



Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Prologis UK Limited with RPS Heritage as their archaeological advisor and overall project manager to undertake trial trenching for Apex Park Phase 4 at Daventry, Northamptonshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for commercial development at the site.

The evaluation was designed to target and confirm the results of a geophysical survey and previous targeted trial trenching whilst also providing coverage of the entire area to assess for the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development. This included the excavation of deep trenches and trial pits to establish the impact of 20th-century landfill operations recorded across the northern part of the site.

The current phase comprised the excavation of 72 trenches and was carried out between July and August 2019. This confirmed the presence of a continuous-circuit ditched feature identified by the geophysical survey. This is probably an early Bronze Age ring-ditch, although convincing dating evidence was lacking. The evaluation also recorded a previously identified linear ditch to the south of the ring-ditch. Convincing dating evidence was similarly lacking, although this may be a contemporary feature of the early Bronze Age landscape. In addition, an undated cremation burial and a pit containing a charcoal-rich fill and fragments of burnt clay were recorded to the east of the ring-ditch.

Three further ditches were identified of which one produced scraps of early Bronze Age pottery and corresponded to a curving feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation also confirmed the presence of a medieval or post-medieval agricultural system of furrows aligned northeast-southwest. This is likely to have truncated the upper horizons of the earlier archaeological features.

The northern part of the development area had previously been utilised as a landfill site. The evaluation established the partial survival of relatively undisturbed buried land surfaces below part of the landfill deposits along with areas of truncation. This confirmed the southern extent of the area impacted by the landfill operations.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Prologis UK Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and Robert Masefield of RPS for his role guiding the project as the client's archaeologist. Thanks are also extended to Liz Mordue from Northamptonshire County Council, who monitored the work on behalf of the local planning authority, for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Mariusz Gorniak, who was supported by a field team comprising Simon Batsman, Liberty Bennett, Thomas Bruce, George Gurney, Ben McAndrew, Adam Moffat, Chris Richardson and Katherine Webster. Survey and digitising was carried out by Conan Parsons and Ben Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Prologis UK Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the Phase 4 area of Apex Park, a commercial and industrial estate development located on the north-western side of Daventry, Northamptonshire. RPS Heritage was the archaeological advisor and overall project manager acting on behalf of Prologis.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application. Pre-application consultation was undertaken between RPS and Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) Planning Services, the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in June 2018. This consultation resulted in the agreement of a scope of works to evaluate the site. Following this, a primary phase of evaluation was completed comprising geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching (SUMO 2018; CA 2018). These surveys were completed in accordance with written schemes of investigations agreed with Liz Mordue of NCC. Following assessment of the primary results Liz Mordue confirmed that further archaeological trial trenches would be required in the event of a planning submission or as part of the permission. The scope for the current phase of evaluation was agreed between Rob Masefield (RPS) and Liz Mordue to fulfil this requirement. The client's archaeologist subsequently produced a specification outlining the requirements to evaluate the site and OA produced a WSI based on this. OA's WSI was issued to, and approved by, Liz Mordue prior to commencing the fieldwork.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the north-west of Daventry, c 2.4km from the historic town centre and 2.2km south-east of Braunston (Fig. 1). The previously developed parts of Apex Park industrial estate are situated immediately to the south and east of the site. The decommissioned London & North Western Railway from Drayton to Marton forms a north-west to south-east aligned wooded corridor in the otherwise agricultural landscape, c 150 m north-east of the site. Further east is the suburb of Middlemore Farm and the Drayton Reservoir which supplies the Grand Union Canal. The western side of the development area is bordered by arable farmland.
- 1.2.2 The site is centred on SP 5569 6464 and is approximately 16.85ha in extent. The land comprises three fields defined by hedgerow boundaries, and slopes downwards from c 162m OD in the south-west to 137m OD at the north-east.
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Dyrham Formation siltstone and mudstone of the Jurassic Period, overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2019).
- 1.2.4 The borehole sampling for the ground investigation verified the presence of substantial depths of made ground, between 0.3 and 5.5m deep, in the northern part

of the site (Capita Symonds 2007). These deposits relate to two registered small landfill sites operated by Barton Plant Ltd and Enright Transport Ltd in the late 20th century. These were licensed to accept construction waste including 'Hardcore, Brickwork, Stones, Concrete, Sub/Topsoil and Clay'. The landfill is evident in the geophysical survey data as two clear 'tip' lines radiating to the east and south from the northern corner of the site (Fig. 2).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (DBA; CgMs part of RPS 2018). It comprises a review of recorded archaeological remains and the Northampton Historic Environment Record within a 1km radius of the development area. The following is a summary of the DBA content.
- 1.3.2 Archaeological investigations have been carried ahead of the previous development phases of Apex Park and at Middlemore Farm (400m east of the site). Other observations consist of aerial photographic surveys, recovered artefacts and fieldwork conducted by the Midland Open Field project. A geophysical survey of the area proposed for development was undertaken in 2018 (SUMO 2018) followed by targeted trial trench evaluation (CA 2018).
- 1.3.3 The first clear evidence for human activities in the general area surrounding the site has been dated to the Bronze Age. Settlement remains from the late Bronze Age were uncovered at Apex Park, Phase 3. Bronze Age Barrows are preserved at Borough Hill, c 4km south-east of the site. Unstratified and undiagnostic flintwork may, however, indicate human presence in the area during earlier periods. The geophysical survey and targeted evaluation within the current site boundary also identified a probable Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch. Sample excavation of this yielded a small assemblage of struck flint and prehistoric pottery.
- 1.3.4 Settlements were established at both Apex Park, Phase 3, and Middlemore Farm during the Iron Age. Although the size, structure and associated land use of these settlements varied over time, there is clear evidence for continuing settlement in these two areas up to and during the Roman Period. The earliest remains have been uncovered at Apex Park. They comprise enclosures (ditches), roundhouses (gullies), storage pits and a pit alignment recorded for at least 115m along the western outskirts of the enclosures. After a modest start during the late Iron Age, the Middlemore Farm settlement expanded during the Roman Period. Whereas there is scarce evidence for settlement at Apex Park south of Parsons Road, the remains at Middlemore Farm comprise rectangular houses (gullies), enclosures (ditches) and pits, and pottery, tiles and metalwork including coins.
- 1.3.5 Other Iron Age and/or Roman settlements in the vicinity of the site are indicated by cropmarks and have been identified at three locations between 400 and 900m south-west, north and north-east of the site. Two hillforts and a subsequent high-status villa, together with 18 Roman barrows, suggest that Borough Hill served as a political centre during the Iron Age and Roman period. A north-south aligned Roman road and the town Bannawenta are situated c 5km east of the site.

- 1.3.6 Daventry (Dafa's tree), Braunston (Brante's farmstead or enclosure) and Braunstonbury (*-bury* meaning fortified place) are Anglo-Saxon place names indicating the existence of settlements at these locations during this period. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Daventry consisted of 34 households. A Cluniac Priory was moved there in 1107-1108 from Preston Capes, and Daventry was granted a charter to become a market town in 1255. Braunston appears in two entries in the Domesday book. The 22 households were living in separate villages with Braunstonbury likely to be the smaller of the two dispersed settlements. This was deserted by the 14th or 15th century. Anglo-Saxon burials and Viking weapons have also been found at Borough Hill indicating the continued importance of this site into the medieval period.
- 1.3.7 There are limited observations of remains from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods from the immediate area of the site. A possibly Saxon sunken-floored building was uncovered to the south, but could not be further substantiated with datable artefacts or adjoining features. Findings of late- and post-medieval metalwork and unstratified pottery, jewellery and coins at Middlemore Farm suggest occupation in the same areas as the Roman farmstead. The most notable features are areas with ridge and furrow. Such features have been detected not only at Middlemore Farm, but also in two areas c 600 and 750m north of the site.
- 1.3.8 The post-medieval period saw an intensification in agriculture and the establishment of new infrastructure. Farmsteads were established during the 18th and early 19th centuries at Drayton (southwest of the site in the Apex Park area), at Braunston Fields (to the north of the site) and at the still-preserved Middlemore Farmhouse. A 19th-century L-shaped farm building was built to the north of Drayton. Remains of fences, a well and stray-finds relating to this farm were documented during the earlier phases of excavation at Apex Park. The OS sequence of maps show the site set within enclosed fields largely corresponding to the current layout. Nearby, the Old Stratford to Dunchurch Turnpike road (west of the site) was constructed in 1706, the Grand Union Canal was finalized when the tunnel opened in 1796, and the railway was established towards the end of the 19th century.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains,
- ii. to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving deposits,
- iii. to determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means,
- iv. to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains,
- v. to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy,
- vi. to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape,
- vii. to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits,
- viii. to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present,
- ix. to produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission, and
- x. to recover and present adequate data to enable the archaeology advisor to the District of Daventry to make an informed decision on the status of the condition and any possible requirement for further mitigation work in order to satisfy that condition.

