Land Off Derby Road, Doveridge Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lanpro Services, on behalf of Bellway Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a *c*. 1.5 ha parcel of land located off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire DE6 5LA, centred on NGR 412290 334030.

Desk-based assessment of the Site identified two historic assets within it: a demolished early 19th-century building and medieval ridge and furrow. The structure was considered to be of negligible archaeological significance as it has been demolished and little is likely to survive below ground. The fossilised remains of medieval ridge and furrow visible in the fields of the Site are part of an extensive swathe of similar earthworks within the wider area.

The evaluation comprised six trial trenches, measuring between 25 m in length and 40 m in length, targeted on known geophysical anomalies.

One trench exposed three pits containing cremated bone (identifiable as human in two of the features) with one of the deposits representing the remains of an unurned burial. No datable material was found in any of the deposits, but their form is prehistoric in nature. The features correlate with a partial/irregular ring-shaped geophysical anomaly and a circular mound discernible within the LiDAR data, and would appear to indicate a small (*c*. 10 m-diameter) round barrow or other similar prehistoric funerary ringwork monument in this part of the Site. A linear cut feature lying to the south of the pits was examined, although due to the confines of the evaluation trench it was not possible to establish whether it formed part of ditch of the potential barrow, or merely a section of furrow base.

Two large pits were also revealed. One contained medieval pottery and slag, and the other contained timbers and cattle remains. The pit with the medieval pottery and slag correlated with a pond-like anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, with the other pit lying approximately 5 m south of another pond-like anomaly, in this instance corroborated by historic mapping.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation; six small, abraded sherds of medieval pottery (*c.* 12th–15th-century) were the earliest easily datable artefacts, and were found alongside 3.7 kg of slag characteristic of iron smithing, although these finds appeared to represent a dump of redeposited debris rather than *in situ* activity. There is little indication the Site contains deposits of high palaeoenvironmental significance, although the wood charcoal from the cremation pits could provide information on aspects of the funerary rite. Waterlogged remains were found in the samples from the pit in trench 2, although as that feature is undated their significance is reduced.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office and will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery, under a relevant accession code, in due course.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Lanpro Services for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Paul Gajos. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Derbyshire County Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Hannah Dabill, with the assistance of Amy Derrick. The environmental samples were processed by Liz Chambers; the flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. This report was written by Hannah Dabill and edited by Patrick Daniel. The project was managed by Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Illustrations were produced by Ian Atkins, finds were reported on by Lorraine Mepham, cremated bone by Jaqueline McKinley and animal bone by Lorrain Higbee.

Land off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lanpro Services, on behalf of Bellway Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a *c*. 1.5 ha parcel of land located off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire DE6 5LA, centred on NGR 412290 334030 (hereafter 'the Site'; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises residential development of the Site. A planning application (15/00389/OUT) submitted to Derbyshire Dales District Council, was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relate to archaeological investigation. Conditions 22 relates to the archaeological implications of the development and states:

> *a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*
>
> *1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
> *2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
> *3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
> *4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
> *5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
> *6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The initial trial trenching stage of the scheme shall take place before submission of the reserved matters with regard to layout.*
>
> *b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a)*
>
> *c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Lanpro Services 2018). Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation, comprising six trial trenches targeted on the results of geophysical survey (ARS 2015b), was undertaken 16–18 July 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on the eastern edge of Doveridge centred at National Grid Reference 412290 334030 (Fig. 1). The Site is bounded to the north and east by Derby Road, the west by Baker's Lane and properties along Chapel Green.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels at around 88 m OD in the northern part of the Site, descending gently to approximately 84 m OD in the south.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, overlaid with River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravels) (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section is drawn from the WSI (Lanpro Services 2018), which contained a summary of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey relating to the development (ARS 2015a and 2015b).

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Desk-based assessment (2015)

2.2.1 Desk based assessment of the Site identified two historic assets within it: a demolished early 19th-century building and medieval ridge and furrow (ARS 2015a). The structure was considered to be of negligible archaeological significance as the structure has been demolished and little is likely to survive below ground. The fossilised remains of medieval ridge and furrow visible in the fields of the Site are part of an extensive swathe of similar earthworks within the wider study area.

Geophysical survey (2015)

2.2.2 Geophysical survey of the Site did not reveal any definite evidence for any previously unknown significant sub-surface archaeological remains, although a small number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified (ARS 2015b and Fig. 3).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 There is some slight potential for activity within the area, given Doveridge's riverine location, which may have presented an attractive location for prehistoric or medieval settlement and activity (Lanpro Services 2018, 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The overall aim of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Lanpro Services 2018) was to obtain sufficient information on the archaeological significance and potential of the Site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made for the need for and scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation. As such, the fieldwork was guided by the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the Site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the receiving museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Lanpro Services 2018). and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Leica GNSS 'GPS' connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI.

4.2.2 Six trial trenches, five measuring 25 m in length and 1.6 m wide and one 40 m in length and 1.6 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the county archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.7 The GPS surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels, in addition to black and white film. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which have embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Lanpro Services 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 Steve Baker monitored the trenching on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Steve Baker.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Three of the six excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present within the northern part of the evaluated area (Fig. 1–3).

5.1.2 Cremated human bone was recovered from two undated features in trench 1, with cremated bone of indeterminate origin recovered from a third feature in the trench. These features correlate with a partial/irregular ring-shaped geophysical anomaly that itself corresponds with a potential mound visible within the LiDAR data. The evidence overall suggests trench 1 exposed a barrow or similar funerary monument (Fig. 2–4). Two pits/ponds, one containing medieval pottery and slag, and the other containing cattle remains and timbers were also revealed on the Site.

5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 2 and 3 show all archaeological features recorded within the trenches overlaid, in turn, on the LiDAR and geophysical data.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed in all trenches and the natural geology exposed. The general deposit sequence was largely consistent across the Site (Pl. 7). The topsoil was a mid-brownish grey silty clay with common stone inclusions and rooting up to a depth of 0.3 m. The subsoil was a light yellowish brown silty clay with common stone inclusions. The natural deposits were mixed orange and grey silty-sandy clays with patches of sand and gravel and abundant stone inclusions.

5.2.2 Trench 3 contained a shallow shrub bowl with trenches 5 and 6 devoid of features.

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 A row of three circular pits crossed the northern half of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 4). Each was half-sectioned, and the features were found to measure 0.39 m, 0.47m and 0.36 m in diameter and 0.29 m, 0.22 m and 0.14 m in depth respectively. The most northerly pit (106: Pl. 9) formed a grave that provided 350 g of fragmentary cremated human bone from the excavated half. The southern pit contained 3 g of cremated human bone (111: Pl. 10) and the middle pit (109) contained a fragment of cremated bone unidentifiable to either species or skeletal element.

