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THE VALLEYS, COMBERTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB3617

Authors: Tim Schofield HND BSc PiFA (Report and Fieldwork). Peter Thompson MA BA (Desk-based assessment).	
NGR: TL 3853 5684	Report No: 3860
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1424
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: 4365
Signed:	Date: July 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire.</i>		
<p><i>In July 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3853 5684). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 11 affordable homes with associated access and services (Planning Ref: S/1592/08/F).</i></p> <p><i>Undated cropmarks indicating the presence of multiple square/rectangular enclosures are located 500m to the north and beyond (CHER 08895 & 08924). Their morphology, and scatters of Iron Age and Roman material found nearby suggest they are of those periods (HER MCB10705). The principal manor site at Comberton is located approximately 550m to the west and was in existence from the mid 14th century (CHER 01101). Areas of ridge and furrow have been identified in the vicinity but none within c.500m (CHER 03396, 09576 & 09579). The site lay outside the village prior to 1800 and the map regression indicates no changes to the field layout since 1840. The area was not developed until after WWII.</i></p> <p><i>Four evaluation trenches and eight test pits were excavated, and no archaeological features were identified. Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4th – 8th July 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P4365</i>	Site code	<i>AS1424</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable field.</i>		
Planned development	<i>11 affordable homes with associated access and services</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Comberton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.65 Ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3853 5684</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>33- 35m AOD.</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tim Schofield HND BSc PiFA.</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cambridge and County Developments, CHS Group.</i>		
Full title	<i>The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Schofield T., & Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3860</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2011</i>		

THE VALLEYS, COMBERTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3853 5684). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 11 affordable homes with associated access and services (Planning Ref: S/1592/08/F).

Undated cropmarks indicating the presence of multiple square/rectangular enclosures are located 500m to the north and beyond (CHER 08895 & 08924). Their morphology, and scatters of Iron Age and Roman material found nearby, suggest they are of those periods (HER MCB10705). The principal manor site at Comberton is located approximately 550m west and was in existence from the mid 14th century (CHER 01101). Areas of ridge and furrow have been identified in the vicinity but none within c.500m (CHER 03396, 09576 & 09579). The site lay outside the village prior to 1800 and the map regression indicates no changes to the field layout since 1840. The area was not developed until after WWII.

Four evaluation trenches and eight test pits were excavated, and no archaeological features were identified. Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from the topsoil and the subsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3853 5684; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 11 affordable homes with associated access and services (Planning Ref: S/1592/08/F). It was commissioned by Cambridge and County Developments, CHS Group.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) and 09/06/2011 and a specification by AS (23/06/2011), and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 Archaeological remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation are widespread in the area (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record HER MCB4199, 11395). To the north are two areas of undated cropmarks indicating multiple square/rectangular enclosures, (HER MCB10673) with scatters of Iron Age and Roman material found nearby (HER MCB10705). Medieval ridge & furrow is also noted in the area. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE Figs.1 - 2

2.1 Comberton is a village located 6km south-west of Cambridge on a small crossroads. The latter comprises Comberton Road (B1046) between Barton and Toft, and Long Road which meets the B1046 to demarcate the eastern edge of the village. A branch road running west from Long Road defines the north edge of the village and then turns south to cross the B1046 creating the crossroads. The site lies within this rectangle of roads in a field situated on the western edge of a developed area of the village.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based research)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site. Entries within that radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 9.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 Comberton is situated on a slight gravel rise at approximately 35m AOD to the north of the Tit Brook in a fairly low lying area of gently undulating countryside. The site is close to the interface of two soil types. The first is Typical Calcareous Pelosols which are slowly permeable clayey soils with a calcareous subsurface horizon and no clay-enriched subsoil. They crack deeply in dry seasons and have a coarse blocky or prismatic structure. The second type is Grey Rendzinas which have a calcareous subsurface horizon and no clay-enriched subsoil. The underlying geology is Gault Clay.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43

4.2.1 Early prehistoric finds from Comberton comprise a Neolithic polished stone axe found to the south of the village, and a possible Bronze Age round barrow to the north (CHER 03317). The late prehistoric is possibly represented in two areas of undated cropmarks suggesting the presence of multiple square/rectangular enclosures, most likely of Iron Age or Roman date (CHER MCB10673). One is located 500m north of the assessment site (CHER 08895), and the second further north towards Hardwick (CHER 08924). Scatters of Iron Age and Roman material have been found nearby further supporting this date hypothesis (HER MCB10705).

