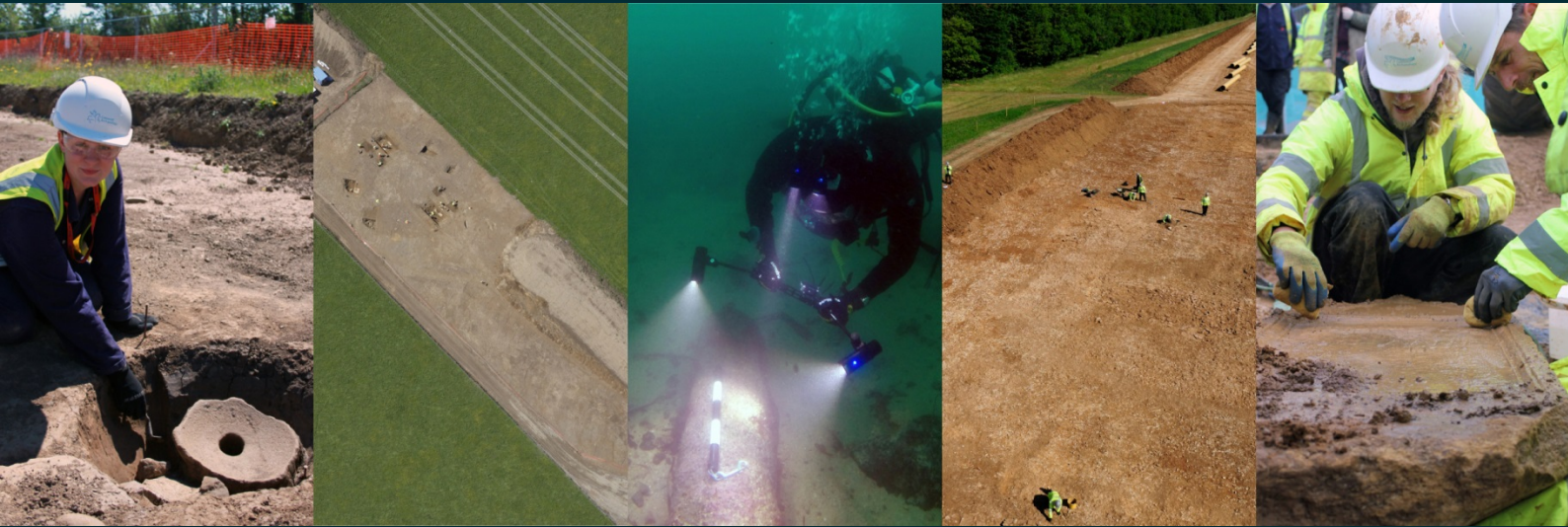


**Café Field
Standon Hill Road
Standon
Hertfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting

On behalf of
Sunland Nominees PTY Ltd

CA Project: 770483
CA Report: 16688

December 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire
Location:	Hertfordshire
NGR:	TL 38506 22660
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-25 November 2016
Planning Reference:	3/15/2081/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Hertford Museum currently held at Cotswold Archaeology
Site Code:	STAN16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2016 on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire. Thirty eight trenches were excavated representing a 2.5% sample (by area) of the proposed development area. **Trenches 1 to 5** in the western part of the site were targeted on anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, however, only two features uncovered within **Trench 4** (a ditch and a possible agricultural lynchet) corresponded with the survey results. Furthermore, a number of features uncovered in **Trench 38** also corresponded with an area of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity in two concentrated areas in the eastern half of the site. These features consisted of a number of pits, ditches, postholes and a single Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age inhumation. The east/west ditch in **Trench 33** and the north/south ditch in **Trench 34** may form the corner of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure, along with a larger field system represented by three ditches in **Trench 36**. **Trenches 21 and 32** each recorded two postholes that lay in close proximity to each other. These postholes may form structures, which may have continued outside of these trenches. A possible Late Iron Age/Romano British cremation related deposit was also identified within the upper fill of the ditch in **Trench 33**. The inhumation and possible cremation related deposit were both recorded and left *in situ* pending further investigation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Sunland Nominees PTY Ltd at Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire (centred on NGR: TL 38502266; Figure 1; hereafter referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application (3/15/2081/OUT) for the construction of up to 205 dwellings inclusive of affordable housing, green infrastructure, landscaping, access and estate roads and footpaths/cycleways. The evaluation follows the compilation of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs (2014) and a geophysical survey of the site undertaken by Stratascan (2016).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed WSI produced by CgMs Consulting (2016) and approved by the Alison Tinniswood, the Archaeological Advisor to East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Alison Tinniswood, including a site visit on 18 November 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The site is approximately 10.65ha in area and comprises a single field, which is bounded by the A120 road to the south, modern housing to the east and west, and further fields to the north and north-west. The site occupies the northern end of a plateau that slopes down in a gentle undulating gradient to the north and more steeply to the west. The highest point of the site is the south-eastern corner, which measures c. 96m aOD (above Ordnance datum), sloping down to c. 86m aOD at its lowest point in the south-western corner.
- 1.5 The British Geological Survey (2016) indicates that the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This material is mapped in the north, east and western parts of the site and was uncovered within **Trenches 3, 5, 12, and 24**. The bedrock in the southern part of the site is recorded as the Lambeth Group, comprising clay, silt and sand. This was a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56 to 66 million years

ago in the Palaeogene Period. The superficial geology is separated into three areas. The higher elevations to the east are dominated by Glaciofluvial Deposits, while the lower area to the west is represented by Head deposits and to the south Diamicton sediment. Each deposit was formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following background derives from an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the site produced by CgMs Consulting (2014), which comprised a review of archaeological material within a 1km search radius of the site, hereafter referred to as the 'study area'. This information has been supplemented by further relevant research.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains no entries within the study area for artefacts, deposits or sites belonging to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. At Station Road, Standon, located 900m to the north of the site, a find spot of worked Mesolithic flint flakes (10,000-4000BC) was recorded.

2.3 A potential cropmark of possible Iron Age date (700BC – AD43) was identified within the study area has been interpreted as enclosure covering an area of 9000m². The identification of the cropmark as an enclosure must be regarded with some caution as it does not follow the contours of the hill but instead coincides with the boundary between underlying geological deposits. This feature has not been investigated and therefore may be geological in nature.

2.4 While no artefacts, deposits or structures of Iron Age date have been recorded within the boundary of the site numerous entries related to Iron Age settlement and settlement activities are recorded to the north.

2.5 The Late Iron Age/Roman town of Braughing, a scheduled monument (SM 1005249), is located approximately 750m to the north of the site. A large assemblage of Iron Age coin moulds were recovered from Ford Bridge, south of Braughing, after the collapse of a section of bank of the River Rib. Examination of the loose soil revealed 1.2 kilograms of coin mould (Landon 2010, 5). A total of

30kg of coin moulds have been uncovered within the Braughing settlement, arguably making it one of the largest known centres for Iron Age coin production in Europe (Landon 2009, 5). Furthermore, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) reports that 123 coins dated to the Late Iron Age (100BC – AD43) have been recovered from across this area as individual find spots.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.6 A number of Roman sites have been recorded within the study area. The Iron Age/Roman town of Braughing lies at the junction of the Roman roads of Ermine Street (which ran from London to Lincoln) and Stane Street (which ran from Braughing to Colchester). Excavations along Ermine Street, located 800m north of the study area, found evidence for the presence of a number of timber framed buildings with gravel floors.
- 2.7 Approximately 250m to the south of the site a puddingstone quarry dated to the Roman period has been identified. It is thought that puddingstone quern stones were manufactured at this site and then rolled out of the west-facing entrance and down the hill to Ermine Street for transportation to market. Chips and fragments from the quern stones have been found at the quarry site, on the western slope of the hill and in the stream bed to the east of Ermine Street.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) & Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.8 There is no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon or Medieval activity within the study area. The Anglo-Saxon period is poorly represented in southern Hertfordshire, including Standon (CgMs 2016). The Domesday Book of 1086 AD records that Standon was granted to Rohais, the daughter of Count Gilbert. The manor, previously held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, contained 65 households at that time.
- 2.9 During the medieval period the village of Standon flourished. The HER records marks the site of a medieval watermill, which that may have originated in the Late Saxon period (AD850-1066), and the site of a Chapel, which stood on 'Our Lady' Bridge until it was removed in 1590. A scatter of medieval artefacts, mainly pottery, has been recorded from across the village.
- 2.10 A medieval chalk pit is recorded on the south side of Standon Hill Road, 150m to the south of the study area. A further entry on the HER is unspecific and refers to numerous 'metaliferous artefacts' found on Poor's Land, the field located to the north

of the site. The find spot is poorly located, however, a local metal detectorist has described this area as “alive with activity”, which may be related to a medieval fair or market.

Post-medieval (1540 - 1800) and Modern (1801 to present)

- 2.11 During the post-medieval period the site lay in agricultural land to the south of the village of Puckeridge and west of Standon. The 1839 Standon Tithe Map and Tithe Award record the land on the study area as a single arable field, the boundaries of which remain today. Standon Hill Road forms the south boundary of the site. The field boundaries shown in the following Ordnance Survey maps of 1879, 1896 and 1921 show the field has remained unchanged since this time.
- 2.12 Overall the archaeological potential of the study area for post-medieval and modern evidence is defined as very low and any archaeological artefacts or deposits that may be encountered are likely to relate to agricultural activities

Geophysical Survey

- 2.16 A geophysical survey of the site was conducted in 2016 (Stratascan 2016). The survey identified a variety of magnetic responses in the western half of the field that have been interpreted as natural in origin, however, a number of possible pit like anomalies were recorded in the eastern half of the site. A number of the magnetic responses have been classified as changes in the underlying natural geology, or agricultural features in the form of plough furrows (Stratascan 2016).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CgMs (2016). The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3.2 The evaluation of the site also presented an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- 1) To determine the presence of any Prehistoric activity.
- 2) To determine the presence of any Roman activity. Can any of the features identified be associated with the Roman road to the west of the site?
- 3) To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or Late Medieval activity.
- 4) Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.
- 5) Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 38 trenches, the location of which are shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). **Trenches 1 to 3** measured 50m in length, **Trenches 4 to 5** measured 40m in length and **Trenches 6 to 38** measured 30m in length. All of the trenches measured 1.8m in width. **Trenches 1 to 5** were targeted on anomalies identified during the preceding geophysical survey, while and **Trenches 6 to 38** were targeted on areas impacted by the proposed development. **Trench 6** was moved 2m south-east due to the close proximity of underground services and **Trench 7** was moved 3m south-east due to the presence of overhead cables. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2013).

