

# Willingham Primary School Extension



Archaeological  
Evaluation Report



August 2009

Client: Capita (CCC)

OA East Report No: 1115

OASIS No: oxfordar3 - 62103

NGR: TL 4049 7016

## **Willingham Primary School Extension**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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*Report Date: July 2009*

**Report Number:** 1115  
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**HER Event No:** ECB 3241  
**Date of Works:** July 2009  
**Client Name:** Capita (on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council)  
**Client Ref:**  
**Planning Ref:**  
**Grid Ref:** TL 4049 7016  
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**Receiving Body:** CCC Stores, Landbeach

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**Position:** Project Manager  
**Date:** August 2009  
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### **Summary**

*Between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2009, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation in the grounds of Willingham Primary School, Cambridgeshire. A single trench was excavated which revealed a large 19<sup>th</sup> century pit, probably the result of gravel extraction. A single piece of Saxon pottery and two small fragments of lava quern were recovered, but none of the Saxon archaeology known from nearby sites in Willingham survived.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Willingham Primary School, Willingham, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 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 and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). 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 in the centre of the village of Willingham on Second/Third Terrace River Gravel deposits overlying Ampthill Clay.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.1 A number of prehistoric finds are recorded for the area in and around Willingham. These include two polished Neolithic flint axes to the north of the village in Middle Fen (CHER 05599 and 05733) and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features found during an excavation in 1997 (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997).
- 1.3.2 To the east of the village, and lying adjacent to the Aldreth causeway is the site of Belsars Hill. The causeway, although currently undated, is assumed to be of Iron Age provenance (CHER 01770) and linked the Isle of Ely with the mainland.
- 1.3.3 Furthermore, Iron Age and Roman crop marks have been noted at Milking Hills Corner to the northeast of the village (CHER 05776b & c) and excavations there by the Fenland Survey (East Anglian Archaeology 1996) revealed Late Iron Age features which possibly constituted part of a settlement (CHER 07976). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (CHER 08600 and 08600a) were also recovered from an area of dark occupation soils at the site. To the south of the village an area of dark soil also yielded Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds (CHER 08615 and 08615a) and undated earthworks have been recorded near to Manor Farm (CHER 09898 & 09899).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological excavations at 1 High Street in 1997 revealed a segmented ditch or track and a possible four-post structure dated to the Iron Age (Fletcher 2008)

#### *Roman*

- 1.3.5 There are numerous Roman finds recorded from the northern part of the village in close proximity to the development area. These include a Roman ditch located during an

evaluation on Church Street (MCB14621 Dickens 1999) as well as Roman pottery (CHER 05602, 05603 and 05604) and a Roman coin of Gratian (CHER 05730).

- 1.3.6 During an evaluation on the High Street (CHER11937A) Roman features including a grave were found. Further excavations on the High Street in 1997 (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997) revealed a single inhumation found in the backfill of an east to west orientated ditch. Burials in ditch terminals are characteristic of the Late Iron Age and Roman period. This particular burial was attributed to the Late Roman or post-Roman period on the basis of an associated pottery sherd and the stratigraphic sequence of associated features. The terminus of a Romano-British ditch was also revealed in excavations at 1 High Street (Fletcher 2008).
- 1.3.7 A scatter of Roman pottery has been recorded (CHER 01892) along West Fen Road whilst to the north of the village metal detectorists found three pewter plates with chi-ros symbols along with pottery and other remains (MCB 14716).
- 1.3.8 On the southern edge of the village, a pit whose contents included Roman coins and pewter plates is recorded (CHER 11162). Coins and pottery dated to the Roman period (mid 2nd to mid 4th century) have also been recorded to the southeast of the village (CHER 05563, 05564 and 05565). Between the village and Belsars Hill, more Roman pottery, querns and building material have been found (CHER 05729 and 08606).
- 1.3.9 An excavation at Earith Road (Hounsell 2006) was primarily Roman in date with the site being dominated by linear ditches appearing to define a series of enclosures.

