
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED HOSTEL, LIMES FARM,
WOODDITTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ECB 3663

Authors: Tom Janes (Fieldwork & Report) Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 66699 57837	Report No: R3913
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1432
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4550
Signed:	Date: September 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed Hostel, Limes Farm, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Limes Farm, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6668 5775; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was carried out as a requirement of planning in association with proposals for a groom's hostel including a service building, accommodation and ancillary works (Planning ref. 11/0797/FUM).</i></p> <p><i>Ditton Green contains a medieval moated site (CHER 01226), while Ditton Park Wood dates from the 13th century and has a medieval moated site to its south at Oak Farm (CHER 05782). Two former post-medieval deer park sites just encroach into the area (CHER MCB 17535 & MCB 17531). Undated cropmarks lie approximately 500m west of the site (CHER 09160), an archaeological evaluation conducted in that vicinity was negative (CHER ECB 1407).</i></p> <p><i>The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular prehistoric and medieval activity. An undated ditch, likely post-medieval, and an undated burnt patch, likely a root hollow, were recorded.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>22nd September 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4450</i>	Site code	<i>1432</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Equine grazing</i>		
Planned development	<i>Grooms' hostel – service building & accommodation blocks</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Woodditton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB8 9SR</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.56 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 66699 57837</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 114m/109m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC Historic Environment Team (Dan McConnell)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tom Janes</i>		
Funded by	<i>Darley Stud Management Co. Ltd.</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Hostel, Limes Farm, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Thompson P., Janes T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3913</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2011</i>		

PROPOSED HOSTEL, LIMES FARM, WOODDITTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Limes Farm, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6668 5775; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was carried out as a requirement of planning in association with proposals for a groom's hostel including a service building, accommodation and ancillary works (Planning ref. 11/0797/FUM).

The prehistoric and Roman Ickniel Way, and the Anglo-Saxon Devils Dyke are located to the north. Ditton Green contains a medieval moated site (CHER 01226), while Ditton Park Wood dates from the 13th century and has a medieval moated site to its south at Oak Farm (CHER 05782). Two former post-medieval deer park sites just encroach into the area (CHER MCB 17535 & MCB 17531). Undated cropmarks lie approximately 500m west of the site (CHER 09160), an archaeological evaluation conducted in that vicinity was negative (CHER ECB 1407).

The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and medieval activity. In the event only two features were present, an undated ditch and an undated burnt patch were recorded. Ditch F1004 was on a parallel alignment to the existing modern field boundary, and yielded a ferrous nail from its fill. The feature may represent a post-medieval field division, predating the OS Mapping, and backfilled when the field was enlarged. Deposit L1005 was a small area of burning, probably associated with field clearance. The irregular shape the deposit is consistent with that of a shallow root bowl.

1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Limes Farm, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6668 5775; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was carried out as a requirement of planning in association with proposals for a groom's hostel including a service building, accommodation and ancillary works (Planning ref. 11/0797/FUM).

1.2 The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (HET; Dan McConnell) (dated 25/08/2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 1/09/2011), and approved by CCC HET.

1.3 The pre-application site is located in an area of prehistoric and medieval settlement. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the development. The presence of buried soils and the amount of truncation to buried deposits is also to be ascertained.

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 The parish of Woodditton comprises four or five small villages and hamlets. Woodditton village lies to the east of Cambridge and approximately 4km south of Newmarket. The site is approximately 1.4km south of Woodditton and 600m south-east of Ditton Green. It is in area of fields associated with stud farming and horse training which are interspersed with tracks, gallops and occasional buildings. The site comprises part of a rectangular field plus the access route from School Lane to the north-west which runs between Little Ditton and Ditton Green. The access route dog-legs around a farm or group of buildings located at the north-eastern corner of the main part of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY (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 the 1km 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 Fig. 4 - 8.

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

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The parish of Woodditton lies on Hanslope soils characterised as chalky till (Soil Survey of England & Wales). They are slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk. The site lies within a rectangular field at approximately 110m AOD on land sloping from north to south. The area is suitable for growing winter cereals and some arable crops, with other areas under grassland. From an archaeological point of view the land and the soils have been used for agricultural purposes up to, and including, the twentieth century (Wareham & Wright 2002).

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 There is very scant evidence of prehistoric activity locally and this comprises a possible inclusion amongst Saxon surface finds of Iron Age remains, primarily pottery sherds (CHER CB14717). The route of the prehistoric Icknield Way formed the early northern parish boundary with another strand probably following the line of School Road through Ditton Green, but no prehistoric remains are known from the study area.

