



CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE, FOWLMERE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1072

October 2014



**CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE, FOWLMERE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared for:

Mrs Zoe Kenworthy
Heathland Developments Limited
5 North Court
Armstrong Road
Maidstone
Kent
ME15 6JZ

By:
Martin Brook BA PIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
**115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX**

T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

Site Code	ECB 4261	NGR	TL 4208 4593
Planning Ref.	S/2296/13/FL	OASIS	Britanni1-227782
Approved By:	Tim Schofield	Date	October 2014



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



CONTENTS

	Abstract	
1.0	Introduction	
2.0	Site Description	
3.0	Planning Policies	
4.0	Archaeological Background	
5.0	Project Aims	
6.0	Project Objectives	
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology	
8.0	Presentation of Results	
9.0	Deposit Model	
10.0	Discussion & Conclusion	
11.0	Project Archive & Deposition	
12.0	Acknowledgments	
	Bibliography	
Appendix 1	Deposit Tables and Feature Descriptions	
Appendix 2	OASIS Sheet	
Figure 1	Site Location Plan	1:500
Figure 2	Feature Plan	1:200
Figure 3	Plans, Sections and Photographs	1:100 & 1:20
Figure 4	Sample Sections and Photographs	1:20



Abstract

In October 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4208 4593) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The work was commissioned to comply with a condition of planning permission reference S/2296/13/FL in advance of the residential development of the site.

The predominant potential for archaeology was likely to be medieval and post-medieval activity, especially relating to medieval enclosures located just north-east of the site.

This area appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive ground works until the 19th century, comparable with the results recorded during the previous monitoring works. Terracing activity was witnessed within both trenches, followed by demolition and levelling of the site, creating the level ground present today.

Despite the potential, no archaeological finds or features dating to the medieval period were encountered.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4208 4593) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Thomas. A. Dated 1st May 2014). The work was commissioned to comply with a condition of planning permission reference S/2296/13/FL in advance of residential development of the site. The works comprised the excavation of two trial trenches measuring 5.00 x 1.80m (Figure 1).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Fowlmere is a small village situated 14.5km south-west of Cambridge. The site is located 280m north-west of the centre of Fowlmere, at a height of 25m AOD. It is bounded to the north by Cassander Close and to the East and south by residential buildings (Figure 1).

Charity Hall is understood to be of 19th century date, as is the barn which will eventually be demolished in advance of the future development. The proposed carport, retaining wall and boundary wall lie to the south and west of the site.

At the time of writing the British Geological Survey had no records for the superficial geology of the area. The bedrock geology comprises Holywell nodular chalk formation which was formed in the late cretaceous period around 93.9 to 100.5 million years ago (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was 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 contained the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan; 2013 Policy Chapter 6.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;



The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;

Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;

Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan; 2013 Policy Chapter 6.

The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan replaces the existing Local Development Framework and Chapter 6 deals specifically with safeguarding heritage assets. The key areas for consideration in relation to archaeology and development are:

- 6.53 Where development is proposed for a site which includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers must submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 6.54 Prospective developers should contact the County Council's Historic Environment Team for information to establish whether there is known or potential archaeological interest and the need for investigation and evaluation at an early stage.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Record (NHER) and Record Office (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

There are 75 entries held in the CHER that lie within the 1km search radius. The majority of which relate to listed buildings in the village of Fowlmere that predominantly date from the 18th century. The Parish Church of St Mary (DCB6757) lies 160m to the east of the site. The church has an early 12th century nave and chancel with rebuilding taking place later in the 13th century. Rebuilding and restoration work continued through the medieval and post medieval periods and into the modern period culminating with restorations in 1869 and 1956.



One record (MCB16309) relates to a series of Saxo-Norman – Medieval enclosures 30m to the north east of the site. An evaluation revealed a number of well-preserved archaeological features almost exclusively medieval in date. The remains comprised ditches, pit and postholes. Six areas were opened up for excavation and a large ditch dating to the 9th – 11th centuries was encountered. Finally a late Saxon double ditched enclosure with a western entrance 9m wide produced finds of an early medieval date including a bone clamp and some disarticulated human bone possibly ritually deposited.

Approximately 125m to the north of the site another evaluation (MCB16310) revealed further medieval features. Subsequent excavations encountered large rubbish pits and a well containing large quantities of animal bone. An abandoned late medieval/early post medieval well contained a large assemblage of horse bones representing at least 15 individuals, interpreted as being knackers waste.

