				
	COD DRG - CONFIRM STATION POSITION.				
7/04/00	WREKIN SURVEY				
SURVEY:	RB/PM				
WEATHER	HAZY + SUNNY, LOW WIND				
JOB :	SET HEIGHT FROM TRIG. POINT.				
BM	407.11				
BS	0136 FS 2.27	407.47			

TOPCON

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

405.27 (397.622) 397.495
.85 .85 .85

JOB .....

DATE .....406.12 398.472 PAGE 1.365

IH FS
(407.47) 2.27 .85 = DIST TRG POINT TO
(405.27) (OAU 3) TRI POINT = 398.345

RL ON OAU 3 = 398.472

MOVED MACHINE TO OAU 3 (CO-ORDS NOT YET EST) TO TAKE HEIGHT ON OAU 2 BEFORE RE-SETTING THERE

OCC PT : STN 3 (ARB FIG)

BS: STN 2

IH 1.605

DP 1.50

FILE: NEW FILE : WREKING98.

HEIGHT ON OAU 2 = (IND .85cm corr) = 398.472

MOVED INSTRU

OCC PT : OAU 2

BS : OAU 1

IH : 1.496

DP : 1.50

JOB: SURVEY IN STN 3

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

TOPCON

JOB .....

DATE .....PAGE.....

MOVED	MACHINE				
OCCPT	3				
BS	2				
IH	1.625				
DP	1.50				
FILE	WREKIN 5502 - CO ORD DATA				
	WREKINHEAV - SURVEY HEAVENS GATE				
JOB - SURVEY EAST OF HILLFORT - SET STN 4					
MOVED MACHINE					
OCCPT	STN 4				
BS	STN 3				
IH	1.65				
FILE	AS ABOVE				
MOVED	STN				
OCCPT	STN 5				
BS	STN 4				
IH					
FILE	AS ABOVE				
MOVED	STN = STN 6				
	IH 1.621				

TOPCON

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

JOB .....

DATE .....PAGE.....

STN 7
IH 1.632

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

TOPCON

JOB ....

DATE .... PAGE ....

WREKIN 9902			24	T TAG 1 SD
			25 –	T TAG 1 NEZ
1000 =	OCC PT	1000 x 1000	27	STN CHK Y
99 =	BS. OAU2			SETUP
(3) =	NEZ OF	OAU2 (HT CHK)	28	T TAG 2 SD
(4) :	SD SHOT ON OAU2		29	T TAG 2 NEZ
(5) =	NEZ ON STN 2		30	OAU6 SD
1001 =	OCC PT		31	OAU6 NEZ
98 =	BS		1006	STN SET UP
10 =	NEZ CHK ✓		33	OAU7 SD
11 =	TRIG POINT		34	OAU7 NEZ
12	MONUMENT		35	T TAG 3 SD
13	OAU3		36	T TAG 3 NEZ
1002	OCCP STN 3		1007	SET UP
97				
15	NEZ CO-OR CHK			
16	STN 4	SD		
17	"	NEZ		
1004	OCC PT	(STN4)		
96	BS (STN3)			
18	NEZ CHECK.			
19-21	STN CHECKS - NEZ - DODGY DATA ENTRY.			
22	OAU5			
23	SD OAU5			

SURVEYOR ....

WEATHER ....

1001 = 362930.525, 308268.737

1000 = 362907.5680, 308302.752

JOB ....

DATE .... PAGE ....

(L)PT (N) HEN)

1-6 – BASE (SOUTH ROAD SIDE)

7 – 13 " (" SIDE)

NB. PT 11 ONWARDS = MEETS BANK

14 TOP OF BANK

15 BANK MEETS GATEWAY

17 – 21 TOP OF GATEWAY / EROSION

22 – 26 SOUTH R/SIDE EROSION

27 – 29 SPOT HEIGHTS CENT OF EROSION

30 – 32 SPOT HEIGHTS = SLOPE

33/34 TOP OF VERTICAL SLOPE

35 – 39 SPOT HEIGHTS – SLOPE

40 – 48 – NORTH SIDE – BASE

49 – 51 – TOP OF VERTICAL SLOPE

52 – 60 BREAK OF SLOPE – TOP / EROSION SCAR

61 – 62 SPOT HEIGHT (EROSION SCAR)

63 – 66 SPOT HEIGHTS SLOPE (SOME NOT ON CONTOUR)

67 – 69 FOOT PATH? – RECORD CONTOUR SHOULD BE DAMAGE.

71 OTHER SIDE

SURVEYOR ....

WEATHER ....

JOB .....

DATE .....PAGE.....

WREKIN PREAV CONT	
73 -	BASE OF NORTH SIDE (2ND SET UP)
82 →	BASE - OTHER SIDE
85-88	POST SETTING.
89 →	BASE CONT.
92 -	FOOT PATH (DEFINES BOS ON NORTH SIDE).
97 →	OTHER SIDE OF F.P.
101-106 →	TOP SCARS
107 -	SPOT HEIGHTS SCAR.
105 -	BIKE SCAR
115	SPOT HTS
117-127	BIKE SCAR.
12 -	SPOT HTS
TO 132	CONTOUR SPOT HEIGHTS
133	VCET CUT.
136 -	BASE S SIDE OF GATE
139	TOP OF VCET S SIDE
141	SCAR S SIDE.
148	SCAR SPOT Z
151	SCAR S SIDE
155	SPOT Z
162	TOP OF BANK.
165	BASE OF BANK - TOP OF DITCH
169	POINT OF BANK & DITCH.

TOPCON

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

JOB .....

DATE .....PAGE.....

169 -	TOP OF DITCH
171 -	BASE OF DITCH
173 -	S. SIDE POINT WHERE BOSLOPE DIVERGES FROM FOOT PATH
176	BASE

WREKHILL	
1-7 -	BASE S SIDE
7-12	PATH - S SIDE
13-17 -	" N "
18-22	BREAK OF SLOPE - TOP
23 -	POINT WHERE MEETS BANK
24	BANK.
25 -	BOSLOPE S N BANK.
31 -	SCAR / PATH
37 -	SCAR BASE Z
39 -	EROSION?
43 -	" ?
46 -	EROSION?
55 -	GAP MEETS BANK
56 -	BANK

55	SCAR N BANK
58	OTHER SIDE
	SCAR SPOT HTS
63	SCAR
66	OTHER SIDE
69	SPOTS
71	S BANK
76	EDGE OF SCAR & BOSLOPE
81	OTHER SIDE
90	SPOT Z (SCAR)
95	BASE OF S
100	MEET BANK
101	BANK
102	TOP OF SLOPE
107	CORNER OF SK
109	SPOT ON BANK
113	BASE OF N BANK
115	TOP OF N BANK

SURVEYOR.....

WEATHER.....

TOPCON

JOB

DATE ....PAGE

WREKIN HELL					
117 -	BASE OF OUTER BANK				
120 -	TOP OF BANK				
121 -	BASE OF S. GATE				
123 -	TOP OF INNER BANK				
124	OUTER BANK - BASE				
128	POST CUT				
132-134	SCAR				
135	BASE OF SCAR				
136	SPOT HEIGHTS ROAD				

TOPCON

SURVEYOR

WEATHER

JOB BUNO ØØ AREA 1

DATE 9.6.00 PAGE

INSTRU HT 1.395

1000 = OCC PT MF4

9999 = BS PT MF13

1 = BS CHECK

2 = S.34 E PIN + HT

3 = S.34 W PIN + HT

4 = S.34 EDGE

5 = [5305] W. EDGE

6 = [5306] E. EDGE

7 = [5306] CHANG [illegible]

20 - [illegible] [illegible] N. EDGE

26 - 30 [5309] S. EDGE

31 - 34 [5311] N. [illegible]

35 - 40 [5311] S. [illegible]

41 S.36 S. PIN

42 S.36 N. PIN + HT

43 S.36 DEPTH

44 - 7 AREA

48 S.35 S PIN

49 S.35 N. PIN + HT

[illegible] PIN

51 - 55 AREA

SURVEYOR

WEATHER

TOPCON

CIVILCAD 5 Neutral File Reduction Report

Job : WREKHEA3
File : C:\CCAD5\TEMP\NEUTRAL.REP
Date : Mon Apr 17 21:15:17 2000

Main Report

~~~~~~~~~~~

```
Output Length Units          : METRES
Output Angular Units         : Degrees Minutes Seconds
Input  Length Units          : METRES
Input  Angular Units         : Degrees Minutes Seconds
Input  Temperature Units     : Celcius
Input  Pressure Units        : Millibars/HectaPascals
Horizontal Angle Mode        : Observed Angles
Vertical Angle Mode          : Zenith
Horizontal Angle Correction  :     0  0'  0"
Vertical Angle Correction    :     0  0'  0"
EDM Type                     : STANDARD
EDM Scale                    :   1.0000000
Prism Constant               :   0.000
```

