

Archaeological Evaluation
Former Elms Garage
176-178 Cambridge Rd.
Great Shelford



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



July 2013

**Client: CgMs on behalf of
First Care Homes Ltd**

OA East Report No: 1499

OASIS No: oxfordar3-155021

NGR: TL 4535 5371

**Archaeological Evaluation at the former Elms garage, 176-178 Cambridge
Road, Great Shelford**

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Report Date: July 2013

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HER Event No: ECB3993
Date of Works: July 2013
Client Name: CgMs on behalf of First Care Homes Ltd
Client Ref: -
Planning Ref: S/0600/13/FL
Grid Ref: TL 4535 5371
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Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach
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Date:
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Summary

Between the 9th and 10th of July 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Elms garage, Cambridge Road, Great Shelford (TL 4535 5371). The works consisted of four linear trial trenches with a total length of 67m. Archaeology was uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4 in the front half of the plot.

All of the trenches were located in hard-standing areas formerly used for parking cars outside of the garage. Trench 1 was located to the rear of the plot and contained no archaeology. Trench 2 was heavily truncated by modern services and pits and also contained no archaeological remains.

Excavations in Trench 3 also uncovered large areas of modern truncation. Three segments of ditch containing no datable material were uncovered at the southern end of this trench. A ditch found in Trench 4 contained nine fragments of a single early Roman jar . This ditch, and possibly those found in Trench 3 may be evidence for a Roman field-system.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former Elms Garage, 176-178 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford (Figure 1; TL 4535 5371).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (McConnell; Planning Application S/0600/13/FL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2013).
- 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). 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 lies on Second Terrace River Deposits consisting of silts, sand and gravel which overlie a solid geology of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (B.G.S. 2002). The land within the proposed development area sloped from 16.88m adjacent to the road to 15.29m at the north-east boundary of the site. Hobson's Brook stream flows from south to north approximately 200m to the east of the proposed development area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Consultation of the Cambridgeshire HER with regards to an adjacent site provided a detailed background relevant to the current site (CgMs 2012). Extensive research has also been carried out in to the archaeological landscape of this part of the Cam Valley during large scale excavations at Clay Farm 1km to the north (Philips and Mortimer 2012).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Shelford has been identified as an early crossing point of the River Cam, where the action of the river had cut a narrow gap between adjacent areas of dry gravel land, providing a shallow fording place without extensive marshy land on either side. This fording point has been suggested as forming part of prehistoric long distance trade and communication routes (Taylor 1971).
- 1.3.3 Extensive evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded from the area. Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools are recorded from the lower slopes of White Hill, to the south-east of the site (HER 04462, 04880/04880A, 04881, 04882, 04886) of the site. In addition to these finds, Neolithic and Bronze Age features are recorded on the lower slopes of White Hill (CB15541). Further evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity and

settlement (MCB16973, MCB17815) has been identified in the large-scale archaeological investigations at Clay Farm to the north-east of Great Shelford village.

- 1.3.4 The cropmarks east of the current site (HER04461) are thought to include evidence for Iron Age settlement and agricultural enclosures in addition to Roman period remains – although no definite Iron Age pottery was recovered in survey work in 1978. Confirmed Iron Age settlement remains are known at Granham’s Farm (CB15540) and at Clay Lane (MCB16973).
- 1.3.5 The current evaluation has found no evidence for activity dating to this period at the subject site.

Roman

- 1.3.6 Evidence for an extensive area of Roman settlement is recorded east of the current site (HER 04461), on the east side of Hobsons Brook. These remains, initially identified from aerial photography, are interpreted as a probable Roman villa site and associated settlement. Fieldwalking in 1978 confirmed a Roman date, with finds of 1st and 4th century date being recovered. The cropmarks show a pattern of rectangular enclosures and double-ditched trackways on a largely north-west to south-east orientation that follows the foot of White Hill. In the northern part of the settlement area, a large rectangular enclosure (c.175x150m) is shown; this has been interpreted as enclosing the villa or other public building complex.
- 1.3.7 Additional cropmark enclosures of probable Roman date further south-east (04463), and confirmed Roman enclosures (CB15539) and settlement remains (CB15538) identified at Granham’s Farm, provide further evidence for extensive occupation and utilisation of the Hobson’s Brook valley floor.
- 1.3.8 Further north, Roman enclosures and settlement evidence has been recovered at Clay Farm (MCB16976, MCB16977). These form part of a very extensive landscape of Roman field systems, enclosures and settlement sites identified along the southern margins of modern Cambridge (Philips and Mortimer 2012).
- 1.3.9 The proximity of the study site to the identified settlement remains (HER 04461), and the extensive evidence for Roman period activity in the wider area, suggested that the current site area had a high potential for further evidence. The main focus of activity lies around 150m east of the site.
- 1.3.10 The current evaluation has found ditches, that may be evidence for Roman enclosures or field boundaries.