The earliest record relates to a find (11694) 470m south east of the site, where a very large Palaeolithic patinated flint scraper was excavated in the garden of 74 Chapel Lane in 1993. Other prehistoric finds were recovered from the area (MCB16114, 04028) and include collections of flint cores, blades and scrapers.

The Bronze Age is represented by a number of cropmarks (08761) 800m to the north west of the site, a ring ditch interpreted as barrow with a central anomaly and other associated enclosures.

The Iron Age is represented by a single series of excavations (11138A) which revealed a small Iron Age ditch approximately 280m east of the site. The only Roman record returned by the CHER relates to a coin from a finds spot (MCB161115) encountered during digging prior to building works, identified as Radiate of Postumus (AD259 – 268).

The predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to be medieval and post-medieval, especially relating to medieval enclosures north east of the site.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

On the 21st May 2014, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Charity Hall during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of a new retaining wall, boundary wall and carport. The site had remained largely free from development or intrusive ground activity (Brook, M. 2014).

The remains of a construction cut (1003) associated with the 19th century barn still present on the site was encountered at the eastern end of the new retaining wall foundation trench, adjacent to the existing barn. Despite the potential for medieval and post medieval archaeology no other archaeological finds or features were present.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CCC HET brief states that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. (Thomas, A. Brief, Section 6.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are 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.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located;
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *e.g.* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CCC HET brief requires two trial trenches to be excavated north of the standing 19th century barn and within the footprint of the new dwelling. Two 5.00 x 1.80m trenches will be excavated and recorded in advance of the construction of a new dwelling, (Figure 1).



A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand unless (Figures 1 - 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets. Drawn plans, section drawings and digital photographs were taken (Figures 2 - 4).

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 1 - 4)

Archaeological deposits are described below in trench order. Detailed information on all deposits can be found at Appendix 1.

Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.36m and the full stratigraphic sequence was exposed. Evidence of landscaping activity was evident in Trench 2 comprising terracing.

8.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Trench 1 was located in the eastern half of the site and was orientated north to south over one wing of the proposed building footprint. No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.2 Trench 2 (Figures 3 & 4)

Trench 2 was orientated east to west and excavated in the north-western area of the site on the footprint of a second wing of the proposed building. Part of a modern wall (2005) related to the 19th century barn and former farmyard was exposed. The wall comprised six courses of yellow / brown bricks, laid end to end. Each brick measured 0.22 x 0.10 x 0.06m and was bonded with modern concrete mortar. Below Modern Wall 2005 was Bedding Layer 2006, comprising mid yellow brown, friable sharp sand.

Evidence of terracing was also present in the centre of the trench that is of probable modern date. No archaeological finds or features were present.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 2, 3 & 4)

The deposit varied across the two trenches and full sections were recorded in both (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

9.1 Trench 1

Topsoil Layer 2000 was at the top of the stratigraphic sequence and sealed all other layers, it was 0.26m thick.

Layer 2001 comprised mid-orange brown, friable sandy silt that was present to a depth of 1.16m below Topsoil Layer 2000. This layer represents terracing activity that was



witnessed in the western part of the site. The material excavated during terracing was subsequently re-deposited further to the east to create a flat platform to accommodate the barn.

Buried Topsoil Layer 2002 was next in the sequence, comprising dark brown black, firm sandy silt that was 0.20m thick. This represents the sites former level before terracing work was undertaken. Re-deposited Subsoil Layer 2001 was dumped on top to create a level platform.

Natural Geology 2003 was encountered at 1.36m consisting of very compact, white, chalk.

9.2 Trench 2

On the northern side of Trench 2, Topsoil Layer 2000 sealed all layers and was 0.51m thick. On the southern edge, Modern Wall 2005 was at the top of the stratigraphic sequence, present to a depth of 0.60m.

Beneath Wall 2005 on the southern edge was Bedding Layer 2006, comprising mid-yellow brown, friable sand, present to a depth of 0.70m.

Below Bedding Layer 2006 was Made Ground Layer 2004, it comprised 0.30m thick mid brown grey, firm silty sand with CBM rubble and glass throughout, that relates to the demolition and levelling of the former farmyard buildings.

Natural Geology 2003 was encountered at 1.00m towards the western end of the trench, and at 0.70m to the east. There is a distinct sharp slope recorded in the trench which relates to the terracing activity. The removed material was re-deposited to the east, and has been recorded in Trench One's deposit model.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This area of the site has remained largely free from development or intrusive ground works until the 19th century, comparable with what was witnessed during the monitoring phase. Terracing activity was recorded within both trenches, and was undertaken to negate the steep slope present on site, demolition work followed by site levelling created the level ground that is present today.

