

**FOLLY HOUSE, STORTFORD,
GREAT DUNMOW, ESSEX**

**DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING & RECORDING**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FOLLY HOUSE, STORTFORD,
GREAT DUNMOW, ESSEX**

**DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING & RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 6171 2187	Report No. 3196
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: GDFH. 08
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3199
Signed:	Date: October 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Folly House, Stortford Road, Great Dunmow, Essex: Detailed archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In October 2008 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of detailed archaeological monitoring and recording at Folly House, Stortford Road, Great Dunmow, Essex (NGR TL 6171 2187). The works were carried out as part of a planning condition on the construction of a detached three bay garage (Planning Ref: UTT/005/08).</i></p> <p><i>The desk-based assessment showed potential for multi-phase remains. Numerous investigations close to the site have produced both prehistoric and Roman evidence indicative of possible settlement in the area, particularly with the location of the Roman Stane Street adjacent to the site. Great Dunmow began to develop in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period but the site appeared to lie on the periphery of the main settlement. Folly Farm and its buildings were founded from the 15th century and dominated the land surrounding the site until the present day.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential for multi phase remains as stipulated in the desk based assessment no archaeological features were recorded. A clunch surface was revealed in the north-eastern area of the site which probably dates to when the main house was a farm. The layer below this contained 19th and 20th century pot to help reinforce the clunch surface as something recent and related to the previous structures on the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>23rd October 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P3199</i>	Site code	<i>GDFH.08</i>
Type of project	<i>Detailed monitoring and recording with possible excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Driveway</i>		
Planned development	<i>Detached three bay garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Redeposited Romano-British CBM</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Great Dunmow</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>60 sq m</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 6171 2187</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.85m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Frank G Gates Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Folly House, Stortford Road, Great Dunmow, Essex: A detailed archaeological monitoring and recording and possible excavation</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M, Brook, M, Unger, S</i>		
Report no.	<i>3196</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2008</i>		

FOLLY HOUSE, STORTFORD, GREAT DUNMOW, ESSEX

A DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING & POSSIBLE EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In October 2008 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of detailed archaeological monitoring and recording at Folly House, Stortford Road, Great Dunmow, Essex (NGR TL 6171 2187). The monitoring was carried out as part of a planning condition related to the construction of a detached three bay garage (Planning Ref: UTT/005/08).

Desk-based research highlighted the potential for multi-period remains in the area. Numerous investigations close to the site have produced both prehistoric and Roman evidence indicative of settlement activity in the area, particularly with the location of the Roman Stane Street adjacent to the site. Great Dunmow began to develop in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period but the site lay on the periphery of the main settlement. Folly Farm and its buildings were founded from at least the 15th century.

Despite the potential for multi phase remains as stipulated in the desk based assessment no archaeological features were recorded excepting modern remains. A chalk/clunch surface was revealed in the north-eastern area of the proposed garage; the layer below this contained 20th century pottery sherds indicative of the deposit being of relatively recent date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2008, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of detailed archaeological monitoring and recording at Folly House, Stortford Road, Great Dunmow, Essex (NGR TL 6171 2187) (Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by David Cunningham Associates on behalf of their client Frank G Gates Ltd to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a detached three bay garage (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0053/08). The planning permission contained a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (EEC HEM) (dated June 2008), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 09/06/2008), and approved by ECC HEM. It also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1994, revised 2001), in addition to the relevant sections of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objective of the project was to recover a record of any archaeological deposits that might be damaged or removed by the development. In order to achieve this aim, the project involved:

- Monitoring of ground reduction, foundation excavation and excavation of service trenches;
- Mitigation by a programme of archaeological excavation and recording, if archaeological remains were present.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is situated in Great Dunmow, a market town in the north-west of the county of Essex. The town was a considerable settlement in both the Roman and medieval periods. The river Chelmer meanders through the centre of Great Dunmow from the north-west towards the south-east. Great Dunmow lies to the west of the market town of Bishop's Stortford and the urban centre of Braintree to the east. The course of the Roman Stane Street from Braughing to Colchester (HER 4698; the previous A120 and modern B1256) runs from Bishop's Stortford through Great Dunmow moving onwards to Braintree.