2.2 Specific aims

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- xi. to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, including testing areas shown as being devoid of archaeology,
- xii. to establish the extent of made ground and whether this was associated with the truncation of former ground levels in the northern area of the site,
- xiii. to determine the presence/absence and significance of any further prehistoric archaeology that may be associated with, or have been focussed around, the known barrow ring-ditch within the site and the Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology previously excavated within Phase 3,
- xiv. to establish whether evidence exists for Roman activity or field systems associated with nearby settlement zones,
- xv. to further map the medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains suggested by geophysics and the targeted trenching.

2.2.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was also conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage – An updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*' (Knight *et al.* 2012).

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The proposed evaluation layout comprised 72 trenches measuring 40m by 1.8m representing an approximate 4% sample by area of the development. Trench numbering for this phase of work started at 10 to take into account the 9 trenches that were excavated as part of the preliminary evaluation of the site in 2018 (CA 2018).
- 2.3.2 The trenches were positioned to investigate features identified by the geophysical survey and to provide a representative spatial sample of the area. The final trench locations were subject to adjustments in the field in order to avoid services, fence lines public rights of way and to facilitate practical evaluation of the deep landfill areas.
- 2.3.3 In summary, the location and/or length of Trenches 10-12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 35-36, 38, 40, 42 and 43 were modified to avoid fence lines, hedges and a public right of way. (Fig. 2).
- 2.3.4 Trenches 45-52, 56-64, 71-77 were located within the landfill zones and were either shortened, excavated in two parts and/or were limited to the excavation of deep trial pits by machine only to establish the presence and depth of the landfill (Fig. 2). Within the areas that could not be reasonably accessed for detailed examination, the aim of each trench was limited to the identification of the presence or absence of a buried topsoil horizon below the landfill.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in Trenches 10-44, 53-55 and 77-81, was reasonably uniform. The natural geology of firm mid brown clay was overlain by a subsoil, representing a layer formed by post-medieval agricultural ploughing. The subsoil was overlain by the current topsoil and turf representing the modern ploughsoil horizon.

3.2.2 Colluvial deposits were recorded in Trenches 66, 70, 78 and 80 which generally comprised mid brown clayey silt between 0.3m and 1m thick.

3.2.3 Trenches 45-52, 56-64 and 71-77 were located in an area formerly utilised as a landfill site and will not be described in detail. The landfill deposit generally comprised mid to dark brown mixed silty clays between 0.46m (Trench 71) and 2.5m thick (Trench 60). The south-western extent of the landfill deposits was recorded in Trenches 51, 52, 56 and 71. Buried topsoil and/or subsoil was identified at the base of the landfill deposits between 1.1m and 2.5m below the modern ground level in Trenches 46-51, 58, 59, 61-64, 73 and 76 (see Appendix A).

3.2.4 Furrows were recorded, generally on a NW-SE alignment, corresponding with the results of the geophysical survey, in Trenches 18, 27, 29, 31, 33, 65, 81.

3.2.5 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. The evaluation was exposed to occasional wet weather which did not significantly affect the works. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35, 36, 41, 68 and 81. These are described in more detail below. Trenches 10-20, 24-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 55, 70-71 and 78-80 did not contain any significant archaeological features or deposits and descriptions of these trenches are limited to the trench tables (Appendix A).

3.4 Trench 21

3.4.1 The geological horizon (2104) was established at a depth of 0.45m below the ground level (bgl) and was cut by a single pit (2102).

3.4.2 Pit 2102 was oval in plan with a concave profile and measured 1.0m x 0.8m and 0.28m in depth (Fig. 5, section 2100). It was filled with a very compact, mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent quartzite pebbles (2103). This deposit did not yield any artefactual remains.

3.5 Trench 22

- 3.5.1 Trench 22 was targeted on a circular feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3).
- 3.5.2 The geological horizon (2202) was established at a depth of 0.42m bgl and was cut by a curving ditch (2203) and four discrete features (2207, 2209, 2212 and 2213; Fig. 3).
- 3.5.3 Ditch 2203 was aligned NE-SW and measured 2.05m in width and 1.28m deep. The profile of the ditch was near vertical at its base, becoming sloped to 45° towards the upper part of the profile, possibly indicating a weathering zone (Fig. 4, section 2200; Plate 1).
- 3.5.4 It was filled with four deposits: 2204, 2205, 2206 and 2215. The primary silt (2215) comprised compact, light yellow brown silty clay, 0.4m thick, with reddish brown lenses, rare quartzite pebbles and charcoal. The secondary fill (2204) comprised compact reddish brown sandy clay, 0.1m thick, with occasional quartzite pebbles and charcoal. The tertiary fill (2205) comprised compact, mid grey brown sandy clay, 0.4m thick, with moderately frequent quartzite pebbles, limestone fragments, angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks. The final fill (2206) comprised compact, light grey brown sandy clay, 0.51m thick, with frequent quartzite pebbles, angular flint and rare charcoal flecks, which produced three sherds of pottery dated to the early Bronze Age or Iron Age.
- 3.5.5 A possible pit or tree-throw hole (2207), located some 11m to the west of 2203, was excavated. This was irregular in plan, measuring 1.26m x 0.78m and 0.28m in depth. It had irregular steep sides and a flattish base and was filled with a single deposit (2208). This comprised a compact, mid orange-brown sterile sandy clay containing infrequent quartzite pebbles, sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks.
- 3.5.6 A small circular feature (2209) was located 2.5m to the east of 2207. This measured 0.56m in diameter and was 0.23m deep. It had irregular, near vertical and undercutting sides and a concave base. It was filled with compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with a moderate quantity of quartzite pebbles (2210) which did not produce any artefacts.
- 3.5.7 Two intercutting possible pits (2212 and 2213) were located to the east of 2209. Both features extended beyond the limit of excavation. The earliest feature (2213) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.51m x 0.33m and 0.15m deep and had 45° sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2214) comprising a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with rare quartzite pebbles and sub-angular flint. Neither feature yielded any artefactual remains.
- 3.5.8 Possible pit 2212 cut the fill of feature 2213. Pit 2212 measured 1.96m x 0.66m and was 0.25m deep with irregular 45° sides and a concave base. It contained a single sterile fill (2211) comprising a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with rare quartzite pebbles and sub-angular flint.

3.6 Trench 23

- 3.6.1 The geological horizon (2306) was established at a depth of 0.5m bgl and was cut by ditch 2303, which corresponded to a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3). Two furrows (2304 and 2305) were also identified.

3.6.2 Ditch 2303 was aligned WNW-ESE. It was 0.85m wide, 0.42m deep with 60° sides and a gently rounded base (Fig. 4, section 2300; Plate 2). It was filled with a single deposit (2302) comprising a firm, light brown (mottled with grey) sandy clay with occasional quartzite pebble inclusions. This deposit produced eight sherds of early Bronze Age pottery and a single late prehistoric struck flint.

3.7 Trench 26

3.7.1 The geological horizon was established at a depth of 0.4m bgl and was cut by five pits (2604, 2606, 2608, 2610 and 2614) and a possible ditch (2612; Fig. 3).

3.7.2 Pit 2614 was 0.73m in diameter and 0.36m deep with 45° side and a rounded base (Fig. 4, section 2604). It contained a single fill (2613) comprising a soft/firm, mid yellow brown clayey sand, which did not produce any artefacts.

3.7.3 Ditch 2612 was aligned NE-SW and was tentatively recorded as cutting pit 2614, (although the relationship was uncertain). The ditch was 0.98m wide, 0.29m deep with slightly irregular 45°-50° sides and a flattish base (Fig. 4, section 2604). It contained a single fill (2611) comprising a soft/firm, mid yellow brown clayey sand which did not produce any artefacts.

3.7.4 Just 1.3m to the north of pit 2614 was pit 2610. This measured 0.96m x 0.79m and 0.17m in depth. It had slightly irregular 40° sides and flattish base (Fig. 4, section 2603). It was filled with a single deposit (2609) of mid yellow brown clayey sand which produced a single undiagnostic struck flint.

3.7.5 Some 7m to the north of pit 2610 was a circular pit, 2606. This was 0.76m in diameter with shallow 40° sides and gently rounded base (Fig. 4, section 2601). It contained a single fill (2605) comprising a friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with a moderate quantity of charcoal flecks. A single amorphous fragment of fired clay (1g) was recovered from the sample which may have been burnt clay geology or hearth lining/floor.

3.7.6 Feature 2604 was a small cremation pit (Fig. 4, section 2600; Plate 3). It measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.21m deep. It contained a single deposit of dark blackish grey clay silt coloured by the charcoal content of the fill. This also contained a quantity of cremated human bone (2603).

3.7.7 Pit 2608 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave profile (Fig. 4, section 2602). It measured 0.5m x 0.44m in plan and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill of dark blackish grey, clay silt (2607). It was initially suspected that this feature was also a cremation, but no bone fragments were recovered from its fill.

