



5 – 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



Report Number: R1119

November 2015



**5 – 7 HIGH STREET,
EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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Site Code	ECB 4169	NGR	TL 3876 7489
Planning Ref.	1201542FUL	OASIS	britanni1-204300
Approved By	Dan McConnell	Date	November 2015



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Abstract

Through June – November 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 5 – 7 High Street, Earith, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3876 7489), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of two 4 bedroom dormer bungalows and one 2 bedroom cottage with associated access, amenity, parking and ancillary works.

The monitoring revealed further activity associated with the construction of the “yard” surface throughout the site. However no further phases of activity associated with the medieval moat were encountered during the monitoring. However this may not be due to the lack of archaeological features within the site boundary but more likely due to the extent of the excavations undertaken.

No additional phases of activity have been identified from the evaluation. These have been duplicated here for reference.

Despite the potential for further features dating from the medieval period, no remains of medieval date were encountered during the monitoring.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Through June – November 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 5 – 7 High Street, Earith, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3876 7489), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of two 4 bedroom dormer bungalows and one 2 bedroom cottage with associated access, amenity, parking and ancillary works.

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), (McConnell. D, dated 3rd July 2014) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated February 2015) and approved by CCC HET.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figs. 1 & 2)

The site is located to the north of High Street in a yard that is currently used for the storage of horse trailers (Figure 1). It lies at a height of approximately 6m AOD and the bedrock geology is described as West Walton and Amphill Clay Formation Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel (BGS, 2014).

Superficial deposits are described as River Terrace sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers, depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is, *Huntingdonshire District Council Local Development Framework; Core Strategy (Adopted September 2009)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

The following archaeological background utilises the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2). There are 38 entries within the 1km search area comprising eighteen monument entries, ten events, nine findspots and one Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are also 27 listed buildings within the 1km search radius,



therefore it was decided to reduce the search radius to 250m to investigate those closest to the site, the new total was seven listed buildings. The preferred CHER reference has been used where possible.

The Palaeolithic period is represented by one flint scraper (01680), recorded at Colne Drove 728m north-east.

Mesolithic records are slightly more numerous, a tranchet axe (01932) was found in a gravel heap on Midsummer Common, 263m to the north-east. Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic worked flint and Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery sherds (MCB17841) are recorded 602m to the south-west at Needingworth Quarry. Late Mesolithic to Late Iron Age finds (MCB17839) were also recovered in buried soils during an evaluation and excavation (ECB2884) using test-pits to recover finds and soil samples 981m to the south-west at Zones 4 and 5 on the Godwin Ridge of Needingworth Quarry. Despite little in the way of archaeological features a high density of finds were recovered from the Late Mesolithic. A programme of evaluation and excavation revealed Late Iron Age features and finds as well as Mesolithic worked flint from soil samples (MCB17840), 821m to the south-west in Zone 6 of the Needingworth Quarry Site.

A Neolithic flint scraper (02094A) found in a gravel pit was recorded 263m to the north-east at Earith Gravel Quarry. Neolithic flint tools were also recovered from separate phases at Needingworth Quarry, located from 602m to 981m to the south-west of site (ECB2884, MCB17839, MCB17840, MCB17841).

Six Bronze Age round barrows (03731) located 968m at Needingworth Quarry to the south-west were excavated by CAU (ECB3479) some containing associated funerary remains. Bronze Age finds (MCB17839) were also recovered in buried soils during the evaluation and excavation at Needingworth Quarry (ECB2884) 981m to the south-west. Middle Bronze Age pottery sherds (MCB17841) were also recorded 602m to the south-west at the same site. A programme of geophysical survey and excavation on Phase III of the Needingworth Quarry Site (ECB3479) 868m to the south recorded a Bronze Age burial mound.

An Iron Age near-whole jar (01717) found in the river bank behind the Crown Inn 322m to the south-west. A Late Iron Age settlement (MCB17839) was recorded during an evaluation and excavation (ECB2884). One roundhouse, rubbish pits, a rectangular enclosure, a rectangular structure and a high density of finds were recovered 981m to the south-west at Needingworth Quarry. Three aligned ditches on a north-south axis and a small number of pits and postholes of Late Iron Date (MCB17840) were further recorded 821m to the south-west. An air photograph assessment (ECB2993) at Earith Quarry by Air Photo Services in 2000 revealed an extensive system of driveways and field systems indicative of the Iron Age and Roman periods, 718m to the west.

The record for the Romano-British period is heavily biased towards individual find spots, with only one potential Roman settlement (ECB2993) recorded in cropmarks, 718m to the west. A Silver washed Bronze coin of Postumus (00905) is recorded 263m north-east of the site. A Grey Ware pot base (00906), a Whetstone and carved sand stone (01555) have all been recorded 1225m to the south-west. Dredged Roman pottery



(01554) was recovered from the Great Ouse in 1935, including one jar containing chicken bones, from behind the Crown at Earith, 244m to the south-west. Bronze statues of the Roman Gods Mars, Ultor and Jupiter (01557) were recovered 1128m south-west in the Causeway Meadow, near the River Ouse. Roman pottery (01558) was found in 1941 while clearing ditches in pasture land, 1020m to the south west. A castor flagon (01559) was dredged up from Cranbrook Drain, 1101m to the south-west. Roman finds (01780c) have also been recovered from within the Bulwark Monument, 451m to the east. Roman coins and pottery (01813) were recovered at the east and west ends of Black Lane and near the river, 65m to the west. A fourth century flanged bowl (01814) was found in 1993 during excavations on the foundations of the Black Bull Public House, 293m to the south-west. A Roman skeleton and bowl (01815) were found on the site of the Black Bull 120m to the north. Roman pottery (01937) is recorded 945m to the north-east. The last record relates to three Roman to Medieval spindle whorls (CB14770) recorded 591m to the north-west.