Romano-British

4.2.3 The Icknield Way continued in use during the Roman period but there are no Romano-British sites or finds from within 1km of the site.

Anglo-Saxon

4.2.2 The nationally important scheduled monument of the Devil's Dyke is located 1.3 km to the north (SAM 5, CHER 07801). It extends some seven miles blocking the Icknield Way from the west and ends in dense woods to the south and by the Fen to the north. Its embankment, up to 50 feet high, makes it the largest example of a post-Roman defensive structure in Cambridgeshire.

A series of similar parallel dykes to the west show that some were originally Iron Age or late Roman in date, but the final phase of the Devil's Dyke is believed to belong to the heptarchy, and was perhaps constructed around AD 550 as a barrier between East Anglia and the Middle Angles or Mercians. A middle Saxon royal vill was situated at Exning to the north of Newmarket. No Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from within 1km of the site. Kirtling parish to the south east contained a 10th century Saxon minster, an ecclesiastical (and probably administrative) focus for the immediate area (CHER 07640). A small 10th century coin hoard is also known from Kirtling (Miller, in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 29).

Medieval

4.2.3 Woodditton was formerly in Cheveley Hundred, and, together with Exning across the Suffolk border, appears to have formed the parent parishes for Newmarket, the latter established on the main road to the north around 1200 (Wareham and Wright 2002). The Domesday survey states that in the parish of Woodditton (*Wood Ditone*) there were 16 plough-lands, but only 2 on the demesne and 3 on the villeinage, with all the extra 11 ploughs assigned to the villeinage (Grant 2002). Woodditton takes its name from 'settlement by a ditch within a wood' (Mills 1991), and the continued use of the village and parish is visible in the archaeological record, albeit faintly, since Saxon times. The name Ditton Green indicates a subsidiary settlement. Research from Suffolk, whose border is close by, indicates that settlements around greens are likely to date from the 11th-12th centuries, and are usually located on the periphery of their parish suggesting a secondary feature in the medieval landscape (Martin 1999).

4.2.4 In the medieval period East Anglia was not extensively wooded but most woods present in 1279 survived up until the 20th century (Rackham 2000). Ditton Park Wood to the south of the site is classed as originally medieval woodland that has undergone damage by replanting. The surviving wood was coppiced in the late 13th century and partly formed the outlying wood-pasture park of Ditton Camoys manor. A double boundary bank survives on the west and part of the north. In 1283-4 Robert de Crevecoeur reportedly cut down 400 oaks, 13 ashes and underwood (Wareham and Wright 2002). North-east of Ditton Park Wood lay Ditton Valence's Woods and Hall Wood which was destroyed in the 19th century (Wareham and Wright 2002, and Rackham 2000). Lucy Wood to the south-east of Ditton Park Wood is also of medieval origin. Medieval moated sites are located at Ditton Green (CHER 01226), Oak Farm to the south of Ditton Park Wood (CHER 05702), and Kirtling Towers to the east which also contained a 14th century deer park (CHER 07640). A deer park at Kirtling is one of only two mentioned in Domesday Book (CHER MCB17530 and Wareham and Wright 2002).

Post-medieval

4.2.5 Undated cropmarks of enclosures are located within 500m of the west

of the site (CHER 09160). There are two deer parks reaching just within the 1km study radius that date to the post-medieval period. One first mentioned in the 16th century, was located to the south of Woodditton Park Wood and was disparked in 1770 (CHER MCB17535). The other is first recorded in 1646 towards Kirtling (CHER MCB 17531). The population of the parish was approximately just 260 in 1603, and by 1673 had only risen to some 310. Other figures indicate steady, but only small-scale growth, for example 648 people are recorded in 1801 and 1,016 by 1841. The rural nature of Woodditton meant that even in the 1930s the residents were dependent upon travelling tradesmen, which included a milkman and butcher. Archaeological trial trenching conducted between 450 and 650m west of the site were negative (CHER ECB 1407).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The Victoria County History plan for c.1815 shows the location of the site to the west of Kirtling Road with the medieval woods of Ditton Park Wood to the south, and the now absent Hall Wood to the east (Fig 4). The 1823 enclosure map shows the site as allotment 62 occupied by Richard Goodison (Fig 5). The 1886 OS map shows the site in the same rectangular field as it is today (Fig 6), and the 1906 and 1953 OS maps (Figs 7 & 8) show no significant changes other than a house within a small sub-circular enclosure fronting Kirtling Road.

