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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Intpretation, Design & Display

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Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**Cunningarth, Wigton,
Cumbria.**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
and Evaluation.**

**Data Structure Report,
No. 1638.1**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on the 1st and 2nd June 2009 at the site of the proposed erection of two broiler units at Cuningarth, Wigton, Cumbria (NGR NY 2685 4637 (centred) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Planning Branch Ltd on behalf of Messrs Watson.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigations was produced by CFA on behalf of Planning Branch Ltd. The WSI was based on a Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Cuningarth, Wigton (dated 08 May 2009), which was prepared by Jeremy Parsons of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The site is located immediately to the south of the A595, which follows the line of a Roman road, and lies 700m to the east of the Roman fort and civilian settlement at Old Carlisle. Consequently, the site was considered to have high archaeological potential in relation to Roman period features.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area measures c. 490m² (140m by 70m) and consists of grassed farmland, which slopes downward in a southerly direction from the summit of a low ridge. An overhead power line crossing the western side of the proposed development area from north to south meant that no trenches could be placed within this location. The proposed development area is currently used for the grazing of cattle.
- 1.2.3 A pond for driving a water mill is understood to have occupied part of the south-west corner of the proposed development area (Fig. 1). Information obtained from Mr Watson suggests that the pond was back-filled c. 50 years ago. Imported material was brought in and an area of the proposed development area was also stripped as indicated by Mr Watson, the approximate location of this stripped area is shown on Fig. 1.
- 1.2.4 A walkover survey of the site undertaken immediately prior to the evaluation did not identify any surface features of potential archaeological interest.
- 1.2.5 No invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

2. METHODS STATEMENT

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute of Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record was consulted to obtain information relating to the development area. This included consulting primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal as well as records held by the County Records Office at Carlisle were consulted.

2.2.2 Historic map coverage for the area was examined together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use in the development area.

2.3 Evaluation

2.3.1 The brief called for the excavation of at least 5% of the total application area, which amounted to a total area of 490m² of trenches. Six trenches were excavated with a combined total area of 496m² (Fig. 1).

2.3.2 Topsoil and modern overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

2.3.3 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.3.4 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

2.3.5 Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1.1 The CCCHES HER does not hold any records of sites within the proposed development area.
- 3.1.2 A number of Sites were identified within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development site. These include cropmarks of probable Romano-British/Iron Age date at Old Carlisle (HER No. 3740 and 3741), cropmarks of unknown date at Cunningarth Plantation (HER No. 9648) and Beckbottom (HER No. 16539), Cropmarks of probable Roman date at Mire Cottage (HER No. 6865) and three Roman-period carved stone finds at Cunningarth (HER No. 669). One of the carved stones at Cunningarth is set within a barn wall above a lintel. Old Carlisle Roman Fort and Vicus (HER No. 664) lie c. 0.7km to the west of the proposed development area and the nearby A595 follows the line of a Roman Road.
- 3.1.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1867/1968) indicates that a possible ditch or watercourse cut across the south-west corner of the proposed development area. On the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1900) and all the subsequent editions consulted (up to 1937), the watercourse is depicted widening out into an irregular sub-oval shaped feature (Fig. 1), which is probably a pond. Information from Messrs Watson indicates that there was a pond on the site that served a water mill on the farm. This area was not trial trenched due to the location of the overhead power-lines. The remainder of the proposed development area is depicted as farmland with the current field boundaries.

3.2 Archaeological potential

- 3.2.1 The concentration of Roman period remains within 0.5km of the proposed development site suggested that there was a high potential for encountering artefacts or features of Roman date.
- 3.2.2 From the historic map investigations, it was considered likely that intrusive ground investigations would have encountered post-medieval agricultural remains on the site.