The medieval period is represented by the Hermitage of Saint Mary, a former bridge and chapel (09947) located 663m to the south-east, possibly dating from 1171 and still in use until 1571 when it was demolished.

The post-medieval period is represented by 17 records, perhaps the most important of which is the Scheduled Ancient Monument (DCB225) of an English Civil War fieldwork known as the Bulwark (01780), located 491m to the east of the site that dates from around the 1640's. An associated medieval earthwork (01780a) was also recorded on air photographs just to the north-east. It was excavated (ECB626) in 1908 when trenches were cut to investigate the ramparts. No finds or brickwork were found but the monument was found to be in good order. A Second World War gun emplacement was later placed within its interior. Crane Fen Mill wind pump (03544) is depicted on the 1841 tithe map, 522m to the south-east. A Windmill (00940) is depicted on the 1820 Inclosure Map, 782m to the north-west. A Quaker burial ground (11664) has been recorded at 101 High Street, 277m to the west, the remains of which are now interred in the Old Borough Cemetery in Broadlees, St Ives. The site of the 17th century Hinde's Wind Pump (MCB16185) is recorded at Willingham 751m to the south-east. Earith Methodist Chapel on Chapel Road (MCB17183) is a listed building that was erected in 1821, located 294m to the west. Gloster House at Number 12 High Street (DCB3559) is an eighteenth century Listed Building that was originally three dwellings or a shop located 68m to the south-west. Number 22 and 24 High Street (DCB3560) is a Grade II Listed nineteenth century building located 109m to the south-west. Number 50 Woodlands High Street (DCB2269) is a Grade II* Listed eighteenth century building located 252m to the west of site. Number 52 (DCB4117) and its back range 54 High Street are Grade II Listed eighteenth century timber framed buildings located 293m to the south-west. Numbers 1 and 3 Bridge End (DCB3563) located 81m to the east, are Grade II Listed early nineteenth century buildings. Number 7 Bridge End (DCB2292) located 54m to the east is a Grade II listed early nineteenth century cottage. Number 27 High Street (DCB2730) is a Grade II Listed mid nineteenth century house and shop incorporating part of a seventeenth century timber frame and chimney stack, located 101m to the west. An evaluation (ECB1918) undertaken by CCC FAU in 2005, 587m to the south-west, revealed a post-medieval ditch or channel and modern riverine deposits.



The modern period is represented by six records. A World War Two spigot mortar base (CB15205) is recorded below the Civil War Fort (Bulwark) 493m to the east of site. Another spigot mortar base (CB15206) was recorded at Earith Marina in the river bank 792m to the south-east. A 20th Century Quaker burial ground (CB15457) was discovered 744m to the west, possibly associated with a meeting house located to its east. An evaluation revealing modern riverine deposits (MCB16708) is recorded 583m to the west of the site at the West View Marina. A 12 trial trench evaluation (ECB1081) by CAU at Minnaar PLC 602m to the west recorded only nineteenth century ceramics and field drains. A watching brief (ECB2154) undertaken at Hermitage Lock 633m to the south-east by Oxford Archaeology in 2006 revealed only modern remains.

The undated records number five in total. A watercourse of unknown date 445m to the east, recorded as an extant earthwork (O8760) at the site of an old flood meadow waterway. An undated enclosure and a ring ditch (O8813) has been recorded on air photographs 545m to the north-east. An evaluation (ECB364) in 2001 by CCC FAU at 90 High Street located 521m to the south-west exposed no archaeological remains. An evaluation (ECB896) in 2002 by CCC FAU at Meadow Drove, 778m to the north-east also revealed no archaeology. Archaeological evaluations (ECB1076) undertaken by CAU 584m to the south-west at New Moorings, on the Great Ouse recorded no remains.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Investigation

In April 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 5 – 7 High Street, Earith, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3875 7490). The background research for the project indicated that buildings were present on the site as recorded on the 1950's Ordnance Survey maps, with associated backyard activities also likely to be encountered in the evaluation. Given the records from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record the site has a specific potential for prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval and modern features and finds.

The evaluation revealed three phases of activity, the first and most recent being the demolition of the early modern buildings that stood on the site before it was turned over to yard use. Demolition Layer 1008 overlay a single course of early modern bricks which formed the remains of one of the previous buildings which comprised the second phase of activity. The final phase is evidenced by a large ditch / moat (1003) that contained medieval pottery and animal bone. This feature is likely associated with the former medieval high street which is assumed to have run on the same course as High Street follows today. Fragments of late medieval brick also suggest building activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Despite the potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, no finds of features pre dating the medieval period were encountered.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CCC HET brief stated that the monitoring should aim to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed during ground works are recorded, recovered and



interpreted to an acceptable standard. Additionally the monitoring is required to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefact evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard. (McConnell, D. Brief, Section 3.1 & 3.2).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief state that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CCC HET brief requires archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of two 4 bedroom dormer bungalows and one 2 bedroom cottage with associated access, amenities, parking and ancillary works. This however was not necessary in the northern part of the site where the bungalows were being constructed as a pile and beam foundation system was used due to factors affecting the formation levels. Therefore only the foundation trenches and service trenches in the southern portion of the site adjacent to high Street were monitored after approval from CCC HET.

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works were undertaken by a mechanical excavator and then further investigated by hand.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3, 4 & 5)

The monitoring visits was undertaken by the author on 13th May, 4th and 5th June and 13th November 2015 during the intrusive excavations for foundations and services associated with the cottage construction in the south of the site.