3.8 Trench 27

3.8.1 The geological horizon (2702) was established at a depth of 0.41m bgl and was cut by a single pit (2703) located in the centre of the trench. Six furrows were recorded on a northwest, southeast alignment.

3.8.2 Pit 2703 (Fig. 5, section 2700) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.83m x 0.15m and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single fill (2704) comprising a light yellow brown silty

clay which did not produce any finds. The northeast extent of the pit was cut by a furrow.

3.9 Trench 35

3.9.1 Ditch 3504 (Figs 2 and 5, section 3500) was 0.55m wide, 0.35m deep with 60° sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (3503) comprising a firm, light brown silty clay which did not produce any finds. This ditch corresponds with the linear geophysical feature also identified in Trench 23 as ditch 2303 (Fig. 3).

3.10 Trench 36

3.10.1 The geological horizon (3606) was established at a depth of 0.5m bgl and was cut by a single post-hole (3604), located towards the northern end of the trench. Two furrows, aligned northwest-southeast, were also recorded.

3.10.2 Post-hole 3604 was cut into the fill (3603) of furrow 3602. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.4m and depth of 0.2m. It had an irregular profile with a steep south side and whilst the south side was very shallow. It contained a single fill (3605) comprising a moderately compact, grey brown clayey sandy silt which did not produce any finds.

3.11 Trench 41

3.11.1 The geological horizon (4102) was established at a depth of 0.5m bgl and was cut by ditch (4103), located towards the northern eastern end of the trench and aligned northwest-southeast.

3.11.2 Ditch 4103 was 0.59m wide by 0.22m deep and filled with a dark, orange brown clay silt which did not produce any finds (Fig. 5, section 4100).

3.12 Trench 68

3.12.1 The geological horizon (6806) was established at a depth of 0.6m bgl and was cut by two ditches (6803 and 6806) located towards the eastern end of the trench.

3.12.2 Ditch 6803 was 0.66m wide and 0.64m deep. It had steep sides with an abrupt break to a slightly concave base and contained two fills (Fig. 5, section 6800; Plate 4). Its primary fill (6805) comprised a firm, mottled brownish grey orange sandy clay, 0.4m thick. The primary fill produced six tiny sherds of grog tempered pottery weighing just 2g and tentatively dated to the early Bronze Age. The upper fill (6804) comprised a friable, orange brown sandy clay, 0.22m thick. This ditch corresponds with a curving feature identified by the geophysical survey. This was also recorded as ditch 8103 in Trench 81.

3.12.3 Ditch 6806 was 1.19m wide and 0.26m deep with shallow sides and rounded base. It was filled with a firm, mid reddish brown clayey sand which did not produce any finds.

3.13 Trench 81

3.13.1 The geological horizon (8102) was established at a depth of c 0.4m bgl and was cut by a single ditch (8103) aligned NE-SW. Five furrows and six land drains, aligned NW-SE, were also recorded.

3.13.2 Ditch 8103 was 0.53m wide and 0.16m deep, and had shallow sides and a gently rounded base (Fig. 5, section 8100). It contained a single fill (8104) comprising a friable, light brownish yellow silty clay which did not produce any artefacts.

3.14 Finds summary

3.14.1 The evaluation recovered 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing just 20g from three contexts (2206, 2302 and 6805). All of the sherds were small and highly abraded, making accurate spot-dating difficult and the probability that sherds were redeposited high. The majority of the sherds (by count and weight) were grog tempered, and likely to be of early Bronze Age date. However, a single sand-tempered sherd was found associated with a grog-tempered sherd in 2206, and this is probably Iron Age. It was recovered from a secondary fill of the ring-ditch. Sherds in a vesicular fabric were associated with grog-tempered sherds in 2302, the fill of a linear ditch, which might be contemporary although could be later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

3.14.2 A very small assemblage of five struck flints was recovered from three contexts: three from context 2206 and single flints from contexts 2302 and 2609. All the flints were unmodified flakes and although technically undiagnostic, the most likely date based on various technological criteria would be during the mid-late Bronze Age or even the early Iron Age. Three pieces of burnt unworked flint came from context 2607, sample <8>. Given the small size and quantity of this material, these very probably represent accidental burning of flint cobbles rather than any intentional use of flint to heat water or form a hearth base.

3.14.3 A rim sherd of Developed Cream ware from a jar or chamber pot was recovered from context 2304. Two further sherds of Developed Cream ware were recovered from context 3506. Developed Cream ware is dated from 1760-1830. Brick fragments were also recovered from context 3506, dated to the 18th-19th centuries.

3.14.4 Amorphous fragments (281g, mean fragment weight 1g) of fired clay were recovered from cremation deposit 2603. These probably consist of burnt clay scraped up from the soil/natural underlying the funeral pyre. A further 2g of fired clay was recovered from charcoal rich layers 2605 and 2607, both probably representing hearth floors or burnt/scorched clay geology.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken during fair weather conditions, with no flooding of the trenches. The features were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural deposits.
- 4.1.2 There was a very close correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the excavated features with the ring-ditch recorded in Trench 22, a linear ditch in Trenches 23 and 35, and a curving ditch in Trenches 68 and 81. Pits 2606 and 2608 with charcoal inclusions were also identified by the geophysical survey, although not convincingly interpreted as being of an archaeological origin.
- 4.1.3 The geophysical survey did not easily identify other small discrete features, including the cremation pit. This is not uncommon for such small features and the cremation burial is the only significant feature that was not previously indicated. The survey also indicated the presence of ridge and furrow and the area of modern landfill, both of which were confirmed in the evaluation.
- 4.1.4 A representative sample of the revealed features was hand excavated, and datable material was recovered from several pits and ditches.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation successfully established the location, extent, and character of the archaeological remains, although conclusive dating evidence was lacking from all features with only 20g of pottery recovered from three contexts.
- 4.2.2 The accuracy of the geophysical survey results was tested, and the potential for the site to retain ecofacts of archaeological interest was tested. The results of the evaluation will be disseminated through this report, which will in due course be uploaded to the OA digital library for public access.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The early Bronze Age funerary monument and the undated cremation indicate the ritual use of the landscape. The cremation, although currently undated, seems likely to be either a contemporary satellite burial or a later, secondary deposition. The ditches tentatively dated to the early Bronze Age do not appear to form any coherent pattern.
- 4.3.2 The monument possibly sits within a wider prehistoric mortuary landscape. A segmented ring-ditch of probable middle Bronze Age date has been recorded adjacent to the site (MOLA 2015).
- 4.3.3 The evaluation recorded the remains of a ridge and furrow representing an agricultural system established and utilised during the medieval/post medieval periods.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlaying clay geology. The southern end of the trench was shortened to avoid a metal fence. One linear feature of probable late post-medieval date and one very shallow linear feature were recorded. Five stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	29.2
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil.	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact, reddish brown clay.		
1003	Cut	0.75	0.06	Furrow aligned WNW-ESE.		
1004	Fill	0.75	0.06	Fill of 1003. Compact reddish brown silty clay.	Glass	Mid-late 19th C

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench was targeted on two linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which were not evident. South end of the trench was shortened to avoid a metal fence. Two land drains were recorded.					Length (m)	36
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench targeted three linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which were not evident. The west end of the trench was shortened to avoid a metal fence. Two stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	39.6
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Overlies 1201	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 13

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural. Six stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	41
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 14

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the geology. West end of the trench was shortened to avoid a metal fence. Two land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil.	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Three stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. The western end of the trench was shortened to avoid a metal fence.					Length (m)	41
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	41
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil.	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded	-	-

				quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.		
1702	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 18

General description					Orientation	NEN-SWS
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Three furrows and two land drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil.	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone.		

Trench 19

General description					Orientation	NEN-SWS
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Three stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	41
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil.	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.		