3.3 Evaluation

- 3.3.1 Six trial trenches totalling 496m² were excavated (Fig. 1). A summary of trench descriptions and dimensions are given in Appendix 1. Context numbers are in bold and a full list provided in Appendix 2.
- 3.3.2 The topsoil (**001**) across the area predominantly consisted of 0.3m – 0.4m grey-brown silt overlying a layer of merged topsoil/natural (subsoil) (**017**) measuring c. 0.15 deep. It appeared that the archaeological features identified had been cut through this deposit. This was not clear in plan and only really

became evident in the trench sections. The natural (**002**) across the area consisted of orange-brown sandy-clay and yellowish degraded sandstone.

Trench 1

- 3.3.3 Trench 1 measured 50m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.35m – 0.6m of overburden (**001/017**), overlying orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). One rubble field drain and a modern sheep burial were identified within this trench.

Trench 2

- 3.3.4 Trench 2 measured 60m by 1.6m. Topsoil and subsoil (**001/017**) c. 0.35m deep overlay orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). A substantial north to south aligned ditch (**003**) (Fig. 2 and Fig. 5) measuring 2.05m wide by 1.05m deep was identified c. 3m from the western end of the trench. The ditch had irregular sloping sides and a concave base. Within the ditch, the deposits from the base up consisted of light grey sandy clay (**007**), reddish-grey sandy clay (**006**) and mid orange-brown clayey sand (**004**). Sherds of Roman pottery (Fig. 6) were recovered from throughout deposit **006** and a single sherd of Roman glass was recovered from the base of **006** at the interface with **007**. Soil samples of deposits **006** and **007** were retained for analysis.

Trench 3

- 3.3.5 Trench 3 measured 50m by 1.6m. Topsoil and subsoil (**001/017**) c. 0.4m deep overlay orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). A ditch (**008**) (Fig. 8) was identified c. 18m from the north-west end of Trench it appears to have been a continuation of ditch **003**. It was of roughly the same shape and dimensions, measuring 1.8m in width by 0.8m in depth. The deposits (**009** – **011** from the base up) were also very similar in composition. However, there were no finds from this feature.

Trench 4

- 3.3.6 Trench 4 measured 50m by 1.6m. Topsoil and subsoil (**001/017**) c. 0.4m deep overlay orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). There were no archaeological features identified in this trench.

Trench 5

- 3.3.7 Trench 5 measured 50m by 1.6m. Topsoil and subsoil (**001/017**) c. 0.4m deep overlay orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). Two east to west ditches (**012** and **015**) were identified c.13m and c.26m respectively from the northern end of the trench. Ditch **012** (Fig. 3 and Fig. 7) measured 1.7m wide by 0.5m deep and had sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill (**013**) of this ditch consisted of grey-brown sandy-silt and the upper fill (**014**) consisted of reddish brown sandy-clay of a very similar colour and composition as the natural subsoil (**002**). There were no finds from this feature. A soil sample of deposit **013** was retained for analysis.

- 3.3.8 Ditch **015** (Fig. 4) measured c. 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep and had sloping sides and a concave base. The fill of the ditch (**016**) consisted of reddish-brown sandy-clay. There were no finds from this feature.

Trench 6

- 3.3.9 Trench 6 measured 50m by 1.6m. Topsoil and subsoil (**001/017**) 0.4m deep overlay orange-brown sandy clay natural (**002**). There were no archaeological features identified in this trench.

3.4 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

- 3.4.1 Ninety sherds of pottery (1567g) and a piece of glass were collected from the fills of ditch **003**.
- 3.4.2 The pottery from fill **006** comprised sherds of greyware in fine, medium and coarse fabrics representing three or four vessels (84 sherds), two fragments of amphora, and a large rimsherd from a redware mortarium. Three sherds of a small jar or beaker, including a rim, were from the interface between **004** and **006**.
- 3.4.3 A fragment of blue-green glass from a square bottle was recovered from the interface between **006** and the primary fill **007**.
- 3.4.4 Bottles of this type were relatively common in the 1st–2nd centuries AD, and the small beaker found at the top of the fill is likely to be of Antonine date. The jars are generally typical of the whole Roman period. Overall the assemblage suggests a 2nd-century date for the ditch fill.