```
Occupying Station            : 4000
Coordinates                  : E 362808.546   N 308101.319   H 406.120
Code                         :
Instrument Ht                : 1.625
Backsight Stns               :4999
Backsight Bearing            :    35 57' 18"
Backsight Angle              :    35 57' 17"
```

PointID	Horiz	Vert	SDist	HTar	East	North	Height	Code
1	47 36' 2"	91 5' 14"	268.128	1.500	363006.513	308282.083	401.157	BASE OF S
2	47 10' 15"	91 2' 39"	271.211	1.500	363007.415	308285.661	401.303	BASE OF S
3	47 0' 57"	91 1' 21"	275.323	1.500	363009.925	308289.003	401.332	BASE OF S
4	46 57' 4"	91 1' 41"	279.119	1.500	363012.486	308291.821	401.237	BASE OF S
5	46 55' 37"	91 5' 14"	283.018	1.500	363015.249	308294.565	400.875	BASE OF S
6	46 55' 55"	91 9' 19"	286.398	1.500	363017.730	308296.850	400.471	BASE OF S
7	48 2' 11"	91 8' 44"	270.005	1.500	363009.274	308281.823	400.847	BASE OF S
8	48 38' 59"	91 17' 56"	273.540	1.500	363013.836	308281.989	400.044	BASE OF S
9	48 59' 29"	91 22' 31"	277.212	1.500	363017.673	308283.165	399.592	BASE OF S
~~~~~~~~~~~

```
     10   49 20'  6"   91 25' 47" 282.391  1.500363022.683308285.277
399.199 BASE OF S
     11   49 34' 44"   91 28' 36" 286.520  1.500363026.602308287.036
398.861 BASE OF S
     12   50 21' 53"   91 39' 12" 286.242  1.500363028.896308283.836
397.986 BASE OF S
     13   51 22'  3"   91 50' 15" 285.162  1.500363031.191308279.260
397.101 BASE OF S
```

```
     14   50 50' 35"   91 38' 24" 288.327  1.500363032.029308283.307
397.993 BREAK OF S
     15   49 56' 10"   91 25' 34" 289.879  1.500363030.330308287.839
399.031 BREAK OF S
     16   48 57' 54"   91 10' 57" 290.489  1.500363027.618308291.990
400.250 BREAK OF S
     17   48 14' 41"   90 54'  7" 291.123  1.500363025.696308295.168
401.662 BREAK OF S
     18   48  2' 12"   90 48'  3" 287.104  1.500363022.008308293.273
402.232 EROS-DAM
     19   47 52' 28"   90 48' 40" 281.078  1.500363016.995308289.835
402.266 EROS-DAM
     20   47 49' 59"   90 59'  2" 274.899  1.500363012.269308285.829
401.525 EROS-DAM
     21   47 44' 17"   91  3' 48" 270.335  1.500363008.581308283.093
401.228 EROS-DAM
     22   47 24' 27"   90 59' 50" 273.774  1.500363010.064308286.575
401.480 EROS-DAM
     23   47 29' 44"   90 55' 36" 277.195  1.500363012.875308288.580
401.762 EROS-DAM
     24   47 27' 34"   90 48'  5" 281.587  1.500363015.999308291.684
402.307 EROS-DAM
     25   47 36' 20"   90 48'  1" 286.544  1.500363020.145308294.496
402.243 EROS-DAM
     26   47 44' 41"   90 50'  6" 289.697  1.500363022.945308296.100
402.023 EROS-DAM
     27   47 51' 55"   90 49' 11" 287.996  1.500363022.094308294.508
402.125 EROS-DAM
     28   47 45'  1"   90 47' 49" 282.742  1.500363017.818308291.405
402.312 EROS-DAM
     29   47 41' 26"   90 53' 50" 277.758  1.500363013.929308288.264
401.896 EROS-DAM
     30   47 12' 31"   90 56' 36" 279.050  1.500363013.295308290.860
401.651 CONTOUR
     31   47 13' 11"   90 54' 47" 284.243  1.500363017.144308294.349
401.716 CONTOUR
     32   47 17' 26"   90 57' 16" 288.273  1.500363020.341308296.821
401.443 CONTOUR
     33   46 59' 54"   91  7' 14" 287.919  1.500363019.071308297.647
400.614 BREAK OF S
     34   46 57' 52"   91  0' 41" 281.793  1.500363014.486308293.599
401.271 BREAK OF S
     35   48  6' 38"   91  3'  5" 274.233  1.500363012.661308284.392
401.213 CONTOUR
     36   48 26' 48"   91  4' 53" 279.972  1.500363018.023308286.995
400.961 CONTOUR
     37   48 37' 33"   91  6' 51" 285.542  1.500363022.779308290.018
400.693 CONTOUR
     38   48  5' 48"   90 54' 15" 280.499  1.500363017.288308288.634
401.819 CONTOUR
     39   48 23' 28"   90 59'  4" 286.981  1.500363023.089308291.858
401.314 CONTOUR
     40   45 55' 14"   90 53' 32" 272.474  1.500363004.262308290.843
402.002 BASE OF S
     41   45 15' 46"   90 58' 39" 271.264  1.500363001.209308292.222
401.617 BASE OF S
     42   44 50' 23"   91  0'  3" 275.049  1.500363002.461308296.321
401.441 BASE OF S
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     43   44 53' 32"   91  0'  1" 280.035  1.500363006.158308299.675
401.356 BASE OF S
     44   44 47' 42"   91  0'  3" 285.812  1.500363009.891308304.109
401.253 BASE OF S
     45   46 22' 54"   90 59' 57" 273.569  1.500363006.567308290.012
401.475 BASE OF S
     46   46 28' 42"   91  1' 17" 277.268  1.500363009.566308292.223
401.303 BASE OF S
     47   46 26' 53"   91  4' 39" 282.243  1.500363013.066308295.753
400.937 BASE OF S
     48   46 29'  1"   91 13'  2" 288.237  1.500363017.522308299.743
400.122 BASE OF S
     49   46 24' 51"   91  5' 16" 288.250  1.500363017.301308300.014
400.773 BREAK OF S
     50   46 26'  7"   91  1' 17" 283.496  1.500363013.934308296.665
401.191 BREAK OF S
     51   46 26'  7"   90 59' 40" 279.986  1.500363011.393308294.248
401.386 BREAK OF S
     52   45 51' 46"   90 45' 34" 280.790  1.500363010.045308296.838
402.523 BREAK OF S
     53   45 49' 55"   90 45' 33" 283.340  1.500363011.768308298.723
402.491 BREAK OF S
     54   45 52'  5"   90 48' 48" 286.512  1.500363014.166308300.800
402.178 BREAK OF S
     55   45 33' 42"   90 48' 51" 287.581  1.500363013.860308302.645
402.159 BREAK OF S
     56   45 26' 32"   90 45' 15" 283.392  1.500363010.458308300.137
402.515 BREAK OF S
     57   45 30' 10"   90 45' 41" 280.841  1.500363008.848308298.135
402.513 BREAK OF S
     58   45 43' 30"   90 47' 55" 279.162  1.500363008.406308296.183
402.354 BREAK OF S
     59   45 43' 30"   90 51' 39" 277.836  1.500363007.454308295.255
402.071 BREAK OF S
     60   45 35' 12"   90 49' 10" 278.909  1.500363007.754308296.487
402.256 BREAK OF S
     61   45 38'  3"   90 44' 53" 282.618  1.500363010.570308298.919
402.555 BREAK OF S
     62   45 39' 50"   90 46' 35" 285.730  1.500363012.897308300.987
402.373 BREAK OF S
     63   46  8' 52"   90 55' 48" 286.953  1.500363015.449308300.093
401.588 BREAK OF S
     64   46 11' 41"   90 53' 27" 282.451  1.500363012.366308296.810
401.854 BREAK OF S
     65   45 13' 26"   90 49' 44" 279.632  1.500363007.027308298.253
402.200 CONTOUR
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     66   45 13' 27"   90 51' 23" 284.013  1.500363010.136308301.336
402.000 CONTOUR
     67   44 20' 29"   91  2' 25" 283.030  1.500363006.333308303.705
401.107 CONTOUR
     68   44 41' 31"   91  2'  0" 285.914  1.500363009.596308304.541
401.089 CONTOUR
     69   44 56' 10"   91  1' 58" 288.850  1.500363012.533308305.761
401.039 CONTOUR
     70   44 50' 12"   91  5' 51" 289.446  1.500363012.594308306.533
400.701 CONTOUR
     71   44 35' 49"   91  2' 30" 286.084  1.500363009.377308304.995
401.044 CONTOUR
     72   44 20' 44"   91  2' 30" 284.019  1.500363007.039308304.397
401.082 CONTOUR


Occupying Station          : 5000
Coordinates                : E 363022.012   N 308294.370   H 402.152
Code                       :
Instrument Ht              : 1.650
Backsight Stns             :5999
Backsight Bearing          :   227 52' 30"
Backsight Angle            :   227 56' 47"

PointID    Horiz        Vert       SDist   HTar    East      North
Height     Code

     73  345 31' 25"  108 48' 28"   8.292  1.500363020.040308301.968
399.629 BASE OF S
     74    5 26'  9"  109 23' 25"  10.763  1.500363022.961308304.478
398.729 BASE OF S
     75   16 16' 59"  107 57' 57"  14.177  1.500363025.777308307.320
397.929 BASE OF S
     76   20 51' 35"  106 12' 59"  19.207  1.500363028.558308311.612
396.938 BASE OF S
     77   26 58' 19"  105 35' 24"  22.398  1.500363031.773308313.610
396.282 BASE OF S
     78   32 41' 52"  104 39' 45"  27.662  1.500363036.440308316.908
395.300 BASE OF S
     79   37  1' 12"  104 32'  8"  31.779  1.500363040.503308318.954
394.326 BASE OF S
     80   41 36' 18"  103 59' 35"  37.397  1.500363046.073308321.533
393.259 BASE OF S
     81   42 54' 16"  103 21' 57"  43.317  1.500363050.664308325.276
392.289 BASE OF S
     82   51 13' 43"  103 24'  2"  42.623  1.500363054.306308320.375
392.424 BASE OF S
     83   50  3' 28"  104 16'  6"  35.454  1.500363048.328308316.463
393.564 BASE OF S
     84   46 22'  4"  105 15' 44"  28.621  1.500363041.973308313.448
394.768 BASE OF S
     85   48 11' 42"  105  4'  7"  28.407  1.500363042.436308312.680
394.917 BASE OF S
     86   48  0'  5"  105  4'  7"  28.159  1.500363042.196308312.589
394.981 BASE OF S
     87   48 40' 56"  104 53' 30"  27.960  1.500363042.284308312.235
395.116 BASE OF S
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     88   48 52' 29"  104 49' 39"  28.326  1.500363042.616308312.406
395.053 BASE OF S
     89   43 20' 29"  106 32'  3"  21.848  1.500363036.368308309.620
396.084 BASE OF S
     90   33 55' 59"  109 20' 57"  14.420  1.500363029.593308305.668
397.524 BASE OF S
     91   14 41'  2"  113 45' 52"   8.530  1.500363023.981308301.924
398.865 BASE OF S
     92  344 32' 55"  117 25' 30"   5.787  1.500363020.637308299.319
399.637 BASE OF S
     93   19 27' 43"  106 31' 19"  17.663  1.500363027.634308310.343
397.279 EROS-DAM
     94  357  7' 16"  104 33' 21"  14.605  1.500363021.284308308.487
398.631 EROS-DAM
     95  334 12' 49"   98 31' 35"  14.148  1.500363015.910308306.961
400.204 EROS-DAM
     96  317  3'  3"   95  2' 18"  15.071  1.500363011.769308305.346
400.978 EROS-DAM
     97  316 58' 56"   95  2' 22"  15.742  1.500363011.300308305.822
400.919 EROS-DAM
     98  337 42' 31"   99 43' 47"  14.811  1.500363016.458308307.870
399.799 EROS-DAM
     99  359 33' 27"  104 37' 40"  15.201  1.500363021.880308309.078
398.463 EROS-DAM
    100   19 46' 37"  106 18' 12"  18.641  1.500363028.045308311.214
397.069 EROS-DAM
    101  299 12'  6"   89 10' 56"  10.673  1.500363012.690308299.565
402.454 EROS-DAM
    102  314 16' 39"   91 29' 54"   9.935  1.500363014.893308301.295
402.042 EROS-DAM
    103  332 34'  7"   97  3' 56"   9.967  1.500363017.444308303.143
401.076 EROS-DAM
    104  334  9' 58"   96 49' 29"  10.651  1.500363017.392308303.883
401.036 EROS-DAM
    105  315 56' 42"   91 54' 44"  10.514  1.500363014.696308301.913
401.951 EROS-DAM
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    106  308 45'  2"   90 23' 47"  10.948  1.500363013.466308301.212
402.226 EROS-DAM
    107  315 46' 37"   92 29' 36"  10.185  1.500363014.906308301.653
401.859 EROS-DAM
    108  326 20' 32"   95 19' 46"  10.024  1.500363016.470308302.671
401.371 EROS-DAM
    109  309 50' 58"   90 21' 41"  11.757  1.500363012.977308301.892
402.228 EROS-DAM
    110  318  6' 55"   91 29' 11"  11.557  1.500363014.288308302.962
402.002 EROS-DAM
    111  324  0' 13"   92 45' 50"  11.255  1.500363015.393308303.457
401.759 EROS-DAM
    112  323 21' 52"   92 47' 28"  11.013  1.500363015.437308303.189
401.766 EROS-DAM
    113  314 46' 58"   90 51' 46"  11.177  1.500363014.070308302.233
402.134 EROS-DAM
    114  309 42' 16"   90 18' 13"  11.379  1.500363013.249308301.628
402.242 EROS-DAM
    115  313 33' 45"   91  3' 22"  11.329  1.500363013.794308302.166
402.093 EROS-DAM
    116  320 38' 58"   92 11' 51"  11.335  1.500363014.819308303.120
401.867 EROS-DAM
    117  328 11' 35"   94 26' 30"  11.467  1.500363015.974308304.078
401.414 EROS-DAM
    118  331 59' 32"   95 32' 38"  11.276  1.500363016.729308304.272
401.213 EROS-DAM
    119  331 49'  0"   95 35' 17"  11.057  1.500363016.803308304.063
401.225 EROS-DAM
    120  336 53' 53"   97 26' 25"  11.081  1.500363017.688308304.471
400.867 EROS-DAM
    121  344 59' 52"  100 39' 40"  11.192  1.500363019.152308304.990
400.231 EROS-DAM
    122  358 31' 32"  105  2' 23"  11.831  1.500363021.704308305.792
399.232 EROS-DAM
    123  357 12' 21"  104 42'  6"  11.934  1.500363021.435308305.899
399.273 EROS-DAM
    124  342 49' 48"   99 42' 38"  11.433  1.500363018.672308305.133
400.374 EROS-DAM
    125  334  5' 11"   96 20'  8"  11.340  1.500363017.074308304.501
401.051 EROS-DAM
    126  328 21' 20"   94 15' 18"  11.785  1.500363015.834308304.367
401.428 EROS-DAM
    127  331 36' 37"   95 37' 34"  11.514  1.500363016.551308304.444
401.173 EROS-DAM
    128  337  5' 18"   97 42' 51"  11.243  1.500363017.662308304.627
400.793 EROS-DAM
    129  356  0' 14"  104 30' 11"  11.572  1.500363021.217308305.545
399.404 CONTOUR
    130  330 46'  4"   99 33'  4"   8.820  1.500363017.755308301.955
400.839 CONTOUR
    131  310 38'  1"   92 39' 37"   9.584  1.500363014.739308300.595
401.857 CONTOUR
    132  309 20' 58"   97  4' 23"   8.148  1.500363015.753308299.489
401.299 CONTOUR
    133  329 14' 29"  104  8'  8"   7.618  1.500363018.226308300.713
400.442 CONTOUR
    134  353 11' 54"  107 58' 15"   9.066  1.500363020.980308302.932
399.505 CONTOUR
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135 10 10' 40" 107 55' 49" 12.123 1.500363024.036308305.725
398.570 CONTOUR

Occupying Station : 6000
Coordinates : E 363065.244 N 308315.784 H 392.492
Code :
Instrument Ht : 1.415
Backsight Stns :6999
Backsight Bearing : 243 38' 58"
Backsight Angle : 243 38' 56"

PointID	Horiz	Vert	SDist	HTar	East	North	Height	Code
136	251 3' 41"	81 30' 34"	44.729	1.500	363023.400	308301.427	399.011	BASE OF S
137	249 38' 8"	81 19' 28"	48.303	1.500	363020.478	308299.168	399.693	BASE OF S
138	248 56' 4"	81 4' 8"	49.795	1.500	363019.340	308298.103	400.138	BASE OF S
139	249 15' 16"	80 48' 39"	48.606	1.500	363020.373	308298.788	400.169	BREAK OF S
140	250 35' 15"	81 7' 46"	45.413	1.500	363022.925	308300.871	399.410	BREAK OF S
141	245 4' 12"	78 23' 59"	47.842	1.500	363022.746	308296.030	402.027	EROS-DAM
142	245 19' 55"	78 42' 24"	45.480	1.500	363024.714	308297.170	401.313	EROS-DAM
143	246 48' 7"	79 35' 45"	42.346	1.500	363026.961	308299.378	400.054	EROS-DAM
144	247 18' 6"	80 3' 18"	40.846	1.500	363028.128	308300.260	399.461	EROS-DAM
145	246 27' 21"	79 32' 51"	42.264	1.500	363027.141	308299.182	400.075	EROS-DAM

146 245 24' 34" 78 57' 24" 44.625 1.500363025.417308297.558
400.955 EROS-DAM
147 244 19' 5" 78 32' 22" 47.444 1.500363023.339308295.633
401.834 EROS-DAM
148 244 54' 0" 78 47' 21" 45.918 1.500363024.455308296.678
401.334 EROS-DAM
149 246 3' 30" 79 17' 51" 43.612 1.500363026.078308298.394
400.506 EROS-DAM
150 246 45' 10" 79 57' 16" 41.534 1.500363027.667308299.642
399.652 EROS-DAM
151 243 20' 34" 78 23' 32" 44.943 1.500363025.899308296.033
401.450 EROS-DAM
152 244 0' 19" 78 55' 21" 42.713 1.500363027.567308297.413
400.614 EROS-DAM
153 244 59' 8" 79 55' 54" 40.066 1.500363029.495308299.104
399.411 EROS-DAM
154 247 16' 35" 81 7' 43" 34.751 1.500363033.574308302.521
397.766 EROS-DAM
155 246 58' 30" 80 37' 37" 37.766 1.500363030.951308301.210
398.558 EROS-DAM
156 245 22' 28" 79 45' 50" 41.119 1.500363028.460308298.923
399.714 EROS-DAM
157 244 18' 49" 78 37' 36" 44.258 1.500363026.143308296.978
401.135 EROS-DAM
158 243 56' 4" 78 27' 10" 45.980 1.500363024.776308295.990
401.611 EROS-DAM
159 243 48' 16" 78 34' 12" 45.064 1.500363025.610308296.286
401.337 EROS-DAM
160 244 27' 37" 79 20' 22" 42.275 1.500363027.758308297.873
400.227 EROS-DAM
161 246 22' 16" 80 35' 4" 38.011 1.500363030.889308300.754
398.625 EROS-DAM
162 240 6' 31" 79 6' 12" 43.419 1.500363028.279308294.536
400.615 EROS-DAM
163 234 59' 33" 80 27' 30" 42.261 1.500363031.108308291.875
399.412 BREAK OF S
164 227 53' 29" 82 18' 38" 43.111 1.500363033.548308287.137
398.175 BREAK OF S
165 229 13' 11" 83 57' 11" 35.715 1.500363038.350308292.586
396.169 BASE OF S
166 236 28' 4" 82 55' 24" 34.493 1.500363036.710308296.875
396.656 BASE OF S
167 243 21' 37" 82 3' 34" 34.117 1.500363035.041308300.634
397.120 BASE OF S
168 245 56' 7" 81 58' 17" 31.138 1.500363037.091308303.212
396.756 BASE OF S
169 235 32' 20" 82 55' 8" 28.421 1.500363041.989308299.825
395.911 BASE OF S
170 222 55' 32" 84 53' 33" 30.128 1.500363044.807308293.811
395.089 BASE OF S
171 230 58' 46" 84 54' 58" 32.294 1.500363040.253308295.532
395.269 BASE OF S
172 240 51' 29" 83 6' 34" 31.888 1.500363037.594308300.368
396.233 BASE OF S
173 263 39' 27" 83 0' 7" 45.048 1.500363020.805308310.845
397.895 BREAK OF S
174 267 35' 50" 83 42' 36" 36.934 1.500363028.565308314.245
396.454 BREAK OF S

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    175  276 49' 43"   85 33' 46"  39.367  1.500363026.273308320.451
395.453 BREAK OF S
    176  271 12' 30"   86 24'  8"  40.607  1.500363024.726308316.639
394.955 BREAK OF S


Undefined Codes
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BASE
BREAK
EROS-DAM
CONTOUR
MANUAL
POINT

Time Finished Mon Apr 17 22:21:27 2000

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           Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREK02.NEU
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STN        ID=1000,  HI= 1.605, CO=TARGET
BKB        ID=99
BS         ID=99,    HA= 49.4009, VA= 92.3136
PT         ID=,      E=1158.300, N=1134.361, H= 397.495, CO=
UNIT       UL=M,  UA=S
SS         ID=,      HA= 49.3849, VA= 92.0817, SD= 207.897, HT= 1.500, CO=
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BKB        ID=OAU1A
BS         ID=OAU1A, HA=325.2322, VA=112.0532
PT         ID=10,    E=62907.576, N=8302.741, H= 383.237, CO=
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STN        ID=1003,  HI= 1.625, CO=STN-TBM
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SS         ID=16,    HA= 47.5230, VA= 90.4859, SD= 287.845, HT= 1.500, CO=
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BS         ID=96,    HA=227.5230, VA= 89.3025
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SS         ID=96,    HA=227.5643, VA= 89.3152, SD=   0.000, HT= 1.500, CO=STN-TBM
PT         ID=19,    E=62808.262, N=8101.593, H= 406.099, CO=
STN        ID=1004,  HI= 1.650, CO=STN-TBM
BKB        ID=96
BS         ID=96,    HA=227.5647, VA= 89.3224
PT         ID=20,    E=62808.277, N=8101.559, H= 406.041, CO=
SS         ID=96,    HA=227.5229, VA= 89.3205, SD=   0.000, HT= 1.500, CO=STN-TBM
PT         ID=21,    E=62808.518, N=8101.318, H= 406.046, CO=
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PT         ID=25,    E=63086.090, N=8350.897, H= 386.713, CO=
STN        ID=1005,  HI= 1.415, CO=STN-TBM
BKB        ID=95
BS         ID=95,    HA=359.5926, VA= 80.0436
PT         ID=26,    E=63065.234, N=30864.025, H= 402.157, CO=
STN        ID=1005,  HI= 1.415, CO=STN-TBM
BKB        ID=95
BS         ID=95,    HA=243.3856, VA= 80.0818
PT         ID=27,    E=63022.023, N=8294.372, H= 402.147, CO=
SS         ID=28,    HA= 38.2534, VA= 96.4508, SD=  83.999, HT= 1.500, CO=
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREK02.NEU

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BKB     ID=94
BS      ID=94,    HA=226.1950, VA= 88.5651
PT      ID=32,    E=63117.076, N=8381.155, H= 382.510, CO=
SS      ID=33,    HA= 49.4035, VA= 95.1305, SD=  60.397, HT= 2.000, CO=
PT      ID=34,    E=63222.803, N=8477.197, H= 373.515, CO=
SS      ID=35,    HA=236.5535, VA= 89.1148, SD=  37.613, HT= 2.000, CO=
PT      ID=36,    E=63145.455, N=8417.735, H= 379.528, CO=
STN     ID=1007,  HI= 1.632, CO=STN-TBM
STN     ID=1007,  HI= 1.632, CO=STN-TBM
BKB     ID=93
BS      ID=93,    HA=229.4032, VA= 85.4830
PT      ID=37,    E=63176.946, N=8438.275, H= 379.419, CO=
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```
            Job      : WREKFINA
            Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKFINA.NEU
#VERSION-1.0 NEUTRAL FILE
NOTE       TRANSLATOR: TOPFC5 vers B.02
UNIT       UL=M,  UA=S
SS         ID=1,     HA= 27.2210, VA= 96.0217, SD=  26.454, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=2,     HA= 32.4116, VA= 96.1902, SD=  33.245, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=3,     HA= 36.3219, VA= 96.1753, SD=  41.092, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=4,     HA= 39.5214, VA= 96.4006, SD=  52.325, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=5,     HA= 41.2237, VA= 97.0716, SD=  59.942, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=6,     HA= 41.4811, VA= 97.3313, SD=  67.160, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=7,     HA= 26.2448, VA= 95.5614, SD=  25.104, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=8,     HA= 30.1449, VA= 95.2735, SD=  33.433, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=9,     HA= 32.0445, VA= 95.0557, SD=  40.055, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=10,    HA= 33.1324, VA= 94.5532, SD=  45.854, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=11,    HA= 35.0803, VA= 95.0242, SD=  51.998, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=12,    HA= 36.0634, VA= 95.0839, SD=  56.518, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=13,    HA= 35.3822, VA= 95.0841, SD=  55.591, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=14,    HA= 33.2720, VA= 95.0348, SD=  48.167, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=15,    HA= 31.5517, VA= 94.3214, SD=  43.661, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=16,    HA= 29.5115, VA= 95.1806, SD=  34.976, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=17,    HA= 24.0521, VA= 95.3558, SD=  24.068, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS         ID=18,    HA= 30.5012, VA= 94.3548, SD=  42.101, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=19,    HA= 30.4242, VA= 94.4519, SD=  47.233, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=20,    HA= 32.2235, VA= 94.5707, SD=  50.423, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=21,    HA= 34.1614, VA= 95.0931, SD=  53.743, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=22,    HA= 35.1642, VA= 95.0818, SD=  59.274, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=23,    HA= 32.0807, VA= 95.4221, SD=  62.246, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=24,    HA= 28.0532, VA= 96.1959, SD=  63.528, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=25,    HA= 33.2350, VA= 94.5551, SD=  40.611, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=26,    HA= 33.5434, VA= 94.3650, SD=  43.979, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=27,    HA= 34.1012, VA= 95.1038, SD=  47.871, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=28,    HA= 35.4904, VA= 95.0748, SD=  52.024, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=29,    HA= 36.5509, VA= 95.1404, SD=  56.682, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS         ID=30,    HA= 36.4050, VA= 95.1641, SD=  62.579, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
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SS      ID=31,    HA= 29.0038, VA= 95.1212, SD=  35.407, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=32,    HA= 25.0754, VA= 96.0139, SD=  36.960, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=33,    HA= 20.5916, VA= 96.3217, SD=  38.946, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=34,    HA= 21.2128, VA= 96.2219, SD=  37.585, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=35,    HA= 25.1507, VA= 95.4147, SD=  35.881, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=36,    HA= 28.2841, VA= 95.1015, SD=  34.718, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=37,    HA= 25.4834, VA= 95.5748, SD=  36.286, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=38,    HA= 26.0810, VA= 95.5137, SD=  42.100, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=39,    HA= 27.5439, VA= 95.4017, SD=  40.472, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=40,    HA= 29.4110, VA= 95.2851, SD=  38.587, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=41,    HA= 26.3957, VA= 95.5957, SD=  38.953, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=42,    HA= 23.0930, VA= 96.2428, SD=  39.782, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=43,    HA= 34.5629, VA= 96.1918, SD=  37.089, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=44,    HA= 33.3852, VA= 95.3739, SD=  38.778, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=45,    HA= 36.0640, VA= 96.1431, SD=  39.859, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=46,    HA= 37.2805, VA= 96.1818, SD=  44.336, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=47,    HA= 35.0241, VA= 95.3606, SD=  46.595, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=48,    HA= 35.2000, VA= 95.2306, SD=  49.886, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKFINA.NEU

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SSM ID=49,  HA= 37.3632, VA= 96.0711, SD=  50.579, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=50,  HA= 38.5656, VA= 96.2937, SD=  51.331, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
SSS ID=51,  HA= 25.1229, VA= 97.0217, SD=  52.377, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=52,  HA= 28.5700, VA= 96.2332, SD=  55.783, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=53,  HA= 28.4434, VA= 96.1251, SD=  61.007, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=54,  HA= 23.0618, VA= 96.3204, SD=  62.046, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSM ID=55,  HA= 36.2706, VA= 94.4011, SD=  55.804, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=56,  HA= 38.5009, VA= 95.2209, SD=  59.721, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=57,  HA= 41.2041, VA= 96.4611, SD=  64.442, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=58,  HA= 40.3523, VA= 96.2743, SD=  64.296, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=59,  HA= 38.2429, VA= 95.1656, SD=  60.521, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=60,  HA= 36.2758, VA= 94.3902, SD=  57.523, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=61,  HA= 38.0503, VA= 95.1309, SD=  58.823, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=62,  HA= 39.5016, VA= 96.0008, SD=  61.936, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=63,  HA= 37.0203, VA= 94.4511, SD=  59.024, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=64,  HA= 39.2450, VA= 95.4217, SD=  62.854, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=65,  HA= 41.0149, VA= 96.5500, SD=  67.392, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=66,  HA= 40.1932, VA= 96.3401, SD=  66.046, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=67,  HA= 38.5422, VA= 95.3325, SD=  62.762, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=68,  HA= 37.0805, VA= 94.5324, SD=  60.240, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=69,  HA= 38.3614, VA= 95.2424, SD=  61.690, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSM ID=70,  HA= 40.1016, VA= 96.2454, SD=  64.965, HT= 2.000, CO=EROS-DA
SSS ID=71,  HA= 42.3339, VA= 95.1628, SD=  31.673, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=72,  HA= 42.2013, VA= 95.4421, SD=  38.773, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=73,  HA= 43.1811, VA= 96.0457, SD=  47.748, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=74,  HA= 43.5506, VA= 96.2509, SD=  55.328, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=75,  HA= 45.2309, VA= 97.0904, SD=  65.962, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=76,  HA= 45.4611, VA= 97.0843, SD=  65.895, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=77,  HA= 46.5803, VA= 95.3013, SD=  59.513, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=78,  HA= 46.4216, VA= 94.3944, SD=  50.945, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SSS ID=79,  HA= 46.3820, VA= 94.4547, SD=  42.219, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
SS  ID=80,  HA= 43.3951, VA= 94.5926, SD=  33.274, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
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S
SS      ID=81,    HA= 44.3044, VA= 94.5929, SD=  30.562, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=82,    HA= 45.4039, VA= 94.5706, SD=  35.908, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=83,    HA= 46.1156, VA= 94.5547, SD=  38.735, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=84,    HA= 48.5303, VA= 94.4350, SD=  40.098, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=85,    HA= 49.0118, VA= 94.3719, SD=  45.738, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=86,    HA= 49.0017, VA= 94.5211, SD=  52.969, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=87,    HA= 49.3824, VA= 94.5956, SD=  57.211, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=88,    HA= 48.4016, VA= 95.1928, SD=  61.176, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=89,    HA= 46.5800, VA= 96.4456, SD=  64.757, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=90,    HA= 46.4049, VA= 96.4737, SD=  64.158, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=91,    HA= 47.4929, VA= 95.5609, SD=  60.598, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=92,    HA= 48.4750, VA= 95.1653, SD=  57.519, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=93,    HA= 48.0814, VA= 94.4234, SD=  49.480, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=94,    HA= 47.1930, VA= 94.4358, SD=  40.738, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=95,    HA= 55.3346, VA= 96.1615, SD=  36.331, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=96,    HA= 59.1336, VA= 96.5500, SD=  41.679, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=97,    HA= 60.0849, VA= 97.2105, SD=  45.544, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=98,    HA= 57.0201, VA= 97.1257, SD=  48.817, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
SS      ID=99,    HA= 54.0318, VA= 96.5350, SD=  53.629, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
S
```

Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKFINA.NEU

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SS      ID=100,   HA= 55.1443, VA= 96.4158, SD=  58.994, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=101,   HA= 59.4355, VA= 97.2200, SD=  60.177, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=102,   HA= 49.2108, VA= 94.4804, SD=  39.603, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=103,   HA= 52.3506, VA= 94.5302, SD=  43.321, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=104,   HA= 51.5117, VA= 95.0009, SD=  46.839, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=105,   HA= 49.1120, VA= 94.5048, SD=  51.461, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=106,   HA= 49.5440, VA= 95.0152, SD=  57.352, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=107,   HA= 51.5546, VA= 95.2942, SD=  60.701, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=108,   HA= 55.4326, VA= 96.0621, SD=  61.509, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=109,   HA= 44.5508, VA= 95.2548, SD=  50.954, HT= 2.000, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=110,   HA= 45.3133, VA= 95.5125, SD=  57.182, HT= 2.000, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=111,   HA= 39.0723, VA= 95.3701, SD=  57.753, HT= 2.000, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=112,   HA= 35.3146, VA= 94.4943, SD=  42.226, HT= 2.000, CO=CONTOUR
PT      ID=113,   E=63221.143, N=8490.778, H= 370.603, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=114,   E=63216.279, N=8495.264, H= 370.121, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=115,   E=63212.017, N=8490.683, H= 373.453, CO=BREAK OF S
PT      ID=116,   E=63215.248, N=8489.063, H= 373.205, CO=BREAK OF S
PT      ID=117,   E=63219.423, N=8497.705, H= 369.635, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=118,   E=63225.038, N=8493.598, H= 369.760, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=119,   E=63228.292, N=8506.161, H= 366.520, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=120,   E=63222.880, N=8498.959, H= 370.232, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=121,   E=63226.902, N=8484.887, H= 370.092, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=122,   E=63232.107, N=8480.864, H= 369.246, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=123,   E=63229.183, N=8473.509, H= 372.052, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=124,   E=63234.004, N=8481.630, H= 368.942, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=125,   E=63232.755, N=8487.925, H= 368.566, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=126,   E=63242.144, N=8490.865, H= 366.697, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=127,   E=63236.941, N=8483.632, H= 369.896, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=128,   E=63232.007, N=8487.791, H= 368.718, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=129,   E=63231.594, N=8487.811, H= 368.797, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=130,   E=63231.735, N=8488.202, H= 368.743, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=131,   E=63232.057, N=8488.015, H= 368.670, CO=BASE OF S
PT      ID=132,   E=63225.921, N=8481.946, H= 371.245, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=133,   E=63223.930, N=8480.062, H= 372.519, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=134,   E=63225.127, N=8478.756, H= 372.709, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=135,   E=63224.766, N=8480.167, H= 372.140, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=136,   E=63220.918, N=8484.205, H= 371.113, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=137,   E=63212.373, N=8477.901, H= 373.176, CO=EROS-DAM
PT      ID=138,   E=63194.253, N=8463.393, H= 376.025, CO=EROS-DAM
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113 - 138 - NEEDS TO BE ADDED TO CAD MANUALLY

1 - 112 - CONVERTED IN CIVIL CAD & STORED AS WREC HELL
CO-ORD DATA FILE STORED AS WORD 6 DOC UNDER D/OAU/WREKING/WREK HELL.TXT