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other*

Samples from Archaeological Sites (2010) and one sample was taken and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2013).

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Hertford Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-15)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

- 5.2 **Trenches 1, 4, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 32-34 and 36-38** contained archaeological remains. These remains included ditches, a possible lynchet, pits, postholes and an inhumation (in **Trench 26**). A possible cremation related deposit was recorded within ditch section **3304**. Pottery was removed from above the cremation material and may represent a truncated urn. The inhumation and cremation related deposit were unexcavated and left *in situ*.

- 5.3 No archaeological remains were uncovered within **Trenches 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14, 16, 22, 23, 25, 28-31 and 35**. Natural tree throws were uncovered within **Trenches 10, 19 and 20**.

- 5.4 The underlying natural geology corresponds broadly with the British Geological Survey. Within the west and north/east of the site the geology was dominated by silty clays, while the highest eastern portion of the site contained a mix of sand, clays and gravels. The southern and south-eastern portion of the site was represented by a clayey silt deposit. Above the natural geology was subsoil and topsoil. The subsoil was between 0.15m and 0.6m in depth. However the subsoil was not present within **Trenches 2, 20, 37 and 38** as they were located on the high points of the rolling hill topography and the topsoil lay directly above the natural geology.

- 5.5 Of the five trenches targeted on the geophysical survey, no archaeological remains were identified in **Trenches 1, 2, 3, and 5**. Only features in **Trench 4** corresponded with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey, while features in **Trench 38**, which was not targeted on the geophysical survey results, did correspond with an area of geophysical anomalies.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 5.6 **Trench 1** contained a single north-east/south-west aligned ditch (**103**). The ditch measured 1.98m in width and 0.27m in depth and had gradually sloping concave sides and a level irregular base. The single fill (**104**) was a mid-orange/brown, clayey silt with a friable compaction. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.7 **Trench 4** contained a single ditch (**403**) and a lynchet (**405**). Both of these features correspond with positive uncertain trend anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016, 3). The north-east/south-west aligned ditch **403** measured 1.3m in width, 0.2m in depth and had with gradually sloping sides and a level, irregular base. The single fill (**404**) of the ditch was a mid-orange-brown, clayey silt with friable compaction, from which a single fragment of late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered.
- 5.8 The north-east/south-west aligned lynchet **405** measured 2.39m in width 0.54m in depth and had a stepped uneven gradual sloping side and a level base. Two fills (**406** and **407**) were recorded within the lynchet. The lower fill (**406**) was mid-grey/brown compact clayey silt and the upper fill (**407**) was mid-grey/brown, friable, clayey silt. Finds recovered from the upper fill (**407**) of the lynchet, consisted of an iron nail, four sherds of CBM and a single sherd of pottery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Trench 15 (Figure 2)

- 5.9 **Trench 15** contained a single east/west aligned ditch (**1502**). The ditch measured 0.97m in width and 0.26m in depth and had steep, concave sides and a flat base. The single fill (**1503**) of the ditch was a mid-greyish-brown, compact, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Trench 17 (Figures 2, 3 and 6)

- 5.10 **Trench 17** contained two pits (**1702** and **1704**), and a ditch (**1706**). Pit **1702**, was oval in shape and measured 0.8m in length, 0.57m in width and 0.16m in depth. The pit had moderately steep concave sides and concave base. The single fill (**1703**) of the pit was a mid-grey/brown friable clay/silt. Five sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from fill **1703**.
- 5.11 Oval pit **1704** was only partially exposed within the trench but, where observed, measured 1.3m in length, 0.74m in width and 0.25m in depth. The pit had gradually sloping concave sides and an irregular base. The single fill (**1705**) was a mid-grey friable clay/silt. Two sherds of pottery of Early Iron Age date were recovered from this fill.
- 5.12 Ditch **1706** was north/south aligned and measured 2.94m in width and 0.51m in depth. The ditch has steeply sloping slightly concave sides and a flat base. The ditch had four fills (**1707**, **1708**, **1709**, and **1710** consecutively). The primary fill (**1707**) was a mid-grey/brown, friable, clay/silt. Fill **1708** was mid- yellow/brown friable clayey silt. Fill **1709** and **1710** were mid-grey/brown friable clay/silts. A single sherd of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill, **1710**.

Trench 18 (Figures 2, 3 and 7)

- 5.13 **Trench 18** contained two ditches (**1802** and **1805**), two postholes (**1807** and **1811**), and tree throw (**1811**). East/west aligned ditch **1802** measured 1.10m in width, 0.35m in depth and had gradually sloping concave sides and an irregular shallow base. The single fill of the ditch (**1803**) was a mid-orang/brown compact clay/ silt.
- 5.14 Ditch **1805** was aligned east/west and measured 1.9m in width and 0.48m in depth. The ditch had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base and was filled by a single mid grey/brown, friable loose, clay/silt (**1806**). Six sherds of pottery of a Late Iron Age to 1st century AD date were recovered from fill **1806**, as well as a single burnt stone and three burnt flints.
- 5.15 Posthole **1807** was circular in plan and measured 0.36m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.18m in depth. The posthole had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. The single fill was mid grey/brown, loose, clay/silt (**1808**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 5.16 Posthole **1811** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.56m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.28m in depth. The posthole had steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The posthole had a single fill, mid-grey/brown firm clay/silt (**1812**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 21 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 5.17 **Trench 21** contained two postholes (**2102** and **2104**). Posthole **2102** measured 0.56m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.35m in depth. The posthole had steeply sloping concave sides and a shallow base. The posthole was filled by mid-orange/grey/brown, loose, clay/silt (**2103**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 5.18 Posthole **2104** was sub circular in plan and measured 0.4m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.17m in depth. The posthole had gradual concave sides and a shallow rounded concave base. The single fill was mid-orange/brown, friable, clay/silt (**2105**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 24 (Figure 2)

- 5.19 **Trench 24** contained a single pit (**2404**) and an unexcavated tree throw (**2407**). The circular pit measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.27m in depth, and had steep concave sides and a concave base. The lower fill (**2405**) was mid-grey/brown friable silt/clay, while the upper fill (**2406**) was a dark grey/brown, friable, silt/clay. Three shells were recovered from fill **2405**.

Trench 26 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 5.20 **Trench 26** contained an unexcavated inhumation (**2603**), a ditch terminus (**2606**), and two postholes (**2608** and **2610**). The inhumation **2603** measured 1.25m in length and 0.7m in width. The fill (**2604**) was a dark grey/brown, firm, silt/clay. The heavily truncated inhumation (**2606**) was only partially exposed with the trench and contained only the left tibia and fibula along with a number of highly fragmented pieces of smaller bone within the fill. The tibia and fibula were bent at the knee and may represent a crouched or flexed inhumation. Posthole **2610** was not excavated due to the proximity to the inhumation as it may be a grave marker. No evidence of dating was recovered from the burial, however, if it is a crouched or flexed inhumation it is probably of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.

5.21 Ditch **2606** was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 0.46m in width and 0.2m in depth. The ditch had shallow concave sides and a concave base. The single fill was dark grey/brown, firm, silt/clay (**2607**). Three sherds of pottery were found within the fill **2607**, which were of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.

5.22 Circular posthole **2608** measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. The posthole had steep concave sides and a concave base and was filled by a single dark grey/brown, firm, silt/clay (**2609**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 27 (Figure 2)

5.23 **Trench 27** contained a single oval pit (**2703**). The pit measured 0.68m in length, 0.61m in width and 0.12m in depth. The pit was filled by a single dark brownish-grey, firm, silty clay (**2704**). A single sherd of pottery of later prehistoric date was recovered from the fill **2704**.

Trench 32 (Figure 2)

5.24 **Trench 32** contained two postholes (**3203** and **3205**) and a tree throw (**3207**), which remained unexcavated. Sub-circular posthole **3203** measured 0.48m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.29m in depth. The single fill (**3204**) was mid-grey/brown friable clay/silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.25 Sub-circular posthole **3205** measured 0.57m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.18m in depth. The posthole had sharply sloping concave sides and a shallow flat base and was filled by a single mid-grey/brown friable clay/silt (**3206**). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 33 (Figures 2, 4 and 9)

5.26 **Trench 33** contained a single east/west aligned ditch (**3303**). The ditch measured 0.9m in width. The single fill (**3304**) was dark grey/brown firm silt/clay. One hundred and thirty two sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st century AD pottery was recovered alongside a small quantity of burnt bone (**3306**), which was left unexcavated. The large quantity of pottery sherds may suggest that this material represents a truncated cremation vessel. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from this ditch. This may indicate that the cremation related deposit was placed in the top of an earlier ditch (section 5.28).

Trench 34 (Figures 2, 4 and 9)

- 5.27 **Trench 34** contained a ditch (**3403**) and a pit (**3405**). The north/south aligned ditch, **3403**, measured 0.6m in width and 0.23m in depth. The ditch had steep concave sides and a shallow base. The single fill (**3404**) of the ditch was a dark grey/brown, firm, silt/clay. Thirteen sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, some burnt flint and a small number of worked flint were recovered from the single fill (**3404**) of the ditch.
- 5.28 It appears that ditch **3304** ran to the west toward north/south ditch **3403**. Given the proximity of these features and their perpendicular arrangement it may be that they together form the corner of an enclosure of probable of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.
- 5.29 Pit **3405** was amorphous oval in plan and measured 0.26m in width and 0.04m in depth. The single fill (**3406**) of the pit was dark grey/brown friable/loose silt/ clay. Pottery recovered indicates a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Twenty-one sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a two pieces of worked flint were recovered from the single fill (**3404**) of the pit.