3.5 Environmental Samples

by Mhairi Hastie

- 3.5.1 During the excavation three bulk soil samples were retained from the fills of two ditches (**003** and **012**). A system of flotation and wet sieving was used to separate the archaeological material from the soil samples. Initially the floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve and, once dry, scanned using a low-powered microscope (magnification x10-x200) to identify the archaeological material. Material remaining the flotation tank was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried before being sorted to identify any remaining significant material. Identification of wood charcoal were made with reference to CFA Archaeology's comparative seed collection and published seed atlases.
- 3.5.2 No artefacts were recovered from the samples and the palaeoenvironmental remains consisted purely of very small quantities of wood charcoal.
- 3.5.3 Much of the charcoal was less than 2mm in size and therefore could not be split along the transverse section to allow identification of wood species.

Fragments of small round wood charcoal, greater than 2mm, were recovered however from the secondary fill (006) of ditch 003, both ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) and birch (*Betula* sp.) were identified.

3.5.4 In addition to the wood charcoal occasional small fragments of cinders and unburnt coal were also recovered from the secondary fill (006) of ditch 003.

3.5.5 It is considered that the potential for the retrieval of further palaeoenvironmental remains from either ditch fill is low.

3.5.6 The results of the environmental samples are summarised in Table 1.

Context no.	Sample no.	Context description	Wood Charcoal	Cinders / Coal
DITCH [003]				
007	2	Primary fill of ditch	+	
006	1	Secondary fill of ditch	+	+
DITCH [012]				
013	3	Primary fill of ditch		

Table 1. Composition of samples

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common, and ++++ abundant

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation were carried out within a field at Cunningarth, near Wigton. The desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development area lay within close proximity to a number of significant Roman period sites including Old Carlisle Roman fort.
- 4.2 Six archaeological trial trenches excavated within the proposed development area and a number of archaeological features were identified:
- One N-S orientated ditch (**003**) was been identified as being of Roman date. It contained sherds of 2nd century roman pottery and glass which were unabraded suggesting that they had been deposited soon after breaking rather than being residual. The V-shaped cut of the feature is also a typical profile for larger roman ditches. It is probable that a continuation of this feature was identified in Trench 3 (**008**).
 - Two undated ditches running on an E-W alignment were identified (**012 & 015**).
- 4.3 The nature of the material recovered suggests a 2nd century AD date, which is broadly contemporary with the 2nd-3rd century AD dates obtained for the nearby Old Carlisle Roman fort and Vicus. No dating material was identified within ditches **008** (Trench 3), **012** and **015** (both Trench 5), but similar ditches excavated by CFA at Burgh-by-Sands (Mitchell 2006) and at Burgh Road, Carlisle (Kirby 2008) are thought to represent parts of Roman period field-systems. The contemporary nature of the artefacts recovered from ditch **003** and Old Carlisle Roman fort and Vicus perhaps suggests that the ditches may have been part of an associated field-system. Such field systems can cover large areas around forts and settlements.
- 4.4 The subsoil (**017**) which covered the site and through which the features appeared to be cut is not thought to be a buried soil rather it appeared to be the natural mixed with topsoil probably through the ploughing of the field at some point.
- 4.5 The Second Edition Ordnance map (1900) depicts what is believed to be a pond and associated watercourse within the south-western corner of the proposed development area. Information obtained from Mr Watson indicates that the pond served a water mill located on the farm. The ditches identified during this evaluation lay to the north-east and were not associated with the pond.
- 4.6 Following completion of all relevant analyses, the project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd ed, 1991), and arrangements made for its deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record.