1000 = STN 6

BS = LOST (COPIED OVER BY PT 95) BUT SHOULD BE TTAG 2.

```
            Job       : WREKFINA
            Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\YARNTON.NEU
#VERSION-1.0 NEUTRAL FILE
NOTE       TRANSLATOR: TOPFC5 vers B.02
STN        ID=10000, HI= 1.467
BS         ID=99,     HA=198.2605, VA= 89.3426
UNIT       UL=M,  UA=S
SS         ID=1,      HA=214.0143, VA= 89.5544, SD= 228.705, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=2,      HA=204.3530, VA= 89.5426, SD= 205.967, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=3,      HA=192.4546, VA= 89.5319, SD= 189.559, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=4,      HA=168.4737, VA= 89.5059, SD= 160.497, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=5,      HA=131.2537, VA= 89.5943, SD= 155.764, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=6,      HA=116.3459, VA= 89.5625, SD= 199.571, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=7,      HA=116.0452, VA= 89.5846, SD= 231.794, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=8,      HA=115.2035, VA= 89.5433, SD= 245.902, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=9,      HA=108.5010, VA= 89.5832, SD= 290.152, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=10,     HA=120.1935, VA= 89.5739, SD= 279.496, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=11,     HA=123.2939, VA= 89.5604, SD= 296.154, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=12,     HA=125.5826, VA= 89.5608, SD= 301.142, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=13,     HA=130.4436, VA= 89.5613, SD= 310.644, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=14,     HA=133.2523, VA= 89.5504, SD= 324.238, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=15,     HA=133.5950, VA= 89.5506, SD= 346.397, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=16,     HA=133.0515, VA= 89.5639, SD= 359.723, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=17,     HA=130.5515, VA= 89.5606, SD= 358.763, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=18,     HA=129.3440, VA= 89.5708, SD= 352.105, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=19,     HA=126.5836, VA= 89.5510, SD= 345.810, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=20,     HA=124.1247, VA= 89.5506, SD= 348.679, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=21,     HA=122.3243, VA= 89.5442, SD= 351.331, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=22,     HA=120.5233, VA= 89.5441, SD= 353.975, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=23,     HA=119.4642, VA= 89.5310, SD= 355.199, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=24,     HA=115.2754, VA= 89.5413, SD= 363.251, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=25,     HA=111.0825, VA= 89.5746, SD= 382.070, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=26,     HA=107.1847, VA= 89.5744, SD= 414.700, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=27,     HA=104.3313, VA= 89.5819, SD= 455.608, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=28,     HA=101.1525, VA= 89.5845, SD= 511.554, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=29,     HA= 97.4256, VA= 89.5844, SD= 550.861, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=30,     HA= 94.4552, VA= 89.5908, SD= 593.505, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=31,     HA= 90.5240, VA= 89.5902, SD= 672.096, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=32,     HA= 89.3010, VA= 89.5857, SD= 721.956, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=33,     HA= 85.5239, VA= 89.5854, SD= 762.556, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=34,     HA= 85.4259, VA= 89.5851, SD= 808.633, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=35,     HA= 81.1039, VA= 89.5938, SD= 885.529, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=36,     HA= 78.4804, VA= 90.0026, SD= 869.104, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=37,     HA= 77.3157, VA= 89.5822, SD= 858.137, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=38,     HA= 77.4142, VA= 90.0042, SD= 465.269, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=39,     HA= 75.1647, VA= 90.0042, SD= 410.739, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=40,     HA= 65.4417, VA= 90.0037, SD= 399.632, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=41,     HA= 65.5758, VA= 90.0137, SD= 347.820, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=42,     HA= 59.1715, VA= 90.0421, SD= 240.975, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=43,     HA= 38.3029, VA= 90.0012, SD= 231.387, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=44,     HA= 31.5753, VA= 89.5852, SD= 250.497, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=45,     HA= 24.2247, VA= 90.0040, SD= 212.745, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS         ID=46,     HA=349.3241, VA= 89.5536, SD= 206.573, HT= 1.500, CO=
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\YARNTON.NEU

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SS      ID=47,    HA=302.3044, VA= 89.5417, SD= 360.663, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=48,    HA=300.2941, VA= 89.5340, SD= 349.689, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=49,    HA=300.2519, VA= 89.5339, SD= 348.941, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=50,    HA=299.1644, VA= 89.5427, SD= 332.252, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=51,    HA=284.4308, VA= 89.5147, SD= 253.600, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=52,    HA=265.2049, VA= 89.5728, SD= 197.046, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=53,    HA=265.2156, VA= 89.5722, SD= 197.082, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=54,    HA=268.0020, VA= 89.5816, SD= 168.735, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=55,    HA=269.3031, VA= 89.5815, SD= 156.488, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=56,    HA=280.3745, VA= 89.5822, SD= 101.806, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=57,    HA=286.0254, VA= 89.5816, SD=  88.318, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=58,    HA=293.1355, VA= 90.0015, SD=  76.093, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=59,    HA=338.0724, VA= 90.0322, SD=  51.618, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=60,    HA=355.3527, VA= 89.5517, SD=  53.779, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=61,    HA= 10.2839, VA= 89.5719, SD=  60.098, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=62,    HA= 22.0850, VA= 90.0151, SD=  69.772, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=63,    HA= 37.2423, VA= 90.0109, SD=  85.387, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=64,    HA= 49.1426, VA= 90.0114, SD= 144.799, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=65,    HA= 56.3827, VA= 90.0236, SD= 220.817, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=66,    HA= 64.4905, VA= 90.0055, SD= 258.579, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=67,    HA= 57.0912, VA= 90.0051, SD= 203.146, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=68,    HA= 55.4512, VA= 90.0216, SD= 184.416, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=69,    HA= 54.0130, VA= 90.0218, SD= 162.488, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=70,    HA=324.1740, VA= 89.5803, SD=  47.534, HT= 1.500, CO=
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SS      ID=73,    HA=303.1041, VA= 89.5631, SD= 339.601, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=74,    HA=304.5800, VA= 89.5656, SD= 324.709, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=75,    HA=306.4153, VA= 89.5654, SD= 310.765, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=76,    HA=308.4817, VA= 89.5739, SD= 297.155, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=77,    HA=311.0058, VA= 89.5713, SD= 283.582, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=78,    HA=316.4612, VA= 89.5712, SD= 255.672, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=79,    HA=320.0836, VA= 89.5727, SD= 243.521, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=80,    HA=324.0831, VA= 89.5724, SD= 231.544, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=81,    HA=333.3648, VA= 89.5841, SD= 209.551, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=82,    HA=338.1525, VA= 89.5805, SD= 201.948, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=83,    HA=346.4307, VA= 89.5922, SD= 193.687, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=84,    HA=350.0629, VA= 89.5925, SD= 190.807, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=85,    HA=357.1205, VA= 90.0036, SD= 188.983, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=86,    HA=  1.4911, VA= 90.0144, SD= 188.346, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=87,    HA=128.3115, VA= 89.5012, SD= 152.256, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=88,    HA=120.0534, VA= 89.4702, SD= 169.264, HT= 1.500, CO=
SS      ID=89,    HA=108.5535, VA= 89.5428, SD= 207.476, HT= 1.500, CO=
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            Job       : WREKFINA
            Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKHEAV.NEU
#VERSION-1.0 NEUTRAL FILE
NOTE        TRANSLATOR: TOPFC5 vers B.02
