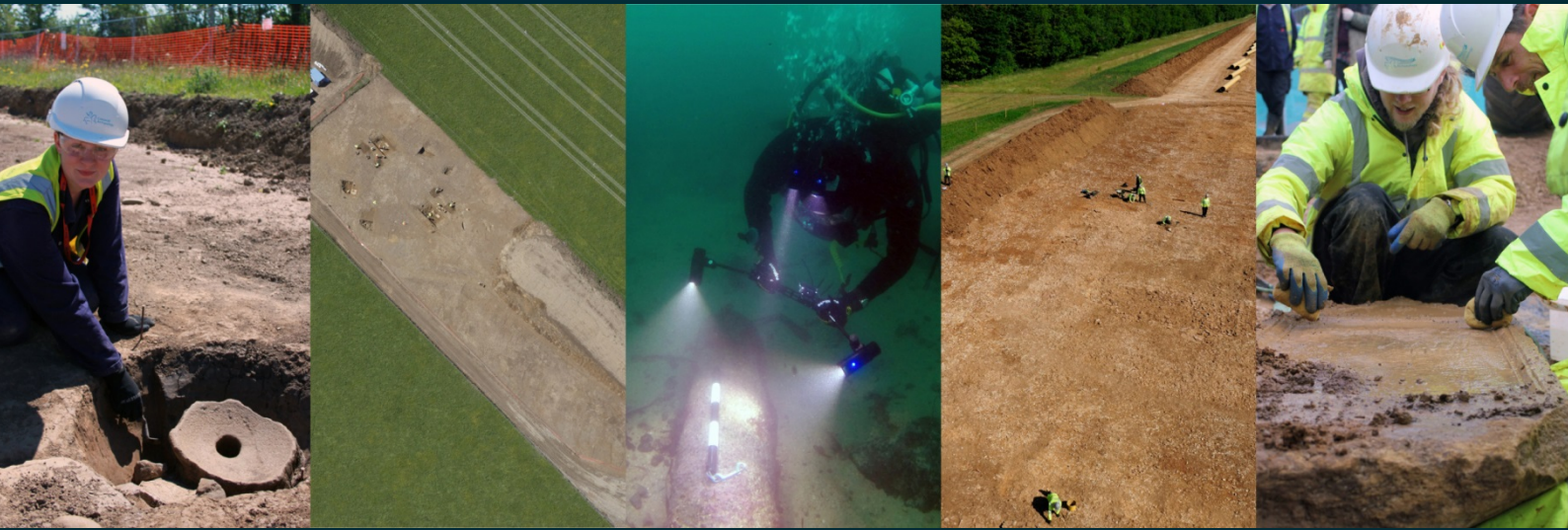


Anaerobic Digestion Plant  
Park Farm  
Mapledurham  
Oxon



for  
Gasson Associates

on behalf of  
Mapledurham Estate  
for BTS Biogas Ltd

CA Project: 770243  
CA Report: 15561

July 2015



# Anaerobic Digestion Plant Park Farm Mapledurham Oxon

## Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: 770243  
CA Report: 15561



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	8-7-15	Ray Kennedy	DDR	Internal review		DDR
B	29-7-15	DDR	DDR	Draft for client review	O&A	JD

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire
<b>Location:</b>	Mapledurham, South Oxfordshire District Council
<b>NGR:</b>	S468095, 176655
<b>Type:</b>	Strip, Map, Record
<b>Date:</b>	6 July to 7 July 2015
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	P14/S0477/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Oxfordshire Museums
<b>Site Code:</b>	DPM 15

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. The archaeological excavation was undertaken within a 20m x 20m area centred and targeted on archaeological features recorded in a previous evaluation of the site.

The excavation identified four undated possible postholes and three pits. All three of the pits were of indeterminate function but are possibly refuse pits, probably associated with activity in the surrounding landscape. Two of the pits contained pottery, which have been dated to the Iron Age period, while the third pit was undated.

It cannot be definitively stated whether the postholes were associated with the pits or whether they are from activity in a later period as the postholes did not contain any dateable material.