- 4.7 The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service will be notified of the arrangements made for the deposition of the archive.
- 4.8 A summary statement of the results of this archaeological work will be submitted for inclusion on the OASIS website.
- 4.9 The decision regarding any further mitigation measures lies with CCCHES.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Kirby, M. 2008, *off Burgh Road, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation* Unpublished CFA Data Structure Report No. 1774.

Mitchell, S. 2006, *Amberfield, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation* Unpublished CFA Data Structure Report No. 1226.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1867, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1868, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1900, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1901, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1925, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1925, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1937, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

APPENDIX 1: Evaluation Trench Results Summary

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Topsoil Depth (m)	Features
1	50	1.6	80	0.35-0.6	Rubble field drain aligned ESE-WNW
2	60	1.6	96	0.35	Ditch [003], with fills (004)-(007)
3	50	1.6	80	0.4	Ditch [008], with fills (009)-(011). Continuation of [003]
4	50	1.6	80	0.4	No archaeology
5	50	1.6	80	0.4	Ditch [012], with fills (013) & (014). Linear feature [015], with fill (016). 3 quarried sandstone rubble field drains aligned ESE-WNW and NNW-SSE
6	50	1.6	80	0.4	No archaeology

APPENDIX 2: Photo Register

Film 1

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1-2	Registration shot		
3-5	General Pre-ex site shots	NW-W-SW	Sun
6-7	Tr.1 General shot	S	Sun
8-9	Working shot of slot through [003] showing pottery in situ in (006)	W	Sun
10-11	Working shot of slot through [003] showing pottery in situ in (006)	S	Sun
12-13	Close-up shot of pottery in (006)	W	Sun
14-15	Tr.2 General shot	W	Sun
16-17	Tr.2 N facing section of [003]	NW-W-SW	Sun
18-19	Tr.2 S facing section of [003]	S	Sun
20-21	Tr.2 Post-ex shot of slot through [003]	S	Sun
22-23	Tr.3 General shot	NW-W-SW	Sun
24-25	Tr.3 SW facing oblique section through [008]	SW	Sun
26-27	Tr.3 post-ex shot of slot through [008]	NW	Sun
28-29	Tr.4 General shot	W	
30-31	Tr.6 General shot	WNW	Sun
32-36	Tr.5 General shot	N	Sun

Film 2

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1	Registration shot		
2-3	Tr.5 E facing section of [012]	E	Sun
4-5	Tr.5 E facing section of [015]	E	Sun

Digital

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1-3	General Pre-ex site shots	NW-W-SW	Sun
4	Tr.1 General shot	S	Sun
5-6	Working shot of slot through [003] showing pottery in situ in (006)	W	Sun
7-8	Working shot of slot through [003] showing pottery in situ in (006)	S	Sun
9-10	Close-up shot of pottery in (006)	W	Sun
11	Tr.2 General shot	W	Sun
12-13	Tr.2 N facing section of [003]	NW-W-SW	Sun
14-15	Tr.2 S facing section of [003]	S	Sun
16-17	Tr.2 Post-ex shot of slot through [003]	S	Sun
18	Tr.3 General shot	NW-W-SW	Sun
19	Tr.3 SW facing oblique section through [008]	SW	Sun
20	Tr.3 post-ex shot of slot through [008]	NW	Sun
21	Tr.4 General shot	W	
22	Tr.6 General shot	WNW	Sun
23	Tr.5 General shot	N	Sun
24-25	Tr.5 E facing section of [012]	E	Sun
26-27	Tr.5 E facing section of [015]	E	Sun
28-33	General shots of Roman gravestone re-used as door lintel in farm building	NNE	Sun

APPENDIX 3: Context List

Context No.	Trench	Description
001	All	Topsoil
002	All	Natural Subsoil
003	2	Cut of ditch
004	2	Upper/tertiary fill of [003]
005		Not used
006	2	Secondary fill of [003]
007	2	Primary fill of [003]
008	3	Cut of ditch, continuation of [003]
009	3	upper/tertiary fill of [008], same as (004)
010	3	Secondary fill of [008], same as (006)
011	3	Primary fill of [008], same as (007)
012	5	Cut of ditch
013	5	Primary fill of [012]
014	5	secondary fill of [012]
015	5	Cut of ditch
016	5	Fill of [015]
017	All	Merged deposit between topsoil and subsoil

