Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land South of Newmarket Road
Royston, Hertfordshire

NGR: 536918 240659
(TL 36918 40659)

Planning Ref: 17/00110/1

ASE Project No: 170255
Site/Parish Code: ROY/PKF17

ASE Report No: 2017186
OASIS ID: archaeol6-282957

by Rob Cullum

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial-trench evaluation at the land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, in April 2017. A preceding geophysical survey detected anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the area of the site, upon which a number of trenches were targeted.

The evaluation revealed a low density of post-medieval/early modern remains. These consist of ditches, pits and postholes concentrated in the north-east of the site. There was total lack of any features, deposits or finds of any earlier periods. Some undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes were recorded however, given the total absence of any earlier evidence, these are thought likely to also be of a post-medieval/early modern date. The evidence suggests that the recorded archaeological activity is indicative solely of post-medieval/early modern agricultural boundaries and some possible quarrying. The findings are thought concurrent with the characterisation of the site in the desk-based assessment as 'agricultural and unremarkable'.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trail trenching at the land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, in April 2017. The evaluation was undertaken to prove potential archaeological features indicated by a preceding geophysical survey carried out in 2016 in advance of a proposed residential development on the site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located two miles to the east of Royston in the grounds of Burloes Hall, directly south of Newmarket Road, in North Hertfordshire (NGR: 536918 240659; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The proposed development area comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land of approximately 14ha. The site is bounded by residential developments to the west, with a mature tree belt as a buffer zone. There are also some wooded margins to the east and south of the site.

1.2.3 The site occupies undulating ground, with a moderately steep slope from both the east and west sides meeting at the centre. There is also a steep incline from north to south.

1.2.4 The overlying topsoil on the site consists of 0.15-0.50m mid grey-brown sandy silt. Due to the undulation observed, subsoil is intermittently present across the majority of the site and is comprised of a light grey-brown sandy silt with a depth of 0.02-0.50m.

1.2.5 The solid underlying solid geology in the area is categorised as New Pit Chalk Formation by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to North Hertfordshire District Council for residential development of up to 325 dwellings with associated access roads, services and landscaping (Planning Ref: 17/00110/1).

1.3.2 A programme of pre-determination archaeological works was requested by the County Archaeologist. The first phase of work comprised a geophysical survey (CgMs/Tigergeo, 2016). This evaluation, constituting a second phase of work, comprised 21 trenches primarily targeted on the geophysical survey results in the north-east corner of the site and based on a trench arrangement agreed with the Local Planning Authority Advisory Archaeologist (Dr Simon Wood).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared (ASE 2017).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.3 This document reports on the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out at the Land South of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, in April 2017. The results of a preceding geophysical survey are considered in relation to the evaluation results (CgMs/Tigergeo, 2016).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent information contained in a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2015). The DBA includes all known archaeological sites and findspots within a 1km radius of the site gathered from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), Hertfordshire Archives and Hertford Local Studies Library, online resources, the CgMs technical library and English Heritage. The most pertinent of these are reiterated here and their locations shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

2.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic material are recorded within the 1km search radius.

2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age

2.3.1 A crop mark of a ring ditch, possibly representing a ploughed down Bronze Age barrow is recorded c.150m to the east of the site (HER ref: 2567, see Figure 1). There is a ditched enclosure surrounding a ring ditch recorded c.300m to the south east of the site (HER ref: 2567, Figure 1). There is a Bronze Age barrow c.400m to the north of the site (HER ref: 03107) and several cropmarks including a curvilinear enclosure, ditches and pits are recorded at Burloes Farm (HER ref: 17000).

2.3.2 Newmarket Road, immediately north of the site, forms part of Icknield Way, an ancient trackway of late prehistoric origin (HER ref: 4182).

2.3.3 The area south of the site is identified as an Area of Archaeological Significance due to the prehistoric funerary landscape at Therfield Heath, including a series of prehistoric burial mounds designated as Scheduled Monuments.

2.3.3 As such, the study site is defined in the DBA as having good potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology (CgMs 2015; 8).

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 Icknield Way continued as a major roadway throughout the Roman period and, as such, it is conceivable that evidence for Roman roadside activity could be represented at the site, particularly in the north.

2.4.2 The site is defined as having moderate archaeological potential for this period (CgMs 2015; 9).

2.5 Saxon/Early Medieval, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 OS maps throughout these periods detail the use of the land as agricultural and unremarkable throughout the Saxon period to the present day (CgMs 2015; 9).

2.5.2 Burloes Farm and Burloes Hall are post medieval in origin, with the completion of the present hall dating to 1937 (HER ref. 9556 and 30367).

2.5.3 The archaeological potential for these periods is deemed low, with some potential for evidence of former land division relating to agricultural activity.

2.8 Geophysical Survey

2.8.1 The geophysical survey of the site carried out in 2016 by TigerGeo did "not reveal archaeology of the significance assumed in the pre-application response" and concluded that there is no support for the assertion that the site is "in the middle of a large prehistoric funerary landscape" (CgMs 2016; 2, TigerGeo 2016). The interpretive plot is reproduced as Figure 2 with the evaluation trenches superimposed onto it.

2.8.2 It was determined that there was little of archaeological interest in all but the north-east corner of the site. Here, two north-south linear anomalies that are not represented on OS maps dating to 1749 may represent earlier land divisions.

2.8.3 There is an exception to this north-east concentration in the north-west where there are three east-west linear anomalies which, again, are not represented on OS maps. Additionally, two linear anomalies in the south-west correlate with a known field boundary dating to the Royston Tithe Map from 1851.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeology condition
- to establish the 'ground truth' of the results of the geophysical survey

2.9.2 With reference to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, 70), the evaluation will seek to contribute data to future regional studies of the form and nature of developing rural landscapes.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The methodology specified for the archaeological work can be found in full in the WSI (ASE 2017). What follows is a brief summary of this and a discussion of any changes made during the evaluation.

3.1.2 Twenty-one 50m x 1.8m trenches were opened in the locations shown on Figure 2. There was no modification to the trench layout proposed in the WSI (ibid).

3.1.3 Machining of the trenches was undertaken using a tracked excavator under close archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil being removed stratigraphically until archaeological remains and/or underlying natural geology was encountered.

3.1.4 Most archaeological features were investigated by hand with the exception of those of exceptional size and of late post-medieval date, based on surface finds.

3.1.5 50% of discreet contexts and 1m-long segments of linear features were excavated.

3.1.6 All trench and feature locations were located and planned using GPS. Post-excavation photographs were taken of each trench and soil stratigraphy was recorded, regardless of the presence/absence of archaeological features. Handwritten trench record sheets were maintained throughout the site. Photographic and drawing records were maintained of all features excavated. Deposits were recorded by context using ASE pro-forma context sheets.

3.1.7 All finds from excavated deposits were retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study. All such material is identified by association with context numbers and site code.

3.1.8 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits deemed appropriate for environmental study and/or for the recovery of small artefacts.

3.1.9 A metal-detector was used throughout, both prior to and during the excavation of trenches and were used on trench bases and spoil heaps. Feature fills were also scanned.

3.2 Archive

3.3.1 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the North Hertfordshire Museum.

3.3.2 The contents of the site archive are tabulated below.

Item	**Quantity**
Context sheets	30
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	99
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	21

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 A simple deposit sequence comprising a 0.15-0.50m thickness of topsoil, in some instances overlying 0.02-0.50m of subsoil, was recorded. These deposits overlay the natural deposit of chalk which had been disturbed by ploughing in some places.

4.1.2 Of the 21 trenches excavated, 10 contained archaeological remains. These comprised ditches, pits and postholes all cut into the natural deposit and overlain by topsoil, or by subsoil where present.

4.1.3 The trenches that contained archaeological features are described individually in sections 4.2 – 4.11. The 11 archaeologically negative trenches are given summary descriptions in section 4.12 with details presented in the Appendix.

4.1.4 Recorded features contained fill types of sandy silt, clay-silt and silty sand, with the latter being predominant.

4.1.5 The north-east of the site exhibited the highest concentration of features. There was a low occurrence of features in the north-west of the site and a complete paucity of features across the south.

