

Witham Archaeology

A Report to PCA Heritage on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services

November 2018



LAND ADJACENT TO WHITE WILLOWS, HALE ROAD SWAVESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

C Moulis

LAND ADJACENT TO WHITE WILLOWS HALE ROAD, SWAVESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Event No.: ECB5537
Planning Application Ref.: S/0495/17/FL
OASIS ID.: withamar1- 333233
NGR: TL 3565 6895

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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LAND ADJACENT TO WHITE WILLOWS, SWAVESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on land to the south-west of White Willows, Hale Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was commissioned by PCA Heritage on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services in response to a condition attached to planning permission granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council for construction of a dwelling with associated access and services.

The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) had highlighted the high archaeological potential of the site and recommended a programme of archaeological trial trenching to investigate the survival, significance and condition of any buried remains located within the area of proposed development.

A single linear cut was identified during the evaluation. The broad, shallow profile of the feature suggests that it is the remains of a plough furrow associated with open field arable farming. In addition to residual pottery of medieval date, artefacts of 16th to 18th century date were recovered from the fill of the feature.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a programme of trial trenching commissioned by PCA Heritage on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services in response to a condition attached to planning permission granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council (Application S/0495/17/FL) for construction of a dwelling with associated access and services.

The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) had highlighted the high archaeological potential of the site and recommended a programme of archaeological trial trenching to investigate the survival, significance and condition of any buried remains surviving within the area of proposed development.

The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for trial trenching prepared by Witham Archaeology and approved by CHET. The trenching was undertaken on 11th October 2018 in fine weather, although ground conditions were very dry. All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists *Code of Conduct: the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14).

The archive report, in A4 format, was produced in accordance with the provisions of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2015). The report includes an appraisal of the recorded evidence within its local, regional and national context, with reference to regional and national resource assessments and agendas, most notably *Exploring Our Past* (English Heritage 1991), and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No. 24 2011).

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 - 2)

The village of Swavesey lies in the parish of the same name and is located approximately 13.4km north-west of Cambridge and 15km south-east of Huntingdon in the administrative district of South Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is centred on NGR TL 3565 6895 and located to the north-west of the modern village, approximately 480m from the centre of the village as defined by the junction of High Street and Market Street. The development area comprises a sub-rectangular plot of around 0.5 hectares located at the southern end of a field fronting onto Hale Road (formerly Mill Way on Ordnance Survey mapping). The site is relatively level and situated at an elevation of approximately 6.7m AOD. Superficial geology in the area comprises River Terrace deposits above bedrock of West Walton formation and Ampthill Clay (BGS).

At the time of the evaluation, the site was grassed, and had been in use as a paddock.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The placename Swavesey is of Old English origin and is thought to be a conjunction of the personal name 'Swaef' and 'hȳð', the latter part meaning an inland port or landing place on a river (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Cambridgeshire/Swavesey>).

The settlement is documented in Domesday Book (1086) wherein two manors containing a total of 65 households are listed, a large community for the time (Open Domesday, 2018). Two fisheries and a mill were among the assets of the two holdings. With the adjacent parish of Over, Swavesey lies at the south-western end of the fen basin, flanking the southern bank of the River Ouse and stretching to the line of the Roman road between Cambridge and Huntingdon (Hall, 1996). The Fenland Survey records that the higher areas of the parish lie on Kimmeridge Clay with the low areas mostly covered by alluvium. The latter area was probably not wet until the medieval period. The ancient core of the settlement, however, focused around the medieval parish church of St. Andrew at the north end of the village, is located on pockets of gravel.

Historically, the ridge of high ground which extends across the parish was divided into two islands surrounded by lowland fen. Evidence for early settlement in the form of residual worked flints has been recovered from a number of archaeological interventions (HER 01772A, 20686) in the area of the southern island (Meckseper 2017). Evidence for an Iron Age and early Roman presence in the area includes 1st-century AD pottery kilns recorded in several evaluations along Black Horse Lane (ECB 394, 943, 944) to the west of the High Street (ibid). Approximately 30m to the west of the proposed development area the HER records a low mound (ECB 03522) which survives to a height of around 0.15m. Roman pottery and a fragment of Niedermending lava have been recovered from the surface of the mound but it has been suggested that the feature is a much reduced early prehistoric (Bronze Age) burial mound.