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

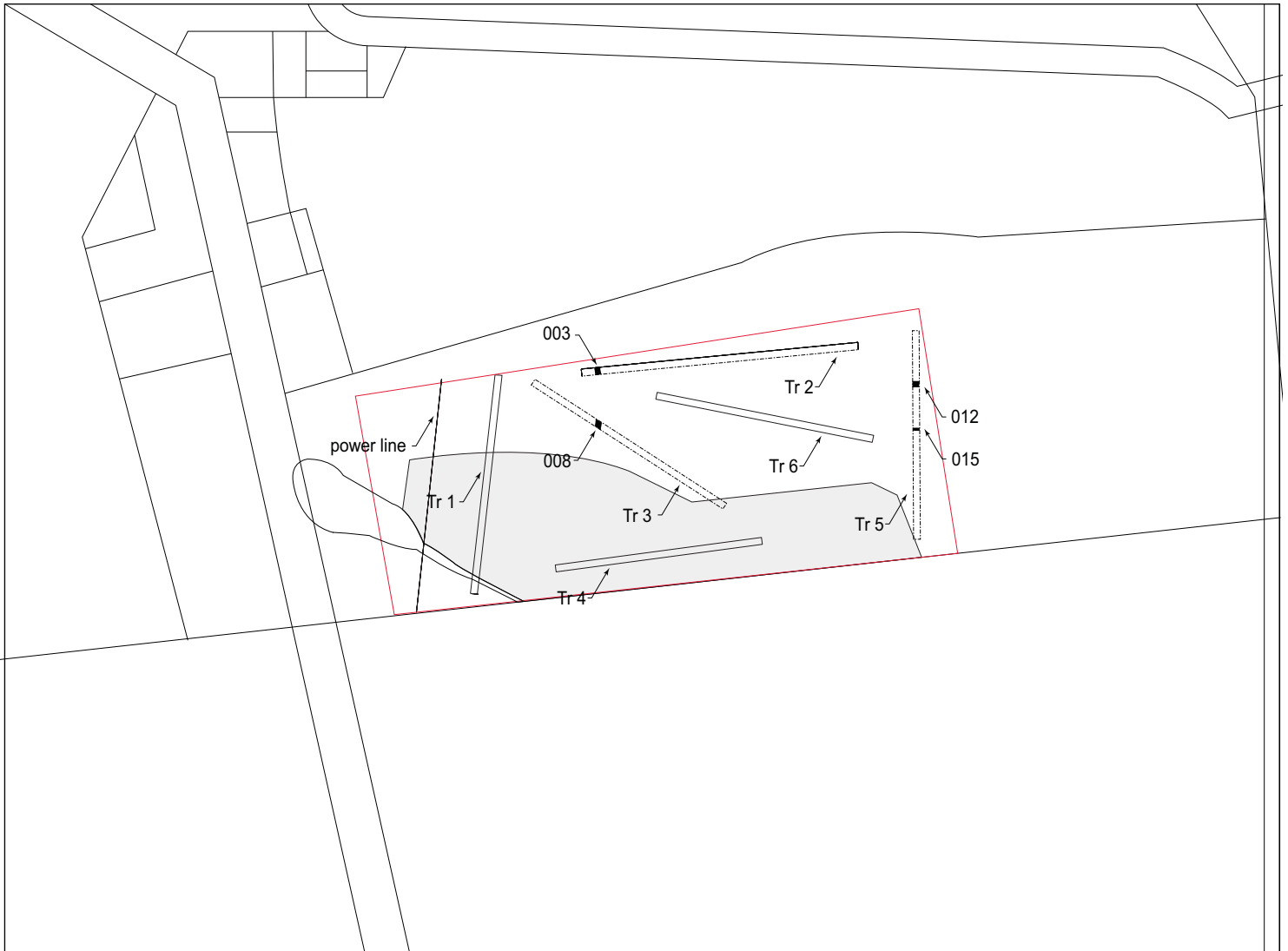
Sample No.	Context	Description	Sample size (l)
1	006	Secondary fill of [003]	10
2	007	Primary fill of [003]	10
3	013	Primary fill of [012]	6