The discovery of a series of Saxo-Norman-Medieval enclosures just to the north-east meant that there was a high potential for archaeology activity from this period to be encountered; however it seems that any surviving archaeology was likely destroyed during the terracing, construction of the barn and the subsequent demolition and levelling phases. Despite this potential, no archaeological finds or features dating to the medieval period were encountered.



11.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with the relevant museum or Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store*, 2004.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mrs Zoe Kenworthy and Mr Timothy Kenworthy of Heathland Developments Ltd, for commissioning the project.

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



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*.

Brook, M. 2014. Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire; Phase 1; Archaeological Monitoring. R1059. Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

Brook, M. 2014. Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire; Phase 2; Historic Building Recording. R1064. Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

CCC. 2004. *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store*.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Huntingdonshire District Council. 2009 *Local Development Framework; Core Strategy*

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Institute for Archaeologists.

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

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



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1	N - S	28.58m	DP1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	E Side	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
2000	0.00 - 0.26m	Topsoil. Light Grey Brown, Firm, Sandy Silt.	
2001	0.26 - 1.16m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Friable Sandy Silt.	
2002	1.16 - 1.36m	Buried Topsoil. Dark Brown Black, Firm, Sandy Silt.	
2003	1.36m +	Natural Geology. Chalk. White. Very compact.	

TRENCH 2

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2	W - E	25.86m	DP3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	N Side	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
2000	0.00 - 0.51m	Topsoil. Light Grey Brown, Firm, Sandy Silt.	
2004	0.51 - 1.00m	Made Ground, Mid Brown Grey, Firm, Silty Sand with CBM rubble and Glass throughout.	
2003	1.00m +	Natural Geology. Chalk. White. Very compact.	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2	E - W	25.86m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	S Side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
2005	0.00 - 0.60m	Modern Wall, six courses of yellow / brown bricks, laid end to end. Each brick 0.22 x 0.10 x 0.06m bonded with modern mortar.	
2006	0.60 - 0.70m	Bedding Layer, mid-yellow brown, friable sand	
2004	0.70 - 1.00m	Made Ground, Mid Brown Grey, Firm, Silty Sand with CBM rubble and Glass throughout.	
2003	1.00m +	Natural Geology. Chalk. White. Very compact.	



APPENDIX 4 OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: **britann1-227782**

Project details

Project name	Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	In October 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team. The work was commissioned to comply with a condition of planning permission reference S/2296/13/FL in advance of the residential development of the site. The predominant potential for archaeology was likely to be medieval and post-medieval activity, especially relating to medieval enclosures located just north-east of the site. This area appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive ground works until the 19th century, comparable with the results recorded during the previous monitoring works. Terracing activity was witnessed within both trenches, followed by demolition and levelling of the site, creating the level ground present today. Despite the potential, no archaeological finds or features dating to the medieval period were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2014 End: 16-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4187 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4260 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"



Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE FOWLMERE Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	SG8 7SZ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4208 4593 52.093011861731 0.074224890178 52 05 34 N 000 04 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1m Max: 1.36m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
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	Heathland Developments Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive ID	ECB4261
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB4261
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"



Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB4261
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