5.3.2 To the south of the pits, a shallow undated linear feature (104: 2.3 x 0.38m) crossed trench 1 in an east–west direction (Fig 4). As discussed below, the function of this feature is uncertain: to judge by the geophysical results and other evidence, it may represent a barrow ditch, although it shares the alignment of the local ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks.

5.3.3 South of feature 104 was a disturbed area containing 18th or 19th-century pottery (113). This may represent part of the same feature as 104, or a separate localised area of disturbance.

5.4 Trench 2

5.4.1 Trench 2 contained a large pit (204: 3.4 x 1.6+ x 1 m). The lower fill was a waterlogged dark blackish grey silty clay that contained timbers, with animal bone recovered from the upper fill. The pit continued beyond the limit of excavation, and so its full character remains unclear (Fig. 5, Pl. 11). The feature lay approximately 5 m south of a pond-like anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, and which correlates with a pond visible on the First Edition 25-inch map of 1881–2 (Fig. 3). The intervening area shows signs of disturbance within the LiDAR data, and it is possible that the pond and pit 204 were associated (Fig. 2).

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 A single large, shallow pit (404: 3.86 x 1.12+ x 0.28 m) extended beyond the limit of trench 4. It contained two silty clay fills, with medieval pottery and 3.7 kg of slag recovered from the upper fill (406; Fig. 6, Pl. 12). This feature directly corresponds with a 'probable in-filled pond' detected by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3)

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation, deriving from contexts in four of the six trenches excavated (trenches 1–4); quantities from trenches 2 and 3 were minimal. Of particular interest is the cremated human bone recovered from trench 1, which is undated. Other finds appear to be entirely of medieval to modern date, and presumably relate at least partly to the 19th-century building that previously existed on the Site, although there is also evidence for earlier activity.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Human Bone (Wt.)	Pottery	Other Finds
101	1/16		21/162	1 clay pipe
102			2/38	
107		15g		
108		335g		
110	1/1			
112		2g		
114			3/18	
201			4/36	
206	6/10			5 wood
302			2/9	1 glass
401	2/50		12/178	1 clay pipe; 1 glass
405				20g slag
406			6/31	3642g slag
Total	**10/77**	**352g**	**50/472**	

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site, although not for the deposits of cremated human bone. The whole assemblage amounts to 40 sherds, weighing 472 g. Six sherds are medieval, and the remainder post-medieval/modern. Condition is fair to poor; the assemblage is fragmentary, sherds are relatively small and no conjoining sherds were noted. Mean sherd weight overall is 11.8 g, but this falls to 5.2 g for the medieval sherds, which are more heavily abraded.

6.2.2 Assessment has resulted in the creation of a dataset which fulfils the criteria of a basic record according to nationally recommended standards for pottery recording (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al.* 2016). The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count

and weight) by ware type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 2. The presence of diagnostic forms has been noted, and rim EVEs (Estimated Vessel Equivalents) calculated where possible. In the absence of conjoining sherds, the 40 sherds therefore equate to a maximum vessel count of 40.

Table 2 Pottery by context

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date
101	Midland Purple	2	43	Body sherds	C16-C18
101	Pearlware	1	1	Body sherd	C19
101	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1	48	Base	C17/C18+
101	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	2	14	Body sherds	C17/C18+
101	Pearlware	1	2	Body sherd	C19
101	Refined whiteware	1	43	Base; cup/small bowl; transfer-printed	C19/C20
101	Refined whiteware	1	4	Rim, preserve jar (EVE 0.18)	C19/C20
101	Refined whiteware	1	2	Body sherd, transfer-printed	C19/C20
101	Yellow ware	1	5	Body sherd; moulded dec	C19/C20
102	Midland Purple	1	26	Jar rim (diameter uncertain)	C16-C18
102	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1	12	Body sherd	C17/C18+
114	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	3	18	Body sherds	C17/C18+
201	Creamware	2	5	Body sherds	C18/C19
201	Pearlware	1	1	Body sherd; transfer printed	C19
201	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1	30	Body sherd	C17/C18+
302	Staffs-type slipware	1	7	Body sherd; press-moulded dec (prob platter)	C17/C18
302	Refined whiteware	1	2	Body sherd	C19/C20
401	Creamware	1	4	Rim, scalloped edge plate	C18/C19
401	Creamware	1	2	Body sherd	C18/C19
401	Midland Purple	1	13	Body sherd	C16-C18
401	Pearlware	1	2	Rim, cup (EVE 0.09); transfer-printed	C19
401	Pearlware	1	1	Body sherd, transfer-printed	C19
401	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1	2	Body sherd	C17/C18+
401	Post-medieval redware	1	9	Body sherd, unglazed; flowerpot	C19/C20
401	Refined whiteware	1	90	Base, large bowl	C19/C20
401	Refined whiteware	2	3	Body sherds, a transfer-printed	C19/C20
401	Refined whiteware	1	2	Rim, plate (unmeasurable)	C19/C20
401	Yellow ware	1	50	Base sherd; internally white-slipped bowl	C19/C20
406	?Burley Hill wares	6	31	Body sherds; heavily abraded	C13-C15

Medieval

6.2.3 The six medieval sherds all came from the secondary fill (406) of pit 404 and were found in the same deposit as the slag (see below). These sherds are all in coarse sandy fabrics, possibly falling within the range of Burley Hill type wares (Cumberpatch 2002/2003). Burley Hill wares have been found from late 12th-century contexts, but do not become common until the early 13th century; their use appears to extend until the 15th century.

Post-medieval/ modern

6.2.4 Wares present include some coarsewares: Midland Purple ware as well as redwares (some black-glazed); these have a potential date range from 16th/17th century onwards, although the majority are likely to be 18th-century or later. Alongside these are refined wares from the 18th century or later: creamware, whiteware and yellow ware. The whole assemblage represents a mixture of kitchen and table wares.

6.2.5 Pottery came mainly from topsoil and subsoil contexts in trenches 1–4, with three sherds recovered from feature 113 in trench 1. The latter sherds are in black-glazed redware.

6.3 Slag

6.3.1 A deposit of slag (3.7 kg) was recovered from pit 404, in the secondary fill (406). The slag is characteristic of iron smithing, although no hearth bottoms are present. Testing the sample residue from the pit fill with a magnet revealed a very small amount of possible hammerscale—in other words, this is likely to represent a dump of debris from metalworking in the vicinity rather than any *in situ* activity. Associated pottery from the same pit fill is medieval, but this too was probably redeposited (see above).

6.4 Human bone

6.4.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from three undated contexts in trench 1, where three pits (106, 109 and 111) were aligned on a NNE-SSE axis 3–4 m apart. The pits were all of similar size (0.35–0.40 m diameter) but had survived to varying depths (0.14–0.29 m). At least one of the deposits represents the remains of an unurned burial (grave 106), with cremation-related deposits of currently uncertain type being recovered from the other two pits. No datable material was found in any of the deposits; however, they are likely to be prehistoric.

Methods

6.4.2 The three pits were all investigated by half section during this evaluation stage of the project. The fills were all subject to whole-earth recovery.