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench targeted a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey which was not evident. West end of trench shortened to avoid a field boundary.					Length (m)	35
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil.	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and wide lenses of yellowish brown clayey silt with rounded quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NEN-SWS
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. An ovoid pit was identified. One stone-filled land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	40.2
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
2102	Cut	1.1 x 0.8	0.28	Pit. Ovoid with a moderately steep side and a concave base, filled with 2103	-	-
2103	Fill	1.1 x 0.8	0.28	Fill of 2102. Compact, brown clayey silt with relatively frequent rounded, small-small/medium sized quartzite pebbles (random pattern).	-	-
2104	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and wide lenses of yellowish brown		

				clayey silt with rounded quartzite pebbles.		
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Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench targeted the western side of a circular anomaly identified in the geophysical survey which was excavated and recorded and represented a Bronze Age ring-ditch. Four discrete features were also investigated which almost certainly represented geological anomalies. A recent test pit was also recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules and wide lenses of yellowish brown clayey silt with rounded quartzite pebbles – not present in the western part of the trench.	-	-
2203	Cut	2.05	1.28	Curving ditch. Steep and vertical in its lower part western side, an almost vertical and moderately steep in its upper part eastern side - with gentle change of the sloping angles, a flat base (0.67m wide) with gradual breaks of slopes from the sides, filled with four deposits: 2215, 2204, 2205, and 2206), cutting natural geology.		Early Bronze Age
2204	Fill	1.32	0.12	Fill of 2203. Compact, reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Upper primary fill. Overlain by 2205, overlies 2215	-	-
2205	Fill	2.0	0.4	Fill of 2203. Compact, greyish brown sandy clay with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded pieces of quartzite and flint. Overlain by 2206, overlies 2204. Lower secondary fill	-	-

2206	Fill	1.7	0.51	Fill of 2203. Firm, greyish brown sandy clay with relatively frequent sub rounded and sub angular small-medium sized pieces of flint and quartzite, occasional small sized pieces of charcoal. Overlain by 2215, overlies 2205, Secondary fill (possibly material pushed/ploughed in from a potential inner bank)	Pottery. Struck flints.	Early Bronze Age? Iron Age?
2207	Cut	1.26 x +0.78	0.28	Irregular sub-circular, extending northwards beyond the trench, with an asymmetric steep and very steep side and a slightly undulating base, gradual and imperceptible breaks of slopes, filled with 2208. Natural feature (three-throw)	-	-
2208	Fill	1.26 x +0.78	0.28	Fill of 2208. Firm, reddish brown sandy clay with moderate amount of sub-rounded quartzite and sub-angular pieces of flint, occasional small pieces of charcoal in random pattern, single fill of 2207	-	-
2209	Cut	0.56	0.23	Circular with an asymmetric, gently sloping and then almost vertical side, a concave base. Filled with 2210. Probably a natural feature.	-	-
2210	Fill	0.56	0.23	Fill of 2209. Firm, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles.	-	-
2211	Fill	1.99 x +0.66	0.25	Fill of 2212. Firm, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional pieces of charcoal and rounded and sub rounded pieces of quartzite and flint.	-	-
2212	Cut	1.99 x +0.66	0.25	Sub-circular (extending southwards beyond the trench), a moderately steep and undulating side, a flattish base, filled with 2213, cutting natural geology and fill of 2213 – yet 2212 and 2213 are probably parts of the same feature	-	-
2213	Cut	1.51 x +0.33	0.15	Sub-circular (extending southwards beyond the trench), a steep side, an asymmetric almost pointed base, filled with 2214, cutting natural geology, truncated by 2212 – yet 2212 and 2213 are probably parts of the same feature	-	-

2214	Fill	1.51 x +0.33	0.15	Fill of 2213. Firm, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional pieces of charcoal and rounded and sub-rounded pieces of quartzite and flint.		
2215	Fill	0.95	0.66	Primary fill of 2203. Horizontal, concave lenses of grey sandy clay, greyish brown clay, and yellowish brown clayey sand with moderate amount of small sized pieces of quartzite and flint. Overlain by 2204.		

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench targeted a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey which was identified. A furrow was also recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
2302	Fill	0.85	0.4	Fill of 2303. Firm, mottled brown and grey silty clay with occasional pebbles.	Pottery. Struck flint.	Early Bronze Age
2303	Cut	0.85	0.4	Ditch aligned WNW-ESE. Moderately steep sides, flattish base.	-	
2304	Fill	1.8	0.3	Fill of 2305. Brown clayey silt with moderate amount of pebbles.	Pottery.	1760 - 1830
2305	Cut	1.8	0.3	Furrow. filled by 2304.	White glazed pottery	1760 - 1830
2306	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and wide lenses of yellowish brown clayey silt with rounded quartzite pebbles.		

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. A recent test pit cut and a land drain was recorded. Trench was repositioned and shortened to avoid a fence line.					Length (m)	27.2
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a subsoil which in turn overlaid clay geology. Trench targeted a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey which was not evident. It is likely that this was One land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	40.2
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows and B-Horizon.	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Three features were recorded cutting the natural: a cremation and two pits. Two further possible pits and a possible linear feature were recorded as probably representing geological anomalies. The trench was extended to the east and west to fully expose two of the pits.					Length (m)	41.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil.	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows and B-Horizon.	-	-
2602	Layer			Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-
2603	Fill	0.47 x 0.41	0.24	Fill of 2604. Friable, blackish grey clayey silt with frequent pieces of charcoal (more than 50%) and fragments of cremated bone.	Fired clay. Heat affected stone.	Indeterminate.
2604	Cut	0.47 x 0.41	0.24	Cremation pit. Circular with a very steep sides and concave base. Filled with 2603.		
2605	Fill	0.76	0.11	Fill of 2606. Friable, brownish grey with frequent patches of charcoal.	Fired clay. Heat affected stone.	Indeterminate.
2606	Cut	0.76	0.11	Pit. Circular with gently sloping sides. Filled with 2605.		
2607	Fill	0.53 x 0.44	0.18	Fill of 2608. Friable, blackish grey clayey silt with frequent pieces of charcoal (more than 50%) and a few medium sized, heat affected quartzite pebbles.	CBM. Heat affected stone.	Indeterminate.
2608	Cut	0.53 x 0.44	0.18	Pit. Circular with a moderately steep side and a very slightly undulating base (an imperceptible break of slope). Filled with 2607		
2609	Fill	0.79 x 0.94	0.17	Fill of 2610. Friable dark yellowish brown clayey sand.	Struck flint.	Late prehistoric.
2610	Cut	0.79 x 0.94	0.17	Possible pit/geological anomaly. Irregular ovoid with steep and moderately steep sides and gently concave base. Filled by 2609.	-	-
2611	Fill	0.98	0.29	Fill of 2612. Friable, yellowish brown clayey sand.	-	-

2612	Cut	0.98	0.29	Irregular linear aligned WNW-SES filled with 2611. Recorded as a ditch, but more likely a geological anomaly.	-	-
2613	Fill	0.73	0.36	Fill of 2614. Friable, yellowish brown clayey sand. Single fill of 2614. Possibly cut by 2612	-	-
2614	Cut	0.73	0.36	Pit/geological anomaly. Circular with a steep sides and concave base. Truncated by 2612.	-	-

Trench 27

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. One undated pit was recorded. Three stone-filled land-drains and furrows were also recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-
2703	Cut	0.83 x 0.72	0.15	Pit. Rectangular with steep and moderately steep sides and concave base. Filled by 2704.	-	-
2704	Fill	0.83 x 0.72	0.15	Fill of 2703. Firm, yellowish brown silty clay with very occasional small sized quartzite and flint pebbles	-	-

Trench 28

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. One natural feature (tree-throw) was recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-

2801	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-
2803	Cut	0.44 x 0.52	0.14	Tree hole. Irregular, roughly rectangular. with an asymmetric sides and undulating base. Filled by 2804	-	-
2804	Fill	0.44 x 0.52	0.14	Fill of 2803. Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional small sized quartzite, flint pebbles and small pieces of charcoal in a random pattern.		

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. Two stone-filled land-drains and furrows were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil.	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. Two stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil.	-	-

3001	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 31

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. Four furrows were recorded, one of which one was sampled.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Overlies 3101.	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-
3103	Cut	+ 0.79	+0.06	Furrow. Gently sloping sides, a very slightly concave base, filled with 3104	-	-
3104	Fill	+ 0.79	+0.06	Fill of 3103. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint.	-	-

Trench 32

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. Two stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil.	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3202	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 33

General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. Three furrows were recorded.				Length (m)	40	
				Width (m)	2.3	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 34

General description				Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeological features were identified. One furrow was excavated and recorded.				Length (m)	40	
				Width (m)	2.3	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-

3402	Layer	-	-	Natural geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules.	-	-
3403	Cut	1.3 x 0.45	0.12	Asymmetric sub-oval (extending southwards beyond the trench), steep and moderately steep sides, a slightly undulating base. Filled with 3405. Probably a natural feature (tree-throw)		
3405	Fill	1.3 x 0.45	0.12	Firm, yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional quartzite and flint pebbles. Single fill of 3404		
3406	Cut	+1.0	+0.03	Furrow. Undulating sides, very shallow (very gently sloping side), extending northwards beyond the trench, aligned WNW-ESE, filled with material described above as subsoil 3401		

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench targeted a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey which was identified as a Bronze Age ditch. A Victorian pit and a furrow were also recorded.					Length (m)	29
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil.	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3502	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized pieces of chalk-like pieces of limestone and occasional flint nodules and thick lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay with quartzite pebbles.	-	-
3503	Fill	0.55	0.35	Fill of 3504. Firm, mid brown sandy clay.		
3504	Cut	0.55	0.35	Ditch aligned WNW-ESE. steep sides and concave base. Filled by 3503		

3505	Cut	+1.2	+1.16	Furrow aligned WNW-ESE. Gently sloping sides and concave base.		
3506	Fill	2.6 x +1.1	0.4	Fill of 3507.	Pottery. Brick.	1760 - 1830
3507	Cut	2.6 x +1.1	0.4	Pit. Ovoid with steep sides and flattish base. Filled with 3506		

Trench 36

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. A post hole and furrow were recorded. The trench was shortened and relocated northwards to avoid a fence.					Length (m)	21
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles and angular pieces of flint. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3602	Cut	1.1	0.16	Furrow aligned WNW-ESE. Gently sloping sides and flat base. Filled with 3603.	-	-
3603	Fill	1.1	0.16	Fill of 3602	-	-
3604	Cut	0.4	0.16	Post Hole. Round with steep sides and concave base. Filled by 3605.	-	-
3605	Fill	0.4	0.16	Fill of 3604. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
3606	Layer			Geology.	-	-

Trench 37

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	38
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt. Remain of furrows.	-	-
3702	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.		
3703	Fill	0.6	0.32	Geological anomaly.		

