



Maplescombe Farm Cottages Farningham, Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Summary | iii |
| Acknowledgements..... | iii |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 1.1 Project and planning background..... | 4 |
| 1.2 Scope of the report | 4 |
| 1.3 Location, topography and geology | 4 |
| 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... | 5 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 5 |
| 2.2 Archaeological and historical context..... | 5 |
| 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 6 |
| 3.1 Aims | 6 |
| 3.2 Objectives..... | 6 |
| 4 METHODS..... | 7 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 7 |
| 4.2 Fieldwork methods..... | 7 |
| 4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies | 7 |
| 4.4 Monitoring..... | 8 |
| 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS | 8 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 8 |
| 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits | 8 |
| 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE | 9 |
| 7 CONCLUSIONS | 9 |
| 7.1 Summary | 9 |
| 7.2 Discussion | 10 |
| 8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION..... | 10 |
| 8.1 Museum..... | 10 |
| 8.2 Preparation of the archive..... | 10 |
| 8.3 Selection policy..... | 10 |
| 8.4 Security copy | 10 |
| 8.5 OASIS | 10 |
| 9 COPYRIGHT | 11 |
| 9.1 Archive and report copyright | 11 |
| 9.2 Third party data copyright | 11 |
| REFERENCES | 12 |



List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location

List of Plates

Cover: Working shot

Plate 1 North-northwest facing representative section of Test Pit 2

Plate 2 View of existing manhole within the site

Plate 3 Southwest facing section of bank excavation



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Billings Group Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land of approximately 0.15ha at the site of 3, 4 and 5 Maplescombe Farm Cottages, Farningham, Kent. The site is centred at NGR: 555990 164412.

The watching brief was undertaken on ground works associated with the new development at the site following the demolition of existing farm cottages. Ground works comprised the reduction of ground to create a level surface for construction.

The watching brief was undertaken between 24th September 2018 and 28th September 2018 and monitored ground reduction of an earthen bank to the east of Maplescombe Lane and two test pits in the centre of the site to assess underlying deposits and the depth at which the natural chalk bedrock appears.

No archaeological features were identified during the course of the watching brief, a single rolled rim sherd of Early Neolithic pottery, broken in two, was recovered from a colluvial layer during the reduction of the earthen bank.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jamie Billings of Billings Group Limited, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Sevenoaks District Council, and to the contractors for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Sarah Baker, with the contribution of Grace Jones. This report was written by Sarah Baker and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Maplescombe Farm Cottages Farningham, Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Billings Group Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new development on land at 3, 4 and 5 Maplescombe Farm Cottages, Farningham, Kent. The site is centred on NGR: 555990 164412 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Sevenoaks District Council (SE/15/00106/FUL).

Condition 10: No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in strict accordance with the details so approved.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policy EN4 of the Allocations and Development Management Plan.

- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a *specification for an archaeological watching brief* produced by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (KCC 2011) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed. Wendy Rogers approved the specification, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance issued by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), with which Wessex Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation. The watching brief was undertaken between 24/9/18-28/9/18.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the specification, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located on a sub-square piece of land, approximately 0.15ha in size, where buildings 3, 4 and 5 Maplescombe Farm Cottages once stood. The site lies 1.93km southeast of the village of Farningham, and 0.98km northwest of the village of West Kingsdown. The site is bounded to the west by Maplescombe Lane and to the north by other residential cottages, all bounded by Maplescombe Lane.



- 1.3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as either Quaternary Period deposits comprising of gravel, sand and clay formed mostly by solifluction and/or hillwash and soilcreep, and Holocene Epoch silty clay. The bedrock consists of New Pit Chalk formation (British Geological Survey online viewer 2018).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historic background of the area was assessed by a brief survey of the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) within 500m of the site boundary and is listed below, with the KHER reference numbers where appropriate. Additional sources are referenced where used.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066AD)

- 2.2.1 To the northeast of the site, located at TQ 5707 6513, are a cluster of small circular marks with four outliers. Kent County Council has listed these as Anglo-Saxon in date but this has not been proven (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 NE 69).