6.4.3 The cremated remains recovered from the larger-fraction residues (5 mm and above) were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, the potential presence of pathological lesions and information related to the mortuary rites. Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methods (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The smaller fraction residues have been retained for scanning at analysis stage.

Results

6.4.4 Bone was clearly evident at surface level in grave 106; although the cut apparently extended to a depth of 0.29 m, the majority of the cremated bone was recovered from the upper 0.13 m (context 108) with only 4% by weight of the bone coming from the interface with the underlying context 107. No bone was evident at surface level in the other two pits, and what little bone was recovered in the evaluation appears to have derived from the

central and/or lower parts of the respective fills. Consequently, it is probable that some bone will have been lost from grave 106 as a result of horizontal truncation but not in the case of the other two pits.

6.4.5 The bone is in very good visual condition with no root marking or erosion. Trabecular bone is well represented within the larger assemblage from grave 106. It is unlikely that much, if any bone, will have been lost from any of the deposits due to poor preservation.

6.4.6 The quantities of bone recovered from all three features represent an unknown proportion of the total since only half of each of the deposits was excavated. The 350 g of bone from grave 106 represents the remains of a young adult, aged around 18–21 yr, probably male. Skeletal elements from all areas are represented and the bone is well oxidised. A large proportion of the fragments are >25 mm in size indicating an unusual lack of disturbance to the deposit prior to modern truncation, probably due to ploughing, the grave potentially having a capping stone. The small quantity of bone (3 g) currently available from pit 111 (context 112) all comprises fragments of skull vault and represents the well oxidised remains of a young infant. The single, small fragment of bone from pit 109 is morphologically indistinct and it is currently unclear if it is of human or animal origin (see Higbee, this document). As with the bone from the other two features in this alignment however, it is well oxidised and is likely to be cremation-related.

6.4.7 No pathological lesions were observed in any of the bone.

Potential and further recommendations

6.4.8 Full excavation of these three features will undoubtedly reveal more of the cremated bone enabling what clearly represent discrete mortuary deposits to be analysed in their entirety. This will facilitate a clearer understanding of the deposit types and the mortuary rites in addition to giving access to information on the individuals represented. Once set in their correct temporal sphere, via radiocarbon analysis of some of the bone, examination and comparative study of the mortuary rites applied to different individuals within the assemblage will contribute to widen our understanding of attitudes to the dead within the (yet to be) defined temporal range.

6.4.9 It is recommended that all three deposits are subject to full excavation in any future works. It is also recommended that a bone sample from grave 106 be submitted for radiocarbon analysis to enable the remains to be set in their correct temporal context.

6.4.10 Thereafter, analysis of the cremated bone will follow the writer's standard procedures (McKinley 1994, 5–6; 2004). The unsorted <4 mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.

6.4.11 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The age of the individual will be further considered using standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). It should be possible to confirm the sex of the adult individual from the dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Non-metric traits (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978) and pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography.

6.4.12 The form and nature of the deposits will be further considered in light of the osteological and other finds information together with the context data. Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed in their temporal, regional and, if appropriate, national context.

6.5 Animal bone

6.5.1 A few fragments of animal bone came from two pits located in trenches 1 and 2. The fragment from pit 109 was retrieved from sample residue and is unidentifiable to either species or skeletal element. The upper fill of pit 205 contained a fragmented cattle tooth. The tooth, a third molar, is from a young adult animal. In addition, two fragments, including a cattle rib, came from the topsoil in trench 4, and another fragment, unidentifiable to species, from topsoil in trench 1.

6.6 Wood

6.6.1 Waterlogged wood was recovered from pit 205. Most of it consists of unworked pieces, with no surfaces remaining. One piece, however, is more interesting. This is a curved piece, 0.49 m in length and sub-square in cross-section, with a mortice and remains of a tenon and wedge pin on the concave surface (Pl. 13). The object has been broken at one end. A second probable mortice can be seen on the broken edge of the object. The other end of the object has been deliberately cut, and the possible remains of a joining pin can also be seen on the cut face.

6.6.2 This item is of possible industrial origin, probably from a wheel-like structure. The thickness of the wheel (85 mm) along with the lack of evidence of an iron tyre suggests that the object is unlikely to be a cart wheel, but perhaps more likely to be part of a waterwheel or associated structure.

6.7 Other finds

6.7.1 Very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (all stems) and glass (vessel and window), all of post-medieval/modern date, complete the finds assemblage.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Seven bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of pits and were processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the Site to address project aims and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

7.2.2 The size of the samples varied between 4 and 38 litres, and on average was around 10 litres. The bulk sediment samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions. The flots and residues were dried, with the exception of a sample potentially containing waterlogged environmental evidence. The coarse fractions (>2 mm) were sorted with the naked eye, the flots and the finer (<2 mm) residue fractions were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental

remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded.

7.2.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots were of variable volumes and had generally poor preservation of environmental evidence (Appendix 3). There were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was rare and comprised just two cereal grains, one identified to wheat (context 406), a hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and a few seeds of wild plants, mostly plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and wild grasses. One of the pit samples provided a rich assemblage in underground plant parts. Most of the samples contained a relatively rich amount of charcoal fragments from mature and roundwood.

7.3.2 The sample from pit 204 contained environmental material preserved by waterlogging, including wood, leaves, seeds from wetland and nitrophilous plants (Juncus spp., Cyperaceae, *Potentilla* sp., *Sambucus* sp., *Ranunculus* spp., Apiaceae, *Persicaria* sp., Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, *Plantago* sp., Poaceae) and invertebrate remains (insect parts, *Daphnia* sp. egg cases, *Diaptomus castor* egg sac and Foraminifera).

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The charred plant remains are of little significance; the wood charcoal could represent burnt posts or the debris from burning activities, including cremations, carried out on site. The waterlogged evidence confirms the existence of a permanent body of water in pit 204, however, the absence of dating reduces the potential for interpretation.

7.5 Further potential

7.5.1 The analysis of the wood charcoal from cremation related deposits is recommended as it will aid in determining the nature of local funerary practices and the existence of fuel selection, as well as provide additional radiocarbon dating material to help clarify the chronology of the features.

7.5.2 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a “C” in the analysis column in Appendix 3. Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: trans-verse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x40. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature ac-cording to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

7.5.3 All samples provided material suitable for radiocarbon dating should this be necessary.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The trial trenching identified three pits containing cremated bone (identifiable as human in two features) with one of the deposits representing the remains of an unurned burial. No datable material was found in any of these deposits, however, they are likely to be prehistoric, and may represent interments within a round barrow.

8.1.2 Two pits were also revealed in the centre of the Site. One contained medieval pottery and slag, and the other contained timbers and cattle remains. The pit with the medieval pottery and slag directly correlated with a pond-like anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, the other may have been associated with a pond recorded 5 m to its north by the geophysical survey and 19th-century mapping sources.