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a subsoil which in turn overlaid clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench was shortened and repositioned to avoid a public right of way.					Length (m)	41.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt.	-	-
3802	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. A stone-filled land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	39.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil.	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt.	-	-
3902	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench was shortened and repositioned to avoid a public right of way. A stone-filled land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	40.7
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil.	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt.	-	-
4002	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.		
4003	Cut	1.58	0.26	Geological anomaly. Sub-oval, asymmetric steep and moderately steep sides, undulating base. Filled by 4004.		
4004	Fill	1.58	0.26	Fill of 4003. Firm, yellowish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. A ditch was recorded. Four land-drains were also recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil.	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Firm, brown clayey silt.	-	-
4102	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.		
4103	Cut	0.59	0.22	Ditch aligned NE-SW. Steep sides and concave base. Filled with 4104		
4104	Fill	0.59	0.22	Fill of 4103. Firm, yellowish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which in turn overlaid clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench was relocated to avoid a public right of way. Seven stone-filled land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	39.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil.	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Firm, brown sandy clay.	-	-
4202	Layer			Geology. Compact grey brown sandy clay.		

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench was shortened to avoid a public right of way. Two land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	39.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil.	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Firm, brown sandy clay.	-	-
4302	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Six stone-filled land-drains were recorded. A recent cut for a test pit was identified.					Length (m)	38.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil.	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Firm, brown sandy clay.	-	-
4402	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench excavated in two parts (NW and SE). Cut of landfill pit was recorded. A land drain was also recorded.					Length (m)	4.3 (NW), 26 (SE)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35 (NW), 1.6 (SE)
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Firm, brown silty clay. Cut by 4505.	-	-
4502	Layer	14.5+	0.8	Modern landfill. Fill of 4505.		Modern
4503	Layer	14.2+	0.5	Modern landfill. Fill of 4505.		Modern
4504	Layer			Geology. Compact grey brown sandy clay.		
4505	Cut			Landfill extent. Filled by 402, 403.		

Trench 46						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of a topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	4.1 (NE), 6.2 (SW)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.3 (N), 1.9 (S).
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
4601	Layer	-	1.3	Landfill deposit	CBM and modern material noted.	Modern

4602	Layer		0.1 (SW), 0.6 (NE)	Landfill deposit	CBM and modern material noted.	Modern
4603	Layer		0.3	Buried subsoil. Mid brown silty clay.		
4604	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 47

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	4 (NW), 3.6 (SE)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.65m max
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer	-	0.3	Ploughsoil.	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.18	Redeposited topsoil associated with landfill. Overlies 4702.		Modern
4702	Layer		1.0 max	Landfill deposit.		Modern
4703	Layer		0.2 max	Buried topsoil.		
4704	Layer		0.1	Buried subsoil.		
4705	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 48

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	6 (NE), 7 (SW)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2 max
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer	-	0.2	Ploughsoil.	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.11	Landfill deposit.		Modern
4802	Layer		0.8	Landfill deposit.		Modern
4803	Layer		0.2	Buried topsoil.		
4804	Layer		0.1	Buried subsoil.		
4805	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits. Natural geology was exposed only at the NW end of the trench, at the depth of 2.5m					Length (m)	4 (NW), 4 (SE)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.25 max
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4901	Layer	-	0.4	Ploughsoil.	-	-
4902	Layer	-	2.1 max	Landfill deposit.		Modern
4903	Layer		0.3	Buried topsoil. Exposed at SE end of the trench.		
4904	Layer		0.2	Buried subsoil. Exposed at the SE end of the trench.		
4905	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay. Established at a depth of 2.25m in SW end of trench.		

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. Geology was exposed only at the NW end of the trench, at the depth of 2.2m. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	4 (NE), 12 (SW)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.2 max
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer	-	0.25	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5001	Layer		0.25	Landfill deposit		
5002	Layer	-	1.2 max	Landfill deposit.		Modern
5003	Layer		0.1	Buried topsoil. Exposed at the NE part of trench.		
5004	Layer		0.2	Buried subsoil. Exposed at the NE part of trench.		
5005	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. The geological horizon was only established at the NW end of the trench at a depth of 0.62m. No archaeology was identified. Two test pits were excavated (NW and SE) within the south-eastern part of the trench to establish the depth of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	38.2
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6 (SE), 2.0 (NW)
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer	-	0.3	Re-deposited ploughsoil.	-	-
5101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil.		Modern
5102	Layer	-	1.2 max	Landfill deposit. Fill of 5105.		Modern
5103	Layer			Geology. Compact greyish brown sandy clay.		
5104	Layer		0.2	Buried topsoil. Only exposed in the NW test pit.		
5105	Cut			Landfill extent. Filled by 5101, 5102		

Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
The SSW end of the trench consisted of topsoil overlying a subsoil. The NNE end consisted of topsoil overlying landfill deposits. No archaeology was identified. Two land-drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer	-	0.38	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5201	Layer		0.16	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay. Cut by 5204.		
5202				Geology. Compact yellow brown sandy clay. Cut by 5204.		
5203	Layer		+ 0.6	Landfill deposit. Fill of 5204		Modern
5204	Cut			Landfill extent. Filled by 5203		

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying two distinct geological deposits. No archaeology identified. One land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	39
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	0.26	Ploughsoil.	-	-

5301	Layer		0.23	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay.		
5302	Layer			Geology (WNW). Compact grey clay.		
5303	Layer			Geology (ESE). Compact, light greyish yellow sand and gravel.		

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the geology. No archaeology identified. One land-drain was recorded.					Length (m)	39
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer	-	0.22	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5401	Layer		0.23	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay.		
5402	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.		

Trench 55						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying two distinct geological deposits. No archaeology identified. Five land drains were recorded.					Length (m)	39.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer	-	0.2	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay.		
5502	Layer			Geology (SSW). Compact, yellow brown clay. Geology (NNE) Brownish grey clay.		

Trench 56						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
The western end of the trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural. At the eastern end of the trench the topsoil overlaid a landfill deposit which overlaid a subsoil. No archaeology identified. Two land drains were recorded.					Length (m)	39
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer	-	0.35	Ploughsoil.	-	-

5601	Layer		0.8	Landfill. Redeposited geology. Fill of 5604.		Modern
5602	Layer		0.16	Buried subsoil. Light brown sandy clay.		
5603	Layer			Geology. Compact reddish brown silty clay.		
5604	Cut			Landfill extent. Filled by 5601.		

Trench 57

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits. The geological horizon was not exposed.					Length (m)	6 (NNE), 14 (SSW)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.5m +
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	0.35	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5701	Layer		1.3	Landfill deposit.		Modern
5702	Layer	-	0.7	Landfill deposit.		Modern
5703	Layer		0.5	Landfill deposit.		Modern

Trench 58

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits. The geological horizon was not exposed.					Length (m)	7 (NW), 6 (SE)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.2m
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5801	Layer	-	0.2	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5802	Layer		1.2	Landfill deposit.		Modern
5803	Layer	-	0.2	Buried topsoil.		
5804	Layer	-	0.2	Buried subsoil.		
5805	Layer	-	-	Geology. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 59

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits. The geological horizon was not exposed.					Length (m)	5.5 (NE), 6.2 (SW)
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5900	Layer	-	0.3	Ploughsoil.	-	-
5901	Layer	-	2.2m	Landfill deposit.		Modern
5902	Layer	-	0.4	Buried topsoil.		
5903	Layer	-		Geology. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	6 (NW), 6 (SE)
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	2.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer	-	0.44	Plough soil.	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.6	Redeposited topsoil. Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6002	Layer	-	1.7	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6003	Layer	-	0.2	Landfill deposit. Dark blueish black organic material, soft, silty clay. Overlies 6004.	-	-
6004	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, grey brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence of landfill deposits. The geological horizon was not exposed.					Length (m)	5.5 (NE), 5.5 (SW)
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	2.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer	-	0.7	Topsoil.	-	-
6101	Layer	-	1.1	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6102	Layer	-	-	Geology – Firm, blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6103	Layer	-	0.7	Buried topsoil.	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	12.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	2.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil.	-	-