2.2 The site lies amongst a group of historic buildings at Folly Farm, which are situated to the south of the B1256 (previous A120) which follows the line of the Roman Stane Street. Roman roadside settlement and burials are known along the length of the road. Cropmarks identified to the south of the site also indicate archaeological activity. Agricultural land surrounds Folly Farm to the east, west and south. A supermarket and primary school have recently been built to the north of the site. The site is currently in use as a driveway to Folly Farm House.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at a height of approximately 85m AOD, decreasing to the north-east towards the town of Great Dunmow and the River Chelmer. The river Chelmer flows c. 1.5

km north-east of the site, meandering north-west to south-east through Great Dunmow. The solid geology comprises of Palaeocene and Eocene deposits overwhelmingly consisting of the marine deposit of London Clay (BGS 1989). The overlying drift geology is boulder clay with some chalky till. The soils of the area are of the Hanslope association which consists of slow permeable calcareous clayey soils with a slight risk of water erosion (SSEW 1983). These soils traditionally support winter cereals with some arable crops and grassland (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.1 Prehistoric occupation of the south-west of Great Dunmow is attested by the presence of prehistoric evidence in close proximity to the site at Folly Farm. A flint scatter has been recorded in fields immediately north of Folly Farm (EHER 8994), while the periphery of a probable middle Iron Age settlement was revealed during works for a new supermarket (EHER 8995/9991). During work for the Great Dunmow relief road (EHER 1326/1327; c. 300m south-east of the site), scatters of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were discovered. A small oval pit and Bronze Age pottery were also revealed on a low hill overlooking a tributary of the river Chelmer indicating further prehistoric activity. An excavation preceding the construction of a new primary school (EHER 46174; c. 125m north of the site) also revealed a prehistoric pit with numerous worked flint scatters dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Evidence suggests that activity may have continued on this site into the late Iron Age and Romano-British period with enclosures, pits and an inhumation discovered. The proximity and frequency of these finds in this area suggests that prehistoric activity occurred in the fields surrounding Folly Farm and suggested a high potential for discovering prehistoric finds within the site.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2 The location of Great Dunmow situated along one of the main Roman roads in the area, Stane Street, meeting other Roman roads to the north and south-west, suggests a high potential for the discovery of Roman evidence, if only transitory (Dowsett u/d, 13). In Great Dunmow, numerous finds have been revealed across the town which suggest settlement activity, including building material, pottery and oyster shells (Dowsett u/d, 13). It is thought that the Roman town was small and focused westwards between the river Chelmer and a tributary stream. A second area of occupation was also located to the north of the present day town. The construction of the A120 trunk road from Stanstead to Braintree in 1999 (EHER 45343; c. 600m south of the site) prompted over fifty archaeological investigations which produced multi-period remains with a concentration of Roman discoveries likely to have been associated with the proximity of Stane Street. To the south-west of the town, many of the prehistoric sites previously discussed have indicated that there was a continuation of occupation into the Roman period. Both sites to the north of Folly Farm (EHER 46174 & 8995) have produced evidence of later Romano-British activity, including enclosures, field systems and an inhumation. Metal detector finds with a series of undated cropmarks to the immediate south (EHER 13088-91) indicate a possible late Iron Age and Roman settlement site. The previous discoveries along Stane Street and the proximity of the site to the road suggested a high potential for further remains of Romano-British date.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.3 Dunmow was described as a *tun* (town) in the Anglo-Saxon period and by 951 AD, it was named *Dunemowe*, which translates as ‘hill meadows’ or ‘meadows on the hill’ (Dowsett u/d, 14). A late Saxon settlement is likely to have been concentrated by Church End although there is little archaeological evidence to support this. Little is known about the area to the south-west of Dunmow in the Anglo-Saxon period although it is probable that much of the land surrounding the town was agricultural due to its productive soils. A single late Saxon coin (EHER 9663) has been found to the east of Folly Farm and is the only Saxon discovery from this area.

4.4 In the medieval period, Great Dunmow was a substantial settlement with at least seven manors noted in the Domesday Survey (Dowsett, 15). The Manor of Dunmow was recorded as holding 30 acres of land with woodland for 500 pigs and a mill (ECC 1998). The town was granted a market charter in 1227 which may have seen the settlement moved towards the High Street from the late Saxon settlement at Church End (ECC 1998). There has only been a small quantity of medieval remains discovered close to the site. To the north, a concentration of medieval pottery was discovered during fieldwalking (EHER 8996; c. 250m north of the site). Archaeological investigations prior to the construction of the Dunmow relief road (EHER 1326/1328) revealed several medieval features, including a ditch which contained two medieval peg tiles.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 – present)