8.1.3 Finds were recovered from the majority of features, with the earliest clearly dated artefacts being medieval in date.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The three cremation deposits are undated but their form is prehistoric in nature. The features correlated with a partial/irregular ring-shaped geophysical anomaly and a circular mound discernible within the LiDAR data (Fig. 2–3), and would appear to indicate a small (*c*. 10 m-diameter) round barrow or other similar prehistoric funerary ringwork monument in this part of the Site.

8.2.2 To the south of the cremations deposits, feature 104 correlates fairly closely with the partial/irregular ring-shaped geophysical anomaly, which in light of the other evidence, makes its interpretation as a barrow ditch feasible. The east–west orientation of feature 104, does however match that of the nearby ridge and furrow cultivation, an interpretation that is not ruled out by the form of the feature in section (Pl. 8). Alternatively, the feature may be associated with the large depression corresponding with a pond visible on the First Edition 25-inch map of 1881–2 and also discernible within the LiDAR and geophysical survey (Fig. 2–3). Any future work on the Site will hopefully be able to resolve the interpretation of this feature.

8.2.3 The pit in trench 4 contained 3.7 kg of slag, characteristic of iron smithing. However, the Site does not contain any of the prominent geophysical anomalies that such activity might be expected to generate. The slag was found in association with six small (mean sherd weight 5.2 g) sherds of abraded medieval pottery, with the evidence overall suggesting these finds represent a dump of redeposited debris rather than *in situ* activity.

8.2.4 The Site's topography is somewhat disturbed: as mentioned above, the LiDAR data shows a large depression between trenches 1 and 2 and this may relate to the post-medieval pond seen on historic maps, detected by the geophysical survey, and potentially exposed in trench 2. The environmental evidence for a permanent body of water in pit 204 supports the notion that the pit was associated with the pond recorded to its north on historic maps and detected by the geophysical survey, possibly even once forming part of it.

8.2.5 The section of possible water-wheel recovered from pit 204 lies some distance from the site of the former Doveridge water mill to the west and it and the other timbers more likely relate to the demolition of the 19th-century structure that once stood on the Site.

8.2.6 Ridge and furrow is visible in places and potentially recorded by excavation in trench 1. Such medieval cultivation is likely to have affected the preservation of the proposed funerary monument. In turn, the ridge and furrow has not survived across the entire Site, suggesting a degree of post-medieval disturbance.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Derby Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under a relevant accession code. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained.

9.3.2 In this instance, the post-medieval/modern material, comprising pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass (small quantities of commonly occurring, well-documented types) has very limited research potential, and is likely to be targeted. The same is true of the animal bone and the slag.

9.3.3 The worked word (possible wheel fragment) is of interest but is of likely recent date; if retained for long-term curation this item will require conservation treatment to render it stable (freeze-drying).

9.3.4 The medieval pottery and the cremated human bone should be retained.

9.3.5 Should further fieldwork take place on the Site, the evaluation assemblage should be reviewed in the light of any further material recovered.

9.3.6 Any selection policy proposed will be agreed with the museum and will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated (wessexar1-323063), with key fields completed and a .pdf version of the final report to be submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre/base of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	***25 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412233.8764, 334042.7601**	***87.77 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
101	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant rooting and rare 3% stone inclusions.	0.00–0.24
102	Subsoil		Mid orangish brown silty clay with 65% subangular and subrounded stones <120mm	0.24-0.48
103	Natural		Light greyish orange mottled silty sand with very common subrounded and subangular stones <150mm.	0.48+
104	Furrow?		E-W feature with flat base and straight, moderate sides. 2.3 m wide and 0.38 m deep.	0.24-0.62
105	Secondary Fill	104	Mid brownish grey silty clay with 35% very common subrounded, poorly sorted stones <180mm. Moderate compaction. Fill of 104.	0.24-0.62
106	Pit		Circular pit with steep, straight sides and irregular base. 0.39 m diameter and 0.29 deep. Filled with 107 and 108.	0.48-0.77
107	Secondary Fill	106	Mid orangish brown silty clay with subrounded stones <50mm and charcoal flecking. Moderate compaction. 0.19 m deep. Fill of 106.	0.58-0.77
108	Deliberate Backfill	106	Light greyish brown silty sand with 5% subrounded stone, charcoal flecking and animal bone. 0.13 deep. Fill of 106.	0.48-0.61
109	Pit		Subcircular pit with straight, irregular sides and concave base. 0.47 m in diameter and 0.22 deep.	0.48-0.70
110	Deliberate Backfill	109	Mid greyish brown silty sand, charcoal rich with 3% subrounded stones <20mm. Friable. 0.22 m deep. Fill of 109.	0.48-0.70
111	Pit		Subcircular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. 0.36 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep.	0.48-0.62
112	Deliberate Backfill	111	Mid brownish grey silty sand with 3% subrounded stones <50 mm. Charcoal rich. Friable. 0.14 deep. Fill of 111.	0.48-0.62
113	Linear	114	Linear feature/area of disturbance	0.48+
114	Deliberate Backfill	113	= Mid brownish grey silty clay with 35% very common subrounded, poorly sorted stones <180mm. Moderate compaction	0.48+

Trench 2	***25 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412260.9873, 334038.5685**	***86.10 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
201	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay with 3% subangular and subrounded stones <20 mm and rooting. Friable.	0.00–0.22
202	Subsoil		Mid brownish grey silty clay with orange mottle and 35% subrounded stones. Friable.	0.22-0.52
203	Natural		Light orangish grey silty sandy clay with sand and gravel patches and 75% subangular and subrounded stones. Moderate compaction.	0.52+
205	Pit		Large pit with irregular, steep sides and flat base. 3.46 m wide, 1.04 m deep and exceeding 1.6 m in length.	0.60-1.64
206	Deliberate Backfill	205	Dark blackish grey silty clay with 40% abundant, subrounded stones <180mm. 0.2 m deep. Fill of 205.	1.44-1.64

207	Secondary Fill	205	Dark brownish grey silty clay with 40% abundant, subrounded poorly sorted stones <180mm. 0.84 m. Fill of 205.	0.60-1.44

Trench 3	***25 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412227.9193, 334017.2681**	***87.55 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
301	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant rooting and 5% subrounded stones <80mm. Friable.	0.00–0.22
302	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottle and common subrounded and subangular stones <100mm. Friable.	0.22-0.52
303	Natural		Light greyish orange silty-sandy clay with 60% subangular and subrounded stones <100mm. Moderate compaction.	0.52+