Saxon/Medieval/Post-Medieval

- 1.3.11 The HER includes only one record relating to probable Saxon period activity within 1km of the current site: an enclosure at Granham’s Farm (HER 01002a), although early Saxon cemeteries are known in the southern part of Great Shelford and at Little Shelford (Taylor 1997, 82).
- 1.3.12 Late Saxon and Medieval settlement in Great Shelford appears to have been focused in the south part of the modern village, on the rising gravel to the east of a ford across the River Cam. By the 11th century a second area of settlement had developed around the Granham’s Manor House (01002, CB15542); through the medieval and post-medieval periods settlement growth out from these two cores resulted in gradual coalescence (Taylor 1971).

- 1.3.13 Throughout the Saxon, Medieval and post-Medieval periods, the current site lay outside the settlement areas and will have lain within agricultural land.
- 1.3.14 The HER maps the watercourse passing east of the current site, Hobson's Brook, as part of the fresh water system constructed in the early 17th Century to supply the centre of Cambridge - Hobson's Conduit (HER 04529a). The Conduit was partly an artificial course, channelling water from Nine Springs (on White Hill), but also utilised the natural stream subsequently known as Hobson's Brook.
- 1.3.15 The current evaluation has found no evidence for activity dating to this period at the subject site.

Clay Farm excavations (Philips and Mortimer 2012)

- 1.3.16 The excavations, conducted by Oxford Archaeology East, investigated 16.8ha of land 1km to the north of the current site. The excavation revealed multi-period archaeological remains from the Neolithic through to modern times. The earliest finds included Mesolithic microliths along with Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blades and cores. The earliest cut features included a small Early Neolithic pit and a number of Earlier Bronze Age pits. A series of Middle Bronze Age field systems, enclosures and settlements covered large areas of the site, in a part of region where such activity had not previously been recorded. Discrete areas of settlement were established within the system of fields and enclosures (three were identified across the site). These settlement areas contained large assemblages of finds indicative of craft activities.
- 1.3.17 An extensive area of Early Iron Age settlement was located within the Middle Bronze Age field system in the northern most area. The settlement was characterised by post built sub-circular structures, 4-post granaries or stores and pits of varying sizes. The main focus of Middle Iron Age activity was on the higher ground in the centre of the site and consisted of a series of curvilinear ditches forming the eastern side of an enclosure or system of enclosures. There were also extensive Late Iron Age field systems with evidence of nearby settlement. In the latest Iron Age, immediately pre-Conquest, two high-status cremation burials were placed in pits in the central area of the site.
- 1.3.18 Early Roman land use focused on the central and southern parts of the site and consisted mainly of small fields and a double ditched sub-circular enclosure or monument.

1.4 Historic Mapping

- 1.4.1 Historic maps including the proposed development area exist from 1835 (Inclosure map). The first changes to this plot can be seen on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500 (Figure 2). On this map several boundaries can be seen extending from a track to the south-east. The south-western most of these boundaries appears to fall in the location of the northern end of Trench 3. Several small structures are also shown to the east and west of Trench 3. Several features are shown at the front of the plot, near the road, on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (1:10560). By 1960 most of the front of the plot can be seen to have been developed.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to thank Myk Flitcroft of CgMs who commissioned and funded the project on behalf of First Care Homes Ltd. The project was managed by Aileen Connor and the brief for archaeological works was written by Dan McConnell. Gareth Rees directed the works and carried out the site survey. Steve Graham provided excavation

assistance. Specialist advice was provided by Steve Wadeson and Rachel Fosberry. The illustrations were produced by Stuart Ladd.