4.5 Great Dunmow developed into a moderately sized town in the post-medieval period with its position as a well placed staging-post town to London. The beginning of the cloth and tanning industry in the 16th and 17th centuries allowed the town to prosper further. The increased industry and subsequent wealth brought the construction of many post-medieval buildings in the town; of which 167 buildings are now listed (EEC 1998). Folly Farm, located to the south-west of Great Dunmow, was a late medieval to post-medieval agricultural complex with many of the barns and stable ranges on the land dating to the 15th-18th centuries (EHER 37776-9). Folly Farmhouse (EHER 37775) was built in the 15th century and was still in use as a working farm into the 20th century. The 1840 tithe apportionment recorded the owner of the land as Viscount Maynard and the occupier and farmer as a Mr Edward Knight. Due to the site being surrounded by a post-medieval farm and adjoining agricultural buildings, it was thought likely that post-medieval remains would be found on the site.

Undated

4.6 Numerous linear features (see Fig. 4) have been identified by aerial photography to the south-west of Great Dunmow although a majority have not been investigated and thus remain undated. Cropmarks have been found to the south of Folly Farm (CHER 13088-13091) as well as a substantial series of cropmarks to the south-west. The cropmarks may date to the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 The earliest available cartographic was the 1843 tithe map of Great Dunmow. This showed Folly Farm as a range of four or five buildings surrounding a courtyard. Two separate linear buildings could be seen to the north and west. The area of the site was shown as undeveloped in this period. The 1st and 2nd editions as well as the 1920 Ordnance survey map show some structural changes to the farm and the buildings surrounding but the site of the proposed garage remained undeveloped.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. A metal detector was in use throughout the duration of the project and excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6.2 The monitoring and recording focused on all groundworks associated with the excavation of perimeter foundation trenches and general ground reduction for the new garage. The concrete slab on the interior of the excavated trenches was removed under close archaeological supervision to a depth of approximately 0.15m. The site was visited on 23rd October 2008, and all groundworks were monitored during this single visit.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

7.1 Two sample sections were recorded:

<i>Sample section 1, (Fig 5) 2m East facing section</i>	
<i>0.00= 85.04m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000. Gravel surface. Light yellow/brown, loose gravel/sand.
0.04 – 0.07m	L1001. Tarmac. Dark black bitumen, tar and gravel. Very compact
0.07 – 0.12m	L1002. Made ground. Light orange/yellow loose sand.
0.12 – 0.28m	L1003. Chalk surface. Light grey/white chalk surface. Very compact.
0.28 – 0.42m	L1004. Patchy concrete Layer. Light yellow/grey rough concrete layer. Very compact with CBM. Not shown on this part of Sample Section 1.
0.42 – 0.72m	L1005. Subsoil. Mid grey/brown silty sand of friable consistency.
0.72m +	L1006. Natural. Light grey/orange clayey sand, of loose consistency with frequent gravel

<i>Sample section 2, (Fig 5) 2m South facing section</i>	
<i>0.00=85.03m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000. As above.
0.04 – 0.07m	L1001. As above.
0.07 – 0.12m	L1002. As above.
0.12 – 0.23m	L1008. Compact surface. Dark red/brown sand gravel of compact consistency.
0.23 – 0.38m	L1007. Sand. Light yellow/white sand of loose consistency.
0.38 – 0.60m	L1005. As above.
0.60m +	L1006. As above.

Description: In the north-eastern area of the site an area of chalk surfacing, (L1003) extended 1.50m to the west and 4.00m to the south from the northern boundary of the site.

No archaeological features were present in the concreted interior area of the trenches which was removed under archaeological supervision. The general ground reduction within the footprint of the proposed new garage did not exceed 0.15m in depth.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The stratigraphy of the site consisted of a light yellow to brown gravel surface, (L1000) over a compact layer of tarmac, (L1001). This overlay a layer of made ground consisting of loose sand, (L1002). Below this was the layer of white chalk, (L1003) which in turn lay above a patchy layer of rough concrete and cbm, (L1004). The mid grey to brown subsoil, (L1005) was located below this and this was the final deposit before the natural clayey sand, (L1006).

9.2 On the northern boundary of the site, the dark red to brown compacted surface, (L1008) of sandy gravel was located beneath L1002 and then in turn overlay a light yellow to white sand (L1007) which was above the subsoil, (L1005).

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Despite the potential for multi phase remains as stipulated in the desk based assessment no archaeological features were recorded excepting modern remains. A chalk surface, (L1003) was revealed in the north-eastern area of the site, likely of 20th century date. The layer below this, (L1005) contained 20th century pottery sherds.

