Flag Fen STW BAFF Plant Scheme: An Archaeological Watching Brief

August 2014

PCA

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

FLAG FEN STW BAFF PLANT SCHEME

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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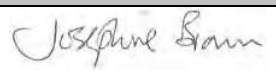
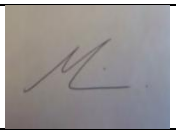
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		August 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		August 2014

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Flag Fen STW BAFF Plant Scheme: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority:	**Peterborough City Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 2205 9824**
Site Code:	**CFFP14**
Report No.	**R11797**
ECB No.	**ECB 53796**
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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a watching brief carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Flag Fen STW BAFF plant, Third Drove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (TL 2205 9824) between 24th February and 18th July 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water Services and undertaken in accordance with a design brief issued by the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS) and with advice from the Regional Assistant Inspector of the Ancient Monuments at English Heritage.

The project involved the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of a new deep bed sand filter plant and associated works. Two residual worked flints were recovered from the fen clays and a partial red deer skeleton was found at the base of the fen peat within the sand filter bed foundation pit. The red deer skeleton displayed no signs of butchery and the flints were likely re-deposited. No evidence for archaeological activity within the immediate area was found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) on land at Flag Fen STW BAFF plant, Third Drove, Peterborough, Cambridge (NGR TL 2205 9824) between 24th February and 18th July 2014.

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hinman 2014) that was written in response to the Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief by Dr Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS).

1.3 The groundworks included the construction of a Biological Aerated Flooded Filter (BAFF) plant with a new sludge system, a centrifuge and other associated works (Casa-Hatton 2013).

1.4 Due to the close proximity to the nearby internationally important site of Flag Fen (Scheduled Monument (SM) 469510) and following discussions between PCCAS and Sarah Poppy, Regional Assistant Inspector of the Ancient Monuments at English Heritage, a programme of archaeological work was recommended comprising detailed archaeological monitoring and where necessary, excavation of any exposed features.

1.5 The main aim of the archaeological programme was to monitor and record all aspects of the groundworks and to ensure that all significant surviving archaeological deposits were recorded.

1.6 Further aims were to consider any exposed archaeological features and deposits alongside the wider archaeological landscape of the Flag Fen environs.

1.7 This report describes the results of the archaeological monitoring. The project archive will be deposited with Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery's facilities

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay, a sedimentary mudstone bedrock formed 156-165 million years ago.

2.1.2 Above this solid geology are deposits of river gravels and silts. Marine inundations flooded the low-lying contours forming the Fen Clays. In these low-lying wet areas, marshland developed and survives as thick peat deposits, which have served to seal and preserve significant archaeological remains. Silts and clays deposited from periodic inundations later sealed this peat layer.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development is situated along the north bank of the River Nene, occupying low-lying land that forms part of what is now referred to as the Flag Fen basin. The prehistoric site of Flag Fen is located *c.* 500m to the northeast of the development area, some 2km east of the city of Peterborough.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within 500m and 1km of the internationally significant prehistoric sites of Flag Fen and Must Farm respectively and within a wider area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record (HER). The archaeological background has been taken from the archaeological brief (Casa-Hatton 2013):

3.2 The proposed development site is located on the edge of the Flag Fen basin. This area has seen extensive activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods including settlement, agricultural and ceremonial activity.

3.3 The most significant aspect of the proposed development is the proximity of the designated scheduled monument site of Flag Fen (SM 469510). The site of Flag Fen comprises a Bronze Age post alignment and timber platform and a Bronze Age landscape of later field systems and settlement activity and is centred just 500m to the northeast of the development area. Cropmark remains of a Romano-British temple and temenos complex are also visible on aerial photographs suggesting the area was also an important location for ceremonial activity in the later Roman period. This cropmark complex consists of two concentric squares within an irregular ditched enclosure, with a possible interior wall and an entrance at the southern side.

