

New Road Haddenham Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
RPS Consulting Services Limited

CA Project: MK0222
CA Report: MK0222_1

April 2020



New Road Haddenham Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	New Road
Location:	Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
NGR:	546850 275210
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	23-24 April 2020
Planning reference:	17/01461/FUM
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	LNRH20

In April 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. A total of seven trenches were excavated.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed within any of the trenches.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (centred at NGR: 546850 275210; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS Consulting Services Limited.
- 1.2. East Cambridgeshire District Council (ECDC) has granted planning permission for the development of 16 residential dwellings, cart lodges, access road, parking spaces and associated works (planning ref: 17/01461/FUM). Condition 7 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.

Condition 7

No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains are suitably recorded in accordance with policy ENV14 of the East Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2015. The condition is pre-commencement as it would be unreasonable to require applicants to undertake this work prior to consent being granted.

- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Leanne Robinson Zeki of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), the archaeological advisor to ECDC, in a brief (CHET 2020). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by CHET.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site comprises a 0.59ha fallow field. New Road forms the site's southwest boundary with residential properties and associated gardens forming the east and west boundaries. A large hedge forms the northern boundary. The study site is located at a general height of c.38m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Gault Formation comprising mudstone formed approximately 101-113 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period. Due to the study sites location close to the boundary with the Woburn Sands Formation it is also possible that outliers of Sandstone may be present beneath the site. There are no known superficial deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background of the site and its immediate surrounding area has been presented previously as part of an archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2020) and the following is a summary of this.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records (CHER) shows no archaeological assets dated to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods, despite several archaeological interventions in the area, therefore the potential is judged to be low.
- 2.3. There are no Neolithic sites recorded within a 1km radius of the site, but an axe has been recored. Neolithic exploitation is found to the south and west within the fenlands and islands. Many of these sites were intensively recorded as part of the Haddenham Project and included a Causewayed Enclosure and the Foulmere Longbarrow.
- 2.4. In the Bronze Age the clay soils covering Haddenham would have been difficult to work and less well drained than those down on the areas that would subsequently become inundated (Late Iron Age). There are no known Bronze Age sites in the vicinity but the Haddenham Project, forming part of the Fenland Project, has identified a range of small settlements and funerary sites located on the former islands and isthmus located on the lower lying lands to the south and west of Haddenham. A Bronze Age a spear head has been found in the vicinity of the site.

2.5. The CHER contains two records for enclosures dating to the Iron Age in the vicinity. One of these enclosures is located to the south of Wilburton Road and has been intrusively excavated through trial trenches (MCB20847).

2.6. A second enclosure is recorded 1km to the west at West End (MCB18421) with evidence for continuation of use into the Romano-British period.

Roman

2.7. There are no known large Roman settlements in the vicinity of the site. At this time the surrounding area was largely inundated and travel across and through the area would have proved challenging. Existing Iron Age farmsteads and homesteads on upland areas are known to have continued in use into the Romano-British period.

2.8. Archaeological investigation on the site of the former Hinton Hall, 500m north of the site, recorded remnants of a small Roman structure interpreted as a hut (05795B at TL 4698 7558), while evidence of Romano-British occupation, with no prior Iron Age settlement, is recorded 850m to the west of the site (CB15624).

Medieval

2.9. Haddenham is first mentioned in 970AD and Aldreth, to the south-west, is considered to be the site where William the Conqueror defeated Hereward the Wake. Excavations of the Three Kings pub, recorded a double burial, including grave goods, single burial and evidence for partial remains of nine other burials dated to the Saxon period (Bray & Robinson).

2.10. Domesday Survey of 1086 suggests the presence of three manors in and around Haddenham, known as Hinton at this time, however the actual locations of the manors remain unknown. Excavations to the north of the study site within Hinton Park prior to its destruction and conversion into agricultural fields did find traces of structures dating to the Saxon/Norman period (05795A).

2.11. In 1221 Simon de Insula is noted as lord of the manor which passed to Sir William de Ruston in 1341. Shortly after the Black Death the land belonging to the hall is recorded as being in the hands of three knights which strongly implies that the surrounding area was either abandoned or the local population wiped out by plague, either scenario explains the lack of evidence for significant Medieval settlement.