The features recorded are likely to indicate possible settlement and/or agricultural activity dating to the Iron Age period in the wider vicinity of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land at Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire (centred at NGR: S468095, 176655; Fig. 1) at the request of Gasson Associates on behalf of the Mapledurham Estate for BTS Biogas Ltd.
- 1.2 Conditional planning permission (Ref: P14/S0477/FUL) has been granted by South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) the Local Planning Authority for an Anaerobic digestion (AD) plant with access and associated development including an electrical connection to the local electricity distribution network (Re-submission of withdrawn application P13/S1290/FUL) (As amended by drawing 616.1/09A and clarified by drawing 616.1/11).
- 1.3 Conditions 9 and 10 relate to archaeology and state:

### **Condition 9**

*A professional archaeological organisation shall prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation relating to the site area, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved.*

*Reason: To secure the protection of and proper provision for any archaeological remains in accordance with Policy CSEN3 of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 and Policies CON11, CON13 and CON14 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.*

### **Condition 10**

*Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in Condition 9, and prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved (other than in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation), a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation shall be carried out by the commissioned archaeological organisation in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The programme of work shall include all processing, research and analysis necessary to produce an accessible and useable archive and a full report for publication which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to the first use of the development hereby approved.*

*Reason: To secure the protection of and proper provision for any archaeological remains in accordance with Policy CSEN3 of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 and Policies CON11, CON13 and CON14 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.*

- 1.4 A Heritage desk-based assessment (BSA 2013) and trial trench evaluation (FA 2014) were undertaken in order to inform the [previous] application.
- 1.5 Following consultation by SODC with their archaeological planning advisor, the County Archaeologist Richard Oram at Oxfordshire County Council (CAOCC) in regard of the withdrawn application P13/S1290/FUL, which has been superseded by P14/S0477/FUL to BFC, it was recommended in an email (dated 28 January 2014 and detailed in section 5.6.3 in a planning statement for the site (HDA2014)) from the County Archaeologist Richard Oram that based on the results of the archaeological evaluation (FA 2014) that a strip map and recording action should be undertaken particularly around the area of trench 3. The reasons given for the recommendation were that although the evaluation report suggested a possible former fence line, this does not appear to relate to a modern fence. As a watching brief over this area would struggle to pick up further post holes a strip map and recording action was therefore recommended.
- 1.6 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

### **The site**

- 1.7 The site is c.3.5ha in size and is currently part of an arable field, which contains a slurry lagoon at the south. It is bounded to the south and southwest by Park Wood, to the east by Pond Lane and to the north by other areas of the arable field (Fig. 1).
- 1.8 The site is generally level at a height of c.97.50 to 98m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), but falls away slightly to a height of c.96m aOD along the western boundary of the site.

- 1.9 The underlying geology comprises Lambeth Group - clay, silt and sand overlaid by Winter Hill Gravel - sand and gravel (BGS online viewer). The natural gravel and clay substrates were encountered during the archaeological evaluation at an average depth of 97.35m OD (c. 0.37m below ground level)

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### *Introduction*

- 2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment within a 1km study area of the site was undertaken by BSA Heritage (BSA 2013). The results of this assessment are summarised below.

### *Desk-based assessment*

- 2.2 A number of chance finds recorded in the Oxfordshire HER suggest human activity from early Prehistory in the vicinity of the site. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have also been recovered near Mapledurham.
- 2.3 The earliest possible features recorded within the study area are a series of cropmarks lying immediately east of the site. These sub-surface features have been noted from aerial photographs and their shape suggests they reflect remains of a Prehistoric or Roman field system (HER 15341).
- 2.4 A central double linear runs from northeast to southwest and is aligned with an extant lane to the south and 'Broad Street Shaw' to the north. This suggests that this element of the cropmarks reflects a Post-medieval route. Other linear marks to either side of this 'lane' may well be earlier and have the typical morphology or appearance of Roman or later Prehistoric field systems. There are no marks indicative of dwellings or other domestic activity amongst these cropmarks.
- 2.5 HER 26229 relates to the find of a single Roman bronze coin and is located close to the cropmarks, north of the site. However, the grid reference given is actually vague and the find was apparently made in a back garden of '4 Chase Close'. It is likely that the find was some distance away and so does not support a Roman date for the cropmarks in itself (Berkshire Archaeological Journal 1966). However, under HER 4064, which is a medieval moat lying immediately west of the site, it is noted that an AD295 Roman coin was recovered during investigation of that site in the



