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**MALTON WORKSHOPS, MALTON ROAD, ORWELL
CAMBRIDGESHIRE SG8 6PE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Katie Lee-Smith (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 372 484	Report No: 5480
District: South Cambs	Site Code: ECB 5201
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7294
	Date: 16 November 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire SG8 6PE		
<p>In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire SG8 6PE (NGR TL 372 484; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of a new storage/light industrial building, provision of new parking and change of use of the whole site to B1/B8 storage/light industrial use (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/1473/17/FL). The evaluation was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</p> <p>The earliest finds from the evaluation were two sherds of mid 9th – 12th pottery from Topsoil L1000 (Trench 3).</p> <p>Undated features, primarily possible pits or hollows, were found in all three trenches. The features in Trench 3 (Ditches F1027 and F1033; and ?Pit F1035) contained medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery. The deeper pits (F1018 and F1020) may represent quarry pits and the ditches in Trench 3 (F1027, F1030 and F1033) appeared to represent the re-cutting of a boundary ditch.</p> <p>Modern features were present in Trench 1 and comprised ?Pit F1008, Wall Foundation Trenches F1012 and F1022, and Construction Cut F1014.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	November 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P7294	Site code	ECB 5201
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use			
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	?Pits, ditches		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval pottery (mid 9 th – 12 th pottery; and late 12 th – mid 14 th C)		
	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Orwell
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	SG8 6PE		
Area of site	0.04ha.		
NGR	TL 372 484		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.17m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Set-up (Scenery) Limited		
Full title	Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Lee-Smith, K.		
Report no.	5480		
Date (of report)	November 2017		

MALTON WORKSHOPS, MALTON ROAD, ORWELL CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire SG8 6PE (NGR TL 372 484; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of a new storage/light industrial building, provision of new parking and change of use of the whole site to B1/B8 storage/light industrial use (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/1473/17/FL). The evaluation was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Malton is the site of a Deserted Medieval Village (CHER 03139a), with remnants comprising the site of the former church, a moated site (CHER 01248) and Malton Farm which has remained continuously occupied (CHER 03139). Roman and medieval pottery has been found to the south-east of the site (CHER 09162m, 09162a), an Iron Age bone comb (CHER 03318), and a Roman bronze mirror (CHER 03318a), were also found near here. Evidence for Saxon settlement was found further to the north (CHER 03290), and a probable Early Saxon cemetery was located on the golf course (CHER 03289).

The earliest finds were two sherds of mid 9th – 12th pottery from Topsoil L1000 (Trench 3).

Undated features, primarily possible pits or hollows, were found in all three trenches. The features in Trench 3 (Ditches F1027 and F1033; and ?Pit F1035) contained medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery. The deeper pits (F1018 and F1020) may represent quarry pits and the ditches in Trench 3 (F1027, F1030 and F1033) appeared to represent the re-cutting of a boundary ditch.

Modern features were present in Trench 1 and comprised ?Pit F1008, Wall Foundation Trenches F1012 and F1022, and Construction Cut F1014.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire SG8 6PE (NGR TL 372 484; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of a new storage/light industrial building, provision of new parking and change of use of the whole site to B1/B8 storage/light industrial use (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/1473/17/FL). The evaluation was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Andy Thomas; dated 28th July 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 15th August 2017) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the south western side of Malton Road at Malton between Orwell and Meldreth. It comprises existing land in light industrial use which extends to some 0.4ha overall.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 21m AOD on fairly flat land just to the north of the small river Cam/Rhee. The local solid geology is chalk which is overlain by drift geology of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel). The local soils are in an area of restored coprolite workings, and are generally classed as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged calcareous fine loamy over clayey soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A flint scatter was recovered from the golf course during field walking (CHER 10210a). An Iron Age bone weaving comb (CHER 03318), and a bronze Roman mirror (CHER 03318a), were found to the south of the site at Malton Farm.

4.2 South-west of the site there is evidence for a Roman settlement which was partially overlain by alluvial deposits (CHER 10210a). A scatter of Roman pottery sherds has been found approximately 120m south-east of the site (CHER 09162). Cropmarks interpreted as ring ditches and an enclosure are centred on Brimble Hill 950m to the east of the site and are thought to be of Iron Age to Roman date (CHER MCB22870).

4.3 Four Anglo-Saxon brooches were found at an unspecified location on the golf course suggestive of an Early Saxon cemetery (CHER 03289). Anglo-Saxon rubbish pits and a building have been identified 500m to the north of the site (CHER 03290).

4.4 Malton is the site of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) which originated as a pre-Conquest settlement (CHER 03139a). It was a substantial village by 1279, before a period of decline began in the 14th century which culminated in the church being pulled down in the 16th century (CHER 03139a). At that time the estate was given to Christ's College and there were a few evictions after the enclosure in 1517 which resulted in the settlement being abandoned. Remnants of the village include the site of the church (CHER 03139a), a medieval moated site located 150m south of the site (CHER 01248), and Malton Farm (CHER 03139). Medieval pottery sherds were found near Malton Farm, in the same location as the Roman sherds (CHER 09162a). Also medieval pottery is recorded to the west at Malton Rook Grove (CHER 10210). A small group of undated interrupted ditches are recorded approximately 230m to the south of the site (CHER 07776).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched (overall site area c.0.4a). The evaluation focused on the new storage/light industrial building and new parking.

5.2 The brief required a c.5% sample of the site to be investigated by trenching. One trench of 30m x 1.8m, one trench of 15m x 1.8m and one trench

of 7m x 1.8m were excavated. The trenches sought to avoid the existing storage barn and concrete pad, known underground electrical services and existing trees.

5.3 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.4 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed. The finds present during the sampling of the topsoil and the metal detecting survey dated from the late 18th century onwards. Topsoil L1000 contained two residual sherds of mid 9th – 12th century (2; 4g).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section Test Pit 1 0.00 = 21.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.52m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint.
0.52 – 0.64m	L1010	Made Ground. Compact, light brownish grey clayey silt with moderate angular CBM and frequent chalk fragments
0.64 – 1.10m	L1011	Layer. Compact, light - mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate rounded chalk and occasional large stones. It contained a sherd of medieval (late 12 th – mid 14 th century) pottery (1; 1g).
1.10-1.20m	L1005	Layer. Compact, light-mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent small rounded chalk.
1.20-1.38m	L1004	Layer. Compact, mid greyish brown, clayey chalky silt with moderate small chalk fragments.
1.38-1.42m	L1007	Fill of F1006.
1.42m +	L1001	Natural deposits. Compact, white chalk with patches of pale brownish orange sandy silt with occasional-moderate small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flints.