4.1.6 A number of the trenches were located in order to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin, others were not (Figure 2). Correspondence of below-ground archaeological features with plotted geophysical anomalies was generally good.

4.2 **Trench 1** (Figure 3)

Heights at N end of trench = 77.97 AOD (top)
Heights at S end of trench = 81.48 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[1/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.24-0.31m
[1/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.09-0.10m
[1/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.05-0.07m
[1/004]	Fill	Of [1/005]	1.8m+	3.95m	0.27m
[1/005]	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	3.95m	0.27m
[1/006]	Fill	Of [1/007]	2.4m	0.8m	0.15m
[1/007]	Cut	Elongated pit	2.4m	0.8m	0.15m
[1/008]	Fill	Of [1/009]	1.8m+	1.6m	0.05m
[1/009]	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	1.6m	0.05m

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the site on a north/south alignment. It was targeted on two geophysical anomalies; both linear features on an east/west alignment and both of which corresponded to actual archaeological features.

4.2.2 [1/005] was a shallow ditch in the southern half of Trench 1 that was detected by the geophysical survey (see Figure 2). It had shallow sloping sides, a flat base and

contained the single fill [1/004], which was a friable light grey sandy silt. No finds were retrieved.

4.2.3 [1/007] was an elongated pit truncated by ditch [1/005] with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, [1/006], was indistinguishable from [1/004] and no finds were retrieved.

4.2.4 [1/009] was a very shallow ditch at the north end of Trench 1. It was detected by the geophysical survey. A single fill of sandy silt was excavated from which no finds were retrieved.

4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Heights at NW end of trench = 80.78 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 82.94 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[4/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.22-0.29m
[4/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.20-0.26m
[4/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.07-0.09m
[4/004]	Fill	Of [4/006]	1.8m+	1.26m	0.22m
[4/005]	Fill	Of [4/006]	1.8m+	1.26m	0.12m
[4/006]	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	1.26m	0.31m

Table 4: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-east of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was targeted on a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey which corresponded to an actual below ground feature (see Figure 2).

4.3.2 [4/006] was a shallow linear in the south-eastern half of Trench 4, on a north/south alignment. It was detected by the geophysical survey. It had shallow sloping sides with a step to steep sides. Upper fill [4/004] was a loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions. Basal fill [4/005] was a compact light grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small to moderately sized chalk inclusions. CBM with a later post-medieval date was retrieved from fill [4/004]. It is the continuation of ditch [13/005].

4.4 **Trench 5** (Figure 5)

Heights at NE end of trench = 85.15 AOD (top)
Heights at SW end of Trench = 84.27 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[5/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.21-0.26m
[5/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.06m
[5/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.04-0.07m
[5/004]	Fill	Of [5/006]	6.2m	1.8m+	0.31m
[5/005]	Fill	Of [5/006]	6.2m	1.8m+	0.47m
[5/006]	Cut	Ditch	6.2m	1.8m+	0.78m

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 5 was located in the north-east of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was targeted on a single geophysical anomaly which was correlated to an actual archaeological feature.

4.4.2 [5/006] was a large ditch in the centre of Trench 5 that was detected by the geophysical survey. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and two fills. Upper fill [5/004] was a compact mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk inclusions from which three fragments of late 17th century pottery was retrieved. Lower fill [5/005] was a friable mid-brown silty sand with moderately frequent small-medium chalk pieces and sub-rounded flints. It is the continuation of ditch [8/007].

4.5 **Trench 6**

Heights at NW end of trench = 82.76 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 90.23 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[6/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.28-0.31m
[6/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.02m
[6/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.02-0.06m
[6/004]	Fill	Of [6/005]	N/A	1.8m+	N/A
[6/005]	Cut	Pit	N/A	1.8m+	N/A
[6/006]	Fill	Of [6/007]	1.8m+	1.6m	0.05m
[6/007]	Cut	Plough scar	1.8m+	1.6m	0.05m

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 6 was located in the north-east of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was targeted on a single geophysical anomaly which corresponded to a probable plough scar. A large post-medieval pit was uncovered at the north-western end of the trench extending beyond the confines of the trench.

4.5.2 [6/005] was a large pit in the north-western end of the trench. Surface finds of post-medieval date were retrieved and a decision not to excavate was reached upon discussion with the county archaeologist.

4.5.3 [6/007] was a very shallow linear feature in the north-western half of Trench 6. It was detected by the geophysical survey but was found to have a depth of only 0.05m. Its shallow depth and light-brown subsoil-like fill is concurrent with this anomaly being

either a plough scar or a shallow depression in the natural filled with subsoil.

4.6 **Trench 7** (Figure 6)

Heights at NW end of trench = 88.26 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 94.06 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[7/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.28-0.33m
[7/002]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.05-0.09m
[7/003]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.4m
[7/004]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.23m
[7/005]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.3m
[7/006]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.07m
[7/007]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.12m
[7/008]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.21m
[7/009]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.21m
[7/010]	Fill	Of [7/011]	2.2m	0.92m	0.03m+
[7/011]	Cut	Pit	2.2m	0.92m	1.02m
[7/012]	Fill	Of [7/013]	0.61m	1m	0.28m
[7/013]	Cut	Ditch	0.61m	1m	0.28m

Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 7 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was targeted on a pit and a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, both of which corresponded to actual below ground features.

4.6.2 [7/011] was a square, steep sided pit partially uncovered in the north-western half of Trench 7. It was detected by the geophysical survey. Eight fills were recorded. Upper fill [7/003] was a compact mixed light grey-brown silty sand with large chalk inclusions throughout from which four pottery fragments were retrieved of miscellaneous 19th-20th century wares along with similarly dated brick and tile fragments.

4.6.3 Below this, fills [7/004], [7/007] and [7/009] all consisted of a highly compacted and sterile grey silty chalk fill. These fills probably represent periods of disuse during which natural chalk slumped into the feature. Fill [7/005] was a compact light grey-brown silty sand with frequent large chalk inclusions. Fills [7/006], [7/008], and [7/010] were firm dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. These fills probably represent periods in which the feature was in use.

4.6.4 The feature was not be bottomed but seen to carry on below a depth of 1.2m. Only the upper fill [7/003] yielded any dating evidence.

4.6.5 [7/013] was a small moderately steeply sided ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment in the centre of Trench 7. It was not detected by the geophysical survey. Its single fill, [7/012], was a compact light brown silty sand with occasional small chalk, flint and CBM inclusions. Brick and tile fragments retrieved provide a later post-medieval date of c. 18th century.

4.7 **Trench 8** (Figure 7)

Heights at N end of trench = 90.81 AOD (top)
Heights at S end of trench = 94.45 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[8/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.22-0.31m
[9/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.04-0.10m
[8/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.02-0.4m
[8/004]	Fill	Of [8/005]	1.65m	1.1m	0.9m
[8/005]	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.65m	1.1m	0.9m
[8/006]	Fill	Of [8/007]	1.8m+	4m	N/A
[8/007]	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	4m	N/A

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-east of the site on a north/south alignment. It was targeted on two geophysical anomalies, both of which corresponded to actual archaeological features.

4.7.2 [8/005] was a ditch terminus at the southern end of Trench 8 on a north-east/south-west alignment. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and a single fill of firm mid grey-brown clay-silt. Its location only corresponds to the linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey on a north-east/south-west alignment. Its alignment and form differ to that detected by the geophysical survey. No finds were retrieved.

4.7.3 [8/007], a large ditch in the north half of Trench 8, is the continuation [5/006] and thus was not excavated. It was detected by the geophysical survey.

4.8 **Trench 9**

Heights at E end of trench = 99.53 AOD (top)
Heights at W end of trench = 94.97 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[9/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.19-0.31m
[9/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.04-0.07
[9/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.02-0.06m
[9/004]	Cut	Services	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 9: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 9 was located in the east of the site on an east/west alignment. it was targeted on a single linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. This anomaly was found to be to a below ground electrical cable [9/004].