Medieval (1066-1500AD) - Post-Medieval (1500-1800AD)

- 2.2.2 Located at TQ56204 63746, to the south of the site, lies the ruins of Maplescombe Chapel with its associating graveyard. Its main construction periods were from 1066-1540AD. It was united with Kingsdown in 1738 but it was ruinous by 1768. It is probably 11th century in date and comprises a simple nave with an apsidal east end. The walling, of rough undressed flints, is 1.0 metres thick and stands to a height of about 5.0 metres at the west end; elsewhere it has collapsed to near ground level. There is no trace of the graveyard which is now under cultivation. The Chapel has been given Grade II listed building status.

Post-Medieval (1500-1800AD) – 19th Century (1800-1900AD)

- 2.2.3 Located to the east of the site is a farmstead named Chimhams, dated 1800AD, located at TQ 5665 6432 (KCC HER REF: MKE83923).
- 2.2.4 Directly south of the site lies a building with Grade II listed status, originally listed as Maplescombe Farm, located TQ 5597 6427 (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 SE 47).
- 2.2.5 Also to the south of the site, in the same area of Maplescombe Farm lies a regular farmstead (dated 1700AD), with a regular courtyard multi-yard. More than 50% of its original design has been lost (KCC HER REF: MKE83866).
- 2.2.6 Located at TQ 5580 6421, immediately southwest of the site, once stood a single farmstead dated 1800AD (KCC HER REF: MKE83904).
- 2.2.7 Immediately west of the site, located at TQ 5579 6436, once stood a farmstead dated 1800AD (KCC HER REF: MKE83867).
- 2.2.8 Further west of the site lies the complex of Park House Farm, which contains a courtyard farmstead, dated 1700AD (TQ 5485 6422), and a Grade II listed building of Park House with its construction periods between 1700-1799AD (TQ 5482 6419) (KCC HER REF: MKE83810, TQ 56 SW 127).



- 2.2.9 Just north of Park House, lies a barn with Grade II listed building status, dated between 1700-1800AD, fronting Bower Lane, located at TQ 5484 6424 (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 SW 161).
- 2.2.10 Further north of Park House Farm lies Bower Farm House, with a farmstead, dated 1700AD, located TQ 5482 6446 (KCC HER REF: MKE83809). Also within this farmstead lies Bower Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building, dated 1767-1832AD (TQ 5480 6448) (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 SW 132).
- 2.2.11 Southeast of the site lies two cast iron milestones fitted to a shaped iron stone backing. These are both situated on the east side of the A20 London Road at West Kingsdown (TQ 5696 6389) (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 SE 15).

Undated records.

- 2.2.12 In several areas around the site within the 500m radius lay earthworks, soilmarks, cropmarks, lynchets, a mound, a ditch, ring ditches, an enclosure and a possible trackway of an unknown date. These have mostly been found through aerial photography (KCC HER REF: TQ 56 NE 69, TQ 56 NE 68, TQ 56 SE 69, TQ 56 SE 32, TQ 56 SE 74, TQ 56 SE 30, TQ 56 SE 24, TQ 56 SW 72, TQ 56 SE 23, TQ 56 SE 35, TQ 56 SE 71).
- 2.2.13 Although there are very few archaeological sites within the site and its surrounding vicinity, this may just be due to a lack of archaeological investigation rather than an absence of archaeological remains.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the specification (KCC 2011) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the specification (KCC 2011), were:
- to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the specification (KCC 2011) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of the reduction of a bank by an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.2 Spoil derived from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.3 All deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards.

4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.2.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They were suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos. 2 and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the County Archaeological Officer and the Local Planning Authority.

4.2.6 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, was prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the Applicant will arrange for the archive to be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository to be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer and the Local Planning Authority.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the specification. The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

4.3.2 Environmental strategies were not necessary for this watching brief as no environmental samples were taken due to lack of archaeological features.