8.1 1st Visit - 13th May 2015 (Sample Section 1, Fig 4)

The property wall foundations were monitored on the southern area of the site. The foundation was cut to a maximum depth of 1.10m. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

The northern area of site was also inspected subsequent to the piling being completed, (Photo 1). The spoil from the works was sieved and checked. No archaeological were recovered.



Photo 1: View of northern area of site after pile installation.

8.2 2nd Visit – 4th & 5th June 2015 (Sample Sections 2 – 5, Fig 4 & 5)

The footing trenches for the cottage were monitored and recorded. The foundations were cut with a small 3 Ton 360 excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Where appropriate a beaker was used to cut the concrete before the trench was excavated. The trenches were cut to between 0.90 and 1.10m deep. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

8.3 3rd Visit – 13th November 2015 (Sample Sections 6 & 7, Fig 5)

The final visit was to monitor the drainage runs being excavated for the cottage and the access road. The drainage run for the access road was excavated on a north – south alignment parallel with the now constructed cottage wall, along the line of the proposed access road. The trench was 20.00 x 0.50m and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.50m. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

A further trench was cut, this time in the centre of the site to ascertain the depth for drainage services. This was 3.00 x 1.00m and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.35m. This indicated the maximum depth the access road would be cut to and remained in demolition layer 2007. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 4 & 5)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the areas monitored, full sections were recorded in all foundation runs (Fig. 4 & 5).



Different areas of made ground and surface layers formed the upper most stratigraphic layers on the site. Made ground layer 2000 formed the upper most layer in the southern area of the site. Concrete Pad 2004 was present in the centre of the cottage footprint while Concrete Yard Surface 2005 represented a more recent layer of concrete that has been poured on the site in a levelling attempt.

Demolition Layer 2001 was encountered directly below made ground layer 2000. It relates to a recent phase of modern demolition associated with the clearing of the 20th century buildings that once stood on the site. The layer was present to a depth of 0.63m.

Layer 2002 comprised re-deposited natural that was present below the made ground and encountered in Trench 2, it was present to a depth of 1.02m. Directly below layer 2005 was Bedding Layer 2006 and had a maximum thickness of 0.19m in Sample Section 5.

Redeposited Natural Geology 2002 was encountered at approximately 0.50m across the site comprising a mid-brownish orange, compact sandy clay with CBM inclusions.

Natural geology 2003 was encountered in only one area at approximately 1.02m across the site comprising a mid-brownish orange, compact sandy clay with CBM inclusions.

10 DISCUSSION

The monitoring revealed further activity associated with the construction of the “yard” surface throughout the site. However no further phases of activity associated with the medieval moat were encountered during the monitoring. However this may not be due to the lack of archaeological features within the site boundary but more likely due to the extent of the excavations undertaken.

No additional phases of activity have been identified from the evaluation. These have been duplicated here for reference.

The first phase is represented by the probable Medieval Moat identified in the evaluation, and is likely associated with the development of the medieval high street. Fragments of late medieval / post medieval building material recovered from the moat also suggests building activity has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The second phase of activity relates to the surviving remains of the early modern buildings under Demolition Layer 2008, which was also identified in the evaluation. These comprised a single course of bricks running north – south in Trench 1 in a similar location to structures recorded on the 1950's OS maps.

The demolition of early modern buildings was evidenced by the presence of Demolition Layer 2008 and the placement of the buildings on the 1950's OS map before the land was turned over to yard use.



Despite the potential for further features dating from the medieval period, no remains of medieval date were encountered during the monitoring.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Keith Last of Roundwood Restorations for commissioning and funding the project.

We are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his time, help and advice.

The Site was monitored and recorded by Martin Brook of Britannia Archaeology.



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English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Section 1 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 1	Orientation S - N	Shot No. DP 1
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2000	0.00 – 0.28m	Made Ground. Mid brown orange, loose, sand silt and clay with frequent cement and rubble.
2001	0.28 – 0.63m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.
2002	0.63 – 1.02m	Re-deposited natural. Light grey brown, firm, sandy clay.
2003	1.02m +	Natural. Mid brown orange, compact, sandy clay.

Sample Section 2 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 2	Orientation N - S	Shot No. DP 2
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2004	0.00 – 0.12m	Concrete Pad.
2001	0.12 – 0.52m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.
2002	0.52m +	Re-deposited natural. Light grey brown, firm, sandy clay.

Sample Section 3 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 3	Orientation W - E	Shot No. DP 3
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2005	0.00 – 0.15m	Concrete Yard Surface.
2001	0.15 – 0.50m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.
2002	0.50m +	Re-deposited natural. Light grey brown, firm, sandy clay.

Sample Section 4 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 4	Orientation S - N	Shot No. DP 4
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2005	0.00 – 0.30m	Concrete Yard Surface.
2006	0.30 – 0.40m	Bedding Layer. Light yellow orange, loose, sand.
2001	0.40 – 0.50m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.
2002	0.50m +	Re-deposited natural. Light grey brown, firm, sandy clay.

Sample Section 5 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 5	Orientation E - W	Shot No. DP 5
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2005	0.00 – 0.11m	Concrete Yard Surface.
2006	0.11 – 0.30m	Bedding Layer. Light yellow orange, loose, sand.
2001	0.30 – 0.40m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.
2002	0.40m +	Re-deposited natural. Light grey brown, firm, sandy clay.



Sample Section 6 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 6	Orientation S - N	Shot No. DP 6
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2000	0.00 – 0.25m	Made Ground. Mid brown orange, loose, sand silt and clay with frequent cement and rubble.
2001	0.25m +	Demolition Layer. Dark brown grey, firm, sand silt and clay with cement and rubble.