- 1970s. Roman coins were also recovered during dredging at Mapledurham Lock in 1910 (HER 8018).
- 2.6 HER 4064 records an extant moated site, immediately west of the site in Park Wood. The feature consists of a central island surrounded by a water-filled ditch forming a square enclosure. Such sites tend to be medieval in origin, however, investigation in 1970 found predominantly Post-medieval remains including chalk walling, a brick floor and roof tiles.
- 2.7 Documentary references suggest that Mapledurham itself had a deer park, however, the boundary of the park is not known. Away from Mapledurham itself, at least two of the nearby listed houses are thought to have medieval origins as cruck-built open hall houses. These medieval survivals are the Grade II listed Mill Farmhouse, circa 700m north of the site and Pithouse Cottages, approximately 1km to the northeast of the site (HER 7711 and Site A).
- 2.8 The Oxfordshire HER records further Grade II listed buildings in the vicinity, most of which are 17th century or later. HER 26238 records the findspot of a gold Post-medieval coin north of the site. A large number of listed buildings are concentrated west of the site, at Mapledurham itself. These include the Grade I listed 13th century Church of St Margaret and late 16th century Mapledurham House (HERs 12400 & 1970).
- 2.9 Analysis of the available cartographic records has indicated that the site and the surrounding area were predominately park or agricultural land in the Post-medieval period.
- 2.10 The site therefore contained the potential for the presence of archaeological features, predominately relating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

### ***Archaeological Evaluation***

- 2.11 An archaeological evaluation of the site comprising the excavation of 6 no 30m trial trenches was undertaken in order to investigate the archaeological potential of the site (FA2014).
- 2.12 The evaluation revealed a generally dispersed set of undated features, which comprised one possible ditch, two postholes and two possible pits, along with a probable late medieval or Post-medieval gravel extraction pit and/or pond. The

majority of these features are likely to represent former agricultural activity, although it is possible that the extraction pit/pond may have been related to a moated site, which was located immediately west of the site.

- 2.13 Within trench 3 two undated postholes and an undated small pit were revealed. The postholes were fairly similar and possibly represented part of a former fence-line. The pit was relatively shallow and it did not contain any artefacts or charcoal. It was not certain, therefore, if the feature was the base of a pit or, alternatively, a root-hole. Given its location, along the line of the possible fence, it may possibly represented evidence for a former fence-line hedge.
- 2.14 There was a paucity of artefacts within the trenches; a brick fragment from trench 2 and a piece of tile from ploughsoil in trench 5 were the only finds.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
  - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- 3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
  - recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
  - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). The location of the excavation area was agreed with the County Archaeologist Richard Oram, informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (FA 2015). An

excavation area measuring 20m by 20m was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The generated spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts, and a metal detector was employed to enhance artefact recover. Machine excavation ceased at the level of the natural substrate where the archaeological horizon was observed. Hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define the identified archaeological deposits/features was undertaken at this point.
- 4.3 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 Fieldwork Recording Manual (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a *pro-forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20), and electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS and drawn sections (scale 1:10). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual (CA 2012).
- 4.4 Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. All discrete features (post holes, pits) were 100% sampled by hand excavation
- 4.5 A full photographic record was kept. The primary photographic record was captured on Canon digital SLR equipment that at least matches the quality of a 35mm SLR film camera. The record includes detailed images of archaeological deposits and features and other images to illustrate their location and context, and the location and context of the separate working areas. The record includes images of the Site overall and working shots to illustrate the general progress of the archaeological investigation
- 4.6 All finds were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation (CA 1995).

4.7 The CAOCC was provided with updates on the progress of the work and following correspondence gave permission for the excavation area to be signed off and backfilled.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–6)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts and finds to be found in Appendices A-B.

5.2 The pottery dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site dates to the Iron Age period.

5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy or dating evidence and remained unphased and undated.

### *Iron Age (Figs 2, 3 and 4)*

5.6 The earliest phase of archaeological activity identified during the course of the excavation were two pits, **1004** and **1005**, which contained Iron Age pottery.

5.7 Pit **1004** was sub circular in plan and had a diameter of up to 0.90m and was 0.26m deep. It contained a single sterile fill (**1003**) of firmly compacted silty gravels from which 6 sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. The pit (1004) lay c.2m to the south of pit (**307**) that had previously been recorded during the evaluation (FA 2014).