Evidence for Anglo Saxon and medieval occupation lies at the north end of the village in the area of Church End, where the parish church and a priory are located. The site of the small monastic house, thought to have been founded soon after the Norman Conquest by Count Alan, is located at the north-western edge of the village and is protected as a Scheduled Monument (NHL 1006914). Also in this area, approximately 237m to the east of the proposed development, are the earthwork remains of a castle and town defences known as 'Castle Earthworks' which are also protected as a Scheduled Monument (NHL 1006913). The construction date of the castle is unknown but there is a documentary reference from 1476 which demonstrates medieval origins for the structure. The 'town defences' are thought to date to the time when Swavesey acquired semi-urban status with a grant of a market in 1244 (Hall 1996). The scheduled area encompasses an area measuring approximately 250m east to west and 200m north to south. Swavesey was connected to the wider Fenland waterway network by a canal which entered the market place. There are documentary references to a port or wharf dating to 1177 and records of merchants or foreigners at later dates 9 (ibid).

The site is located outside the core of the village in the former open field called Hale Field. An Act for enclosure of lands in the parish was passed in 1838 and the enclosure completed by December 1840 (ed. Wright and Lewis 1989, 386-392). The existing property boundaries in the vicinity of the development site were established as part of the enclosure process.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.
- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Two trenches, both 15m long by 1.6m wide, were located in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. Topsoils and subsoils were removed mechanically, using a wheeled digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was discontinued when archaeological deposits were exposed, or when undisturbed natural deposits were revealed. Exposed surfaces, both vertical and horizontal, were then cleaned by hand to define the archaeological remains.

To characterise the artefact content of the topsoil and subsoil, 90 litre samples of each deposit were hand sorted at the ends of each trench. A metal detector was also used to aid artefact recovery.

Potential archaeological features were further investigated by manual excavation in line with the sampling guidelines outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

A record of the investigations was compiled through:

- Notes detailing the progress of archaeological fieldwork.
- Individual written descriptions of archaeological contexts made on pro-forma recording sheets and indexed appropriately.
- Measured section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriately.
- Measured plans of archaeological contexts (individual and/or multiple) at scale 1:20
- Sequences of colour digital and black and white 35mm film photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances.
- The trenches, the feature and the sample hand-excavated slot were located using survey grade GPS equipment, referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

No palaeoenvironmental samples were taken.

6.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 6)

The results of the investigations are described below, with reference to numbers assigned in the field to the various archaeological contexts. The numbers in square brackets refer to cut features, whereas those in parentheses describe deposits. Appendix 1, the Context Summary, provides full descriptions of the contexts.

Trench 1. (Figure 4)

Natural clayey sand and gravel (105) was revealed at a depth of 0.46m below the current ground surface, sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of greyish brown clayey sandy silt (102) subsoil.

Across the central part of the trench, the subsoil was truncated by a 4.6m wide south-west to north-east aligned cut [104] (Figure 5, section 1. Plate 2 and Plate 3). At 0.31m deep, the feature was relatively shallow, with gently sloping sides and a gently concave base. The feature was interpreted as a plough furrow resulting from former open-field cultivation of the investigation area. It was filled by greyish brown clayey sandy silt (103) from which a clay tobacco pipe fragment of probable 18th-century date was recovered, together with pottery fragments of medieval and post-medieval date (Appendices B&C). The most recent deposit recorded was the modern topsoil, a dark greyish brown humic sandy silt (101).

Hand-sorted 90 litre samples of topsoil and subsoil deposits from each end of the trench did not produce any artefacts, and metal detecting of the trench and spoil proved similarly unproductive.