Sample Section 7 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 6	Orientation S - N	Shot No. DP 7
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
2007	0.00 – 0.35m +	Made Ground. Mid brown orange, loose, sand silt and clay with frequent cement and rubble.



APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website)

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-204300

Project details

Project name 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Short description of the project Through June - November 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 5 - 7 High Street, Earith, Cambridgeshire during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of two 4 bedroom dormer bungalows and one 2 bedroom cottage with associated access, amenity, parking and ancillary works. The monitoring revealed further activity associated with the construction of the

Project dates Start: 01-06-2015 End: 09-11-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes ECB4619 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE EARITH 5 – 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Postcode PE283PT

Study area 1200 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 3875 7490 52.354175290323 0.03752849346 52 21 15 N 000 02 15 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

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OASIS FORM - Print view

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Roundwood Restorations Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB4169
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB4169
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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OASIS FORM - Print view

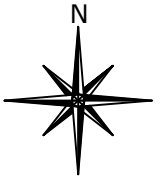
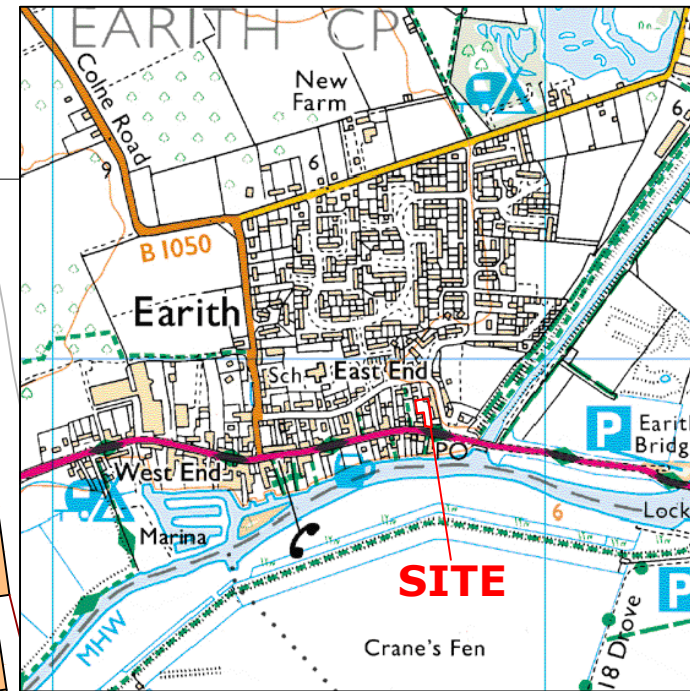
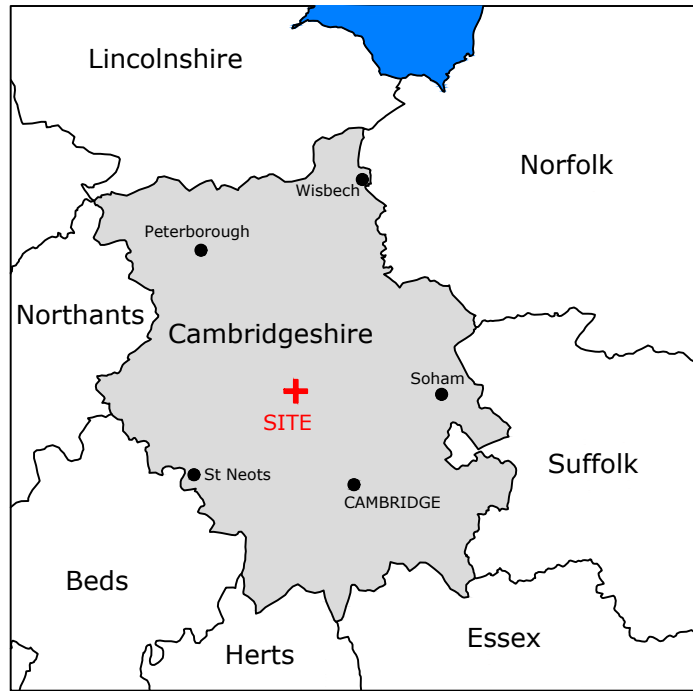
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 Site Boundary

NGR: 538762 274897 REFERENCE: R1119

PROJECT: 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT: ROUNDWOOD RESTORATIONS LTD

DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN

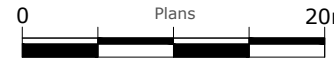
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UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE,
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH,
BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK, IP33 3PH

