



making sense of heritage

Lidl, Eastern Avenue Gloucester

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



Planning Ref: 16/00013/FUL
Ref: 113720.01
August 2016



**Lidl, Eastern Avenue
Gloucester**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Prepared for:

Bilfinger GVA
3 Brindley Place
Birmingham
B1 2JB

On behalf of:

Lidl UK GmbH
19 Worples Road
Wimbledon
London
SW19 4JS

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit 9, Filwood Green Business Park,
1 Filwood Park Lane
Bristol
BS4 1ET

www.wessexarch.co.uk


June 2016

**Report Ref 113720.1
Accession Code: GLRCM:2016:20
Planning Application: 16/00013/FUL**



Quality Assurance

Project code	113720	Accession code	GLRCM: 2016.20	Client ref.	
Planning Application ref.	16/00013/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	384767 217378		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and approved by	Approver's signature	Date
v01	E	S. Flaherty	GEC		05/08/16
File:	X:\PROJECTS\113720_Reports				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

DATA LICENSES

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2016

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Lidl, Eastern Avenue Gloucester

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)	2
2.3 Romano-British (AD 43–410)	2
2.4 Medieval, post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)	2
2.5 Previous archaeological work.....	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	2
3.1 Aims and objectives	2
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Monitoring	4
3.4 Recording.....	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	4
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	4
7 CONCLUSION.....	5
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	5
8.1 Museum	5
8.2 Archive.....	5
8.3 Discard policy.....	5
8.4 Copyright.....	5
8.5 Security copy.....	6
9 REFERENCES.....	6
9.1 Bibliography	6



10	APPENDICES	8
10.1	Appendix 1: Trench tables.....	8

Figures

Figure 1: Site location plan

Plates

- Plate 1: View from NNE of Trench 1
- Plate 2: NNE facing representative section of Trench 2
- Plate 3: View from the west of Trench 2
- Plate 4: View from the SSW of Trench 2
- Plate 5: South facing representative section of Trench 3
- Plate 6: View from the east of Trench 3
- Plate 7: North-east facing section of natural feature, probable tree-throw hole 205



Lidl, Eastern Avenue Gloucester

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bilfinger GVA on behalf of Lidl UK GmbH to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at a proposed new Lidl food store on Eastern Avenue, Gloucester, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384767 217378. The evaluation took place from the 15th to the 17th of June 2016 and on the 11th July 2016.

This document reports on the results of three evaluation trenches excavated across the northern part of the Site. Trench 1 had to be moved due to on-site constraints and was then abandoned due to service location. This was eventually dug as Trench 3 within the footprint of the Lidl building for a length of 25 m. Trench 2 was T-shaped and 45 m in length. The evaluation revealed a single possible feature that was irregular in shape and of natural origin.

The evaluation seemed to confirm the results of the 2013 archaeological evaluation of the southern part of the Site which suggested there was no archaeological evidence for anything apart from agricultural activity on the Site prior to its 20th century development. The sequence of deposits on the Site consisted of made ground between 0.8 m to 1.2 m in thickness above the clay natural. This suggests that any archaeological features that were present would have completely truncated.



Lidl, Eastern Avenue Gloucester

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Bilfinger GVA who commissioned the work on behalf of Lidl UK GmbH. The help and advice of Andrew Armstrong the Gloucester City Archaeologist was greatly appreciated.

The evaluation was conducted by Simon Flaherty, Liam Powell and Roy Krakowicz. The plant operation was undertaken by Matt Parks. This report was written by Simon Flaherty. The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Grace Corbett.



Lidl, Eastern Avenue Gloucester

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bilfinger GVA on behalf of Lidl (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the Site of the proposed new Lidl food store, Eastern Avenue, Gloucester (the Site).

1.1.2 Planning permission (ref: 16/00013/FUL) has been granted by Gloucester City Council (GCC), subject to a number of conditions. Condition 4 states:

'No development or demolition below slab level shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.'

1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken on the southern part of the Site in 2013 (Cotswold Archaeology 2013) and no archaeological remains were identified. A Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to and approved by the Archaeologist for Gloucester City Council, prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It set out the strategy and methodology that was employed by Wessex Archaeology during the archaeological evaluation.