Trench 36 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 5.30 **Trench 36** contained three ditches (**3603**, **3605** and **3607**). East/west aligned ditch **3603** measured 1m in width and 0.35m in depth and had shallow straight sides with a concave base. The single fill (**3604**) was dark grey/brown firm silt/clay. Two sherds of pottery recovered from this fill were of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.
- 5.31 South-east/north-west aligned ditch **3605** measured 1.9m in width and 0.86m in depth and had gradual concave sides and an irregular base. The single fill (**3606**) was mid-orange/brown friable/loose clay silt. A single flat roof tile was recovered from this feature and may be of a late medieval/post-medieval date.
- 5.32 East/west aligned ditch **3607** measured 0.52m in width and 0.26m in depth and had shallow concave sides and a concave base. The single fill (**3608**) was dark greyish-brown firm silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 37 (Figure 2)

- 5.33 **Trench 37** contained a single sub-circular pit (**3702**), which measured 0.55m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.19m in depth. The single fill (**3703**) of the pit was mid-orange/brown friable, silt/clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 38 (Figure 2)

- 5.34 **Trench 38** contained a ditch (**3803**), a pit 3805 and the terminus of a ditch (**3807**). These features are within an area of uncertain anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2106, page 3). North-west/south-east aligned ditch (**3803**) measured 0.64m in width and 0.36m in depth and had a gradually sloping concave side to the east and a steep concave side to the west. The base was shallow and concave in shape. The single fill (**3804**) of the ditch was mid-brown/grey firm silty clay from which two sherds of CBM was recovered.
- 5.35 Oval pit **3805** measured 0.95m in length 0.62m in width and 0.2m in depth. The pit had steep concave sides and a shallow flat base. The pit was filled by a single mid-grey firm clay/silt (**3806**).
- 5.36 Curvilinear ditch **3807** terminated at its western end and continued under the southern edge of the trench. The ditch measured 0.5m in width and 0.12m in depth. The ditch had moderately steep concave sides and a flat base. The single fill (**3808**) was a grey/brown friable silt/clay. A single sherd of late medieval/post-medieval CBM was recovered from this fill.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefact material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from 19 deposits and as unstratified finds. A small amount of additional material was retrieved via bulk soil sampling of fill **3406** of pit **3405**. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, early Roman, and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues.

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 6.2 Pottery from this date range, spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, totalled 50 sherds (312g). The low average sherd weight, of 6g, suggests a well broken-up assemblage. In terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, condition was mostly recorded as moderate. External sooting was observed on one sherd from fill **1705** of pit **1704**. Represented fabrics included those featuring flint (FL1, FL2), flint-and-quartz (FL3), limestone (LS1), quartz-and-quartzite (QZ2) and organic (OR1, QZ1) inclusions. More closely dateable, to the Late Bronze Age, are six sherds in a quartz-and quartzite tempered fabric (QZ1). Those from fill **1703** of pit **1702** included a base sherd with quartzite pressed into the base and a bodysherd with fingertipped decoration. Of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date are sherds in fabrics FL2, FL3 and GR2 from fill **3404** of ditch **3403** and fill **3406** of pit **3405**. Both deposits included vessels with upright, flattened rims. Similar dating is applicable to three unfeatured bodysherds in fabric FL1 from fill 2607 of ditch terminal **2606**. Early Iron Age dating is likely for three sherds in fabric LS1 from fill **1705** of pit **1704** and fill **2704** of pit **2703**. Those from pit fill **1705** included a rimsherd from a vessel with an upright, flattened rim in a particularly unabraded condition.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional

- 6.3 A total of 144 sherds (990g) dateable to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional period (1st century BC to 1st century AD) was recorded from fill **1806** of ditch **1805**, subsoil **2601** and fill **3304** of ditch **3303**. The latter deposit produced 132 of the 144 sherds from this date range. The average sherd weight is low for a group of this date, at 7g, suggesting a high degree of fragmentation. Otherwise, however, condition was mostly noted as moderate to good. External carbonised (burnt food) residue was present on one sherd from ditch fill **3304**. Represented fabrics are wheelthrown types tempered with fine grog (GR1) or with grog, quartz and organic inclusions (GR3). Included was a bodysherd from a carinated vessel with twin bands of grooves just above the carination in fabric GR1, from ditch fill **1806**. Several vessels were identified amongst the sherds from ditch fill 3304, including: a (Thompson) Type B2 ripple-shouldered jar or a Type D2 round bowl with a rippled shoulder (bodysherds only); several Type B1 everted rim, necked jars, some with a cordon at the base of the neck; a vessel with a tall, straight neck and an externally thickened rim (fabric GR1); and a Type B1 everted rim jar in fabric GR3 with rilling on the shoulder (Thompson 1982).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.4 Lynchet **404** (fill **407**) produced a bodysherd of brown-glazed earthenware (BRGL) in very good condition. Dating is in the 18th to 19th century range.

Lithics

- 6.5 The lithic assemblage totalled 20 worked flints (443g) and 15 fragments of burnt, unworked flint (319g). Worked flints comprised: 17 flakes, two cores and one spurred piece. The debitage was variable in terms of dimensions and proportions, and none displayed features which might allow closer dating, such as evidence of soft hammer percussion or platform preparation. The spurred piece, from topsoil **3001**, was made on a secondary flake with a well-made spur on the distal dorsal edge. This is not a chronologically diagnostic tool type. The core, on a large flake blank, was recovered unstratified. It featured four striking platforms and had been used for the production of flakes. Most of the lithics were in an edge damaged condition and all are likely to represent residual finds.

Ceramic building material

- 6.6 A total of 10 fragments (140g) of ceramic building material, of late medieval/post-medieval date, was recorded from six deposits. Classifiable fragments consisted of flat roof tile from lynchet **405** (fill **407**), ditch **3605** (fill **3606**), ditch **3803** (fill **3804**) and ditch terminus **3807** (fill **3808**).

Other finds

- 6.7 Lynchet **405** (fill **407**) produced an iron nail with a flat head and square cross-section. This is very broadly dateable from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone comprising 13 fragments (115g) were recovered from site. Seven of which (39g) came from deposits **1806**, **3304** and **2704** (respectively the fills of ditches **1805** and **3303** and pit **2703**), associated with artefacts dating to the Late Iron Age. The remaining six fragments (76g) came from undated deposits **1812**, **2405**, **2406**, (the fills of post-hole **1811** and pit **2404**) as well as from topsoil layer **3600**. The material was fragmentary and only moderately well preserved. Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) were identified mainly from isolated molar teeth and meat poor, lower limb fragments. No cut and/or chop marks

were observed to suggest an origin in butchery waste, which when combined with the low recovery, prevents any interpretative inference beyond species identification. However, these species were commonly exploited domestic animals in this period and as such their presence is to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014).

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation was successful in determining the presence and absence of archaeological remains across the proposed development site, and where possible, provided more information as to the character and date of those archaeological remains. The evaluation established the presence Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity, however, despite the presence of several Roman Roads and the Iron Age/Roman town of Braughing within the immediate vicinity, limited evidence for Late Iron Age/Roman activity was identified. Some small-scale evidence for the impact of past land use was uncovered in the western part of the site where a post-medieval lynchet was uncovered (**Trench 4**) and by a small number of post-medieval drainage and/or boundary ditches in **Trenches 18, 36 and 38**.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

8.2 There are two concentrations of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age remains within the site. Each area was located on the higher ground in the eastern half of the site and consisted of a number of ditches, pits and postholes. To the north-east, **Trenches 17 and 18** contained ditches and postholes. Two postholes were recorded in **Trench 21**, possible evidence for a structure. To the south-east, several ditches in **Trenches 33 and 34** may form an enclosure, while a number of broadly parallel ditches in **Trench 38** may represent an associated field system. Two postholes were recorded in **Trench 32**, again representing evidence for possible structures. These features may relate to agricultural field systems and dispersed settlement activity.

8.3 Although there is limited evidence for Late Bronze Age occupation of the area immediately surrounding the site, a number of excavations at some distance to the south of Standon have revealed extensive settlement activities. Approximately 12km to the south-east an extensive Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was uncovered at Hatfield Aerodrome, and 10km to the south a late Bronze Age settlement, including roundhouses, cremations, evidence for arable agriculture, was uncovered during the construction of the Cole Green bypass (Medleycott 2011, 17). Furthermore 9km to the south of the site a number of late Bronze Age settlements

have been recorded to the north of Harlow, both within the valley of the River Stort and on the higher ground further north (Medleycott 2011, 17-18). The evidence uncovered during this investigation may relate to further evidence of occupation of the East Hertfordshire claylands in the Late Bronze Age.

Late Iron Age / Early Roman

- 8.4 A possible cremation related deposit (**3306**) was uncovered within the upper fill of ditch **3304**. The deposit was left *in situ*, however, analysis of the recovered pottery suggests it was probably of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. This presence of this possibly cremation burial may suggest the continuation of settlement activity across the Iron Age, or at least an indication that field boundaries were still in use into this later period. As discussed above (section 2.5), the major Iron Age/Roman town of Braughing lies c.750m north of the site and it may be that this archaeological feature represent the southern edge of this settlement.

