

Medieval & post-medieval
activity at the Old Police Station
Melbourn, Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



July 2012

Client: Icen Homes Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1386

OASIS No: oxfordar3-130986

NGR: TL 3839 4495

**Medieval and post-medieval activity at the Old Police Station, Melbourn,
Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: July 2012

Report Number: 1386
Site Name: Old Police Station, Melbourn
HER Event No: ECB3797
Date of Works: 10th-11th July 2012
Client Name: Icen Homes Ltd.
Client Ref: n/a
Planning Ref: S/0571/12/FUL
Grid Ref: TL 3839 4495
Site Code: MEBOPS12
Finance Code: MELOPS12
Receiving Body: CCC Stores

Accession No:

Prepared by: Nick Gilmour
Position: Project Officer
Date: July 2012

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Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: July 2012
Signed:



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Summary

An evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East on the site of the Old Police Station, Melbourn High Street Cambridgeshire (TL 3839 4495). This revealed a series of natural features, probably solution hollows, in addition to two ditches. The latter date to the medieval and post-medieval periods respectively. Finds include a small amount of medieval pottery, three struck flints and a small quantity of animal bone.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of the Old Police Station, High Street, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire (TL 3839 4495).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/0571/12/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Fletcher 2012).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is on Lower Chalk (close to the junction between Melbourn rock and Totternhoe stone) (BGS Sheet 204). A borehole survey has already been carried out on the site, which indicated a depth of between 0.80m (at the south-east of the site) and 2.20m (at the north-west) of potentially 'reworked' material, possible made ground. The descriptions on the borehole logs suggest the presence of naturally redeposited, weathered material rather than archaeological deposits. Considering the position of the site and the underlying geology, it is possible that this may represent wet weathered chalk, perhaps sitting in ponding or spring areas; Totternhoe stone is known for producing clear springs.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following background is taken from Fletcher 2012.

Prehistoric (Gdaniec 2004)

- 1.3.2 "Melbourn is situated in a significant geographic and archaeological location: within the watershed of a number of tributaries of the River Cam or Rhee and at a geological boundary of the chalk and clay lands. This landscape union was marked in the past by a huge number of prehistoric monuments (mostly funerary constructions) built on the flanks of the chalk and along the large river systems. Most visible are the countless Bronze Age barrows that survive in the cultivated fields around Melbourn – some that are scheduled monuments (SM2085, SM3374 and SM244), some that occur in barrow groups (CHER CB3924). These are associated with the flint scatters and other remains of prehistoric settlement known from the area. The chalk/clay border was also marked by the NE-SW route of the Icknield Way (later known as Harcamlow Way) – a prehistoric route crossing the East Anglian chalk ridge, and which passes in the immediate vicinity of the site".

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.3 Iron Age and Roman settlement and burial monuments around the parish have been identified through aerial photography of cropmarks and soilmarks. Ancient trackways (Ashwell Street and the Icknield Way), both Romanised, pass through the parish (Erlington 1982). Evaluation at Melbourn Village College in 2004 (MCB16293) recorded a single Roman ditch.