3.4 Immediately to the west of the proposed development site, cropmark remains indicate the presence of Bronze Age barrow mounds and a pond barrow, which are part of an extensive funerary landscape recorded in the wider area. A Bronze Age hoard, including metalwork and other objects, found in the mid 1970s during the demolition of the former 19th century smallpox hospital and Bronze and Iron Age weaponry found in the palaeochannel at Must Farm further highlight the potential for ceremonial activity in the area.

3.5 To the east of the proposed development site, archaeological investigations carried out in the late 1990s at the Sewage Treatment Works revealed a sequence of fen deposits, comprising fen clays and peat above the natural geological substrate, however no archaeological remains were encountered.

Modern disturbance was also recorded over much of the site, and may have impacted upon the survival of any archaeological remains.

3.6 Immediately to the north of the proposed development site, a watching brief carried out in 2007 during the erection of a meteorological mast at the Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works also found no evidence for archaeological remains or deposits. Further north, some 130m of the development area, a watching brief undertaken in 2003 during the excavation of test pits identified a layer of timbers, sealed by the fen clay and peat deposits. It is thought that some of the timbers may have been worked and it has been suggested that the timbers could have been part of a prehistoric causeway similar to the one excavated at Flag Fen. The scale of the watching brief did not however permit full examination of the wood.

3.7 Watching briefs carried out in 2000 and 2002 further to the north of this identified gravel outcrops sealed by sequences of alluvial clays within the embayment suggesting that the prehistoric fen edge may extend further than originally envisaged.

3.8 The development area is located within a nationally significant landscape within the Cambridgeshire Fens. Here, ceremonial and settlement activity spanning the Neolithic through to the Roman era has been preserved by the peat. The development site has high potential to yield evidence for Bronze Age activity in particular.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The groundworks involved ground reduction within the south-western corner of the site and the excavation of linear pipe trenches.

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 Ground reduction was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down onto the upper level of the fen deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Any exposed archaeological surfaces or features were cleaned as appropriate and any further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.2.2 Metal-detecting and an inspection of the spoil generated during the works for archaeological artefacts or evidence of palaeo-environmental material (alluvial and peats) was carried during works.

4.2.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.4 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3 Recording and Sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time. Deposits or the removal of

deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009).

4.3.3 Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2.

4.3.4 Drawn records are in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.3.6 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.3.7 Metal-detecting was carried out throughout the machine and archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.8 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 The archaeological monitoring focused upon two principal areas of development activity; the excavation of the foundations for a new deep sand filter bed within the south-western corner of the site and the monitoring of two trenches, located adjacent to and to the south of the existing BAFF filter beds along the southern site boundary (Figure 2).

5.2 Foundation Pit for Deep Sand Bed Filter

5.2.1 The foundation pit was excavated to the southwest of the existing plant, and measured approximately 41m by 29m. A low mound of modern made ground was located within the excavated area and subsequently removed during groundworks. The stratigraphic sequence subsequently comprised around 3.4m-3.8m of modern made ground overlying the fen deposits. No topsoil or subsoil were revealed during the strip; the made ground directly overlay peat (6), which survived to a maximum thickness of 1.2m and which in turn overlay fen clay (7). Below this, the natural geological horizon comprised a firm orange sandy gravel (9). The base of the sequence was situated at a height of -0.24m AOD.

5.2.2 Within the fen peat, several pieces of unworked wood (partial branches and root fragments) were visible. None of these pieces displayed tool marks and the wood did not form a coherent structure of landscape feature. Within a small area to the northwest of the excavated pit, an assemblage (1005) of disarticulated red deer bones (seemingly from the same individual) and a probable curlew bone were found (see Rielly, Section 6.8), located within the peat deposit (6).