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.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that an adequate sample of the threatened area was investigated by linear trial trenching.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator. Initial ground breaking was carried out using toothed bucket in order to penetrate the tarmac and overburden after which a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate to the archaeological level.
- 2.2.3 The trench locations are shown on Figure 3; Trench 2 was moved due to the presence of reinforced concrete at its proposed northern limit. This length was added to a south-westerly extension at the opposite end. Trench 3 was extended by 7m to the south in order to better expose the feature which had been uncovered there. The location of the eastern end of Trench 4 was altered in order to allow access for the machine to open the full trench length.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 dGPS fitted with *smartnet* technology.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 A sample was taken from a ditch feature in order to test for archaeobotanical remains.
- 2.2.8 The site had most recently been used as a garage and car showroom. These buildings covered a third of the plot and were located against the north-west boundary of the property. The north-east, south-east and south-west of the property were laid with tarmac and had been used for access and car parking. Overburden varied in depth between 0.35m and 0.57m and consisted of tarmac, stone rubble and brick rubble. Modern services, relating to the garage, were encountered in Trenches 2 and 3.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented below on a trench by trench basis (Figure 3). The trenches all measured 2m in width and varied in length from 10m to 22m. The former topsoil and subsoil deposits were encountered in all of the trenches below modern surfacing. The depth of the subsoil increased considerably from 0.1m in Trench 1 to 0.75m in Trench 4. A comprehensive listing of trench depths, orientations, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 No archaeological finds, deposits or features were present in Trench 1 or Trench 2. Ditches were located in Trench 3 and Trench 4, Roman pottery associated with a ditch was found in Trench 4.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to the current north-east boundary at the rear of the property, this trench measured 20m in length. The geological material consisted of silts and gravel with periglacial intrusions (Plate 1). Subsoil (0.1m thick) immediately overlay the geological horizon and above this was a formerly cultivated topsoil, measuring 0.20m deep, this was sealed by the modern deposits. The overburden, measuring 0.57m in depth, consisted of modern brick rubble, possibly from demolition of an earlier building, above which was a sub-base for the tarmac surfacing. No archaeological features were present this trench.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 This trench was located in a car park to the south-east of the main garage building. The north-western end of the trench had originally been targeted over an area of reinforced concrete. This end was moved 3m to the south-east and the trench was extended into an 'L' shape at the south-west end. The geological deposits consisted of chalky-silt and gravel and this was overlain by up to 0.15m of subsoil and 0.20m of topsoil (Plate 2). The overburden consisted of tarmac, made-ground and brick rubble. A modern pipe was located at the north-western end of the trench and two modern pits were found at the south-eastern end. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Located 7m to the south of the garage buildings Trench 3 was orientated north to south and measured 22m in length. The geological deposits consisted of chalky silt and gravel. These were overlain by 0.20m of subsoil and 0.05m of topsoil. There was 0.5m of overburden relating to the construction of the car park. The majority of the northern most 15m of the trench exposed modern truncations in the form of services (left *in situ*) and a large flint cobble filled pit.
- 3.4.2 Two ditches, were located at the southern end of this trench (Plate 3). The northernmost ditch (5) appeared to turn a corner, forming an 'L' shape in plan. It was orientated south-south-east for 4.5m within the trench before turning west-south-west. This shallow ditch, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep, had a 'U' shaped profile and contained no datable material (Figure 4, Section 1; Plate 4).
- 3.4.3 Immediately to the south of ditch 5 another ditch (9) was uncovered (Figure 4, Section 4). This ditch, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep, was also orientated on a south-south-east to north-north-westerly alignment and contained no datable material.

Although the two ditches were contiguous it was not possible to determine the relationship between them in the narrow confines of the trench.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 This trench, measuring 10m in length, was located in a car park at the front of the property in the south-western corner of the proposed development area. The location of the eastern end of the trench was moved to the south in order to allow access for the machine to open the total length of the trench.
- 3.5.2 The geology in this trench consisted of an orange brown silty-sand which was overlain by a substantial depth of subsoil measuring up to 0.75m (Plate 5). No residual artefacts were recovered from the subsoil. A layer of topsoil, measuring 0.10m in depth, overlay the subsoil in all parts of the trench. The overburden, measuring 0.45m deep, consisted of two layers of car park construction with sand and stone levelling overlain by tarmac.
- 3.5.3 A ditch (7) was located at the eastern end of the trench (Plate 6). This ditch, measuring in 1.45m wide and 0.37m deep, was orientated north-west to south-east and had a broad 'U' shaped profile (Figure 4, Section 43). It was filled by a light brown-grey sandy primary fill and a mid-orange brown silty-sand secondary fill which contained pottery dating to the early Roman period (Appendix B). An environmental sample from the primary fill proved to be devoid of archaeobotanical remains other than charcoal in sparse quantities (Appendix C).