1.1.4 The proposed works were undertaken in the northern part of the Site, within the carpark of the existing Lidl store, and comprised of two trial trenches, one 15 m long (Trench 1), the other a 45 m long segmented T-shaped trench (Trench 2) (**Figure 1**). However, due to on-site restrictions and services Trench 1 was only partly excavated and a 25 m trench (Trench 3) was placed within the footprint of the former building as an replacement trench.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a 0.9 hectare plot towards the south-eastern edge of Gloucester, lying between the A38 Eastern Avenue to the west and Gloucester cemetery and crematorium to the east, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384767 217378. The northern part of the Site was until the time of the evaluation occupied by a Lidl store; the southern half is a vacant plot, formerly the site of the Gloucester Community Fire and Rescue Station.

1.2.2 The Site is level at approximately 26 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology comprises Jurassic Mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background is drawn from the Gloucester Historic Environment Record (GHER) and a previous archaeological evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on the southern half of the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2013).

2.2 Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.2.1 There is little evidence recorded for earlier prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site. However, a Middle Bronze Age looped and socketed spearhead (GHER 1084) was found at Coney Hill Cemetery, immediately to the east of the Site.

2.3 Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.3.1 The Site is situated approximately 1.5 km to the south-east of the Roman town of *Glevum* (Gloucester) and 1 km to the south of Ermin Street, the Roman road to *Calleva* (Silchester). The hinterland of the Roman town was a thickly populated agricultural region and there are a number of known Romano-British settlements, including several villa sites, in the area.

2.3.2 The Site itself is situated approximately 450 m south-west of two Romano-British buildings recorded during construction of Metz Way in 1987. This villa site is thought to have been occupied between the 1st and 4th centuries AD. Romano-British finds, including pottery and coins, have been found in numerous locations in the surrounding area.

2.4 Medieval, post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

2.4.1 The Site and surrounding area appears to have been open fields during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.4.2 A field name, 'Windmill Field', visible on 1780 mapping may allude to the former presence of a medieval windmill in the vicinity.

2.4.3 Historic Ordnance Survey plans show that the Site remained undeveloped until the mid-1930s, but by 1938, Eastern Avenue had been laid out and a mineral water factory had been constructed on the northern half of the Site. In 1954 the southern half of the Site was developed as a fire station. The pattern of development remained largely static until 2004, when the mineral water factory was demolished ahead of the construction of a Lidl store. The fire station was demolished in 2013.

2.5 Previous archaeological work

2.5.1 An archaeological evaluation of the southern half of the Site in 2013 demonstrated that although there were areas of truncation caused by the construction of the fire station in 1954, much of the site remains relatively undisturbed. There was however no evidence for anything other than agricultural activity on the Site prior to its development in the 20th century (CA 2013).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The following aims and objectives for the project were defined as:



- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 Any significant variations to the Written Scheme of Investigation were agreed with the Client and the GCC Archaeologist prior to them being implemented.
- 3.2.3 The Client provided information regarding the presence of all known below/above ground services before excavation commenced. The Site was walked over and inspected to visually identify the location of above- and below-ground services. All trenches were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence/presence of any live underground services.
- 3.2.4 Due to on-site restrictions and services, one of the original trenches two trenches within the Written Scheme of Investigation had to be abandoned after being partially excavated (Trench 1, **Plate 1**). This was replaced at a later date by Trench 3, which was 25 m long, and placed within the footprint of the former building. A 45 m T-shaped trench (Trench 2) was placed within the car park of the Site this was segmented due to a potential service (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.5 The trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a pecker to break through the ground surface and a toothless bucket to excavate down to the archaeological level. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation preceded in discrete 0.2 m spits where feasible, and it ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the top of natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.6 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to any hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand. A representative section, not less than 1 m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded.
- 3.2.7 The potential archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established and where possible dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample, sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation.



3.2.8 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the GCC Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled and left level on completion using the excavated material. The backfilled material was compacted intermittently using the machine bucket in order to avoid air pockets and soft spots. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 The fieldwork was monitored by Andrew Armstrong the GCC archaeologist, in consultation with the Client.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

3.4.2 A photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

3.4.3 Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long-term accessibility of the image set.

3.4.4 All excavated trenches were digitally surveyed in order to produce a site plan, using GPS within the OS NGR system, but also including heights above OD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1.1 No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. A single natural feature **205**, most likely a tree-throw hole, was partially exposed within the western side of Trench 2 (**Plate 7**). It was irregularly shaped with an undulating base, it measured 2.1 m by 0.7 m.

4.1.2 The natural deposits and soil sequences varied little across the Site. The whole site had been heavily landscaped during the construction of the Lidl building. The natural geology of clay was only encountered within Trench 2 and Trench 3 at a depth between 0.8 m to 0.9 m, however in Trench 2 (**Plate 2, 3 & 4**) due to a large amount of compressed debris it was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m, to obtain a clear horizon. The natural geology varied in colour slightly between the trenches from dark green grey to a mid-orange brown.

