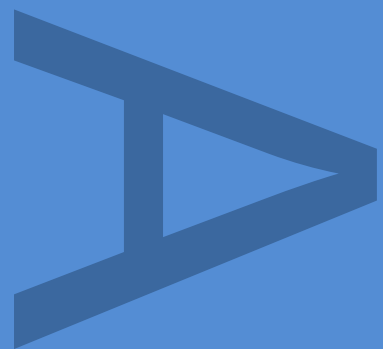


**THE OLD VICARAGE,
MAIN STREET, KINGS NORTON
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE7 9BF**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

X.A33.2013

MAY 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



THE OLD VICARAGE, MAIN STREET, KINGS
NORTON, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE7 9BF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3067
Report Number	R11432

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	05/06/2013		

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The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton Leicestershire, LE7 9BF

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Central National Grid Reference: SK 468881/300515

Site Code: X.A33.2013

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, May 2013

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May 2013

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton, Leicestershire LE7 9BF (Figure 1). The watching brief was conducted on the 9th-10th of April 2013 and was commissioned by Mr David Johnson.
- 1.2 During construction of the garage and associated soak away area the groundwork identified a narrow band of medieval cultivation soil surviving above the natural sands. This layer was truncated by later 18th century disturbances that included an 18th century pit.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Mr David Johnson (Landowner), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the foundations for a detached single garage and a drainage soak-away at The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton, Leicestershire, LE7 9BF (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is located immediately south-west of the historic core settlement of Kings Norton, on the south-eastern corner of land that is flanked by five intersecting roads and lanes located to the north and west. The grounds of The Old Vicarage are situated to the north of St John the Baptist Church and west of the residential property known as Uplands. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 468881 300515 .
- 2.3 A written scheme of investigation (PCA 2013) detailing the method by which the watching brief would be undertaken was prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork in accordance with a brief set by the County Archaeology office for Leicestershire and Institute for Field Archaeology Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
- 2.4 The watching brief was undertaken on the 9th and 10th of April 2013. The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that would have been impacted upon by the groundworks.
- 2.5 Following approval of the project by the Local Planning Authority, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records along with artefactual material will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service (LMS).
- 2.6 Site records were compiled using the unique site code X.A33.2013.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock formation of Charmouth Mudstone Formation-Mudstone of the Jurassic. The overlying superficial deposits are of Mid Pleistocene- Sand and Gravels of the Quaternary Period.
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>)

Topography

- 3.2 The subject site is located within the south-western part of the settlement of Kings Norton on Main Street that is situated to the north of St John the Baptist Church and to the west of a residential property known as Uplands. The land where the garage is to be constructed is broadly level at 152m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background of this site was briefly researched in an archaeological written scheme of investigation (PCA 2013); the following text forms a summary of that document.

Early Medieval

- 4.2 The place-name 'Kings Norton' may have Saxon origins and it is likely that it began to develop as a notable settlement in the 11th century. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that in the Gartree Wapentake 'In (King's) Norton 3c of land. Meadow, 5 acres' (4.1).

Medieval

- 4.3 During the medieval period Kings Norton (MLE 1804) was established in and around the Grade I listed church of St John the Baptist (LREHR: 1360627 & MLE: 1804). To date the only archaeological find from the village was discovered in 1976; a silver Venetian soldino of late medieval date from the garden of Meadowside, Pudding Bag Lane c.60m to the north-east of The Old Vicarage.

Post Medieval

- 4.4 Several Grade II Listed post-medieval buildings still survive within Kings Norton including the Old Vicarage (LREHR: 1188323) and its outbuildings (MLE: 17454); the Manor House and Dovecote (LREHR: 1061719 & 1061720) of 17th century date. The church of St John the Baptist (LREHR: 1360627 & MLE: 1804) with its gate piers, gates, steps, balustrade and wall of the churchyard (LREHR: 1061717). To the south of the church is sited the late 17th-18th century Limes Farmhouse (LREHR: 1360629), and to the north of the site is the brick cottage known as Corner Cottage, an early 18th century dwelling (MLE: 1061718). Further buildings also include a mid-late 18th century farmhouse known as Wyggeston Farmhouse (MLE: 15174) and within the churchyard of St John the Baptist are several 18th century monuments that include the Fortrey Tomb (LREHR: 1360628) and a chest tomb (MLE: 319277).