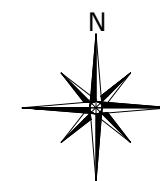
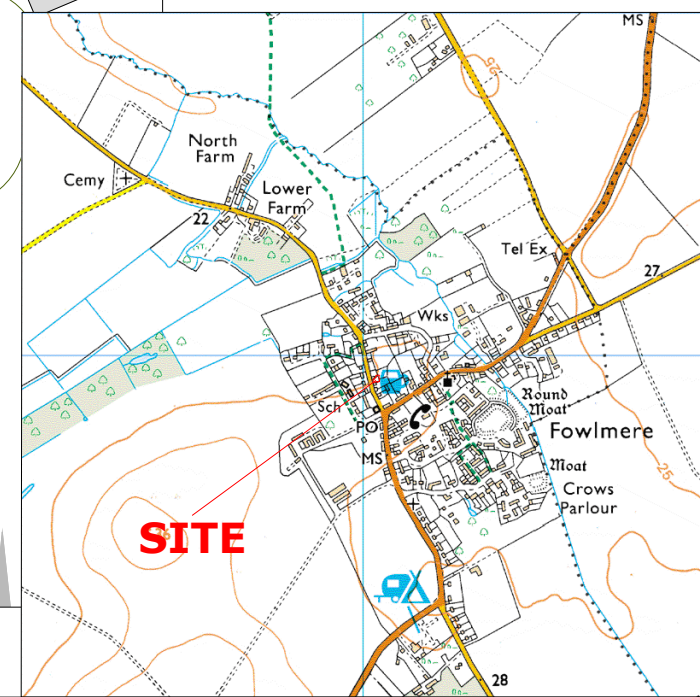
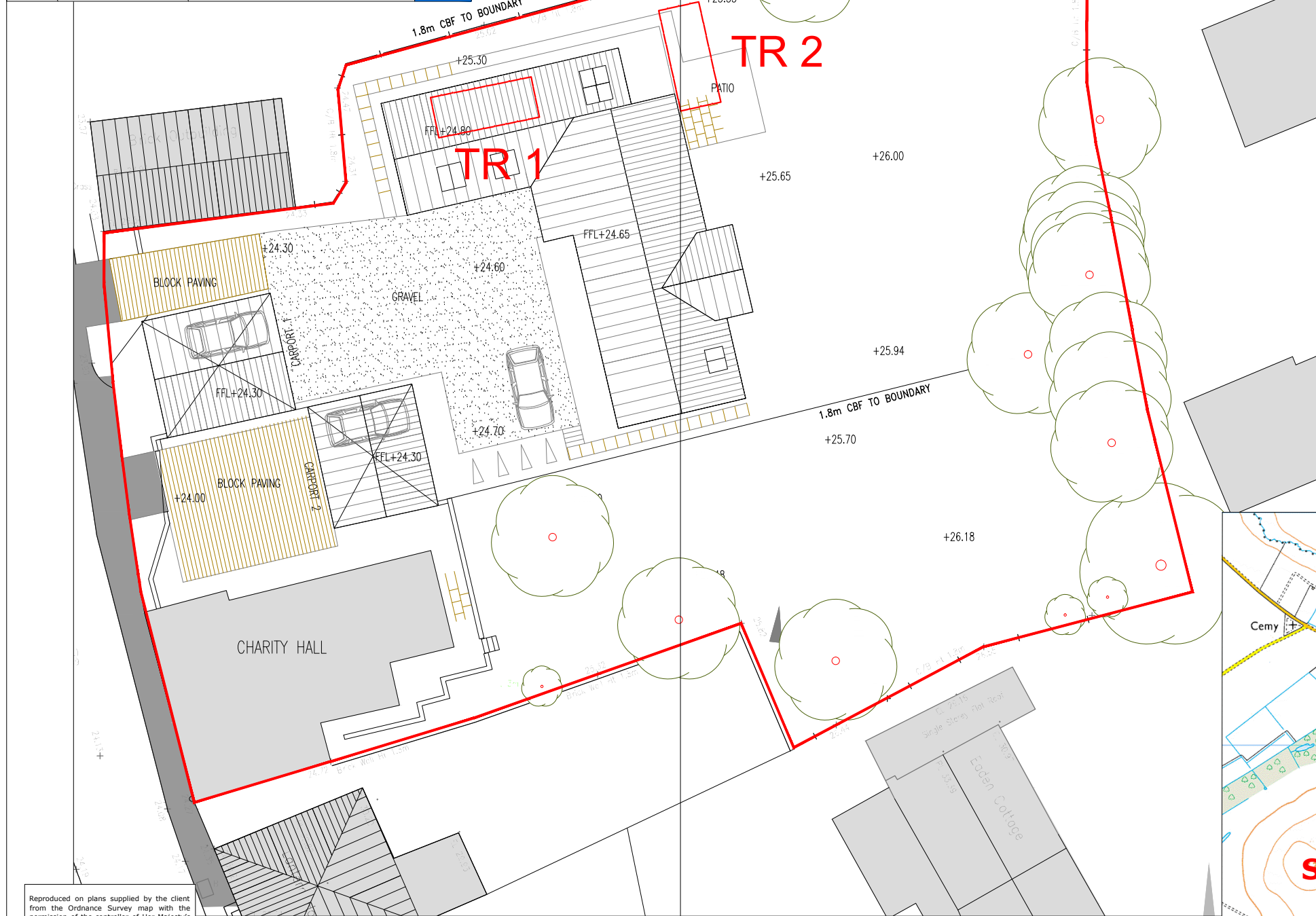
Project bibliography 1



Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Charity Hall, Long Lane, Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brook, M.
Other bibliographic details	R1072
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 bound report with A3 pull-out figures
URL	http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/