Sample section Test Pit 2		
0.00 =21.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.38m	L1024	Made Ground. Firm, mixed mid greyish brown and pale yellowish brown clayey silt and chalky clay with occasional medium and large angular flint and rounded chalk.
0.38-0.75m	L1015	Fill of F1014.
0.75-0.90m	L1011	Layer. As above. It contained medieval (late 12 th – mid 14 th century) pottery (2; 25g) and animal bone (26g).
0.90-1.04m	L1017	Layer. Firm, dark grayish brown clayey silt with occasional medium sub angular and sub rounded flints.
1.04-1.44m	L1019	Fill of F1018.
1.44m +	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained undated ?Pits F1002, F1006, F1018 and F1020. The only find was burnt bone from F1020. The pits were often not fully exposed and were therefore ill-defined. They were overlain by Layer L1011 which contained three sherds of medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery. Two modern wall foundation trenches, F1012 and F0122, a modern construction cut, F1014, and a modern ?pit, F1008, were also present.

?Pit F1002 was largely unseen due to its position against the south- eastern section of Trench 1. Its dimensions (as far as they were visible) were 0.90+ x 0.30+ x 0.70m+. It had a shallow sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1003, was a mid greyish brown chalky silt with frequent yellow chalk. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1006 was largely unseen due to its position against the southern section of Trench 1. Its dimensions (as far as they were visible) were 0.45+ x 0.30+ x 0.75m+. It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1007, was a light yellowish grey compact silty clay. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1018 was ?subcircular (1.0+ x 0.50+ x 0.43m+), and present at the base of a test pit. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1019, was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flints. It contained no finds. It cut Pit F1020.

?Pit F1020 was present within the base of a test pit. It was cut by Pit F1018 and not fully exposed, therefore it was ill-defined (1.00+ x 0.90+ x 0.44m+). Its sides were unseen and it base was flattish. Its fill, L1021, was a firm light-mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flints. It contained burnt bone (2g). F1020 was cut by Pit F1018.

?Pits F1002, F1006, F1018 and F1020 were overlain by Layer L1011, a compact, light - mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate rounded chalk and occasional large stones. It contained medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery (3; 26g) and animal bone (26g).

?Pit F1008 was recorded in the section of Test Pit 1. Its dimensions (as far as they were visible) were ? x 0.50+ x 0.33m. It had near vertical sides and a

concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk fragments. It cut Made Ground L1010 and contained a modern iron rivet.

F1012 was linear in plan (1.55+ x 0.40 x 0.07m), orientated NE/SW. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1013, was a friable, pale brownish yellow chalky silt. It contained CBM (53g) and shale (7g) and was a modern wall foundation trench.

F1022 was parallel to F1012 and directly comparable. It was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.40 x ?m), orientated NE/SW. Its fill, L1023, was a friable, pale brownish yellow chalky silt. Like F1012, F1022 was also a modern wall foundation trench.

F1014 was linear in plan (5.50+ x 0.60+ x 0.12m), orientated NNW/SSE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its principal fill, L1015, was a firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional medium and large sub angular and sub rounded flints. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery (2; 10g), CBM (408g) and glass (17g). Its basal fill, L1016, was a friable, pale brownish yellow chalky silt and it contained no finds. F1014 was likely a construction cut.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 21.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.39m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 20.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.58m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained undated ?Pit F1025.

?Pit F1025 was not fully exposed (2.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.34m). Its sides sloped gradually and its based was unseen. Its fill, L1026, was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk fragments. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 21.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.58m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 21.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.55m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.55m +	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1027, F1030 and F1033, ?Pit F1035 and modern Drain F1038. Ditches F1027 and F1033, and ?Pit F1035 contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 1.5+ x 0.6m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep – moderate sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1028, was a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments. It contained no finds. Its principal and upper fill, L1029, was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk fragments. It contained medieval (late 13th – 14th century) pottery (5; 38g), animal bone (281g), oyster shell (4g), a quernstone fragment (339g) and an Fe. latch fragment (1; 53g). F1027 was cut by Ditch F1033.

Ditch F1030 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.65 x 0.61m), orientated NW/SE. Due to the depth of the trench and the depth of the feature, the excavation of the feature was stepped. Its basal fill, L1031, was compact, mid-light brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk fragments. Its upper fill, L1032, was a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. The fills contained no finds. F1030 was cut by Ditch F1033.

Ditch F1033 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 4.00+ x 0.40m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk fragments and occasional large chalk lumps. It contained medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery (7; 152g) and animal bone (58g). F1033 cut Ditches F1027 and F1030.

?Pit F1035 was irregular in plan (2.00+ x 2.50 x 0.60m). It had irregular and moderately sloping sides and a narrow irregular base. Its upper fill, L1036, was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. It contained medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery (6; 22g) and animal bone (11g). Its basal fill, L1037, was a firm brownish grey silty clay fill with frequent chalk fragments. It contained no finds.

F1038 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.20 x 0.10m), orientated N/S. Its fill, L1039, was a firm mid brownish grey silty clay. It was a modern drain.

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 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (0.39– 0.58m thick). In Trenches 2 and 3 L1000 overlay the natural deposits, L1001. The latter was a compact, white chalk with patches of pale brownish orange sandy silt and occasional - moderate small and medium sub

angular and sub rounded flints. It was 0.55 – 1.44m below the current day ground surface.

8.2 In Trench 1 below Topsoil L1000 was Made Ground L1010 and Layers 1011, L1005 and L1004, equating to a depth of c.0.85m).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1002	?Pit	-
	F1006	?Pit	-
	F1008	?Pit	Modern
	F1012	Wall foundation trench	Modern
	F1014	Construction cut	Modern
	F1018	?Pit	-
	F1020	?Pit	-
	F1022	Wall foundation trench	Modern
2	F1025	?Pit	-
3	F1027	Ditch	Medieval (late 13 th – 14 th C)
	F1030	Ditch	-
	F1033	Ditch	Medieval (late 12 th – 13 th C)
	F1035	?Pit	Medieval (late 12 th – mid 14 th C)
	F1038	Drain	Modern

9.2 The earliest finds were two sherds of mid 9th – 12th pottery from Topsoil L1000 (Trench 3).

9.3 Undated features were found in all three trenches. The majority were located in Trench 1 and comprised two probable pits (F1018 and F1020) and two possible pits (F1002 and F1006). A further possible Pit F1025 was recorded in Trench 2. The features were not substantially exposed and therefore their definition is uncertain

9.4 Ditches F1027, F1030 and F1033 and possible Pit F1035 were present in Trench 3. Medieval pottery was also contained within the features in Trench 3, and in Layer L1011 which overlay the potential pits in Trench 1. The medieval pottery dates from the late 12th – mid 14th century and between 5 and 7 sherds were found in each feature, with three further medieval sherds in Layer L1011. The medieval pottery was found in association with animal bone, oyster shell and an iron fragment.