Romano-British AD 43-410

4.2.2 A Romano-British villa was discovered in the 19th century at Fox's Bridge to the south of the village.

Anglo-Saxon 410-1066

4.2.3 No Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered within 1km of the site, although several sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were found in the village. Comberton is first known from the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Cumbertone* 'farmstead of a man called Cumbra' (Mills 1991).

Medieval 1066-1539

4.2.4 The Domesday survey records 43 peasants at Comberton, by 1279 there were 50 tenants. The principal manor was retained by the king until 1177 and then reverted to King John in 1200 who granted it to John Merk. In 1364 the owner William Quentin split the manor with Henry Green. The site of this manor is approximately 550m to the west, and north of Manor Farm (CHER 01101). It had a double moat which was probably a mark of social distinction (James 2000), and such sites tend to be located away from areas where marauders operated, presumably either because it was a safe area for the owners to display their prosperity or because marauders were wary of raiding people of high status. The village was located at its present site by the 13th century (Elrington 1973), and an ancient cross once stood at the village crossroads (CHER 03415). Areas of ridge and furrow have been identified in the vicinity to the north-east and south-west (CHER 03396, 09576 & 09579).

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – present)

4.2.5 Nineteenth century coprolite pits were located some 600m to the south-east (CHER 03216). Until the 19th century most of the houses in the village were

located on West Street between the crossroads and the Toft (Elrington 1973). There were no houses to the east or north prior to c.1800, although there may have been a slight increase in the number of houses in the late 15th century indicated by two cottages built on the waste. By 1841 the village had doubled in size (since 1666) with 102 houses, and after WWII the village the village was designated as a centre for growth. Between 1951 and 1961 100 houses were built, while the current population has risen to 2,300. There are no listed buildings within 500m of the site.

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The 1839 tithe map shows the site in the same layout of fields as it is today, there was no apportionment available for that area of the tithe map (Fig. 4). The 1840 enclosure map shows the site being occupied by Mary Burhidge as a second freehold (Fig. 5). The fields immediately to the north are enclosed. The 1886 first edition OS map and the 1902 edition show the site field layout essentially the same as it is on the tithe map (Figs 6 & 7). The 1938 and 1950 OS maps are the same, but show greater detail of the sub-divisions within the main field boundaries (Figs 8 & 9). There are a small number of houses appearing in the fields to the east and south, but the site has remained essentially unchanged since the tithe map.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenches)

5.1 Four trial trenches each measuring 42m x 1.9m were excavated. The topsoil and subsoil layers were removed employing a 14-tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-blade ditching bucket, thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* record sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Eight 1m² test pits were also excavated to characterise the artefact contents of the topsoil and subsoil.

5.2 A C-Scope 1220R metal detector was employed to scan the spoil heaps and test pits. A Leica TCR805 Power total station was used to accurately locate the position of all trenches and test pits.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented:

Trench 1 Fig 2; DPs 1 & 5.

<i>Sample Section 1a.</i> <i>West end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 35.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, compact, silty clay with occasional angular and rounded chalk stones.
0.34 – 0.84m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown, compact, silty clay with moderate rounded chalk stones.
0.84m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. Mid blue grey, compact, chalk and clay.

<i>Sample Section 1b.</i> <i>East end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 33.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.83m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.83m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within Trial Trench 1. Test pits (TP1A and TP1B) were excavated at each end of the trench through the topsoil and subsoil, and they contained post-medieval CBM.

Trench 2 Fig 2; DPs 2 & 6.

<i>Sample Section 2a.</i> <i>North end, east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 34.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.33 – 1.01m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
1.01m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 2b.</i> <i>South end, east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 34.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.31 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.71m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within Trial Trench 2. Test pits (TP2A and TP2B) were excavated at each end of the trench, and they contained post-medieval pottery and CBM.

Trench 3 Fig 2; DPs 3 & 7.

<i>Sample Section 3a. West end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 34.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.30 – 1.00m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
1.00m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 3b. East end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 34.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.64m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within Trial Trench 3. Test pits (TP3A and TP3B) were excavated at each end of the trench, and they contained post-medieval pottery.

Trench 4 Fig 2; DPs 4 & 8.

<i>Sample Section 4a. North-west end, south-west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 33.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Ploughsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.32 – 0.51m	L1001	Buried Ploughsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.51m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 4b. South-east end, south-west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 33.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Ploughsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.58m	L1001	Buried Ploughsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within Trial Trench 4. Test pits (TP4A and TP4B) were excavated at each end of the trench, and they contained post-medieval and modern pottery and CBM.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The stratigraphy was uniform across site. Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a homogenous dark yellow brown, compact, silty clay with occasional angular and rounded chalk stones. It ranged in depth from 0.34m at the north of the site in Trench 1, to 0.24m in Trench 4 to the south.