Saxon

- 1.3.4 Many of the Anglo Saxon and medieval finds come from closer to the village itself suggesting that settlement has been concentrated in this area in the historic period (CHER 8665). Recent excavation has revealed an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (including early Christian period graves) at some distance from the core of the village. This has been dated to the early 7th century, perhaps related to the nearby Minster at Meldreth (Taylor 1997).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.5 The place name *mel* or *meld* has variously been interpreted as deriving from the name for fat hen (eaten as a vegetable in the early medieval period) or relating to barrows or mounds, or being named after a person (Reaney 1943). The site is close to the medieval core of the village. The 13th century parish church of All Saints (CHER 03115) lies 200m to the south-west and Lordship Farm medieval manor and moat (CHER 01993) lies to the south. Saxon and medieval pottery has been recovered from the Village College playing fields (CHER 08665).
- 1.3.6 A large rectangular moat is known to exist at Sheene Farm (CHER01251). A slight upcast bank exists along the inner side of the moat. In a terrier of 1663, this spot was called Coulsouters Orchard. Another moated site is known to exist in the northern part of the village (CHER 01229), known as the Moor. The remains of a moat which formerly existed here have recently been destroyed by the building of Sir Geoffrey Ellis's new residence 'Moat House'. This was probably the site of Caxton's Manor.
- 1.3.7 Excavation to the rear of nos 28-32 High Street, Melbourn (CB15383), has produced archaeological remains from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The investigation identified structural remains located away from the High Street and north-east of the church, suggesting that occupation was not confined to the main thoroughfares of the settlement.
- 1.3.8 Evaluation at Melbourn Village College in 2004 (Fletcher 2004; MCB16293) revealed ditches, post-holes, stakeholes and pits, mostly dated to the late medieval to post-medieval phase, although some features did not yield any diagnostic evidence. Two of the ditches in this area were quite substantial and contained 16th-19th century pottery and a waterlogged leather shoe dated no earlier than 1800.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks go to Robert Gurnham of Sweet (UK) Limited who commissioned the work on behalf of Icini Homes. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Nick Gilmour directed the fieldwork, with the assistance of Pete Boardman. Mick operated the 360 excavator, which was provided by LOC plant hire. Thanks also go to Carole Fletcher for identifying the pottery.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. A borehole survey across the site had previously identified potentially 'reworked' material, to a depth of between 0.80m and 2.20m across the site and it was planned to further investigate the nature of this deposit.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The brief required that four trenches, totalling 45m in length and two areas (5m by 5m and 4m by 4m) were excavated. Due to the presence of underground services and standing structures, some of the trenches lengths were changed. However, a total of 41.3m of trench were excavated along with two areas (5m by 5m and 4.30m by 4.25m).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360^o excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales.
- 2.2.4 Site conditions were generally good, with sunny spells and occasional showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Details of each trench and contexts within them are given in Appendix A. In addition, the results are presented below, by trench. A plan of the trenches and selected sections are shown below (Fig. 2). Plates of Trenches 2 and 4 are also included.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 contained a large natural channel or solution hollow (unnumbered), with a width of 6.5m which was not excavated. It was very similar in form and fill to Feature **109** in Trench 2.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 contained a series of natural features, which produced a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Feature 109

3.3.2 A large natural feature (**109**, Plate 1) with a width greater than 10.5m was recorded covering most of Trench 2. A slot excavated across this showed it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Fig.2 S.100), within which a series of three fills was identified. The primary deposit (108) was a mid brownish grey, slightly silty clay. A single sherd (12g) of earlier medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit. This was overlain by 107, a mid orangey grey silty clay, which contained no finds. The final fill (106), was a pale brownish grey silty clay, which contained three sherds of medieval pottery (5g), along with animal bone (48g) and a single oyster shell (36g)

Feature 111 and 113

3.3.3 Feature **113** was located just to the south-west of **109**. It was a shallow irregular feature, measuring 0.06m deep and 0.27m wide, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 112, a mid yellowish grey silty clay, which contained no finds. Feature **113** probably represents a tree throw.

3.3.4 Feature **113** was cut by feature **111**, which probably also represents a tree throw. Feature **111** was sub-circular in plan, 1.53m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (110); a mid greyish brown silty clay. A single sherd (1g) of medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.

3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Several natural features were located in Trench 3, a slot was excavated across two of these.

Feature 116 and 117

3.4.2 Feature **116** was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides. The limits of the feature were not visible in the trench and the base was not excavated beyond a depth of 0.5m (1.30m from ground level) due to health and safety concerns. The lowest excavated fill of feature **116** was 115, a mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional sand lenses within it. No finds were recovered from this deposit, but there were some organic inclusions within it.

- 3.4.3 Feature **117** was directly adjacent to feature **116** and was probably part of the same natural formation. Feature **117** had a maximum depth of 0.28m with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (114), which was a very dark reddish brown, slightly silty clay. A single sherd of pottery (7g), which was not closely datable, was recovered from this deposit.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Two ditches were identified in Trench 4, which were sealed below a layer of re-deposited chalk natural (Plate 2).