10.2 Fragments of abraded Romano-British CBM were recovered from three later contexts. The condition of these fragments suggests that they have been redeposited from their primary depositional context and coincidental finds of these types of CBM are a

common occurrence in and around the former Roman settlement at Great Dunmow. No contemporary features were identified.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2* and other relevant reference documents. Archive records, with an inventory, as well as any donated finds from the site, are to be deposited at the Colchester Museum in accordance with their requirements. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank David Cunningham Associates for commissioning the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording and Frank G Gates Limited for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Sally Gale at the Essex HER and Richard Havis and Adam Garwood of CC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 350m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)</i>		
1326/1327	620 215	Routine visit to borrow pit for Dunmow relief road revealed prehistoric and later features. Brick earth contained medieval peg-tile fragment and a scatter of flints were found but unrelated to any feature. Of 7 pieces, 2 were patinated and probably Mesolithic. Features included a small oval pit, fill charcoal-rich brown clay. Several sherds of Bronze Age pottery were discovered around a low hill overlooking a small tributary of the Chelmer. Other flints were likely to have been Neolithic and Bronze Age.
46174	61866 22026	In 1993 excavation in the field north of the primary school discovered evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity (EHER 8995). Excavation in 2004 carried out in advance of the construction of a primary school uncovered further evidence including; Prehistoric evidence consisted of a possible prehistoric pit ,worked flint of early Neolithic Age and possible Early Iron Age pottery. Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosures and pits, an inhumation of a neonate as well as ritually placed deposits. Late Roman (3rd/4th century) enclosures and a post-built structure were identified.
8994	617 222	There was a spread of flints across the central and southern part of the survey area at Buildings Farm.
8995	618 221	Area was field walked in 1992 and a large sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was found at TL 6178 2214. Excavation in 1993 located the edge of a unsuspected Middle Iron Age settlement. It was succeeded by a Romano-British field system.
9991	617 220	Excavation of middle iron age settlement, and Roman Agricultural activity - recorded by aerial photography on March 22nd 1993. A large part of the site was destroyed by previous building and the watching brief found no occupation evidence.
<i>Roman (AD 43- 410)</i>		
45343	6400 2193	Fieldwalking, evaluation and excavation along route of proposed A120. Extensive multi-period remains were found including Roman discoveries along the route which followed Staine Street. Sites 1- 54.

<i>Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410– 1550)</i>		
9663	618 218	Find spot of late Saxon coin. Location not recorded exactly although it was to east of Folly Farm.
8996	618 222	A slight concentration of medieval pottery was noticed in the North East corner of the area surveyed at Buildings Farm.
1326/1328	620 215	Routine visit to borrow pit for Dunmow relief road revealed medieval features. A ditch, 1m wide, followed the hill's contours and contained 2 fragments of medieval peg-tile.
<i>Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)</i>		
1329	620 215	Routine visit to borrow pit for Dunmow relief road revealed post-medieval features. The right-angle corner of a post medieval ditch, 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep, fill of dark brown clay, contained a rim sherd in a soft orange fabric with internal greenish-brown glaze, c1650-1700.
18678	62 22	Pest House. The date of the Pest House is unclear, but it probably gave its name to Deadmans Lane on which it stood, which was so named in 1620. It may have been built in response to the 1603 plague in which 48 people died.
19629	639 225	The railway line between Braintree and Bishops Stortford opened in 1869.
37775	61698 21890	Folly Farmhouse is a c. 16 th century timber framed building.
37776	61716 21822	A 15 th -16 th century timber framed barn, part of Folly Farm.
37777	61698 21836	A 17 th century Granary within Folly Farm.
37778	61692 21856	A late 16 th to early 17 th century stable range, part of Folly Farm.
37779	61734 21860	An 18 th century timber framed shed which is south of Folly Farm.
40348	61966 21642	A 19 th century concrete base, north of Oak Spring.
40349	61694 21616	Folly Bridge, a railway bridge to the south of Folly Farm.
40350	61694 21616	A trestle related to the railway is located to the south of Folly Farm.
<i>Undated</i>		