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 1.3.10 Excavations at the High Street revealed eight complete post-built 'halls' along with a series of other settlement-related features (CHER 11973b). No positive evidence was found for buildings constructed on beam-slots, which suggests that the main phase of occupation was during the Early Saxon, or Early-Middle Saxon period. The pottery assemblage from the site contained examples of Early, Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon/early post-conquest wares, however, the majority of the pottery was undecorated, handmade and dated to the Early/Middle Saxon. Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware was recovered in small quantities but the general paucity of this style supports the idea that the settlement was predominantly Early-Middle Saxon. Late Saxon (Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware) pottery was also recovered from ditches and pits towards the north end of the site. It is thought that these features related to the establishment of properties fronting Church Street and the period during which Willingham began to attain its present form (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997).
- 1.3.11 Further excavation at 1 High street revealed Anglo Saxon archaeology including a building of Middle Saxon date as well as pits, ditches and other postholes (Fletcher 2008).
- 1.3.12 Visible in the walls of the church, which is first documented in the 9th century (CHER 05794a), are fragments of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross. Further to the south, between the village and Belsars Hill, an assemblage of Late Saxon pottery has been recorded (CHER 08606a). A ceramic money pot was also discovered containing thousands of Late Saxon coins (CHER 11781a).

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.13 Excavations at the High Street in 1997 uncovered a small number of pits and a ditch, thought to belong to the later medieval period. This confirmed the documentary and cartographic evidence that this area, although 'central' to the modern village, lay



between medieval and post-medieval properties fronting the High Street, Church Street and Long Lane (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997). While further excavations on the High Street in 2007 revealed extensive early Medieval quarry or “borrow” pits and a large boundary or enclosure ditch (Fletcher 2008).

- 1.3.14 Archaeological evaluations on Green Street, the High Street (CHER11973c) and Church Street (MCB 14621) all uncovered medieval features. A silver coin was amongst the finds recorded from Green Street (MCB16302 Hickling 2005). A small amount of medieval pottery was also found at Fen End (CHER 05602a) and medieval and later boundary and drainage ditches were found on an evaluation north of Over Road (MCB 15003 Keir & Murray 2002).
- 1.3.15 Furthermore, the parish church of St Mary and All Saints dates to the 13th and 14th centuries, but contains fragments of Norman masonry (CHER 05794).

#### ***Other Archaeological Investigations***

- 1.3.16 An evaluation behind No. 76 High Street revealed no archaeological features, but did yield pottery dated from the 16th century onwards and horseshoes dated as late 15th to 16th century (Bailey 2003).
- 1.3.17 A watching brief conducted at the parish church revealed no archaeological features (Hatton 1998).
- 1.3.18 Residual Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery sherds, along with several post-medieval features, were recorded during an evaluation at land off Rampton Road in 2001 (CHER MCB15868). Another evaluation next door in 1999 produced two undated ditches.
- 1.3.19 An evaluation at the corner of Short Lane and Green Street in 1999 revealed no archaeological features (Prosser & Seddon 2000).

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Capita who commissioned the archaeological work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council, who funded the work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. All on-site surveying was carried out by Taleyna Fletcher. Helen Fowler helped on site and provided archaeological activities for the children
- 1.4.2 Thanks also to the staff of Willingham Primary School for their support and enthusiasm, especially the Headteacher Mrs J. Brearley and the schools site manager Jon Wraight.
- 1.4.3 The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Thomas who visited the site and monitored the excavation.

## 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 a trial trench be excavated by machine to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. 15m of trench was excavated, giving a 5% sample of the site.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Taleyna Fletcher using a Leica GPS system.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 Conditions on site were generally good, although there were occasional rain showers.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Only a single trench was excavated, which was recorded as Trench 1. The only archaeological feature identified in this trench was a large Post-Medieval pit. Two modern service trenches were also identified.

#### 3.2 Topsoil and Subsoil

3.2.1 The topsoil was a dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flint gravel and an organic content. It contained modern glass, plastic and modern pottery, which was not kept. It is likely that this soil had been heavily disturbed during the construction of the school in the 1970's.

3.2.2 The subsoil was a mid-dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate amounts of flint gravel. It was up to 0.20m thick and a single piece of Saxon pottery was recovered from it, along with modern glass and plastic, which was not kept. This probably does not represent a true subsoil and the modern inclusions suggest it had also been disturbed, probably during the construction of the school.