Ditch 121 (121 and 127)

- 3.5.2 Ditch **121** extended on a north-east to south-west alignment across Trench 4, continuing out of the excavated area in both directions. It had moderately sloping sides, with a flat base and was up to 1.12m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (120 = 126), which was a pale brownish grey, silty clay. Two sherds of abraded pottery (5g) were recovered from this fill, which were not closely datable but are either Roman or medieval.

Ditch 119 (119, 123 and 125)

- 3.5.3 Ditch **119** was perpendicular to ditch **121** and cut it. Ditch **119** was up to 1.15m wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (118/ 122/ 124), which was a mid brownish grey, silty clay. A residual flint flake and an iron object were recovered from the fill of this feature. The iron object was spear-shaped and made of cast iron, it is probably the top of an ornamental railing (Nina Crummy pers. comm.). It is likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.

3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 also contained a large natural channel or solution hollow, with a width of over 8m which was not excavated. It was very similar in form and fill to feature **109** in Trench 2.

3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 Trench 6 could not be excavated to the full length that was originally intended, due to the presence of a BT cable just below the turf. Two tree throws were excavated within this trench, neither of which was datable.

Tree throw 103

- 3.7.2 Three Throw **103** was located at the south-west end of Trench 6, with only the north-east side of the feature visible in the excavated area. It appeared to be irregular in plan, with an irregular base. It was up to 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (102), which was a mid greyish brown silty clay. A single struck flint, which is probably residual, was recovered from this fill.

Tree throw 105

- 3.7.3 Feature **105** was located to the north-east of tree throw **103**. It was irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. This probable tree throw (**105**) was 0.86m long, 0.64m wide and up to 0.24m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (104), which was a mid brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.8 Finds Assemblage

3.8.1 Only a small finds assemblage was recovered during this evaluation, comprising flint, pottery and animal bone. These are presented and quantified below.

Flint

3.8.2 A total of three struck flints (19g) was recovered from the evaluation. A single, partly recorticated flake (7g), manufactured from a dark grey/black translucent flint, was recovered from 102 (the fill of tree throw **103**). A further flake (10g), from deposit 107 in natural feature **109**, was also in a dark grey/black translucent flint and is in a very fresh condition, with sharp edges and retaining some chalky white cortex. The final flint flake (from 118) is totally recorticated.

3.8.3 None of these flints are particularly diagnostic and dating is uncertain. Two of the flints (from 102 and 118) are abraded with edge damage and are unlikely to be in their original depositional context. It is possible that the flake from 107 is medieval or post-medieval, representing debris from the dressing of flint for building.

Pottery (Nick Gilmour with Carole Fletcher)

3.8.4 A small assemblage of nine sherds (32g) of pottery was recovered from the site. This was made up from small abraded fragments, with a mean sherd weight of 3.6g. The assemblage is likely to be broadly medieval in date (Table 1). The small and abraded character of the pottery suggests that it is not in its primary depositional context.

Context	Cut	Count	Weight (g)	Description	date
106	109	1	1	Shelly ware	1150-1500
106	109	1	3	St Neots Ware	1150-1250
106	109	1	1	Sandy ware	NCD
107	109	1	2	Shelly ware	1150-1500
108	109	1	12	Early medieval Essex micaceous sandy ware	1025-1225
110	111	1	1	Sandy-shelly ware	1050-1500
114	117	1	7	Rim sherd oxidised sandy ware jar	NCD
120	121	1	3	Oxidised sandy ware	NCD
120	121	1	2	Fine sandy greyware	NCD

Table 1: Quantification of pottery (NCD = not closely datable)

Faunal Remains (Chris Faine)

3.8.5 Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with 5 fragments identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage is 55g. Context 106 (fill of natural feature **109**) contained a complete but shattered adult cattle radius, along with portions of humerus, vertebrae and rib fragments. Contexts 107 (fill of natural feature **109**) and 118 (fill of ditch **119**) contained no identifiable fragments. No further work is required.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Natural features

- 4.1.1 A series of natural features was identified across the site in Trenches 1, 2, 3, and 5. These are likely to represent solution hollows formed by underground water movement and percolating rainwater dissolving the underlying chalk. This is particularly likely at this location, which lies on the junction of the Melbourn Rock and Tottenhamhoe stone, a location which is conducive to the production of springs.
- 4.1.2 It is almost certain that these natural features account for the 're-worked material' identified during a borehole survey of the site (see "Geology and topography" section above). These solution hollows and the likely wet boggy conditions they would cause may provide the reason why there does not appear to have been occupation on most of the site.