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SS          ID=1,      HA= 47.3602, VA= 91.0514, SD= 268.128, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS          ID=2,      HA= 47.1015, VA= 91.0239, SD= 271.211, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=3,      HA= 47.0057, VA= 91.0121, SD= 275.323, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=4,      HA= 46.5704, VA= 91.0141, SD= 279.119, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=5,      HA= 46.5537, VA= 91.0514, SD= 283.018, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=6,      HA= 46.5555, VA= 91.0919, SD= 286.398, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=7,      HA= 48.0211, VA= 91.0844, SD= 270.005, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=8,      HA= 48.3859, VA= 91.1756, SD= 273.540, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=9,      HA= 48.5929, VA= 91.2231, SD= 277.212, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=10,     HA= 49.2006, VA= 91.2547, SD= 282.391, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=11,     HA= 49.3444, VA= 91.2836, SD= 286.520, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=12,     HA= 50.2153, VA= 91.3912, SD= 286.242, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=13,     HA= 51.2203, VA= 91.5015, SD= 285.162, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS          ID=14,     HA= 50.5035, VA= 91.3824, SD= 288.327, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS          ID=15,     HA= 49.5610, VA= 91.2534, SD= 289.879, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS          ID=16,     HA= 48.5754, VA= 91.1057, SD= 290.489, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS          ID=17,     HA= 48.1441, VA= 90.5407, SD= 291.123, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS          ID=18,     HA= 48.0212, VA= 90.4803, SD= 287.104, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=19,     HA= 47.5228, VA= 90.4840, SD= 281.078, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=20,     HA= 47.4959, VA= 90.5902, SD= 274.899, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=21,     HA= 47.4417, VA= 91.0348, SD= 270.335, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=22,     HA= 47.2427, VA= 90.5950, SD= 273.774, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=23,     HA= 47.2944, VA= 90.5536, SD= 277.195, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=24,     HA= 47.2734, VA= 90.4805, SD= 281.587, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=25,     HA= 47.3620, VA= 90.4801, SD= 286.544, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=26,     HA= 47.4441, VA= 90.5006, SD= 289.697, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=27,     HA= 47.5155, VA= 90.4911, SD= 287.996, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS          ID=28,     HA= 47.4501, VA= 90.4749, SD= 282.742, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=29,     HA= 47.4126, VA= 90.5350, SD= 277.758, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS          ID=30,     HA= 47.1231, VA= 90.5636, SD= 279.050, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS          ID=31,     HA= 47.1311, VA= 90.5447, SD= 284.243, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
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SS        ID=32,    HA= 47.1726, VA= 90.5716, SD= 288.273, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS        ID=33,    HA= 46.5954, VA= 91.0714, SD= 287.919, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS        ID=34,    HA= 46.5752, VA= 91.0041, SD= 281.793, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS        ID=35,    HA= 48.0638, VA= 91.0305, SD= 274.233, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS        ID=36,    HA= 48.2648, VA= 91.0453, SD= 279.972, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS        ID=37,    HA= 48.3733, VA= 91.0651, SD= 285.542, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS        ID=38,    HA= 48.0548, VA= 90.5415, SD= 280.499, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS        ID=39,    HA= 48.2328, VA= 90.5904, SD= 286.981, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
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SS        ID=41,    HA= 45.1546, VA= 90.5839, SD= 271.264, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=42,    HA= 44.5023, VA= 91.0003, SD= 275.049, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=43,    HA= 44.5332, VA= 91.0001, SD= 280.035, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=44,    HA= 44.4742, VA= 91.0003, SD= 285.812, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=45,    HA= 46.2254, VA= 90.5957, SD= 273.569, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS        ID=46,    HA= 46.2842, VA= 91.0117, SD= 277.268, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=47,    HA= 46.2653, VA= 91.0439, SD= 282.243, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=48,    HA= 46.2901, VA= 91.1302, SD= 288.237, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKHEAV.NEU

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SS      ID=50,    HA= 46.2607, VA= 91.0117, SD= 283.496, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=51,    HA= 46.2607, VA= 90.5940, SD= 279.986, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=52,    HA= 45.5146, VA= 90.4534, SD= 280.790, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
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SS      ID=53,    HA= 45.4955, VA= 90.4533, SD= 283.340, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=54,    HA= 45.5205, VA= 90.4848, SD= 286.512, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=55,    HA= 45.3342, VA= 90.4851, SD= 287.581, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=56,    HA= 45.2632, VA= 90.4515, SD= 283.392, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=57,    HA= 45.3010, VA= 90.4541, SD= 280.841, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=58,    HA= 45.4330, VA= 90.4755, SD= 279.162, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=59,    HA= 45.4330, VA= 90.5139, SD= 277.836, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=60,    HA= 45.3512, VA= 90.4910, SD= 278.909, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=61,    HA= 45.3803, VA= 90.4453, SD= 282.618, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
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SS      ID=62,    HA= 45.3950, VA= 90.4635, SD= 285.730, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
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SS      ID=63,    HA= 46.0852, VA= 90.5548, SD= 286.953, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=64,    HA= 46.1141, VA= 90.5327, SD= 282.451, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
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SS      ID=65,    HA= 45.1326, VA= 90.4944, SD= 279.632, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=66,    HA= 45.1327, VA= 90.5123, SD= 284.013, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
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SS      ID=68,    HA= 44.4131, VA= 91.0200, SD= 285.914, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=69,    HA= 44.5610, VA= 91.0158, SD= 288.850, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=70,    HA= 44.5012, VA= 91.0551, SD= 289.446, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
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SS      ID=75,    HA= 16.1659, VA=107.5757, SD=  14.177, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS      ID=76,    HA= 20.5135, VA=106.1259, SD=  19.207, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS      ID=77,    HA= 26.5819, VA=105.3524, SD=  22.398, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=78,    HA= 32.4152, VA=104.3945, SD=  27.662, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS      ID=79,    HA= 37.0112, VA=104.3208, SD=  31.779, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=80,    HA= 41.3618, VA=103.5935, SD=  37.397, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=81,    HA= 42.5416, VA=103.2157, SD=  43.317, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=82,    HA= 51.1343, VA=103.2402, SD=  42.623, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=83,    HA= 50.0328, VA=104.1606, SD=  35.454, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS      ID=84,    HA= 46.2204, VA=105.1544, SD=  28.621, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS        ID=85,    HA= 48.1142, VA=105.0407, SD=  28.407, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
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SS        ID=86,    HA= 48.0005, VA=105.0407, SD=  28.159, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=87,    HA= 48.4056, VA=104.5330, SD=  27.960, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=88,    HA= 48.5229, VA=104.4939, SD=  28.326, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=89,    HA= 43.2029, VA=106.3203, SD=  21.848, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=90,    HA= 33.5559, VA=109.2057, SD=  14.420, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=91,    HA= 14.4102, VA=113.4552, SD=   8.530, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=92,    HA=344.3255, VA=117.2530, SD=   5.787, HT= 1.500, CO=BASE OF
 S
SS        ID=93,    HA= 19.2743, VA=106.3119, SD=  17.663, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=94,    HA=357.0716, VA=104.3321, SD=  14.605, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=95,    HA=334.1249, VA= 98.3135, SD=  14.148, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=96,    HA=317.0303, VA= 95.0218, SD=  15.071, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=97,    HA=316.5856, VA= 95.0222, SD=  15.742, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=98,    HA=337.4231, VA= 99.4347, SD=  14.811, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS        ID=99,    HA=359.3327, VA=104.3740, SD=  15.201, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKHEAV.NEU