#### 3.3 19<sup>th</sup> century Pit 8

3.3.1 The single archaeological feature identified was a very large pit. This was investigated with a machine sondage at the southern end of the trench. It was shown to be filled by a series of five different fills (figure 3, S1).

3.3.2 The primary fill of pit 8 was 7, a mixed mid brownish grey clay loam and pale brownish yellow silty sand. This was up to 0.30m thick and contained no finds. Above this was fill 6, a pale brownish yellow silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. This was up to 0.10m thick and contained no finds. This was overlain by fill 5, a mid-dark brownish grey clay loam which contained occasional flint gravel. This was up to 0.18m thick and contained a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a small piece of lead window came.

3.3.3 This in turn was underneath fill 4, a mixed mid brownish grey clay loam and mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel. This was up to 0.24m deep and contained no finds. The final fill of pit 8 was fill 3, a mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. This was up to 0.28m thick and contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery as well as clay tobacco pipe fragments.

3.3.4 Pit 8 had a total depth of up to 0.98m below the subsoil, it's width is unknown as it was greater than the 1.60m width of the trench. Pit 8 was at least 12.85m long, but continued outside of the trench and may have been even longer. It had a flat base, but the nature of the sides of the pit is not known as none was excavated.

#### 3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 The evaluation at Willingham Primary School, Willingham, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of seven sherds, weighing 0.065kg, including unstratified material, from nine contexts. A single sherd of Thetford ware and two fragments of dark grey vesicular *lava* represent the earliest material recovered.

3.4.2 The majority of the finds are post medieval, six of the pottery sherds are mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, alongside which were recovered fragments of clay pipe stem and peg tile. Two fragments of glass were also identified. The vessel fragment is undiagnostic and the thick fragment patterned window glass is 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 3.4.3 Two fragments of bone were identified, the smaller fragment from a medium sized mammal is undiagnostic. The second fragment is from a bird possibly a diving sea bird.
- 3.4.4 A single fragment of lead was recovered, originally from a H shaped came which has been split.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 The Post-Medieval pit

- 4.1.1 The large 19<sup>th</sup> century pit **8** is likely to represent a sand and gravel extraction pit. The size of the pit and the geology into which it was cut both support this interpretation. The relatively small quantity of finds recovered from the machine sondage also shows that it was not a rubbish dump.
- 4.1.2 Similar gravel extraction pits were identified during excavations at 1 High Street Willingham in 2007 (Fletcher 2008, 20) and in the 1996 excavations of the area now under Saxon Way (Connor & Robinson 1997).

### 4.2 Subsoil finds

- 4.2.1 The single sherd of Thetford ware was small and abraded and does not in itself indicate Saxon activity on the site.
- 4.2.2 The small quantity of Saxon pottery and lava are not surprising finds given the site's proximity to known Saxon settlement. The absence of archaeological features other than the large gravel extraction pit does not prove that Saxon activity did not take place on this site, as it is possible that the remains of any such earlier activity was completely truncated by the gravel extraction pit.

### 4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 This excavation as shown that 19<sup>th</sup> century gravel extraction took place on this site.

### 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						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained two modern service trenches. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand with gravel.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40m
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.60m
					<b>Length (m)</b>	15.25m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.20m	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20m	Subsoil	Pottery	-
3	Fill	-	0.28m	Fill of 8	Pottery + clay pipe	19 <sup>th</sup> century
4	Fill	-	0.24m	Fill of 8	-	-
5	Fill	-	0.18m	Fill of 8	Pottery + lead object	19 <sup>th</sup> century
6	Fill	-	0.10m	Fill of 8	-	-
7	Fill	-	0.30m	Fill of 8	-	-
8	Cut	-	0.98m	Gravel Extraction Pit	-	19 <sup>th</sup> century

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORT

### B.1 Pottery

#### *Introduction*

- B.1.1 The evaluation at the Primary School, Willingham, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of seven sherds, weighing 0.065kg, including unstratified material, from nine contexts.
- B.1.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts is small at approximately 9g.
- B.1.3 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:
- |                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Bone China                | BCHIN |
| Refined Red earthenware   | RFRW  |
| Refined White earthenware | RFWE  |
| Yellow ware               | YELL  |
| Thetford ware             | THET  |