13088	618 214	Cropmarks found in a field to the south of the Roman road, Stane Street.
13089	618 214	Cropmarks found in a field to the south of the Roman road, Stane Street. Numerous linear features indicating ditches or buildings. Some Roman finds discovered during metal detecting.
13090		Cropmark and metal detecting site. Evidence for numerous linear features - probably ditches, walls and buildings. Metal detecting finds: 2 silver Celtic coins 2 blank staters (gold) other 'Celtic' coins Iron age.
13091		Cropmark and metal detecting site recovered medieval artefacts, concentrated in NE quarter of the field.
1330	620 215	Routine visit to a borrow pit for the Dunmow relief road revealed prehistoric and later features (see 1326-1329). Undated features were: a possible post-hole/ pit and a short 'stretch of ditch forming part of a land boundary visible as a cropmark and lynchet as far as Folly Farm and as far south as Ash Grove'.
14075	612 213	Cropmarks of linear features which probably represent former field boundaries. Two of this group appear on the OS 1st ed. In addition related rectangular maculae, c. 5m x 5m are probably small ponds or troughs.
18298	618 218	Linear cropmarks possibly field boundary found in this area. Archaeological monitoring of part of the cropmark area did not reveal archaeological features or artefacts, although this may be explained by the fact that the groundworks did not breach the topsoil on the site.
46173	61679 21810	Groundworks at Folly Farm did not breach the topsoil on the site, and so any underlying archaeological remains were undisturbed by the development.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Description	Spot Date	CBM (g)
1002	Made Ground		16
1004	Layer		328
1005	Subsoil		82

APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The programme of detailed monitoring and recording produced four moderately abraded fragments (426g) of Romano-British CBM in oxidised, orange-red fabrics with medium-coarse sand temper. Layer L1004 contained two fragments (328g) of imbrex roof tile, Subsoil L1005 contained one fragment (82g) of tegula roof tile, and Made Ground L1002 a single fragment (16g) of unidentifiable tile (probably tegula). These types of CBM are a common occurrence in and around the former Roman town of Great Dunmow.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 Northernmost trench of footings looking east



2 Westernmost trench of footings looking south



3 Sample section 1 facing east

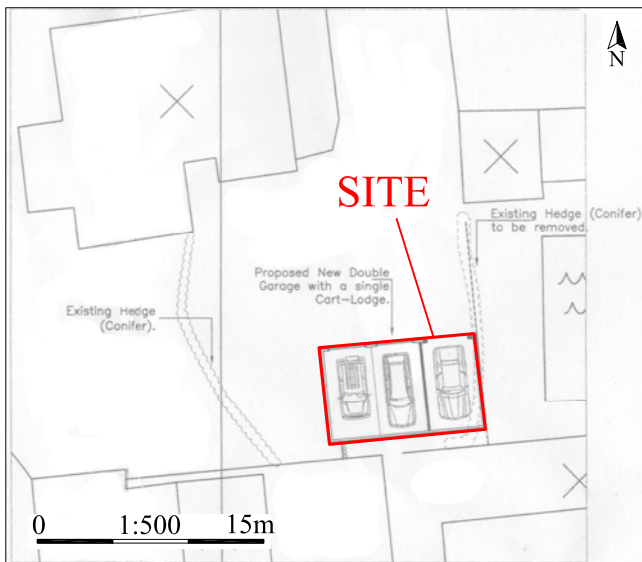
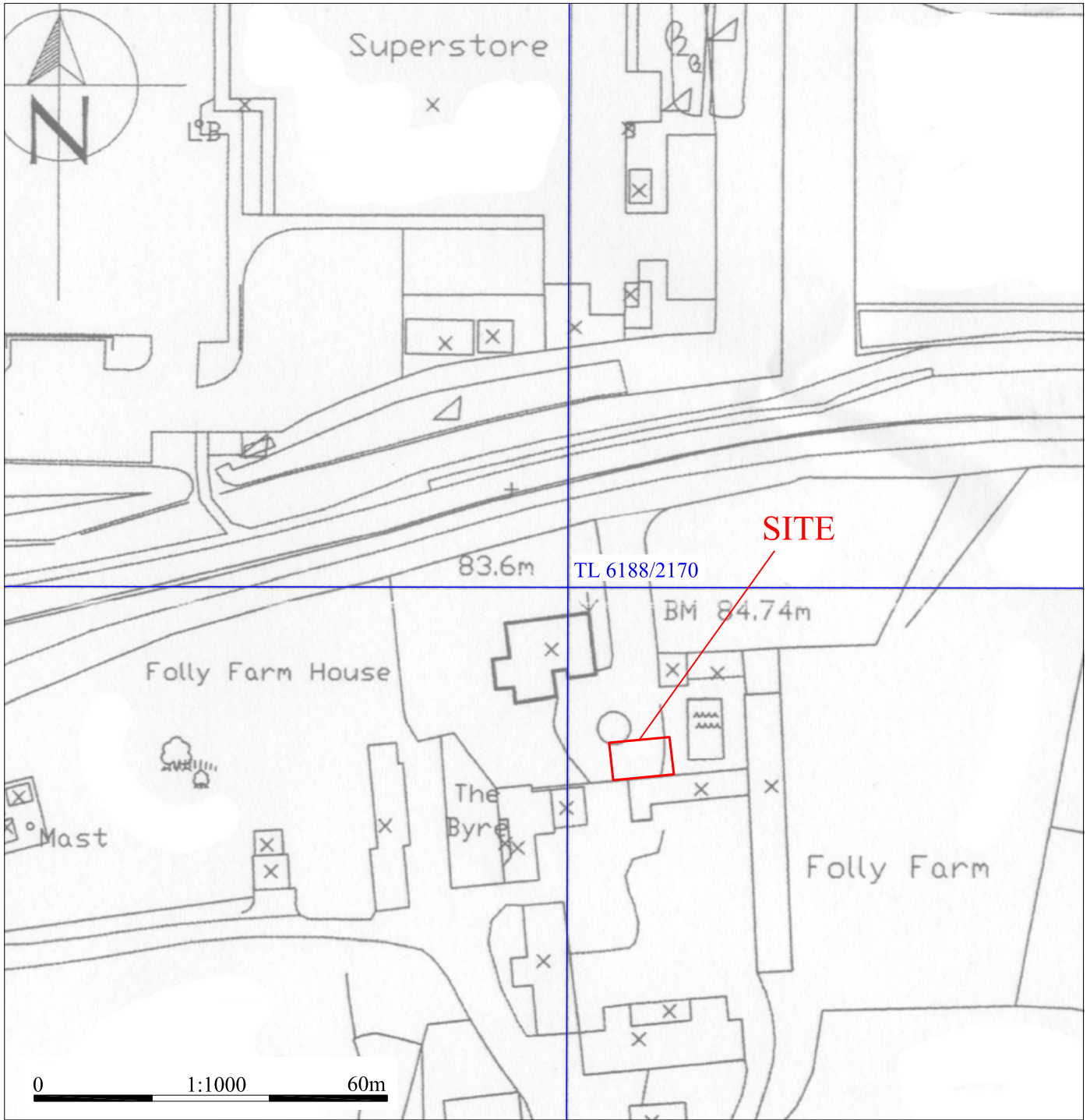