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SS      ID=100,   HA= 19.4637, VA=106.1812, SD=  18.641, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=101,   HA=299.1206, VA= 89.1056, SD=  10.673, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=102,   HA=314.1639, VA= 91.2954, SD=   9.935, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=103,   HA=332.3407, VA= 97.0356, SD=   9.967, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=104,   HA=334.0958, VA= 96.4929, SD=  10.651, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=105,   HA=315.5642, VA= 91.5444, SD=  10.514, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=106,   HA=308.4502, VA= 90.2347, SD=  10.948, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=107,   HA=315.4637, VA= 92.2936, SD=  10.185, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=108,   HA=326.2032, VA= 95.1946, SD=  10.024, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=109,   HA=309.5058, VA= 90.2141, SD=  11.757, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=110,   HA=318.0655, VA= 91.2911, SD=  11.557, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=111,   HA=324.0013, VA= 92.4550, SD=  11.255, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=112,   HA=323.2152, VA= 92.4728, SD=  11.013, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=113,   HA=314.4658, VA= 90.5146, SD=  11.177, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=114,   HA=309.4216, VA= 90.1813, SD=  11.379, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=115,   HA=313.3345, VA= 91.0322, SD=  11.329, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=116,   HA=320.3858, VA= 92.1151, SD=  11.335, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=117,   HA=328.1135, VA= 94.2630, SD=  11.467, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=118,   HA=331.5932, VA= 95.3238, SD=  11.276, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=119,   HA=331.4900, VA= 95.3517, SD=  11.057, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=120,   HA=336.5353, VA= 97.2625, SD=  11.081, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=121,   HA=344.5952, VA=100.3940, SD=  11.192, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=122,   HA=358.3132, VA=105.0223, SD=  11.831, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=123,   HA=357.1221, VA=104.4206, SD=  11.934, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=124,   HA=342.4948, VA= 99.4238, SD=  11.433, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=125,   HA=334.0511, VA= 96.2008, SD=  11.340, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=126,   HA=328.2120, VA= 94.1518, SD=  11.785, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=127,   HA=331.3637, VA= 95.3734, SD=  11.514, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=128,   HA=337.0518, VA= 97.4251, SD=  11.243, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=129,   HA=356.0014, VA=104.3011, SD=  11.572, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=130,   HA=330.4604, VA= 99.3304, SD=   8.820, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=131,   HA=310.3801, VA= 92.3937, SD=   9.584, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=132,   HA=309.2058, VA= 97.0423, SD=   8.148, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
SS      ID=133,   HA=329.1429, VA=104.0808, SD=   7.618, HT= 1.500, CO=CONTOUR
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Job : WREKFINA
Filename : c:\oau\ccdata\WREKHEAV.NEU

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SS      ID=151,   HA=243.2034, VA= 78.2332, SD=  44.943, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=153,   HA=244.5908, VA= 79.5554, SD=  40.066, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=154,   HA=247.1635, VA= 81.0743, SD=  34.751, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=155,   HA=246.5830, VA= 80.3737, SD=  37.766, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=156,   HA=245.2228, VA= 79.4550, SD=  41.119, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=157,   HA=244.1849, VA= 78.3736, SD=  44.258, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=158,   HA=243.5604, VA= 78.2710, SD=  45.980, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=159,   HA=243.4816, VA= 78.3412, SD=  45.064, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=160,   HA=244.2737, VA= 79.2022, SD=  42.275, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=161,   HA=246.2216, VA= 80.3504, SD=  38.011, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
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SS      ID=162,   HA=240.0631, VA= 79.0612, SD=  43.419, HT= 1.500, CO=EROS-DA
M
SS      ID=163,   HA=234.5933, VA= 80.2730, SD=  42.261, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
SS      ID=164,   HA=227.5329, VA= 82.1838, SD=  43.111, HT= 1.500, CO=BREAK O
F S
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F S
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F S
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F S
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List of points taken for Hells Gate survey

(note grid is relative and co-ords need to be moved manually)

No.	Easting	Northing	Heights	Description
1	363161.8	308416.8	376.725	BASE OF S
2	363155.5	308413.1	375.85	BASE OF S
3	363148.4	308409	375	BASE OF S
4	363138.6	308403.2	373.432	BASE OF S
5	363132	308399.3	372.077	BASE OF S
6	363126.3	308395.1	370.68	BASE OF S
7	363162.9	308417.6	376.911	BASE OF S
8	363156.5	308412	376.327	BASE OF S
9	363151.4	308407.6	375.948	BASE OF S
10	363147	308403.8	375.571	BASE OF S
11	363141.7	308400.3	374.935	BASE OF S
12	363138	308397.7	374.44	BASE OF S
13	363138.9	308398		
14	363145.4	308402.2	375.257	BASE OF S
15	363149.2	308404.8	376.054	BASE OF S
16	363155.7	308410.7	376.276	BASE OF S
17	363164.3	308417.9	377.16	BASE OF S
18	363150.8	308405.5	376.134	BREAK OF S
19	363147.7	308401.4	375.592	BREAK OF S
20	363144.6	308399.9	375.155	BREAK OF S
21	363141.1	308398.5	374.676	BREAK OF S
22	363136.7	308395.1	374.199	BREAK OF S
23	363137.3	308390.7	373.319	BREAK OF S
24	363140	308387.1	372.5	BREAK OF S
25	363150.3	308407.8	376.017	BREAK OF S
26	363147.8	308405.5	375.97	BREAK OF S
27	363145.1	308402.8	375.188	BREAK OF S
28	363141.3	308400.7	374.856	BREAK OF S
29	363137.3	308398.1	374.337	BREAK OF S
30	363133.3	308393.8	373.751	BREAK OF S
31	363155.9	308410	376.297	EROS-DAM
32	363157	308407.4	375.627	EROS-DAM
33	363158.4	308404.3	375.073	EROS-DAM
34	363158.8	308405.6	375.337	EROS-DAM
35	363157.5	308408.3	375.947	EROS-DAM
36	363156.5	308410.4	376.379	EROS-DAM
37	363157	308408.2	375.738	EROS-DAM
38	363153.6	308403.5	375.209	EROS-DAM
39	363153.5	308405.5	375.508	EROS-DAM
40	363153.6	308407.8	375.822	EROS-DAM
41	363155.1	308406.3	375.437	EROS-DAM
42	363156.7	308404.3	375.068	EROS-DAM
43	363152	308411.2	375.424	EROS-DAM
44	363151.4	308409.3	375.705	EROS-DAM
45	363149.5	308409.7	375.174	EROS-DAM
46	363145.7	308407.2	374.639	EROS-DAM
47	363145.5	308404.2	374.96	EROS-DAM
48	363143	308402	374.826	EROS-DAM
49	363141.2	308402.9	374.116	EROS-DAM
50	363139.8	308403.3	373.703	EROS-DAM
51	363148.7	308394.6	373.09	BASE OF S
52	363143.8	308393.8	372.797	BASE OF S
53	363140.9	308389.5	372.404	BASE OF S

54	363145.4	308385.3	371.947	BASE OF S
55	363138.2	308398.4	374.465	EROS-DAM
56	363133.8	308397.4	373.42	EROS-DAM
57	363128.6	308396.4	371.412	EROS-DAM
58	363129.2	308395.8	371.772	EROS-DAM
59	363133.5	308396.5	373.436	EROS-DAM
60	363137	308397.2	374.344	EROS-DAM
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62	363131.5	308396.7	372.532	EROS-DAM
63	363135.5	308396.5	374.117	EROS-DAM
64	363131.1	308395.7	372.76	EROS-DAM
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68	363134.6	308395.7	373.873	EROS-DAM
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70	363129	308395	371.75	EROS-DAM
71	363152.7	308418.1	376.096	BASE OF S
72	363147.4	308413.5	375.131	BASE OF S
73	363140	308408.4	373.949	BASE OF S
74	363133.8	308404.2	372.822	BASE OF S
75	363124.6	308399	370.797	BASE OF S
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77	363128.6	308404	373.3	BASE OF S
78	363135.6	308408.7	374.867	BASE OF S
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80	363151	308417.6	376.113	BASE OF S
81	363152.9	308419.6	376.349	BASE OF S
82	363148.2	308416.9	375.909	BASE OF S
83	363145.8	308415.6	375.679	BASE OF S
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85	363138.8	308413.3	375.322	BASE OF S
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90	363125.1	308401.2	371.419	BASE OF S
91	363127.2	308404.2	372.741	BASE OF S
92	363129.2	308406.7	373.714	BASE OF S
93	363136.1	308410.6	374.946	BASE OF S
94	363143.7	308415	375.647	BASE OF S
95	363144.7	308422	375.04	BASE OF S
96	363138.9	308422.1	373.989	BASE OF S
97	363135.1	308421.3	373.18	BASE OF S
98	363133.1	308417.6	372.876	BASE OF S
99	363130	308413.1	372.568	BASE OF S
100	363124.8	308411.6	372.126	BASE OF S
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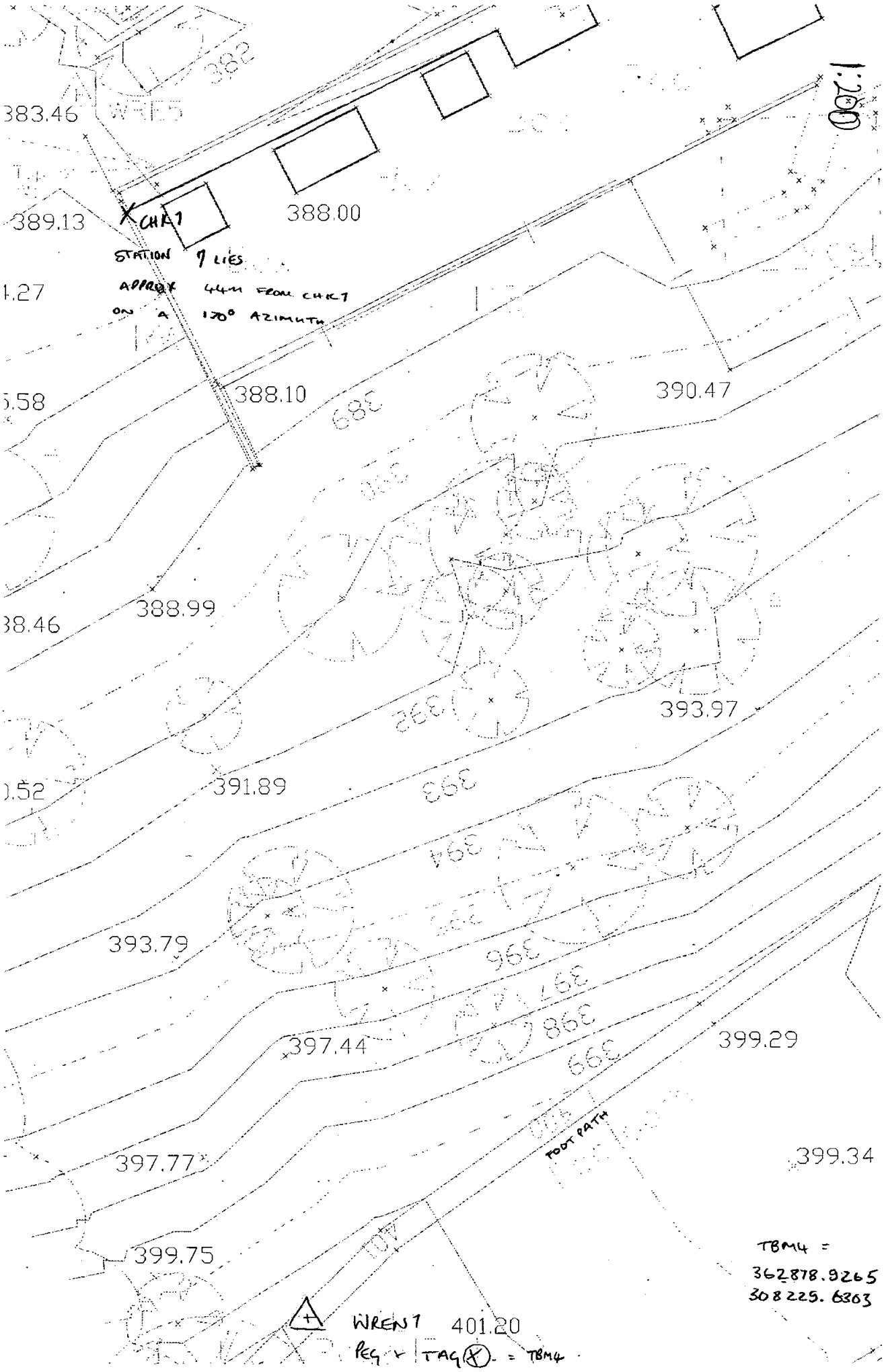
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389.13
CHK1
388.00
STATION 9 LIES
APPROX 44m FROM CHK7
ON A 170° AZIMUTH
388.10
390.47
388.99
393.97
391.89
393.79
397.44
399.29
397.77
399.34
399.75
FOOT PATH
WREN7 401.20
PEG + TAG ⊗ = TBM4
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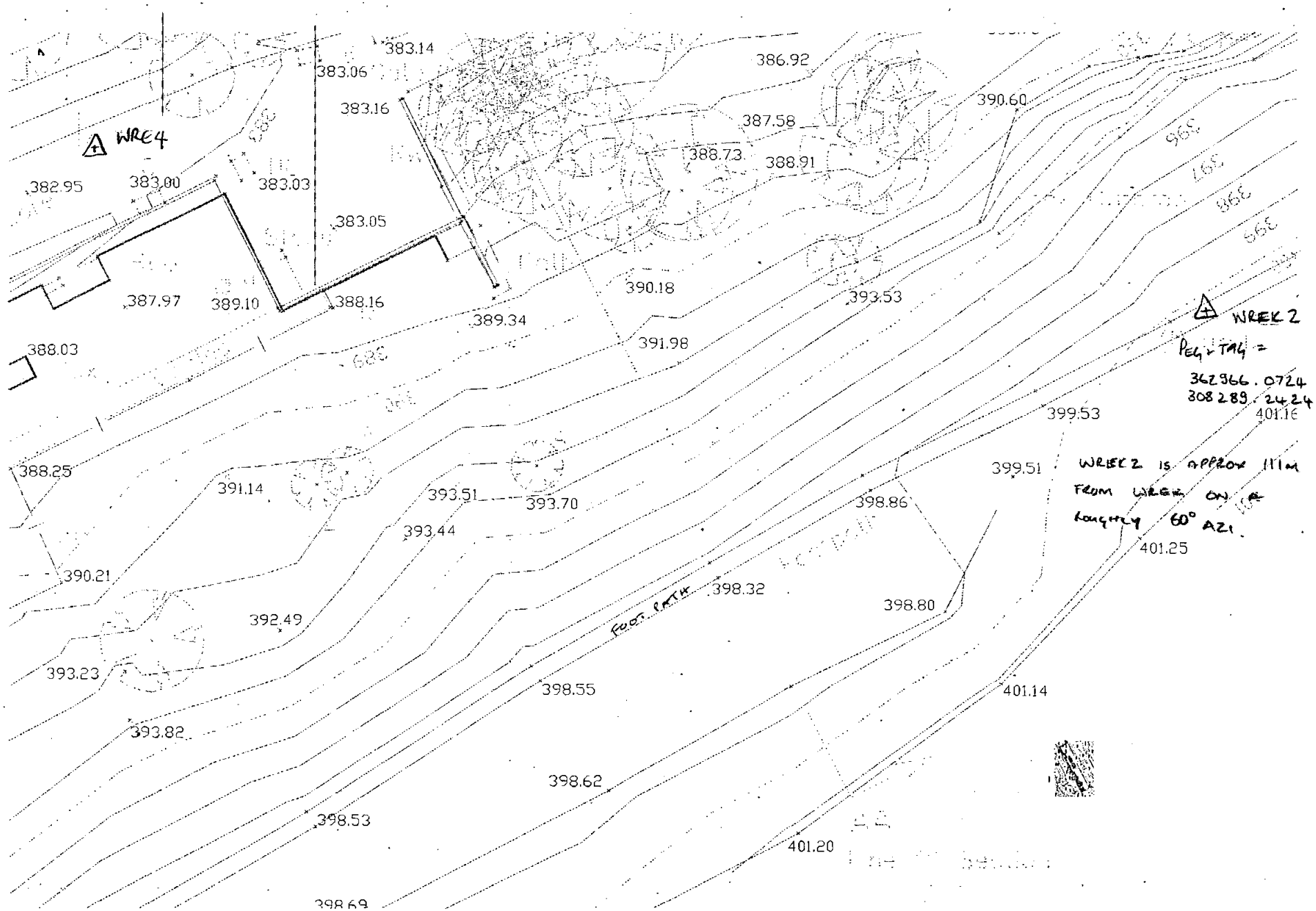
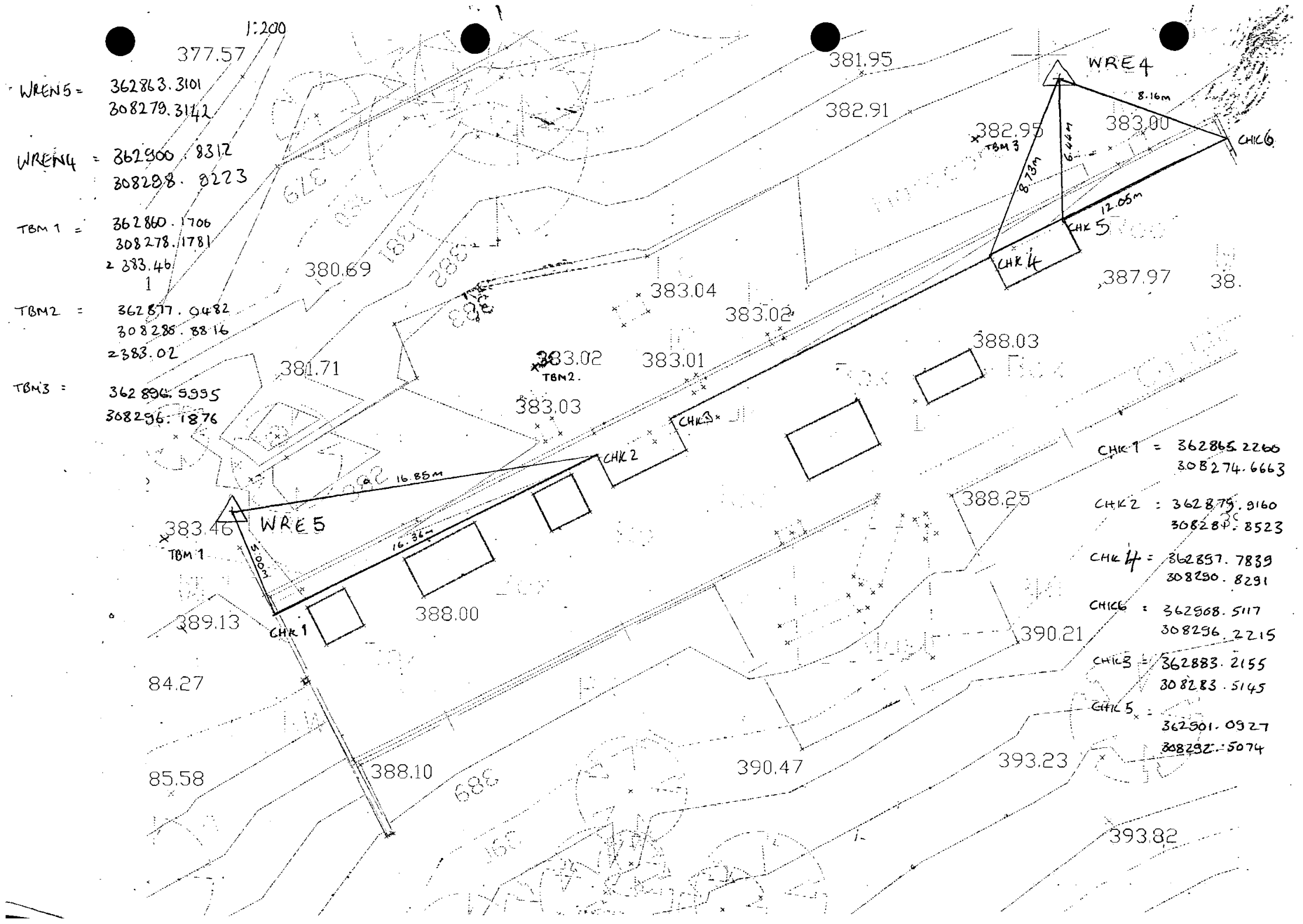
308225.6303

NOT TO SCALE

FILE = WREKLIN 01

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2 383.46
1
TBM2 = 362877.9482
308285.8816
2383.02
TBM3 = 362896.5995
308296.1876
377.57
380.69
381.71
381.95
382.91
382.95
TBM 3
383.00
383.04
383.02
383.02
TBM2.
383.01
383.03
388.03
387.97
388.25
383.46
TBM 1
WRE5
16.85m
16.36m
5.00m
CHK 1
CHK 2
CHK 3
WRE4
8.16m
8.78m
6.44m
12.05m
CHK 5
CHK 4
CHK6
388.00
389.13
390.21
84.27
85.58
388.10
390.47
393.23
393.82
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CHK6 = 362908.5117
308296.2215
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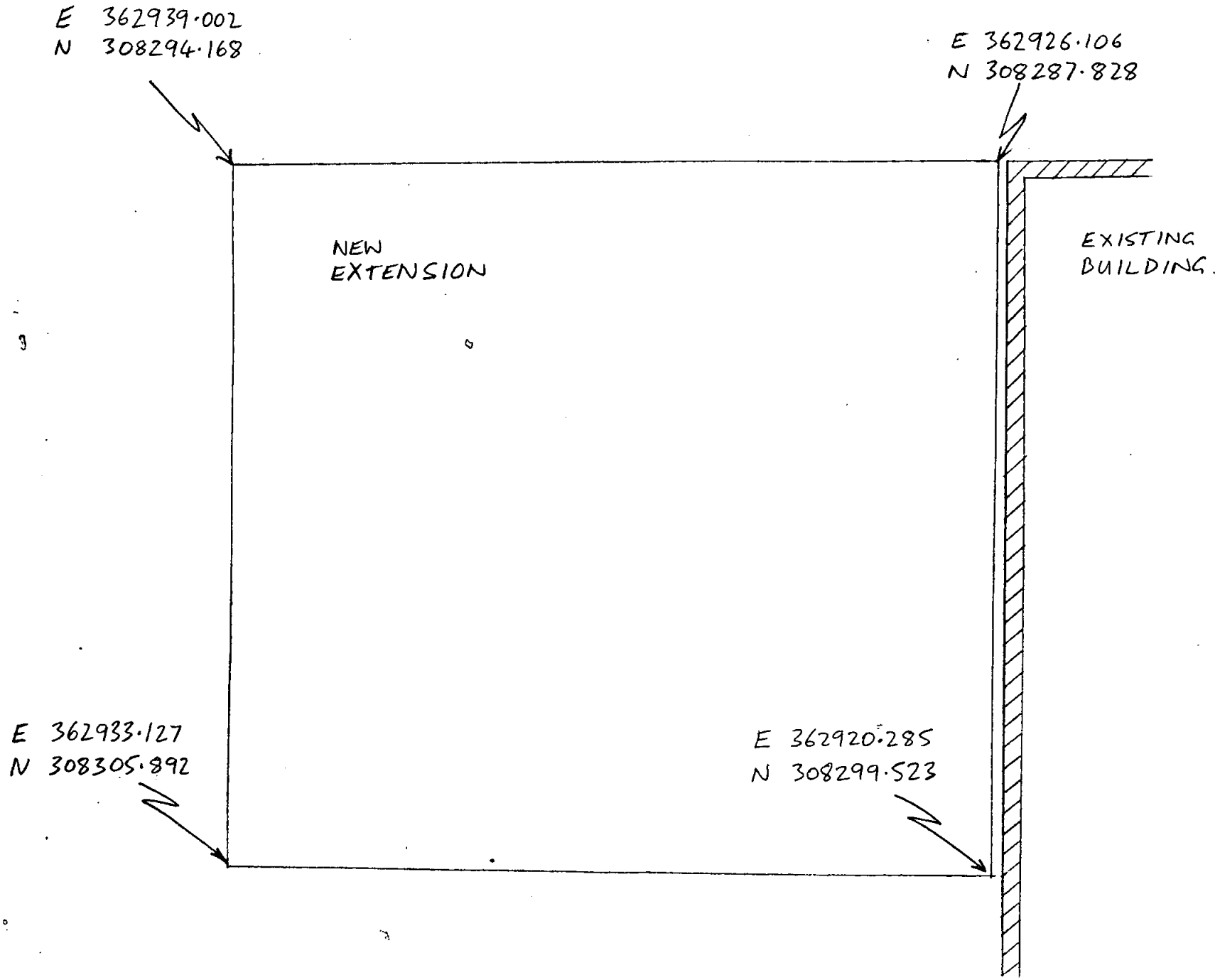
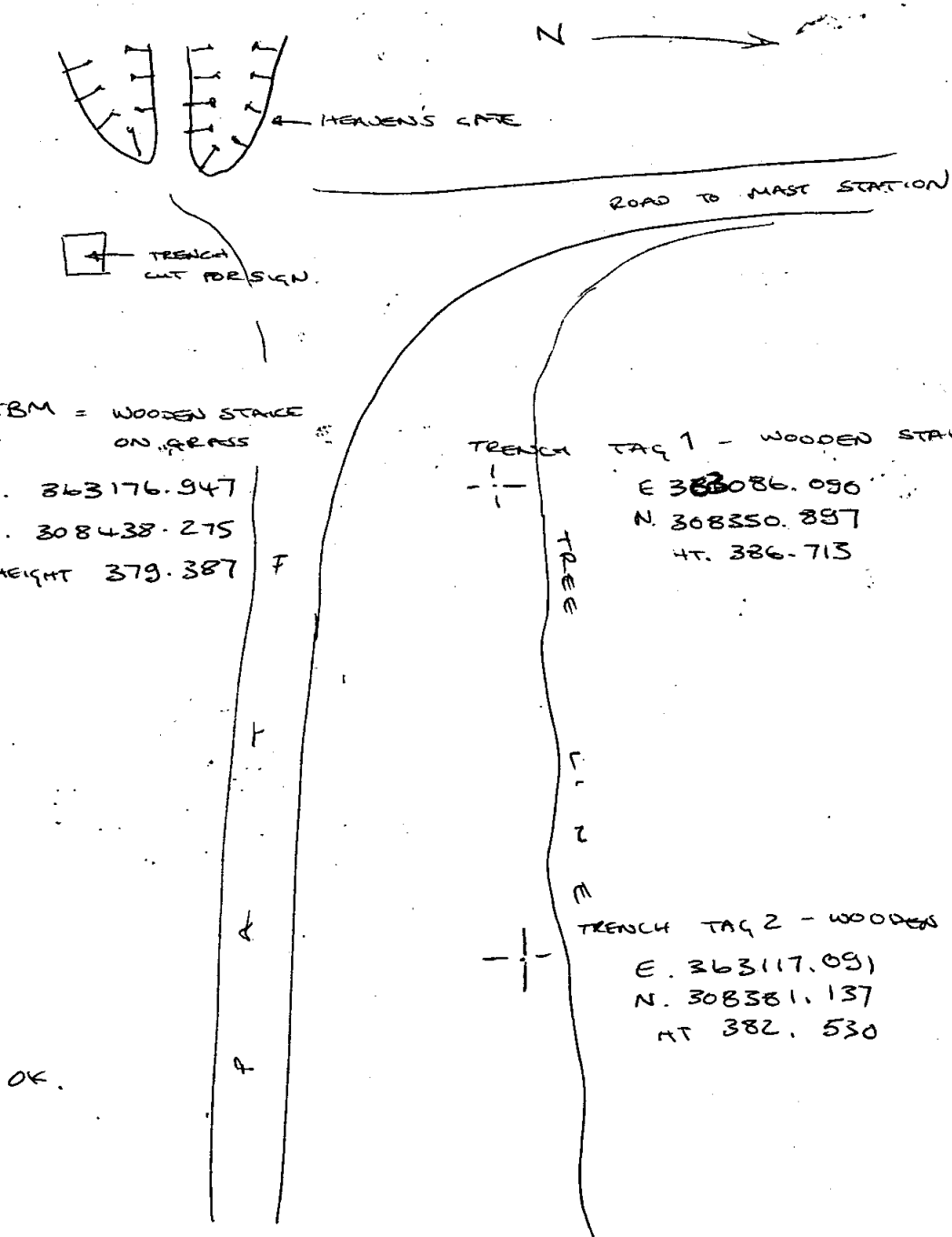
308283.5145
CHK 5 = 362901.0927
308292.5074

SITE ON THE WREKIN
SURVEY COORDINATES



DEAR BRIAN

STATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

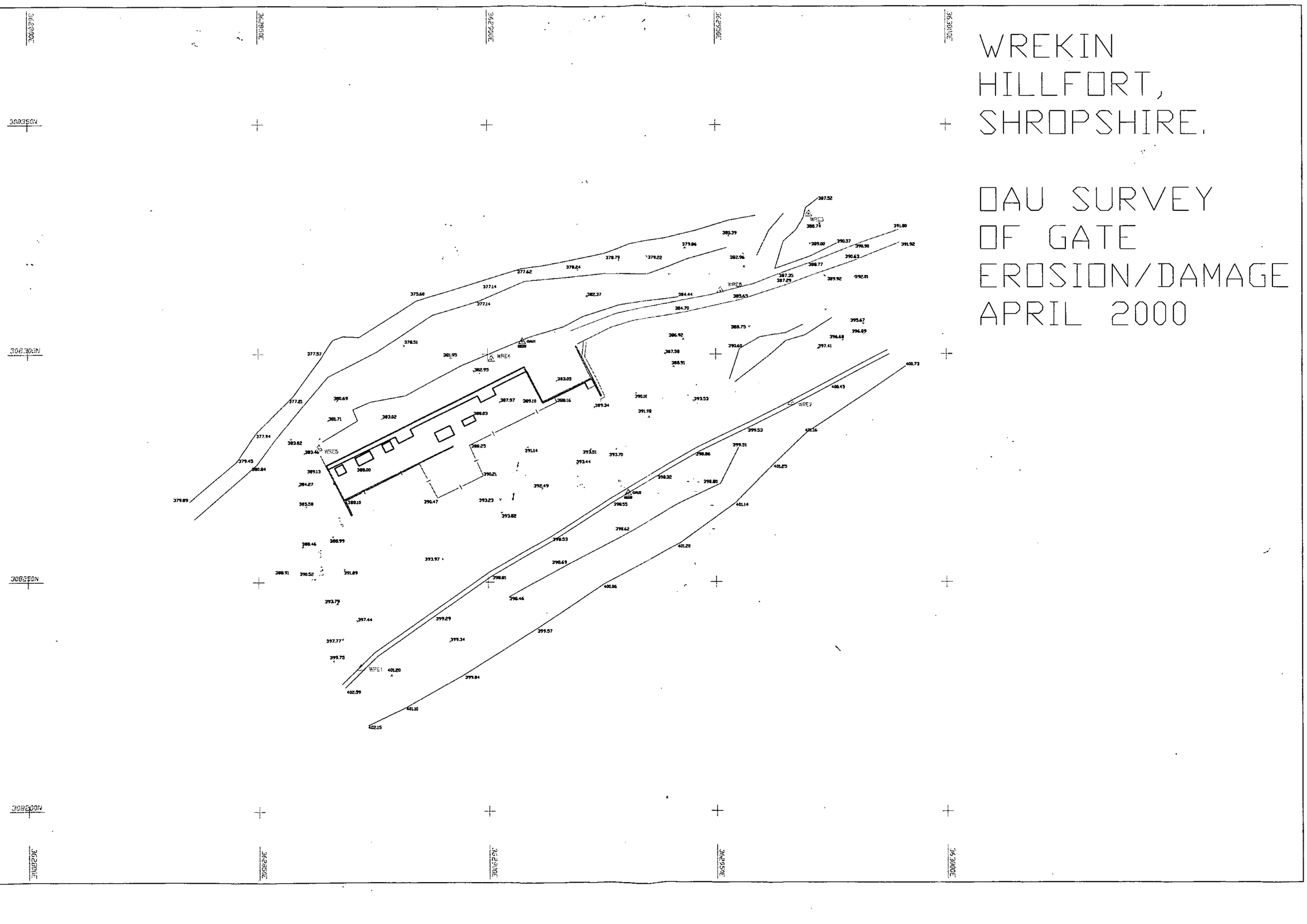


HOPE EVERYTHINGS OK.

CHEERS

WREKIN HILLFORT, SHROPSHIRE.

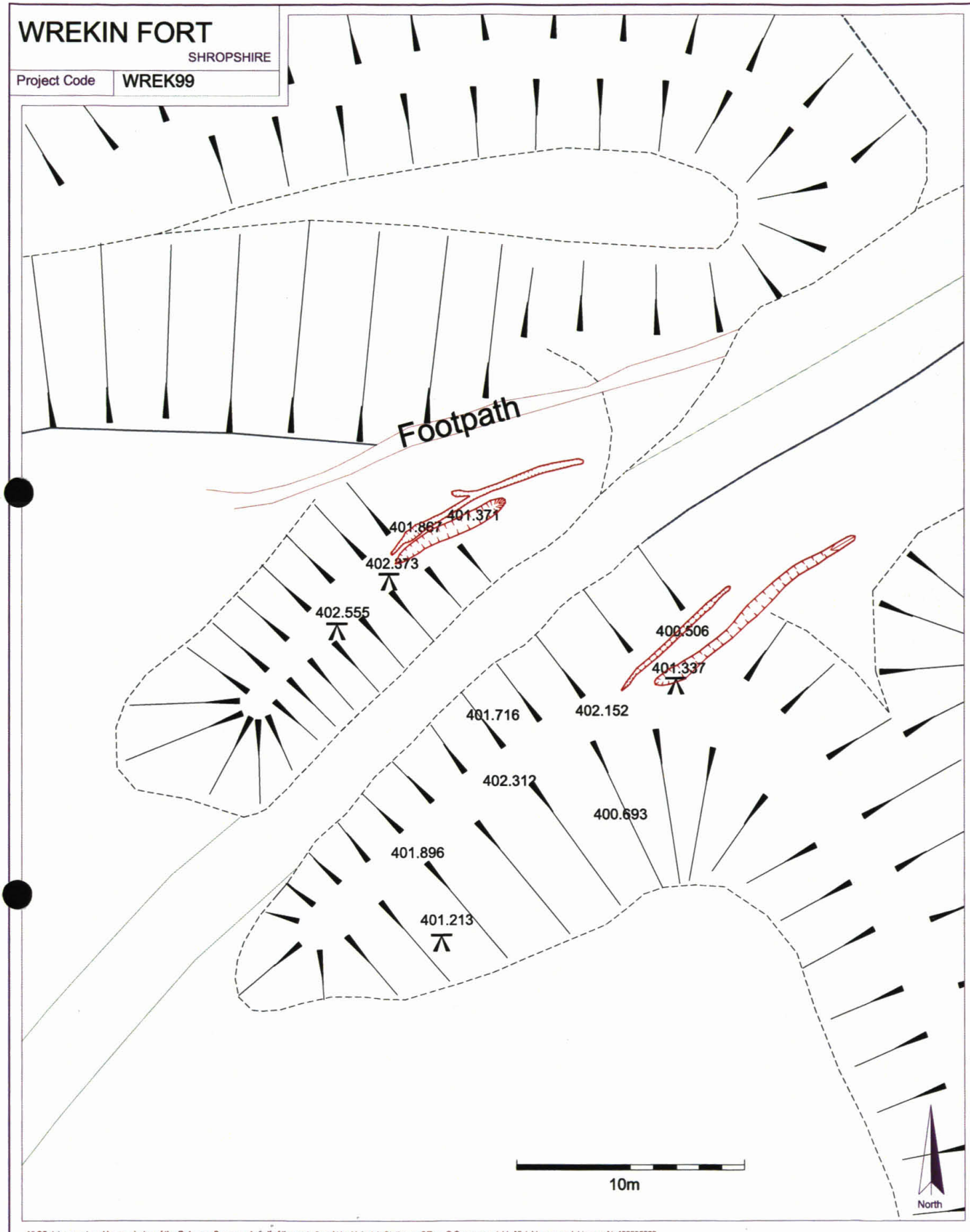
DAU SURVEY OF GATE EROSION/DAMAGE APRIL 2000



WREKIN FORT

SHROPSHIRE

Project Code	WREK99



Scale at A4

In drawing

Drawing No.

Title

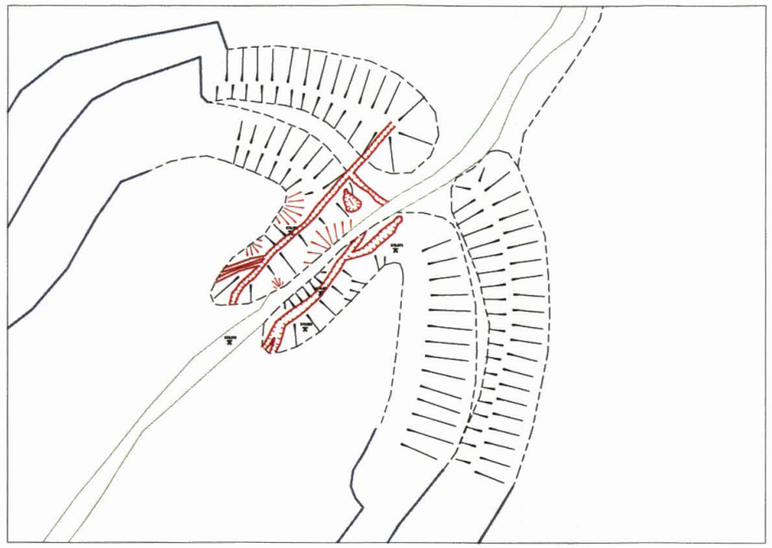
Earthwork and Conditions Survey of Hell's Gate.

Oxford Archaeology

Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.

Tel: 01865 263800
Fax: 01865 793496

email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Hell's Gate

Heaven's Gate

The Wrekin Hillfort, Shropshire.

WREKIN HILLFORT
SHROPSHIRE

Project Code	WREK99

Title

Earthwork and Conditions Survey of Heaven and Hell gates at Wrekin Hillfort, Shropshire

North

Oxford Archaeology

Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.

Tel: 01865 263800
Fax: 01865 793496