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- 2.12. The earliest structural elements of Holy Trinity Church date to the 13th century (05697) and there is evidence for activity in the 14th and 16th centuries (MCB23822).
- 2.13. Evidence for ridge and furrow is recorded in quite wide swathes of land to the northeast of Haddenham (MCB19906 and MCB24936) although originating in the Early Medieval period this method of ploughing was utilised into the Postmedieval period and none of the ridge and furrow surrounding Haddenham has been dated.
- 2.14. In 1594 records indicate that the settlement was hit by some sort of epidemic with 93 burials being recorded between March and June and only 9 burials for the remaining months of the year.

Post Medieval & Modern

- 2.15. The pattern observed in the landscape surrounding Haddenham during the Medieval period continues into the post-medieval period comprising a very sparsely settled landscape dominated by fens, which were gradually drained from the 17th century, and small settlements on upland areas.
- 2.16. The earliest available map depicting the approximate location of the study site is Blaeu's *Regiones Inundatae* dated 1648. The map identifies the approximate location of the site within open land between Haddenham and Wilburton, Haddenham's Common Fields are located to the west of the settlement.
- 2.17. Moore's Map of Cambridgeshire, dated 1684, shows the approximate location of the site to the east of Haddenham. The annotation indicates a small single street settlement, Holy Trinity Church at the southern end, and the street linking Haddenham to Aldreth in the south.
- 2.18. The Ordnance Survey Drawing, dated 1811, identifies the study site to the east of Haddenham. There is no development on the study site, and none is shown in the immediate environs
- 2.19. The Haddenham Tithe Map, dated 1844, shows the site in slightly greater detail and includes a circular pond toward the northwest corner. The Tithe Map also shows the location of a house and garden to the south of the site and a line of Cottages and Gardens along the east side of Hop Row to the west. The house and garden to the south of the site was the Pest House (05660). The location of the Pest House, used

for tending individuals with infectious, incurable or unusual maladies, at this location indicates no nearby habitation. The 1888 Ordnance Survey shows that the Pest House has been demolished and replaced with two cottages. The pond within the site has a more rhomboid shape. The Ordnance survey also annotates three mounds to the south and west of the of the study site, all of which are probably windmill mounds. The mound due west of the study site is recorded by the CHER as a Mill Mound (05719), the mound furthest to the south-west is recorded as a Post-Medieval mound (05802) on the CHER. To the north of the study site the outlines of the canal and other earthworks associated with the former park are annotated; however the presence of the public footpath running across these clearly identifies that they are no longer in use and the land no longer private.

- 2.20. The 1975 edition of the Ordnance Survey shows quite dramatic changes both within and adjacent to the site. The site itself in its western part is almost fully developed with glass houses and associated ancillary buildings, the eastern part of the site contains a range of glasshouses in the centre. New Road is constructed and now forms the study site's southwestern boundary, Hop Row is renamed The Rampart with the triangle of land between these roads and Wilburton Road fully developed. The fields to the north-east and south of Wilburton Road are comprehensively planted with orchards/hop fields. By 2003 (Ordnance Survey) most of the nursery buildings in the western part of the site have been demolished.

Recent work

- 2.21. A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in the field to the south of Wilburton Road, south of the study site. The evaluation recorded an enclosure dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period (MCB20847) overlain by much degraded later ridge and furrow (MCB24720). The northern edge of the enclosure is 300m south of the site.
- 2.22. A geophysical survey of site was undertaken in December 2019 (HER ref: ECB 6113) by Sumo Services and identified no archaeological remains.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the brief (CHET 2019), were to:

Character and Significance

- determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development;
- define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.

Environment, Economy and Industry

- determine the presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits;
- establish the character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
- establish the presence/ absence and character of any palaeo-channels;
- understand the nature of site formation processes generally;
- undertake an assessment of any buried soils and associated deposits to establish whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques may enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site;
- undertake an assessment of the potential to inform on the general environmental and dietary evidence of the inhabitants of the site through an examination of suitable deposits.
- consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

3.2. With reference to the Brief (CHET 2019), the evaluation results will be used to:

- a) determine the character, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource;
- b) define the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.