4.9 **Trench 10** (Figure 8)

Heights at NW end of trench = 90.63 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 95.9 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[10/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.26-0.29m
[10/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.03-0.08m
[10/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.02-0.06m
[10/004]	Fill	Of [10/005]	0.4m	0.35m	0.18m
[10/005]	Cut	Posthole	0.4m	0.35m	0.18m

Table 10: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 10 was located in the east of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. It contained a single posthole that was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.9.2 [10/005] was a posthole at the north-west end of Trench 10. It had a gradual slope at its south-east side, a steep slope at its north-west side and a slightly concave base. Its single fill was a firm mid brown-grey clay-silt from which no finds were retrieved.

4.10 **Trench 12** (Figure 9)

Heights at N end of trench = 82.59 AOD (top)
Heights at S end of trench = 81.19 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[12/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.27-0.35m
[12/002]	Layer	Subsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.06-0.13m
[12/003]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.07m
[12/004]	Fill	Of [12/005]	0.34m	0.16m	0.08m
[12/005]	Cut	Posthole	0.34m	0.16m	0.08m

Table 11: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 12 was located in the north-east of the site and contained a single posthole which was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.10.2 [12/005] was a posthole in the south-west half of Trench 12. It had steep sides and a flat base with a single fill of loose dark brown silty sand from which no finds were retrieved.

4.11 Trench 13 (Figure 10)

Heights at N end of trench = 83.78 AOD (top)
Heights at S end of trench = 89.7 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[13/001]	Layer	Topsoil	50m+	1.8m+	0.29m
[13/002]	Layer	Natural	50m+	1.8m+	0.04-0.07m
[13/003]	Cut	Plough scar	N/A	N/A	N/A
[13/004]	Fill	Of [13/005]	1.8m+	1.44m	0.1m
[13/005]	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	1.44m	0.1m

Table 12: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 13 was located in the east of the site on a north-west/southeast alignment and was targeted on a single linear geophysical anomaly which was found to correspond to an actual archaeological feature.

4.11.2 [13/005] was a very shallow ditch in the south-east half of Trench 13. It contained a single fill of friable mid brown silty sand with moderately frequent small to medium chalk inclusions. It corresponds with an anomaly detected by the geophysics and forms the continuation of [4/006]. One piece of Late Medieval Transitional Ware, dated to 1680+, and one fragment of Midland Blackware pottery, dated to 1580-1700 were retrieved.

4.12 Archaeologically negative trenches

(Figures 11 and 12)

4.45.2 Trenches 2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 revealed a sequence of topsoil and subsoil over natural geology, but no archaeological features or finds. The thickness of the topsoil in these trenches varied between 0.15m to 0.50m and subsoil 0.05m to 0.50m. The thicker of these were located towards the south of the site, reflecting the gradual downward slope and also the bottom of the downward slope from both the east and west, meeting in a trough slightly west of the centre of the site. Trench 16 exhibited an uncharacteristically deep sequence which can be explained by its position in the aforementioned trough, in one of the buried natural drainage channels detected by the geophysical survey (TigerGeo 2016).

4.45.3 Further details of the deposit sequences noted in these trenches are presented in Appendix 1.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 13). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)
3/001							10	72								
4/001							7	124								
4/004			3	78											1	10
5/001							6	98			1	2				
5/004	4	58	10	172											2	6
6/001							14	40								
7/001							9	154								
7/003	4	26	27	1530	1	4	1	6			1	2	1	2		
7/012			15	1226							2	4				
8/001							3	16								
11/001							2	12								
12/001							10	110								
13/001							5	50								
13/004	3	8														
14/001							2	88								
16/001							13	100								
17/001							10	310	2	16						
18/001							1	4								
19/001							6	22								
20/001							10	48								
21/001							7	64								
Total	11	92	55	3006	1	4	116	1318	2	16	4	8	1	2	3	16

Table 13: Finds quantification

5.2 **The Pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 9 sherds with a total weight of 83g. It was all late medieval or later. The following fabric types were noted:

EST: **English Stoneware** 1680+ (Mountford 1971)
LMT: **Late Medieval Transitional Ware** 15th – 16th century
MB: **Midland Blackwares** AD 1580-1700 (Brears 1969)
MOD: **Miscellaneous** 19th and 20th century wares

5.2.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 14. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of contemporary sites in the region. Most of the assemblage consists of fairly small and somewhat abraded sherds, indicating that they are probably the product of secondary deposition, and quite possibly residual.

5.2.3 Late Medieval Transitional Wares (LMT) occur all over the south-east midlands and East Anglia, with numerous different manufactories known (eg. Anderson et al. 1996) and many awaiting discovery. The fabric of the sherds from this site is very similar to that of Hertfordshire Glazed Ware (mid-14th – mid-15th century; Jenner and Vince 1983), and is likely to be from a similar source.

	LMT		GRE		MB		EST		MOD		
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
5/004	2	12	1	7			1	39			L17thC
7/003									4	25	MOD
13/004	1	4			1	3					L16thC
Total	**3**	**16**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**39**	**4**	**25**	

Table 14: Pottery per context by number and weight (g) of sherds by fabric type

5.3 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Fifty-two pieces of broken brick and tile collectively weighing 2823g were hand-collected from four contexts: [4/004; 5/004; 7/003; and 7/012]. Much of the material appears to have been used in its fragmented state as hard core or similar, as there were remnants of mortar on broken edges.

5.3.2 All the brick and tile were formed of the same two very similar fabric types. The brick fabric was most likely a local version of Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) fabric 3033 or 3046, both of which are orange fabrics with variable quantities of quartz, calcium carbonate and flint pieces that were in use from c.1480-1800. The tile fabric was somewhat sandier than the brick fabric, but often also had a scatter of calcareous material or very coarse flint chips. A couple of fragments had a partial angular or round peg hole.

5.3.3 Two brick pieces were intact enough for their thickness to be measured, and were respectively 60mm and 65mm, which suggests a later post-medieval date c.18th century, which most likely applies to the tile as well although peg tile can rarely be assigned a narrow date range.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small green glass wine bottle fragment (weight 2g) was recovered from [7/003]. The body shard dates to the 19th century.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising four clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (weight 8g) was recovered from three different contexts including the topsoil. All four are unmarked and undecorated. They can only be dated broadly to c. 1750-1910.

5.6 The Geological Material by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 An abraded fragment of slate roofing tile weighing 4g was recovered from [7/003].

5.7 The Metal Detected Finds by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small assemblage of 116 objects weighing 1318g were recovered from the topsoil in16 Trenches. The objects are mostly iron, only two are lead, and are in good condition. The assemblage is largely post medieval in date although a small number of medieval horseshoe nails were recovered.

5.7.2 The assemblage is largely made up of general-purpose nails which were present in every trench (n=73). Heavy-duty nails are present in [4/001] and [21/001]. Horseshoe nails of medieval to post medieval type came from [6/001], [16/001], [17/001], [20/001] and [21/001].

5.7.3 Identifiable objects include a complete U shaped staple from [16/001], a padlock from [14/001] and the chain from a curb bit from [17/001], all of 19th-20th century date. This latter context also contained a musket ball and a fragment of window came which are post medieval in date. 19th-20th century boot plate fragments were recovered from [12/001] and [16/001]. Tools are represented by a fork tine from[5/001] and the head of a large ?chisel from [17/001]. A possible drill bit fragment came from [20/001].

5.8 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 Three shell fragments weighing a total of 16g were recovered from two separate contexts. The only species represented is the common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). No parasitic activity is evident.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 A deposit sequence of topsoil overlying either subsoil or else natural deposits was recorded across the site. The topsoil was between 0.15-0.50m thick. Subsoil was present across most of the site and ranged in thickness between 0.05m and 0.50m. The underlying natural geological deposits were chalk, with varying quantities of silt and occasional patches with a high flint content.

6.1.2 The evaluation revealed archaeological features in 10 of the 21 trenches. These features were cut into the natural geology and were overlain by topsoil and, where present, by subsoil.

6.1.3 The recorded archaeological remains comprised linear ditches, pits and postholes. These generally display a low level of intercut complexity. Feature density across the site is highest in the north-east. There were two features in the north-west and trenches in the south of the site were entirely blank.