#### *Methodology*

- B.1.4 The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.1.5 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.
- B.1.6 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

#### *Assemblage*

- B.1.7 A single sherd of THET represents the earliest pottery, recovered from context 2, the remaining six sherds, from context 3 and 5 are mid 19th century and include a BCHIN saucer with sprigged decoration, the sprigs are blue in colour and in the form of thistles. A sherd of RFRE glazed with copper lustre, RFWE transfer printed flow blue and YELL.
- B.1.8 The assemblage indicates 19th century domestic activity close to the site, the saucer is part of a tea set, the single lustre ware sherd may be from a teapot and the RFWE flow blue is possibly from a bowl. The dates of all these sherds is approximately 1840 and may represent domestic rubbish from a single building.

#### *Statement of Research Potential and Further Work*

- B.1.9 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. The single sherd of Late Saxon pottery is abraded and residual. The assemblage does not reflect the levels of medieval or Saxon activity found elsewhere in Willingham (Fletcher 2008) and represents only the 19th century occupation of the village.
- B.1.10 No further work is required on this assemblage.

### Pottery Dating Table

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
2	THET		1	0.004	10th-end of 12th century
3	RFRE	Teapot	1	0.001	Mid 19th century onwards
	RFWE	Bowl	2	0.011	
	STONEWARE		1	0.012	
	YELL		1	0.006	
5	BCHIN	Saucer	1	0.022	Mid 19th century onwards

## B.2 Ceramic Building Material

B.2.1 Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from context 3, three sherds are undiagnostic the fourth is a fragment of peg tile with a single surviving nail hole. Peg tiles are used from the medieval period onwards and continue to be used into the 19th and 20th century. The peg tile fragment is of a similar date to the pottery recovered from this context and is therefore 19th century.

### Ceramic Building Material Table

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
3	Peg tile	1	0.064
	Undiagnostic	3	0.026

## B.3 Lithic

B.3.1 Two small fragments of Niedermendig lava were recovered, both are abraded. One fragment has a smooth surface which represents part of the original grinding surface of a quern. The second fragment is undiagnostic. Both fragments are likely to be Saxon in date.

### Lithic Table

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
99999	Lava Quern	1	0.040
	Lava (undiagnostic)	1	0.017

## B.4 Metal

B.4.1 A single fragment of lead was recovered from context 5, originally from a H shaped came used in glazed windows. The came has been split along the line of the heart prior to deposition and its association with 19th century pottery suggests it is of a similar date.



### **Metal Table**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
5	Lead Came	1	0.005

### **B.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe**

B.5.1 Six fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from context 3. The objects are too fragmentary for specific identification and are not closely datable. They are associated with 19th century ceramics however they are most likely 18th century or earlier.

#### **Clay Tobacco Pipe Table**

<i>Context</i>		<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
3	Stem	6	0.010

### **B.6 Glass**

B.6.1 Two fragments of glass were recovered from context 3, a single fragment of vessel glass and one of window glass. The vessel fragment is undiagnostic and the thick fragment of linear patterned window glass is 19th or 20th century.

#### **Glass Table**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
3	Vessel	1	0.003
	Window	1	0.007

### **B.7 Animal Bone Remains**

*by Chris Faine, MA, Msc, AIFA, BABAO*

B.7.1 A small amount of animal bone, 0.010kg, was recovered from the archaeological work at Willingham Primary School. All bones were collected by hand. The whole assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI.

B.7.2 Two fragments of animal bone were recovered with only one being identifiable as belonging to an as yet unidentified diving bird.