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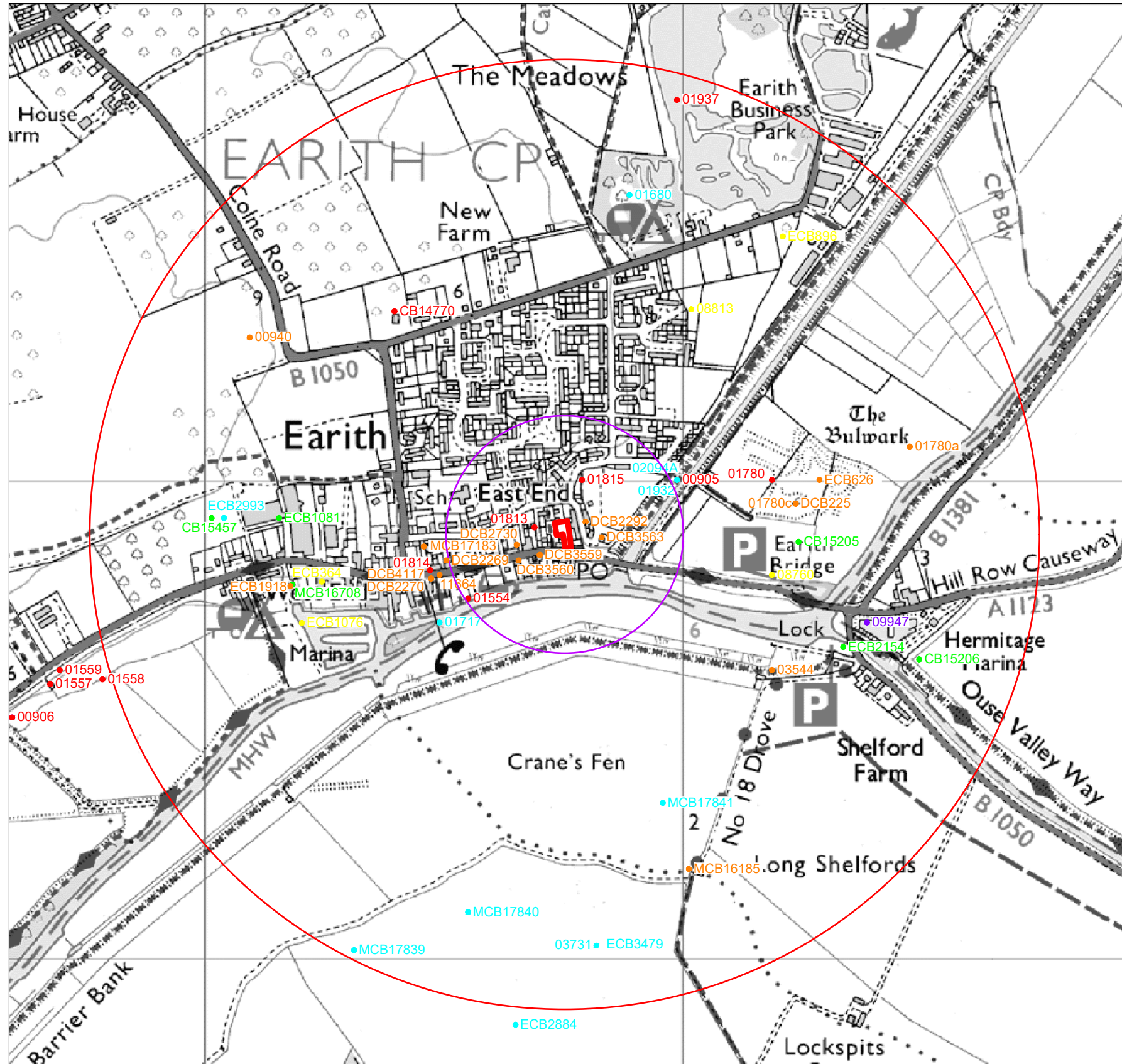
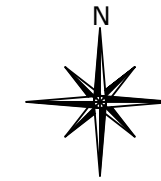
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SCALE: 1:500 

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: NOV 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 01

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	Listed Building Search Radius
	CHER Search Radius
	Undated Record
	Modern Record
	Post-medieval Record
	Medieval Record
	Roman Record
	Prehistoric Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 538762 274897	REFERENCE: R1119