9.5 Based on the limited evidence provided by the partial profiles and plans of the features, and the sparse distribution of artefacts within them, Pits F1018 and F1020 may have been deliberately excavated as quarry pits in the medieval period. The ditches in Trench 3 (F1027, F1030 and F1033) appeared to represent the re-cutting of a boundary ditch.

9.6 The settlement at Malton has pre-Norman Conquest origins and had developed into a significant village by 1279, before a period of decline and eventual abandonment in the 16th century. The features recorded during the trial trench evaluation do not contain primary finds deposits related to the core of the village, and may represent peripheral activity, possibly quarrying. The sparse distribution of artefacts appears consistent with limited scatters of medieval pottery previously recorded near Malton Farm and to the west of Malton Rook Grove.

9.7 Modern features were present in Trench 1 and comprised ?Pit F1008, Wall Foundation Trenches F1012 and F1022, and Construction Cut F1014. Modern CBM was recovered from these features and the topsoil.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had a potential for prehistoric activity and for remains of the medieval occupation of the former village of Malton. There was also some potential for Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site.

10.2 The earliest finds were two sherds of mid 9th – 12th pottery from Topsoil L1000 (Trench 3).

10.3 Undated features, primarily possible pits or hollows, were found in all three trenches. The features in Trench 3 (Ditches F1027 and F1033; and ?Pit F1035) contained medieval (late 12th – mid 14th century) pottery. The deeper pits (F1018 and F1020) may represent quarry pits and the ditches in Trench 3 (F1027, F1030 and F1033) appeared to represent the re-cutting of a boundary ditch.

10.4 Modern features were present in Trench 1 and comprised ?Pit F1008, Wall Foundation Trenches F1012 and F1022, and Construction Cut F1014.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Set-up (Scenery) Limited for funding the project and in particular Mr Mark Wilsher for all his assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeological Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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APPENDIX 1

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1008	1009		1	Fill of Pit						Fe Frag	1	232
	1011		1	Layer	Late 12th - mid 14th C	1	1					
		B	1	Layer	Late 12th - mid 14th C	2	25		26			
1012	1013		1	Fill of Wall Foundation				53		Shale		7
1014	1015		1	Fill of Construction Cut	19 th -20 th C	2	10	408		Glass		17
1020	1021		1	Fill of ? Pit						B.Bone		2
1027	1029		3	Fill of Ditch	Late 13 th -mid 14 th C	5	38		281	O.Shell Fe Latch/Fragment? Quern Stone Fragments	1 2	4 53 339
1033	1034		3	Fill of Ditch	Late 12 th -13 th C	7	152		58			
1035	1036		3	Fill of ? Pit	Late 12 th -mid 14 th C	6	22		11			
	1000		2	Topsoil	Late 18th C +	2	12	45	10			
			3	Topsoil	Mid 9th - 12th C	2	4					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 27 sherds weighing 266g from five features and unstratified, of which 23 sherds are medieval which would all sit within a mid 12th-mid 14th centuries date range.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Mnemonic codes in letters are those used for the Cambridgeshire pottery type series. Fabric codes in brackets are those used for the Suffolk County Council type series, which are also applicable to Cambridgeshire.

Fabric Key

NEOT (2.70):	St Neots ware mid 9 th – 12 th
MCW1 Medieval coarseware 1 (3.20)	fine sandy fabric with rare to sparse coarse inclusions of quartz clusters, possibly broken down sandstone. Dark grey/black core with pale orange-brown surfaces (12 th -13 th /14 th)
MCW2 Medieval coarseware 2 (3.20)	fine sandy matrix with sparse coarser inclusions of quartz, black rounded iron ore, and fine voids and small flecks of white calcareous. Pale grey surfaces and red-brown core 12 th -13 th /14 th
MCW3 Medieval coarseware 3 (3.20)	abundant fine and medium rounded quartz, moderate mainly fine white calcareous and occasional black rounded iron ore. Brown or grey core and surfaces grey or pale brown (12 th -14 th).
MCW4 Medieval coarseware 4 (3.21)	as MCW3 but with coarse quartz and occasional very coarse angular flint and red iron oxide 12 th -13 th /14 th
MCW5 Medieval coarseware 5 (3.20)	fine sandy fabric, can have occasional medium size quartz grains but no or few other inclusions. Mid to pale grey throughout, smooth surfaces. Possibly Hedingham ware 12 th -14 th
DNEOT	Developed St Neots 12 th -13 th
HEDI	Hedingham fine ware (4.23) mid 12 th -mid 14 th)
HERTS	Hertfordshire greyware (3.20) late 12 th -mid 14 th century
ENGS	English stoneware (8.20) 18 th +
LPMRE	Late post-medieval red earthenware (8.01) mid 18 th +
TPW	Transfer Printed ware (8.00) late 18 th +

The Pottery

Three features contained medieval pottery and nothing later, so potentially dating the feature. Ditch F1027 contained three lightly abraded sherds from a Hedingham glazed jug and two sherds of Hertfordshire type grey ware, including a cooking pot/jar shoulder with girth grooves. Ditch F1033 yielded 8 medieval sherds including a Hertfordshire type greyware thickened, squared jar rim, and a chunky sherd of Developed St Neots ware with an applied thumb impressed cordon probably from a storage jar. Ditch F1035 contained 6 sherds, 4 are Hertfordshire type greywares, and two are medieval coarse wares. One of the latter, an MCW5, is in a fine greyware fabric similar to a fine Hedingham coarseware, but lacking mica or particularly smooth surfaces.