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 Nine fragments of locally made proto-grey ware pottery dating to the early Roman period were recovered from a ditch in Trench 4. No other artefacts were found.

3.7 Environmental Summary

- 3.7.1 A single sample of 10 litres was taken from a possible Roman ditch (7 in Trench 4). This sample contained only a sparse quantity of charcoal.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the former Elms garage, Cambridge Road, Great Shelford showed that no archaeological evidence was present in trenches to the rear of the property (Trench 1 and Trench 2) and that ditches were present in both trenches towards the front (south-west) of the property; the ditch closest to Cambridge Road contained fragments of Early Roman pottery suggesting activity of this date in the vicinity.
- 4.1.2 The ditches in Trenches 3 and 4 appeared to be broadly aligned with each other and followed a north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east orientation. This orientation is aligned with Cambridge road.
- 4.1.3 The single ditch in Trench 4 was sealed by a considerable thickness of subsoil and was undisturbed by any modern intrusions. The Roman pottery recovered from the ditch suggests that it was open in the Roman period and it may indicate settlement nearby at this time, although the environmental sample provided no evidence for nearby crop processing or other settlement related activity.
- 4.1.4 The undated ditches were on a similar alignment to the ditch in Trench 4 and were also sealed below subsoil and so could be contemporary and part of a wider field-system.
- 4.1.5 Prior to 1926 the historic maps show that this site was located within fields and that there were no field boundaries in the vicinity that could be related to the ditches found in the evaluation trenches. The 1926 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.2) shows that the fields had been sub-divided into smaller parcels by this time and Trench 3 was located over one of the boundaries. It is possible that the ditches found in Trench 3 are evidence of this boundary although this is not certain as they appear to be a few metres too far to the south. A small rectangular building is also shown on the 1926 map adjacent (to the west of) the field boundary and in the vicinity of Trench 3. No evidence for this building was located in the trench.
- 4.1.6 Overall the evidence suggests that at least one ditch on the site is Roman in date, and given their similar orientation this can be extrapolated to suggest a Roman date for all the ditches found in Trenches 3 and 4. However, it can not be ruled out that the pottery may be residual and the ditches may belong to a later period. Given the sparse environmental remains and few fragments of pottery found it is likely that the ditches are likely to be part of a field-system and not evidence for settlement on this site, but can be seen as an element within the wider context of Roman period activity (cropmarks and excavated evidence) in this area.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 Evidence of Roman activity recovered from this evaluation may be seen within the broader context of the south Cambridge Roman landscape. Cropmarks, dated from the 1st to 4th century, located to the east of Hobson's Brook have already attested to the Roman use of the Cam Valley in this area and excavations at Clay Farm to the north has extended the known Roman landscape further south.
- 4.2.2 The evidence from this evaluation would suggest that the agricultural landscape continued to the west of Hobson's Brook in the form of field-systems.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 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		NW-SE
Geology: Gravel with natural periglacial intrusions. Overburden: 0.57m. No archaeological features were present.				Avg. depth (m)		0.8
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Geology: Chalky silts and gravels. No archaeological features were present. Overburden: 0.70m. Modern services and pits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.89
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		13.5 NW-SE 5 NE-SW
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2	layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Geology: Chalky silts and gravels. Modern truncation by services and a large flint filled pit lined with teram. Overburden: 0.5m. Two undated archaeological features, both ditches.				Avg. depth (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Length (m)		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3	layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	fill	0.7	0.14	Fill of 5	-	-
5	cut	0.7	0.14	Ditch	-	-
8	fill	0.8	0.22	Fill of 9	-	-
9	cut	0.8	0.22	Ditch	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Geology: Mid orange-brown silty sands. Overburden: 0.45m. No modern truncation. One archaeological feature. A ditch containing pottery dating to the early Roman period.				Avg. depth (m)	1.25	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2	layer	-	0.75	Subsoil	-	-
6	fill	0.6	0.1	Primary fill of 7	-	-
7	cut	1.45	0.37	Ditch	-	-
10	fill	1.45	0.27	Secondary fill of 7	ceramic	Early Roman

APPENDIX B. FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson.