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PROJECT: 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
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CLIENT: ROUNDWOOD RESTORATIONS LTD

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA PLAN

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UNIT 2
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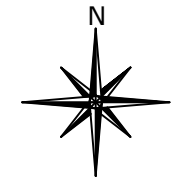
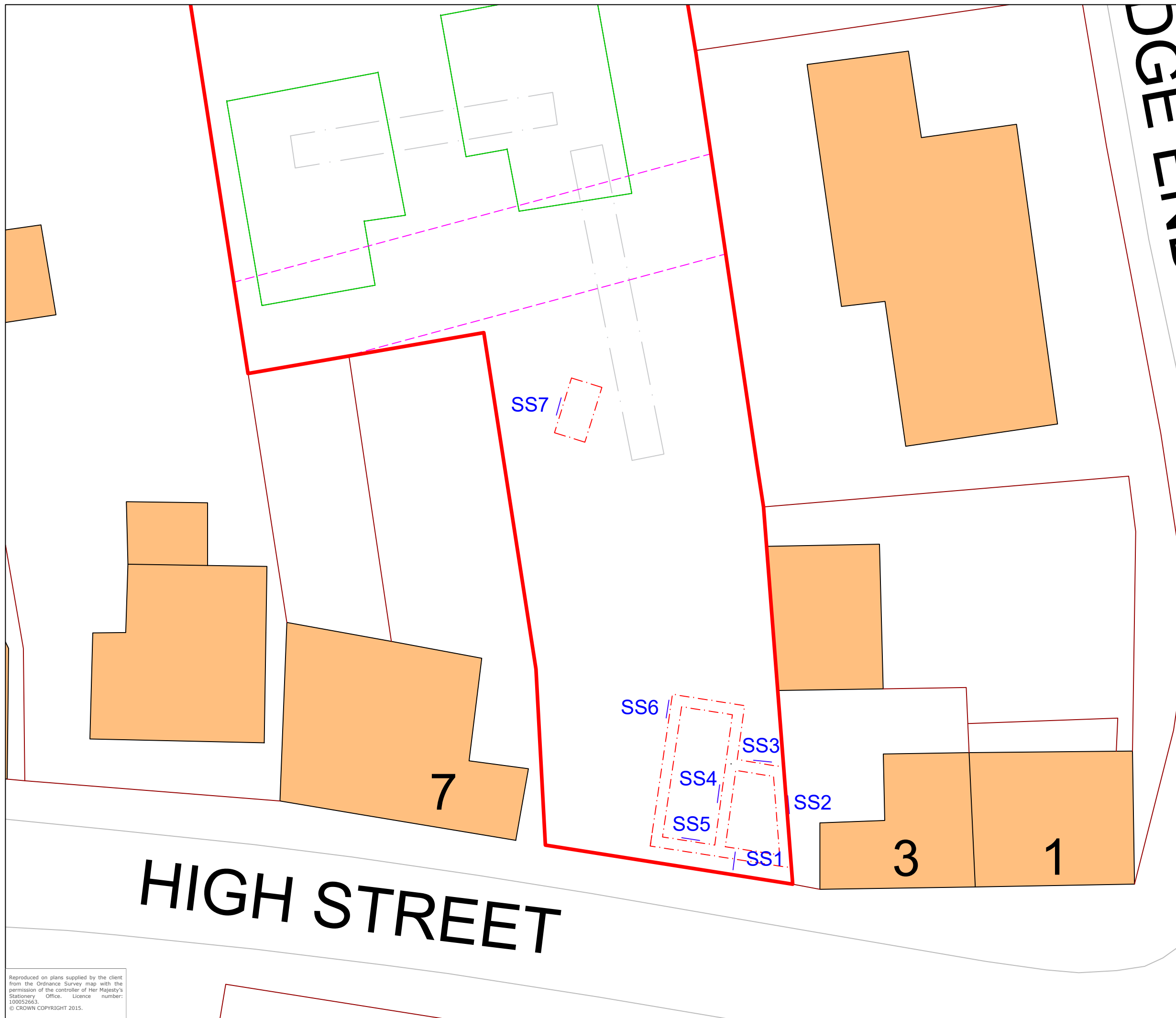
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	Location of 2014 Trial Trenches
	Projected Course of Moat
	Proposed Development (Piled)
	Sample Section
	Section Line
	Limit of Excavation
	Site Boundary