Trench 4	***40 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412265.1350, 334014.3805**	***86.27 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
401	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare 3% subangular stones and rooting. Friable.	0.00–0.20
402	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown with orange mottle silty gravelly clay with common rounded and subrounded stones <100mm. Friable.	0.20-0.60
403	Natural		Mid brown orange silty sand with gravel and common subrounded stones in some areas patches. Moderate compaction.	0.60+
404	Pit		Large pit with concave base and sides of moderate slope. 0.28 m deep and exceeding 3.86 m in length and 1.12 m in width.	0.47-0.75
405	Deliberate Backfill	404	Mid brownish grey silty clay with subangular and subrounded, poorly sorted <80mm. Moderately compact. 0.28 m deep. Fill of 404.	0.47-0.75
406	Secondary Fill	404	Dark blackish grey silty clay. 0.05 m deep. Friable. Fill of 404.	0.47-0.52

Trench 5	***25 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412299.7125, 333980.7283**	***84.40 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
501	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silty clay with 10% common subrounded stones and rooting. Moderate compaction.	0.00–0.30
502	Subsoil		Light yellowish brown with grey hue silty clay with 20% common subrounded stones. High compaction.	0.30-0.50
503	Natural		Mixed grey and orange sandy silty clay with sand and gravel patches and 40% subrounded stones. High compaction.	0.5+

Trench 6	***25 m x 1.6 m***		**NGR 412327.8839, 333932.8872**	***83.45 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
601	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty with 5% sparse subrounded stones <150mm and rooting. Moderate compaction.	0.00–0.30
602	Subsoil		Mid yellowish brown silty clay with 5% sparse subrounded stones <150mm. Highly compacted.	0.30-0.75
603	Natural		Natural: mixed orangish brown and grey silty sandy clay with 30% abundant subrounded stones <170mm. Highly compacted.	0.75+

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-323063

Project details

Project name	Land off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 1.5 ha parcel of land located off Derby Road, Doveridge, centred on NGR 412290 334030. The evaluation comprised six trial trenches targeted on known geophysical anomalies. One trench exposed three pits containing cremated bone (identifiable as human in two of the features) with one of the deposits representing the remains of an unurned burial. No datable material was found in any of the deposits, but their form is prehistoric in nature. The features correlate with a partial/irregular ring-shaped geophysical anomaly and a circular mound discernible within the LiDAR data, and would appear to indicate a small (c. 10 m-diameter) round barrow or other similar prehistoric funerary ringwork monument in this part of the Site. Two large pits were also revealed. One contained medieval pottery and slag, and the other contained timbers and cattle remains. The pit with the medieval pottery and slag correlated with a pond-like anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, with the other lying approximately 5 m south of another pond-like anomaly, in this instance corroborated by historic mapping. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation, with six sherds of medieval pottery (c. 12th-15th-century) being the earliest easily datable artefacts. There is little indication the Site contains deposits of high palaeoenvironmental significance. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office and will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery, under a relevant accession code, in due course.
Project dates	Start: 16-07-2018 End: 18-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/00389/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	205730 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	CREMATION PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Uncertain
Methods &	'"Targeted Trenches"'

techniques	
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES DOVERIDGE Land off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE6 5LA
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 122 340 52.902979076669 -1.818598707781 52 54 10 N 001 49 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 85m Max: 88m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Landpro Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Andy Norton
Project supervisor	Hannah Dabill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Industrial"
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

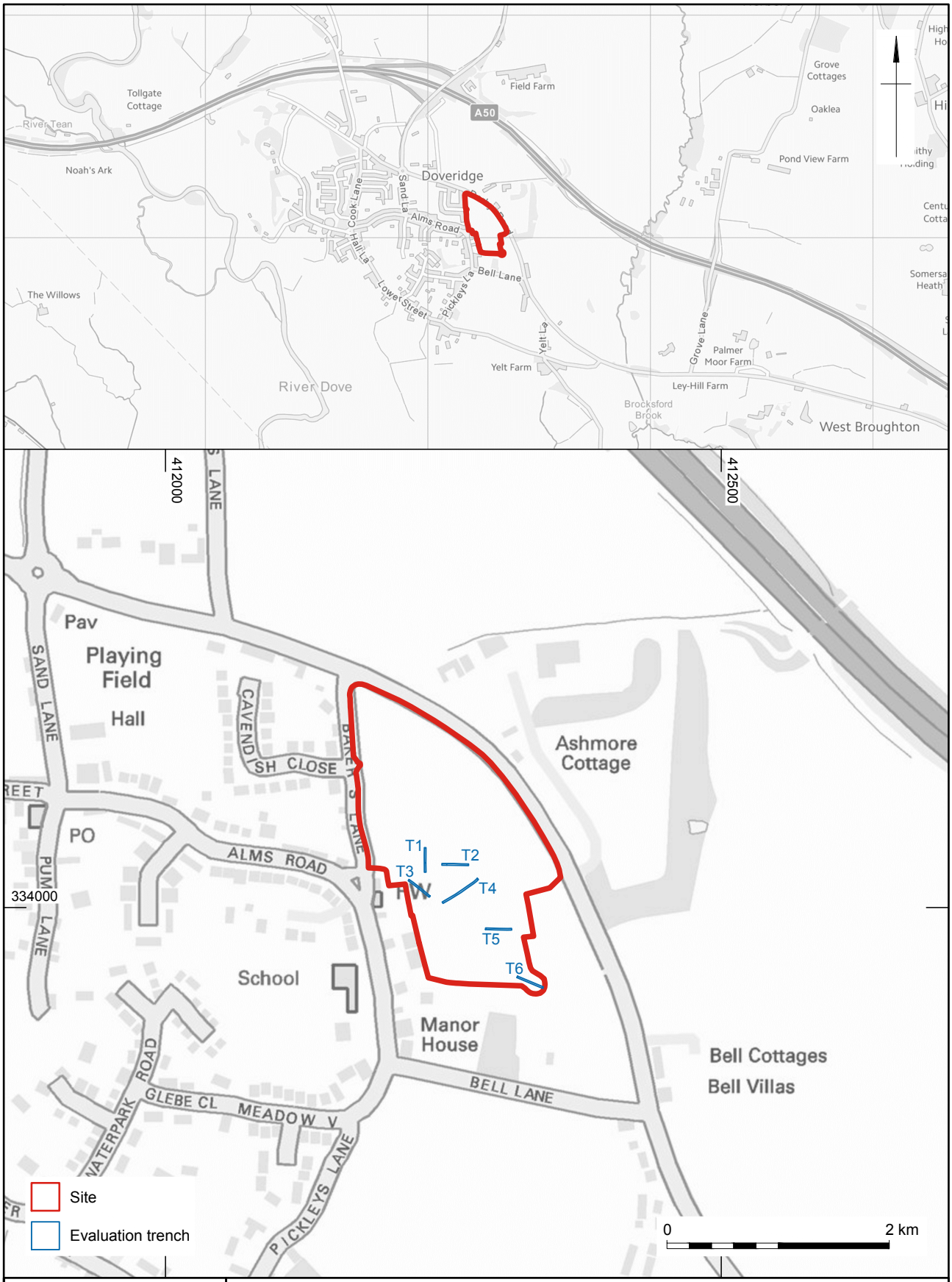
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Derby Road, Doveridge, Derbyshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dabill, H
Other bibliographic details	205730
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 40 page A4-comb bound report with colour plates and figures.