6.2 Geophysical survey

6.2.1 Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 17 were positioned in order to investigate selected geophysical anomalies interpreted as indicating the presence of below-ground remains of possible archaeological significance (Figure 2). The correlation between geophyscal anomalies and below-ground archaeological features was demonstrated to be good.

6.2.2 There were two instances in which anomalies detected by the geophysical survey were not present as actual below ground features, in trenches 16 and 17. In both cases, the detected anomalies correlated to former field boundaries recorded on historic maps. It is possible that no actual below ground features were present as they were confined to the topsoil and/or subsoil or that they were so insubstantial (such as in [13/005] and [6/007]) that they were not detected as below ground features during excavation. This is particualy likely in trench 16 with its uncharcteristically deep stratigraphic sequence.

6.2.3 There were two instances in which actual below ground features, in both cases postholes, were not detected by the geophysical survey. These were in in trenches 10 and 12. It is not unexpected that such small discrete features were not detected.

6.3 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.3.1 Deposit survival was moderate to good, with most features cut into natural deposits and sealed by a reasonable depth of topsoil and subsoil. A reasonable degree of horizontal truncation of all features, as a consequence of agricultural activity, has occurred. The high occurrence of plough scars, which in some instances such as in trench 13, reach depths greater than that of archaeological features is testimony to this.

6.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval

6.4.1 No prehistoric finds, or features were uncovered. This is perhaps surprising given the proximity of the site to the prehistoric funerary landscape at Therfield Heath and Icknield Way and its characterisation in the DBA as having good potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology (CgMs 2015; 8).

6.4.2 No Roman finds, or features were uncovered. This is again perhaps unexpected, especially in the north of the site, given the proximity to Icknield Way, which received continued use throughout the Roman period.

6.4.3 The paucity of evidence for Saxon and medieval activity is unsurprising given the characterisation of land use during these periods as agricultural and unremarkable (CgMs 2015; 9).

Post-medieval and early modern

6.4.4 Five post-medieval to early modern features were uncovered. These were ditches [5/006], [7/013] and [13/005], and pit [7/011]. [8/007] and [4/006] are the respective continuations of [5/006] and [13/005] and can thus also be shown to be of a post medieval date.

6.4.5 [4/006]/[13/005] contained 2 sherds of pottery, one Late Medieval Transitional Ware and one Midland Blackware, providing a late 16th century date. Given the ditches north/south orientation, parallel to the present boundaries to the east and west, it may represent an extinct field boundary. An existing outcrop of trees immediately to the east of the ditch may represent the remnants of an associated tree line.

6.4.6 [5/006]/[8/007] contained two fragments of Late Medieval Transitional Ware and one of English Stoneware, providing a late 17th century date. The feature may represent an early boundary as recorded on the 1799 Ordnance Survey (CgMs 2015; see Figure 8) and, if so, provides earlier evidence of this iteration of this agricultural landscape which was out of use by the Royston Tithe Map of 1851 (CgMs 2015; see Figure 7).

6.4.7 Pit [7/011] and ditch [7/013] contained brick and tiles which provided an 18th century date. Since the ditch does not conform to the present alignment, recorded as early as 1851 on the Royston Tithe Map (Appendix 3), it may provide further evidence for the same out of use boundary system as [5/006]/[8/007]. The fact that [7/0013] is perpendicular to [5/006]/[8/007] also goes some way to support this assertion. The pit [7/001] was large and may represent quarrying activity; several other features identified in this area in the geophysical survey may have similar origins.

6.4.8 The failure to detect the linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey in trenches 16 and 17 is surprising given that the features correlate to field boundary ditches recorded on the Royston Tithe Map of 1851 (CgMs 2015; see Figure 7) and the otherwise high accuracy of the geophysical survey. As discussed above, it is likely that these features were not detected as actual below ground features because of the uncharacteristically deep stratigraphic sequence in this area of the site and the possibility that they were either limited to this deeper overburden or simply so shallow as to not be detected during excavation.

Undated

6.4.9 Undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes were recorded within trenches across the site. Although lacking diagnostic artefactual content or clear association with dated remains in their vicinity, it is considered likely that most of them are of post-medieval date (especially those in the north-east); given the nature of finds recovered from across the site and in nearby features.

6.4.10 These undated features uncovered in the north-east area were ditches [1/005] and [6/007], large pit [6/004], pit [1/007] and postholes [10/005] and [12/005].

6.5 Consideration of research aims

6.5.1 The evaluation has been successful in generally determining the presence/absence, location, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site. The results of the geophysical survey and its accuracy of interpretation of detected anomalies has also been assessed as predominantly good, and it has been demonstrated that these are accurate in their indication of the below-ground archaeological content of the site.

6.5.2 The evaluation at the land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, has contributed to the understanding of the form and nature of developing rural landscapes through the excavation of several post-medieval field boundary ditches concentrated in the north-east of the site.

6.6 Conclusions

6.6.1 The evaluation revealed a low density of post-medieval/early modern remains. These consist of ditches, pits and postholes concentrated in the north-east of the site. There was total lack of any features, deposits or finds of any earlier periods. Some undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes were recorded however, given the total absence of any earlier evidence, these are thought likely to also be of a post-medieval/early modern date. The evidence suggests that the recorded archaeological activity is indicative solely of post-medieval/early modern agricultural boundaries and some possible quarrying. The findings are thought concurrent with the characterisation of the site in the desk-based assessment as ‘agricultural and unremarkable’.

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HER Summary

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site name and address:

Land South of Newmarket Road, Hertfordshire, Royston</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">County: Herts</td><td colspan="2">District: North Herts</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Village/Town: Near Royston</td><td colspan="2">Parish: Royston</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Planning application reference: 17/00110/1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">HER Enquiry reference:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Funding source: CgMs Consulting Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Nature of application: residential development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Present land use: open field</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Size of application area: 120,000msq</td><td colspan="2">Size of area investigated: 1,890msq</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NGR (to 8 figures minimum): 536918 240659</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site code (if applicable): ROY/PKF17</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site director/Organization: Andy Leonard, Archaeology South-East</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Type of work: trial trench evaluation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of work: April 2017</td><td>Start: 4/4/17</td><td colspan="2">Finish: 12/4/17</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: North Hertfordshire Museum</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Related HER Nos: 2576, 03107, 17000, 4182, 9556, 30367</td><td colspan="2">Periods represented: post-medieval,</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Relevant previous summaries/reports:

CgMs, 2015 An Archaeological desk-based assessment for Park Field, land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 7NJ

CgMs/Tigergeo, 2016 A Pre-Determination Geophysical Survey at Park Field, land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 7NJ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Summary of fieldwork results:

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial-trench evaluation at the land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, in April 2017. A preceding geophysical survey detected anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the area of the site, upon which a number of trenches were targeted.

The evaluation revealed a low density of post-medieval/early modern remains. These consist of ditches, pits and postholes concentrated in the north-east of the site. There was total lack of any features, deposits or finds of any earlier periods. Some undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes were recorded however, given the total absence of any earlier evidence, these are thought likely to also be of a post-medieval/early modern date. The evidence suggests that the recorded archaeological activity is indicative solely of post-medieval/early modern agricultural boundaries and some possible quarrying. The findings are thought concurrent with the characterisation of the site in the desk-based assessment as ‘agricultural and unremarkable’.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Author of summary: Dan Swift</td><td colspan="2">Date of summary: 26/4/17</td></tr>
</table>

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-282957

Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Newmarket Road, Royston
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial-trench evaluation at the land south of Newmarket Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, in April 2017. A preceding geophysical survey detected anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the area of the site, upon which a number of trenches were targeted. The evaluation revealed a low density of post-medieval/early modern remains. These consist of ditches, pits and postholes concentrated in the north-east of the site. There was total lack of any features, deposits or finds of any earlier periods. Some undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes were recorded however, given the total absence of any earlier evidence, these are thought likely to also be of a post-medieval/early modern date. The evidence suggests that the recorded archaeological activity is indicative solely of post-medieval/early modern agricultural boundaries and some possible quarrying. The findings are thought concurrent with the characterisation of the site in the desk-based assessment as 'agricultural and unremarkable'.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2017 End: 12-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"',"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE ROYSTON Land South of Newmarket Riad, Royston
Study area	14 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 536981 240659 51.893452842639 0.233900135167 51 53 36 N 000 14 02 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East