APPENDIX 5: Field Drawings Register

Drawing no.	Sheet	Description	Plan/section	Scale
1	1	Tr.2 Post-ex plan of ditch [003]	P	1:20
2	1	Tr.2 S facing section of [003]	S	1:10
3	1	Tr.2 N facing section of [003]	S	1:10
4	2	Tr.5 Post-ex plan of ditches [012] & [015]	P	1:20
5	2	Tr.5 E facing section of [012]	S	1:10
6	2	Tr.5 E facing section of [015]	S	1:10
7	3	Tr.3 Post-ex plan of ditch [008]	P	1:20

APPENDIX 6: Finds list

Tr.	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
2	004/006	pot	3	10	small greyware jar/beaker - rim & body	Rom
2	006	pot	2	408	amphora	Rom
2	006	pot	1	239	redware mortarium rim	Rom
2	006	pot	74	784	soft, fine greyware base & body, mainly 1 vessel	Rom
2	006	pot	3	12	coarse greyware rim & body, jar	Rom
2	006	pot	7	114	medium greyware, 1-2 vessels, rim, base & body	Rom
2	006/007	glass	1	55	blue-green square bottle fragment	Rom



Key:

- land stripped for the backfilling of pond
- Pond depicted on 1900 OS map

Scale: 1:1500

Fig. No:	1	Revision:		Client:	Planning Branch Ltd
Title: Site location map and trench plan					
Project: Cuningarth, Wigton					

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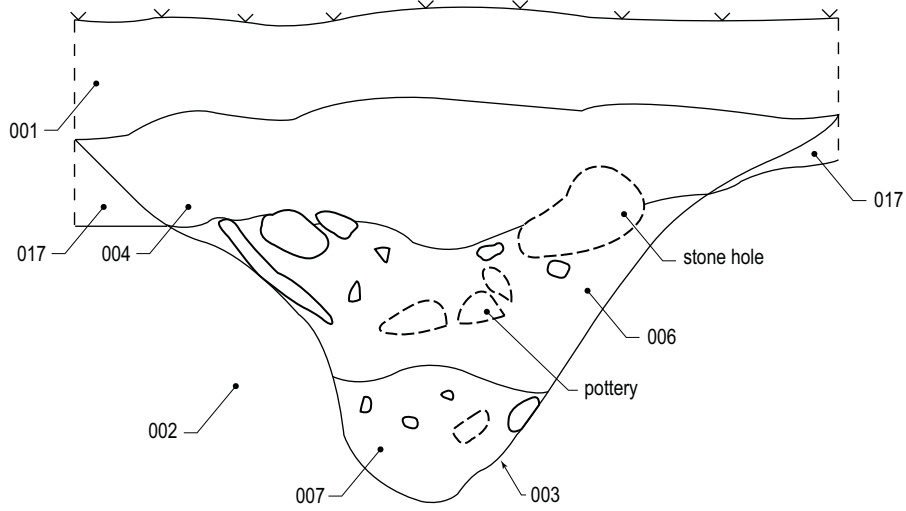