8.2 Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a mid yellow brown, compact, silty clay with moderate rounded chalk stones. It ranged from a maximum depth of 1.01m below the current ground surface in Trench 2 to 0.51m in Trench 4. There was a natural depression in the approximate centre of the site, around Trenches 2 and 3, causing the soil to accumulate to a greater depth in this area.

8.3 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Drift Geology L1002, a uniform mid blue grey, compact, chalk and Gault Clay deposit (0.51-1.01m below the present ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, no archaeological deposits or features were present in the trial trenches. Modern and post-medieval finds were recovered from Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001. It is likely that these finds were introduced during relatively recent agricultural activity.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is pleased to thank Cambridge and County Developments Ltd, CHS Group for their assistance and funding of the evaluation.

AS would also like to acknowledge Ms Hazel White, Assistant Archaeologist at Cambridge HER, and the staff at Cambridge Record Office, Shire Hall.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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WEB SITES

Heritage Gateway

APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Name/Details
<i>Prehistoric 500,000 – AD 43</i>		
08895	387 575	Cropmarks of sub-rectangular enclosures, possibly Iron Age
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
01101	3800 5664	Moated Site 200 feet N of Manor Farm: Probable site of Green's Manor in existence since at least 1365
03396	379 565	Ridge & furrow
03415	381 562	Stone cross
09576	394 571	Ridge & furrow and a linear feature
09579	383 561	Ridge & furrow
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
03206	3816 5609	16 th century house: Grade II listed
03027	3824 5602	16 th century house: Grade II listed
03029	3809 5649	Old Farm Cottages: 16 th century
03216	392 565	Coprolite Pits: 19 th century
03242	3815 5628	The Maze: 19 th century maze now under tarmac
03356	3826 5601	Old Close Farm: Grade II listed building
03362	3802 5656	Manor Farm: post-med
03370	3823 5623	Hawk's Farm: Grade II listed 17 th century
10403	3822 5638	Dovecote, 12 Hines Lane; Grade II listed
10404	3818 5615	Dovecote, Cross Farm: Grade II listed
CB14937	3805 5647	Union Chapel: Baptist Chapel built 1869

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figures	Date	Map	Scale	Source
Fig. 1	modern	Site location	1:25,000	
Fig. 2	modern	Detailed site location	1:500	
Fig. 3	modern	HER information	1:10,000	
Fig. 4	1839	Tithe map		CRO: 439/P6
Fig. 5	1840	Enclosure map		CRO: Q/RDc57
Fig. 6	1886	OS 1st edition	1:2,500	CRO: XLVI.3/XLV1.7
Fig. 7	1901/2	OS 2 nd edition	1:2,500	CRO: XLVI.3/XLV1.7
Fig. 8	1938	OS map	1:2,500	CRO: XLV1.7
Fig. 9	1950	OS map	1:10,560	CRO: LVI.N.E

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Context	Description	Test Pit	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
1000	Topsoil	1A			5	
		1B			60	
		2A	17 th -19 th	(1) 3g	8	
		3A	17 th -19 th	(4) 8g		C.Pipe 5g
		3B	Late 18 th +	(4) 27g		Wood 1g
						Metal Pipe 52g
		4A			25	Concrete 9g
		4B	Late 18 th +	(2) 24g	281	C.Pipe 1g
1001	Subsoil	2A			107	
		2B	17 th - 18 th	(5) 39g	17	
		4A	17 th -18 th	(4) 44g		
		4B	Mid 18 th - 19 th	(3) 6g		Fe Nails 12g

DP1



Post-excavation shot, Trench 1, looking west.

DP2



Post-excavation shot, Trench 2, looking north.

DP3



Post-excavation shot, Trench 3, looking west.

DP4



Post-excavation shot Trench 4, Test Pit 4B in foreground. Looking north-west.

DP5



Sample Section 1B, Trench 1,
looking north.

DP6



Sample Section 2B, Trench 2,
looking east.

DP7



Sample Section 3A, Trench 3,
looking west.

DP8



Sample Section 4B, Trench 4,
looking north-east.