4.2 Ditches

- 4.2.1 Ditch **121** was parallel to the High Street and, although the pottery from it was un-diagnostic, seems likely to be medieval. It was cut by ditch **119**, which was perpendicular to the line of the High Street and contained post-medieval material. These two ditches are shallow features which probably formed boundaries as well as providing drainage.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 Few significant finds were made within the evaluation trenches at this site, which may be due to the large natural features observed, which had resulted in the site being unsuitable for habitation.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single un-excavated natural channel/solution hollow.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	11.4
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
128	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
129	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained four natural features, of which three were excavated					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	14
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
132	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
133	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
106	Fill	>2.1	0.21	Fill of feature 109	Pottery, bone	1150-1500
107	Fill	>2.1	0.22	Fill of feature 109	Bone	-
108	Fill	>2.1	0.12	Fill of feature 109	Pottery, shell	1025-1225
109	Cut	>2.1	0.54	Natural feature	-	1150-1500
110	Fill	1.53	0.29	Fill of feature 111	Pottery	1050-1500
111	Cut	1.53	0.29	Natural Feature	-	1050-1500
112	Fill	0.27	0.06	Fill of feature 113	-	-
113	Cut	0.27	0.06	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	-	
Several natural features were identified cutting the chalk marl natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
				Width (m)	5	
				Length (m)	5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
134	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
135	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
114	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of feature 117	Pottery, bone	Roman – medieval
115	Fill	-	>0.50	Fill of Feature 116	-	-
116	Cut	-	>0.50	Natural feature	-	-
117	Cut	-	0.28	Natural feature	-	Roman - medieval

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	-	
Two ditches were recorded perpendicular to each other, cutting the chalk marl natural.				Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
				Width (m)	4.30	
				Length (m)	4.25	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
136	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
137	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
118	Fill	0.99	0.28	Fill of Ditch 119	-	-
119	Cut	0.99	0.28	Ditch	-	-
120	Fill	1.12	0.18	Fill of Ditch 121	Pottery	Roman – medieval
121	Cut	1.12	0.18	Ditch	-	Roman – medieval
122	Fill	1.15	0.28	Fill of Ditch 123	Iron object	Post-medieval – modern
123	Cut	1.15	0.28	Ditch (=119)	-	Post-medieval – modern
124	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of Ditch 125	-	-
125	Cut	-	0.24	Ditch (=119)	-	-
126	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of Ditch 127	-	-
127	Cut	-	0.13	Ditch (=121)	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained a single un-excavated natural channel/solution hollow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.64
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
130	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
131	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two tree throws. It was not excavated to the length originally intended, due to the presence of a BT cable.				Avg. depth (m)		0.54
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		7.9
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
102	Fill	>1.5	0.24	Tree Throw	-	-
103	Cut	>1.5	0.24	Tree Throw	-	-
104	Fill	0.64	0.24	Tree Throw	-	-
105	Cut	0.64	0.24	Tree Throw	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gdaniec, K. 2004 *Brief for Archaeological evaluation : Proposed New Cemetery at land between Water Lane/New Road, Melbourn*

Fletcher, T. 2004 *Roman and Post-Medieval Ditches at Melbourn Village College CCC* AFU Report No. 747

Fletcher, T. 2012 *Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at the old police station, Melbourn* OA East unpublished document.