Fig2. Ditch 003, South-Facing Section

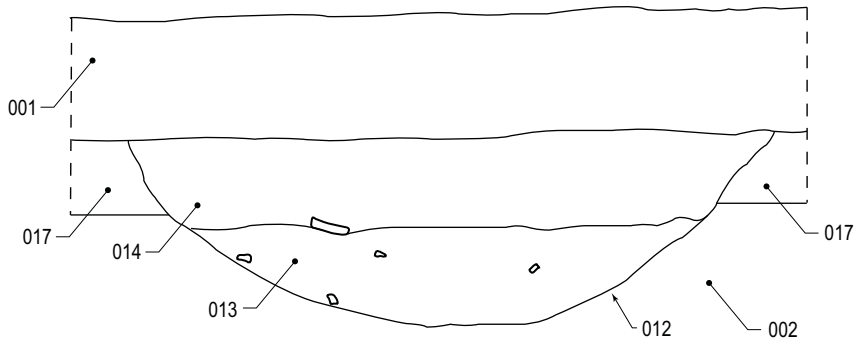


Fig3. Ditch 012, East-Facing Section

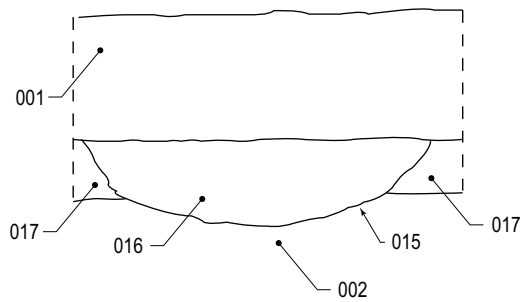


Fig4. Ditch 015, East-Facing Section

Key:



Fig. No: 2-4

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Fig 5. Ditch 003, South-facing Section



Fig 6. Ditch 003, Showing Pottery in Situ

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Fig. No:

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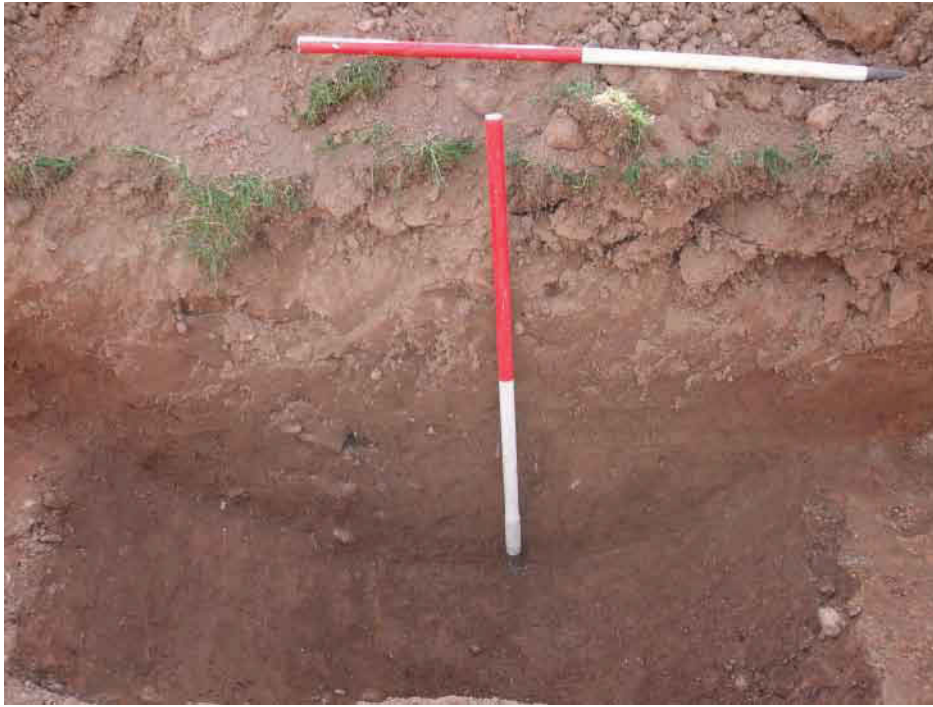


Fig 7. Ditch 012, East-facing Section



Fig 8. Ditch 008 from north-west

Key:



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