Project brief originator	Hertfordshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Rob Cullum
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	North Hertfordshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	North Hertfordshire Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Hertfordshire Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Newmarket Road, Royston
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rob Cullum
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report Number 2017186
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Entered by	Rob Cullum (r.cullum@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 April 2017

Appendix: Archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
2	[2/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.28m	80.78-82.94
2	[2/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.15m	
2	[2/003]	Layer	Natural	0.02-0.07m	80.51-82.59
3	[3/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.34m	75.3-78.04
3	[3/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.40m	
3	[3/003]	Layer	Natural	0.03-0.08m	74.66-77.58
11	[11/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.32m	88.76-90.01
11	[11/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10m	
11	[11/003]	Layer	Natural	0.02-0.06m	88.39-89.73
14	[14/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.38m	79.53-80.71
14	[14/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.48m	
14	[14/003]	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.08m	79.08-79.99
15	[15/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32m	79.53-80.71
15	[15/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.1m	
15	[15/003]	Layer	Natural	0.02-0.09m	83.07-83.77
16	[16/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.52-0.92m	89.71-89.89
16	[16/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.04-0.11m	
16	[16/003]	Layer	Natural	0.01-0.04m	87.54-88.63
17	[17/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.37m	88.03-90.22
17	[17/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.08m	
17	[17/003]	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.08m	87.62-89.82
18	[18/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.32m	83.97-90.16
18	[18/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.15m	
18	[18/003]	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.17m	83.73-89.69
19	[19/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.25m	93.15-98.67
19	[19/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.25m	
19	[19/002]	Layer	Natural	0.06-0.19m	92.62-98.25
20	[20/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.35m	94.63-96.1
20	[20/002]	Layer	Natural	0.08-0.21m	94.4-95.56
21	[21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.32m	95.6-98.05
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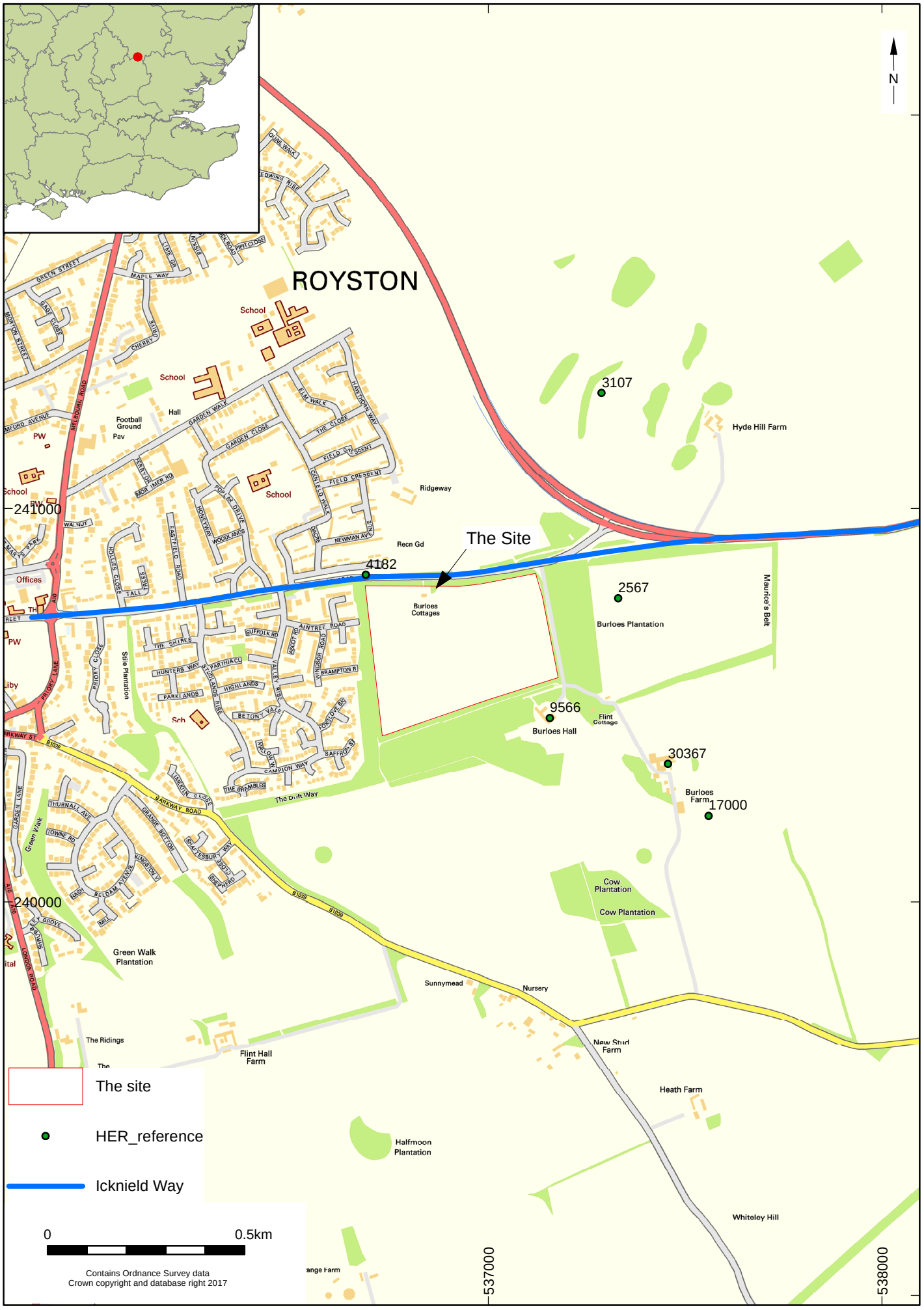
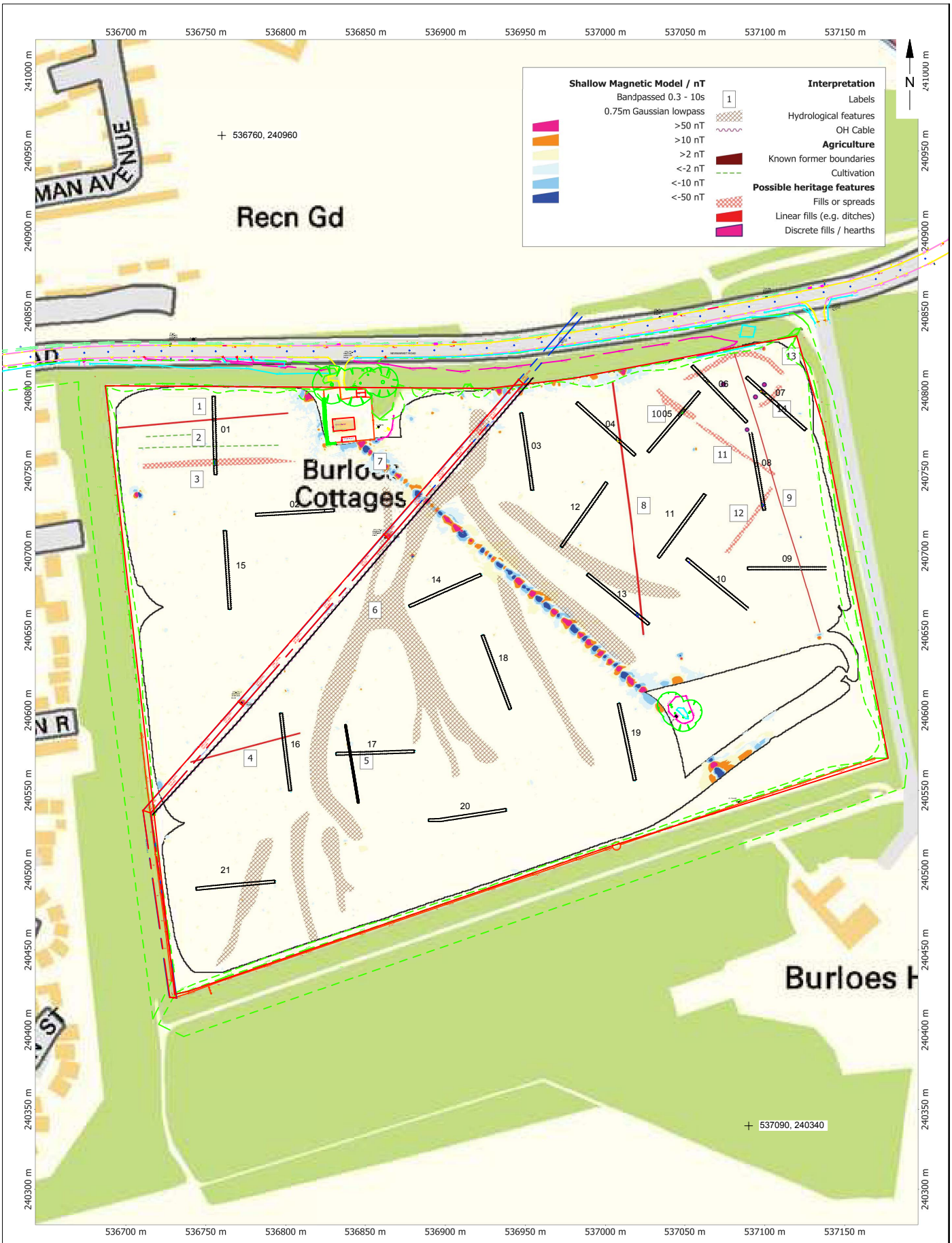