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.5 An archaeological watching brief at the Old Vicarage was carried out on the excavations for the foundations on the rebuilding and new extension of outbuildings situated adjacent to the north wall of the Old Vicarage (MLE: 17454). A disturbed area c.3m wide was encountered that was interpreted as a backfilled well or pit. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded (Lindsey Archaeological Services Report No. 1082).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The watching brief fieldwork was designed to monitor all groundworks associated with construction of a detached garage at the Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton.
- 5.2 The groundworks monitored by the archaeological watching brief consisted of the foundations for a detached garage 6.4m by 4m and a soak-away 10.4m long.
- 5.3 The watching brief fieldwork aim was to demine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. The watching brief also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbances and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of archaeological deposits of whatever period.
- 5.4 All excavation was undertaken by a 3-ton tracked machine using a flat bladed ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 5.5 All deposits were recorded using PCA's recording system. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50; representative sections at a scale of 1:20. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using GPS and TST survey equipment.
- 5.6 A full photographic record was made, including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Project Design (PCA 2013).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCES

6.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits (Figure 3; Plates?)

6.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of yellowish white gravelly sand, [104]. This deposit was interpreted as the top of the superficial glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. It was recorded consistently at a height of 151.65m throughout the monitored area.

6.1.2 The sand and gravel recorded throughout the area of investigation was consistent with the known underlying superficial geology as described by the British Geological Survey for the area.

6.2 Phase 2: Medieval (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2)

6.2.1 Overlaying the natural was a moderately compact, mid-light brown silty sand layer [103] 0.02m -0.08m thick with c.30% gravel pebble inclusions. Two fragments of Chivers Cotton ware and a single fragment of Bourne type pottery, all dating from the 13th – 14th century were recovered from this cultivation soil.

6.3 Phase 3a: Post- Medieval (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2)

6.3.1 Sealing the medieval layer was dark greyish black, very compact sandy silt [102] which ranged in thickness from 0.12m to 0.50m. The layer contained occasional cobbles, gravel pebbles and a few tiny fragments of ceramic building material. It was also rich in clinker and charcoal. Three fragments of pottery ranging in date from the 16th to mid-18th century were retained along with a single piece of 18th century clay tobacco pipe stem. This soil horizon is characteristic of a spread midden deposit dated from the mid-17th to late 18th century.

6.4 Phase 3b: Post- Medieval

6.4.1 During the monitoring of a soak away within the north-west corner of the garage site a large pit [106] was encountered. The pit cut through the underlying layers [102], [103] and into the natural sand [104]. The pit was sub-circular in plan (c.4m+ diameter x 0.40m deep) with a shallow tapering sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, a compact mid dark grey sandy silt [105], contained fragments of 18th century pottery that included two large bowls and one small jar, along with a single cattle metatarsal.

6.5 Phase 4: Modern (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2)

6.5.1 A band of 0.12m thick compact, dark grey sandy loam topsoil [101] overlay the whole area under investigation. No artefacts were recovered from this layer, although the surrounding garden borders contained late Victorian-early 20th century pottery and pan tile fragments.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 General Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were to monitor all groundworks associated with the construction of the garage and associated soak away, and to record any archaeological features and /or deposits that may have been present.
- 7.1.2 The watching brief established that the area contained 18th century disturbances that included an 18th century pit. The groundwork also identified a narrow band of medieval cultivation soil surviving above the natural sands.
- 7.1.3 The only significant archaeological layer identified was the remains of a medieval cultivation soil [103].

7.2 Research Aims

- 7.2.1 Preliminary research questions for this study are addressed here.
Confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity and land-use relating to its origins later documented in the Domesday Survey;

No evidence of Saxon activity was identified during the watching brief

Confirm the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity relating to the village of Kings Norton.

A narrow band of medieval cultivation soil was encountered at a depth of 151.57m OD to 152.04m OD. The thinness of this medieval soil suggests that the sealing layer of 18th century midden deposit [102] and pit [106] had horizontal truncated this earlier cultivation soil.

7.3 Archive Destination

- 7.3.1 Upon completion of all phases of the archaeological work the archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museum Service under the unique site code X.A33.2013.