5.2.3 The fen clay (7) was seen to overly the gravel substrate across the whole excavated area. Two flint flakes were found within this deposit – a partial core fragment and a blade, likely of later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date (see Bishop, Section 6.1). This small assemblage highlights the potential for earlier prehistoric activity, however the flints were associated with marine-deposited clays and could have feasibly been transported from their original

context.

5.2.4 Upon removal of the clays, a small posthole [1006] was identified cutting the surface of the gravel. The presence of peat within the posthole fill (1007) indicates that the posthole was cut from higher within the stratigraphic sequence, although this cut was not clearly visible within the overlying clay and peat. The presence of the peat fill within this posthole suggests the feature post-dates the formation of the peat. Furthermore, the lack of survival of the post in such optimum preservation conditions suggests the post was deliberately removed.

5.3 Trenches 1 and 2

5.3.1 Two adjoining test trenches were excavated to south of the extant BAFF plant to establish the presence and path of existing services.

5.3.2 The first section of trench (Trench 1) was aligned north-south orientation and measured 7.5m in length, 1.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m below present ground level. Several modern pipes and pipe trenches were revealed. The ground had been significantly disturbed in this area and the fen deposits overlying the geological substrate were largely replaced by modern made ground, although the geological horizon had seemingly not been impacted upon.

5.3.3 The second section of trench (Trench 2) was excavated along the south of the existing BAFF structure. The trench measured 10.7m in length, 1.5m in width and was excavated to 1.5m below present ground level. No services were revealed within this portion of trench, and the fen deposits remained largely intact. The upper 0.4m comprised modern hardcore, which directly overlay the fen peat. The peat deposit was very thick in this area and extended to the depth of the excavated trench. recognised at the surface or during the excavation of these soils. No archaeological finds or deposits were found in either trench.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Lithic Assessment - Barry Bishop

6.2 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of two struck flints. This report describes the struck flints and assesses their archaeological significance. Both pieces were recovered from the surface of a prehistoric alluvial deposit. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

6.3 Context (7) - Small core in a slightly chipped condition made from fine-grained translucent black flint with a thin but rough cortex. It is a thin spall of flint, possibly even a flake, which had at least two flakes removed from its 'ventral' face using an earlier flake scar as a striking platform. The flakes had been detached with some force, resulting in them leaving pronounced bulbar scars and prominent ripple marks. The 'dorsal' face comprises a series of flake termination scars along one side, these flakes having been detached when the core was part of a much large block of flint, and around 40% of this face consists of cortex. It measures 32mm by 28mm by 10mm and weighs 7g.

6.4 Blade in a good condition made from a fine-grained translucent black flint with a thin but rough cortex. It has a narrow dihedral striking platform 1mm deep, a discretely rounded bulb of percussion and a feathered distal termination. Its dorsal face comprises three flake scars, two of which are parallel and struck from the same direction as the blade, the other is orthogonal. About 30% of its dorsal face consists of cortex which covers its distal end and distal part of its left margin. The non-cortical, and originally sharp, part of its left margin displays heavy use-wear and rounding that also extends partly on to its striking platform; it has evidently been used fairly intensively for sawing or gouging relatively hard materials, such as wood or bone. It measures 62mm long by 26mm wide and is 8mm thick.

6.5 Both pieces are made from a good knapping quality flint retaining a nodular cortex; the raw materials possibly having been brought in from closer to the parent chalk but it is perhaps more likely that they were found as relatively

un-weathered nodular fragments as are occasionally present in the local terrace gravels. The core is informally reduced and the use of such a small piece for making flakes suggests that the good quality of its flint was seen as a premium. Only the blade is chronologically diagnostic and this can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The core may be contemporary with it, as might be suggested by the similarities in the raw materials, but as they are in different conditions and not necessarily in situ, it remains possible that they are unrelated.

6.6 The struck flints indicate prehistoric activity at the site, most probably during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, although the assemblage is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the occupations. It does contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use in the area, and complements the wealth of evidence for prehistoric activity already recorded in the Flag Fen basin.