5.8 Pit **1005** was oval in plan and measured 2.10 m x 0.75m x 0.33m deep. The pit contained a single sterile fill (**1006**) of compacted silty gravel from which 21 sherds of pottery dated to the Iron Age period were recovered. The pit (**1005**) lay c.2m to the north of pit (**307**) that had previously been recorded during the evaluation (FA 2014).

### *Undated (Figs 2, 5 and 6)*

5.9 A number of undated postholes were also recorded within the area. Three of these postholes **1011**, **1013** and **1015** lay immediately within the vicinity of pit **1005** and may possibly be associated with this feature in delineating a fence line or another

function that cannot be deduced from the evidence. Postholes **1011** and **1013** lay immediately adjacent to Pit **1005** and were both c. 0.50m in diameter with a depth of c.0.11m. Posthole **1015** lay to the north and was 0.32m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Posthole **303** recorded during the evaluation would appear to be a continuation of this line of postholes.

5.10 However, the shallow depth of these features could indicate that they have been cut from further up in the sub and top soil sequence and may indeed be more recent in date and unassociated with pit **1005** or pit **307**.

5.11 Two further isolated postholes were recorded. To the south posthole **1008**, which was 0.38m in diameter and 0.10m deep, and in the north east of the excavation area posthole **1009** with a diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.09m. Again the shallow depth of these features could indicate that they have been cut from higher up in the sequence and are more recent in date.

5.12 The archaeological features pit 307, and postholes 303 and 305 that had previously been recorded during the evaluation (FA 2014) were relocated and found to have been 100% sample excavated during the course of the evaluation.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from strip, map and record was recorded from two deposits (pit fills). All of the recovered material dates to the Iron Age. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues.

### 6.2 *Pottery: Late prehistoric*

A total of 27 sherds (138g) were recovered from fill 1003 of pit 1004 and fill 1005 of pit 1005. A high degree of fragmentation is demonstrated by a low average sherd weight of 5g. Condition is otherwise moderate to good, with surfaces well preserved and a small degree of edge abrasion. Burnt food residue is present on the interior of three sherds from fill 1006.



All of the pottery is hand-made and undecorated, however, burnishing was noted on many of the quartz-tempered sherds. The lack of rimsherds precludes the identification of forms: two base sherds in the quartz-tempered fabric from fill 1006 derive from a vessel with a flat base. Fabrics are mostly fine and the tempering materials used are quartz, flint and quartzite. In the absence of recognisable forms, broad dating to the Iron Age is based on fabric/firing characteristics and wall thickness: the flint-tempered pottery from fill 1003 is more closely dateable to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The excavation identified five undated postholes and two pits. The two pits were of indeterminate function, as implied by their sterile fills with no indication for example of industrial or burning activity being undertaken. They may be possibly refuse pits, probably associated with agricultural activity and or settlement activity in the wider surrounding landscape. The two pits contained pottery which can be dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age period. The two pits lie immediately to the north and south respectively of an undated pit recorded during the evaluation and by inference allow for the tentative dating of this feature to the Iron Age period.
- 7.2 It cannot be definitively stated whether the postholes were associated with the pits or whether they are from activity in a later period as the postholes did not contain any dateable material. Their shallow depth could suggest that they have been cut from higher up in the sequence through the top and subsoils and are more recent in date.
- 7.3 The pits and postholes would however in plan appear to generally follow a common alignment and by inference could share an association especially as they are not aligned to the current field boundaries.
- 7.4 With no further archaeological features being identified within the area nor any indication or evidence to show that archaeological features continue beyond the limits of the excavation area it would appear that the evidence revealed during the excavation is a localised event. It is possible that it may relate to possible settlement and/or agricultural or industrial activity in the wider vicinity of the site dating to the Iron Age period.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Kennedy, assisted by Jack Marten-Jones. The report was written by Ray Kennedy. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Donald. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

## 9. STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 7 July 2015

BSA Heritage. 2013. *Land at Mapledurham, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished.