- B.1.1 Context 10 produced a total of nine fragments of locally produced, although unsourced, proto-sandy grey ware. The fragments all came from a single vessel; a wide-mouthed carinated jar with a grooved bead above the carination point.
- B.1.2 Proto-sandy grey wares are variable in consistency and colour as a result of poor clay preparation and firing technology during the 1st and early 2nd century before the use of the fast wheel and semi-permanent kiln became widespread (Swan 1984). The vessel can therefore be broadly dated to this period.

B.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

- B.2.1 A single bulk sample taken from fill 6 of Roman ditch 7 during the evaluation phase of the site at Cambridge Road, Shelford was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Both flot and residue contain sparse charcoal only and are devoid of any other finds.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-155021			
Project Name	Former Elms garage, Cambridge Road, Great Shelford			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	09-07-2013	Finish	10-07-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GSHCAM13	Planning App. No.	S/0600/13/FL
HER No.	ECB3993	Related HER/OASIS No.	NA

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

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 type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input 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	Roman 43 to 410	Ceramic	Roman 43 to 410
Ditch	Uncertain		Select period...
Ditch	Uncertain		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	176-178 Cambridge Rd Great Shelford Cambridge CB22 5JT	
Parish	Great Shelford		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	0.45ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4535 5371

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
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Project Archives

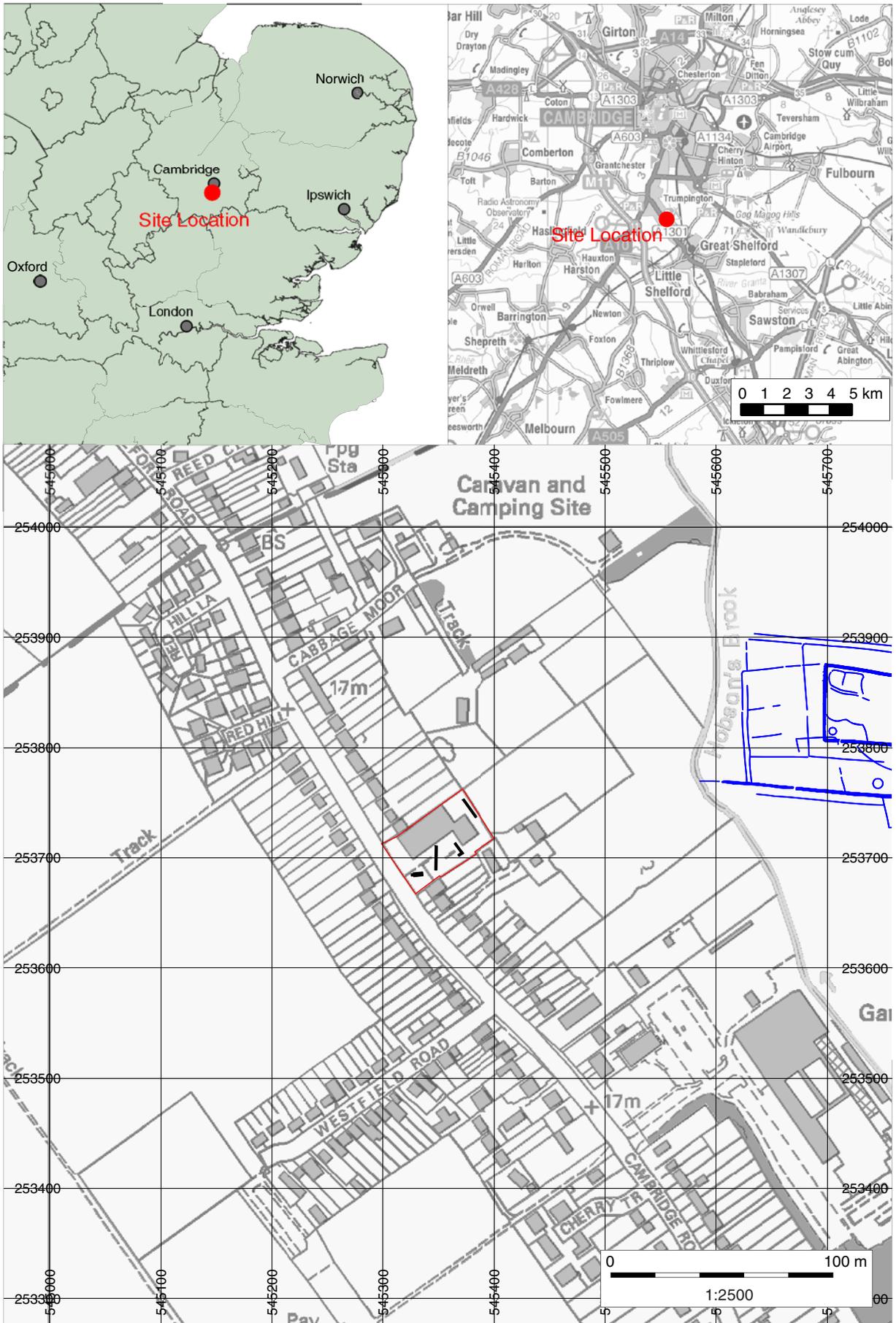
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OA East	OA East	OA East
GSHCAM13	GSHCAM13	GSHCAM13