DP9

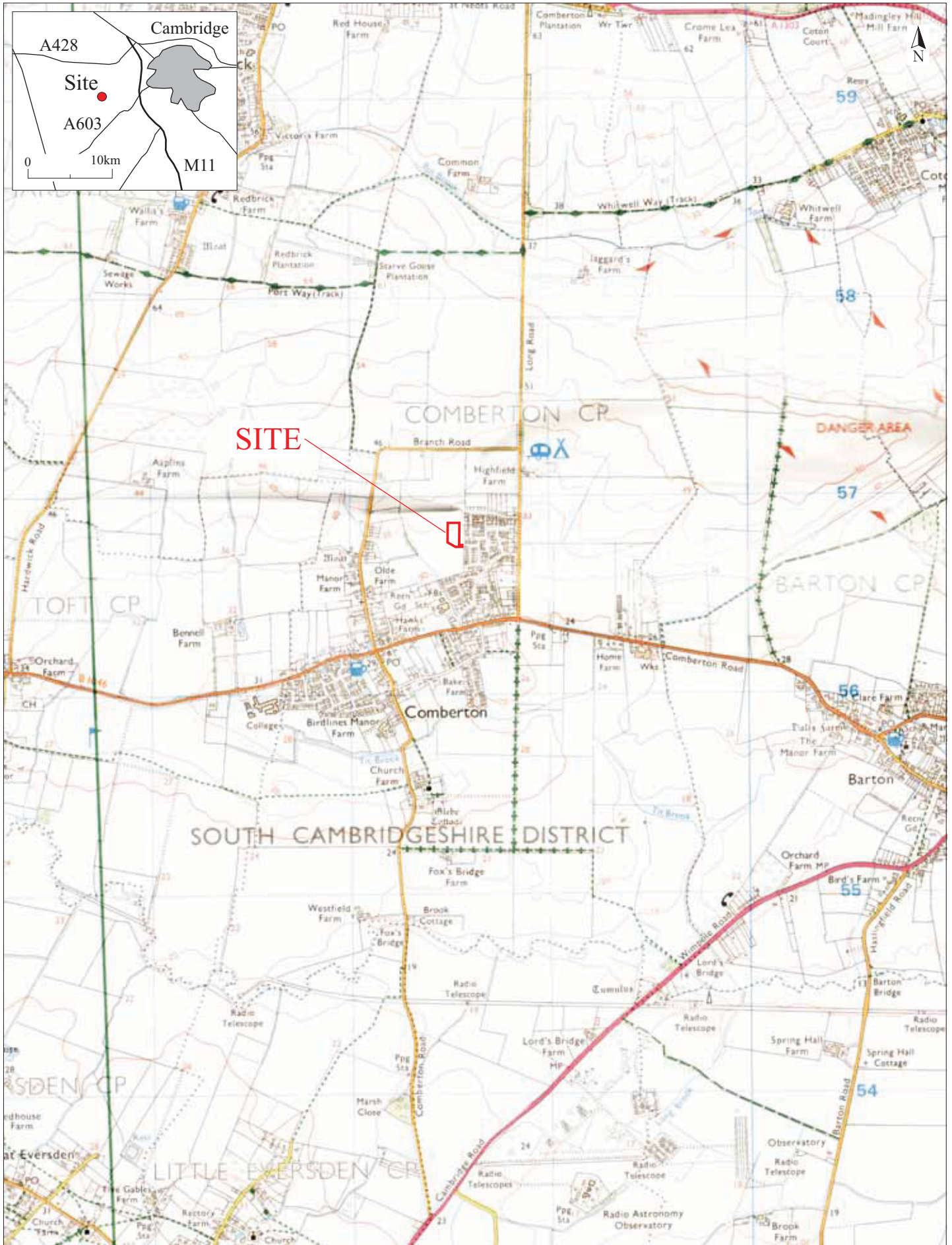


General site shot, looking
north, during trench backfilling.