Foundations Archaeology, 2014. *Mapledurham AD Plant, Oxfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation*. Report No. 927

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Strip Map and Record Excavation*



**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
1001	Cut		Cut of Natural Feature		
1002	Cut		Cut of Natural Feature		
1003	Fill	1005	Secondary fill of Pit	Pit 1004	EIA -MIA
1004	Cut		Cut of Pit	Pit 1004	
1005	Cut		Cut of Pit	Pit 1005	IA
1006	Fill	1005	Secondary fill of Pit	Pit 1005	
1007	Fill	1008	Secondary fill of Pit	Pit 1008	
1008	Cut		Cut of Pit	Pit 1008	
1009	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Posthole 1009	
1010	Fill	1009	Secondary fill of posthole	Posthole 1009	
1011	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Posthole 1011	
1012	Fill	1011	Secondary fill of posthole	Posthole 1011	
1013	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Posthole 1013	
1014	Fill	1013	Secondary fill of posthole	Posthole 1013	
1015	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Posthole 1015	
1016	Fill	1015	Secondary fill of posthole	Posthole 1015	

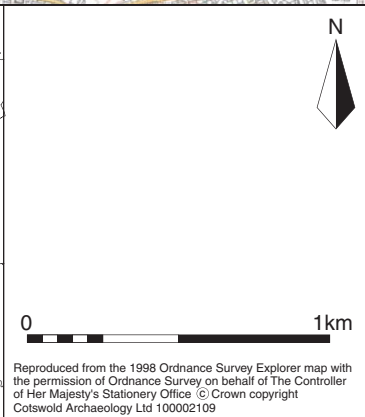
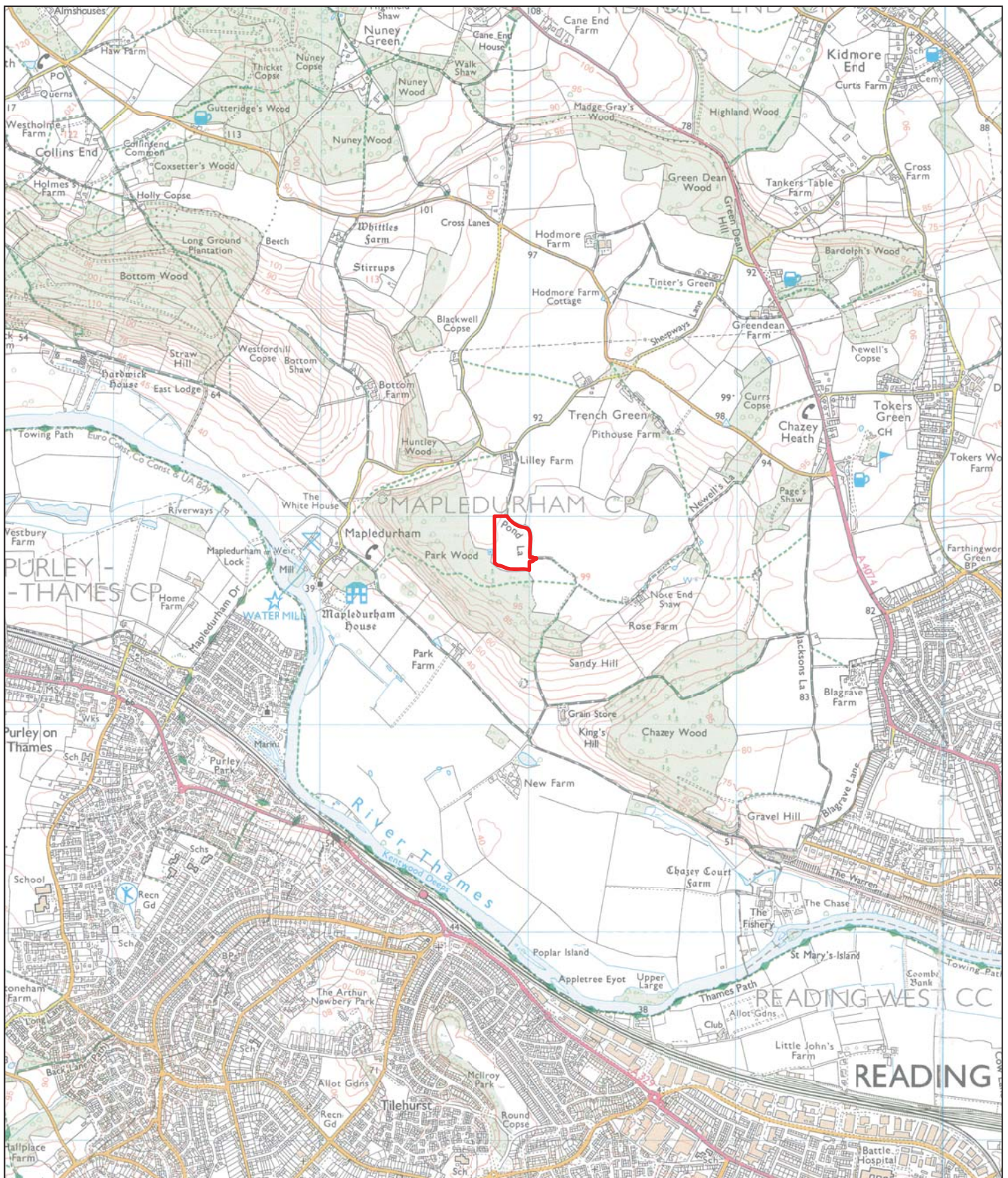
**APPENDIX B: FINDS**