L1011 contained a flat topped everted coarseware jar rim in a very gritty fabric (MCW4), similar to examples found in Essex and south Suffolk, which would be classed as Fabric 20 in Essex. Two small abraded sherds of St Neots ware were found within the topsoil.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1011 A	1x1g ?HERTS	Late 12 th - mid 14 th	
	1011 B	1x16g MCW4 1x9g MCW5	Late 12 th - mid 14 th	MCW4: F2 flat topped everted jar rim approx 24cm diam. Fabric equivalent to Essex F20
Trench 1014	1015	1x4g LPMRE 1x6g ENGS	19 th -20 th	
Ditch 1027	1029	3x21g HEDI 2x17g HERTS	Late 13 th - mid 14 th	HEDI: clear glaze with copper speckling, jug body HERTS: x1 girth grooves on shoulder
Ditch 1033	1034	1x33g MCW1 1x7g MCW2 1x7g MCW3 1x44g DNEOT 3x61g HERTS	Late 12 th – 13 th	MCW1: C4 everted beaded jar rim 24cm diam DNEOT: applied thumb impressed cordon, thick sherd, possibly from a storage jar HERTS: E4 type squared, thickened and undercut jar rim 22cm diam
Ditch 1035	1036	4x17g HERTS 1x2g MCW4 1x3g MCW5	Late 12 th - mid 14 th	HERTS: x1 girth grooves on shoulder and sooting MCW5: sooting
TT2 Unstrat		1x1g TPW 1x13g DNEOT	Late 18 th +	
TT3 Unstrat		2x4g NEOT	Mid 9 th -12 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Modern Footing Trenches F1012 and F1014 and Topsoil L1000 contained 14 fragments (506g) of highly fragmented modern CBM, best-regarded as backfilled rubble. The CBM included extruded gault brick with an angular frogged base and red pantile, both produced on an industrial scale in the 20th century.

The Shell

Julia E M Cussans

A single marine shell was recovered from trial trench excavations at Orwell. The shell derived from Ditch Fill L1029 (F1027), spot dated to the late 13th-mid 14th century. The shell is the right hand valve of a mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). The shell is somewhat abraded and incomplete at the ventral end. There are no signs of human or parasitic modification.

The Animal Bone

Julia E M Cussans

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench evaluation at Orwell. Animal bone derived from a variety of contexts including ?pit and ditch fills and a layer, with deposits largely dating to the medieval period (Table 2). Bone preservation was rated as poor or ok on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. The bone material had been subject to low levels of abrasion and fresh breakages were noted in half of the contexts. Canid gnawing was noted in two of the contexts (Ditches F1027 L1029 and F1033 L1034); a single burnt bone fragment was recovered from Pit Fill L1021.

In total 53 bone fragments were recorded, the majority of which could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. Identified taxa were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog (Table 2), the majority of which all derived from a single context (Ditch F1027 L1029). Cattle were represented by a mix of elements including a butchered pelvis fragment and an unfused proximal femur. Sheep/goat was represented by a single deciduous premolar tooth and pig by a peripheral metapodial with an unfused distal end. Horse was represented by a mandible fragment and a number of unworn incisor teeth; dog was represented by a single canine tooth. It appears that the majority of identified elements represent the remains of immature individuals; however the assemblage is too small to determine if this is a significant pattern. Aside from the cattle pelvis no further butchery marks were noted and no pathological lesions were noted in the assemblage. A larger assemblage would likely give some insight into medieval economy at the site.

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
	L1011	B	1	Layer		ok	1					1		2
F1020	L1021		1	Fill of ?Pit		ok						1		1
F1027	L1029		3	Fill of Ditch	Late 13 th -mid 14 th C	ok	5	1		6	1	15	3	31
F1033	L1034		3	Fill of Ditch	Late 12 th –13 th C	p			1			11	3	15
F1035	L1036		3	Fill of ?Pit	Late 12 th -mid 14 th C	p						1		1
	L1000		2	Topsoil		p						2	1	3
						Total	6	1	1	6	1	31	7	53

Table 2. Quantification of animal bone from Malton Workshops, Orwell

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the trial trench evaluation at Malton Workshops, Orwell, four bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Numerous features on the site are dateable to the medieval period (12th-14th century), including sampled deposits Ditches F1027 L1029 and F1033 L1034. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >10litres were 50% sub-sampled for the purpose of assessment. Where there is a likelihood that analytically viable assemblages >30 identifiable specimens can be obtained from the whole sample, the material will be fully processed and the resulting flots retained with the site archive. These can be integrated with full archaeobotanical analysis should further excavation and sampling be undertaken at the site in the future.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3. All four samples produced carbonised remains of cereals and other economic taxa. Grains of free-threshing-type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) were most frequent, followed by barley (*Hordeum* sp.), including hulled grains with an angular cross-section, and oat (*Avena* sp.). This range of cereals is common throughout medieval England (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Mustchin *et al.* 2015; Summers 2017; Straker 2008), with wheat often the most significant economically. Occasional rachis segments from free-threshing type wheat were also recorded in L1026 and L1034. These may indicate the presence of crop processing by-products within the assemblage.

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), an important crop for either fibre or oil, was identified in L1021 and pea/ bean (Fabaceae) was present in L1026, L1029 and L1034. Both of these were important elements of the medieval diet and economy (e.g. Dyer 2006; Stone 2006).

Other non-cereal taxa in the assemblage are likely to have been present as arable weeds, including knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), medium legumes (Fabaceae) and wild grasses (Poaceae). The range of taxa in the present assemblage is small but does indicate the presence of arable weed communities from crop processing by-products.

Charcoal was present in low concentrations, most likely representing scattered fuel debris from hearths on the site.

Contaminants

Modern roots were a common contaminant within the samples. It is possible that these have caused some disturbance of the sampled deposits but more significantly, root masses can have an obscuring effect on small archaeobotanical remains. Every effort was made to disaggregate the roots while examining the samples but some remains could have been missed.

Conclusions

The samples from Malton Workshops have demonstrated the widespread deposition of carbonised plant material within the medieval deposits on the site. The relatively high density of remains, combined with evidence of crop processing by-products indicates nearby agricultural activity, including arable processing activities.

Should further excavation work be undertaken at the site, sampling would be valuable to produce a larger assemblage of carbonised plant remains. This would enable a more detailed analysis of the medieval arable economy, including the emphasis placed on the different crops and the conditions of arable cultivation. This would allow the site to be better understood in terms of broader medieval economic patterns. A recent review of medieval archaeobotanical assemblages from Britain emphasises the need for more detailed assemblages containing arable weed communities that will allow a more detailed understanding of medieval arable cultivation practices (van der Veen *et al.* 2013).