#### **Animal Bone Table**

<i>Context</i>		<i>NISP</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
3	Unid Diving Bird	1	1	0.004
	Unid medium sized mammal	1	1	0.002

## 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 - 62103		
Project Name	Willingham Primary School Extension, an archaeological evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	14-07-2009	Finish	15-07-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WIL PYS 09	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 3214	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Large/Medium Scale Extensions to Existing Structure

### 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 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 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
quarry	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
	Select period...	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cams.	Willingham Primary School Thoday's Close Willingham CB24 5LE
Parish	Willingham	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	340 sqm	National Grid Reference TL 4079 7016

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

## Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores, Landbeach	OA East Bar Hill	CCC stores, Landbeach
WIL PYS 09	WIL PYS 09	WIL PYS 09

## Archive Contents/Media











	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey












### Notes:

## Drawing Conventions

### Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Deposit - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	 S.14
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	

### 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	
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD 
Inclusions	

### Convention Key



Figure 1: Location of the development area (red)

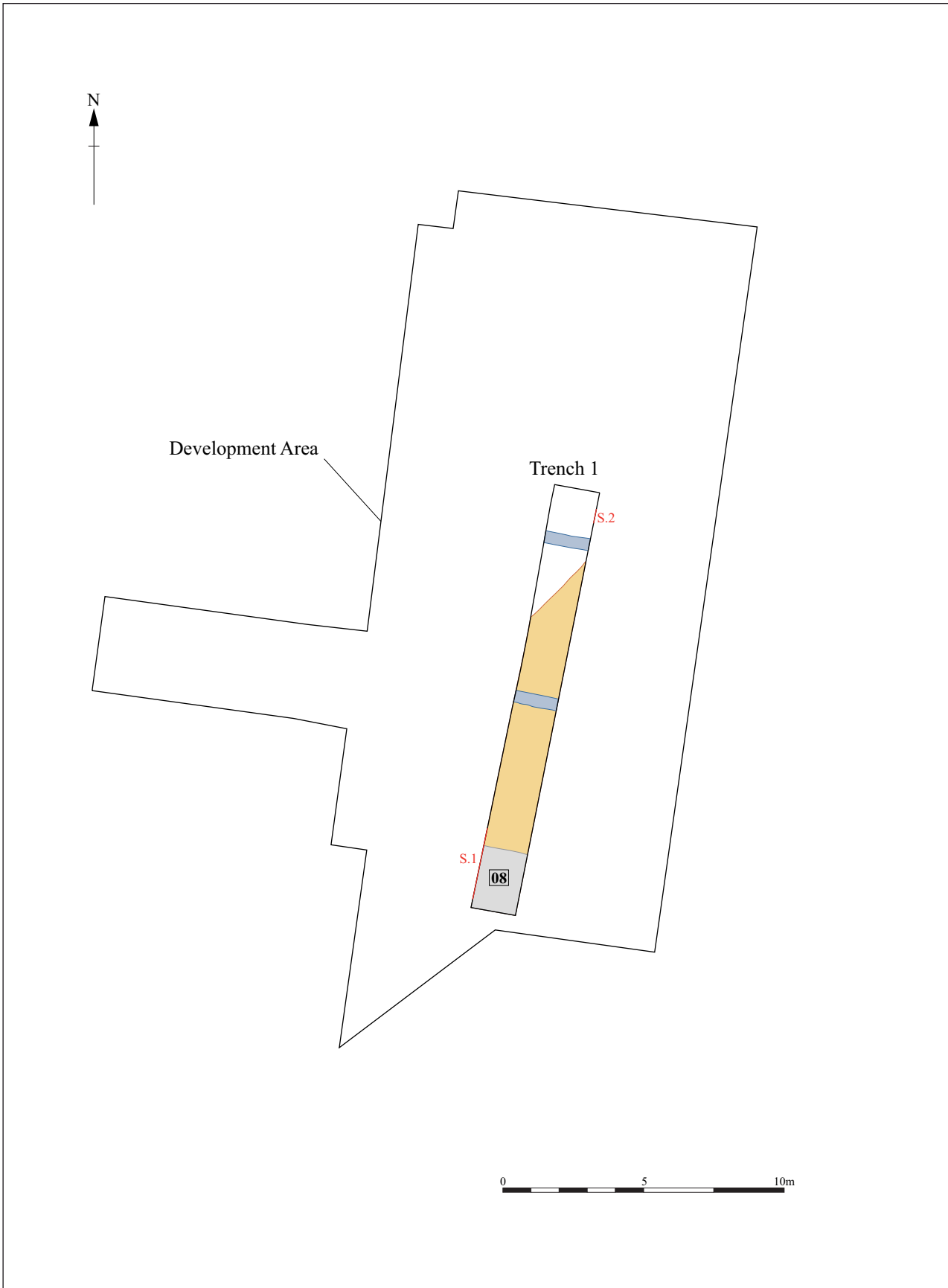


Figure 2: Trench plan (1:200)