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1003	Late prehistoric pottery	Fine flint-tempered fabric	6	27	EIA-MIA
1006	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	16	96	IA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Fine flint-tempered fabric	1	2	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Fine quartzite-tempered fabric	4	13	



## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. The archaeological excavation was undertaken within a 20m x 20m area shown on the attached plan centred on the archaeological features recorded at the western end of trench 3 (Fig. 2), targeted on undated features identified in a previous evaluation of the site. (FA2014)</p> <p>The excavation identified five undated possible postholes and two pits. All three of the pits were of indeterminate function but are most likely refuse pits, probably associated with agricultural activity in the surrounding landscape. Two of the pits contained fragments of pottery which date to the iron Age period,</p> <p>It cannot be definitively stated whether the postholes were associated with the pits or whether they are from activity in a later period as the postholes did not contain any dateable material.</p>	
Project dates	6 July– 7 July 2015	
Project type	Archaeological Strip, Map and Record	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (BSA 2013), Archaeological Evaluation (FA 2014)	
Future work	None	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire	
Study area	Excavation area: 0.40ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	S468095, 176655	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	South Oxfordshire District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Ray Kennedy	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Oxfordshire Museums	Ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Oxfordshire Museums	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Oxfordshire Museums	Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015: <i>Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxon : Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report <b>15561</b>		



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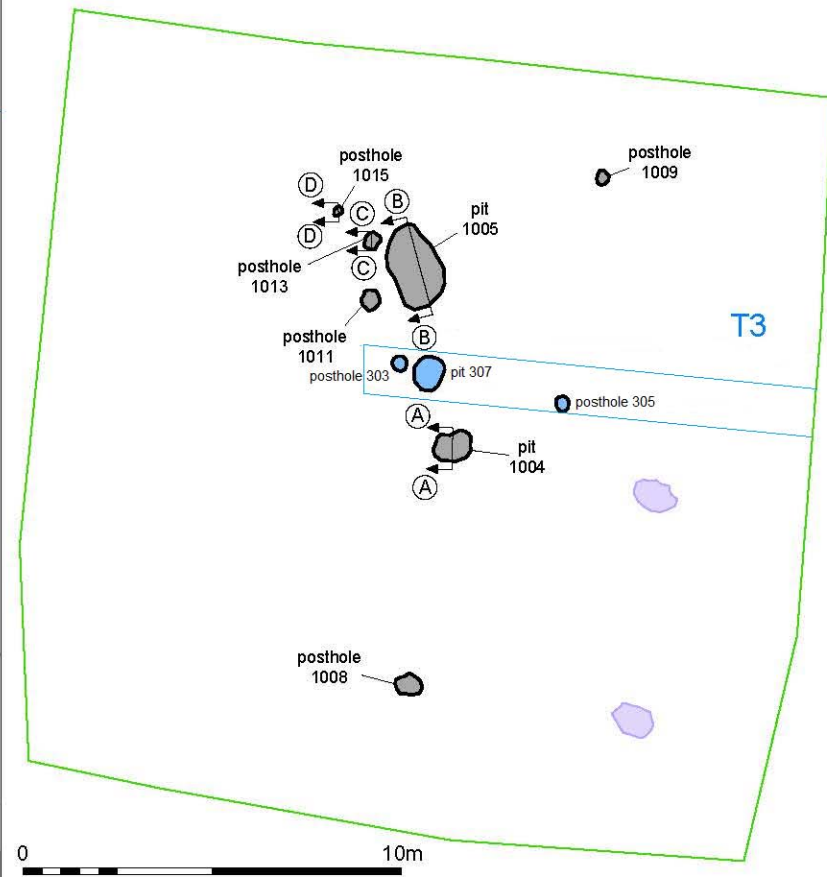
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm  
 Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