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2 & 9). The trench locations were located to cover the footprint of the proposed development, including the bedroom blocks and ancillary buildings.

5.2 Topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 2 & 9)

Trench 1 (DP 1)

<i>Sample section: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 113.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid-brown compact sandy silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, and occasional chalk fragments.
0.13 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark brown compact sandy silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular chalk and flint stones.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Light orange-brown compact clay with moderate patches of chalk, and frequent chalk fragments.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (DP 2)

<i>Sample section: NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 113.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.18 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.24m +	L1002	Natural Geology. As Trench 1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (DP 3)

<i>Sample section: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 112.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Geology. As Trench 1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (DP 4)

<i>Sample section: SW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 112.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.20 – 0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.29m +	L1002	Natural Geology. As Trench 1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 (Fig.10, DP 5 - 7)

<i>Sample section: NE end, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 113.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.22 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Geology. As Trench 1

Description: Two features were present in Trench 5; a patch of *in situ* burning L1005, and a shallow ditch F1004.

F1004 was linear in plan (1.8m+ long, 1.0m wide and 0.28m deep), orientated north/south. It had a steeply sloping eastern side and a moderately sloping western side. Its fill, L1003, was a light brown compact clay with occasional angular flint stones, and moderate flecks and fragments of chalk. It contained an iron nail.

Deposit L1005 was circular in plan (0.6m in diameter and 0.04m thick). It was a reddish-brown black compact charcoal-rich clay, with frequent fragments of burnt clay and moderate pieces of burnt flint. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a mid-brown compact sandy silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, and occasional chalk fragments (0.20m average thickness). Below L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a dark brown compact sandy silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular chalk and flint stones (0.10 average thickness).

8.2 The natural geology, L1002, was a light orange-brown compact clay with moderate patches of chalk, and frequent chalk fragments. It was encountered at an average depth of 0.30m below existing ground level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular prehistoric and medieval activity. In the event two features were present, both in Trench 5, an undated ditch (F1004) and an undated patch of *in situ* burning (L1005).

9.2 Ditch F1004 was on a parallel alignment to the existing modern field boundary, and yielded a ferrous nail from its fill. The feature may represent a post-medieval field division, predating the OS Mapping, and backfilled when the field was enlarged.

9.3 Deposit L1005 was a small area of burning, probably associated with field clearance. The irregular shape the deposit is consistent with that of a shallow root bowl. There was no cut feature associated with this deposit, and the inclusions of burnt clay and flint represent heat-affected *in situ* natural geology, rather than a deliberate deposit of burnt debris.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client, Darley Stud Management Co Ltd, for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation, in particular Mr James Midwood and Ms Teresa Peters for their kind assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Ms Amy Richardson of Taylor Vinters.

AS is grateful to Hazel White at the Cambridge HER, and staff at the Cambridge Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council.

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13 WEB SITES

Heritage Gateway

APPENDIX 1: ESSEX HER INFORMATION

EHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
12261	669 570	Ditton Park Wood: late 13 th century wood and park, still a park in the early 16 th century but then managed purely as a coppice
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
MCB 17531	68028 57893	Deer Park: first mentioned in 1646 held by Lord North
MCB 17535	66634 56081	Deer Park: A late licence to impark granted to Lord North in 1577, disparked in 1770
49255	65869 58065	The Limes, Ditton Green: walk archway, stable and cartshed, Grade II listed early 19 th century farmhouse
49256	66038 58118	Pippin Cottage, Ditton Green: Grade II listed 17 th century cottage
49257	66079 58150	Nos. 74 and 75 Ditton Green: Grade II listed 17 th century cottage
49258	66105 58176	Pinza Cottage, Ditton Green: Grade II listed 17 th century cottage
49259	65917 58157	The Three Blackbirds, Ditton Green: Grade II listed 17 th century inn
49260	65873 58155	Nos 42, 43 and 44, Ditton Green: Grade II listed early 17 th century farmhouse
49268	67246 57129	Park Cottage, Ditton Green: Grade II listed late 17 th /early 18 th century cottage
<i>Undated</i>		
09160	662 578	Cropmarks noted from aerial photography
<i>Negative Evidence</i>		
ECB 1407	65940 57869	Evaluation at Kirtling Stud: 16 trenches found no archaeological features bar three undated pits which may have been formed from tree rooting