Undated

- 8.5 A single inhumation was recorded in **Trench 34**, but left *in situ*. Due to the truncated remains of the inhumation and only partial exposure within the trench only the left tibia and fibula were visible; these were bent at the knee and may represent a crouched or flexed burial. A number of features in **Trenches 15-38** were undated and may be associated with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity uncovered during this investigation.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard and Oliver Good, assisted by, John Dobbie, Ed Grenier, Alice Jones, Tim Street and Georgina Thompson. The report was written by Adam Howard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Tilia Cammegh. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <15% sub-rounded flint	>40	>1.85	0.2
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey/orange brown clayey silt, <10% sub-rounded chalk	>40	>1.85	0.3
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay, <25% sub-angular flint	>40	>1.85	N/A
1	103	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, gradual sloped concave sides, level/uneven base, NE-SW alignment	>3.2	1.98	0.2
1	104	Fill	103	Secondary	Mid orange/grey brown clayey silt, <10% sub-angular flint, <10% charcoal	>3.2	1.98	0.2
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. <25% sub-angular flint	>25	>1.85	0.2
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid light reddish brown silty clay, <40% sub-angular flint	>38	>1.85	N/A
2	202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay, <10% flint/chalk	>7	>1.85	N/A
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>44	>1.85	0.1
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, <10% sub-angular flint/stone	>44	>1.85	0.1
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish grey silty clay with patches of yellowish grey silty clay, 25% flint/stone/chalk	>44	>1.85	N/A
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>40	>1.85	0.4
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish/reddish brown silty clay, <10% sub-angular flint	>40	>1.85	0.4
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay with yellowish brown patches, <50% sub-angular flint	>40	>1.85	N/A
4	403	Cut		Hedgerow or field boundary	Linear in plan, sub square corners, gradual sloped sides, uneven base, NE-SW alignment	74	>1.3	0.2
4	404	Fill	403		Mid orange brown clayey silt, 80% sub-angular flint	74	>1.3	0.2
4	405	Cut		Lynchet	Linear in plan, rounded concave/convex sides, rounded concave base	>1.8	>2.39	0.5
4	406	Fill	405	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, 50% sub-angular flint, 1% chalk	>1.8	1.42	0.5
4	407	Fill	405	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <10% sub-rounded flint	>1.8	1.44	0.3
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>45	>1.85	0.1
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, <50% sub-angular flint/chalk inclusions	>45	>1.85	0.5
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clay, <1% sub-angular flint/chalk	>45	>1.85	0.2
5	503	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <25% sub-angular flint/chalk	>45	>1.85	N/A
5	504	Layer		Natural	White chalk, <1% nodular flint	3	>1.85	N/A
5	505	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay, <20% sub-angular flint/chalk	16	>1.85	N/A
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.1
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <10% sub-angular flint/stone	>30	>1.85	0.2
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <50% sub-angular chalk, <5% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
6	603	Layer		Natural	Mid grey reddish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
7	701	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay, <25%	>30	>1.85	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					sub-angular flint			
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark orange brown silty clay, <25% sub-rounded flint	>27	>1.85	0.1
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay, <25% sub-rounded flint	>27	>1.85	0.2
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay, <25% sub-rounded flint, 30% patches of chalk	>27	>1.85	N/A
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, <25% sub-angular flint	>28	>1.85	0.1
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, <15% sub-rounded flint	>28	>1.85	0.1
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid grey brown silty clay, <40% sub-rounded flint	>28	>1.85	N/A
9	903	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, >80% chalk, <40% sub-rounded flint	>28	>1.85	N/A
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <10% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Light/mid yellowish brown sandy clay, <25% sub-angular flint/stone	>30	>1.85	N/A
10	1002	Cut		Tree throw	Sub oval in plan, irregular in shape, not excavated	1.05	>1.1	N/A
10	1003	Fill	1002		Mid reddish brown sandy clay, <25% sub-angular flint	1.05	>1.1	N/A
10	1004	Cut		Tree throw	Sub oval in plan, irregular in shape, not excavated	>0.9	0.97	N/A
10	1005	Fill	1004		Mid reddish brown sandy clay, <25% sub-angular flint	>0.9	0.97	N/A
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint/stone	>30	>1.85	0.2
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, <25% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk	>30	>1.85	0.2
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid light yellowish brown silty clay, <50% sub-angular stone/flint/chalk	>30	>1.85	N/A
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, <1% sub-angular flint	5	>1.85	N/A
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, <20% sub-angular flint	>27	>1.85	0.0
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, 20% chalk, <10% sub-angular flint	>27	>1.85	0.1
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, <10% chalk, <15% sub-angular flint	>27	>1.85	N/A
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Light white brown silty clay, <60% chalk	>27	>1.85	N/A
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, <18% sub-angular flint	>29	>1.85	0.2
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey orange brown silty clay, <20% sub-angular flint, 10% chalk	>29	>1.85	0.1
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid grey brown silty clay, 30% chalk, <15% sub-rounded flint	>29	>1.85	N/A
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <10% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <50% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.3
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <75% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
15	1502	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, curved convex steep angled sides, flat base	>1.8	0.97	0.2
15	1503	Fill	1502	Secondary	Mid red/greyish brown silty clay, 75% rounded/sub-angular flint	>1.8	0.97	0.2
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.4
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <75% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <10% sub-rounded flint	>32	>1.85	0.2

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <50% sub-rounded flint	>32	>1.85	N/A
17	1702	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, rounded concave moderately sloped sides, rounded concave base, N-S alignment	0.8	0.57	0.1
17	1703	Fill	1702	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-rounded flint	0.8	0.57	0.1
17	1704	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, concave gradually sloped sides, uneven base, W-E alignment	1.3	0.74	0.2
17	1705	Fill	1704	Secondary	Mid grey brown clayey silt, 20% sub-angular flint	1.3	0.74	0.2
17	1706	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, straight slightly concave gradually sloped sides, flat base, N-S alignment	>1.8	2.94	0.5
17	1707	Fill	1706	Primary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <50% sub-angular flint	>1	0.21	0.1
17	1708	Fill	1706	Secondary	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt, <1% manganese flecking, <sub-angular flint	>1	1.62	0.1
17	1709	Fill	1706	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <50% sub-angular flint	>1	1.2	0.3
17	1710	Fill	1706	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <1% sub-angular flint	>1	2.18	0.3
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, <50% sub-rounded flint	>27	>1.85	0.4
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Dark grey brown silty clay, <50% sub-rounded flint	>27	>1.85	N/A
18	1802	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, concave gradually sloped sides, uneven/concave base, E-W alignment	>1.8	1.1	0.3
18	1803	Fill	1802	Primary	Mid orange grey brown clayey silt, 30% sub-rounded flint	>1.8	1.1	0.2
18	1804	Fill	1802	Secondary	Mid grey brown clayey silt, 30% sub-rounded flint	>1.8	1.1	0.1
18	1805	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, rounded concave moderately sloped sides, rounded concave base, E-W alignment	>1.8	1.9	0.4
18	1806	Fill	1805	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-rounded flint	>1.8	1.9	0.4
18	1807	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, rounded concave moderately sloped sides, rounded concave base	0.36	0.42	0.1
18	1808	Fill	1807	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-rounded flint	0.36	0.42	0.1
18	1809	Cut		Tree throw	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	1810	Fill	1809		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	1811	Cut		Posthole	Sub circular in plan, concave rounded sides, base tapering to rounded point	0.56	0.45	0.2
18	1812	Fill	1811	Secondary	Mid grey brown clayey silt, 40% sub-rounded flint	0.56	0.45	0.2
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	0.3
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	0.1
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy brown silty sandy gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	N/A
19	1903	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular/sub oval in plan, E-W alignment	1.7	0.7	N/A
19	1904	Fill	1903		Mid brown clayey silt, occasional sub-angular flint	1.7	0.7	N/A
19	1905	Cut		Tree throw	Sub oval in plan, E-W alignment	1.4	1.6	N/A
19	1906	Fill	1905		Mid brown clayey silt, occasional sub-angular flint	1.4	1.6	N/A
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silty loam, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular flint	>29.	>1.85	0.2
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange clayey sand,	>29.	>1.85	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					abundant sub-angular/sub-rounded flint			
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Light brownish orange silty clay, abundant sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	>29.	>1.85	N/A
20	2003	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	2004	Fill	2003		Mid greyish brown silty clay, common sub-angular flint, rare charcoal	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt, <60% sub-angular flint	>29	>1.85	0.3
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clayey silt, <60% sub-angular flint	>29	>1.85	N/A
21	2102	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan, steep concave sides, shallow concave base, N-S alignment	0.56	0.4	0.3
21	2103	Fill	2102	Secondary	Mid orange/grey brown clayey silt, 40% sub-rounded flint	0.56	0.4	0.3
21	2104	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, concave gradually sloped sides, tapered round shallow base	0.4	0.3	0.1
21	2105	Fill	2104	Secondary	Mid orange/grey brown clayey silt, 30% sub-rounded flint	0.4	0.3	0.1
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	0.2
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Light yellowy brown silty gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	N/A
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	0.2
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown yellow silty clay, frequent sub-angular stone	>30.	>1.9	0.0
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Light yellowy brown sandy silty gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	N/A
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, 25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, 25% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.4
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <90% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	N/A
24	2403	Layer		Natural	Light greyish white clayey chalk band, 10% sub-angular flint	>6	>1.85	N/A
24	2404	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, curved convex steep sides, concave base	0.69	0.69	0.2
24	2405	Fill	2404	Secondary	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 25% rounded/sub-angular flint	0.42	0.42	0.0
24	2406	Fill	2404	Primary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, 75% rounded/sub-angular flint	0.69	0.69	0.1
24	2407	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	2408	Fill	2407		Dark greyish brown silty clay, 50% sub-angular flint, 1% angular charcoal	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	>30	>1.85	0.3
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	>30	>1.85	0.2
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay, abundant sub-angular/sub-rounded stone, 40% gravel	>30	>1.85	N/A
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular stone, 30% gravel	>30	>1.85	0.2
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular stone, 10% gravel	>30	>1.85	0.2
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Light orangey brown sandy clay, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular stone, abundant gravel	>30	>1.85	N/A
26	2603	Cut		Grave	Sub oval in plan, rounded corners, straight sides, NW-SE alignment	1.25	0.7	N/A
26	2604	Fill	2603	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular stone, common gravel	1.25	0.7	N/A
26	2605	Burial	2603	Skeleton	Crouched inhumation, left femur and left tibia exposed, lying on right-hand	N/A	N/A	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					side, not excavated			
26	2606	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear, square-ended in plan, rounded corners, shallow concave sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment	>1.4	0.46	0.2
26	2607	Fill	2606	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular stone, frequent gravel	>1.4	0.46	0.2
26	2608	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, steep concave sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment	0.25	0.26	0.1
26	2609	Fill	2608	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common sub-angular/sub-rounded stone	0.25	0.26	0.1
26	2610	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, N-S alignment. Not excavated	0.25	0.25	N/A
26	2611	Fill	2610	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	0.25	0.25	N/A
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	0.2
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	0.1
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy brown silty gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	N/A
27	2703	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, rounded corners, gradually sloped shallow concave sides, shallow concave base, N-S alignment	0.68	0.61	0.1
27	2704	Fill	2703	Tertiary	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, frequent sub-angular flint	0.68	0.61	0.1
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular/rounded flint	>29.	>1.9	0.1
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey, frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	>29.	>1.9	0.2
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy brown silty sandy gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>29.	>1.9	N/A
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>29.	>1.85	0.2
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular flint	>29.	>1.85	0.2
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Light yellowy brown silty clay/gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>29.	>1.85	N/A
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	0.3
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Light yellowy brown silty gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.9	N/A
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
31	3101	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <50-75% rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.1
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam, common sub-rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid dark greyish brown silty/clayey sandy loam, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.3
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sand, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, rare mid brown silty patches	>30	>1.85	>0.
32	3203	Cut		Posthole	Sub circular, moderately steep sloping asymmetrical straight/concave sides, rounded tapering base, W-E alignment	0.48	0.46	0.2
32	3204	Fill	3203	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, 40% sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, rare rounded gravel, 1% charcoal flecking, rare CBM flecking	0.48	0.46	0.2
32	3205	Cut		Posthole	Sub oval/rounded in plan, sharp rounded concave steep sides, rounded flat base, N-S alignment	0.57	0.46	0.1
32	3206	Fill	3205	Secondary	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, <1% charcoal flecks, rare CBM flecking, 30% sub-rounded/sub-angular flint inclusions	0.57	0.46	0.1