4 Sample section 2 facing south



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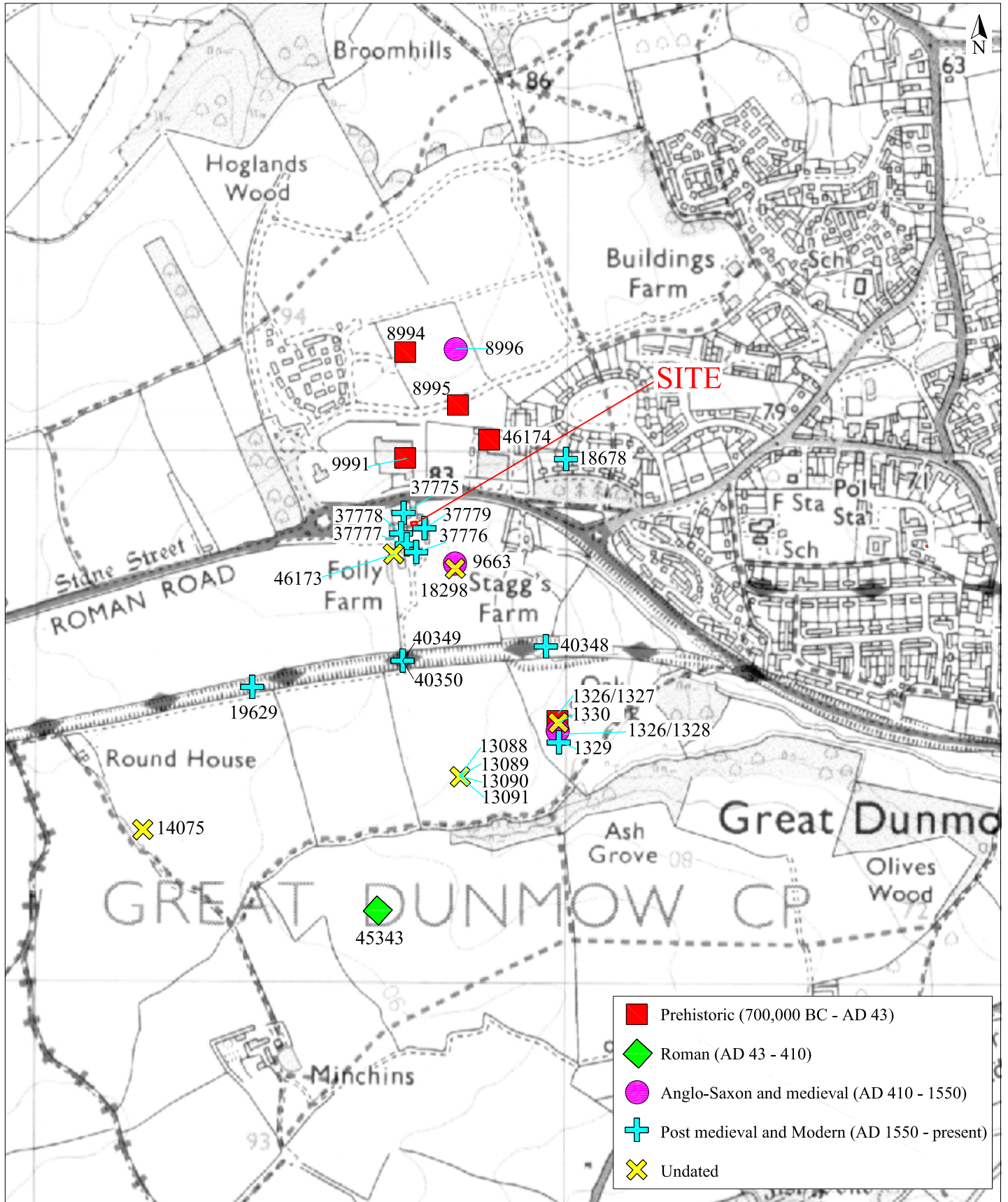
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