APPENDIX 2: CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Figure Number	Map Description	Date	Scale
Fig 1	Site Location: OS Explorer	Modern	1:25,000
Fig 2	Detailed Site Location	Modern	1:250
Fig 3	HER Information	Modern	1:10,000
Fig 4	Schematic map of Woodditton (Victoria County History)	1815	
Fig 5	Inclosure map (P55/26/1)	1823	

Figure Number	Map Description	Date	Scale
Fig 6	OS 1 st edition (XLIX.7)	1886	1:25,000
Fig 7	OS 2 nd edition (XLIX.NE)	1906	1:10,560
Fig 8	OS (XLIX.NE)	1953	1:10,560

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1. Looking north-east



2
Trial Trench 2. Looking north-west



3
Trial Trench 3. Looking north-east.



4
Trial Trench 4. Looking north-west.



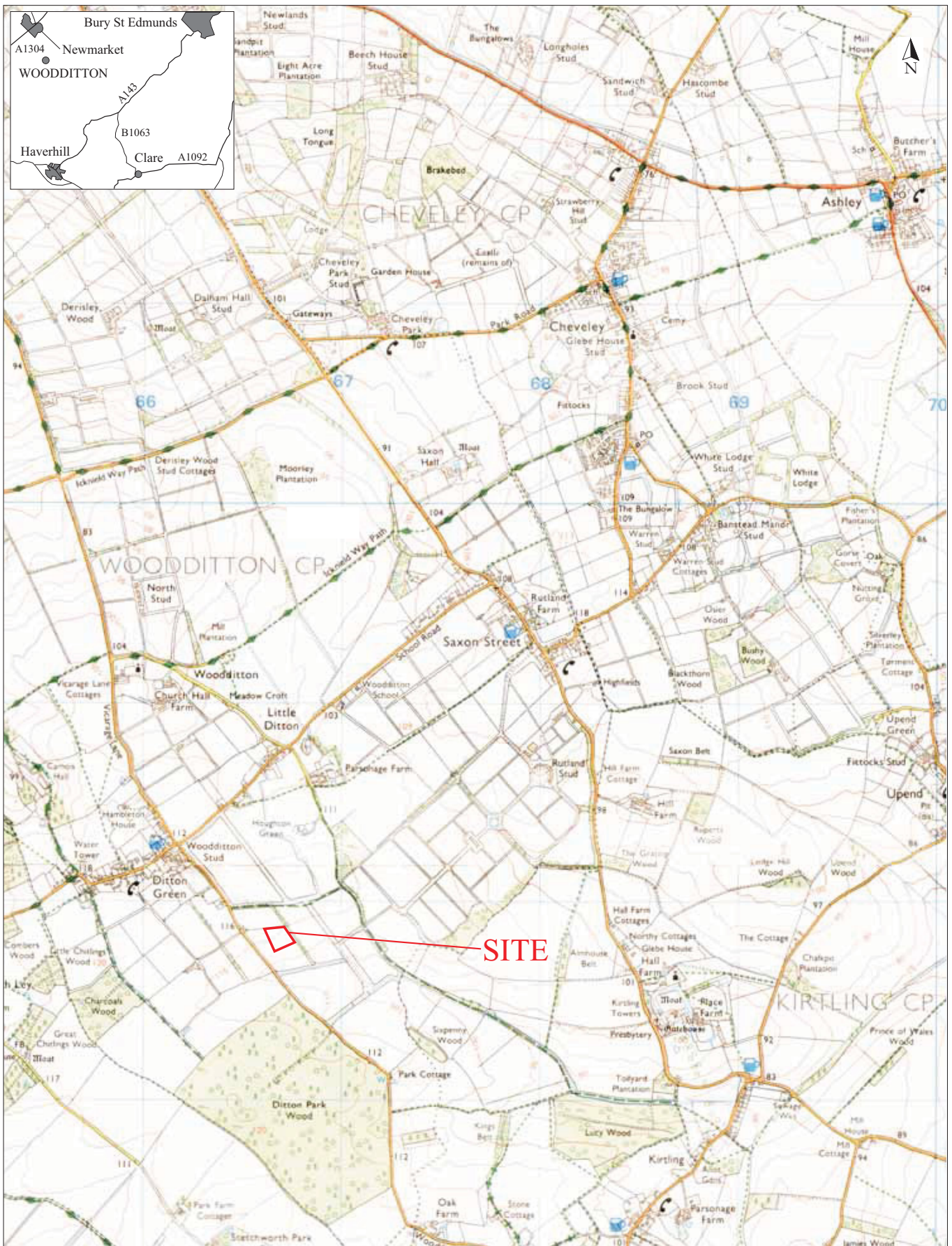
5
Trial Trench 5. Looking south-west



6
Ditch [1004] Looking south-east

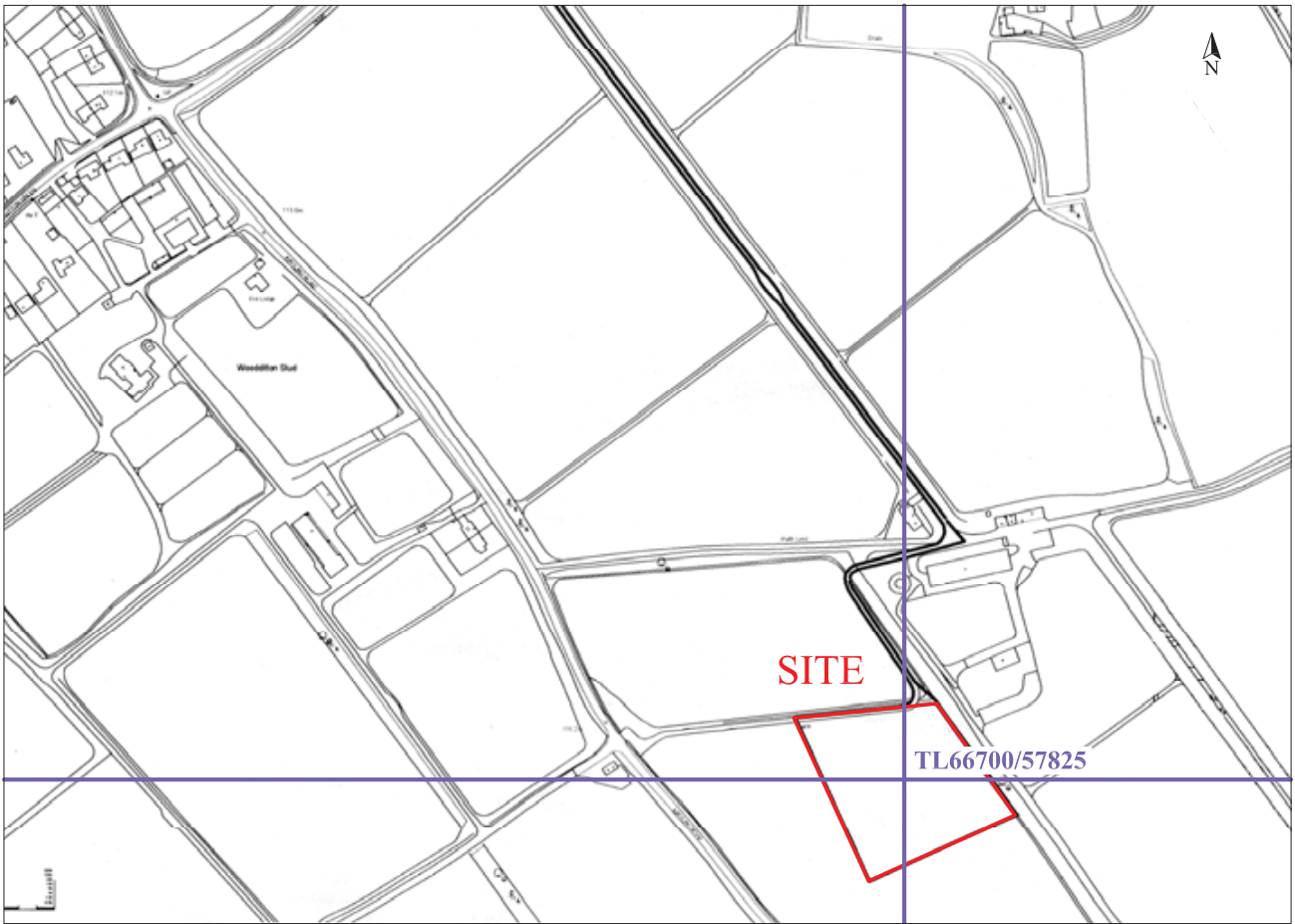


7
In situ burning (1005). Looking south-west



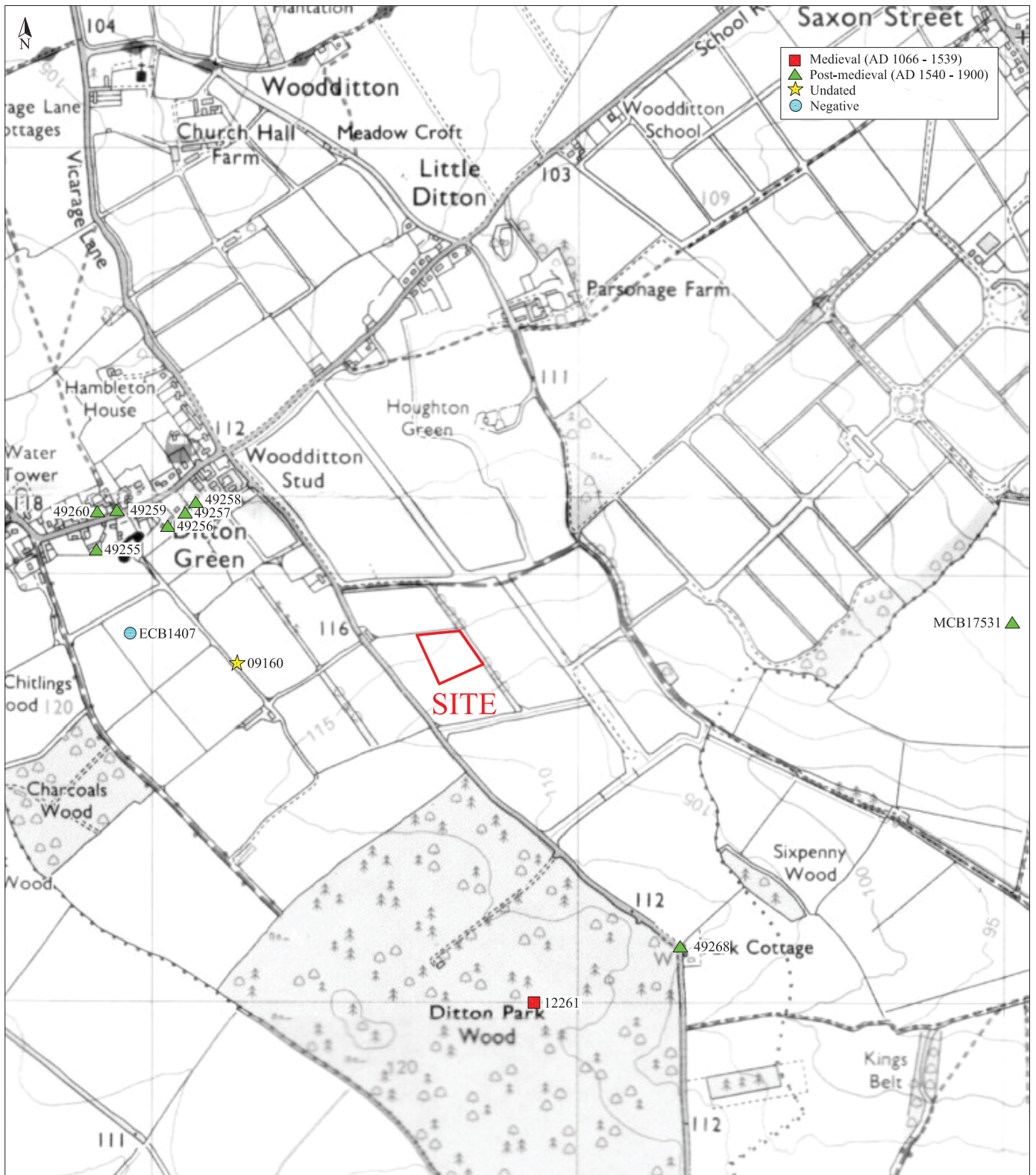
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 300m