DP10

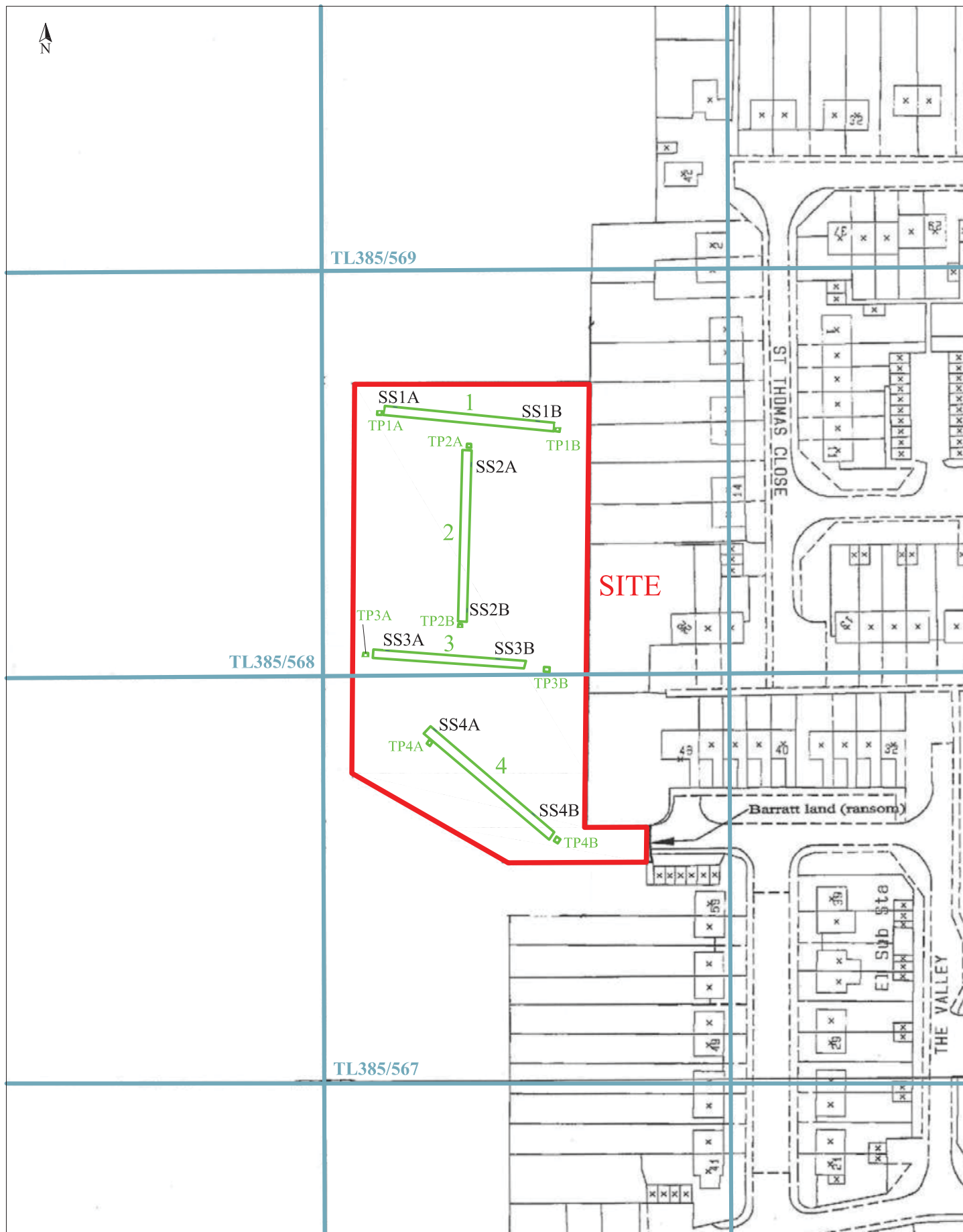


General site shot, pre-
excavation showing set-aside.
Looking south.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



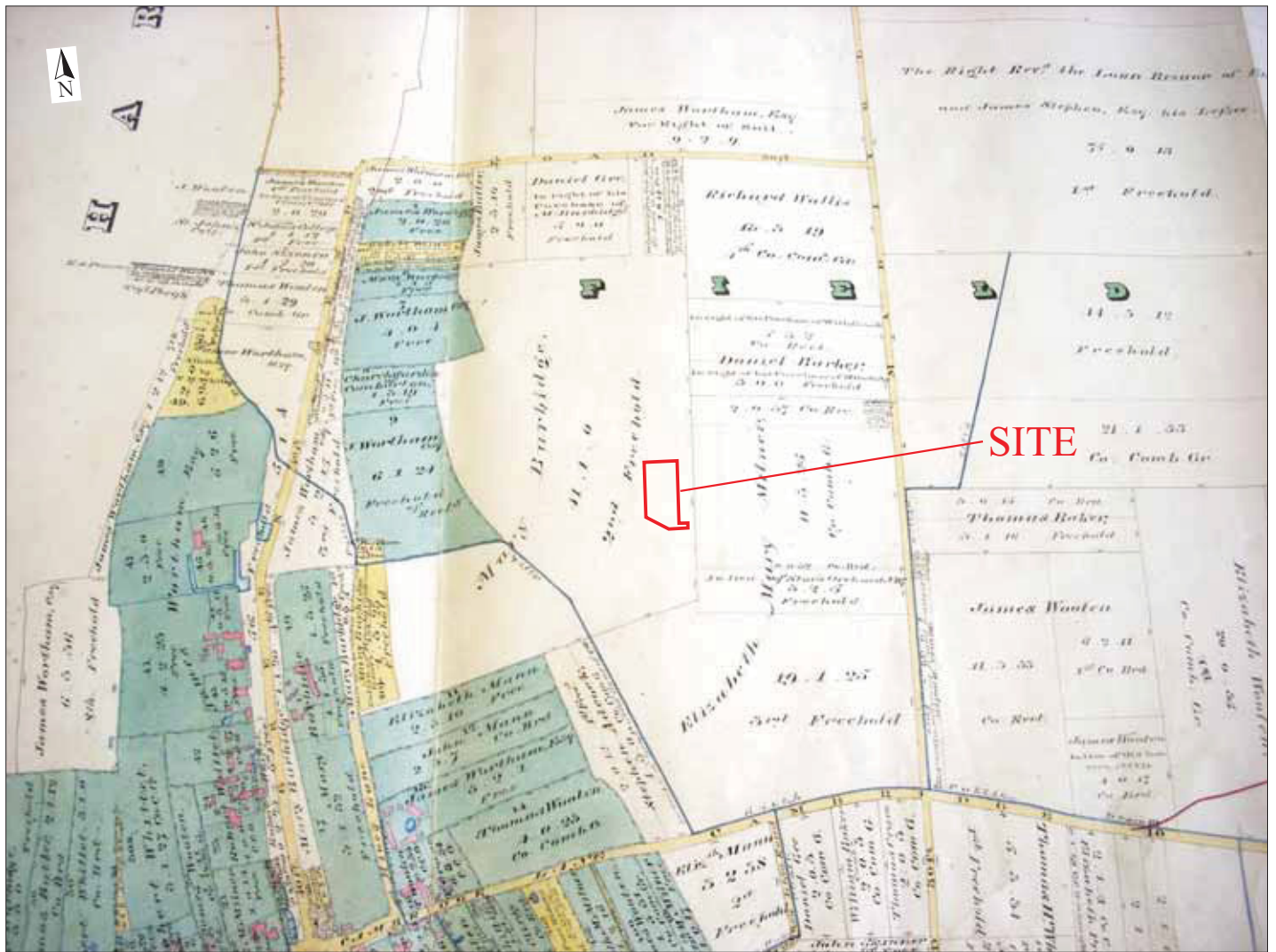
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