7.4 Confidence

- 7.4.1 PCA considers that the archaeological watching brief was completed in accordance with all relevant guidelines, best-practice documents and the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 7.4.2 The work was undertaken in good weather conditions.
- 7.4.3 We consider that the results detailed in this report are reliable. We are confident that the methodology has allowed good identification of the archaeological features that are contained within the excavated trenches.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the client Mr David Johnson for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to Teresa Hawtin senior planning archaeologist of the Planning Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council for her advice regarding the archaeological background to the site.

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1, Section 1, pit [106], facing north-east (Scale 2 & 1m)



Plate 2, Section 2, layers [101], [102] and [103], facing east (Scales 2 & 1m)



Plate 3, Excavation of footings, looking north-west



Plate 4, General site view, looking south-east

APPENDIX 2: THE MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY

By Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

In total, thirteen sherds of pottery representing ten vessels were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered probably ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (Young et al.) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001).

CONDITION

The pottery is in a variable condition with most sherds being in a slightly abraded condition. Only one vessel is represented by more than a single sherd. No cross-context joins were noted.

OVERALL CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

A range of eight different, identifiable pottery types were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery probably ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. A limited range of form types is present, with most sherds coming from jugs, jars or bowls.

The pottery was recovered from three different deposits on the site. Pit 106 produced seven sherds from four post-medieval black and brown-glazed coarse earthenware vessels. Three of these vessels, including four sherds from a single large bowl, have a light-firing body and are likely to be 18th century products of kilns at Chilvers Coton. The other sherd is unglazed but is likely to come from a small jar of similar date. Subsoil layer 103 contained three small medieval sherds in a fairly fresh condition. Two of the sherds are of Chilvers Coton type and include an unglazed jar or jug and the rim of a jar or bowl with an internal glaze. The sherds are in two different fabrics but all fall within the type classified as Fabric CC1 in the Leicester Type Series, which is discussed as Fabrics A and Ai by Mayes and Scott (1984, 41). This type is the main wheel thrown sandy ware found in Leicester in 13th century deposits (Davies and Sawday 1999, 177-8) but continues in use into the 14th century. The third sherd is oolitic-tempered and appears to be of the Bourne rather than Lyveden-type, but may not have been manufactured at Bourne itself. This sherd can only be dated to between the late 12th and 14th centuries. The three sherds recovered from the dispersed midden layer 102 are all of post-

medieval to early modern date. The earliest of these is possibly the base of a Midlands Yellow ware jar or bowl of 16th to 17th century date. A small black-glazed sherd in a coarse purple fabric is from a mid-17th to 18th century jar or bowl, probably made in Staffordshire or Derbyshire. The latest sherd comes from an 18th century Staffordshire White Salt-glazed ware plate with a beaded rim.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares – Chilvers Coton?	1550	1750	5	2
BL	EA6	Black-glazed wares – Staffordshire/Derbyshire	1550	1750	1	1
BOUA	BO	Bourne-type Fabric C	1150	1400	1	1
CHCOT1T	CC1	Chilvers Coton ware 1 type (Fabric A)	1200	1475	2	2
LERTH	EA2	Late earthenware's	1750	1900	1	1
MY	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1
SWSG	SW4	Staffordshire White Salt glazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had possibly been activity in the area from at least the medieval period. The fairly fresh condition of the assemblage suggests that it has undergone little disturbance since deposition.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

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Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford.

Context	Cname	Condition	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Description	Date
102	BL	EA6	coarse purple	jar/bowl	1	1	5	BS	internal glaze	mid 17th to 18th
102	SWSG	SW4		plate	1	1	4	rim	beaded rim	early/mid to late 18th
102	MY	MY		jar/bowl	1	1	32	base		16th to mid 17th
103	BOUA	BO	Fabric C	jar/bowl	1	1	9	BS	probably not a Bourne product	13th to 14th
103	CHCOT1T	CC1		jug/jar	1	1	12	rim	internal reduced glaze	13th to 14th
103	CHCOT1T	CC1		jug/jar	1	1	4	BS		13th to 14th
105	BL	EA2	pale orange sandy	large jar/bowl	1	1	76	BS	internal black glaze over red slip; probably Chilvers Cotton	18th
105	BL	EA2	pale orange sandy	large bowl	4	1	458	rim & BS	internal black glaze over red slip; probably Chilvers Cotton	18th
105	BERTH	EA2	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	1	9	BS	internal dark brown glaze	18th
105	LERTH	EA2	light orange fine sandy	small jar ?	1	1	9	BS	int & ext red slip; no glaze; probably Chilvers Cotton	18th

APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

By Kevin Trott

A single plain polished stem fragment weighting 2 grams was recovered from within layer [102]. The diameter of the stem and internal bore dimensions indicate it derived from either a late 18th or 19th century clay tobacco pipe.