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
32	3207	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan, N-S alignment	1.36	1.22	N/A
32	3208	Fill	3207		Light orangey greyish brown silty clay, abundant sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	1.36	1.22	N/A
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common sub-angular/sub-rounded stone, occasional gravel	>30	>1.8	0.2
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay, occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	>30	>1.8	0.1
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Light orangey brown sandy clay with gravel, abundant sub-angular/sub-rounded stone, with lenses of clean sandy clay	>30	>1.8	>0.
33	3303	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, E-W alignment, not excavated due to possible presence of human bone	>1.8	0.9	N/A
33	3304	Fill	3303	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, abundant sub-rounded/sub-angular stone, rare charcoal flecking, not excavated due to possible presence of human bone	>1.8	0.9	N/A
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay, <25% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.1
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, <75% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	>0.
34	3403	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, steep concave sides, shallow concave base, N-S alignment	>9	>0.6	0.2
34	3404	Fill	3403	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, 50-75% sub-angular flint	>9	>0.6	0.2
34	3405	Cut		Pit	Oval/irregular in plan, irregular/convex sides, irregular base, N-S alignment	0.28	0.26	0.0
34	3406	Fill	3405		Greyish brown silty clay, 25% sub-angular flint, 10% angular charcoal	0.28	0.26	0.0
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	0.3
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	0.1
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty/sandy gravel, abundant sub-angular flint	>30.	>1.85	>0.
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt, <50% sub-rounded flint	>30	>1.85	0.2
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange grey brown clayey silt, <30% sub-angular flint	>30	>1.85	0.1
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clayey silt, <70% sub-rounded flint	>30	>1.85	>0.
36	3603	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, shallow regular/straight sides, U-shaped base, E-W alignment	>1.8	1	0.3
36	3604	Fill	3603	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common sub-rounded/sub-angular stone, rare charcoal flecking	>1.8	1	0.3
36	3605	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, gradual sloping concave sides, uneven/level base, SE-NW alignment	>1.9	1.9	0.8
36	3606	Fill	3605	Secondary	Mid orange grey brown clayey silt, 50% sub-rounded flint, 1% charcoal	>1.9	1.9	0.8
36	3607	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, shallow concave sides, concave base, E-W alignment	>1.8	0.52	0.2
36	3608	Fill	3607	Secondary	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded stone	>1.8	0.52	0.2
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt, <60% sub-angular flint	>26	>1.85	0.3
37	3701	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clayey silt, <70% sub-angular flint	>26	>1.85	>0.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
37	3702	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, steep concave sides, round base tapering to a point, SE-SW alignment	0.55	0.5	0.1
37	3703	Fill	3702	Secondary	Mid grey orange brown clayey silt, 40% sub-rounded flint, 10% charcoal	0.55	0.5	0.1
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, occasional sub-rounded flint	>30.	>1.9	0.3
38	3801	Layer		Natural	Light yellow silty clay	>20	>1.9	>0.
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy brown silty gravel with patches of reddish silt, abundant sub-angular flint	>10.	>1.9	>0.
38	3803	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, possible corner of enclosure ditch, gradual concave slope on E side, steep concave slope on W side, shallow concave base, NW-SE alignment	>0.6	0.99	0.3
38	3804	Fill	3803	Secondary	Mid brownish grey silty clay, frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	>0.6	0.99	0.3
38	3805	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, rounded corners, steep slightly concave sides with gradual break of slope, almost flat base, NW-SE alignment	>0.9	0.62	0.2
38	3806	Fill	3805	Secondary	Mid grey clayey silt, occasional rounded gravel flint pebbles, occasional chalk flecks	>0.9	0.62	0.2
38	3807	Cut		Ditch terminus	Irregular/curved/round-ended in plan, gentle/moderately sloped concave sides, flat base, NW-SE alignment	>1.2	0.5	0.1
38	3808	Fill	3807	Secondary	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 25% sub-angular flint	>1.2	0.5	0.1

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
0	Worked flint	Core		1	310	Prehistoric
404	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	28	Late medieval/post-medieval
407	Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material Iron Worked flint	Brown-glazed earthenware Flat roof tile, fragments Nail Flake	BRGL	1 4 1 1	3 30 26 4	C18-C19
1703	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-quartzite tempered fabric	QZ2	5	30	LBA
1705	Late prehistoric pottery	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabric	LS1	2	57	IA
1710	Late prehistoric pottery	Organic-and-flint tempered fabric	OR1	1	7	Late prehistoric
1806	Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery Burnt stone Burnt flint	Grog-tempered fabric	GR1	6 1 3	36 369 108	LIA-C1
1810	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	24	Late medieval/post-medieval
2405	Shell			3	11	-
2601	Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GR1	6	58	LIA-C1
2607	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL1	3	3	LBA-EIA
2704	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric (oolitic limestone-tempered)	LS1	1	10	IA
3100	Worked flint	Spurred piece		1	16	Prehistoric
3304	Late prehistoric pottery Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery Worked flint Burnt flint	Quartz-and-quartzite tempered fabric Grog, quartz and organic-tempered fabric Grog-tempered fabric Flake	QZ2 GR3 GR1	1 5 127 7 11	2 91 805 55 208	LIA-C1
3404	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Worked flint Burnt flint	Coarse flint-tempered fabric Coarse grog-tempered fabric Flake, core?	FL2 GR2	11 2 2 1	45 2 17 3	LBA-EIA
3406	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FL3	21	152	LBA-EIA
<1>	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FL3	3	5	
	Worked flint	Flake		2	11	
<1>	Worked flint	Flake		2	0.6	
3604	Late prehistoric pottery Worked flint	Quartz-and-organic tempered fabric Flake	QZ1	1 1	1 1	Late prehistoric
3606	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile		1	26	Late medieval/post-medieval
3804	Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked flint	Flat roof tile, fragment Flake		2 2	24 29	Late medieval/post-medieval
3808	Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked flint	Flat roof tile Flake		1 1	8 0.6	Late medieval/post-medieval

Fabric descriptions

- FL1 Flint-tempered. Common, poorly sorted, angular flint (1–5mm). Soft-fired, gritty fabric with a hackly fracture.
- FL2 Coarse flint-tempered. Abundant, moderately sorted, angular flint (1–3 mm). Hard-fired, gritty fabric with an uneven fracture.
- FL3 Flint-and-quartz tempered. Common, poorly sorted, angular flint (2–5 mm). Abundant, well-sorted sub-rounded quartz (0.5mm). Hard-fired, sandy fabric with an even fracture.
- GR1 Fine grog-tempered, wheelthrown. Abundant, well sorted, angular grog (0.5–2mm). Soft-fired, smooth fabric with an even fracture.
- GR3 Coarse grog-tempered. Common, moderately sorted, angular grog (1–3mm). Hard-fired, smooth fabric with an uneven fracture.
- GR3 Grog, organic and flint tempered fabric. Sparse, poorly sorted, angular grog (1–2mm). Sparse, poorly sorted burnt-out organic inclusions (1–5mm). Very occasional poorly sorted, angular flint (1–2mm). Soft-fired, sandy fabric with an even fracture.
- LS1 Limestone-tempered. Abundant, well-sorted sub-angular and oolitic limestone (0.5–2mm). Hard, gritty fabric with an uneven fracture.
- OR1 Organic-and-flint tempered. Abundant, well-sorted burnt-out organic inclusions (2–13mm). Sparse, poorly sorted, sub-angular flint (2mm). Soft-fired, smooth fabric with a laminar fracture.
- QZ1 Quartz-and-organic tempered fabric. Common, moderately sorted rounded quartz (1–2mm). Sparse, poorly sorted burnt-out organic inclusions (2mm). Soft-fired, sandy fabric with uneven fracture.
- QZ2 Quartz-and-quartzite tempered fabric. Common, poorly-sorted angular quartzite (2–4mm). Common, well-sorted rounded quartz (0.5–1mm). Soft-fired, gritty fabric with a hackly fracture.

APPENDIX B: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age								
1805	1806		1			5	6	23
2703	2704	1					1	16
3303	3304	1						
Subtotal		2	1			5	7	39
Undated								
1811	1812					1	1	2
2404	2405			1	1		2	15
2404	2406					2	2	34
	3600	1					1	25
Subtotal		1		1	1	3	6	76
Total		3	1	1	1	8	13	
Weight		52	4	14	1	55	115	