Trench 2. (Figure 4)

Natural clayey sand and gravel (203) recorded at a depth of 0.49m below the current ground surface was sealed by (202), a 0.2m thick greyish brown clayey sandy silt subsoil (Figure 5, Section 2. Plate 4). The topsoil, a dark greyish brown humic sandy silt (201), lay immediately over the subsoil and was the most recent deposit recorded.

Hand-sorted 90 litre samples of topsoil and subsoil deposits from either end of the trench failed to yield artefacts. No finds were recovered through the use of a metal detector.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The single archaeological feature recorded at the site was probably the remains of a plough furrow associated with former open-field cultivation. Topsoil, subsoil and undisturbed geological deposits were exposed, with natural clayey sands and gravels revealed at depths of 0.46m to 0.49m below modern ground level.

Finds were derived exclusively from the fill of the possible plough furrow. In addition to post-medieval artefacts, pottery of medieval date was also retrieved.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Witham Archaeology would like to thank Andy Shelley of PCA Heritage for commissioning the fieldwork and this report on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services. Thanks are also extended to Kerry Hopper of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for initiating and monitoring the project.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50000 scale:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 17th October 2018]

Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. *Brief for Archaeological Investigation, Hale Road, White Willows, Swavesey*, Planning Application No. S/0495/17/FL

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Hall D., 1996 *The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, The Isle of Ely and Wisbech*, East Anglian Archaeology No.79

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University of Nottingham KEPN (Key to English Place-Names website)
<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Cambridgeshire/Swavesey>

A P M Wright and C P Lewis, Swavesey: Introduction in *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 9, Chesterton, Northstowe, and Papworth Hundreds*, (London, 1989), pp. 374-381.

(British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp374-381#fnn3> [accessed 17 October 2018].)

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ECB5537

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: S/0495/17/FL

FIELD OFFICER: C. Moulis

NGR: TL 3565 6895

CIVIL PARISH: Swavesey

DATE OF INTERVENTION: October 11th 2018

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Trial Trenching

UNDERTAKEN FOR: PCA Heritage (on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services)

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: ECB5537

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Register	2 Sheets
Context Records	8 Sheets
Section Register	1 Sheet
Section Drawings to Scale	2 Sheets -Drawing film
Photographic Register	1 Sheet
Black and White photographs	4 Shots (12 exposures)
Digital Photographs	4 Shots (12 files)
GPS digital survey data	3 files
Daily Record Sheets	1 Sheet
Finds	5 sherds of pottery

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of the site, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north-west. Scale 1m