4.1.3 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m and contained four layers of modern made ground. Within Trench 2 above the natural clay was a made ground layer that was approximately 0.7 m thick. In Trench 3 (**Plate 5 & 6**) a 0.2 m thick layer of redeposited natural which contained modern bricks sat above the natural.

4.1.4 The final layer within the trenches was type 1 hardcore used as a levelling layer and the modern ground surface which varied between 0.2 and 0.6m in thickness.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the trenches.



7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features were encountered during the archaeological evaluation. A single natural feature most likely a tree-throw hole was exposed within Trench 2. The deposition sequence of made ground above the natural geology suggests that no archaeological deposits would survive within the Site and any evidence may have been previously lost with the construction of the former Lidl building. This suggests there is little potential for surviving archaeological features within the north part of the Site.
- 7.1.2 The lack of archaeology present within the Site is in keeping with the previous archaeological evaluation from 2013 on the southern half of the Site, which only showed evidence of agricultural activity prior to its development within the 20th century (Cotswold Archaeology 2013)

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Gloucester City Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under accession code GLRCM: 2016.20.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Gloucester City Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with accession code GLRCM: 2016.20, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A4 graphics

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.



8.5 Security copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

- Archaeology Data Service [ADS], 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Brickley, M and McKinley, J I (eds), 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, ClfA Pap 7 and BABAO
- Brown, D H, 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA], 2014a, *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 2014b, *Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 2014c, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Cotswold Archaeology [CA], 2013. *Former Fire Station Site, Eastern Avenue, Gloucester, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl CA rep 13679
- English Heritage [EH] 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2nd edition
- Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- McKinley, J I, 2013, 'Cremation: Excavation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Material from Cremation-Related Contexts' in S. Tarlow and L. Nilsson Stutz (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial*, Oxford University Press 147-171
- McKinley, J I and Roberts, C A, 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IfA Technical Paper 13, Birmingham
- Museums and Galleries Commission 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*
- Society for Museum Archaeologists [SMA], 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists



- 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Walker, K, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, UK Inst Conserv Archaeol Sect
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 1998, *First Aid for Finds*, Rescue and United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 3rd Edition
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016, *Lidl, Eastern Avenue, Gloucester: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, WA Report T21966.01



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1:Trench tables

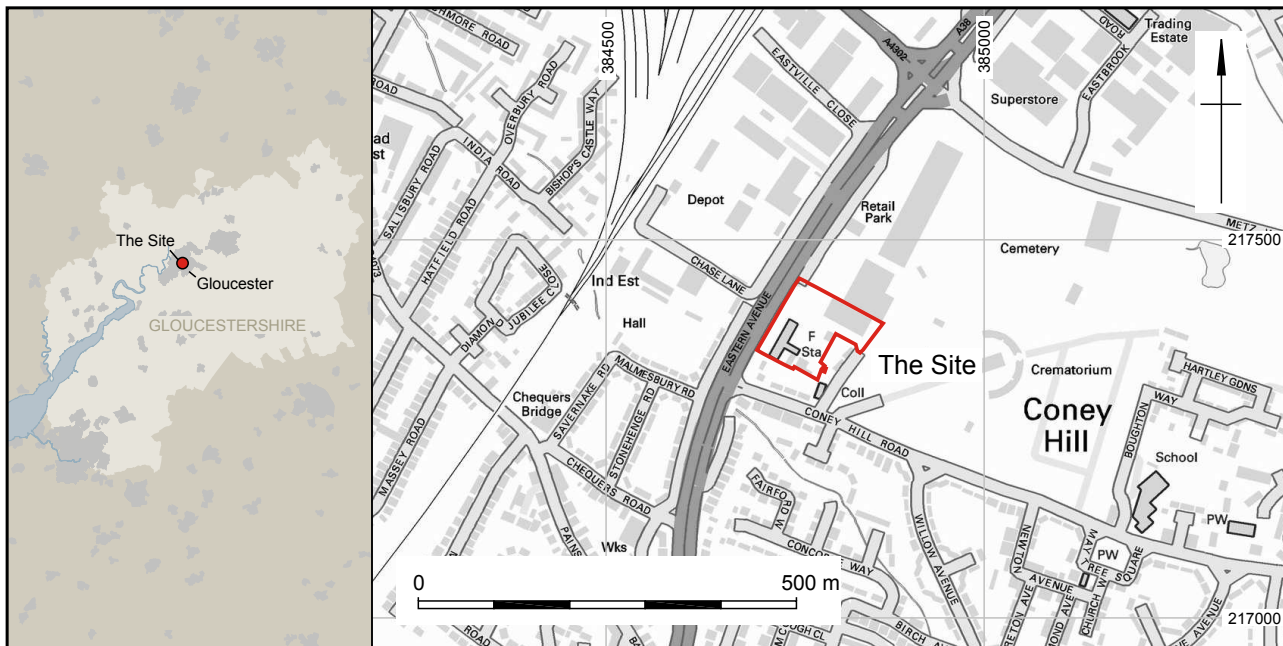
Trench 1	Dimensions :	3 m x 1.8 m x 1.2 m (max)	Ground surface level:	26.8 m OD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	384761.42, 217425.86 384759.51, 217423.25		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
101	Layer	Modern Car park surface, mid grey regularly coursed laid brick paving with a retaining concrete curbstone at the north and west edges.	0-0.08 m	
102	Layer	Modern made ground/levelling foundation for paved surface, modern pink sandy gravel with small medium	0-0.23 m	
103	Layer	Modern made ground very mixed stone and sandy gravels with modern brick fragments < 150mm it included some tarmac, modern glass shards and other modern refuse material.	0.23 m-0.50 m	
104	Layer	Modern made ground mid brown sandy clay with mixed modern stone, gravels, tarmac patches, red brick and other refuse/ waste construction material.	0.50 m-0.78 m	
105	Layer	Modern made ground, mid brown sandy clay with highlight yellow stone fragment content and continuation of modern refuse material in 103 and 104	0.78 m-0.90 m	
106	Layer	Modern made ground, mid brown sandy clay with mixed modern stone and gravels, tarmac patches red brick and other refuse/ waste construction material.	0.9 m-1.20 m	
Notes:	Trench was only excavated to a depth of 1.2 m for a distance of 3 m before signals for services were encountered and the trench was abandoned.			