Entered by	Adam Leigh (a.g.leigh@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	26 October 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



 TR 2	Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: TL 4208 4593	REPORT NUMBER: 1072
-------------------	---------------------

PROJECT:
**CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE,
FOWLMERE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

CLIENT:
ZOE KENWORTHY

DESCRIPTION:
**SITE, TRENCH LOCATION &
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

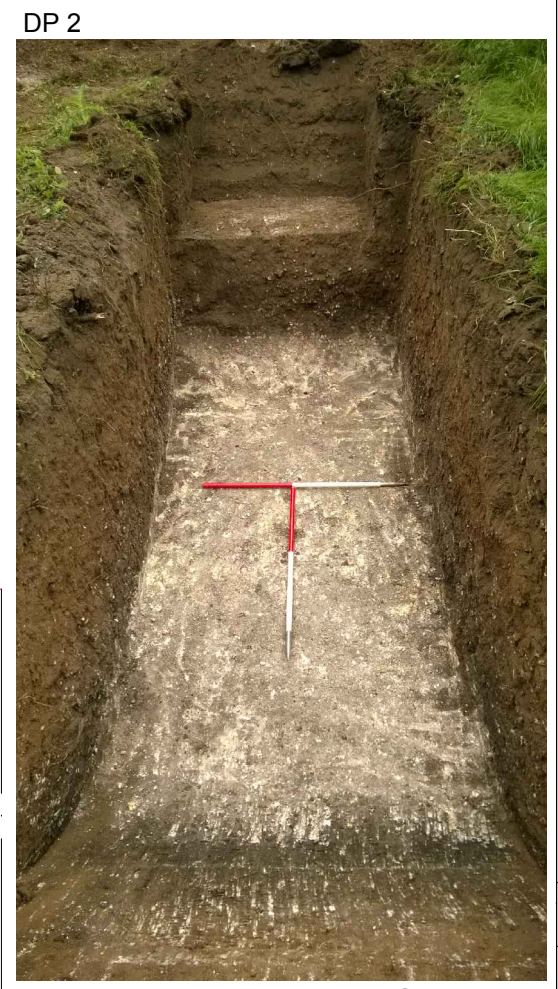
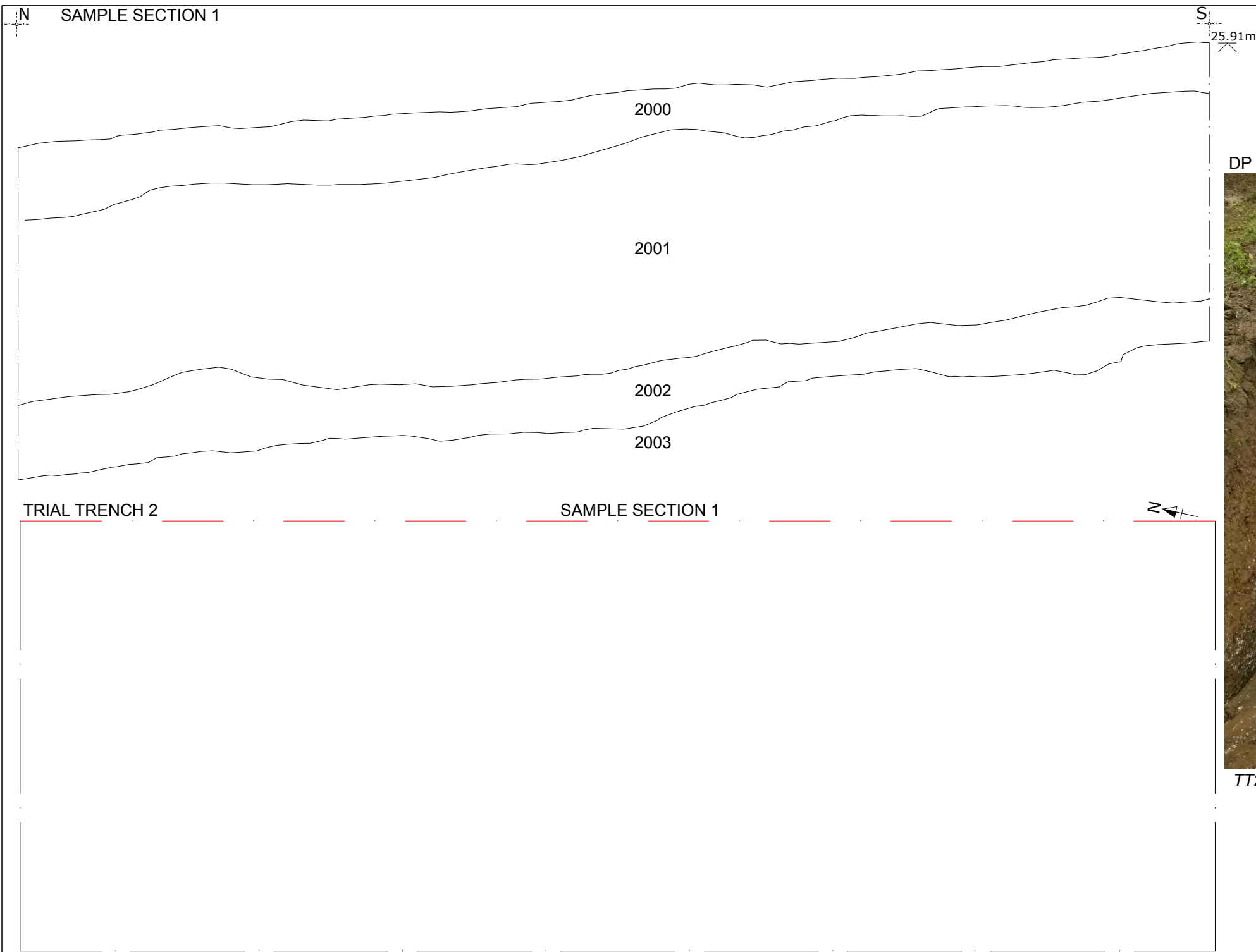
SCALE: 1:250	0 10m	
--------------	-------	--