3.3. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable CHET to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches (Fig. 2):

- three 30m x 1.8 trenches
- two 40 x 1.8 trenches
- one 24m x 1.8m trench
- one 10m x 1.8m trench

4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. This varied from the layout as set out in the WSI because of concrete and debris on site. Trench 4 was moved to the east and extended 10m, Trench 5 had to be split in two creating the seventh trench and Trench 6 was extended.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.4. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. CA will make arrangements with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.

5.2. The natural geological substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.43m and comprised firm light grey brown to yellow clay silt. Within Trenches 3, 4 and 6, around the centre of the site, a layer of subsoil was observed overlying this natural substrate which comprised mid yellow brown clay silt. The subsoil measured on average 0.27m thick. Sealing the subsoil, and directly overlying the natural substrate where there was no subsoil, was a layer of topsoil, comprising dark grey brown clay silt, measuring 0.32m thick on average.

5.3. No archaeological deposits or features were observed within any of the trenches.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see *Archaeological background*, above), the evaluation identified no archaeological remains within any of the trenches. The absence of archaeological deposits may indicate that archaeological remains associated with the Medieval origins of Haddenham do not extend this far out of the village. It seems most probable that the site has always remained undeveloped until the construction of the nursery glass houses in the 20th century. This modern development appears to have had relatively little destructive effect over the majority of the site.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Molly Day, assisted by Adrian Arenas. This report was written by Ralph Brown. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The project archive has been compiled by Zoe Emry, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Accessed 29 April 2020

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

CHET (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team) 2020 *Brief for Archaeological evaluation at Land between 3 and 5 New Road, Haddenham*