NGR: 538762 274897	REFERENCE: R1119
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PROJECT: 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
--

CLIENT: ROUNDWOOD RESTORATIONS LTD

DESCRIPTION: SITE PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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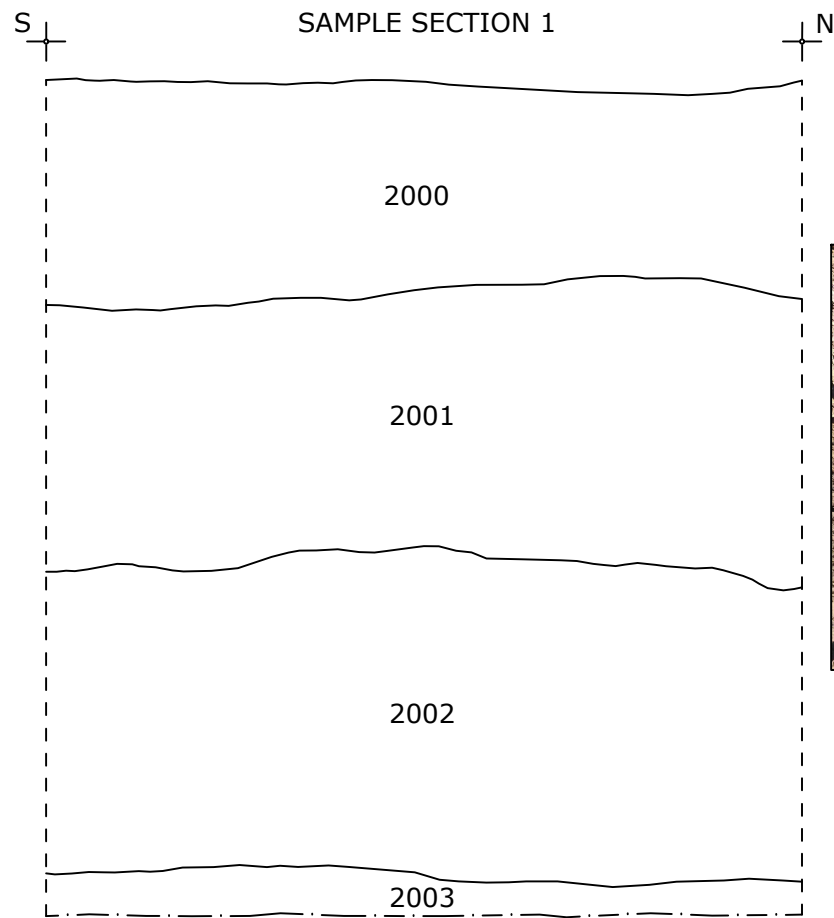
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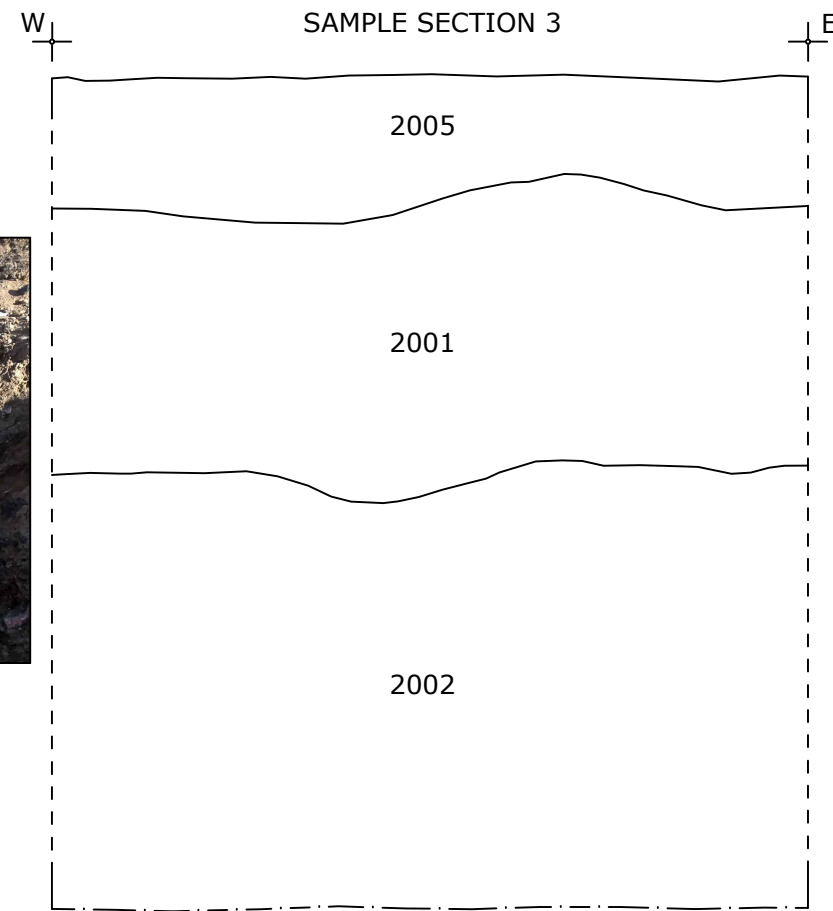
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DATE: NOV 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 03
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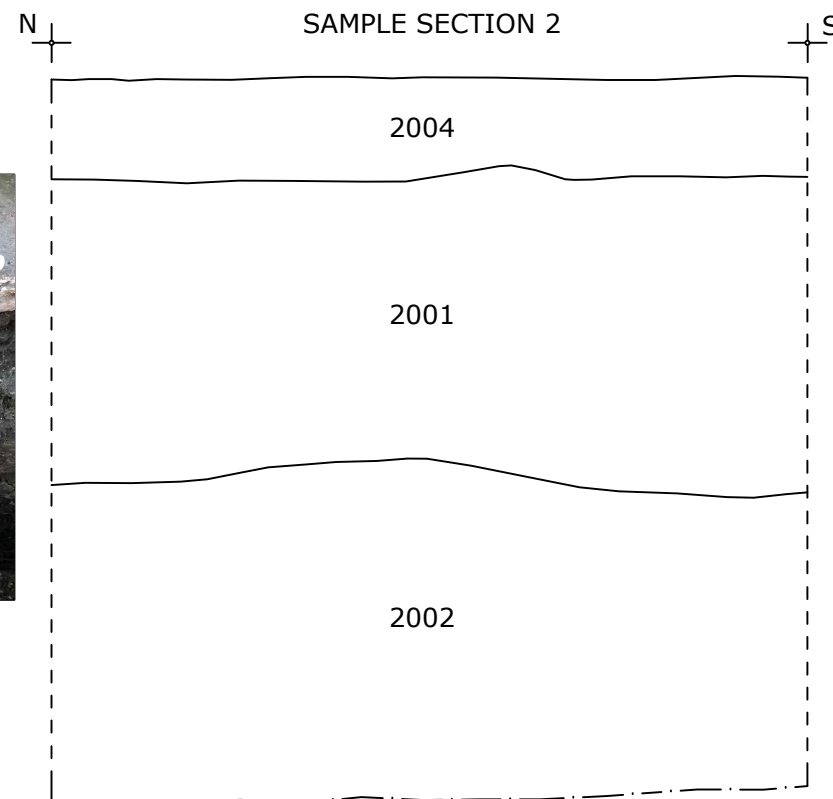
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DP1 - Sample Section 1



DP3 - Sample Section 3



DP2 - Sample Section 2

NGR: 538762 274897 REFERENCE: R1119

PROJECT: 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT: ROUNDWOOD RESTORATIONS LTD