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
----------	--------------	-------------

DATE: OCT 2014	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 01
----------------	-------------	------------

Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.

542050



TT2, Post-Excavation, Looking South-East



Sample Section 1, Looking South-East

NGR: TL 4208 4593 REPORT NUMBER: 1072

PROJECT: CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE, FOWLMERE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT: ZOE KENWORTHY

DESCRIPTION: TRIAL TRENCH 2, PLAN, SECTION & DIGITAL PHOTOS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



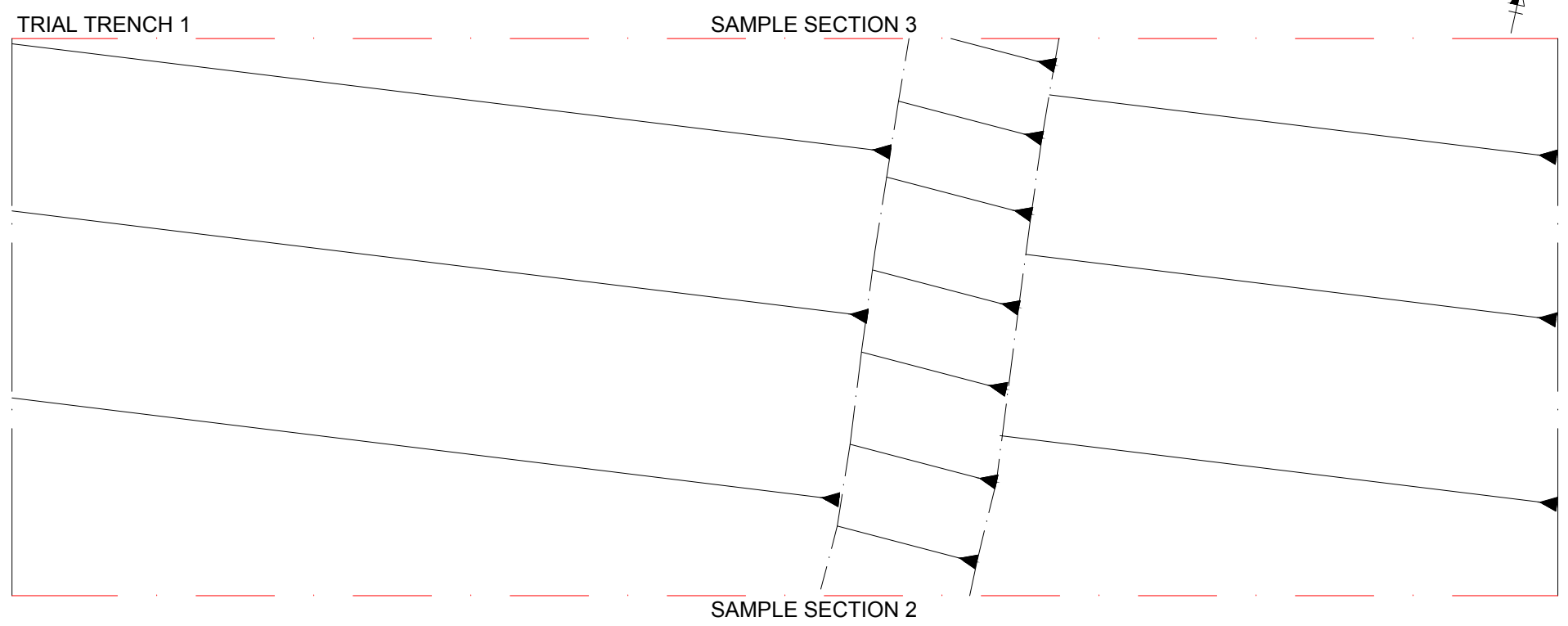
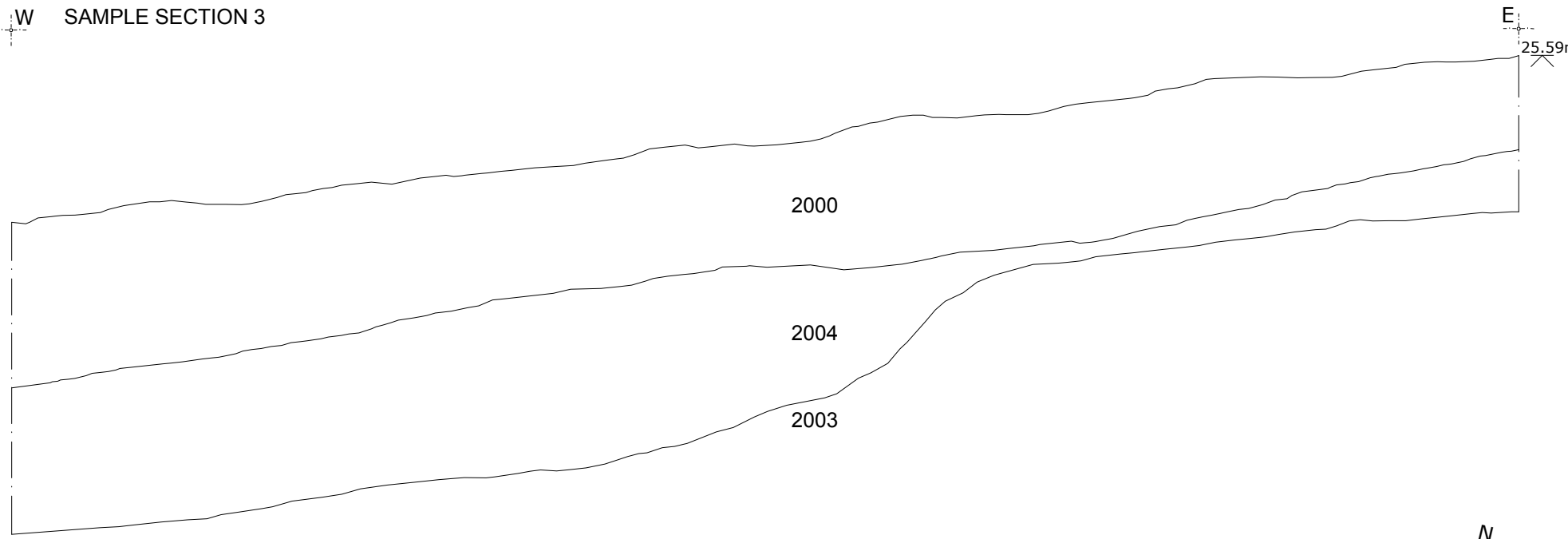
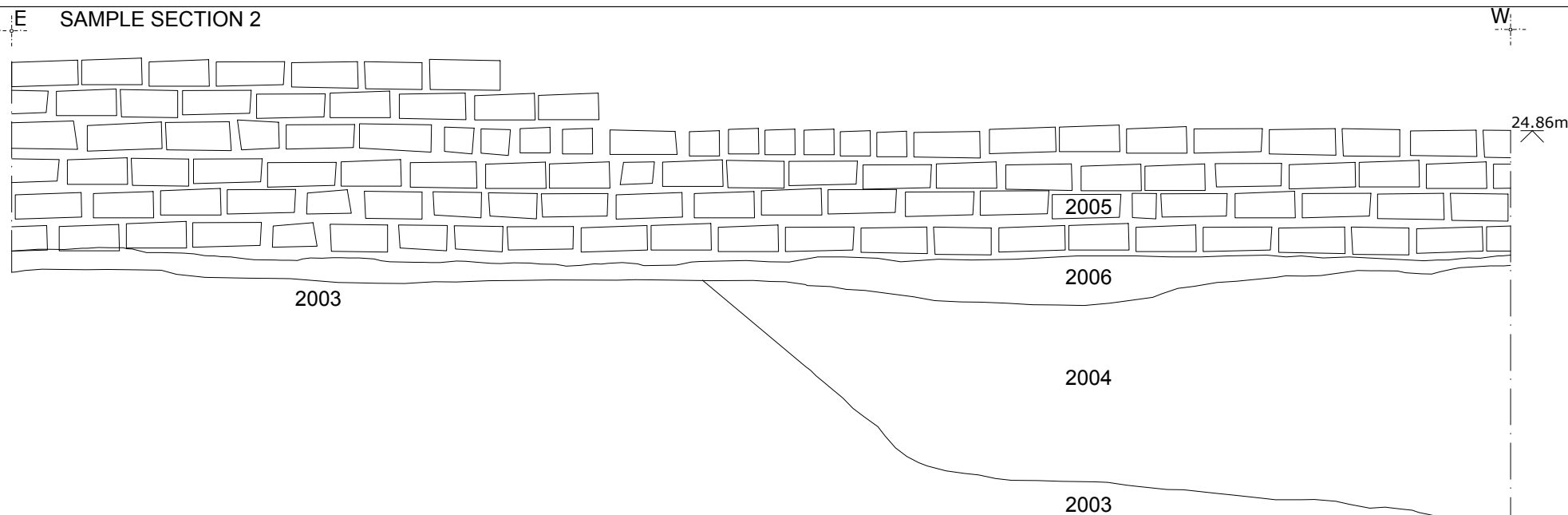
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:20 0 0.80m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
-------------	-----------------	----------------