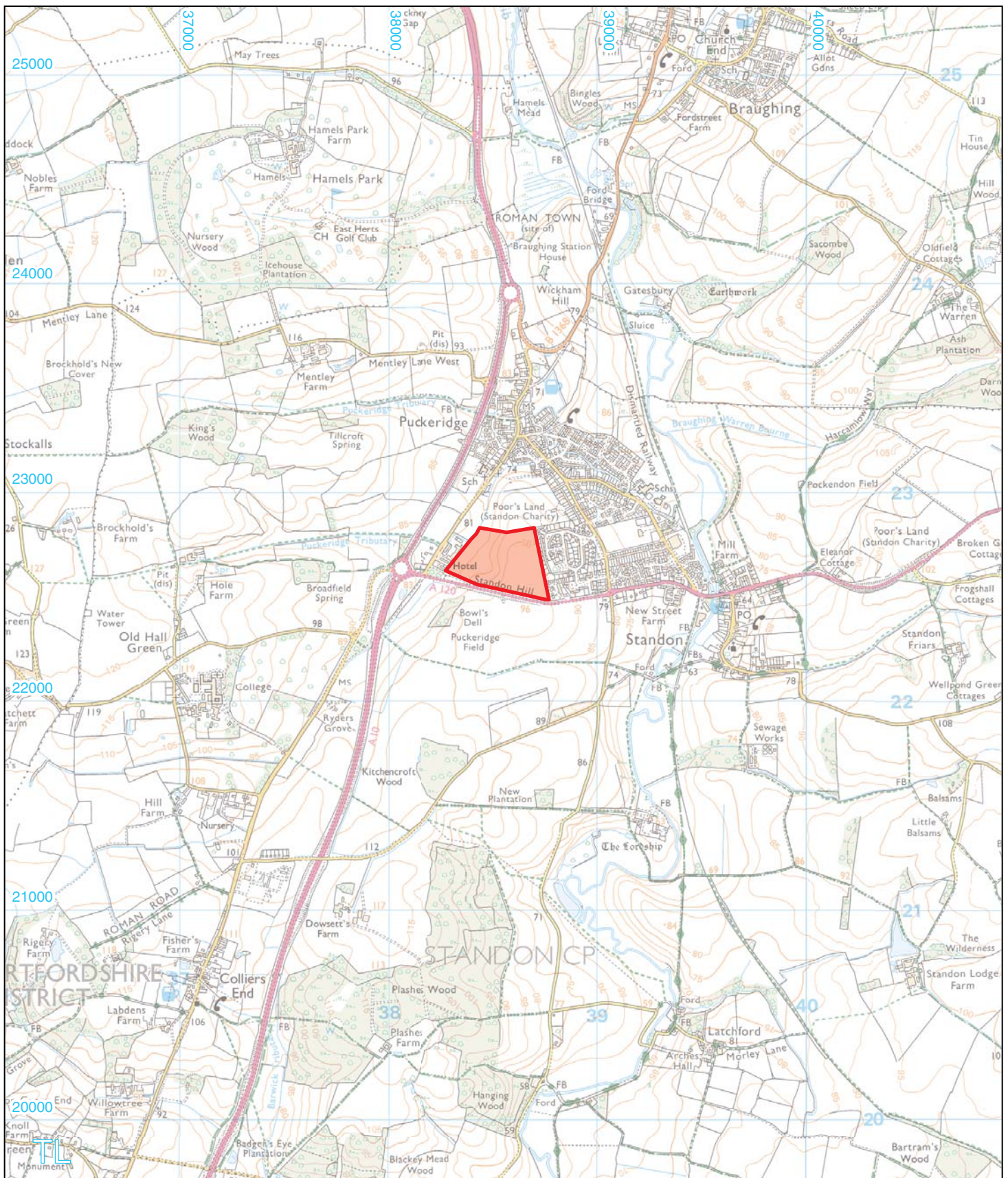
Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cow size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2016 on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire. Thirty eight trenches were excavated across the proposed development area. Trenches 1 to 5 in the western part of the site were targeted on anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, however, only two features uncovered within Trench 4 (a ditch and a possible agricultural lynchet) corresponded with the survey results. Furthermore, a number of features uncovered in Trench 38 also corresponded with an area of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed the presence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity in two concentrated areas in the eastern half of the site. These features consisted of a number of pits, ditches, postholes and a single Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age inhumation. The east/west ditch in Trench 33 and the north/south ditch in Trench 34 may form the corner of a Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age enclosure, along with a larger field system represented by three ditches in Trench 36. Trenches 21 and 32 each recorded two postholes that lay in close proximity to each other. These postholes may form structures, which may have continued outside of these trenches. A possible Late Iron Age/Romano British cremation related deposit was also identified within the upper fill of the ditch in Trench 33. The inhumation and possible cremation related deposit were both recorded and left <i>in situ</i> pending further investigation.</p>	
Project dates	14 - 25 November 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (CgMs Consulting 2014) Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)	
Future work	Strip, map and record	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	10.65 ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 3850 2266	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
Boundary ditch – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Ditched enclosure – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Cremation burial – Late Iron Age/Early Roman		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Hertford Museum	Pottery, animal bone, worked flint, fired clay,
Paper	Hertford Museum	Trench Records, Context Records, Enviro Sample Register & Records, Photographs Registers, A3/A4 Drawings
Digital	ADS	Survey data, digital photographs, finds database

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16688 .
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 Site location



0  1km

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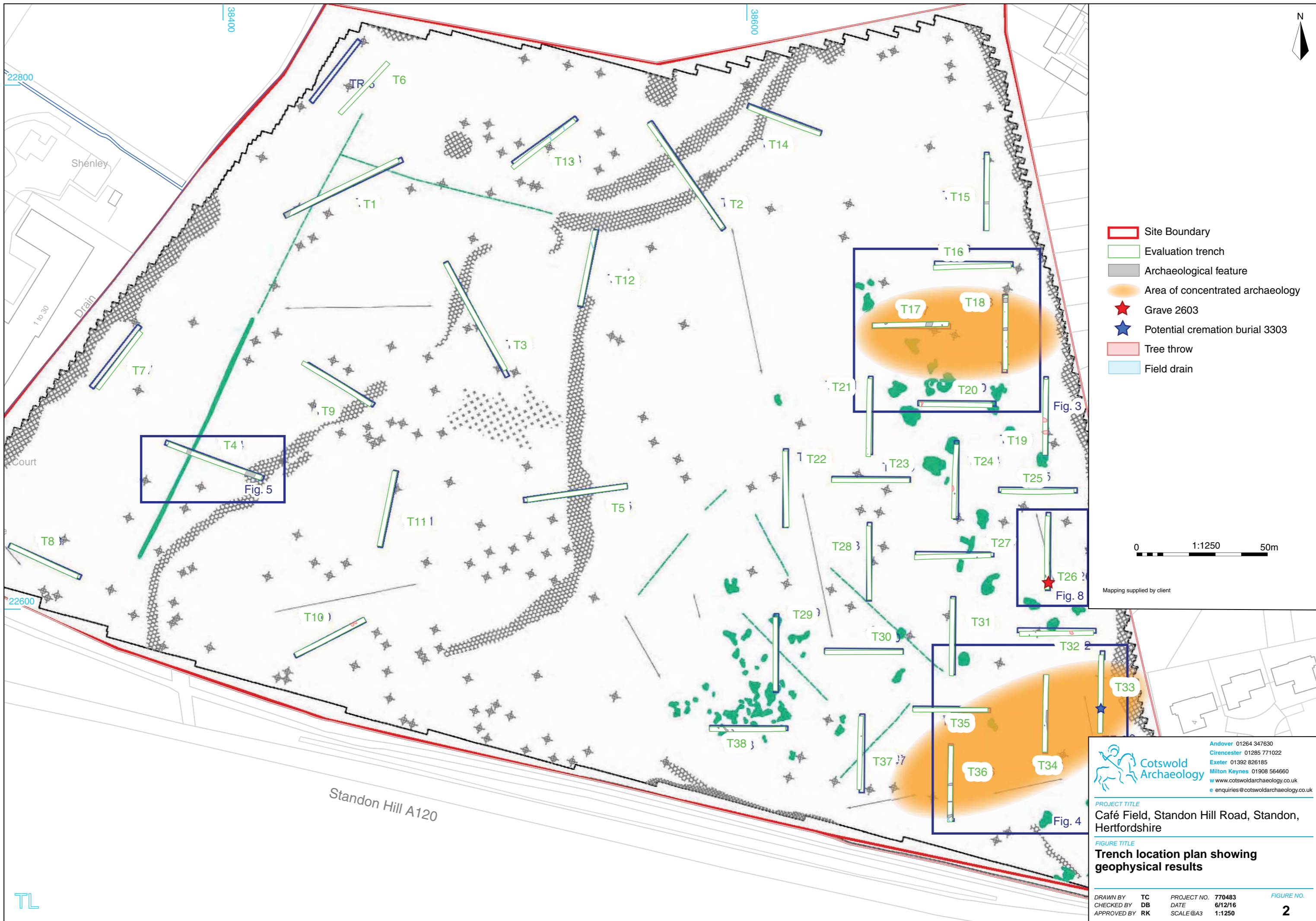


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PROJECT TITLE
Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon,
Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	770483	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	7/12/2016		
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000		1



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Area of concentrated archaeology
- ★ Grave 2603
- ★ Potential cremation burial 3303
- Tree throw
- Field drain

0 1:1250 50m

Mapping supplied by client

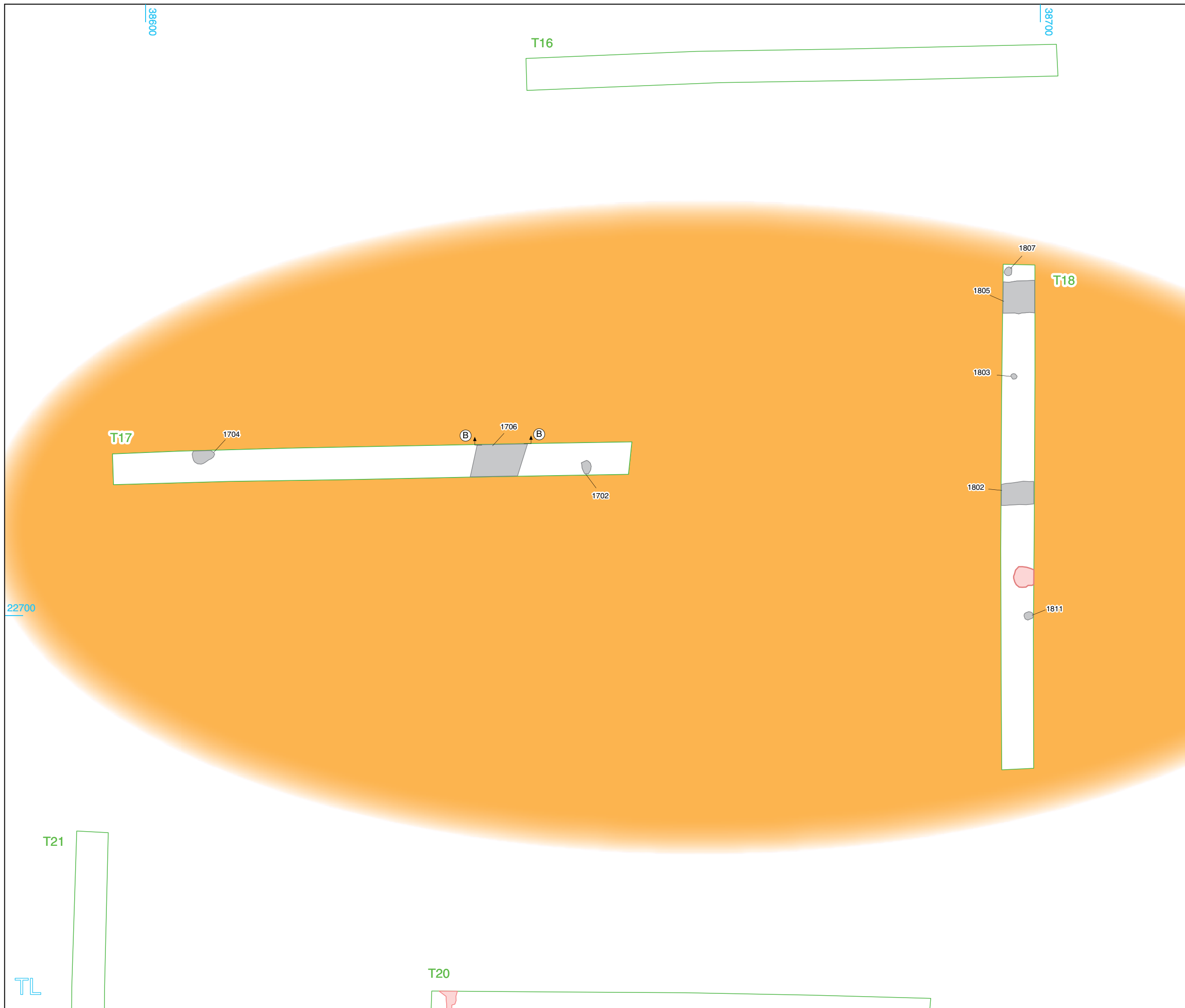
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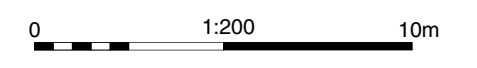
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing geophysical results