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants											
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains				
ECB5201	1	1021	1020	Fill of Pit	1	-	40	20	50%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Oat (X)	X	Notes <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (X), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (X), Small Fabaceae (X)	X	-	-	X	X	XX	-	-	X	-	-	-	-		
ECB5201	2	1026	1025	Fill of Pit	2	-	40	20	50%	XX	X	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Trit (XX), FTW rachis (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), Medium Fabaceae (X)	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	XXX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	
ECB5201	3	1029	1027	Fill of Ditch	3	Late 13th- mid 14th C	20	10	50%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), Large Poaceae (X)	X	-	X	X	XXX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fish bone (X)	
ECB5201	4	1034	1033	Fill of Ditch	3	Late 12th- 13th C	20	10	50%	XX	X	HB (X), FTW (X), FTW rachis (X)	XX	Large Fabaceae (X), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Odontites vernus</i> (X)	X	-	-	-	XXX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Malton Workshops, Orwell. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-331402

Project details

Project name	MALTON WORKSHOPS, MALTON ROAD, ORWELL CAMBRIDGESHIRE SG8 6PE (TT)
Short description of the project	In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire SG8 6PE (NGR TL 372 484; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed erection of a new storage/light industrial building, provision of new parking and change of use of the whole site to B1/B8 storage/light industrial use (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/1473/17/FL). The evaluation was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The earliest finds from the evaluation were two sherds of mid 9th - 12th pottery from Topsoil L1000 (Trench 3). Undated features, primarily possible pits or hollows, were found in all three trenches. The features in Trench 3 (Ditches F1027 and F1033; and ?Pit F1035) contained medieval (late 12th - mid 14th century) pottery. The deeper pits (F1018 and F1020) may represent quarry pits and the ditches in Trench 3 (F1027, F1030 and F1033) appeared to represent the re-cutting of a boundary ditch. Modern features were present in Trench 1 and comprised ?Pit F1008, Wall Foundation Trenches F1012 and F1022, and Construction Cut F1014.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 30-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7294 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5201 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE ORWELL Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	SG86PE
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 372 484 52.116441929331 0.004024787134 52 06 59 N 000 00 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions
Type of sponsor/funding body	Set-up (Scenery) Limited
Name of sponsor/funding body	Set-up (Scenery) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambirdge County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Malton Workshops, Malton Road, Orwell, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lee-Smith, K
Other bibliographic details	5480