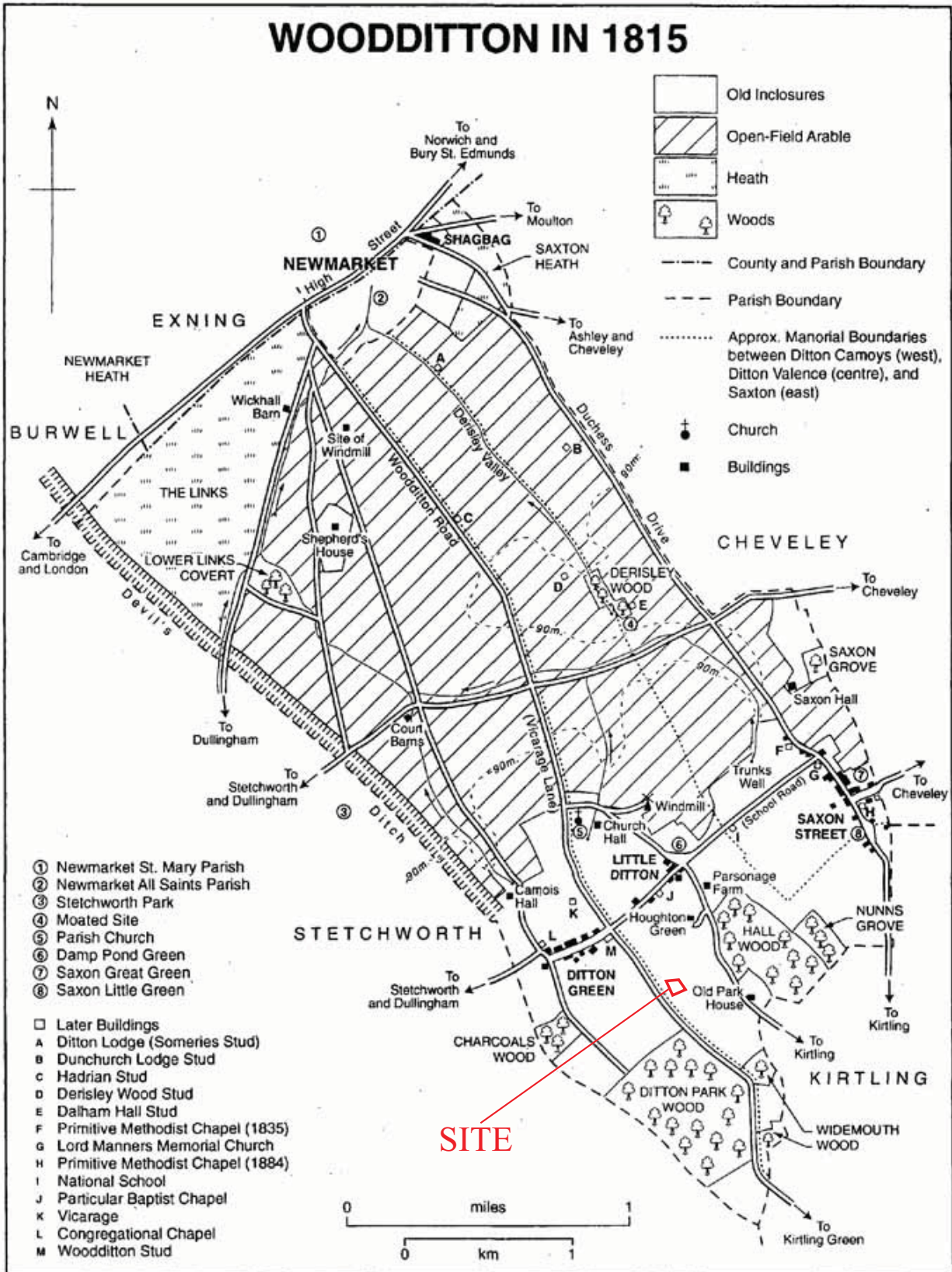
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

WOODDITTON IN 1815



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Fig. 4 Schematic map of Woodditton, 1815

Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1823
Not to scale



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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1886
Not to scale