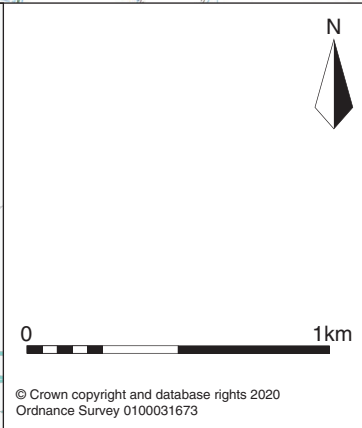
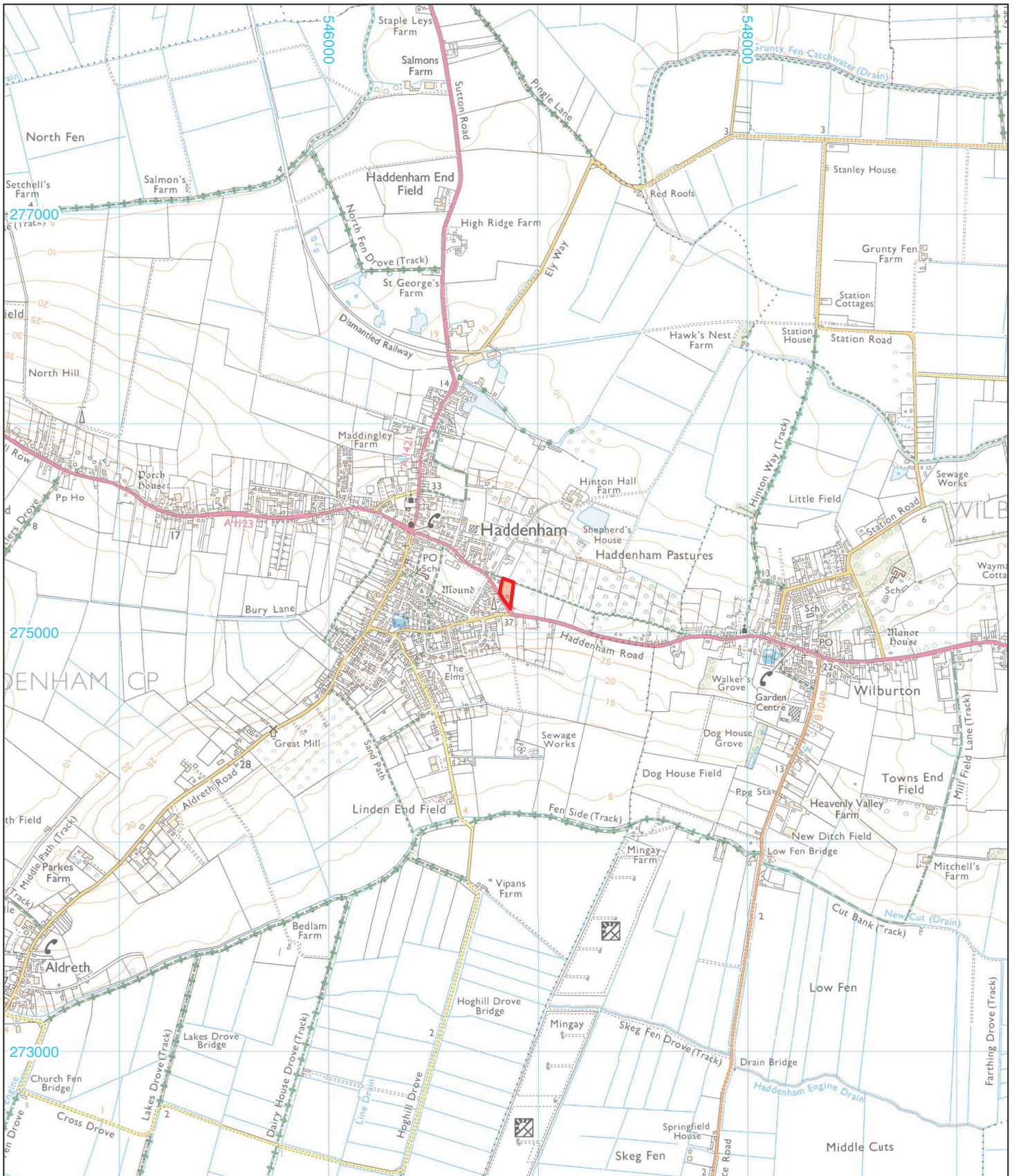
RPS 2019 *New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>35	>1.8	0.38
1	101	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>35	>1.8	-
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>30	>1.8	0.4
2	201	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>30	>1.8	-
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>30	>1.8	0.32
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt with rare mid sized sub angular stone inclusions	>30	>1.8	0.3
3	302	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>30	>1.8	-
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>38.5	>1.8	0.3
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt with rare mid sized sub angular stone inclusions	>38.5	>1.8	0.2
4	402	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>38.5	>1.8	-
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>24	>1.8	0.35
5	501	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>24	>1.8	-
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>40	>1.8	0.2
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt with rare mid sized sub angular stone inclusions	>40	>1.8	0.3
6	602	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>40	>1.8	-
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular to rounded stone inclusions	>10.5	>1.8	0.26
7	701	Layer		Natural	Firm light grey brown and yellow clay silt with occasional small to mid sized sub angular stone and chalk inclusions	>10.5	>1.8	-

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	In April 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. A total of seven trenches were excavated. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed within any of the trenches.	
Project dates	23/04/20 – 24/04/20	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (RPS 2019) Geophysical survey (Sumo 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.59ha	
Site co-ordinates	546850 275210	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Olly Good	
Project Supervisor	Molly Day	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility	None
Paper	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility	Trench sheets, report
Digital	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility	Digital photos, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 <i>New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0222_1		



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PROJECT TITLE
 New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- field drain
- modern

- Geophysics Key (SUMO)**
- Uncertain (trend)
 - Magnetic disturbance
 - Ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at New Road, Haddenham,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 geophysical survey data

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RP	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> MK0222	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>	
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 07.05.20		
<small>APPROVED BY</small> OG	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500		2

C:\Users\rosanna.price\Desktop\MK0222\MK0222 Haddenham EVAL Fig 02.dwg



3

The site, looking north



4

The site, looking south



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PROJECT TITLE

New Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE

Pre-excavation photographs

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5

Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)



6

Trench 2, looking east (1m scales)



7

Trench 3, looking north (1m scales)



8

Trench 4, looking west (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench photographs

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9

Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)



10

Trench 6, looking north (1m scales)



11

Trench 7, looking south-east (1m scales)

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