6.7 Due to the size of the assemblage no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential in contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area, it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

6.8 Animal Bone - Kevin Rielly

6.8.1 The assemblage (1005) provided approximately 150 fragments of bone by hand collection, all of which appears to belong to a single red deer skeleton.

6.8.2 An additional single fragment was recovered by wet sieving, which is clearly a radius from a large wader, probably a curlew.

6.8.3 Preservation is very good, while fragmentation is variable, with the red deer remains including complete or relatively complete limb bones and heavily fragmented head parts, scapulae, vertebrae and ribs. The bones comprising this skeleton include the skull and mandibles; a section of the axial skeleton with atlas and axis, and at least 4 cervical and 2 thoracic vertebrae and about 15 ribs; relatively complete forelegs (pairs of scapulae, humerii, radii, ulnas and metacarpals, although with just 3 cartpals); most of the right

hindleg (femur, patella, tibia, calcaneus and metatarsus); plus a selection of phalanges (3 first and 2 second).

6.8.4 There is no obvious indication of antlers, which may suggest this animal was female. However, the aforementioned fragmented state of the skull precludes any clear interpretations. It may be possible to deduce the sex of this animal by its size, here comparing the dimensions of the bones with those of known sex, either through a literature search or using reference collections as for example at the Natural History Museum in London.

6.8.5 Notably several of the limb bones were complete, allowing for a full set of measurements. This animal was clearly fully adult, as shown by the fusion of the limb bones and vertebrae as well as the eruption and wear of the maxillary and mandibular teeth.

6.8.6 In conclusion, it can be stated that these parts represent the remains of a complete adult and as yet unsexed red deer. The incomplete nature of the skeleton may relate to truncation and/or scavenger activity, although in the latter case it is perhaps significant that no gnawing marks were observed on these bones. It is recommended that the size of certain bones be compared to those from a reference collection with known sexed individuals. The large wader, most probably a curlew, would undoubtedly have been a resident within this wetland area, as indeed it is today.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The archaeological monitoring of the two trenches to the south of the extant BAFF plant revealed that part of the area had been considerably disturbed by modern services associated with the sewerage works. Whilst fen deposits were identified within the second trench, these lay below 0.4m of modern overburden and extended in depth beyond the limit of the trench. No evidence of archaeological activity was identified within either trench.

7.2 The archaeological monitoring of the area for the new sand filtration bed showed that this area had previously been landscaped with the introduction of a considerable deposit of made ground to form an upstanding bank along the southern site boundary.

7.3 The removal of this modern-deposited soil, which measured between 3.4m to 3.8m in depth, preceded the excavations for the foundations of the deep bed sand filter. These subsequent excavations uncovered undisturbed fen deposits of peat (6), at a depth of 1.76m AOD, which included organic material (wood and roots) and a partial red deer skeleton.

7.4 Two fragments of struck flint were encountered at the interface between the fen peat (6) and underlying fen clay (7). The blade fragment is characteristic of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint industries, whilst the core could be broadly contemporary or indeed significantly later. It is likely these two flints were not found *in situ*, but rather had been re-deposited.

7.5 A single posthole was likely to have been cut from higher in the stratigraphic sequence, although was only clearly visible cutting the lower terrace gravels, beneath the fen deposits. The lack of a surviving post suggests it may have been intentionally removed and the suspected relationship of the posthole to the fen deposits suggests it is also likely to be modern. The river terrace gravels were encountered at an elevation of -0.24m AOD.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The monitoring at the BAFF sewer works identified a typical stratigraphic sequence comprising modern soils, fen peat, fen clays which in turn overlay the terrace gravels. No remnant buried soils were identified during the groundworks. No worked wood fragments were found within the peats and the partial red deer skeleton did not display signs of butchery or human agency. The two flints recovered from the fen peat/clay interface were of comparable material, however the level of patination differed on each piece suggesting they have been found in a residual context.