© **Archaeology South-East**		land South of Newmarket Rd, Royston	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		



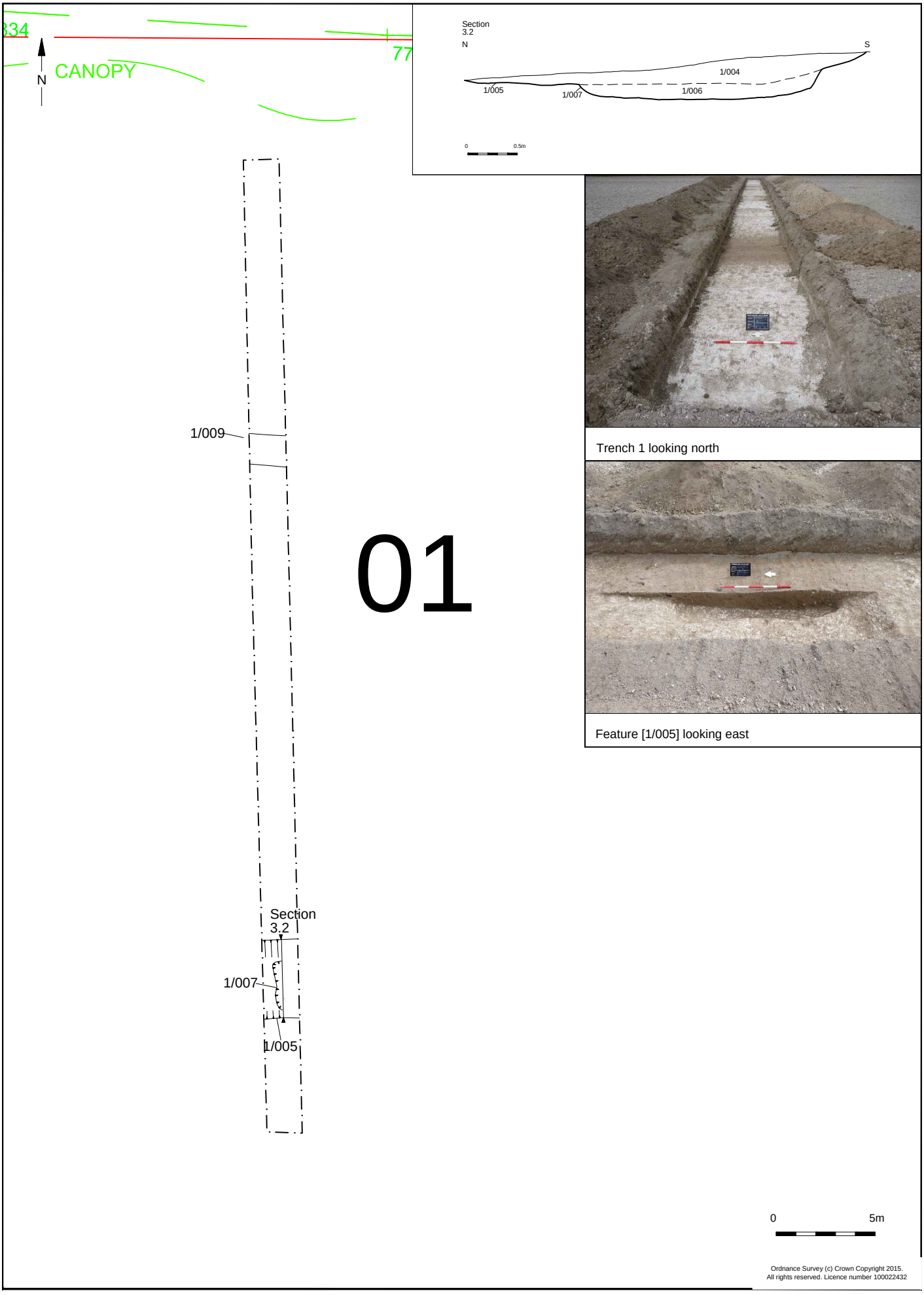
PFR161 Land at Park Field, Royston, Hertfordshire
DWG 05 Interpretation - Overview

0 50m

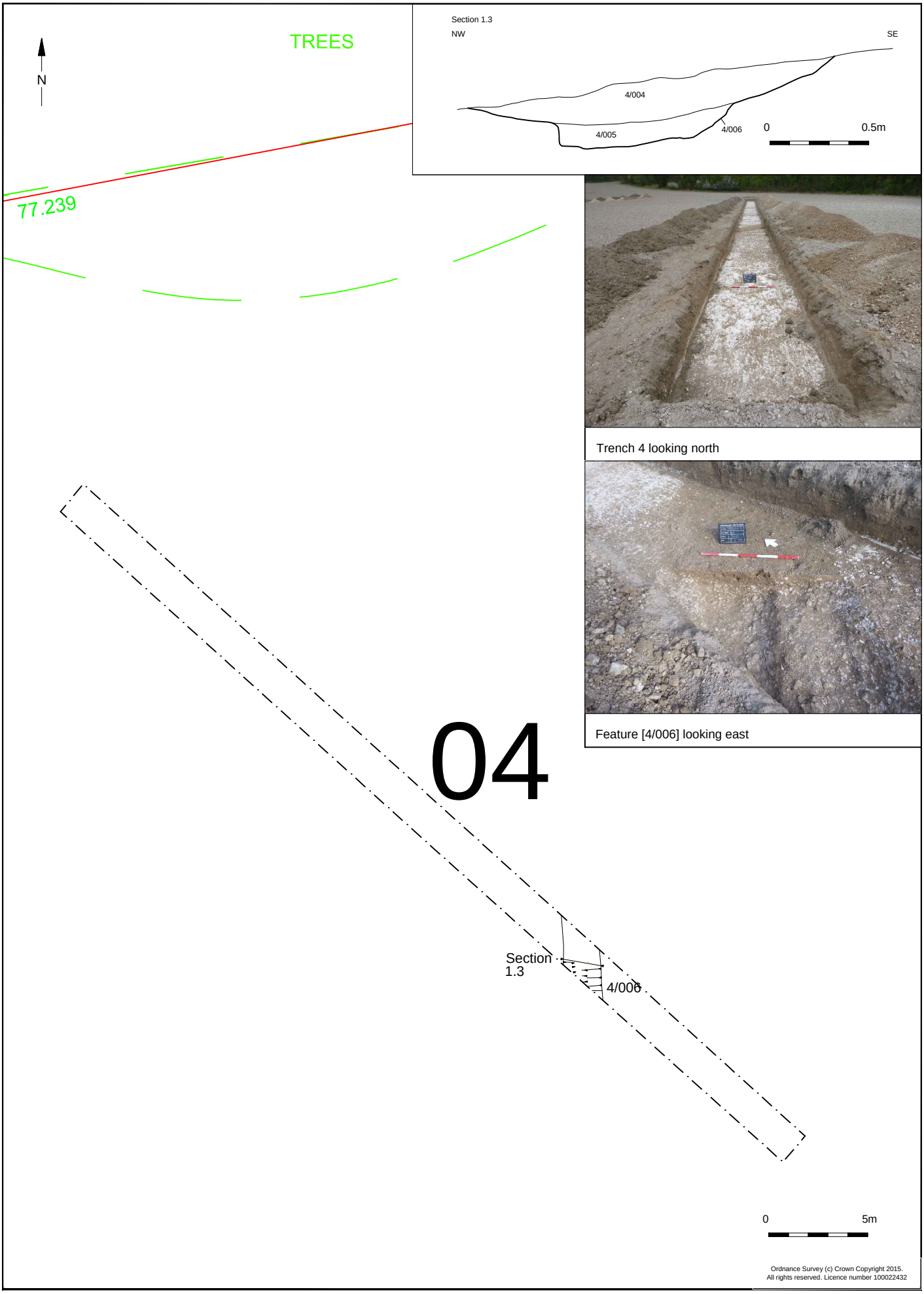
Orthographic Scale: 1:2000 @ A3 Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing
File: PFR161.map Copyright TigerGeo Limited 2016 OS OpenData Crown Copyright & Database Right 2016