6201	Layer	-	1.9	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6202	Layer	-	0.4	Buried topsoil.	-	-
6203	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, grey clay.	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying modern landfill deposits overlying a buried topsoil and subsoil. No archaeology was identified. Trench was shortened.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	0.25	Ploughsoil.	-	-
6301	Layer	-	1.6	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6302	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil.	-	-
6303	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, grey brown clay.	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
The north-western end of the trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and the natural. The south-eastern end of the trench consisted of topsoil overlying modern landfill deposits. The geological horizon was not established at this end of the trench. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	26m (W), 5.7m (E)
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	2.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil.	-	-
6401	Layer	-	c 0.9	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6402	Layer	-	c 0.9	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
6403	Layer	-	-	Geology.	-	-
6404	Layer	-	0.24	Buried subsoil.	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. No archaeology was identified. Four land drains and two furrows were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil.	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil.	-	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Geology (NNE). Firm greyish brown sandy clay. Geology (SSW). Firm yellow brown clay.	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying two layers of colluvium at the west end of the trench which overlaid the geological horizon. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium. Compact, dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
6602	Layer	-	0.6	Colluvium. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-
6603	Layer	-	-	Geology (E end). Firm, yellow brown silty sand.	-	-
6604	Layer	-	-	Geology (W end) Firm, grey brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
6701	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil. Brown clayey sand.	-	-
6702	Layer	-	-	Geology. Compact, yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
6703	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, mottled olive brown and grey brown clay.	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. Contained two ditches aligned north-south.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil.	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Firm, orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, mid-light yellow brown silty clay.	-	-

6803	Cut	0.66	0.64	Ditch aligned north-south.	-	-
6804	Fill	0.66	0.27	Upper fill of 6803. Friable, orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
6805	Fill	0.66	0.37	Primary fill of 6803. Firm, mottled brownish grey and orange, sandy clay.	Pottery	EBA
6806	Cut	1.19	0.26	Ditch aligned north-south.	-	-
6807	Fill	1.19	0.26	Fill of 6806. Firm, reddish orange sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil.	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil.	-	-
6902	Layer	-	-	Geology. Yellowish brown clayey sand.	-	-
6903	Layer	-	-	Geology. Reddish brown clay with limestone and flint inclusions.	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. No archaeology was identified.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.16
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil.	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil. Firm, mid brown clayey silt, frequent flint and quartzite inclusions.	-	-
7002	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium. Firm, mid brown clayey sand.	-	-
7003	Layer	-	-	Geology. Light grey clay.	-	-

Trench 71						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. Four furrows aligned northwest-southeast were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.31
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer	-	0.51	Topsoil.	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil. Light orangey brown clayey silt.	-	-
7102	Layer	-	0.46	Redeposited geology? Compact, light grey clay.	-	-
7103	Layer	-	-	Geology. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 72						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying modern landfill deposits which sealed the geological horizon. No archaeology was identified. Trench was shortened.					Length (m)	5
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil.	-	-
7201	Layer	-	2.3	Landfill deposits.	-	Modern
7202	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, yellow brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural. No archaeology was identified. Trench was excavated in two parts to confirm presence and depth of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil -	-	-
7301	Layer	-	1.3	Landfill deposit.	-	Modern
7302	Layer	-	0.2	Buried topsoil.	-	-
7303	Layer	-	-	Geology.	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying redeposited natural, sealing a layer of organic silt which in turn sealed the natural. Trench was excavated in two parts to establish presence and depth of landfill deposits.					Length (m)	2x6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil.	-	-
7401	Layer	-	1	Redeposited geology. Firm, light reddish yellow sandy clay	-	-
7402	Layer	-	0.46	Soft, dark blueish black organic silt.	-	-
7403	Layer	-		Upper geology. Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay	-	-
7404	Layer	-		Geology. Firm, mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 75

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying landfill deposits that sealed the natural. A test pit was excavated to a depth of 2.5m at southern end of the trench to establish the depth of landfill deposits. Three land drains were recorded.				Length (m)	40	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Avg. depth (m)	1.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil		
7501	Layer	15m	1.15	Landfill deposit. Redeposited geology. Firm, mid blue grey silty clay.		
7502	Layer	-		Geology – soft, light red brown sandy clay		

Trench 76

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a landfill deposit which sealed a buried topsoil and the natural geology. Trench was shortened and a test pit was excavated establish the presence and depth of landfill deposits. No archaeology was identified.				Length (m)	5	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Avg. depth (m)	2.15	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil		
7601	Layer	-	1.6	Redeposited geology. Landfill deposit. Firm, mid blue grey silty clay		Modern
7602	Layer	-	0.2	Buried topsoil.		
7603	Layer	-		Geology. Firm, light yellow brown silty clay.		

Trench 77 (NE end)

General description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying landfill deposits which overlaid the geological horizon. No archaeology was identified. Trench excavated in two parts (see below). A test pit was excavated to establish the presence and depth of landfill deposits.				Length (m)	6
				Width (m)	2
				Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil		
7701	Layer	-	2.4	Redeposited clay – firm, mid blue grey silty clay		
7702	Layer	-	-	Geology – firm, mid yellow brown silty clay		

Trench 77 (SW end)

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying landfill deposits that sealed the natural geology. No archaeology was identified. Trench excavated in two parts (see above).				Length (m)	10	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Avg. depth (m)	1.48	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil		
7701	Layer	-	0.53	Landfill deposit. Redeposited clay. Firm, mid blue grey silty clay		
7702	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay		
7703	Layer	-	-	Landfill deposit. Mottled orange brown, mid grey silty clay.		

Trench 78

General description				Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying two layers of colluvium which were recorded at the eastern end of the trench. These sealed the natural. No archaeology was identified. Six land drains were recorded.				Length (m)	40	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.98	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
7801	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium, recorded at east end of trench. Light yellow orange clay silt with occasional flint and quartzite pebbles	-	-
7802	Layer	-	0.35	Colluvium, recorded at east end of trench. Light/mid orange brown clay silt with occasional flint and quartzite pebbles	-	-
7803	Layer	-	-	Geology. Firm, mid orange grey clay.	-	-

Trench 79						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Consisted of topsoil overlying clay geology. Six land drains were recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7901	Layer	-	-	Geology – Firm, grey brown clay with limestone fragments and flint nodules.	-	-

Trench 80						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a colluvium, recorded at the western end of the trench, which sealed the natural. No archaeology was identified. A single land drain was recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil.		
8001	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium. Firm, brown sandy clay.		
8002	Layer	-		Geology. Firm, red brown clay.		

Trench 81						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural. A linear feature was investigated. Five furrows and a land drain were also recorded.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil.	-	-
8101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Sandy silt	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Geology. Red brown sandy clay.	-	-
8103	Cut	0.53	0.16	Drainage? ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
8104	Fill	0.53	0.16	Fill of 8103	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 20g, recovered from three contexts. All of the sherds were small and highly abraded, making accurate spot-dating difficult and the probability that sherds were redeposited high. The majority of the sherds (by count and weight) were grog-tempered, and likely to be of early Bronze Age date. However, a single sand-tempered sherd was found associated with a grog-tempered sherd in 2206, and this is probably Iron Age. It was from a secondary fill of a barrow ring-ditch. Sherds in a vesicular fabric were associated with grog-tempered sherds in 2302, the fill of a linear ditch, which might be contemporary although they could be later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date
2206	2	1	Grog	EBA?
	1	3	Sand	IA?
2302	2	9	Grog	EBA
	6	5	Vesicular	Prehistoric
6805	6	2	Grog	EBA?

B.2 Post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
2304	1 rim sherd from jar or chamber pot in Developed Cream ware (CREA DEV), 3g	1760-1830
3506	2 joining body sherds from jug/jar in Developed Cream ware, 9g	1760-1830

B.3 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Context	Description	Date
2603	Environmental samples <1> & <6> 250+ amorphous fragments of fired clay, from a cremation deposit, with a mean fragment of about 1g, most likely to be burnt clay scraped up from the soil/natural underlying the funeral pyre. 281g	-
2605	<7> 1 amorphous fragment, from charcoal rich layer, probably from associated burnt natural when raking out ash etc. 1g	-
2607	<8> 1 amorphous fragment, from charcoal rich layer, probably from associated burnt natural when raking out ash etc. 1g	

B.4 Brick

By John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
3506	2 scraps of red brick, 15g	18th - 19th century

B.5 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

- B.5.1 A small assemblage of five struck flints and three fragments of burnt unworked material was recovered. All the flints were unmodified flakes and although technically undiagnostic, the most likely date based on various technological criteria would be during the mid-late Bronze Age or even the early Iron Age.
- B.5.2 The flakes tended to have squat forms with hard-hammer bulbs and plain platforms. Such squat forms tend to date to the mid Bronze Age through to the start of the Iron Age. Three of the five flakes originated in context 2206 and this feature may well be contemporary with the flintwork given the obvious concentration of flints found here. In addition to this, the only other trenches with flintwork were adjacent to Trench 22 with one piece from context 2302 and another in context 2609. This does suggest some clear focus of flint-related activity here probably dating to the mid Bronze Age or later.
- B.5.3 All three pieces of burnt unworked flint came from context 2607, sample <8>. Given the small size and quantity of this material, these very probably represent accidental burning of flint cobbles rather than any intentional use of flint to heat water or form a hearth base.
- B.5.4 This small assemblage indicates a very limited amount of flint-related activity here, probably during later prehistory. Based on the findings of the evaluation, any further work would probably generate a very limited assemblage but there remains the very slight possibility of encountering more intensive flint-rich features such as prehistoric pits.