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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UNIT 2
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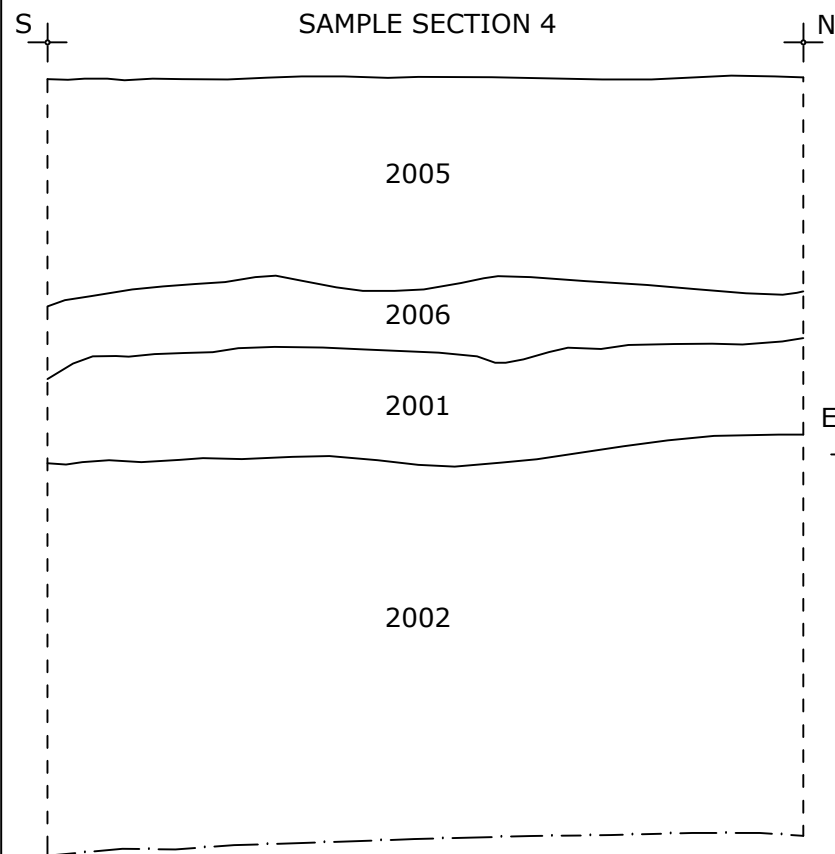
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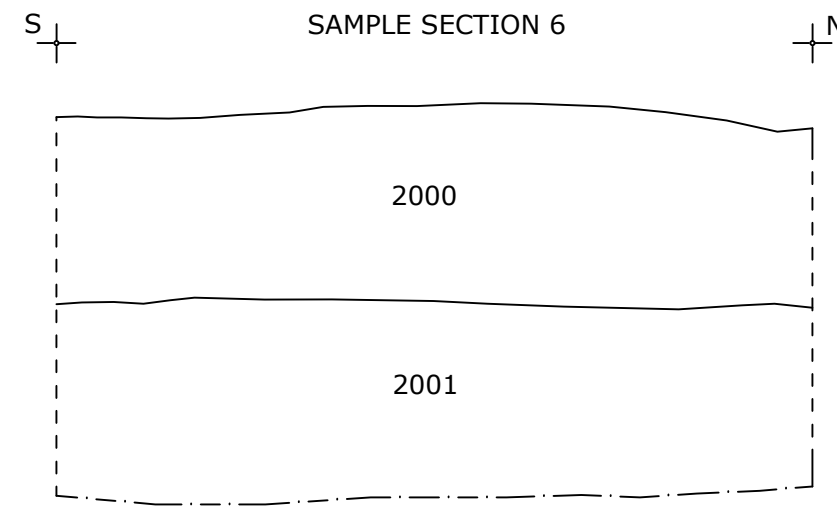
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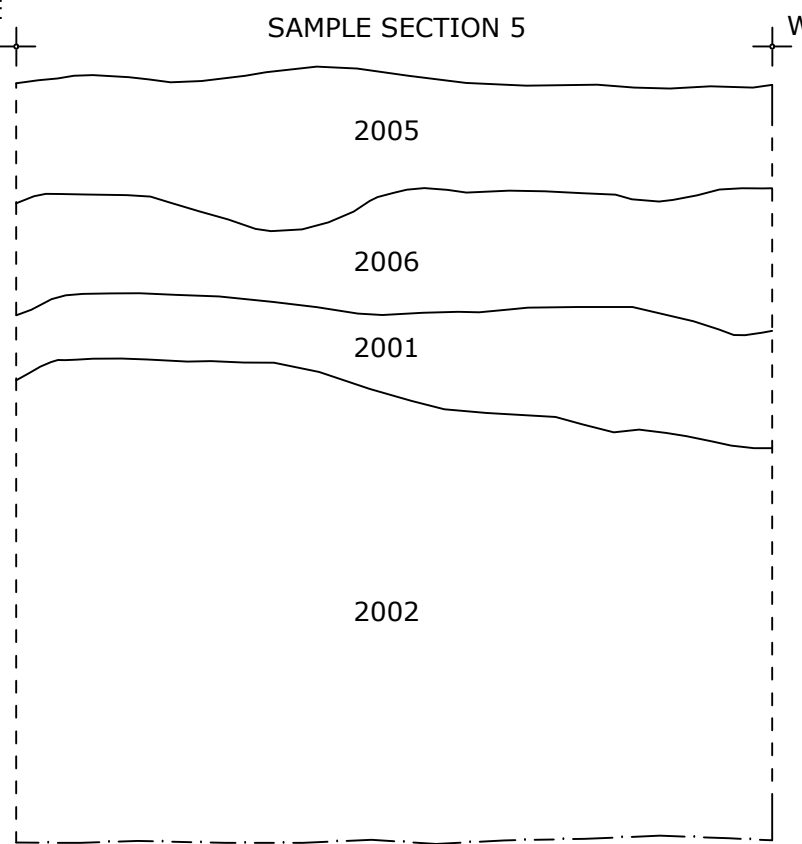
DATE: NOV 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 04



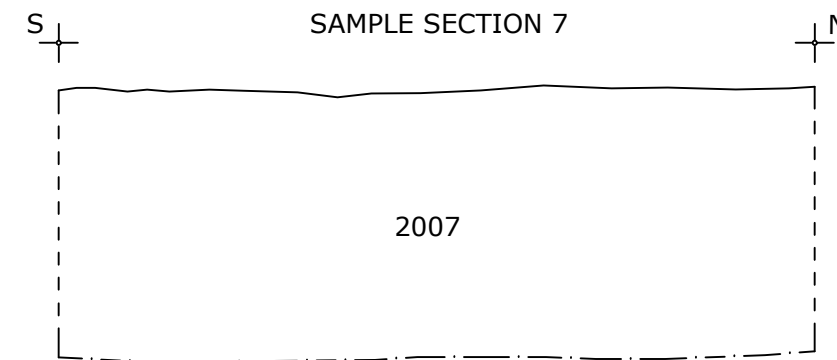
DP5 - Sample Section 5



DP6 - Sample Section 6



DP4 - Sample Section 4



DP7 - Sample Section 7

NGR: 538762 274897 REFERENCE: R1119

PROJECT: 5 - 7 HIGH STREET, EARITH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT: ROUNDWOOD RESTORATIONS LTD

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS Continued

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DATE: NOV 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 05