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Trench 2 looking south



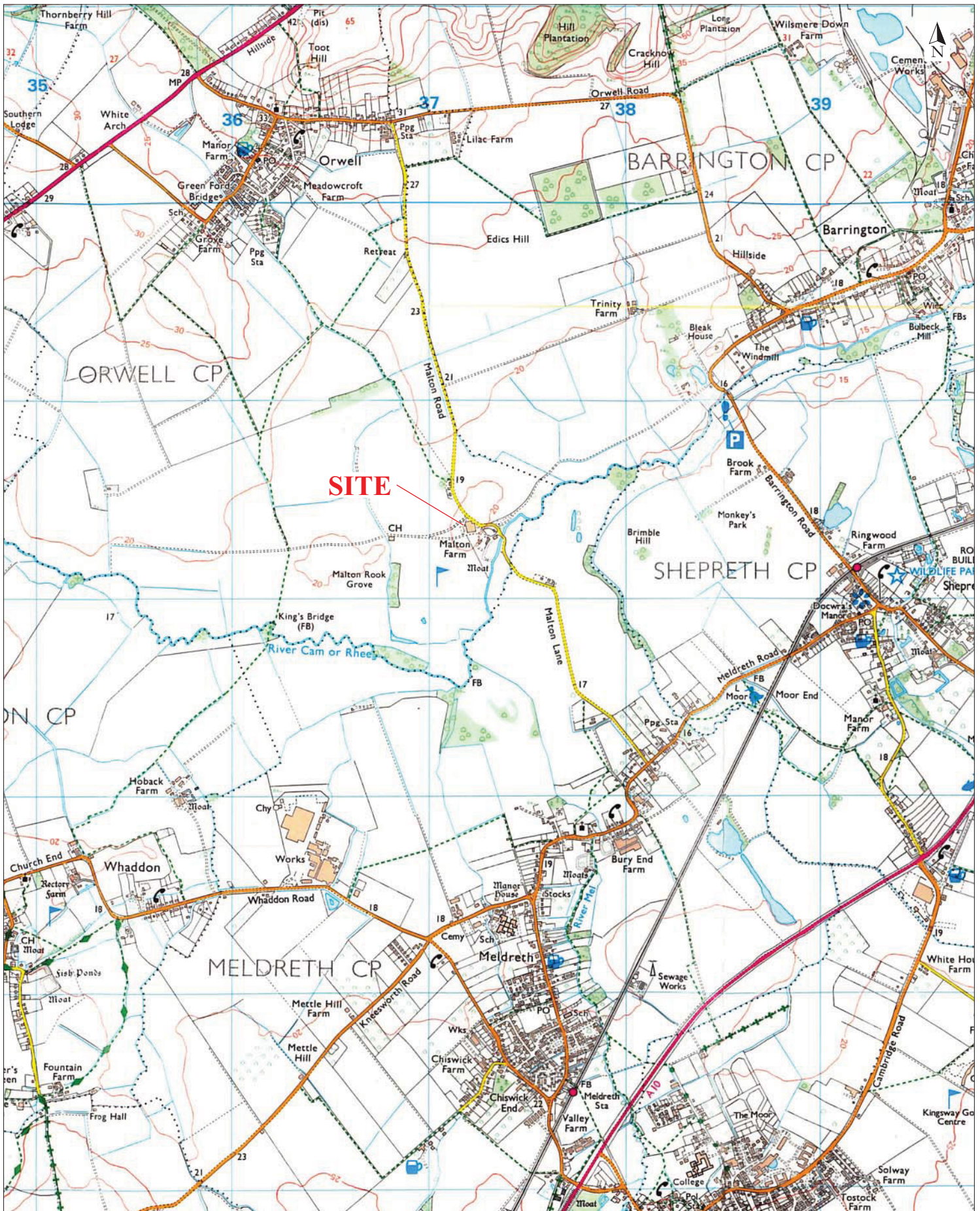
3
Trench 3 looking north-east



4
Ditches 1027, 1030 and 1033 in Trench 3

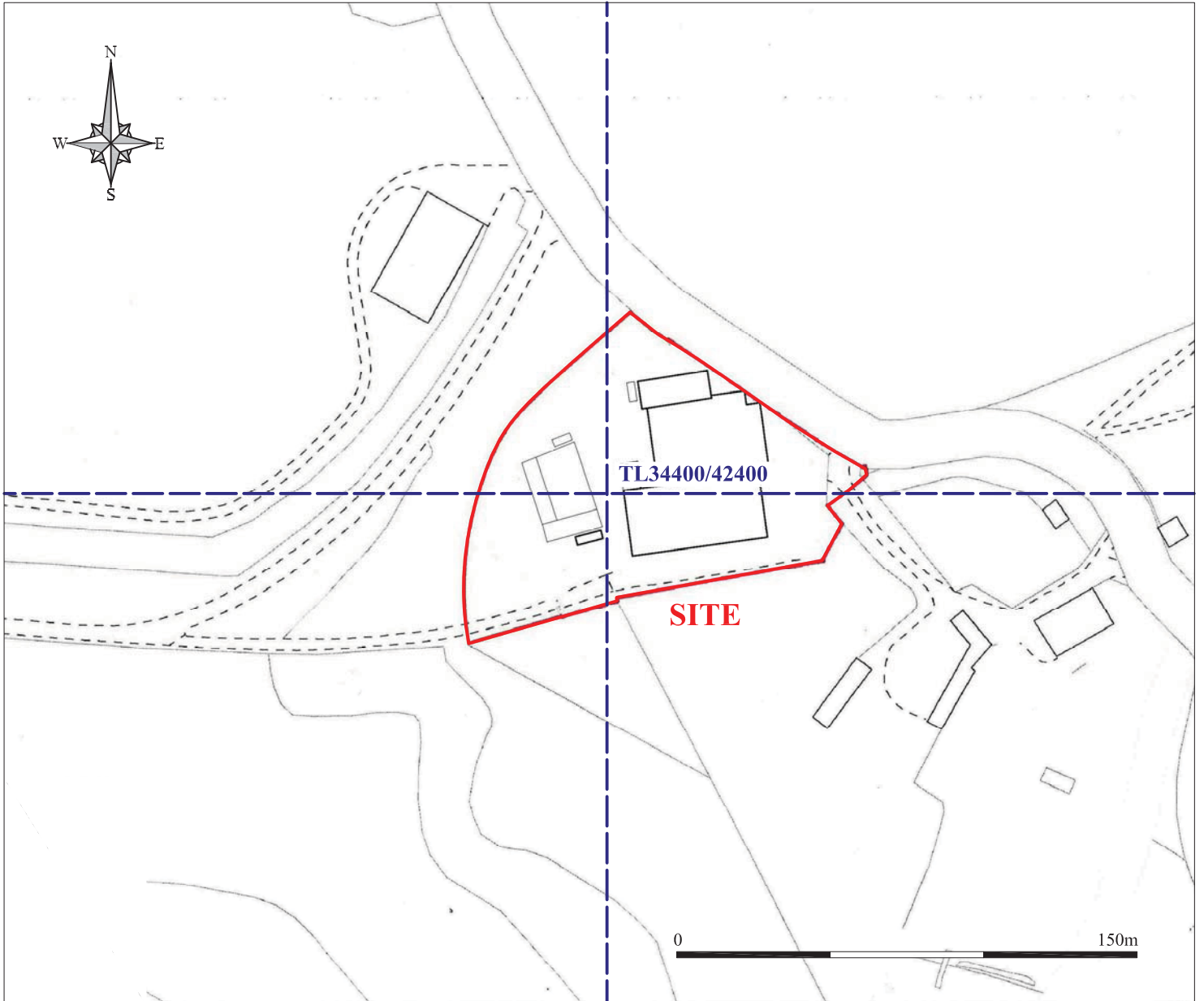


5
?Pit 1035 in Trench 3

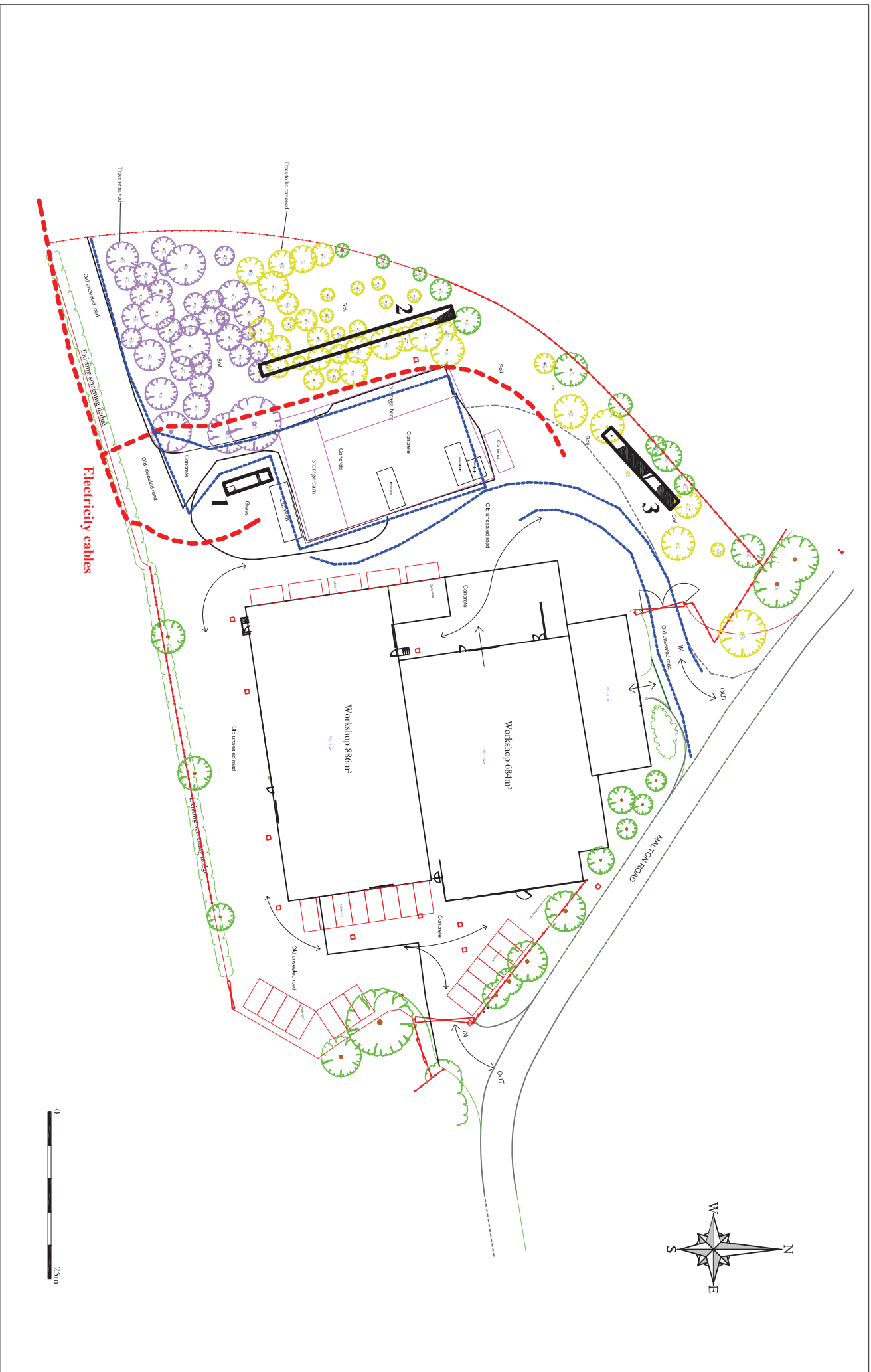


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Malton Workshop, Orwell Rd, Cambridgeshire (P7294)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:2000 at A4
Malton Workshop, Orwell Road, Cambridgeshire (P7294)