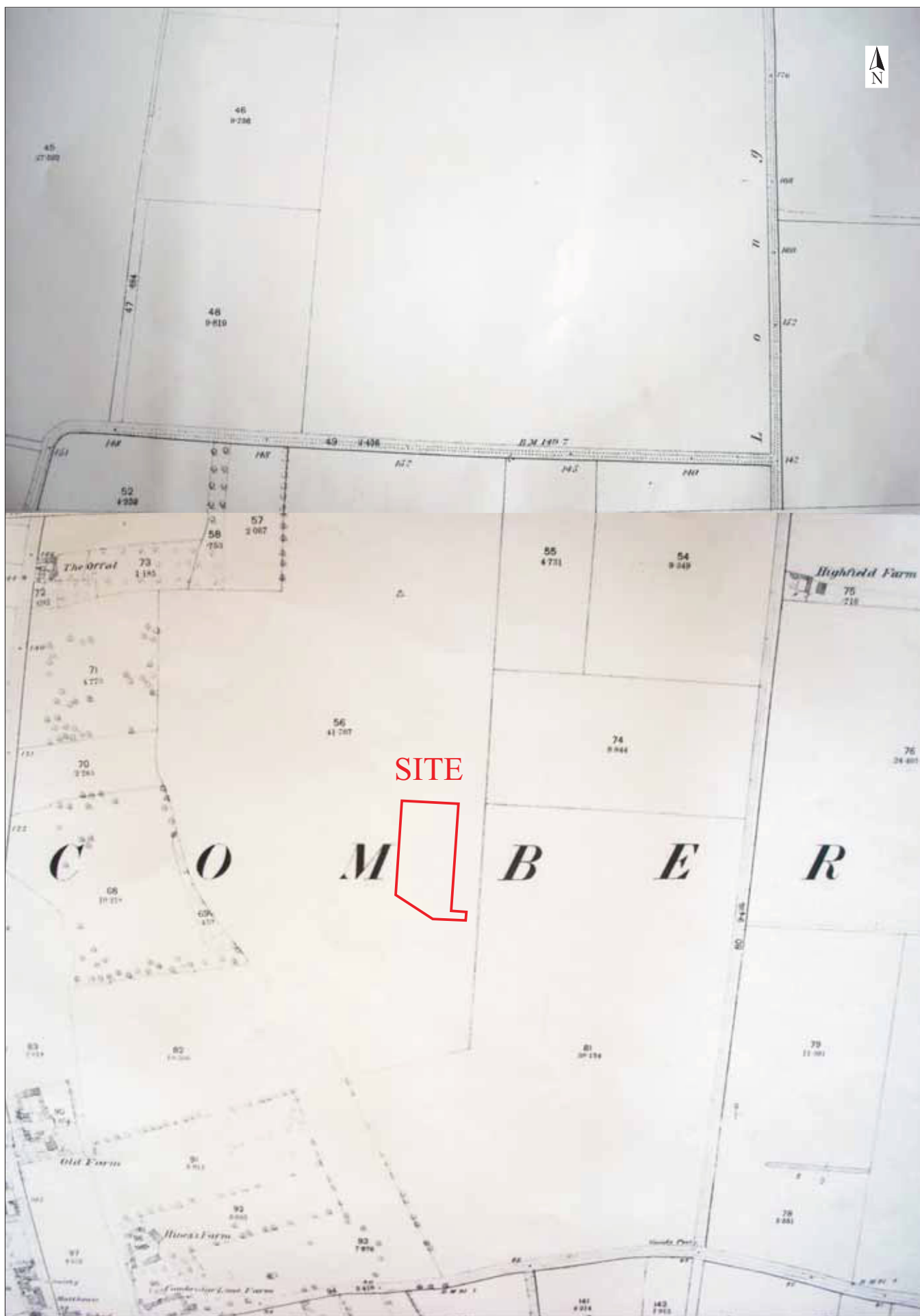
Scale 1:1250 at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1839
Not to scale