Taylor 1997

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-130986		
Project Name	Old Police Station, Melbourn		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-07-2012	Finish	11-07-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MEBOPS12	Planning App. No.	S/0571/12/FUL
HER No.	ECB3797	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)...
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South cambridgeshire	Old Police Station, High Street, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Melbourn		
HER	Cambridgehsire		
Study Area	c.0.4ha	National Grid Reference	TL 3839 4495

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Talyana Fletcher
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
MEBOPS12	MEBOPS12	MEBOPS12





Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

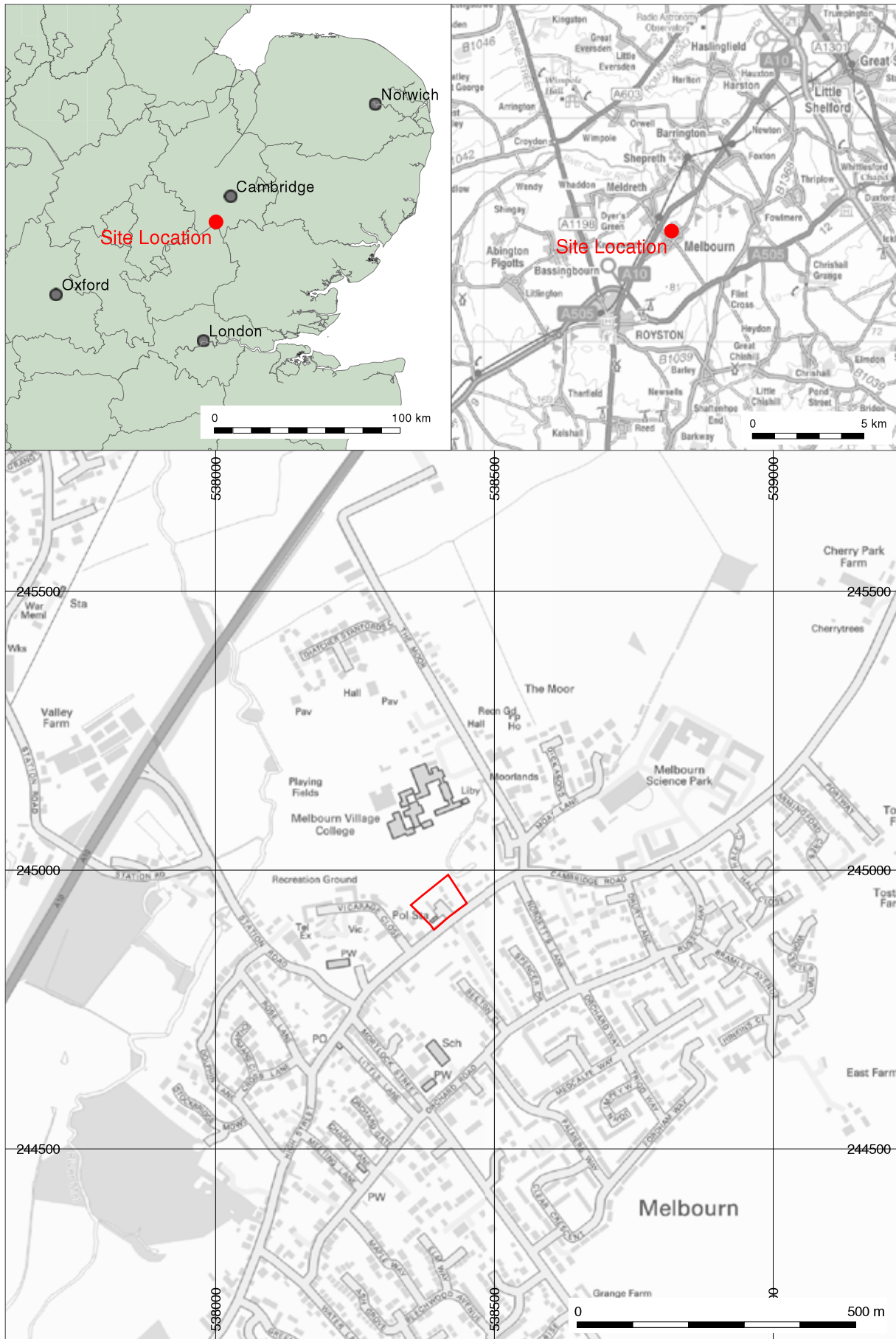
Plans

Limit of Excavation	—————
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Feature	
Excavated Slot	
Furrow	
Natural Feature	
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	—————
Cut Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	—————
Deposit Horizon Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	—————
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	117
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^
Stone	

Convention Key



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Trench plans and selected sections



Plate 1: Feature 109 from the north



Plate 2: Trench 4 from the east



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