APPENDIX 4: THE ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Trott

A single fragment (71 grams) from the shaft of a cattle metatarsal was recovered by hand during the excavation of a later post-medieval pit [106]. This bone was broken into four conjoining pieces and exhibited gnawing on the broken proximal and distal shaft ends. A single knife mark was also present near the mid-shaft suggesting it was broken to extract the marrow prior to disposal.

A single bone from the site is too small to provide any information on animal husbandry and utilisation on the site. A visual assessment of the bone suggests that it derives from domestic butchery waste.

APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
101	1	Layer	Garden soil	152.26	152.18	5
102	1	Layer	18 th Century midden	152.25	151.67	3
103	1	Layer	Medieval cultivation soil	152.04	151.65	2
104	1	Layer	Natural sand & gravel	152	150.96	1
105	1	Fill	Fill of pit [106]	152.16	151.78	4
106	1	Cut	19 th century pit	152.16	151.78	4

APPENDIX 6: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-151223

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Watching Brief was implemented at The Old Vicarage, Kings Norton in Leicestershire. The results of the monitoring identified the natural terrace sands that were sealed by a medieval cultivation soil. This in turn was overlain by a garden soil of mid-17th to late 18th century date. A single 18 th century pit was encountered within the soak-away trench that was sealed by modern garden soil.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2013 End: 10-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	X.A13. 2013 – Museum accession ID
Type of project	Watching Brief
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 – General Residential
Monument type	Pit and Cultivation/occupation soils Medieval and post-medieval
Significant Finds	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and bone
Methods & techniques	Watching Brief
Development type	Garage
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton, Leicestershire
Postcode	LE7 9BF
Study area	8 x 8 meters
Site coordinates	SK 68881 00515
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Max: 152.26m Min: 151.78m

Project creators

Name of Organization	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Mr David Johnson
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Kevin Trott
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr David Johnson