Trench 2	Dimensions :	45 m x 1.8 m x1.2 m	Ground surface level:	27.1 m OD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	384759.51, 217411.96 384782.81, 217407.23 384779.19, 217428.30 384773.72, 217408.38		
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
201	Layer	Modern car park surface consisting of tarmac and distinct areas of mid grey regularly coursed laid brick paving.		0-0.08 m
202	Layer	Modern made ground/levelling foundation for tarmac/paved surface. Banded mid yellow and pink gravels with small sub-angular stones.		0.08 m-0.32 m
203	Layer	Modern made ground, mixed modern deposits including mixed mid pink brown stone and sandy gravels with modern red brick frags, some tarmac and plastic.		0.32 m – 0.90 m
204	Layer	Natural geology light blue – grey unoxidised clay, still containing modern red brick, charcoal, tarmac and other modern refuse material (compressed into geology). The clay changed to a more sandy		0.90 m – 1.20 m
205	Cut	Cut of irregularly shaped natural feature partially exposed within the trench it measured 2.1 m x 0.7 m with a maximum depth of 0.12m		0.12 m (thick)
206	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay naturally derived fill of irregular natural feature. No inclusions.		0.12 m (thick)



Trench 3	Dimensions :	23.50 m x 1.85 m x 0.76m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	384828.55, 217397.67 383808.27, 217397.51		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
301	Layer	Type 1 hardcore bedding layer for previous Lidl building. Mid pink orange sandy stone. Stone < 60mm, sub angular, well sorted, abundant.	0-0.58m	
302	Layer	Dark green grey silty clay. Interface layer between bedding layer (301) and the natural (303). It contained natural with modern building material rolled into it. Possibly the area was used as a dump before as it contained a lot bricks and was then rolled flat prior to bedding layer 301 being placed on top. C.B.M <200mm, sub-angular to sub-rounded, poorly sorted, frequent. The bricks contain stamps on them of Marston, Whitfield and Gloucester	0.58m-0.76m	
303	Layer	Natural. Dark green grey silty clay. Peels away when it was excavated by the machine contained rare whitish frags of degraded sandstone? < 40mm.	0.76M+	



	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:10000 & 1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	RG/KMN/ND/KJF
Path:		X:\PROJECTS\113720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_07_22\113720_Eval.dwg		

Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: View from NNE of Trench 1



Plate 2: NNE facing representative section of Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_07_22\113720_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: View from the west of Trench 2



Plate 4: View from the SSW of Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_07_22\113720_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: South facing representative section of Trench 3



Plate 6: View from the east of Trench 3



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_07_22\113720_Plates.cdr		



Plate 7: North-east facing section of natural feature, probable tree-throw hole 205

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_07_22\113720_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.