DATE: OCT 2014	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 02
-------------------	----------------	---------------



NGR: TL 4208 4593 REPORT NUMBER: 1072

PROJECT: CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE, FOWLMERE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT: ZOE KENWORTHY

DESCRIPTION: TRIAL TRENCH 1, PLAN, & SECTIONS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:20 0 0.80m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
----------	--------------	-------------

DATE: OCT 2014	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 03
----------------	-------------	------------

DP 3



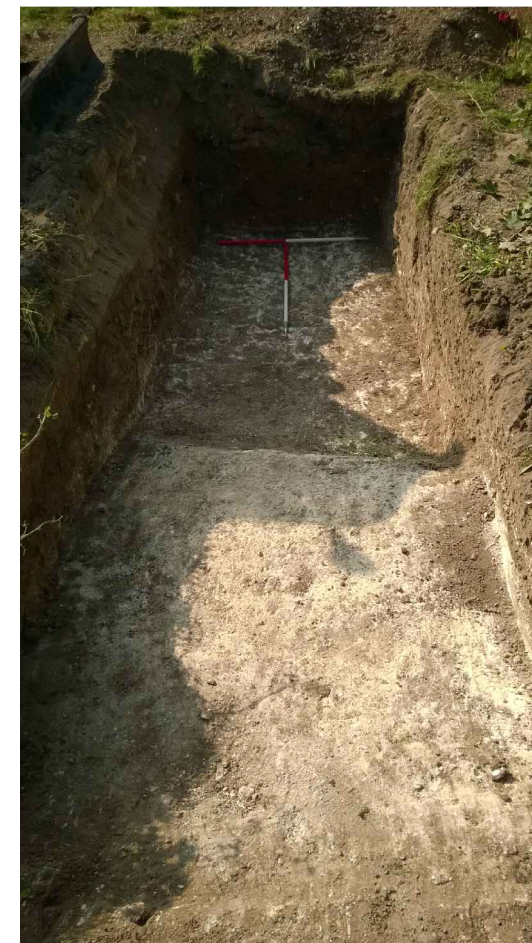
Sample Section 2, Looking South-East

DP 4



Sample Section 3, Looking North-West

DP 5



TT2, Post-Excavation, Looking South-West

NGR: TL 4208 4593	REPORT NUMBER: 1072
----------------------	------------------------

PROJECT: CHARITY HALL, LONG LANE, FOWLMERE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
--

CLIENT: ZOE KENWORTHY

DESCRIPTION: TRIAL TRENCH 1, DIGITAL PHOTOS
--

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: Not to Scale

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
-------------	-----------------	----------------

DATE: OCT 2014	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 04
-------------------	----------------	---------------