Methodology

- B.5.5 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.*

1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Comments	Date
2206	Flakes x 3	Side trimming x 2 and prep x 1	All hard-hammer struck with plain or dihedral platforms, likely to be post EBA in date	?LPH
2302	Flake	Inner	Hard-hammer struck flake	?LPH
6805	Flake	Distal trimming	Distal segment	Non diagnostic

B.6 Glass

By Ian Scott

- B.6.1 A single piece of glass was recovered from context 1004 comprising a small body sherd in dark green glass from a cylindrical wine bottle probably of mid to late 19th-century date.

Context 1004	Wine bottle. Small body sherd from a cylindrical bottle probably made in three-piece mould rather than a dip mould, and therefore of mid to late 19th-century date, rather than earlier. Dark green glass.
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B.7 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

- B.7.1 The stone assemblage comprises a mixture of burnt (reddened and heat cracked or shattered) quartzite, mudstone, and ferruginous sandstone. None were found to be worked or used.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
2603	2	11	Heat cracked
2605	4	49	Heat cracked and reddened
2607	43	2189	Heat shattered and reddened

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.1.1 Eight bulk environmental samples were recovered for the retrieval and assessment of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts.

Method

- C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

- C.1.3 The material recovered from the flots is described in Table C.1. Samples 1-3 and 6-8 are recovered from cremations while samples 4 and 5 derived from a ditch and a pit.
- C.1.4 Sample 4 was a 40 litre sample from fill 2206 of ring-ditch 2203. The majority of the flot comprised modern roots and no charred material greater than 4mm in size was present. Smaller fragments include some indeterminate pieces that are in a clinkered condition but typically charcoal >2mm is in fair to good condition with some mineral encrustation. The single identified grain fragment is in poor condition and distorted, hindering further identification. Almost all identified weed seeds were goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) which, as black seeds, are difficult to differentiate from modern specimens. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.
- C.1.5 Sample 5 is from fill 2211 of pit 2212. The majority of the flot consisted of modern roots with only a very small quantity of charred material. Charcoal is in a fair condition with some encrustation. As with sample 4, identified weed seeds consisted of potentially modern goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). The heavy residue produced no bone or artefacts.
- C.1.6 Samples 1 and 6 are from fill 2603 of cremation burial 2604. Recovered charred material is almost all charcoal which is in good condition, although with some minor mineral encrustation on some of the fragments. A significant quantity of fired clay and cremated human bone was recovered from the residue. The flot from sample 6 also includes a few seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) which, as above, have the potential to be modern. Of the charcoal, numerous fragments in sample 6 are >4mm in size. Several fragments are from ring porous wood, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).
- C.1.7 Samples 2 and 7 are from fill 2605 of possible cremation 2606. Recovered material is predominantly charcoal though some indeterminate clinkered material is also present. Charcoal is in a fair to good condition with some minor encrustation on a few

fragments. Small amounts of fired clay and burnt stone were recovered from the residue of sample 7, although cremated human bone was lacking.

- C.1.8 Samples 3 and 8 are from fill 2607 of possible cremation 2608. A good quantity of charcoal was recovered in a fair to good condition, although some is mineral encrusted. Two heavily damaged grain fragments in sample 3 are too distorted and fragmented to be further identified and the same is true for the few grains in sample 8. Some burnt flint and burnt stone was recovered from the residue. The single identified weed taxon is goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) which has the potential to be modern. Burnt flint, fired clay and a large quantity of burnt stone was recovered from the residue of sample 8. As with samples 2 and 7, cremated or burnt bone was lacking from these samples.

Table C1.1

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Weeds	Notes
1	2603	26	2604		5	50	++++	+	+	5YR 4/4 silty clay loam. Some modern roots.
2	2605	26	2606		5	75	++++		+	10YR 4/6 silty clay loam. Some modern roots.
3	2607	26	2608		5	14	+++	+	++	7.5YR 3/4 silty clay. Frequent modern roots.
4	2206	22	2203	EBA	40	75	++	+	++	7.5YR 5/6 sandy silt loam. At least 90% of flot is modern roots.
5	2211	22	2212		40	75	++		++	10YR 6/4 sandy silt loam. At least 90% of flot is modern roots.
6	2603	26	2604		13	150	++++		++	5YR 4/4 silty clay loam. Some modern roots.
7	2605	26	2606		11	75	++++		++	10YR 4/6 silty clay loam. Abundant modern roots.
8	2607	26	2608		12	25	+++	+	+++	10YR 4/4 silty clay loam. Some modern roots.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

C.2 Human skeletal remains

By Lauren McIntyre

Introduction

C.2.1 This report details the results of a specialist analysis of burnt bone from deposit 2603 (the fill of earth cut pit 2604). Residues from contexts 2605 and 2607 (fills of pits 2606 and 2608 respectively) were also submitted for analysis: these did not contain any burnt bone and thus will not be discussed any further in this report. Each deposit comprised the fill of a shallow, circular earth cut pit (cuts 2604, 2606 and 2608 respectively). All three features are currently undated.

Methodology

C.2.2 Deposits containing cremated bone were subjected to whole earth recovery and processed by wet sieving, to clean and sort the burnt bone into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm fractions. The 2-0.5mm residues were also retained, where possible, from all deposits. All of the bone was examined in accordance with the recommendations set out by the CIfA and BBAO (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

C.2.3 For the 4-2mm fractions, a 20g sample was sorted. An estimation of the total bone weight was calculated for the entire fraction, based on the proportion of cremated bone present in the 20g sample. The estimated weights are included in the total weights presented below.

C.2.4 The smallest fraction sizes (2-0.5mm) were not sorted but were rapidly scanned for identifiable skeletal remains and artefacts. Estimations of the proportions of bone present within the 2-0.5mm fractions were made and recorded in the archive. These are presented below, but are not included in the total bone weights.

C.2.5 Analysis of each cremation deposit involved recording its colour, weight and maximum fragment size. These observations can provide information on factors such as the efficacy of cremation (effectiveness of cremation, i.e. how well burnt the body was), the relative quantity of fuel used, attained temperature within the pyre, the length of time over which the cremation took place, the degree of bone oxidation, and how well collected the burnt remains were from the pyre site (McKinley, 2004: 10-11). Evidence for the presence of pyre goods was also recorded where necessary.

C.2.6 Each deposit was also examined for identifiable bone elements and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was estimated. The MNI was determined based on the presence/absence of repeated skeletal elements and on the comparative size of bones (e.g. adult versus juvenile size: Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Where possible, estimation of age and sex was attempted following published methods (Ferembach *et al.*, 1980; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Schwartz, 1995; Scheuer and Black 2000), though it was not possible to assign an age at death other than 'adult' (>18 years) for any of the remains. Fragments were examined for evidence of normal morphological variation (non-metric traits, after Berry and Berry, 1967; Finnegan, 1978). Any lesions of pathology were recorded and diagnoses were explored with reference to standard

texts, using standard terminology (e.g., Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998; Ortner 2003).

Results

Bone weight

C.2.7 An osteological summary for deposit 2603 is presented in Table C2.1, and a summary of bone weights is presented in Table C2.2. This deposit (total weight 979.6g) was just above the weight range of archaeologically recovered cremations (600-900g; McKinley, 2013), but just below the range for modern cremations (1000-2400g; McKinley, 2000: 26). Slight horizontal truncation of the feature that the bone came from may have resulted in a small quantity of bone being lost. Regardless, the recovered weight is relatively high so it is likely to represent the majority of the original deposit.

Fragmentation

C.2.8 A summary of fragmentation is presented in Table C2.3. The largest fragment present was a piece of cranial vault, recovered from the >10mm sieve fraction of sample 1.

C.2.9 The largest proportional bone weight came from the 10-4mm sieve fraction (404.9g, 41.33% of the total bone weight), although a substantial proportion also came from the >10mm sieve fraction (370.5g, 37.82%). A smaller proportion of bone was recovered from the 4-2mm fraction (Table C2.4).

C.2.10 Small proportions of cremated bone were also present in the 2-0.5mm residues from samples 1 and 6, although the total bone weights could not be estimated because these residues were not sorted. Visual assessment of the residue suggested that residue from sample 1 comprised approximately 15% cremated bone. Residue from sample 6 was only approximately 5% cremated bone.