TIGERGEO

© Archaeology South-East		Land at South of Newmarket Road, Royston	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench plan with OS map and geophysics overlay	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		



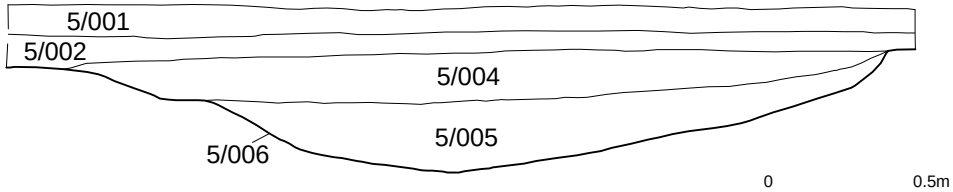
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at South of Newmarket Road, Royston	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 1 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at South of Newmarket Road, Royston	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 4 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		

Section 3.1

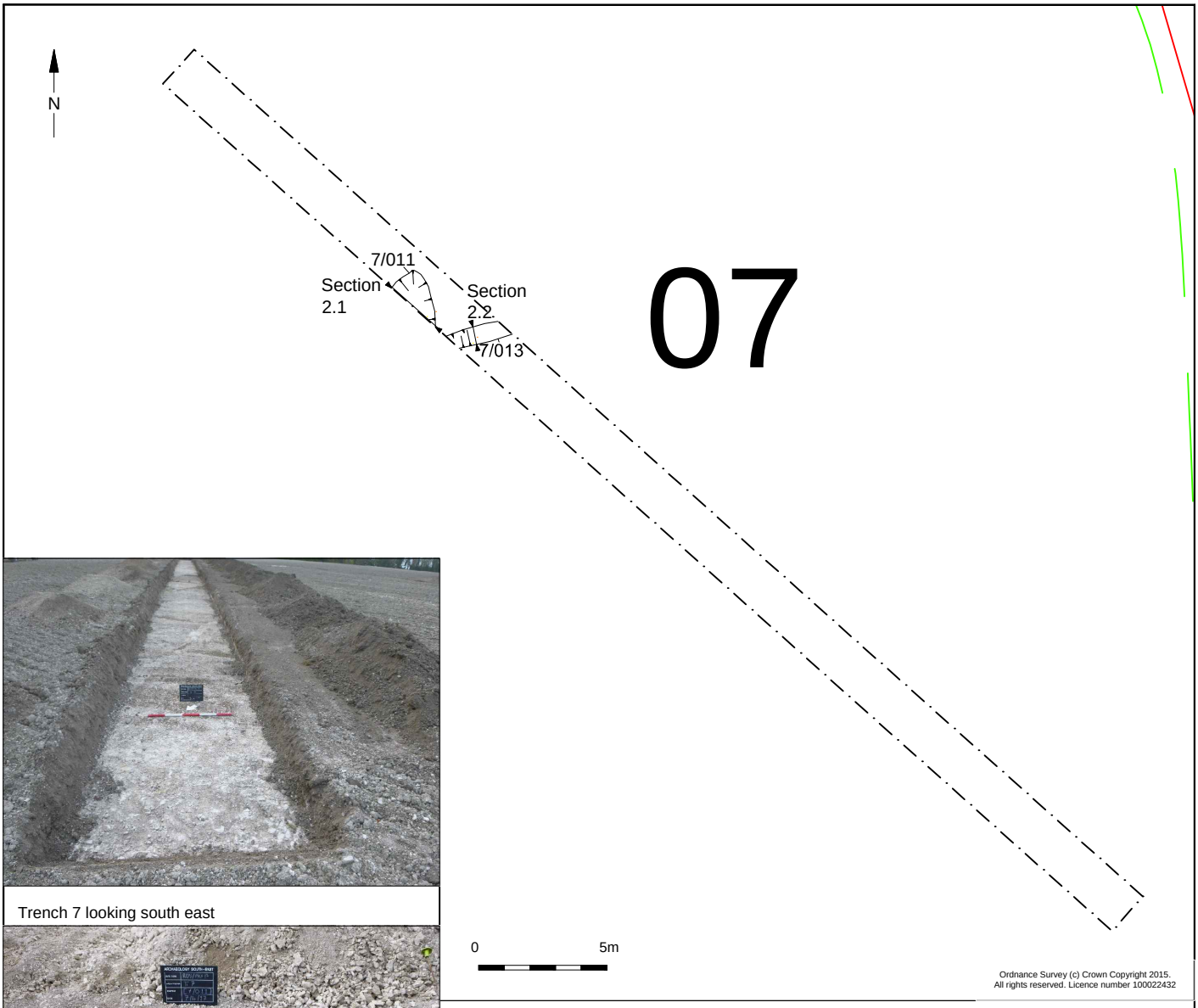
NE SW



Trench 5 looking east

Feature [5/006] looking south east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at South of Newmarket Road, Royston	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 5 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		

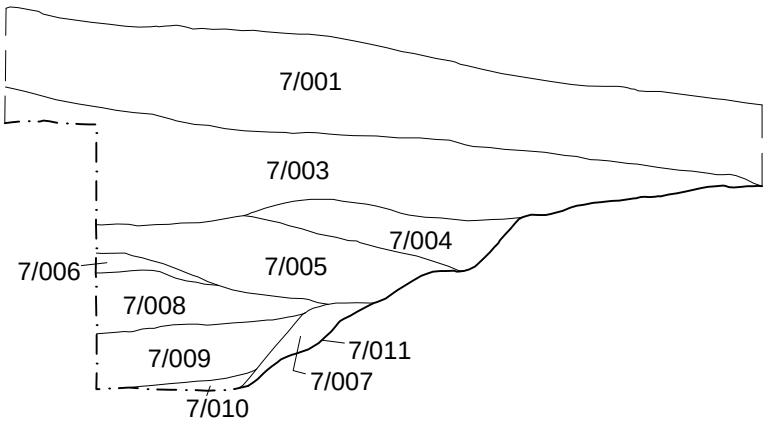


Trench 7 looking south east

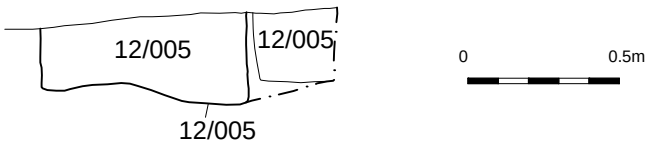
Feature [7/011] looking west

Feature [7/013] looking east

Section 2.1



Section 2.2



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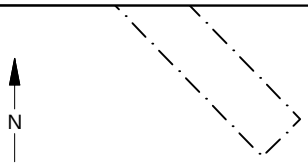
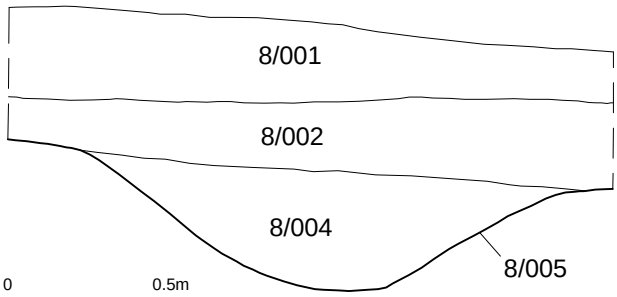
Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 7 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017186	Drawn by: JC		