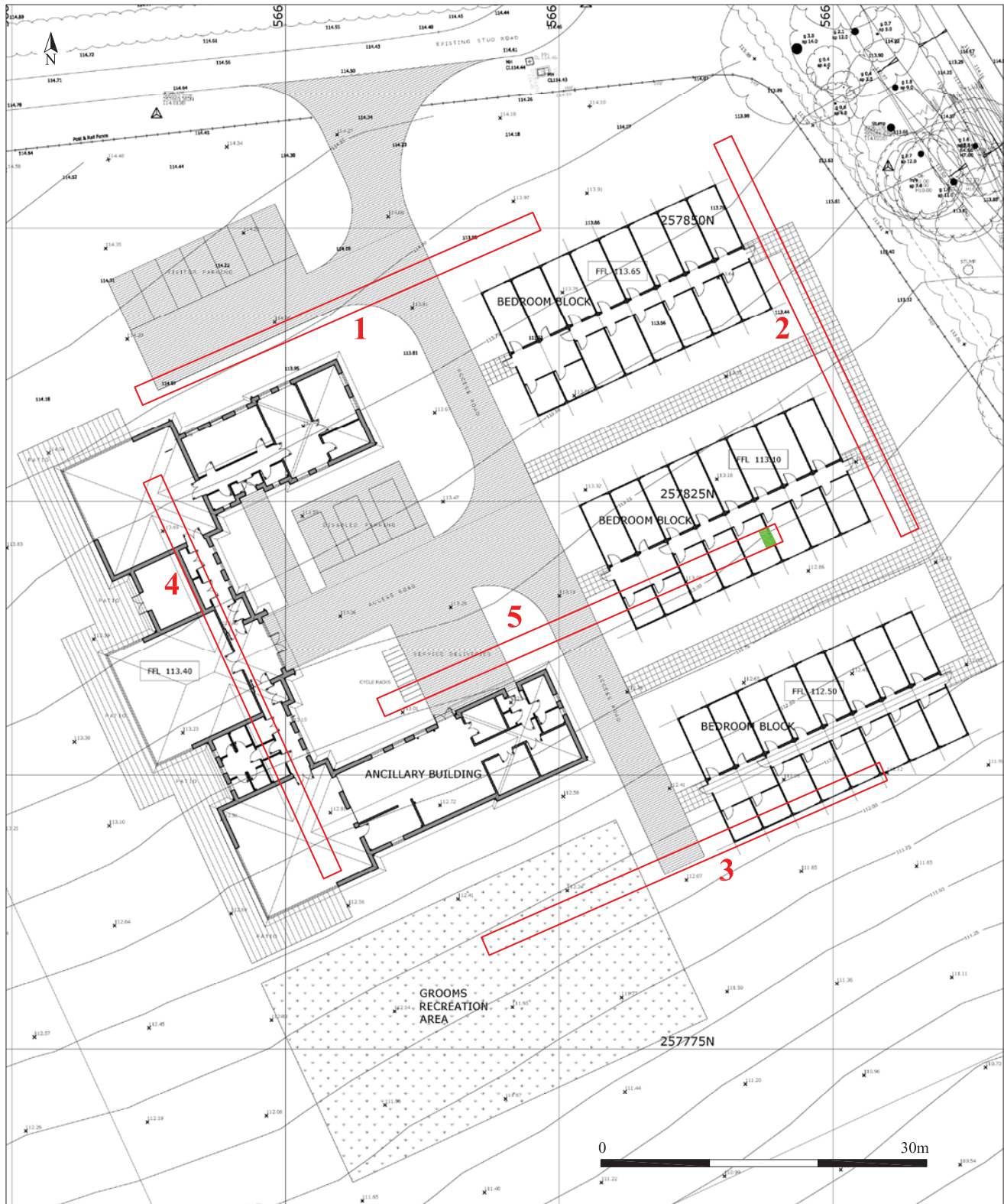
Reproduced from the 1906 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1906
Not to scale

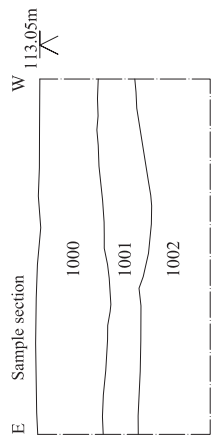
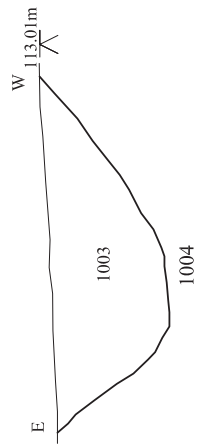
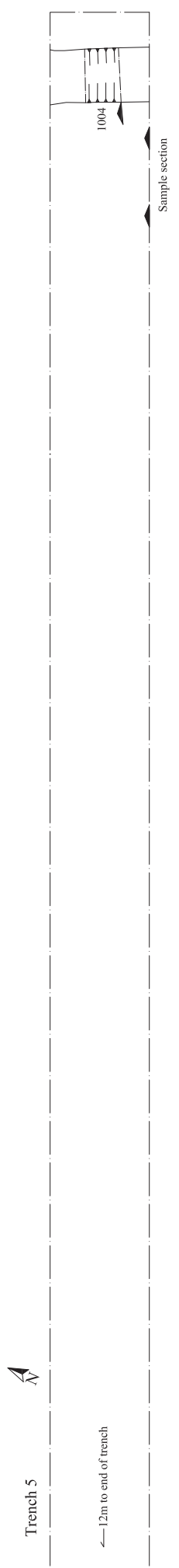


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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1953
Not to scale



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Fig. 9 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 10 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4