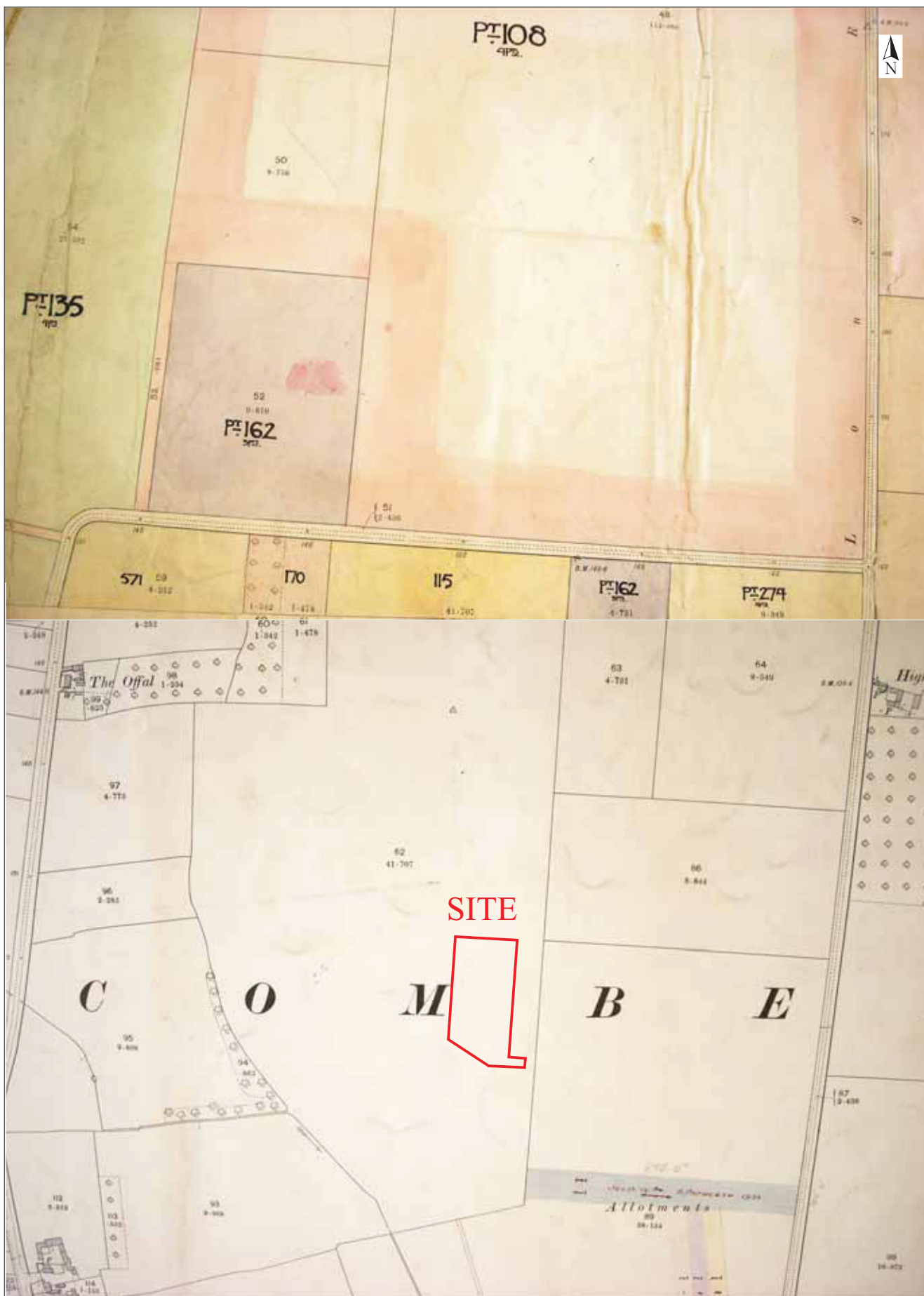


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1840
 Not to scale



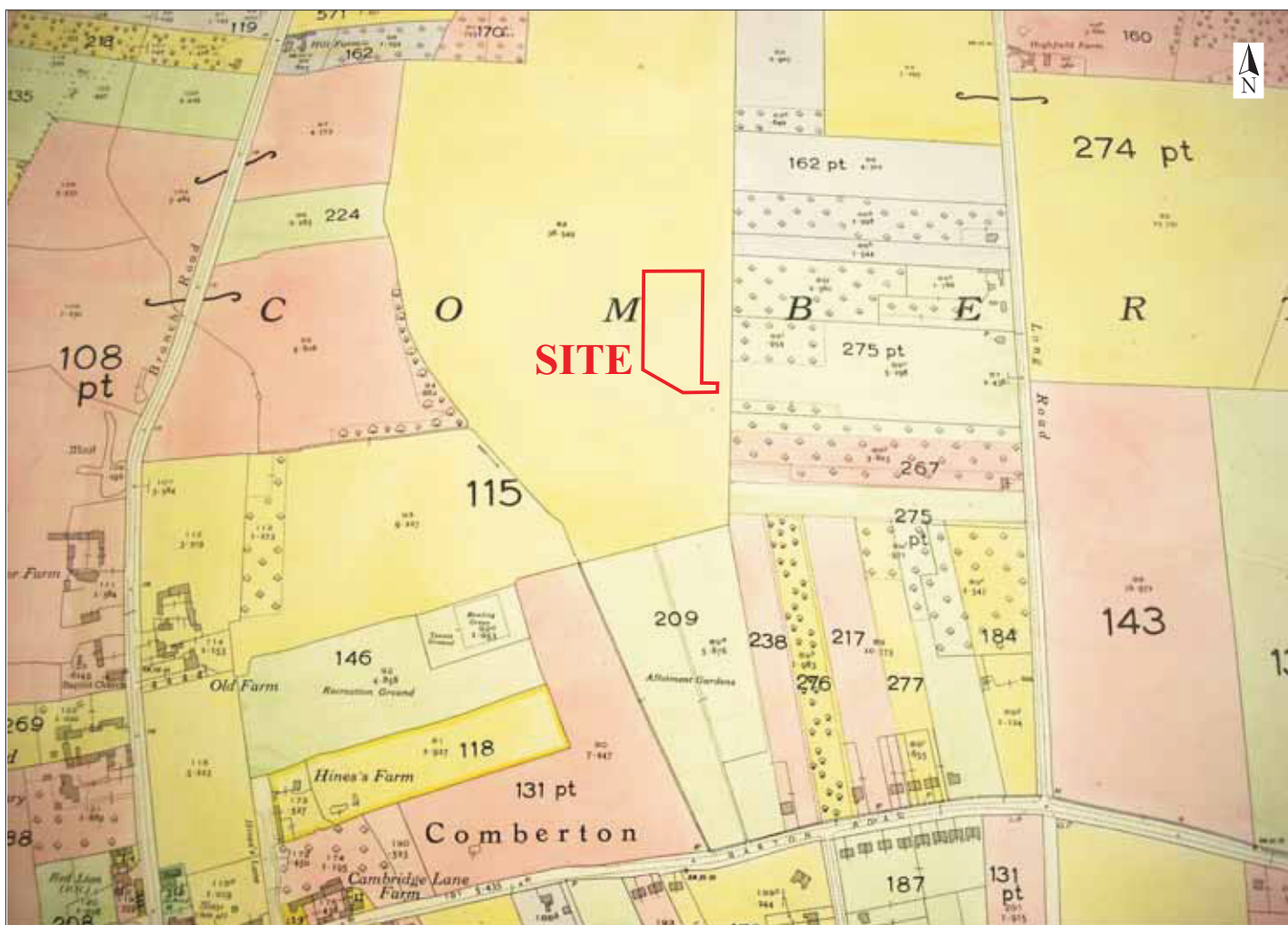
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1886
 Not to scale



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1901
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1938
Not to scale



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Fig. 9 OS map, 1950
Not to scale