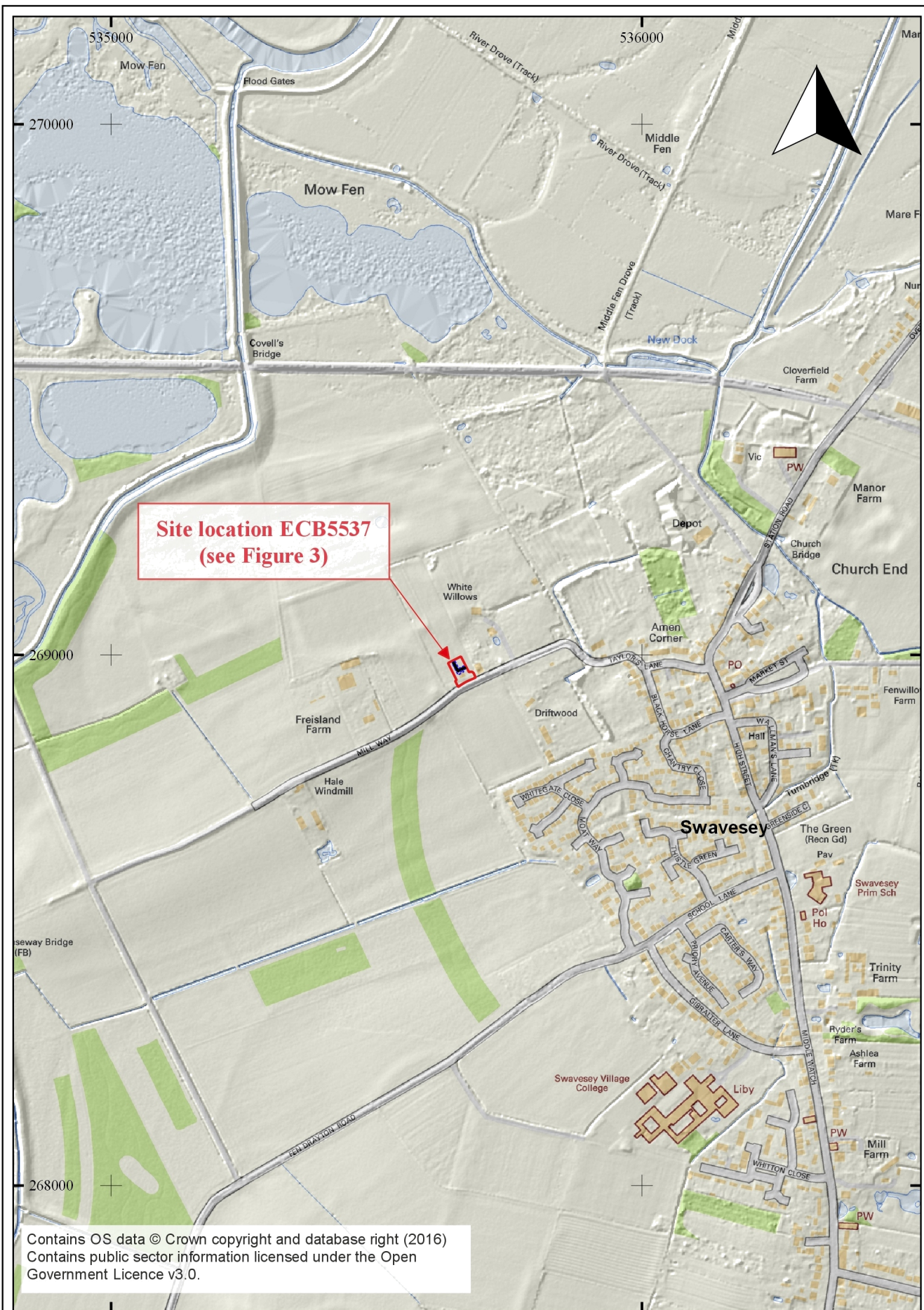


Plate 3: Trench 1, feature [104] (Section 1). Scale 1m



Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 