8.2 No evidence for archaeological activity was identified during the monitoring at the BAFF plant.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Anglian Water for commissioning the work and Rebecca Casa-Hatton of PCCAS for her advice an monitoring of the project. The fieldwork was carried out by David Curry. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project, Barry Bishop for the lithics report, Kevin Rielly for the animal bone report and Mark Roughley of the PCA CAD department for preparing the figures.

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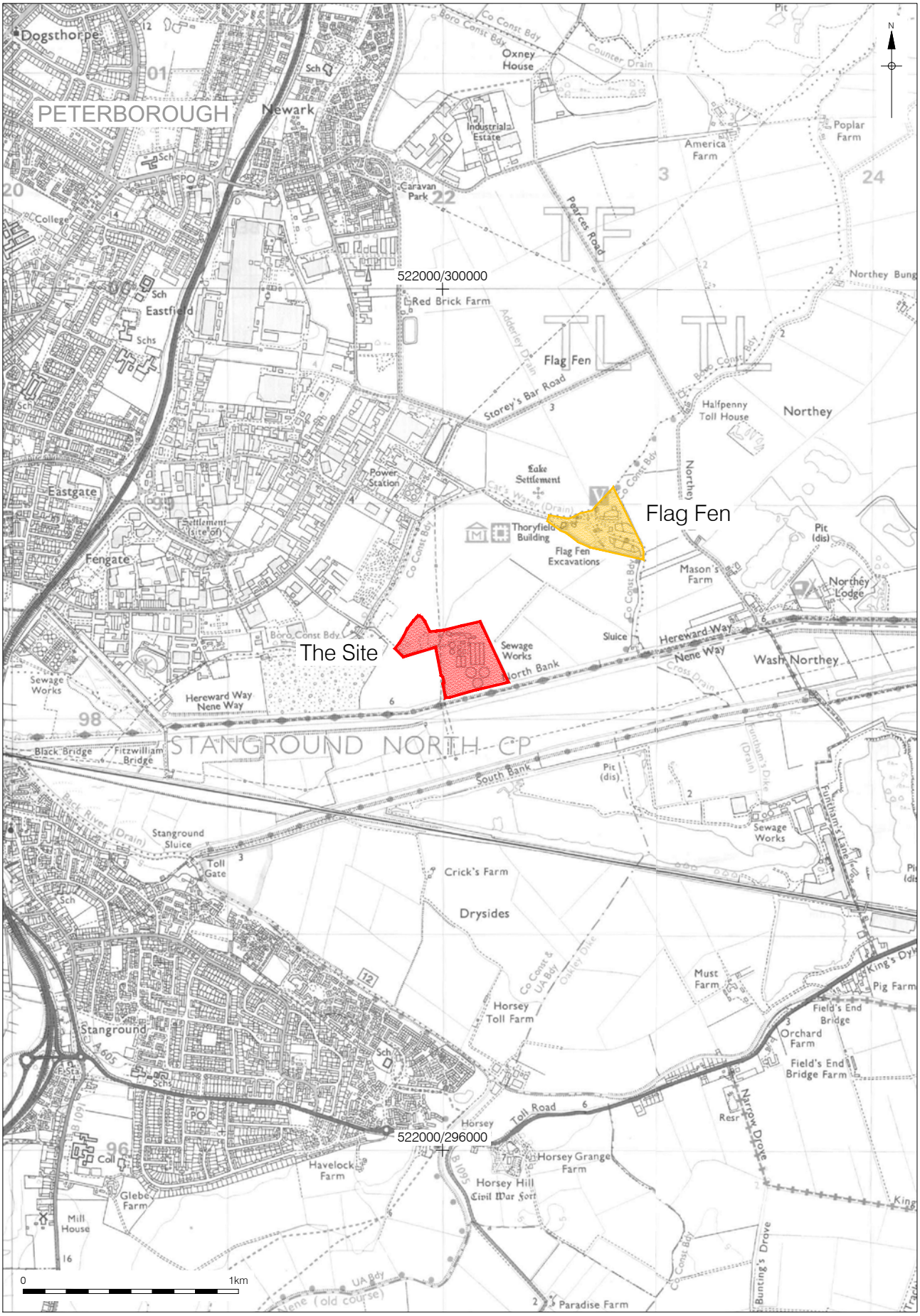