Archive Contents/Media

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red) and cropmarks (blue)

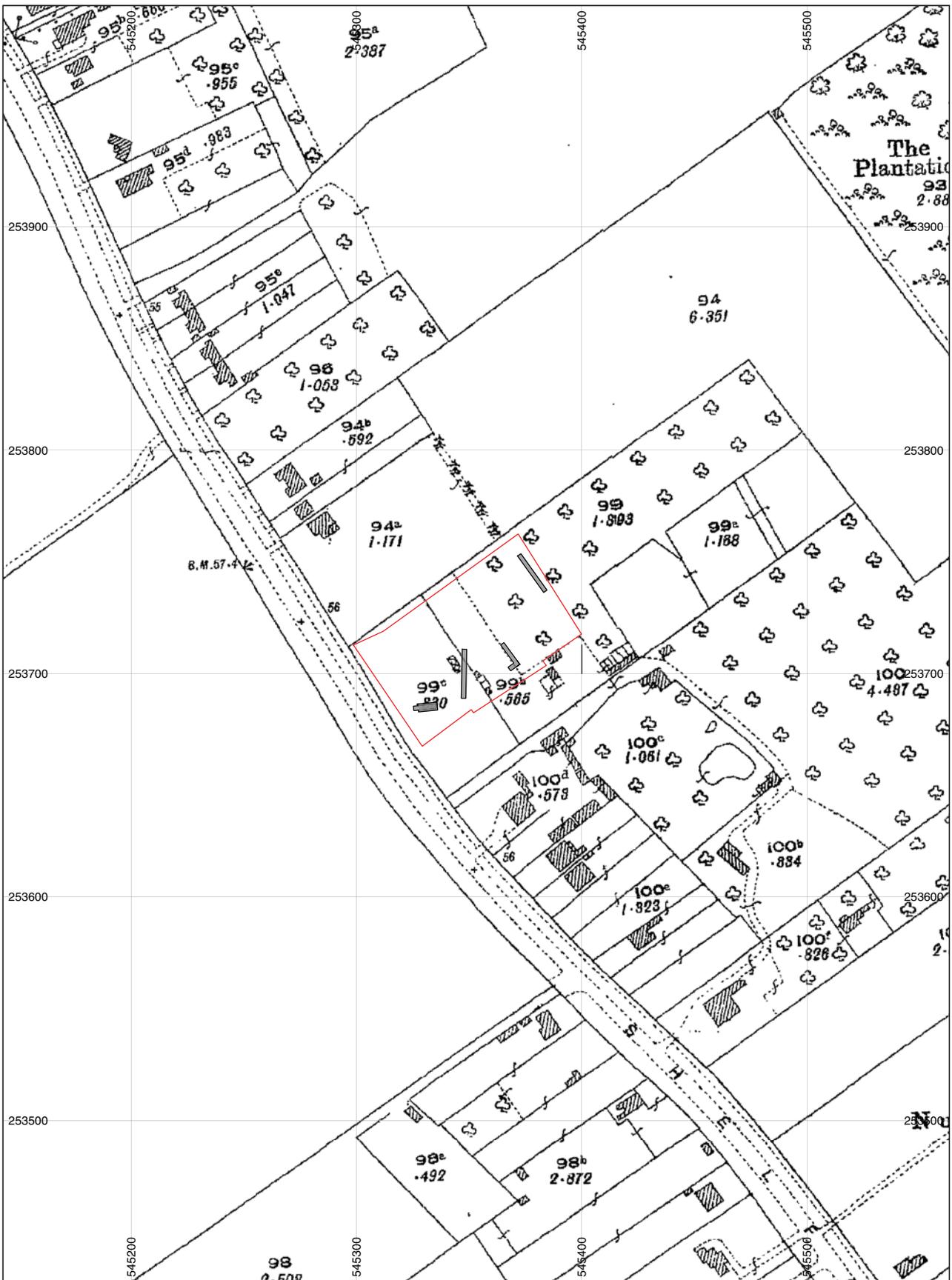


Figure 2: Ordnance survey map 1926 - 1:2500 showing trenches and development area (red)