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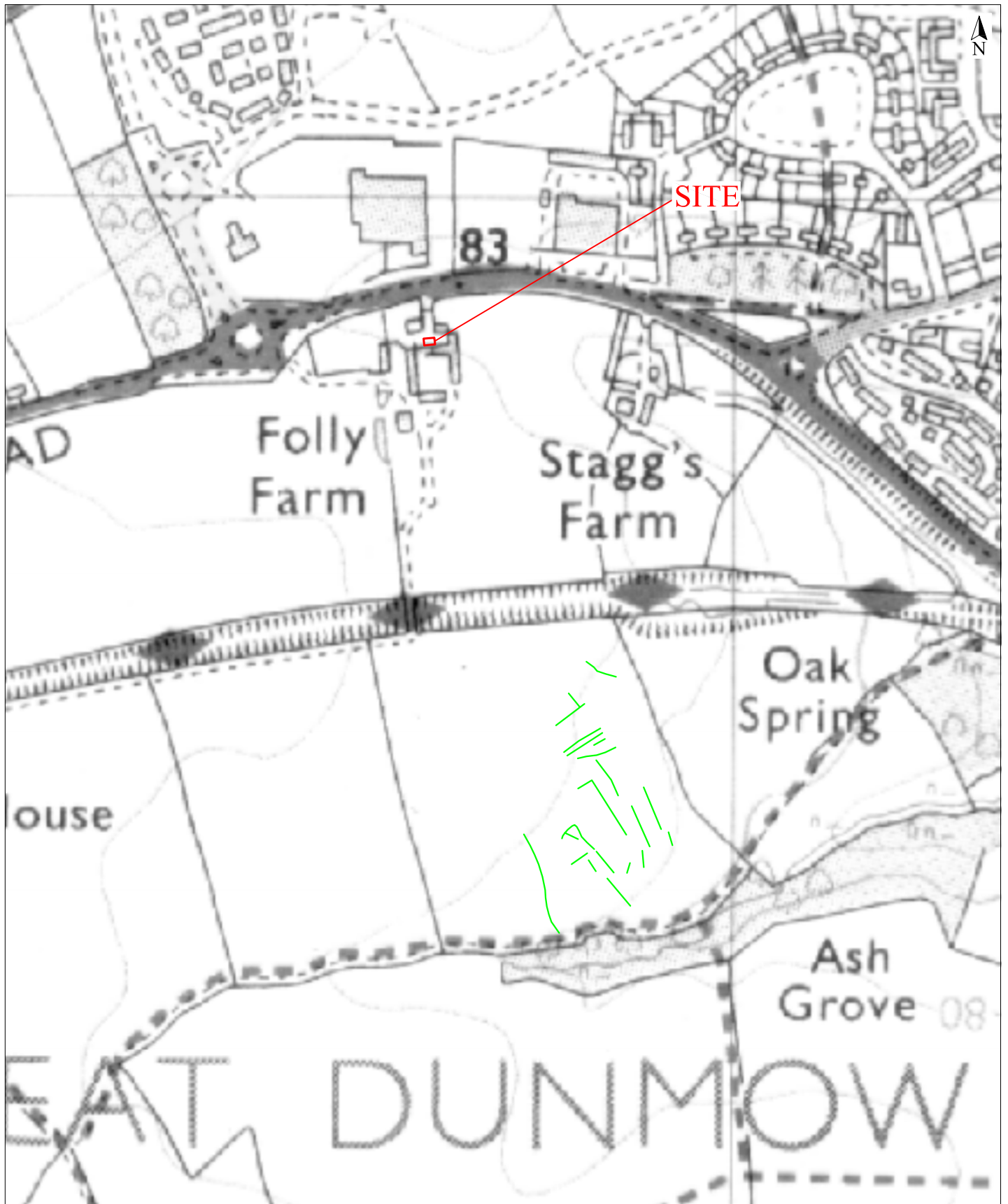
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 & 1:500 at A4