4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the specification, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and Wendy Rogers.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological watching brief. Details of individual contexts are retained in the site archive. The site location and monitored area is shown on **Figure 1**.

- 5.1.2 The watching brief identified a layer of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology. No archaeological features were identified during the course of the watching brief. Two small broken sherds from a single fragment of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from the colluvium deposit, approximately 1.50m below the surface of the bank, and approximately 1m above the adjacent road level which marked the edge of the slope of a hill that stretched up from the Maplescombe Lane to the north east.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence is typical of what can be found at the base of a hill which consists of a thick layer of colluvium overlying sloping chalk bedrock. The sequence seen in the monitored test pits to the east of the site differ slightly where the bedrock can be seen, compared to the western edge of the site, at the base of the hill where the bedrock was not observed.
- 5.2.2 Disturbance in the form of a brick-built manhole and associated drainage was identified to the rear of the site (**Plate 2**).

Test pits.

- 5.2.3 The two test pits were excavated in the middle of the site to test the ground conditions. Test pit 1 revealed 0.70m of dark greyish black silty clay made ground, **101**, likely in part from the demolition of the previous buildings. Test pit 2 revealed 0.95m of the same made ground, **104 (Plate 1)**. This made ground also contained concrete blocks, CBM and modern rubbish.
- 5.2.4 Below the made ground was a layer of colluvium, **102 & 105**. This layer comprised mid-greyish brown silty clay, with pebbles, flints and small pieces of chalk.
- 5.2.5 In both of the test pits, the chalk bedrock, **103 & 106**, was revealed at c.2m below ground level (bgl).
- 5.2.6 The chalk bedrock was only revealed in these test pits and not during the main watching brief area. This is due to their location further upslope from the main monitored site area which was at the base of the hill that descended to Maplescombe Lane from the north east.
- 5.2.7 On the eastern side of Maplescombe Lane was the base of a hill ascending to the north east. The main watching brief area was located at the base of the hill and comprised the monitoring of the reduction of the banks natural deposits here to allow a flat and level surface to be created to allow construction of the proposed new buildings.



- 5.2.8 This bank was reduced significantly with a vertical face and excavated back eastwards away from the road. This allowed a good opportunity to see if any features were present in the colluvial layers which would be exposed in section.
- 5.2.9 Three colluvial deposits were identified during reduction of the bank (**Plate 3**).
- 5.2.10 The top most layer consisted of 0.40m of made ground, **201**. This was a dark greyish black silty clay with abundant small rounded pebbles with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flints and chalk nodules. This layer contained modern rubbish and CBM associated with the demolished former buildings. The ground level at the top of the bank sat at 2.30m above Maplescombe Lane.
- 5.2.11 Below the top layer of made ground lay a colluvial layer, **202**, 1.40m thick. This layer consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small sub rounded pebbles, occasional small to medium sub-rounded flints, and abundant chalk pieces. This layer differed in thickness and depth throughout the site being 0.50m bgl and 1.50m thick to the west near the road; and 0.95m bgl and 1.05m thick to the east. It is from this layer that a sherd of pottery was found 1.50m bgl.
- 5.2.12 Layer **203** below **202** consisted mostly of gravel and flints with some mid greyish brown silt. This layer was visible 2.30m bgl from the top of the bank and was at the same level as Maplescombe Lane to the immediate west.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A single sherd of pottery (9 g), in moderate condition but broken in two, was recovered from colluvial layer **202**. It is a rolled rim of Early Neolithic date, in a fabric with frequent inclusions of poorly sorted shell.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief have been met in that it determined that there were no archaeological features revealed in both the test pits and the reduction of the earthen bank to the east of Maplescombe Lane.
- 7.1.2 The thick layer of made ground represents the remains of the previous buildings on site mixed with some topsoil used to create an even grassed layer.
- 7.1.3 The thickness of made ground as seen in the test pits indicate truncation of the natural by the previous buildings construction.
- 7.1.4 Due to the excavation methods for the reduction of the bank material a vertical face over 2m in height was created; this afforded a good opportunity to inspect the face for archaeological features that may have been present within the colluvial deposits. However, no archaeological features were observed.
- 7.1.5 The recovery of an Early Neolithic rolled rim sherd in the middle of the colluvial layer during the reduction of the bank indicates the possibility of some local activity of this date upslope to the north east. However, its rolled condition would indicate that the source of the pottery may lie some distance upslope and not within the immediate vicinity of the site.