2. Scale 1m





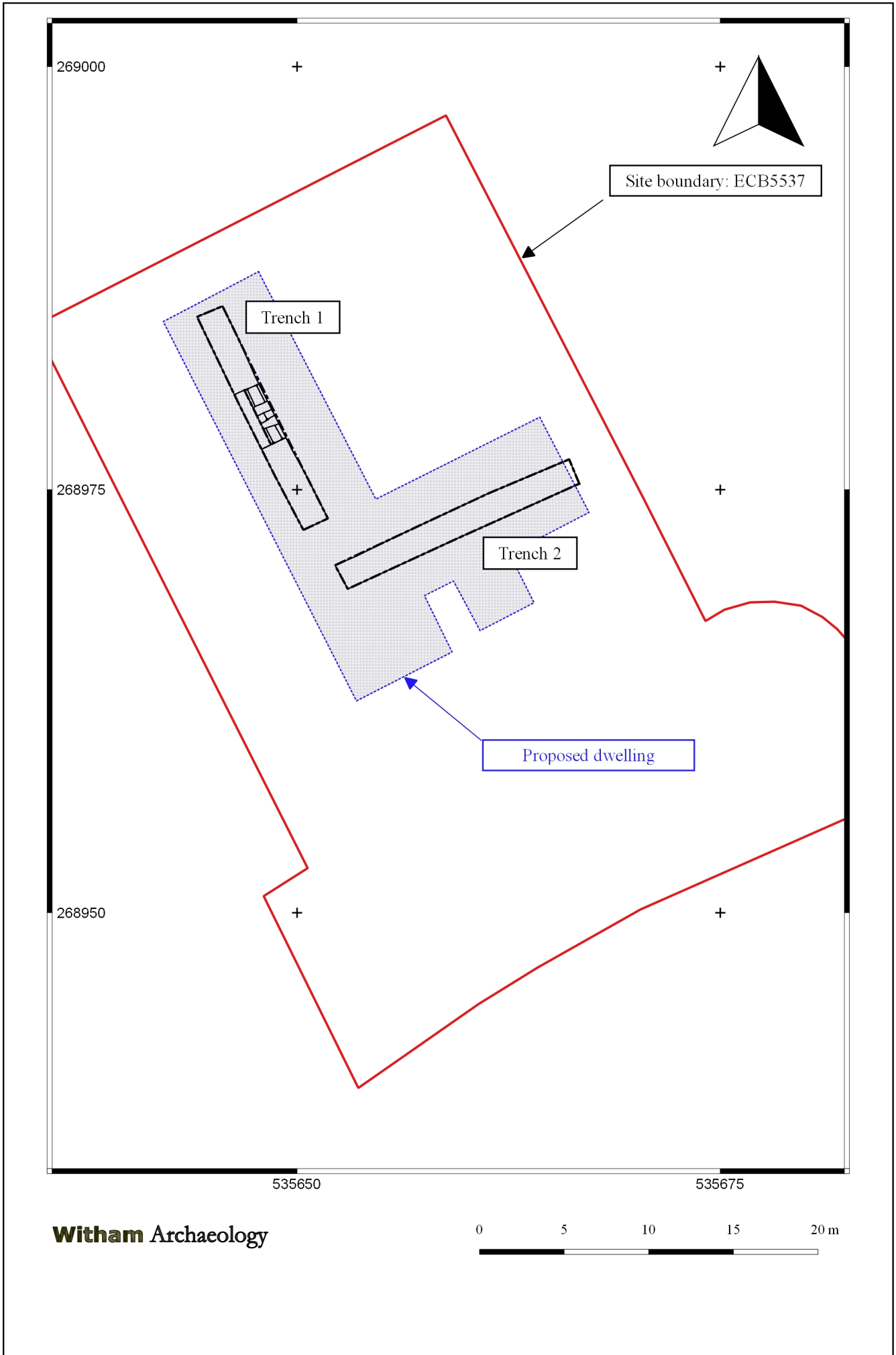


Figure 3. Site plan. 1:300 at A4



⊕535650E/268985N

Trench 1

[104]