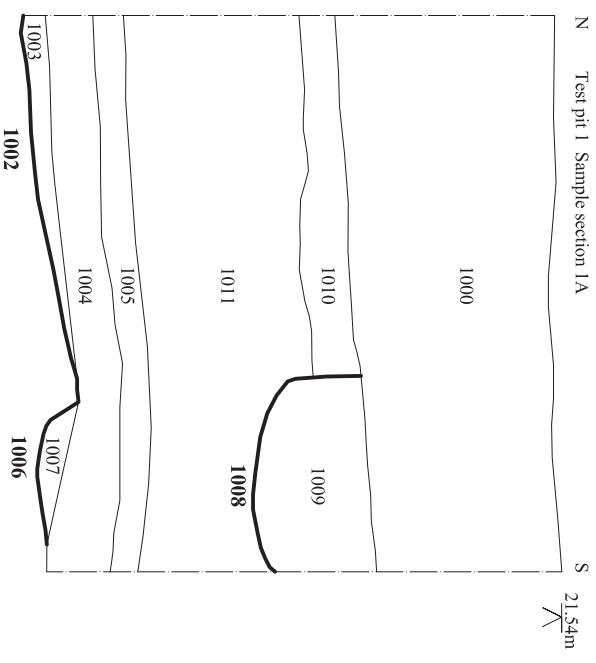
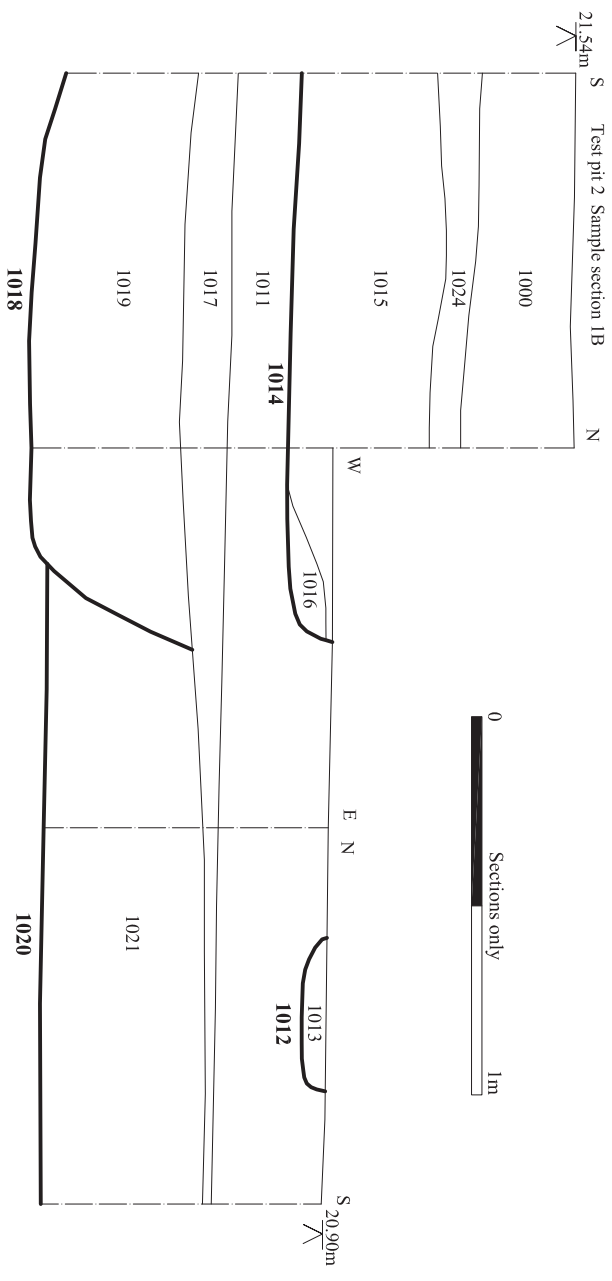
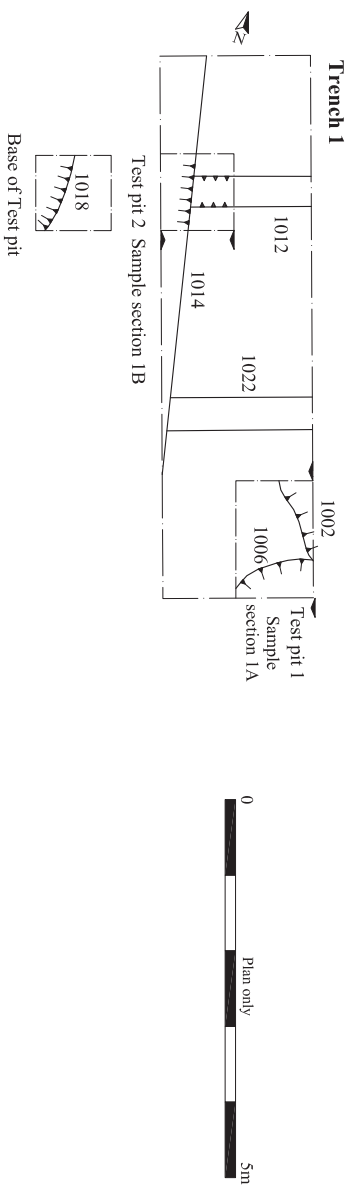


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Fig. 3 Trenches with existing workshops

Scale 1:750 at A4

Malton Workshop, Orwell Road, Cambridgeshire (P7294)