Entered by	Jess Irwin (j.irwin@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	31 August 2018

Appendix 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Bioturbation proxies	Cereal Grain	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Uncharred vegetative parts	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
404	406	101	38	100	10% residue <2mm	30%, C, I	*C (Triticum* sp.)	*C (Avena/Bromus, Corylus avellana)*	40ml	Mature, some iron staining	Slag			
106	108	102	6	150	25% residue <2mm	1%, C, E	-	-	120ml	Mature	-			
109	110	103	5	200		10%, C, E, I	-	-	130ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
111	112	104	4	250		5%, C, E	C (Triticeae)	A (Stems and roots/tubers)	160ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
404	403	105	10	15		30%, A*, I	-	-	6ml	Mature	-			
106	107	106	4	60		5%, C, E, I	-	B (Poaceae, *Plantago lanceolata*, stem)	40ml	Mature	-			
204	205	107	10	120		E	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	A*** - Including wood (roundwood + mature) and leaf frags	A**- *Juncus* spp., Cyperaceae, *Potentilla* sp., *Sambucus* sp., *Ranunculus* spp., Apiaceae, *Persicaria* sp., Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, *Plantago* sp., Poaceae	*A - Indet insect parts, Daphnia* egg cases - A***, *Diaptomus castor* egg sac, Foraminifera

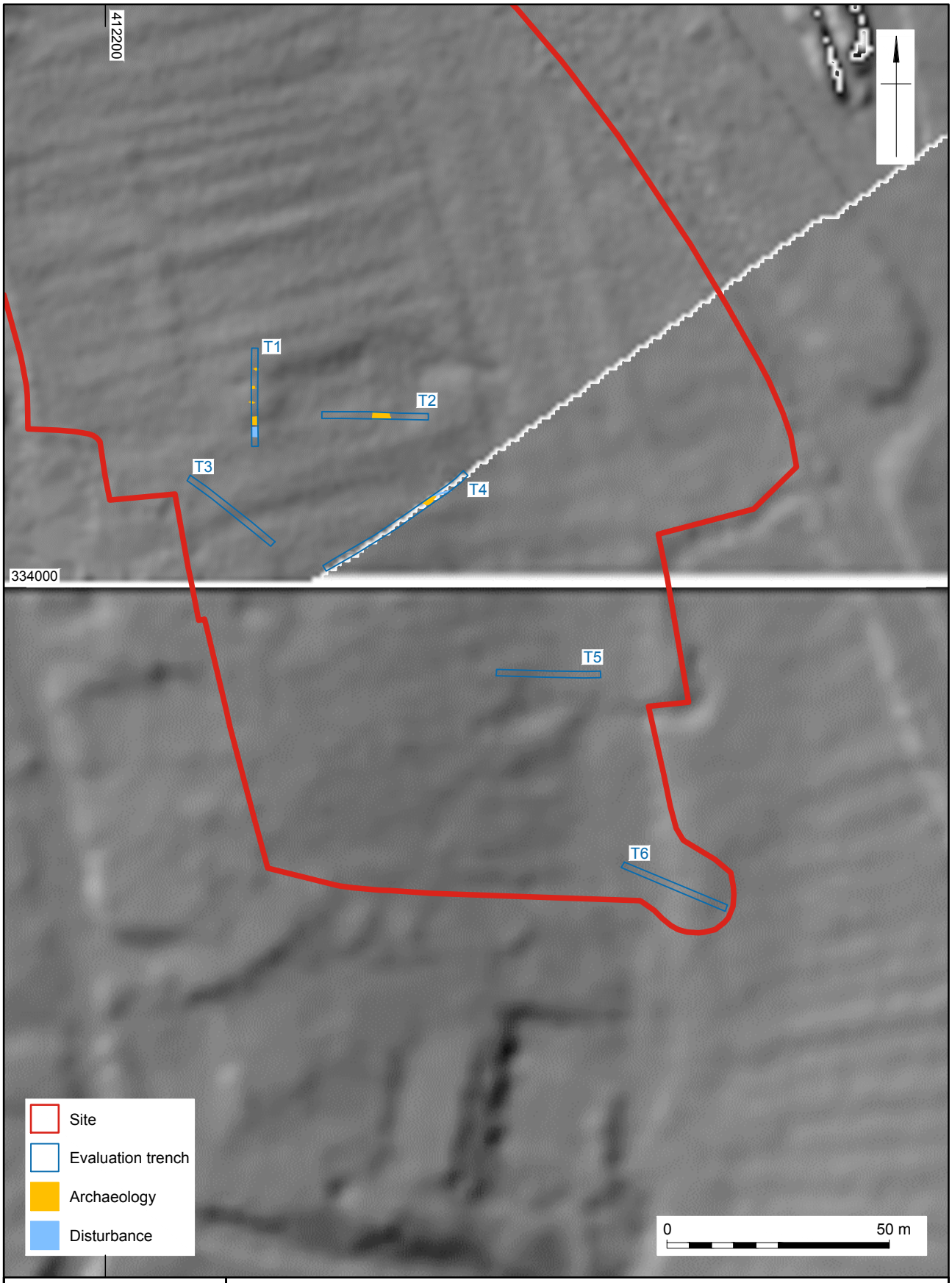
Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhyzal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



Date:	17/05/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:5000 and 1:25000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\205730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_10		