Section 1

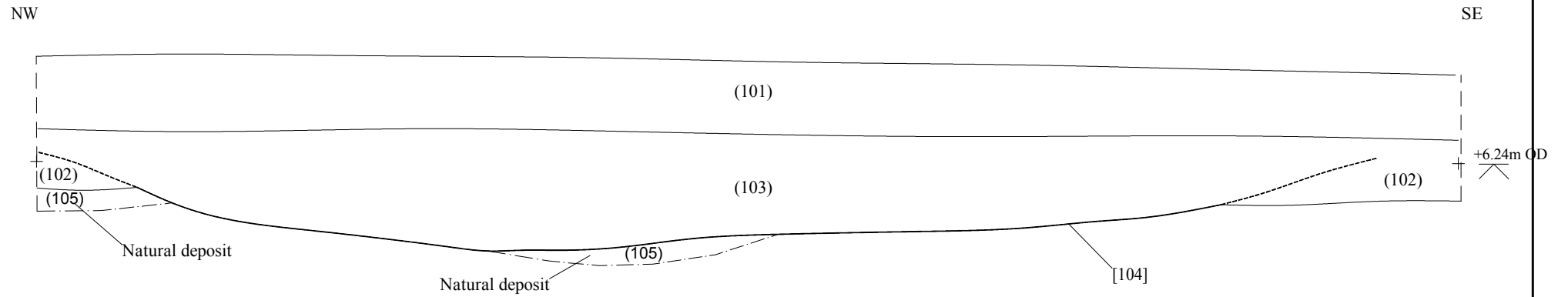
⊕535650E/268970N

Section 2

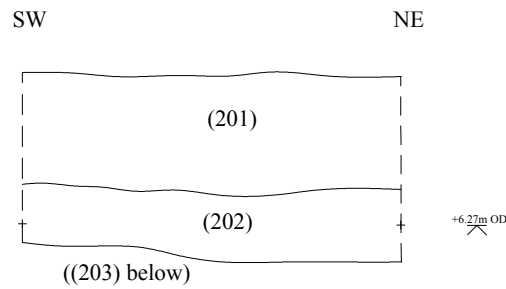
Trench 2



Section 1



Section 2



Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Firm dark brownish grey humic sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and stones. 0.22m thick	Topsoil
102	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and angular stones. 0.2m thick	Subsoil
103	1	Firm mid-dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and pebbles. Up to 0.4m thick	Fill of cut [104]
104	1	Linear cut, up to 4.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Gently sloping sides with gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. Aligned south-west to north-east	Linear cut
105	1	Firm light to mid orange-brown banded mix of clayey sand and clayey sandy gravel	Natural deposit
201	2	Firm dark brownish grey humic sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and stones. 0.22m thick	Topsoil
202	2	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and angular stones. 0.2m thick	Subsoil
203	2	Firm light to mid orange-brown banded mix of clayey sand and clayey sandy gravel	Natural deposit

APPENDIX B

Swavesey, Cambridgeshire (ECB5537)

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of five sherds from a maximum of five vessels, weighing 42g was recovered from the site. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval period.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Results

Table 1, Archive of the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
103	ELY	Ely-type ware	Jug/ jar	1	1	20	Base	Abraded
103	ELY	Ely-type ware	Jug	1	1	5	BS	Rouletted applied white strip; ?ID
103	ELY	Ely-type ware	Jug/ jar	1	1	4	BS	
103	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	BS	Abraded
103	MISC	Unidentified types	?	1	1	5	BS	Flake; possibly CBM
			TOTAL	5	5	42		

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
103	Mid 16 th to 18 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS Body sherd

CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2.

APPENDIX C

The Finds, by Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire (ECB5537) are reported below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2008).

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Introduction

The clay pipe was analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). A single piece of clay pipe weighing 3g was retrieved.

Condition

The clay tobacco pipe is in good condition.

Results

Ctx	Bore diameters, /64"						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
103					1		1	3	Stem only	18 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the fill of a linear cut (103). It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby Cambridge or Huntingdon.

Discussion

A single fragment of clay pipe stem of probable 18th century date was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential and can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
103	18th	Based on 1 clay pipe

References

ClfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

APPENDIX D – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-333233

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Trial Trenching on land adjacent to White Willows, Hale Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land to the south-west of White Willows, Hale Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was commissioned by PCA Heritage on behalf of Acorus Rural Property Services in response to a condition attached to planning permission granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council for construction of a dwelling with associated access and services. The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) had highlighted the high archaeological potential of the site and recommended a programme of archaeological trial trenching to investigate the survival, significance and condition of any buried remains located within the area of proposed development. A single linear cut was identified during the evaluation. The broad, shallow profile of the feature suggests that it is the remains of a plough furrow associated with open field arable farming. In addition to residual pottery of medieval date, artefacts of 16th to 18th century date were recovered from the fill of the feature.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2018 End: 11-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	S/0495/17/FL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5537 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAVESEY Land adjacent to White Willows, Hale Road, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB24 4QP
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3565 6895 52.30148756928 -0.010365541428 52 18 05 N 000 00 37 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.15m Max: 6.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB5537
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB5537
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB5537
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to White Willows, Hale Road, Cambridgeshire
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Other bibliographic details	283
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Witham Archaeology
2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9DT

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890
Email: info@withamarchaeology.co.uk

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