05/08/14 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

05/08/14 MR

Figure 2
Detailed site location showing areas monitored
1:800 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: The location of the deep bed sand filter overlain by a modern soil bank.

Plate 2: Initial removal of modern overburden looking NW.

Plate 3: Ground reduction in area of deep sand bed, looking N

Plate 4 Pre-excavation looking north east toward water treatment tanks

Plate 5 Showing grey clay marine deposit context 7

Plate 6 Final excavation level showing terrace gravels looking SE

Plate 7 Post-hole 1006 looking NW

Plate 8 Animal Bone within fen peat (6) overlying the clays (7)

Plate 9 Showing stratigraphic sequence of modern soils, fen peat, fen clays and river terrace gravels.

Plate 10 Looking south along initial trench (Trench 1). Modern disturbance and pipes visible in the background.

Plate 11 Second trench (Trench 2) looking SW

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation
1		Trench	Trench No.	N/A
2		Trench	Trench No.	N/A
3		Layer	Made ground	Re-deposited rubble
4		Layer	Top	Pitch and gravel
5		Layer	Sub	Hardcore
6		Layer	Peat	Dark, humic peat (fen peat)
7		Layer	Clay	Firm light grey clay (fen clay)
8		Layer	Terrace gravel (natural substrate)	Loose sandy Orange very silty with occasional pockets of grey clay (Grave)l
9		Layer	Terrace gravel (natural substrate)	Medium dense darkish grey white very silty fine to course Sand
1000		Cut	Natural	Modern water drainage channel
1001		Fill	Natural	Greyish silty clay
1005		Layer	Bone/ wood	Animal bone and unworked wood
1006		Cut	Posthole	Modern posthole
1007		Fill	Posthole	Fill of posthole (peat)
1008		Fill	Posthole	Fill of posthole (clay)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-187315

Project details

Project name	Flag Fen STW BAFF Plant Scheme: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of a watching brief carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Flag Fen STW BAFF plant, Third Drove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (TL 2205 9824) between 24th February and 18th July 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water Services and undertaken in accordance with a design brief issued by the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS) and with advice from the Regional Assistant Inspector of the Ancient Monuments at English Heritage. The project involved the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of a new deep bed sand filter plant and associated works. Two residual worked flints were recovered from the fen clays and a partial red deer skeleton was found at the base of the fen peat within the sand filter bed foundation pit. The red deer skeleton displayed no signs of butchery and the flints were likely re-deposited. No evidence for archaeological activity within the immediate area was found.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2014 End: 18-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CFFP14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB53796 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	RED DEER BONES Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINTS Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	'"Watching Brief"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH STANGROUND NORTH BAFF Plant
Study area	7.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2205 9824 52.5679038859 -0.199028329428 52 34 04 N 000 11 56 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.24m Max: 5.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Dave Curry
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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14 APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Bone number	Context	Sample Number	Sieve Size	Species	Bone	Bone part	Fragment count	Proportion	Side	Sex	Age	P/Ant fusion	D/Post fusion	Comments
52869	1005	0		CER	MAN	W	2	4	B		A			PAIR: WELL FRAGMENTED:-P2-M3
52870	1005	0		CER	ATL	S	1	3	B		A			
52871	1005	0		CER	AXI	VEN	1	3	B		A		F	
52872	1005	0		CER	CEV	VEN	1	3	B		A	F	F	
52873	1005	0		CER	CEV	VEN	1	2	B		A	F		
52874	1005	0		CER	CEV	VEN	2	2	B		A		F	
52875	1005	0		CER	TRV	VEN	1	3	B		A	F	F	
52876	1005	0		CER	TRV	DOR	1	3	B		A			
52877	1005	0		CER	RIB	PRO	15	2	B		A			
52878	1005	0		CER	CAR	W	3	5			A			UNC,MAG AND ACCESORY
52879	1005	0		CER	PH1	W	3	5			A	F	F	
52880	1005	0		CER	PH2	W	2	5			A	F	F	
52881	1005	0		CER	PAT	W	1	5	R		A			
52882	1005	0		CER	CAL	W	1	5	R		A	F		
52883	1005	0		CER	SCP	PRO	1	3	L		A	F		
52884	1005	0		CER	SCP	ANT	1	2	R		A			FRG ANT+SP SP1/2 IN 3 FRAGS
52885	1005	0		CER	HUM	W	2	4	B		A	F	F	PAIR
52886	1005	0		CER	RAD	W	1	5	R		A	F	F	R/U S F AT D1/2: WITH ULN BN52887
52887	1005	0		CER	ULN	PRO	1	4	R		A	F		FUSED TO RAD AT SD1/2: WITH RAD BN52886
52888	1005	0		CER	RAD	S	1	3	L		A			MOST SH: ULN FUSED AT SD1/2
52889	1005	0		CER	MTC	W	2	5	B		A	F	F	PAIR