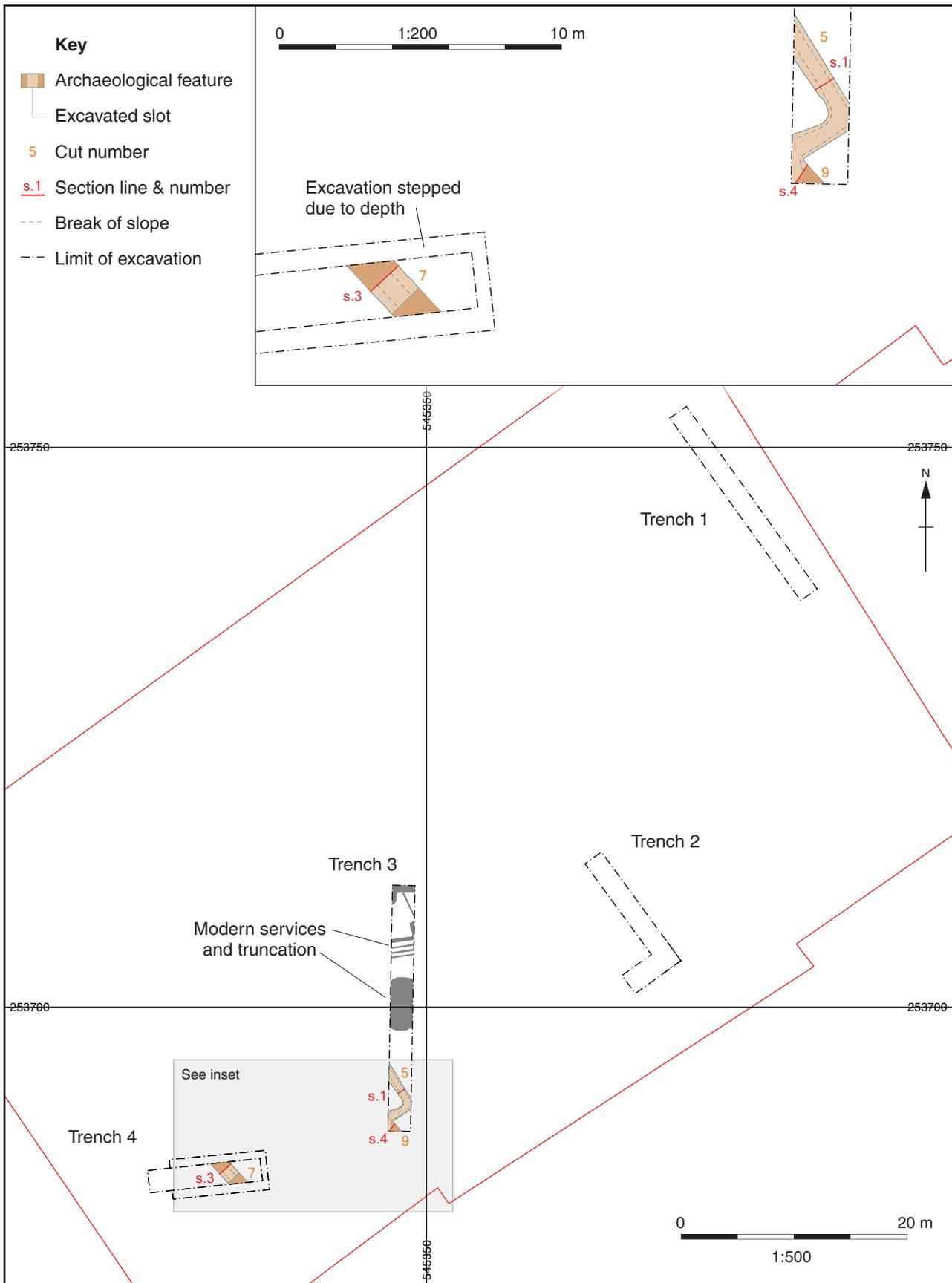


Figure 3: Plan of trenches with development area (red)