Site location

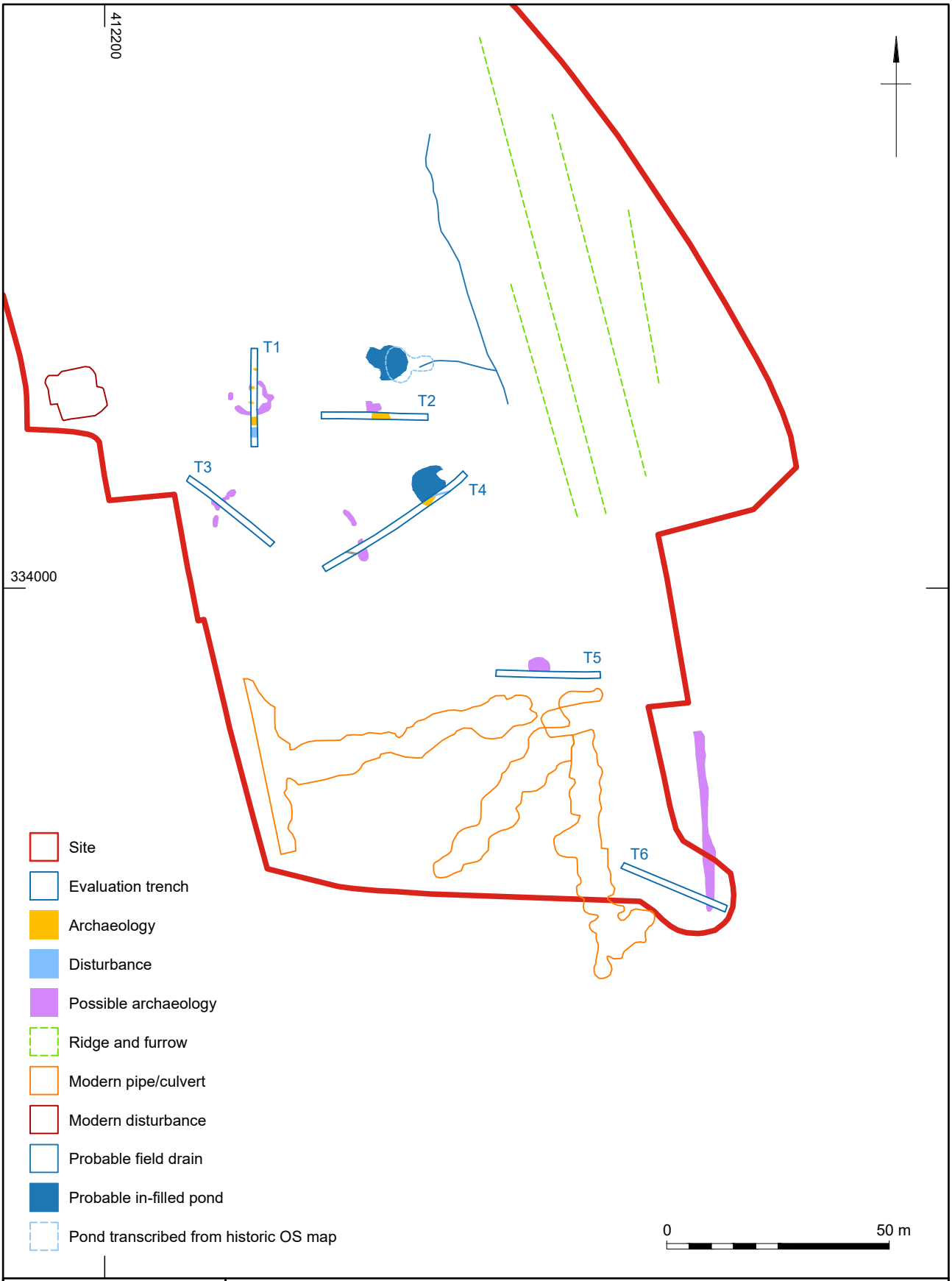
Figure 1



Date:	17/05/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\205730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_10		

Trenches overlaid on LiDAR results

Figure 2



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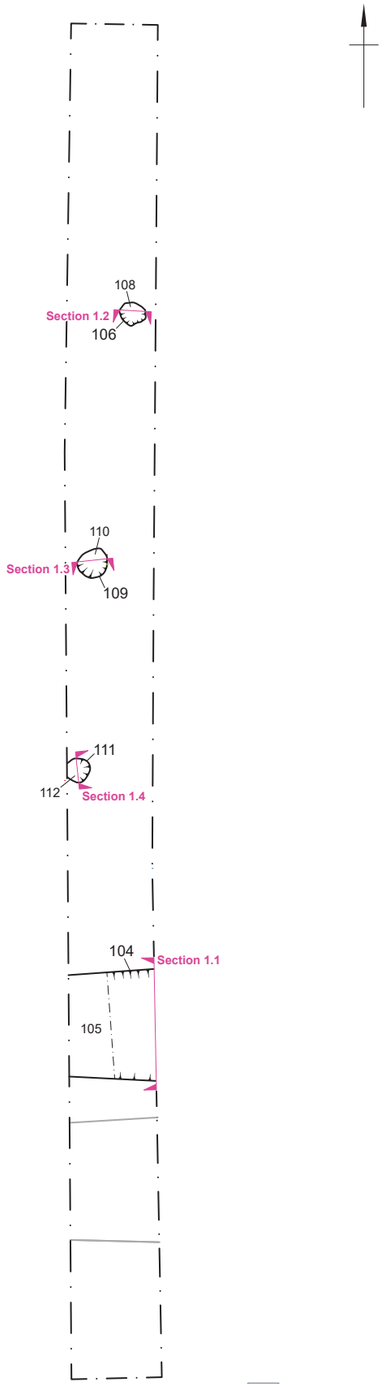
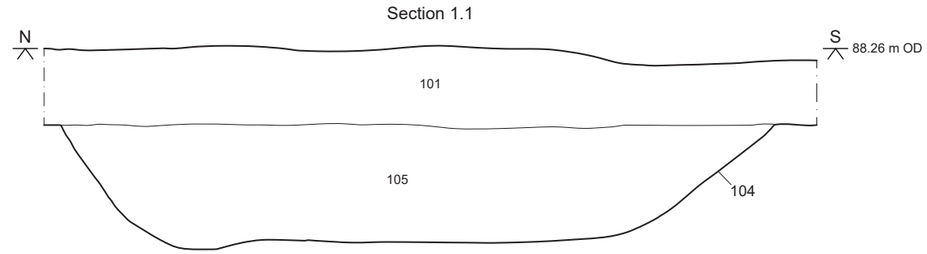
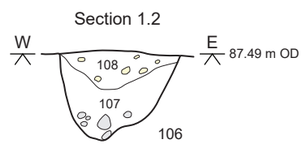
Trenches overlaid on geophysical survey results

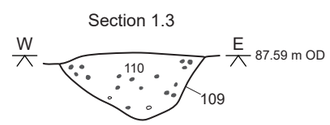
Figure 3

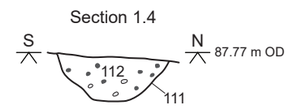


A: Plan









Stone
Charcoal
Bone

0
1 m

B: Sections

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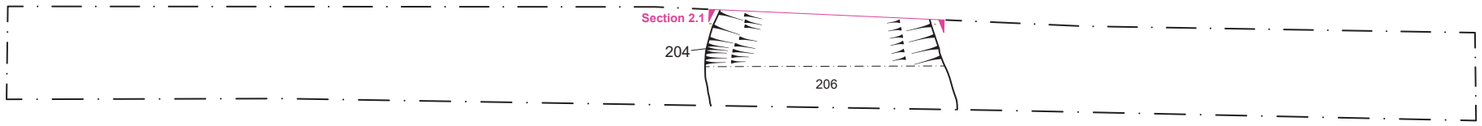
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\205730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_10		