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	6/12/16	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:1250	

TL



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Area of concentrated archaeology
- Tree throw
- A A Section location



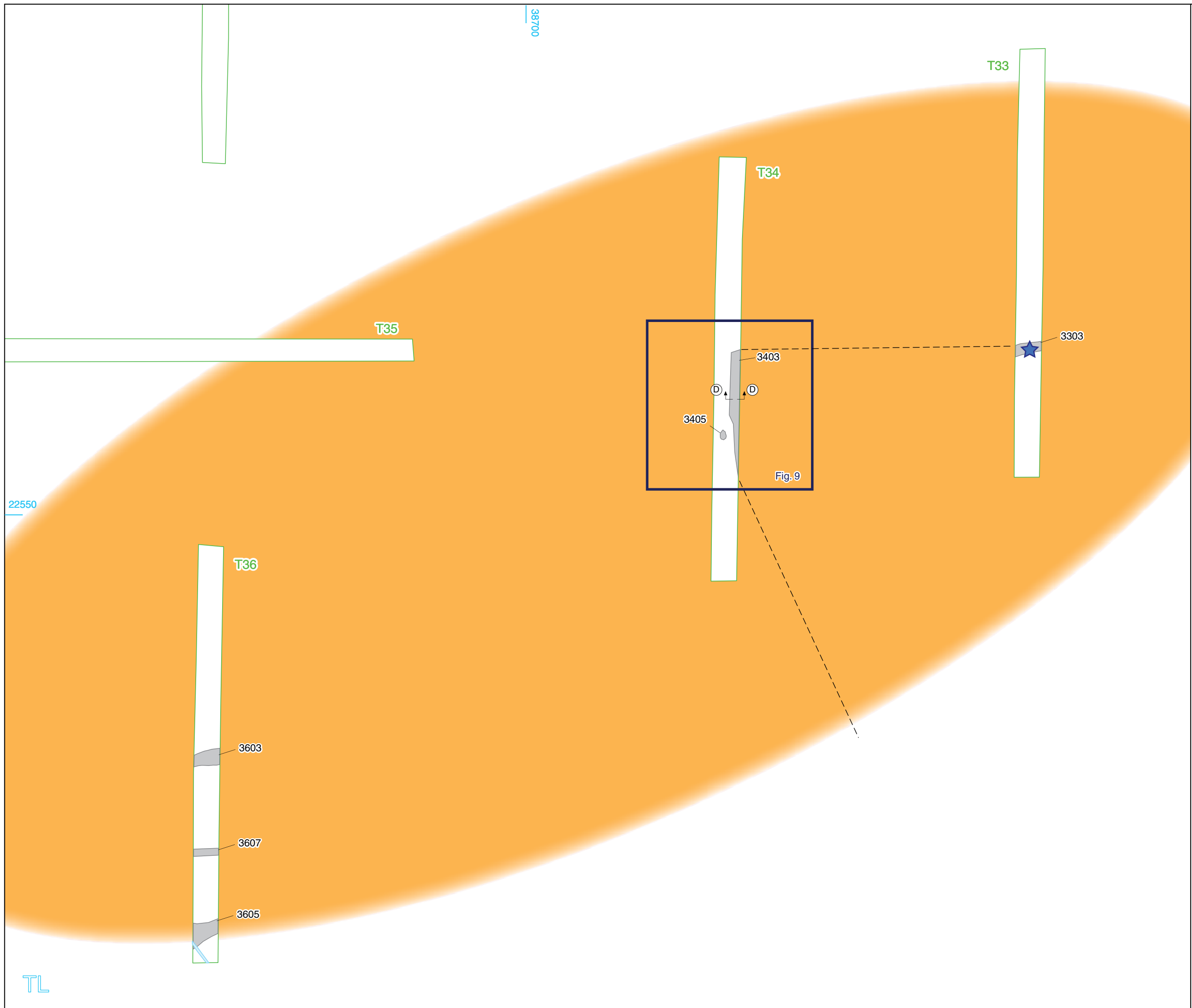
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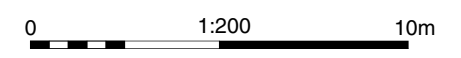
PROJECT TITLE
Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon, Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
North-eastern concentration of archaeology

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CHECKED BY DB	DATE 7/12/16	
APPROVED BY RK	SCALE @A3 1:200	



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Area of concentrated archaeology
- ★ Potential cremation burial 3303
- Field drain
- Projected feature
- A ↑ ↓ A Section location



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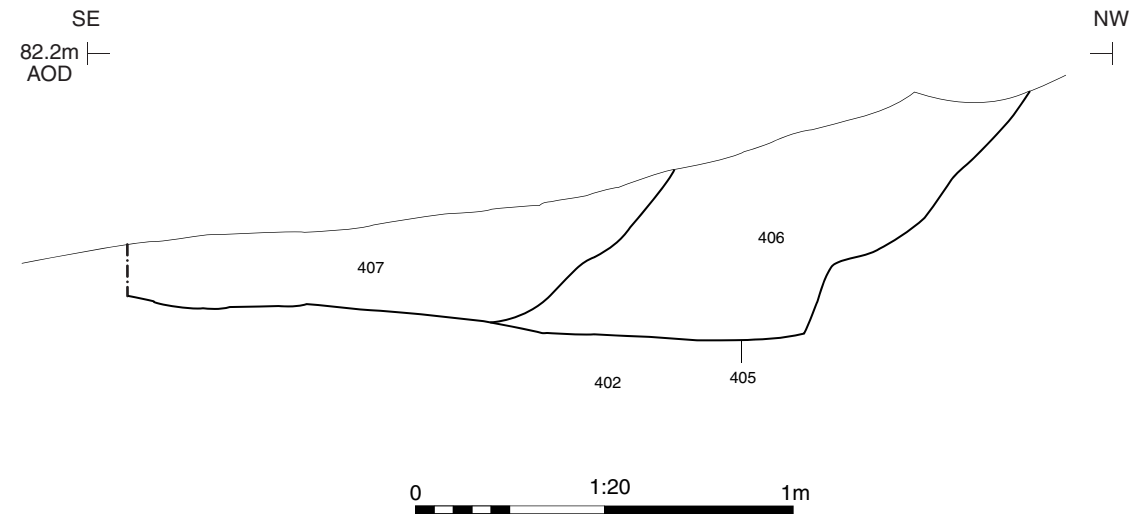
FIGURE TITLE
 South-eastern concentration of
 archaeology

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CHECKED BY DB	DATE 7/12/16	
APPROVED BY RK	SCALE @A3 1:200	




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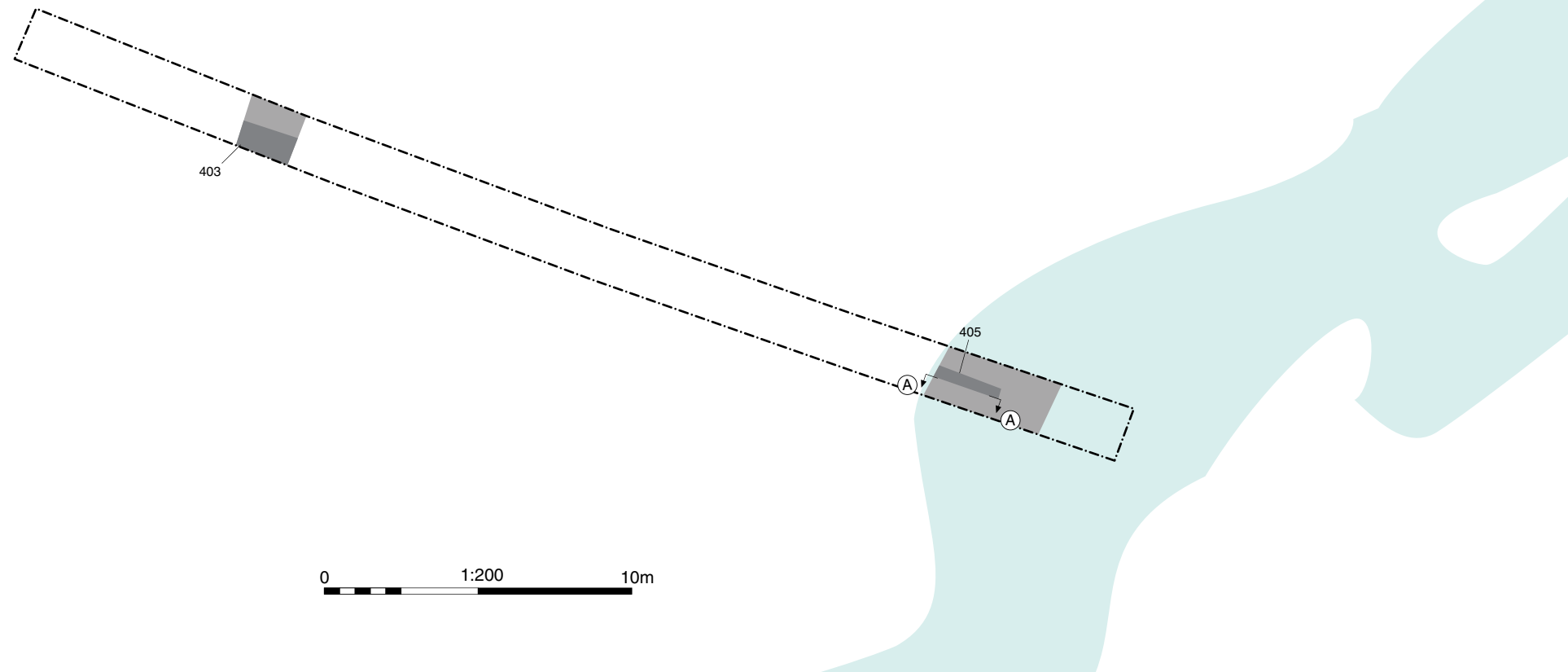
Section AA