52890	1005	0		CER	FEM	DIS	1	1	R		A		F	
52891	1005	0		CER	TIB	W	1	5	R		A	F	F	
52892	1005	0		CER	MTT	PRO	1	4	R		A	F		
52868	1005	0		CER	SKL	W	1	4	B		A			VERY FRAGMENTED: M1(13),M2-3(12)
52911	1005	3	1	WADE	RAD	PRO	1	3			A			?CURLEW

Table 1: All bone recovered from the monitoring.

15 APPENDIX 5: ATTENDANCE

Date	Staff	Date	Staff
24/02/14	Dave Curry	28/04/14	Dave Curry
25/02/14	Dave Curry	30/04/14	Dave Curry
26/02/14	Dave Curry	1/05/14	Dave Curry
27/02/14	Dave Curry	2/05/14	Dave Curry
28/02/14	Dave Curry	6/05/14	Dave Curry
01/03/14	Dave Curry	7/05/14	Dave Curry
02/03/14	Dave Curry	08/05/14	Dave Curry
03/03/14	Dave Curry	12/05/14	Dave Curry
05/03/14	Dave Curry	13/05/14	Dave Curry
06/03/14	Dave Curry	14/05/14	Dave Curry
07/03/14	Dave Curry	20/05/14	Dave Curry
08/03/14	Karl Hansen	21/05/14	Dave Curry
09/03/14	Dave Curry	22/05/14	Dave Curry
10/03/14	Dave Curry	23/05/14	Dave Curry
11/03/14	Dave Curry	24/05/14	Dave Curry
12/03/14	Dave Curry	27/05/14	Dave Curry
01/04/14	Dave Curry	28/05/14	Dave Curry
03/04/14	Dave Curry	29/05/14	Dave Curry
04/04/14	Dave Curry	30/05/14	Dave Curry
07/04/14	Dave Curry	02/06/14	Dave Curry
10/04/14	Dave Curry	23/06/14	Dave Curry
11/04/14	Dave Curry/Matt Jones	24/06/14	Dave Curry
12/04/14	Dave Curry	25/06/14	Dave Curry
13/04/14	Dave Curry	26/06/14	Dave Curry
14/04/14	Dave Curry	16/07/14	Dave Curry
15/04/14	Dave Curry	17/07/14	Dave Curry
16/04/14	Dave Curry/Steve Porter	18/07/14	Dave Curry
22/04/14	Dave Curry		

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
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EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
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