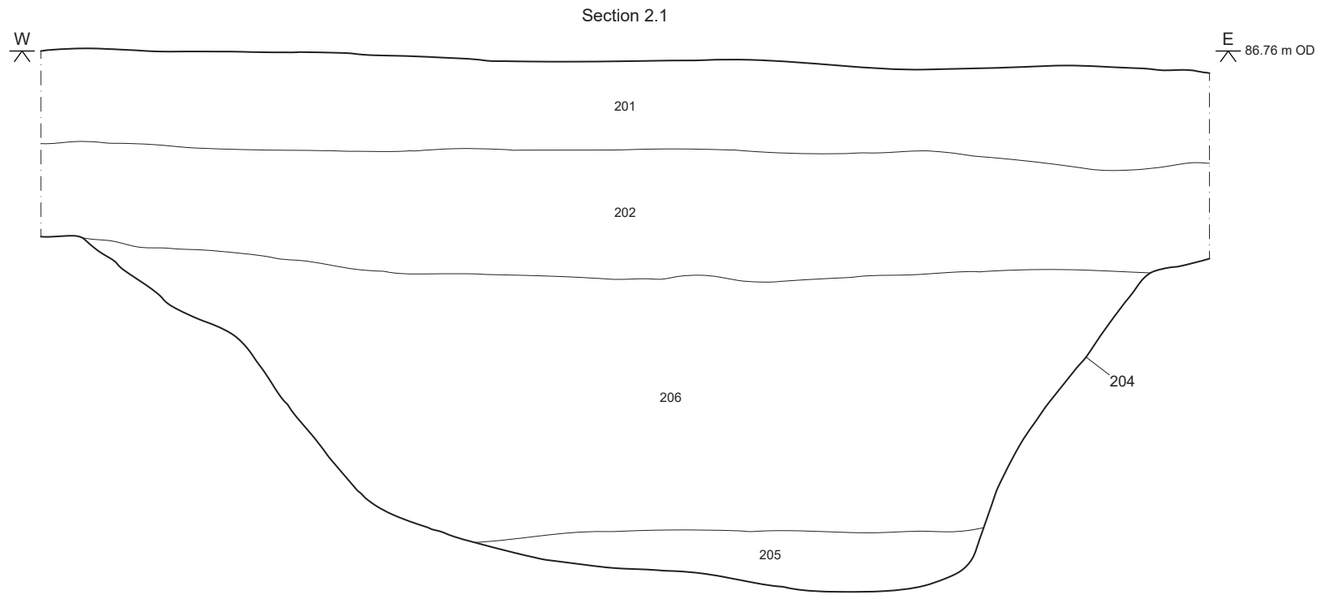
Trench 1, plan and sections

Figure 4



A: Plan

0 5 m



B: Section

0 1 m

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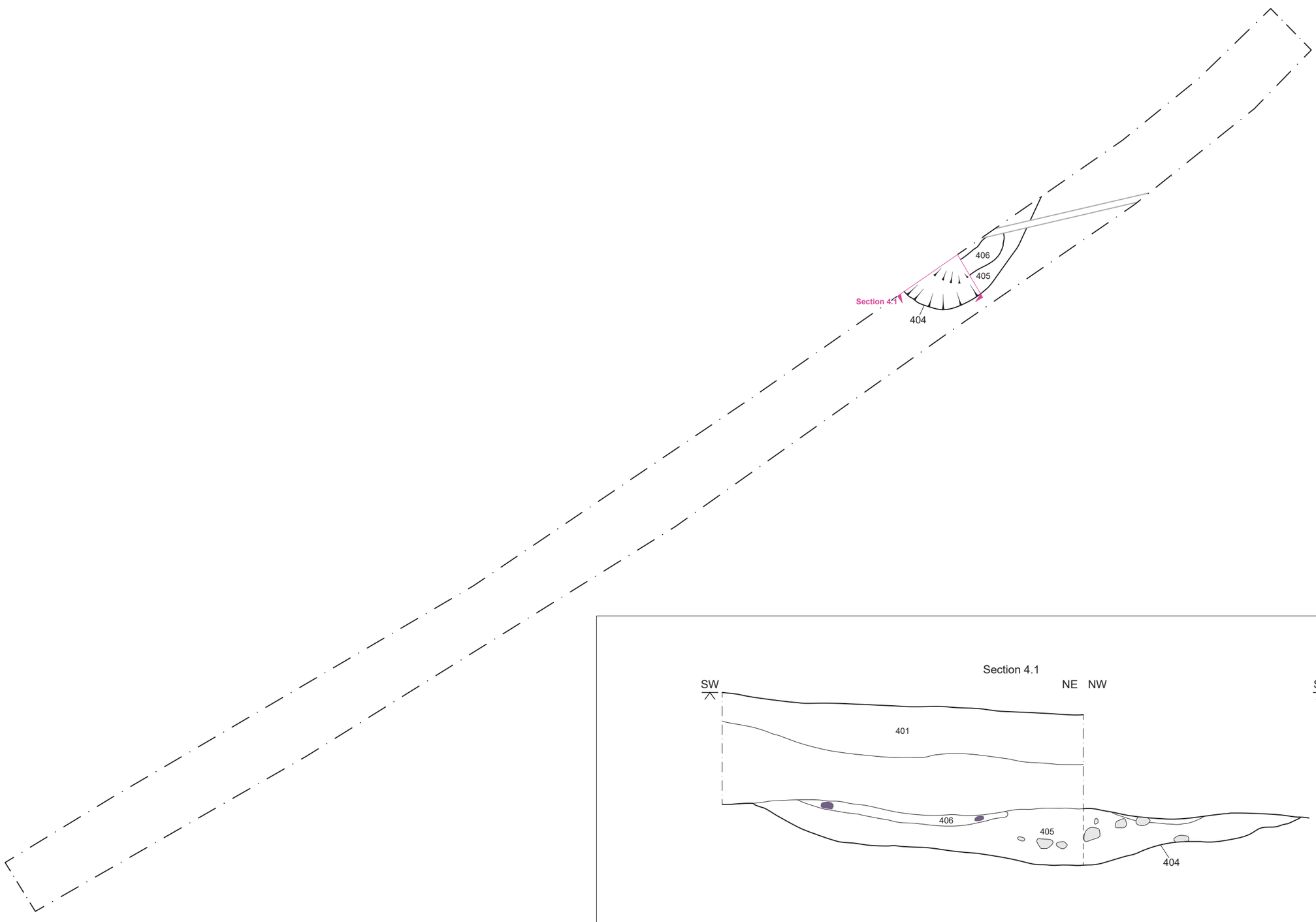
Trench 2, plan and section

Figure 5



A: Plan

0 5 m

B: Section

0 1 m

Date:	15/08/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 and 1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\205730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_10		

Trench 4, plan and section

Figure 6

Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from south

Plate 2: Trench 2, viewed from west

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Plate 3: Trench 3, viewed from south-east

Plate 4: Trench 4, viewed from north-east

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Plate 5: Trench 5, viewed from east

Plate 6: Trench 6, viewed from south-east

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Plate 7: Trench 4, representative section, viewed from north-west

Plate 8: Feature 104, west-facing section

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Plate 9: Pit 106 pre-excavation, viewed from west

Plate 10: Pit 111, east-facing section

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Plate 11: Pit 204, oblique, south-facing section

Plate 12: Pit 404, viewed from south-west

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Plate 13: Timber from pit 205

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