Ditch 405, looking south-west (2m scale)

-  Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated
-  Geophysical anomaly
-  Section location

Plan of Trench 4




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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 4: section, photograph and plan
 showing features corresponding with
 geophysical results**

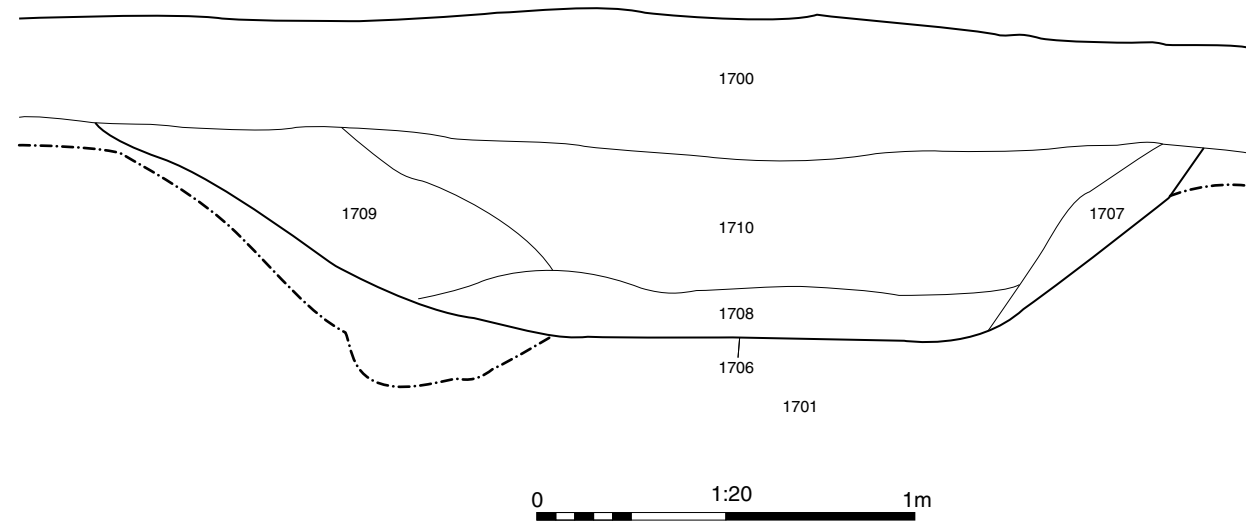
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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	7/12/16	5
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Section BB

W
95.3m
AOD

E



Ditch 1706, looking north (2m scale)


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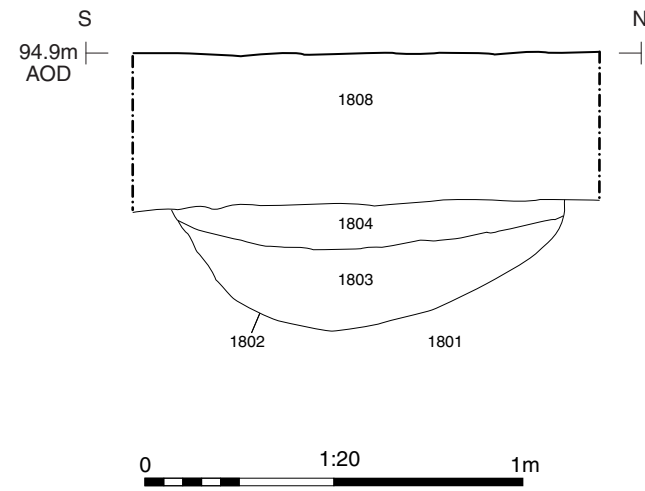
PROJECT TITLE
 Café Field, Standon Hill Road, Standon,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 17: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	7/12/16	6
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 N/A	

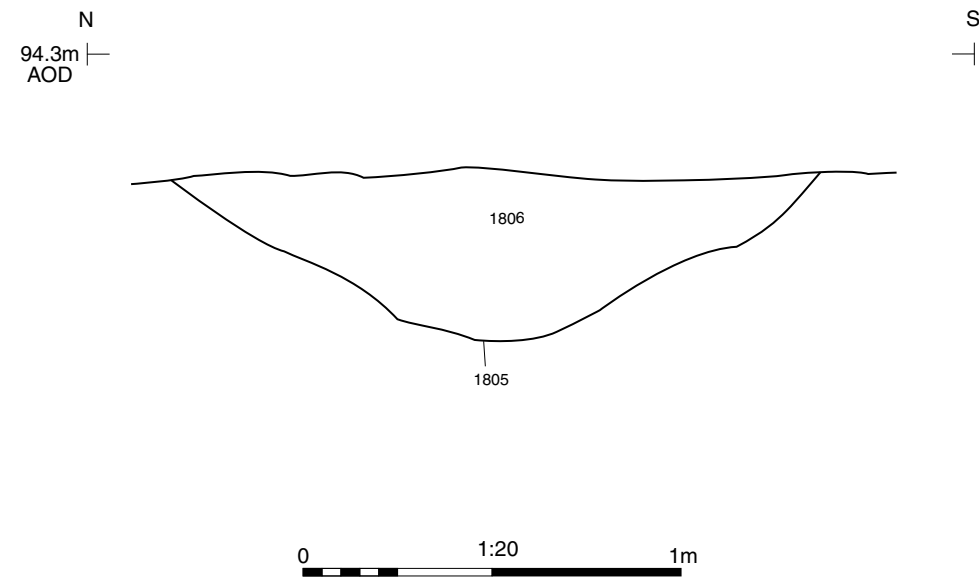


Section CC



Ditch 1802, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section DD



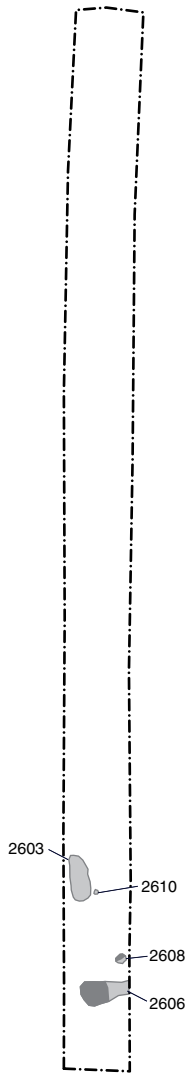
Ditch 1805, looking west (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 18: sections and photographs

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Inhumation 2603 in plan, unexcavated (1m scale)

0 1:200 10m

 Archaeological feature:
unexcavated/ excavated



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 26: plan and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

8



Section EE



Ditch 3303, unexcavated ditch section containing possible unurned cremation burial, looking west (0.5 scale)



Ditch 3403, looking north (0.5m scale)

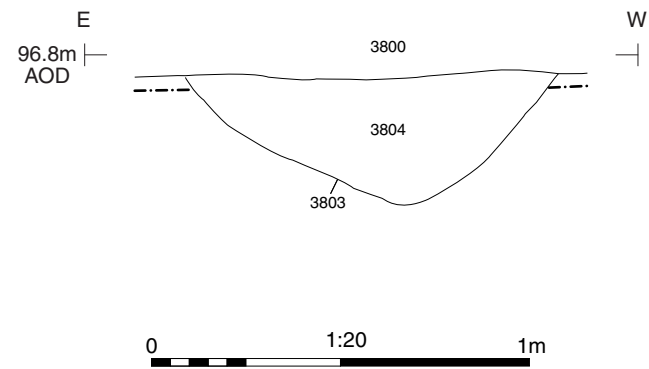

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 33 and 34: section and
 photographs**

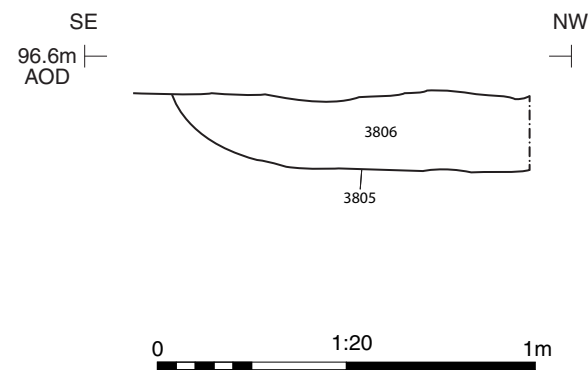
DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	770483	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	7/12/16	9
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 N/A	

Section FF



Ditch 3803, looking south (1m scale)

Section GG



Pit 3805, looking south-west (0.5m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 38: plan, sections and
 photographs**



Trench 1, looking north (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 4, looking south-east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 6, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 2, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 5, looking east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 7, looking south-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 3, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 5, looking west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 8, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1 – 8: photographs



Trench 9, looking north-east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 12, looking south-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 14, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 10, looking north-east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 15, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 13, looking north-east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 11, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 16, looking west (1m and 2m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 9 – 16: photographs

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Trench 17, looking west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 20, looking west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 22, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 18, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 21, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 23, looking east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 19, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 24, looking south (1m and 2m scales)




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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 17 – 24: photographs

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Trench 25, looking east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 26, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 27, looking west (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 28, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 29, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 30, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 31, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 32, looking west (1m and 2m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 25 – 32: photographs

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APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	N/A	



Trench 33, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 36, looking north (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 34, looking north (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 37, looking south (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 35, looking east (1m and 2m scales)



Trench 38, looking east (1m and 2m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 33 – 38: photographs

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