**DRAWN BY** AO **PROJECT NO.** 770243 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** LM **DATE** 13/07/2015  
**APPROVED BY** DDR **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**1**

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- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- previous archaeological feature
- geological feature
- ⓐ section location



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 Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

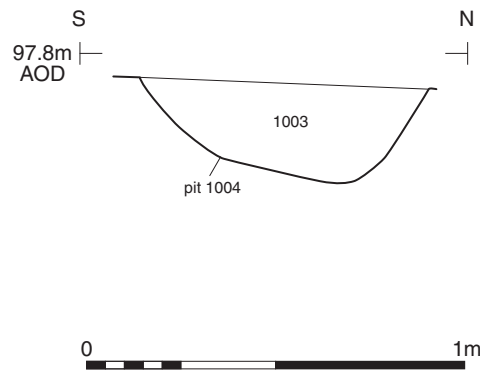
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Location plan showing archaeological features

**DRAWN BY** AO **PROJECT NO.** 770243 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** LM **DATE** 13/07/2105 **2**  
**APPROVED BY** DDR **SCALE@A3** 1:1000 & 1:200

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 08720243 - Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, Cotswold Archaeology, 13/07/2015, Mapledurham, Fig 02.dwg

Section AA



Pit 1004, looking west (0.5m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

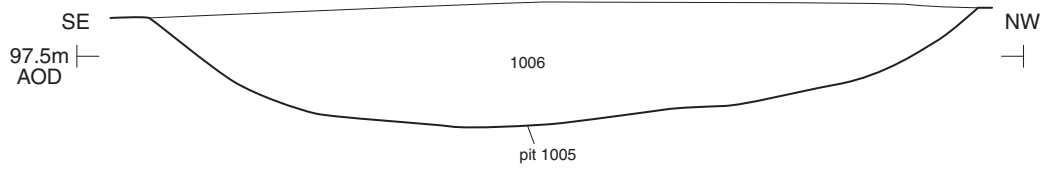
Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm  
Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Pit 1004: section and photograph**

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APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>3</b>

Section BB



Pit 1005, looking west (0.5m scale)



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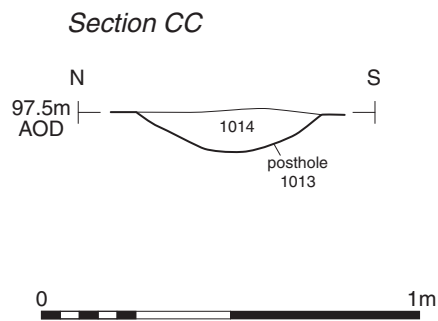
PROJECT TITLE

Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm  
Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Pit 1005: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770243	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13/07/2015	
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>4</b>



*Posthole 1013, looking east (0.3m scale)*



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*PROJECT TITLE*

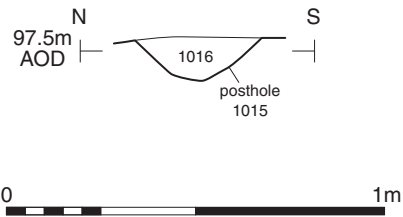
Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm  
 Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Posthole 1013: section and photograph**

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<i>CHECKED BY</i>	<b>LM</b>	<i>DATE</i>	<b>13/07/2015</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	<b>DDR</b>	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	<b>1:20</b>	

Section DD



Posthole 1015, looking east (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Park Farm  
Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Posthole 1015: section and photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**6**



7



8

7 Working shot

8 Working shot



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PROJECT TITLE

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 Mapledurham, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13/07/2015	7 & 8
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