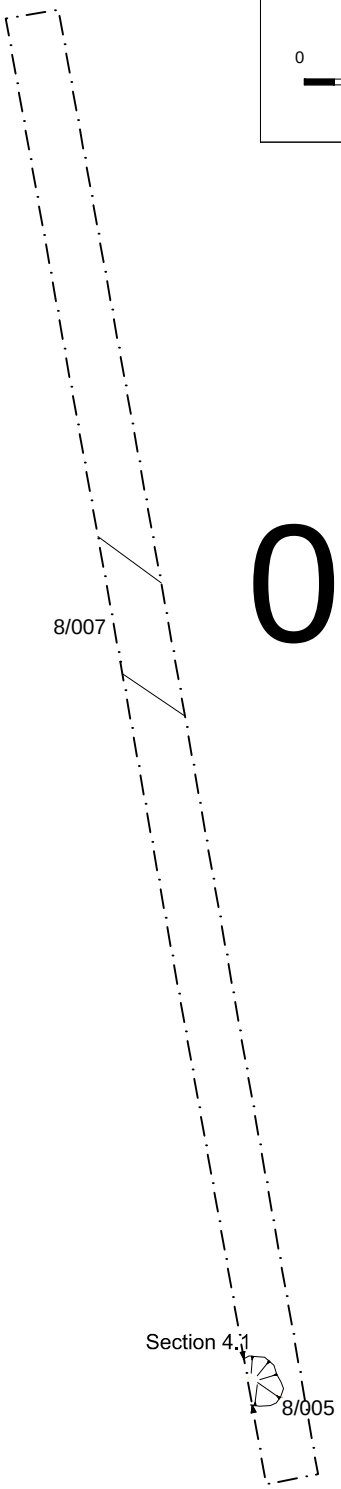
Section 4.1

S N



Trench 8 looking south

Feature [8/005] looking west



0 5m

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N

10/005

Section 3.3

10

Trench 10 looking south east

Feature [10/005] looking south west

Section 3.3

SE NW

10/004

10/005

0 0.5

0 5m

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Section 1.1

E W

Trench 12 looking south west

Feature [12/005] looking south

N

12

Section 1.1

12/005

0 5m

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Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 12 plan, section and photographs	
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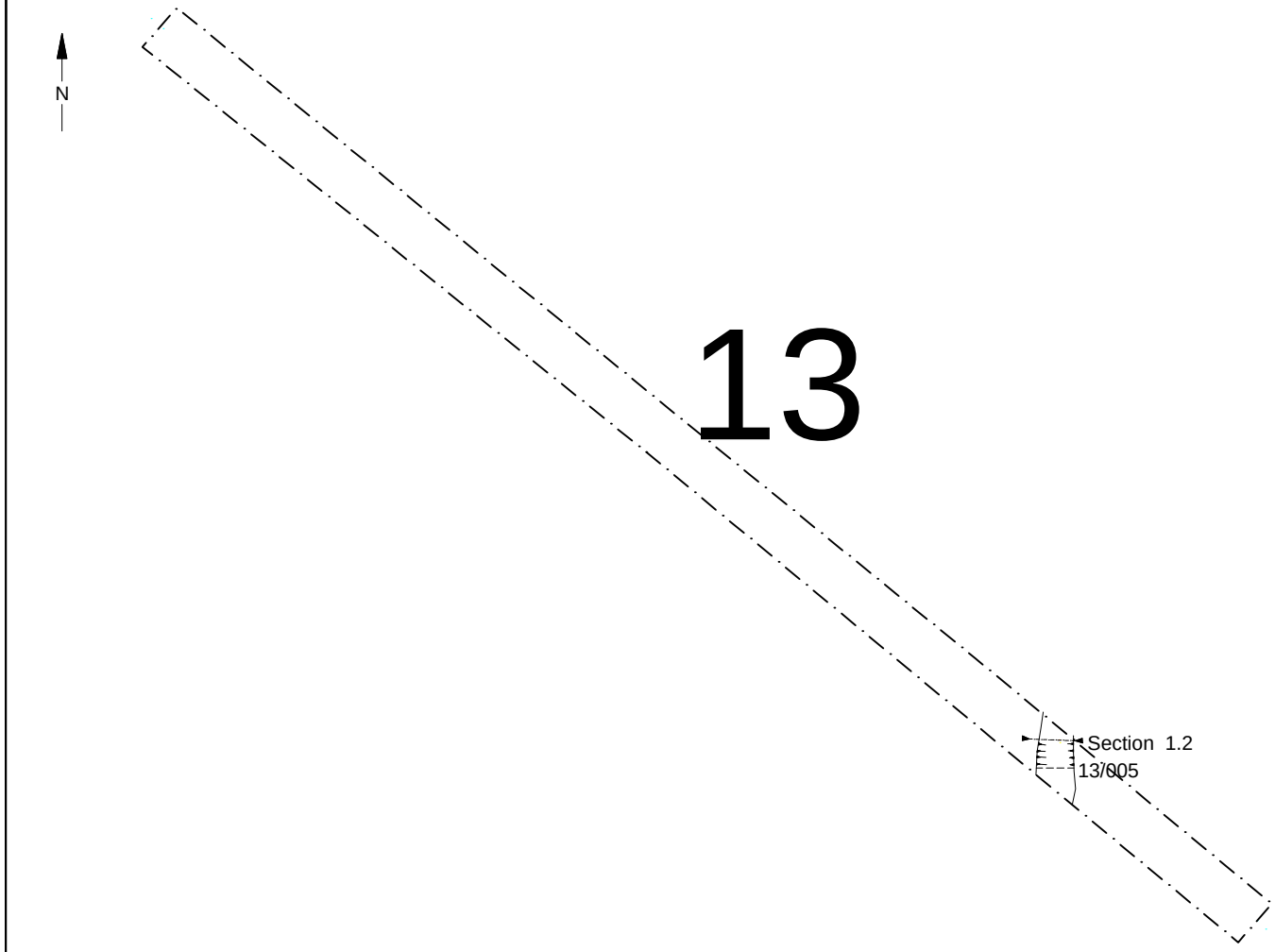
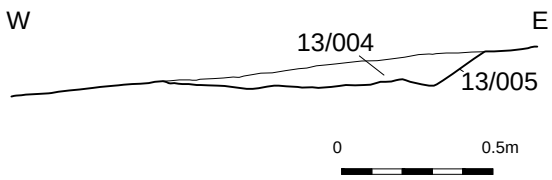


Trench 13 looking south east

Feature [13/005] looking north

0 5m

Section 1.2



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Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench 13 plan, section and photographs	
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Trench 2 looking east

Trench 3 looking south

Trench 6 looking south

Trench 9 looking west

Trench 11 looking west

Trench 14 looking east

Trench 15 looking north

Trench 16 looking south

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Project Ref: 170255	April 2017	Trench photographs	
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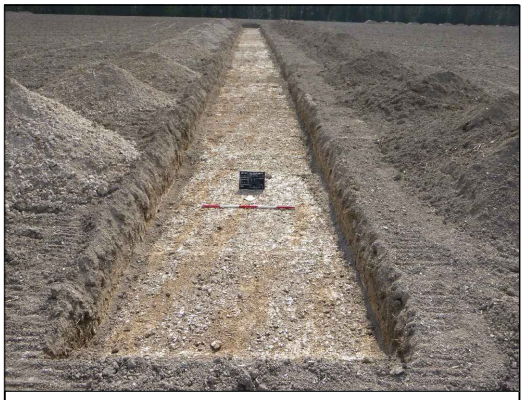
Trench 17 looking east



Trench 18 looking south

Trench 19 looking south

Trench 20 looking west

Trench 21 looking south west

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