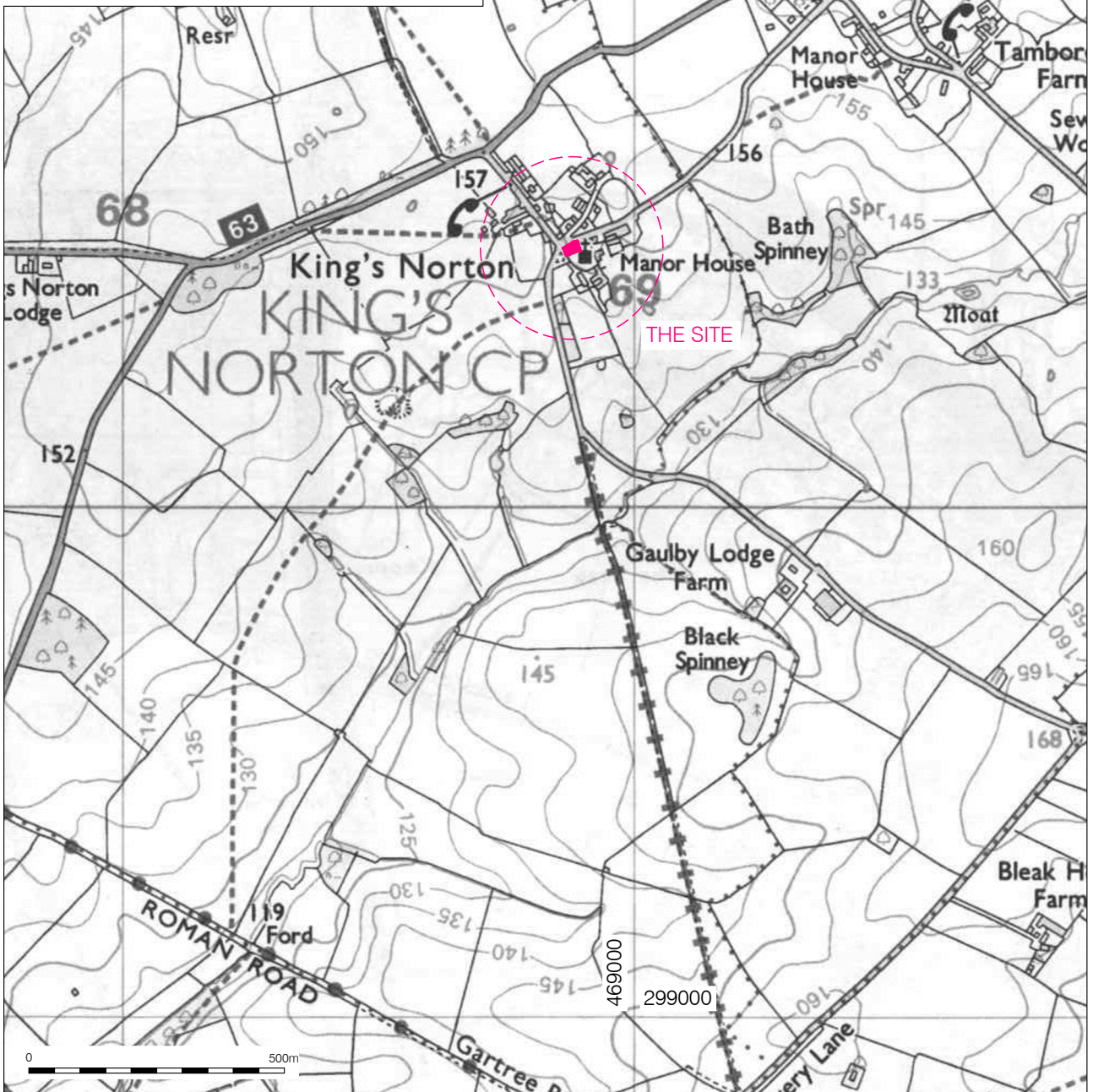
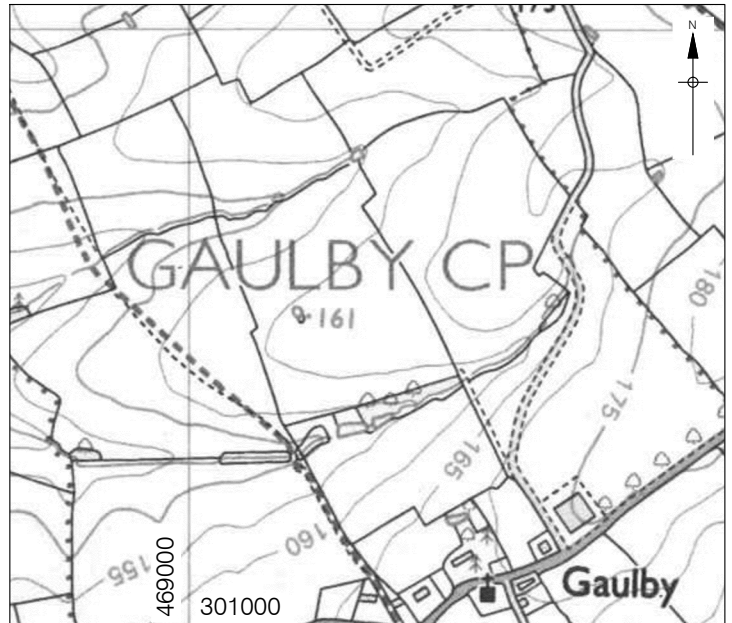
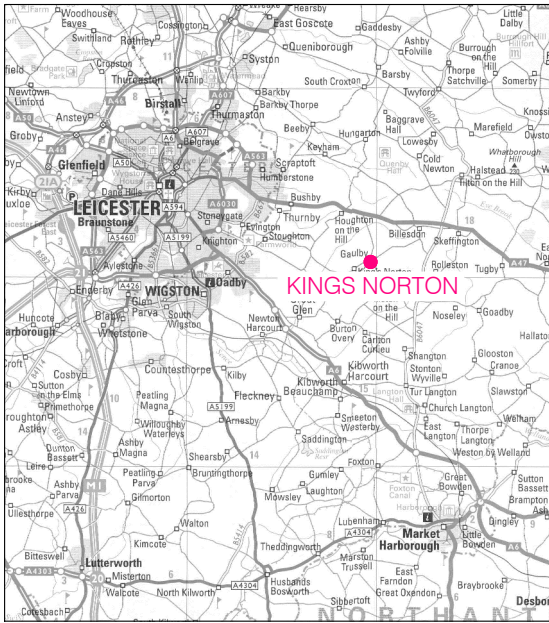
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LMS
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Bone"
Digital Archive recipient	LMS
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography' 'Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LMS
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