email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Scale at A3	1:2500
Drawing No.	DWG\OAU\SITE\DRAWING#

Key

- Hachures denote height and steepness of slope
- Erosion scars and damage
- Central Footpath
- Outline of Hillfort

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99&00

BOOK 1 FILE 10

C. FINDS BOOK/BAG LISTS

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
A4

Pdf Asap

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	✓
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

FINDS COMPENDIUM

Site Code: WREK 99 - 00 The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford, Shropshire

Material	No. of Boxes	No. of contexts	No. of sherds	Box size	Box No.
Pottery	1	1	3	size 4	MISC.1
Bone					
Bone objects					
Human Bone					
Building material	-	1	1	see MISC.1	
Shell					
Clay pipes					
Copper alloy					
Iron					
Lead					
Silver					
Stone					
Flint					
Burnt flint					
Glass	-	1	3	See MISC.1	
Slag					
Fired clay					
Charcoal, coal					
Mortar, plaster					
Flots					
Total No. of boxes					1 box

Oxford Archaeological Unit

BOX CONTENTS SHEETS

Site Code: WREK 99-00

Material: POT, GLASS, BUILDING MATERIAL

Box Size: 4

Box No. MISC 1 ONE BOX ONLY

Context	No of Bags	No of sherds	Context	No of Bags	No of sherds
		POT			
106	1	3			
		BUILDING MATERIAL			
107	1	1			
		GLASS			
3	2	1			
	47	2			

Oxford Archaeological Unit, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

BOX CONTENTS SHEETS

SITE CODE: WREK 00	MATERIAL: FLOTS
BOX SIZE: 4	BOX NO: 1 OF 1

Context	No. of bags	Soil Sample No.	Context	No. of bags	Soil Sample No.
(3)	1	1			

Oxford Archaeological Unit

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

Site name: THE WREKIN

Site code: WREK 99

Listed by: E. STAFFORD

[BULK FINDS] [SMALL FINDS]

Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
106.	1	17·3·99	1				
107.	1	17·3·99	1				

Checked by:

Oxford Archaeological Unit

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

Site name: The Wrekin Hillfort.

Site code: WREKC'00

Listed by: Bryan M.

[BULK FINDS] [SMALL FINDS]

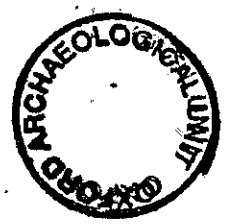
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
3	1	27/4/00					

Checked by:

WREKIN HILLFORT
WREK 99 & CO

BOX 1 FILE 11

D. CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS



Pdf A soon

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Discs~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County:[Shropshire] Parish:[Little Wenlock]
Site:[The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mudd & A. Hardy]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

S. Cook,

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: THE WREKIN	Site code: WREK 99	Camera No:
Black & white / ~~Colour~~:	Film No: 1	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		PRE-EX SHOTS	
	2		" "	
	3		" "	
	4		" "	
MAR 99	5	VARIOUS	WORKING VIEWS OF SITE	
	6		" "	
	7		" "	
	8		" "	
	9		" "	
	10		" "	
	11		" "	
	12		" "	
	13		" "	
	14		" "	
	15	→ NE	trackway cut [1108] SECTION 2	Jeffs
	16	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	17	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	18	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	19	→ NE	trackway cut [102] SECTION 1	Jeffs
	20	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	21	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	22	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	23	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	24	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

15/3

S. Cook

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: The Wreck IN	Site code: WREK 99	Camera No:
~~Black & white~~ / Colour:	Film No: 1	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		ID SHOT	Effra.
	2		General pre-ex shots	
	3			
	4			
	5		Its foggy!	
	6			
	7			
	8		WORKING SHOTS / machining	
	9			
	10			
	11	VARIOUS	WORKING SHOTS OF SITE	
	12	"	" "	
	13	"	" "	
	14	"	" "	
	15	"	" "	
	16	"	" "	
	17	"	" "	
	18	"	" "	
	19	→ NE	Trackway cut 108 SECTION 2	
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23	→ NE	Trackway cut 102 SECTION 1	
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28		General site shots	
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

15/3
22/3

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: THE WREKIN, HILL FORT	Site code: WRSK00	Camera No: 3
Black & white / ~~Colour~~:	Film No: 1	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		GILL MILL	BM
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
10/4/00	9		ID SHOT - THE WREKIN	DB
	10	SW	HEAVEN'S GATE + SIGN	
	11		" " SIGN	
	12		HELL'S GATE + SIGN	
	13		" " SIGN	
	14	→SE/SW	HELL GATE GENERAL SHOT OF NORTHERN BANK	BM
	15	→SE	HELL GATE GENERAL SHOT OF NORTHERN BANK	
	16	→SE	" "	
	17	→S	HELL GATE NORTH BANK WITH POSSIBLE SANDSTONE REVETTING	
	18	→S	" "	
	19	→S	" "	
	20	→SE	" "	
	21	→SE	" "	
	22	→SE	" "	
12/4/00	23	N.E	" WORK IN PROGRESS	DB
	24		General record shots of E. side of Hell's Gate	BM
	25		during work in progress	
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31		(- with Robin Dan levelling off soils)	
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: The Wrekin, Salop.	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / ~~Colour~~: 125 ASA	Film No: 2	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
14/4/00.	1		ID Shot.	BM
	2	→ NNE	General record shots - work in progress.	
	3	"	- the Eastern Side of Hells Gate	
	4	"	nearing completion (just awaiting	
	5	"	top mesh)	
	6	"	(With Dan & Rob Bashford).	
	7	"	↓	
	8	→ SE		
	9	"		
	10	→ SW		
	11	"		
	12	"		
18/4/00	13	→ SW	Dan & Rob with the workmen (Lee & Colin).	
	14	"	"	
	15	→ S	General record. Steve & Dan clearing Heaven's gate.	BM
	16	"	"	"
	17	"	"	"
	18	E	HEAVENS GATE ~~BEFORE RE-CUT WITH DAN~~ with Dan	BM
	19	"	" " " "	"
	20	"	" " with oct DAN Eastern side	"
	21	"	" " " " "	"
	22	N	↓ Initial matting down	↓
	23	↓		
	24	↓	↓ ↓	↓
	25	S	↓ ↓	↓
	26	"	↓ ↓	↓
	27	→ SW	View on the SW end of drainage trench #1.	BM
	28	"	- view along base of trench.	↓
	29	"	Oblique view on side (& section #1)	↓
	30	"	↓	↓
	31	→ NE		
	32	"	↓	↓
	33	→ N	View along trench 1.	"
	34	"	" " " "	"
	35	→	End of film.	SE
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	~~SET 2~~ SET 3
Site name: THE WREKIN, SHROP	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / Colour:	Film No: 3	Lens No:

~~Date~~	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
19/04/2000	1	—	I.D. SHOT	SLL
	2	S	VIEW ALONG TRENCH 1 WITH BOARD	SLL
	3		" " " " WITHOUT BOARD	SLL
	4		" " " " " "	SLL
	5	NW	DETAIL OF DEPOSITS IN TRENCH 1 WITH BOARD	SLL
	6	"	" " " " WITHOUT BOARD	SLL
	7	"	" " " " " "	SLL
19/4/00	8	→SW	Work in progress. Heaven's Gate Partially reconstructed. BM.	
	9	"	" " " CI think there were four shots of this Counter incorrect?	
	10	~~→~~ →S	" " "	
	11	→ NNE	General record, Eastern side of Heaven's Gate	BM
	12	→ NNE	awaiting final covering (top of	"
	13	"	" (top of	"
	14	→ E	" Panoramic shots	"
	15	→ SE	" " "	"
	16	→ E	" " "	"
	17	→ SE	" " "	"
25/4/00	18	→SSW	General record - Steve Dan on top of H's gate	BM
	19	"	"	"
	20	"	"	"
	21	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"
	23	→ S	Dan on Heaven's Gate	"
	24	"	" "	"
	25	→SW	Steve on Heaven's Gate (West side)	"
	26	"	"	"
	27	→ S	Dan on "	"
	28	"	"	"
	29	→SW	Steve on "	"
	30	"	"	"
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET NO. 3
Site name: THE WRECKIN HILLFORT	Site code: WREC 00	Camera No:
Black & white / ~~Colour~~: NEGATIVE	Film No: FILM 4	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
24/4/00	1		ID Shot.	BM.
	2	→NNE	Dan on Heaven's gate.	
	3	"	" " "	
	4	→ NE	Steve Dan on Heavens gate	
	5	→ N	Steve on Heaven's gate	
	6	"	" "	
	7	"	" "	
	8	→NW	Steve & Dan on N. Side of Heaven's Gate	
	9	"	" " "	
	10	→N	"	
	11	"	"	
	12	→N	General View, N. Side of Heaven's gate.	
	13	"	" " " " "	
	14	→NE	Panoramic views on N. Side of Heaven's Gate	
	15	→N	" "	
	16	→NW	" "	
	17	→S	W. Side of Heaven's Gate before final fencing off	
	18	"	" " " " "	
	19	"	" " " "	
	20	→S	MS-Shot.	
	21	→S	E. side of Heaven's Gate, completed.	
	22	"	" " " " "	
	23	→SW	Both sides of Heaven's Gate, completed.	
	24	"	" " " " "	
	25	→E	Panoramic views of E. Side of Heaven's Gate	
	26	→SE	" " " " " " "	
	27	→NE	" " " " " " "	
	28	→E	" " " " " " "	
	29	→NE	" " " " " " "	
	30	"	" " " " " " "	
	31	→NNE	Views of repaired side scar on N. Side of Heavens Gate.	
	32	"		
26/04/2000	33	→W	Trench 2 (21) with board	SLL
"	34	"	" " without board	"
"	35	"	" " " "	"
	36		END OF FILM	
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: The Wrekin Hillfort	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / ~~Colour~~: 125 TRI A	Film No: 5	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		ID SHOT.	
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5		VOID	
	6			
	7			
28/4/2000	8	→ E	Views of notice board at the bottom of the Wrekin (close-ups)	BM.
"	9	"	"	"
"	10	"	"	"
"	11	"	"	"
"	12	"	(General Views)	"
"	13	→ E		"
	14	→ S	Views of Heaven's Gate - completed	"
	15	"	" " " " "	"
	16	→ N	Views of Hell's Gate - completed	"
	17	"	" " " " "	"
	18	"	" " " " "	"
	19	"	" " " " "	"
	20	→ ESE S	Views on Ed Hells gate (Exterior)	"
	21	"	" " " " "	"
	22	"	" " " " "	"
	23	→ SW	" " " " "	"
	24	"	" " " " "	"
	25	"	" " " " "	"
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: THE WREKIN	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No: 12
Black & white / ~~Colour~~:	Film No: 6	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
11/5/00	0		1ST SHOT	DB
	1	N	PLAN 3 (2) WITH BOARD	
	2		WITHOUT	
	3		"	
	4		WITH SCALE	
	5		WITH SCALE	
	6	S	SIGN + RAMPARTS	
	7	S	SIGN	
	8	S	RAMPARTS	
	9	N	RAMPARTS	
	10	S	HEAVENS GATE	
	11	N	" "	
	12	N	HELLS GATE	
	13	S	HELLS GATE + SIGN	
	14	S	SIGN	
	15		SIGN AT BOTTOM OF HILL	
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: THE WREKIN HILL FORT	Site code: WRK00	Camera No: 3
~~Black & white~~ / Colour:	Film No: 1	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		GILL MILL	BM
	2		↓	↓
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8		↓	↓
10/4/00.	9		ID SHOT – THE WREKIN	DB
	10	SW	HEAVEN'S GATE + SIGN	↓
	11	↓	" " SIGN	
	12		HELL'S GATE + SIGN	
	13	↓	" " SIGN	↓
	14	→ SE	HELL GATE NORTH BANK GENERAL SHOT	BM
	15	→ SE	—— " ——	↓
	16	→ SE	—— " ——	