7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 From the results of the watching brief, it is apparent that the first 0.40-0.95m across site is a mixture of made ground and topsoil, which undulates due to the irregular ground level.
- 7.2.2 There have been some intrusive groundworks along the northern boundary in the form of a drain connected to a modern brick manhole in the north eastern corner of the site.
- 7.2.3 No archaeological features were revealed during the course of the watching brief and a single rolled fragment of pottery recovered from the colluvium at the base of the hill may suggest that some archaeological activity is present although this is likely upslope and some distance from the site.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved. However, ongoing storage charges may be levied after a set time after project completion.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **212170**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the



relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

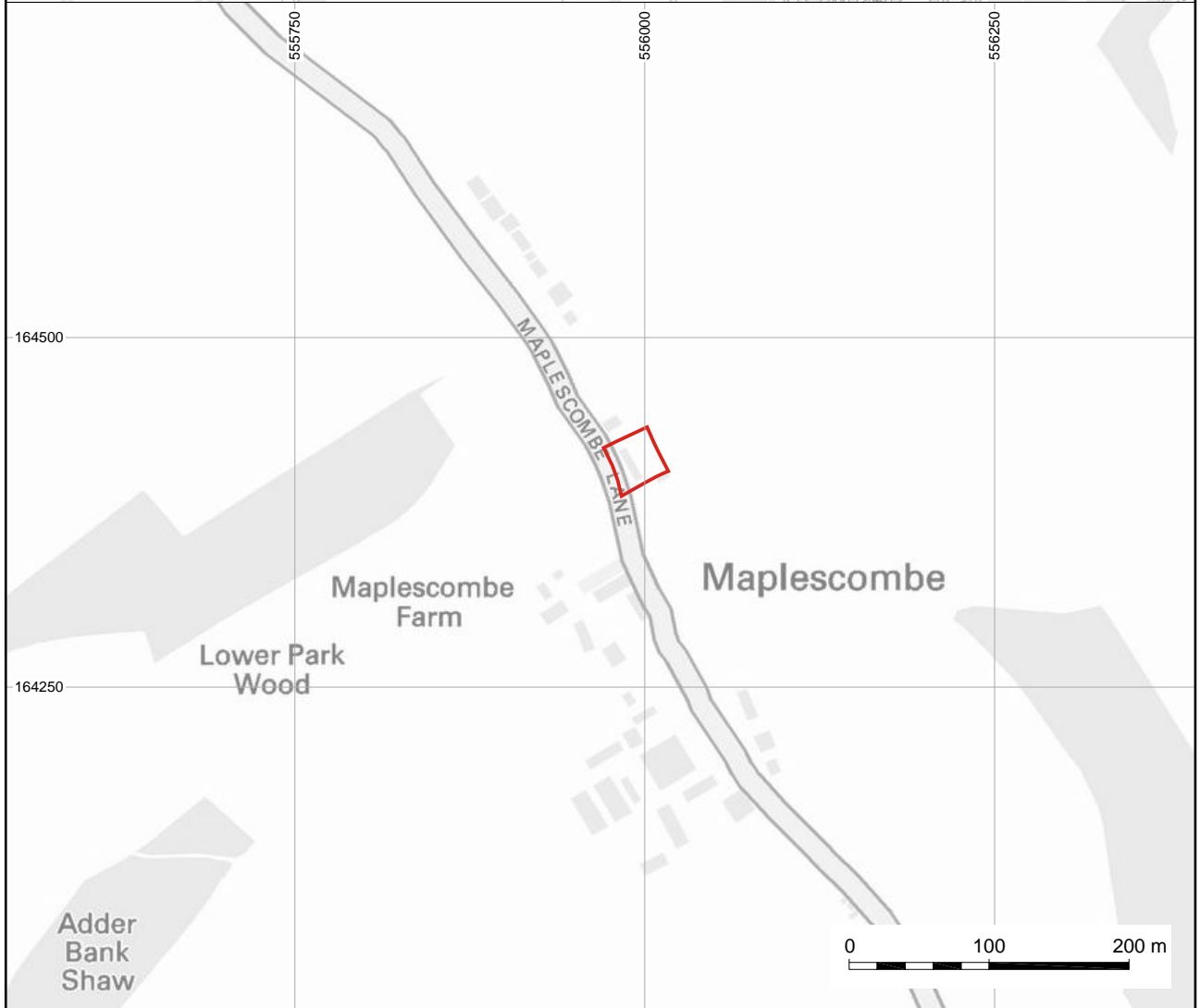
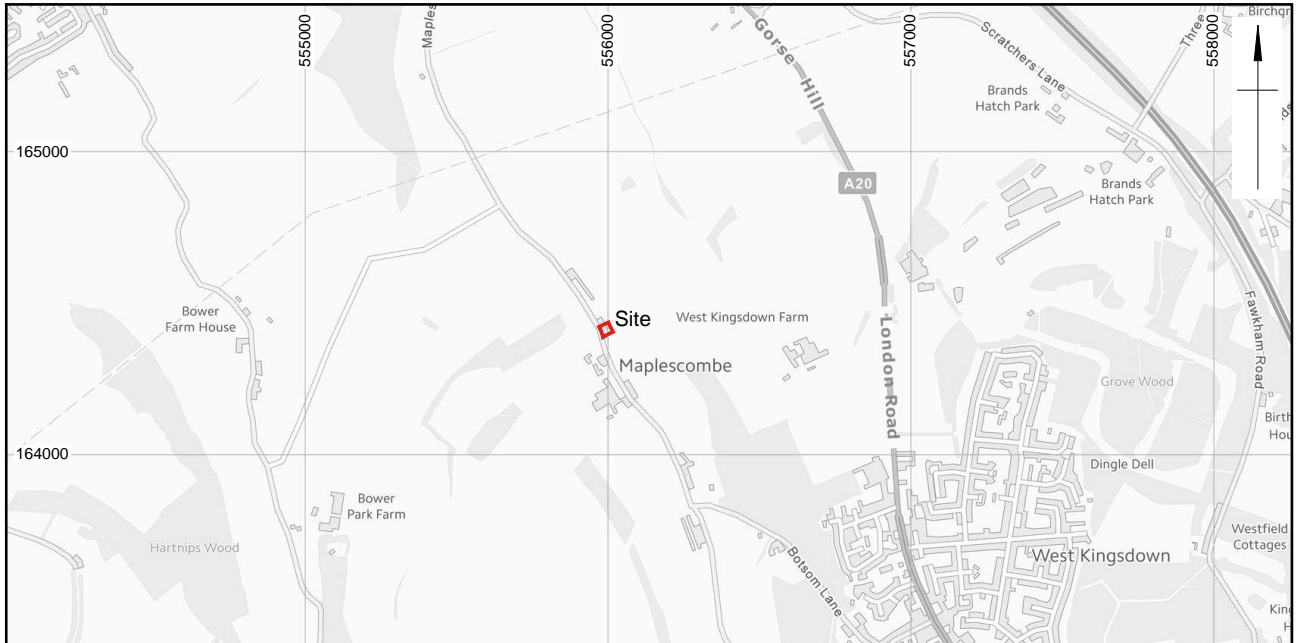
9.2 Third party data copyright


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Site location

Figure 1



Plate 1: North-northwest facing representative section of Test Pit 2



Plate 2: View of existing manhole within the site



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Plate 3: Southwest facing section of bank excavation

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