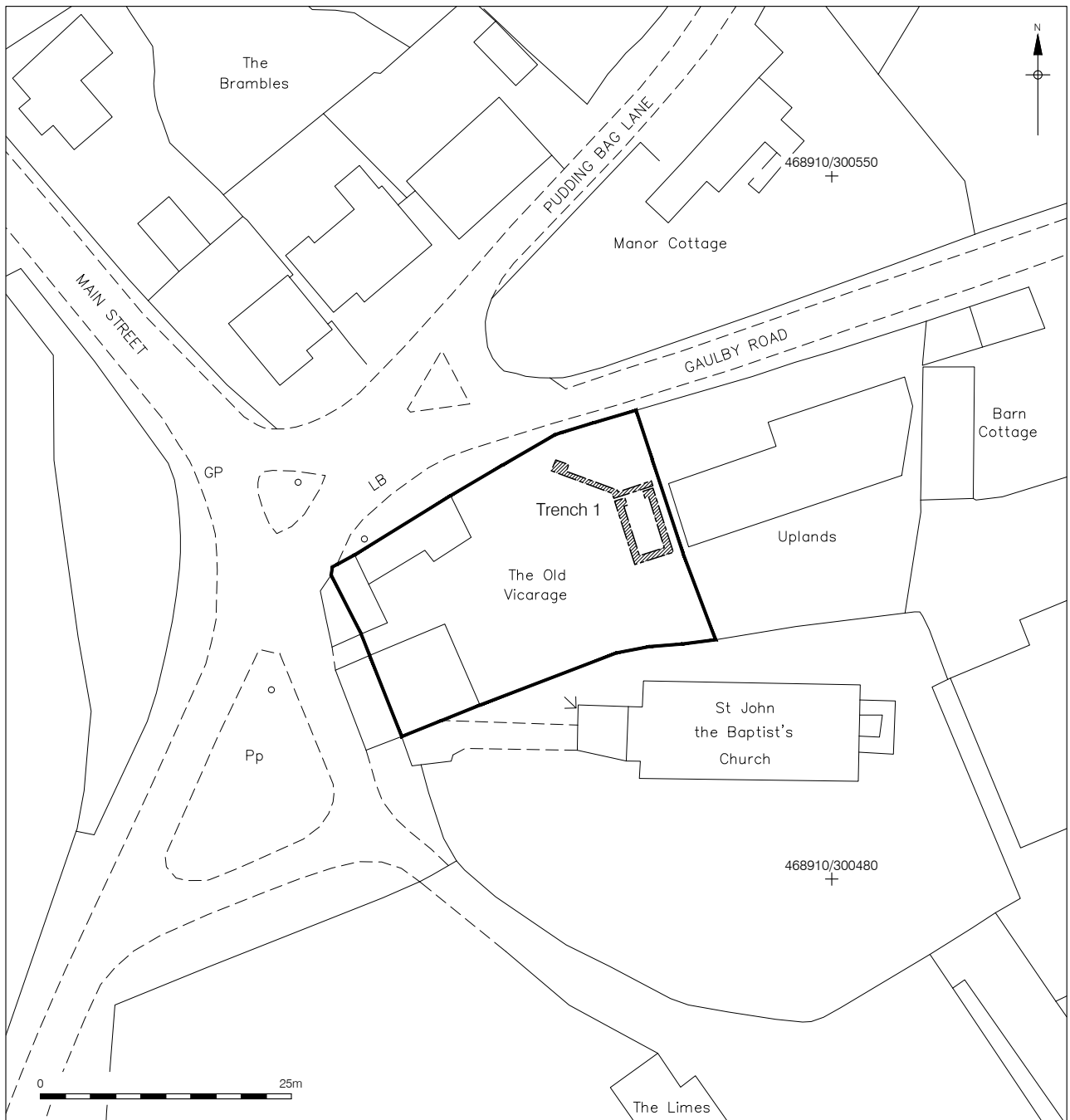
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Kings Norton, Leicestershire: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trott, K.
Other bibliographic details	R11432
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Market Harborough
Description	A4 client document, bound with blue covers