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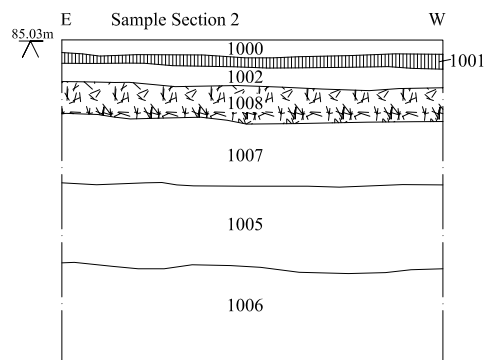
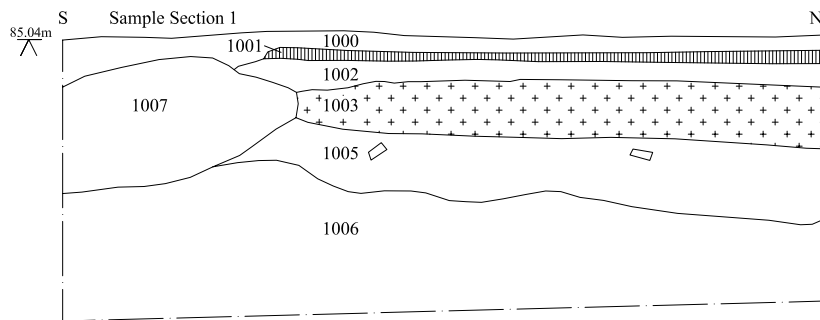
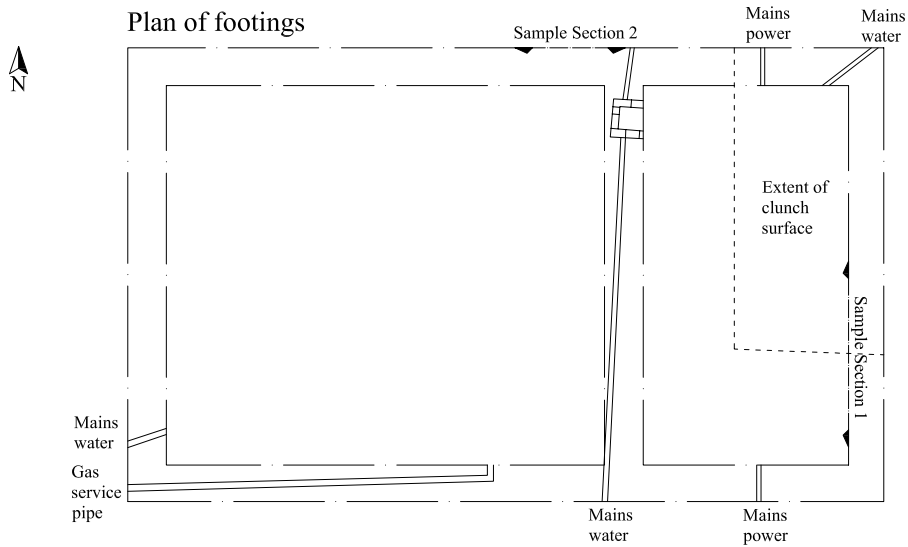
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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10000 at A4







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— — — — — Cropmarks

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Fig. 4 Cropmarks
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



-  Compact gravel
-  Tarmac
-  CBM
-  Chalk clunch

0 Plan 5m

0 Sections 2m

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Fig. 5 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 & 1:20 at A4