	17	→ S	HELL GATE NORTH BANK + POSS. S/STONE REVETTING	
	18	→ S	—— " ——	
	19	→ S	—— " ——	
	20	→ SE	—— " ——	
	21	→ SE	—— " ——	
	22	→ SE	—— " ——	↓
	23		General record shots of work in	BM
	24		progress on E. part of 'Hell's Gate'	↓
	25			
	26		↓	
	27			
	28			
	29		↓	
	30			
	31		(With Robin & Dan Backhand levelling of soils).	
	32		↓	
	33			
	34			
	35		↓	↓
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: THE WREKIN, 2000A00	Site code: WREK '00.	Camera No:
~~Black & white~~ / Colour: ~~Colour~~ R5A0A	Film No: 2,	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1			
14/4/00	2		ID Shot.	BM
	3	→ NE	Work in progress, Hells gate, Eastern	
	4	"	ramwork nearing completion.	
	5	→ NE	" " "	
	6	"	" " "	
	7	"	Eastern side of 'Hell's Gate' with Robin & Dan.	
	8	"	" " " " " " " "	
	9	→ SE	" " " " " , nearing completion	
	10	"	" " " " " " "	
	11	"	" " " " " " "	
	12	→ S	" " " " " " "	
	13	→ SW	Dane Rob with the workmen (Lee & Colin)	
	14	"	" " " " " " "	
	15	"	" " " " " " "	
	16	"	" " " " " " "	
	17	→ E	Work starting on Heaven Gate.	
	18	"	" " " " "	
	19	"	" " " " "	
	20	"	Heaven Gate - before re-instatement	
	21	"	" " " "	
	22	"	" " " "	
	23	"	" " " "	
	24	→ NE	" " ~ Initial matting	
	25	"	" " " "	
	26	"	" " " "	
	27	→ S	" " " "	
	28	→ SW	" " " "	
	29	"	View on SW end of drainage trench #1	
	30	→ W	" " " " " " "	
	31	→ W	" " " " " " "	
	32	"	" " " " " " "	
	33	→ NE	" " " " " " "	
	34	"	" " " " " " "	
	35	"	" " " " " " "	
	36	"	" " " " " " "	
	37	→ S	View on main run of drainage trench.	

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET		SET 3
Site name: WREKIN, SALOP	Site code: WREK 00		Camera No:
~~Black & white~~ / Colour: 200 ASA	Film No: 2		Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		ID Shot	
18/4/00	2	→ S	Dan & Steve Cleaning Heaven's gate	BM
	3	"	"	"
	4	"	"	"
18/4/00	5	E	HEAVENS GATE BEFORE RECON	"
"	6	"	" " " "	
"	7	"	" " " "	"
"	8	"	with DCM	"
"	9	"	" "	"
	10	N	INITIAL PHOTOS DOWN	
	11			
	12			
	13	S		
	14	"		
	15	→ SW	Views on SW end of drainage trench #1	BM
	16	"	- views along base of trench.	
	17	"	& Oblique views on section #1.	
	18	"		
	19	→ NE		
	20	"		
	21	→ N	View along trench #1.	BM
	22	"	" " " "	"
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36	S	VIEW ALONG TRENCH 1 with board	SLL
	37	S	~~TRENC~~ VIEW ALONG TRENCH 1 with Board	SLL

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: THE WRECKING SHEEP	Site code: WRECK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / Colour:	Film No: 3	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
18/04/00	1	—	D. D. SHOT	
"	2	S	VIEW ALONG TRENCH 1 without board	SL-L
"	3	NW	Detail of deposits in trench 1 with board	SL
"	4	"	" " " " " without board	"
"	5	"	" " " " " "	"
19/04/00	6	→SW	Work in progress, Heavens Gate partly	BM
	7	"	reconsolidated - starting work on	"
	8	→S	Western side of entrance	"
	9	"	"	"
	10	→SW	"	"
	11	→ NNE	General record. Heavens Gate - Eastern side	BM
	12	"	of entrance awaiting final covering	"
	13	"	"	"
	14	→E	" (Panoramic shots)	"
	15	→SE	" " "	"
	16	→E	" " "	"
	17	→SE	" " "	"
25/4	18	→SSW	General record. Steve & Dan on top of His gate	BM
	19	"	"	"
	20	"	"	"
	21	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"
	23	→S	Dan on Heavens Gate. (Eastern Side)	"
	24	"	" " " "	"
	25	→SW	Steve on " (Western Side)	"
	26	"	" " "	"
	27	→S	Dan on " (Eastern ")	"
	28	"	" " "	"
	29	→SW	Steve on " (Western Side)	"
	30	"	" " "	"
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET		SET NO. 3
Site name: THE WREKIN HILLFORT		Site code: WREK '00	Camera No:
Black & ~~white~~ / Colour: 200 ASA		Film No: FILM 4.	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
24/4/00	1		ID Shot.	BM
	2	→ NE	Dan - on Heaven's gate (E. Side)	
	3	"	" " " " "	
	4	"	" " " " "	
	5	→ N	Steve on " " (W "	
	6	"	" " " " "	
	7	"	" " " " "	
	8	→ NW	Steve & Dan on N. Side of Heaven's gate	
	9	"		
	10	→ N		
	11	"		
	12	→ N		
	13	"		
	14	→ E ?	Children on E. side of Heaven's gate	
	15	→ E ?	" " " " " "	
	16	→ NE	Panoramic views on N. Side of Heaven's gate	
	17	→ N	" " " " " " "	
	18	→ NW	" " " " " " "	
25/4/00	19	→ S	W. Side of Heavens gate before hirid fencing off.	
"	20	"	" " " " " " " " "	
"	21	"	" " " " " " " " "	
	22	→ SSW	E side of Heaven's gate, completed.	
	23	"	" " " "	
	24	→ SW	Both sides of " " "	
	25	"	" " "	
	26	"	" " "	
	27	→ E	Panoramic views of E. side of Heavens Gate	
	28	→ SE	" " " " " "	
	29	→ NE	" " " " " "	
	30	→ E	" " " " " "	
	31	→ NE	" " " " " "	
	32	"	" " " " " "	
	33	→ NNE	View of repaired side scar on N. of Heaven's Gate	
	34	"	" " " " " "	
26/04/2000	35	→ W	Trench 2 (21) with board	SLC
"	36	"	" " " without board	"
"	37	"	" " " " "	"

B. MATTHEWS

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET No. 3
Site name: THE WREKIN HILLFORT	Site code: WREK '00	Camera No:
Black & ~~white~~ / Colour: 200 ASA	Film No: FILM 4.	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
24/4/00	1		ID Shot.	BM
	2	→NE	Dan - on Heaven's gate (E. Side)	
	3	"	" " " " " "	
	4	"	" " " " " "	
	5	→N	Steve on " " (W "	
	6	"	" " " " " "	
	7	"	" " " " " "	
	8	→NW	Steve & Dan on N. Side of Heaven's gate.	
	9	"		
	10	→N		
	11	"		
	~~12~~	→N		
	~~13~~	"		
	~~14~~ 12	→ E ?	Children on E. side of Heaven's gate	
	~~15~~	→ E ?		
	~~16~~ 13	→NE	Panoramic views on N. Side of Heaven's gate	
	~~17~~ 14	→N	" " " " " " " "	
	18 15	→NW	" " " " " " " "	
25/4/00	19	→S	W. Side of Heavens gate before hind fencing off.	
"	20	"	" " " " " " " " "	
"	21	"	" " " " " " " " "	
	22	→SSW	E. side of Heaven's gate, completed.	
	23	"	" " " " "	
	24	→SW	~~Both~~ sides of " " "	
	25	"	Both " " "	
	26	"	" " " " "	
	27	→E	Panoramic views of E. side of Heavens Gate	
	28	→SE	" " " " " " "	
	29	→NE	" " " " " " "	
	30	→E	" " " " " " "	
	31	→NE	" " " " " " "	
	32	"	" " " " " " "	
	33	→NNE	View of repaired side scar on N. of Heaven's Gate	
	34	"	" " " " " " " "	
26/04/2000	35	→W	Trench 2 (21) with board	SCL
"	36	"	" " " without board	"
"	37	"	" " " " "	"

6 Steve a
7 Dan on
8 Heaven's Gate.

W 050909 W 050909

Kodak

88 27/4

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: THE WREKIN HILLFORT	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / Colour: 200 ASA	Film No: 5	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		FD SHOT	
	2			
	3			
	4		VOID	
	5			
	6			
	7			
28/4/2000	8	→ E	Views of notice-board at the bottom of	BM
"	9	"	the Wrekin (Close-ups)	"
"	10	"	"	"
"	11	"	"	"
"	12	"	(General Views)	"
"	13	"	" "	"
	14	→S	View of Heaven's gate - completed	"
	15	"	" " " " "	"
	16	→N	View of Hell's gate - completed	"
	17	"	" " " " "	"
	18	"	" " " " "	"
	19	"	" " " " "	"
	20	→S	View on exterior of Hells gate - completed	"
	21	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"
	23	→SW	"	"
	24	"	"	"
	25	"	"	"
	26	→S	"	"
	27	"	"	"
	28	"	"	"
	29	→N	The Contractors excavation Exterior drain	"
	30	"	by trackway	"
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	SET 3
Site name: THE WREKIN HILLFORT	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No:
Black & white / Colour: 200 ASA	Film No: 5	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1		FD SHOT	
	2		(22) [23] (outside study area)	
	3		↓	
	4		↓ VOID	
	5		Trench 2	
	6		↓	
	7		↓	
28/4/2000	8	→ E	Views of notice-board at the bottom of	BM
"	9	"	the Wrekin (Close-ups)	"
"	10	"	"	"
"	11	"	"	"
"	12	"	(General Views)	"
"	13	"	" "	"
	14	→S	View of Heavens gate - completed	"
	15	"	" " " " "	"
	16	→N	View of Hells gate - completed	"
	17	"	" " " " "	"
	18	"	" " " " "	"
	19	"	" " " " "	"
	20	→S	View on exterior of Hells gate - completed	"
	21	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"
	23	→SW	"	"
	24	"	"	"
	25	"	"	"
	26	→S	"	"
	27	"	"	"
	28, 29	"	"	"
	~~29~~ 30	→N	The Contractors excavation Extension drain	"
	~~30~~ 31	"	by trackway	"
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

W 146214 W 146214

PROCESSING BY Kodak

5/5/2000

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: THE WREKIN	Site code: WREK 00	Camera No: 12
~~Black & white~~ / Colour:	Film No: 6	Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
11/5/00	0	W	(1) SHOT	DB
11/5/00	1	N	PLAN 3 (2) WITH BOARD	
	2		WITHOUT	
	3		"	
	4		WITH SCALE	
	5		"	
	6	E	SIGN + RAMPARTS	
	7	S	SIGN	
	8	S	RAMPARTS	
	9	N	RAMPARTS	
	10	S	HEAVEN GATE	
	11	N	HEAVENS GATE	
	12	N	HELLS GATE	
	13	S	HELL GATE + SIGN	
	14	S.	SIGN	
	15	S	SIGN AT BOTTOM OF HILL	
	16	E		
	17			
	18			
	19			
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Oxford Archaeological Unit

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Site name: THE WREKIN | Site code: WREK 00 | Camera No: 12

~~Black & white~~ / Colour: | Film No: 6 | Lens No:

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
11/5/00	0	~~N~~	1D SHOT	DB
11/5/00	1	N	PLAN 3 (2) WITH BOARD	
	2		WITHOUT	
	3		"	
	4		WITH SCALE	
	5		"	
	6	E	SIGN + RAMPARTS	
	7	S	SIGN	
	8	S	RAMPARTS	
	~~9~~	~~N~~	~~RAMPARTS~~	
	~~10~~ 9	~~N~~	HEAVEN GATE	
	11 10	N	HEAVENS GATE	
	~~12~~	N	~~HELL GATE~~	
	~~13~~ 11	S	HELL GATE + SIGN	
	~~14~~ 12	S.	SIGN	
	~~15~~ 13	S	SIGN AT BOTTOM OF HILL	
	16	~~S~~		
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W 137854 W 137854 Kodak

DB 12/5/00.

The Wrekin Hillfort, Telford
WREK99-00

Box 1 File 12

E. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter: OA
No. of ~~Diezo~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS
Site Information:
Line 1: [OA] County: [Shropshire] Parish: [Little Wenlock]
Site: [The Wrekin Hillfort]
Site identifier/accession code may be included WREK99-00
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Mood & A. Harvey]
Line 3:
Classification of Material:

	Tick if Present
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeological Unit | **SAMPLE COLLECTING SHEET** | Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Sample No.	Cxt No.	No. of Bags	Whole of Deposit ?	Process for (please tick):							Deposit type eg: 'fill of cremation pit 119'; 'Uppermost of 3 fills in pit 1111'; 'Earliest of four fills in ditch 2222'
				Charrd Rems	Bones/ Artefcts	Waterlg Rems	Snails	Pollen	Cremat'n	Other (please specify) eg: 'pollen column', 'slag', 'micromorphology', 'pedology'	
1	3	2	Y (N)	✓	✓						LAYER, BROWN MAKE-UP (2) + OVER OLD TOPSOIL (4)
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								
			Y N								

SITE WREKIN