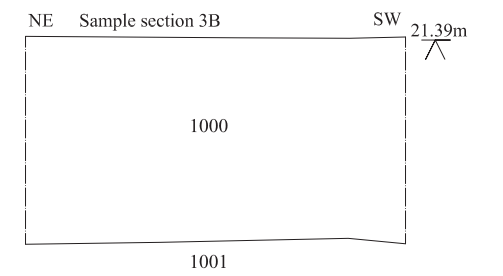
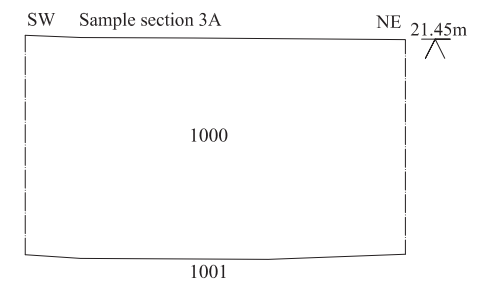
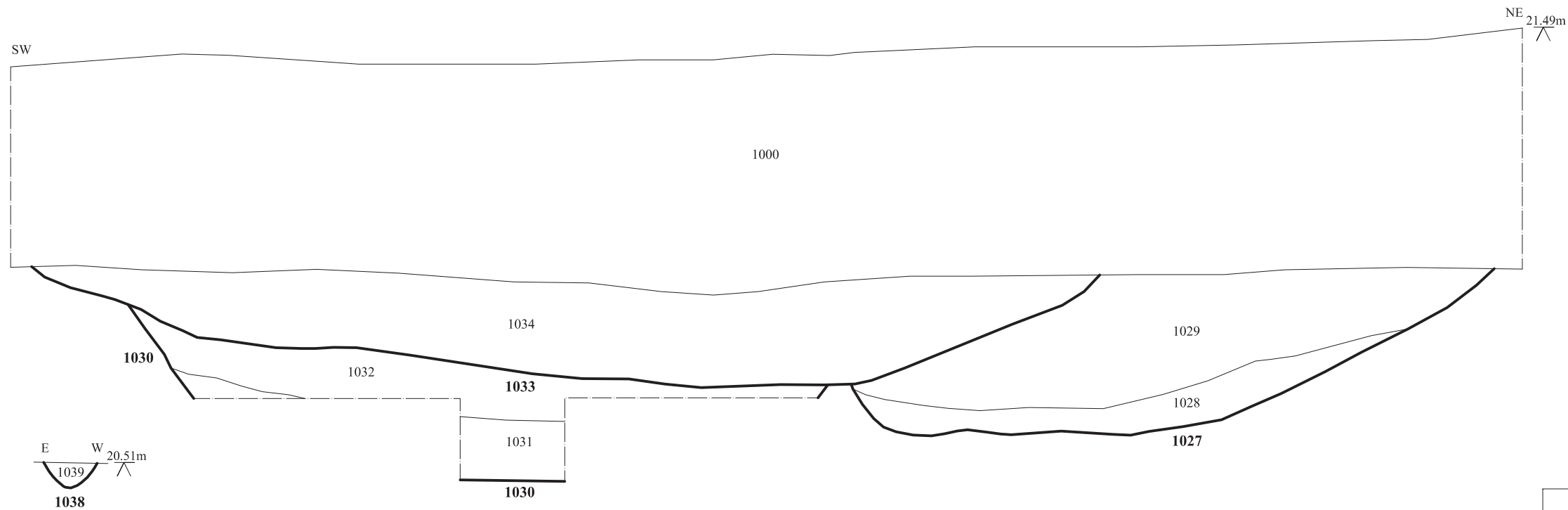
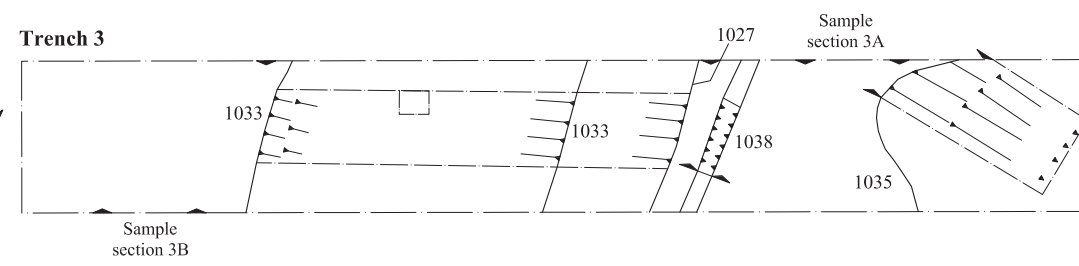
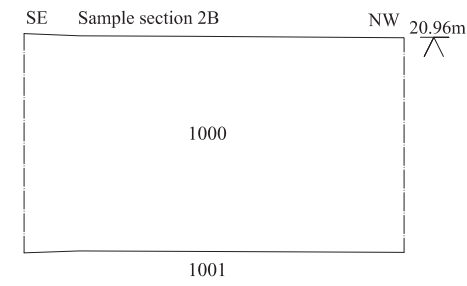
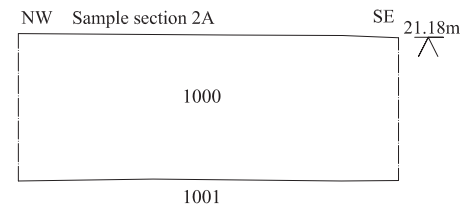
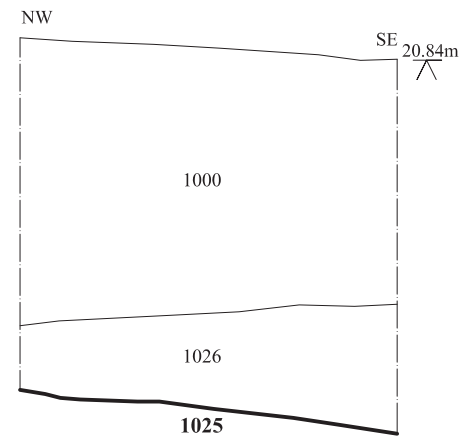
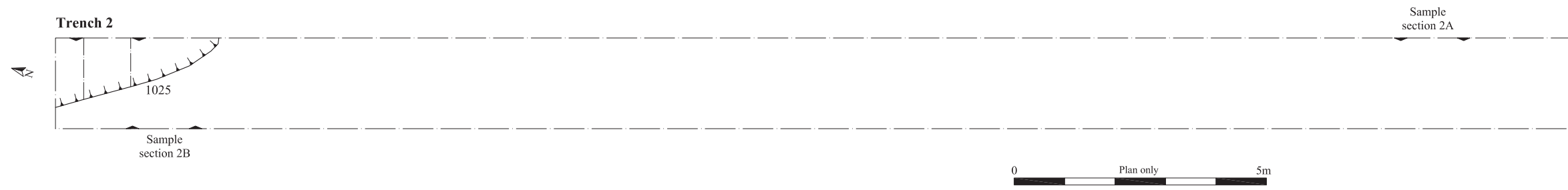


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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

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

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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

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

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