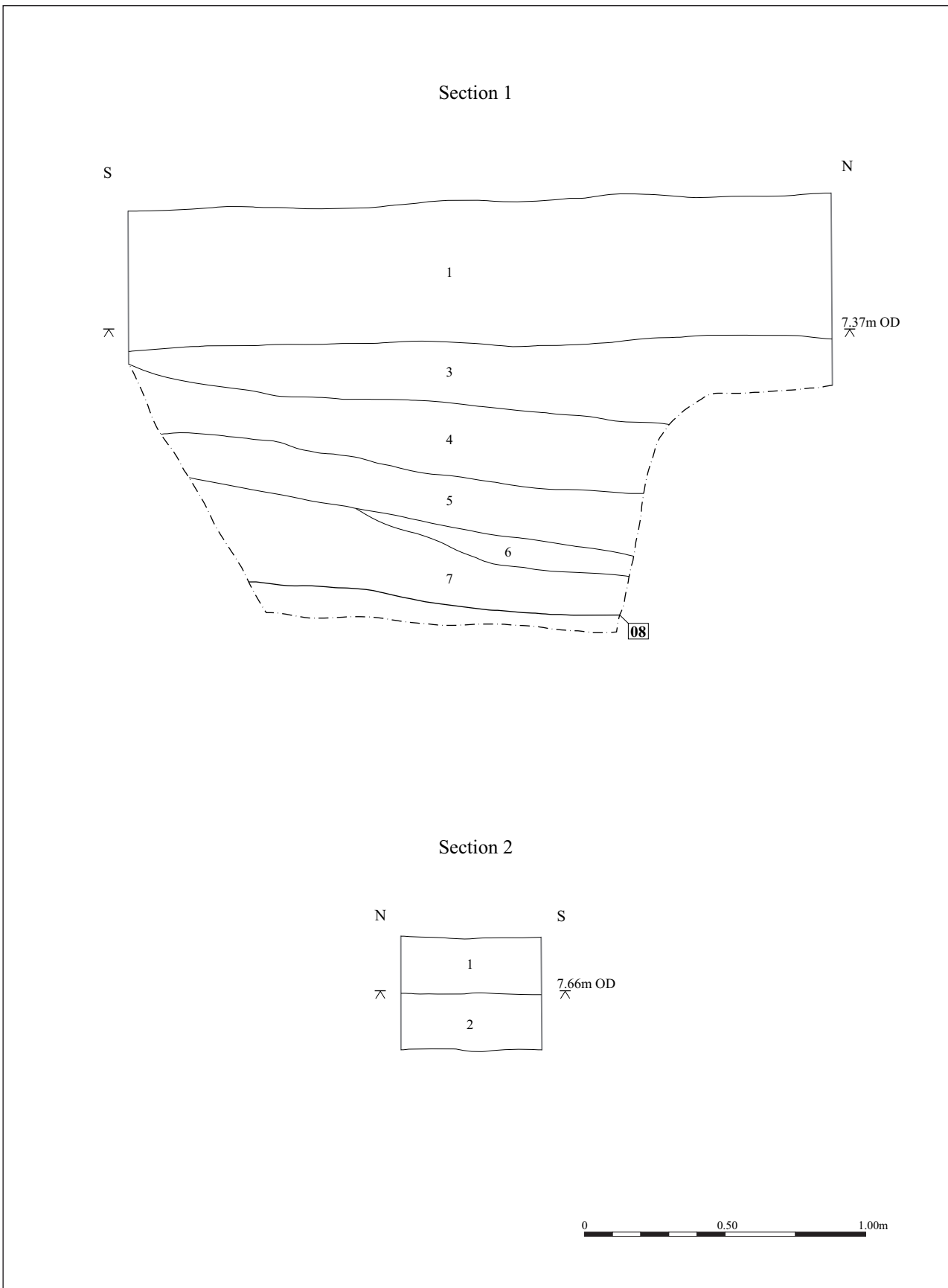


Figure 3: Sections (1:20)





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