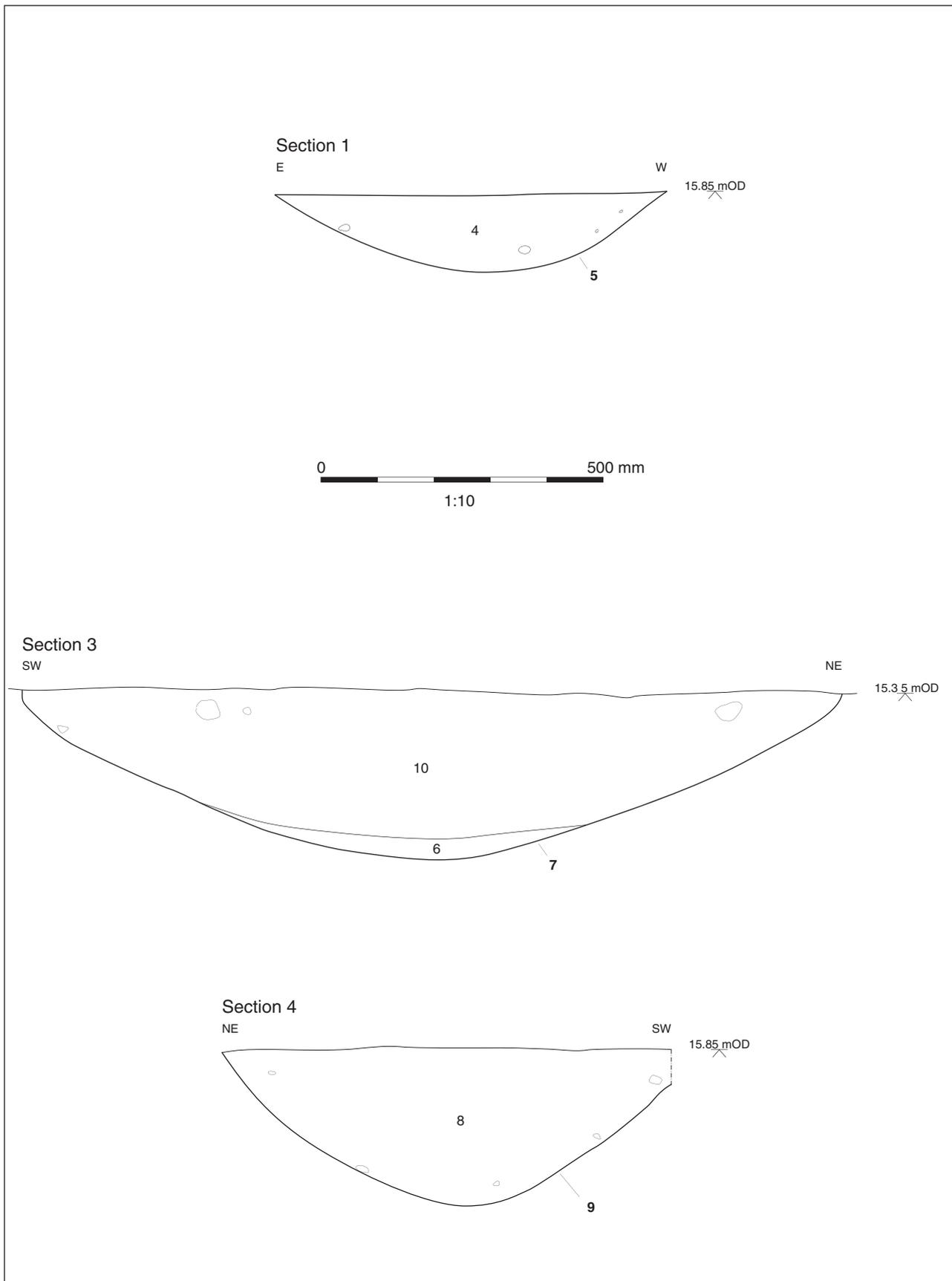


Figure 4: Section drawings



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 3, ditch 5, looking south



Plate 4: Profile of ditch 5, looking south-east



Plate 5: Trench 4, looking north-east



Plate 6: Profile of ditch 7, looking north-west



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