Entered by	Kevin Trott (ktrott@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	21 May 2013



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:400,000 & 12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

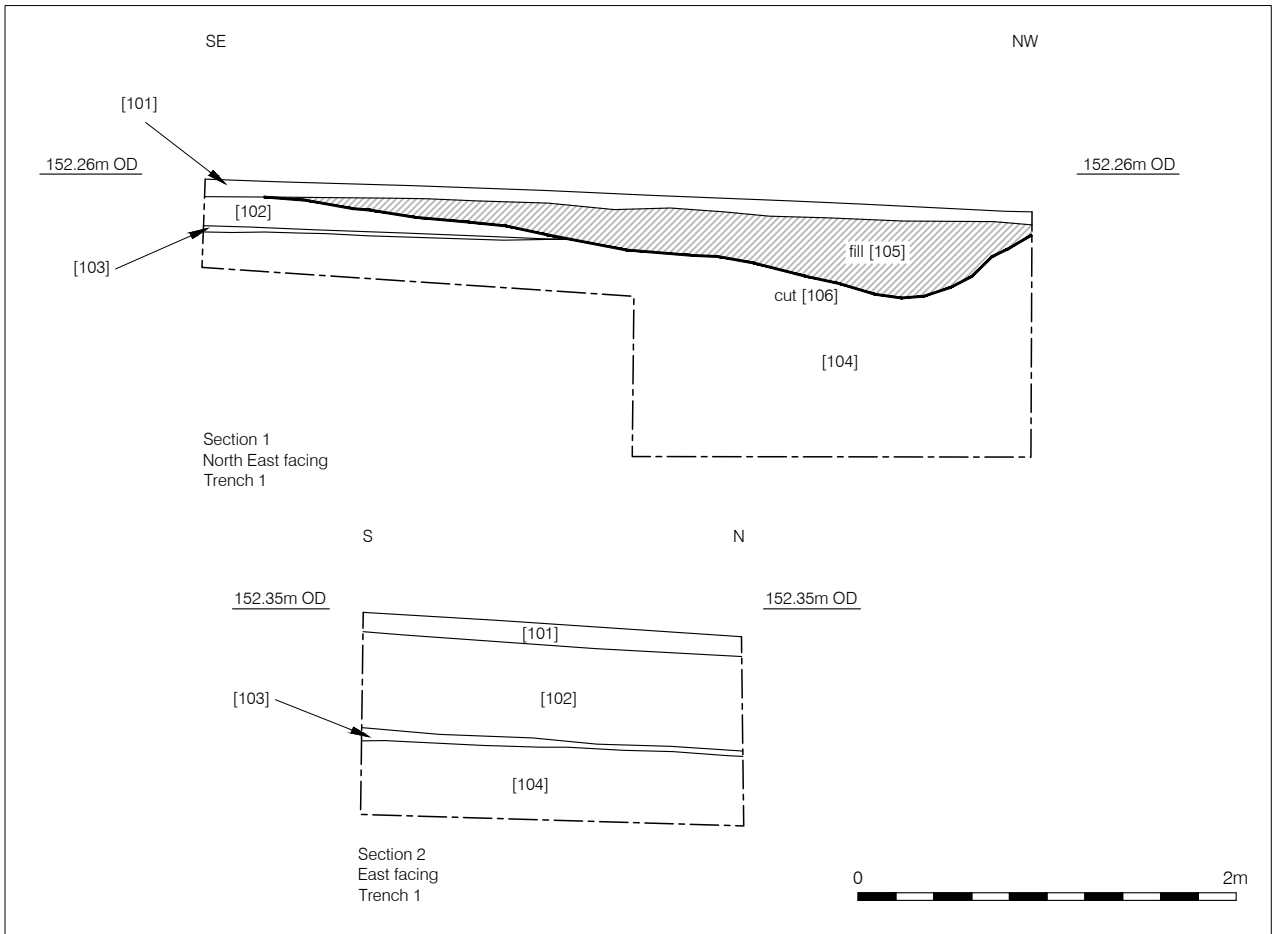
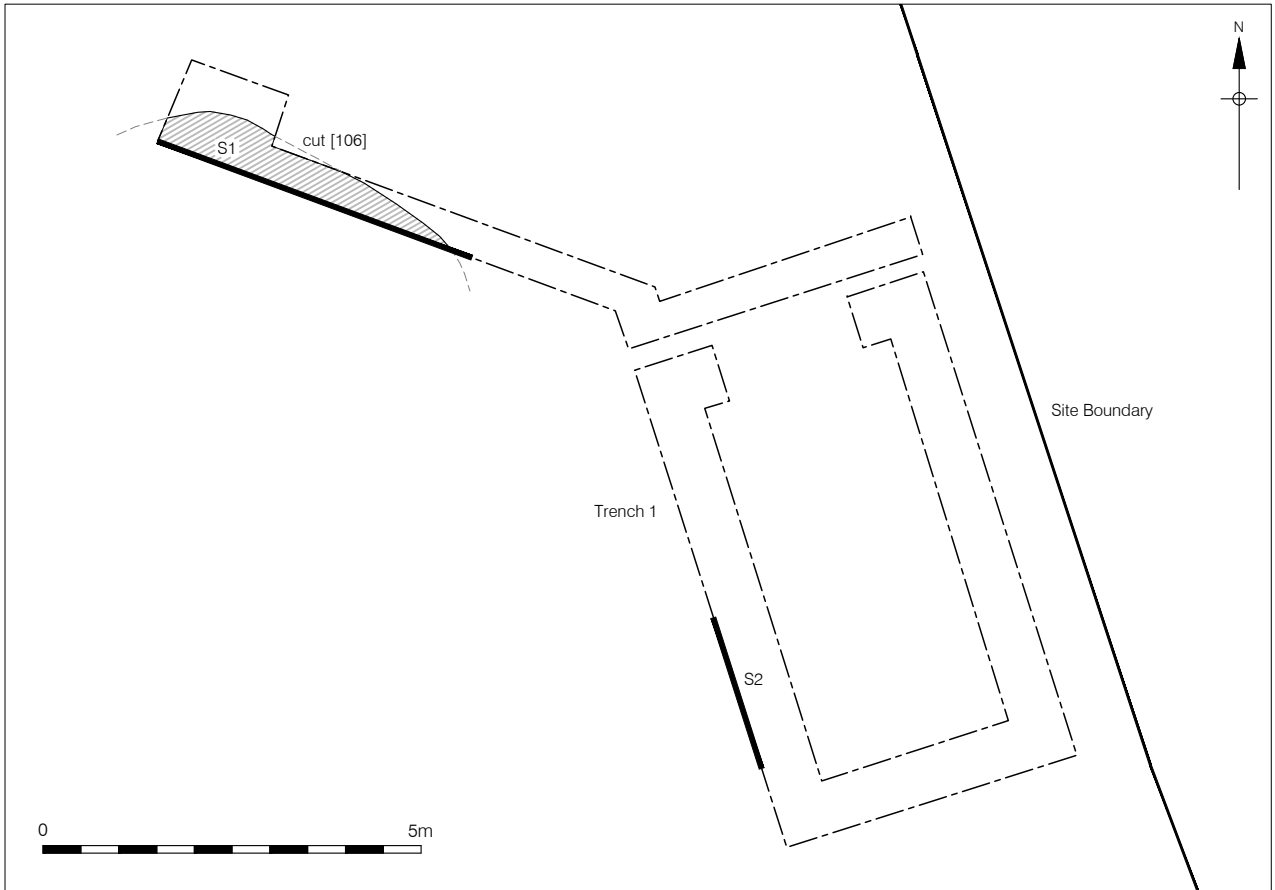


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1; 1:100 at A4
Sections 1 & 2; 1:40 at A4

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