Skeletal representation

C.2.11 A summary of skeletal representation is presented in Table C2.2. Of the identified fragments, bone from the skull was the most frequently observed (143.9g, 14.69% of the total bone weight). A high proportion of skull fragments is typically observed during the analysis of archaeological cremations, as the skull vault is more easily identified than other bones, even in the smaller sieve fractions. Bone fragments from the axial skeleton and upper and lower limbs were also identified in smaller proportions.

C.2.12 The majority of bone recovered from the deposit was unidentified (Table C2.2). Small proportions of unidentified bone pertained to the hands/feet and joint surfaces, but most of the unidentified bone was either from the upper/lower limbs, or could not be assigned to an anatomical region.

Efficiency of cremation

C.2.13 The vast majority of the cremated bone fragments (approximately 85%) were white in colour. This indicates a generally efficient cremation process with the majority of

bones being burnt at a temperature in excess of 600°C, and is a common observation in archaeological cremation burials (McKinley, 2006: 84). This may indicate that in the case presented here, the majority of the corpse was placed in a location on the pyre where maximum and consistent heat and oxygen supply were available (McKinley, 2013: 158). As the total bone weight from deposit 2603 was large (and thus represents a high proportion of the cremated individual), the majority of the corpse appears to be well burnt, and hence the cremation process appears to have been highly efficient.

C.2.14 The remainder of the bone was coloured grey/blue and black. Grey/blue and black coloration was often noted to be present on the interior surface of the bone fragments.

Demography

C.2.15 The cremated bone from deposit 2603 comprised a minimum number of one individual, based upon observable, identifiable skeletal elements and the fact that it derived from one discrete deposit.

C.2.16 Osteological indicators of age were very limited. The size and morphology of the identified bone fragments were in keeping with those of an adult aged over 18 years (Scheuer and Black 2000).

C.2.17 Sexing methods must be applied with caution to burnt human bone. In unburnt adult skeletons, typical accuracy for sex assessment from morphological traits is 90-95% when using the pelvis, and 80% when using the skull (Krogman and İşcan 1986). Sexual dimorphism in the cranium is more variable than in the pelvis, and sex determination more accurate when utilising multiple traits, preferably from the pelvic bones. When applying these observations to burnt material, there is the added complication of the potential for bone shrinkage and warping as a result of dehydration, which may influence the size and morphology of sexually dimorphic traits.

C.2.18 Observed cranial traits in deposit 2603 comprised one fragment of unisided orbital margin (recovered from the 10-4mm sieve fraction, sample 6). In addition, two sciatic notches were observable (both recovered from the >10mm sieve fraction, one from sample 1 and the other from sample 6). These cranial and pelvic traits were possibly female. As only a small number of traits were available, these estimations are tentative.

Non-metric traits

C.2.19 No evidence of non-metric traits was observed.

Pathology

C.2.20 Two fragments of vertebral body exhibited vertebral osteophytes (both recovered from the 10-4mm sieve fraction, one from sample 1 and the other from sample 6). Osteophytes are nodules of new bone which form around the margins of joints (Rogers and Waldron, 1995, 20). They are extremely common in archaeological populations, and their frequency increases with age (*ibid*, 20-4).

C.2.21 One fragment of unidentified joint surface exhibited a small circular lesion which may be indicative of osteochondritis dissecans (OD). OD is a defect in subchondral bone that arises when bone tissue dies due to significant obliteration of the area's blood supply, usually because of sudden trauma or physical stress to the joint (Roberts and Manchester, 2005: 121). It is a fairly common osteological disorder and often affects physically active young males in their first two decades of life (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 81; Rogers and Waldron 1995, 28).

Pyre goods and debris

C.2.22 No evidence of pyre goods was present.

C.2.23 A very small quantity of charcoal was observed in the 4-2mm sieve fractions from samples 1 and 6. A summary of these weights is presented in Table C2.4. Greater quantities of charcoal were recorded from the purposeful environmental samples recovered from the cremation pit fill (see C.1).

Summary and discussion

C.2.24 Of the three samples submitted for osteological analysis, only one (2603) contained human bone. Interpretation of the cremated bone from Apex Park is precluded by the fact that the deposit is undated.

C.2.25 The assemblage comprises a minimum of one possible female aged over 18 years. Pathological evidence suggested this individual had joint disease (in the form of osteophytosis) and circulatory disease (osteochondritis dissecans).

C.2.26 The high bone weight was just below the range of modern adult cremations (1000-2400g; McKinley 2000: 26). The high weight indicates that this burial is likely to have contained the majority of the cremated individual. Small proportions of bone may have been lost through post-depositional truncation. Lesser proportions of the smaller, unidentifiable bone fragments may also have been left at the pyre site. Evidence indicates that an attempt had been made to at least exclude larger fragments of pyre debris from the material selected for burial: as such, this and any remaining unidentifiable human bone may have been left *in situ* at the pyre site, or redeposited elsewhere (McKinley, 2013: 153-4).

C.2.27 The majority of bone fragments were white in colour, indicating a generally efficient cremation process where bone has become fully oxidised and the burning temperature was in excess of 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). The small proportion of grey/blue and black fragments may pertain to anatomical regions of the body that were placed more peripherally on the cremation pyre, where temperature fluctuation is greatest, and full oxidation of the bone not always possible (McKinley 2013, 158). It was noted that occasionally fragments were white on the outside of the bone, and grey on the inside. This may occur where anatomical regions have thicker layers of muscle and fat (McKinley 1989, 65): the cremation process was sufficient to burn away the soft tissues and fully oxidise the exterior surface of the bone, but the interior parts have not reached the required temperature for full oxidation (*ibid.*).

C.2.28 Sufficient data has been obtained from cremation 2603 to allow observations to be made regarding pyre technology, funerary rite, demography, non-metrics and

palaeopathology. No further osteological analysis of these fragments is recommended, although as the deposit is of a substantial weight, it is recommended that it is retained. If further burials are recovered from this site in the future, the cremation deposits described here should be considered as part of the wider burial landscape, with a review of similar burials in type and date, within the region.

C.2.29 The human skeletal remains are currently held at Oxford Archaeology under Ministry of Justice licence 19-0139. This licence is valid until 24th June 2024, the date by which the remains are to be deposited the Northamptonshire Archive Store. If deposition is delayed beyond this date, a Ministry of Justice burial licence deferral application must be completed.

Table C2.1 Cremated bone, osteological summary

Context	Samples	Total weight (g)	Colour	Age	Sex	Non-metrics/ pathology/ burnt and unburnt animal bone
2603	1 6	979.6*	White 85%, grey 10%, blue <1%, black <5%	Adult >18 yrs	F?	VBOP, osteochondritis dissecans?

Key: F? = possible female; VBOP = vertebral osteophytes. Note: Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table C2.2 Cremation 2603, summary of bone weights

Sample	Skeletal Element (g)								TOTAL
	Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unid. Long Bone	Unid. Hand/ Foot	Unid. Joint Surface	Unid. Other	
Surface finds (initial recovery)	6.4	0	10.7	28.0	29.2	0	0	0	74.3g* (7.58%)
1	100.7	8.1	29.3	85.0	114.8	1.3	43.3	297.8*	680.3g* (69.45%)
6	36.8	8.5	3.4	17.3	30.4	0.8	6.9	120.9*	225.0* (22.97%)
	143.9g (14.69%)	16.6g (1.69%)	43.4g (4.43%)	130.3g (13.30%)	174.4g (17.80%)	2.1g (0.21%)	50.2g (5.12%)	418.7g* (42.74%)	979.6g* (100%)

Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table C2.3 Summary of fragmentation

Context	Total weight (g)	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Max. fragment size
2603	979.6g*	370.5g	404.9g	204.2g*	47.3mm, cranial vault fragment

Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table C2.4 4-2mm fraction summary

Context	Sample	Material	Total 4-2mm fraction weight (g)	Weight (g) from Sorted 20g Sample	Proportional Bone Content of 20g Sample	Estimated Bone Weight (g) for Total 4-2mm Fraction
2603	1	Cremated bone	254.9	10.4	52%	132.5
		Charcoal		0.2	1%	2.6
	6	Cremated bone	231.4	6.4	31%	71.7
		Charcoal		0.1	0.5%	1.2

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Site code:	DAPA 19
Grid Reference	SP 5569 6464
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	20th May to 12th June 2019
Area of Site	16.85 ha

Location of archive:

The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. The intention is to deposit this with the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) once this facility is available to receive archives. It is not currently known when this facility will open. If this fails to open OA will review the storage responsibilities for the archive with the client's archaeologist in 2021. The archive will be identified by its unique code: ENN109408.

Summary of Results:

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Prologis UK Limited with RPS Heritage as their archaeological advisor and overall project manager to undertake trial trenching for Apex Park Phase 4 at Daventry, Northamptonshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for commercial development at the site.

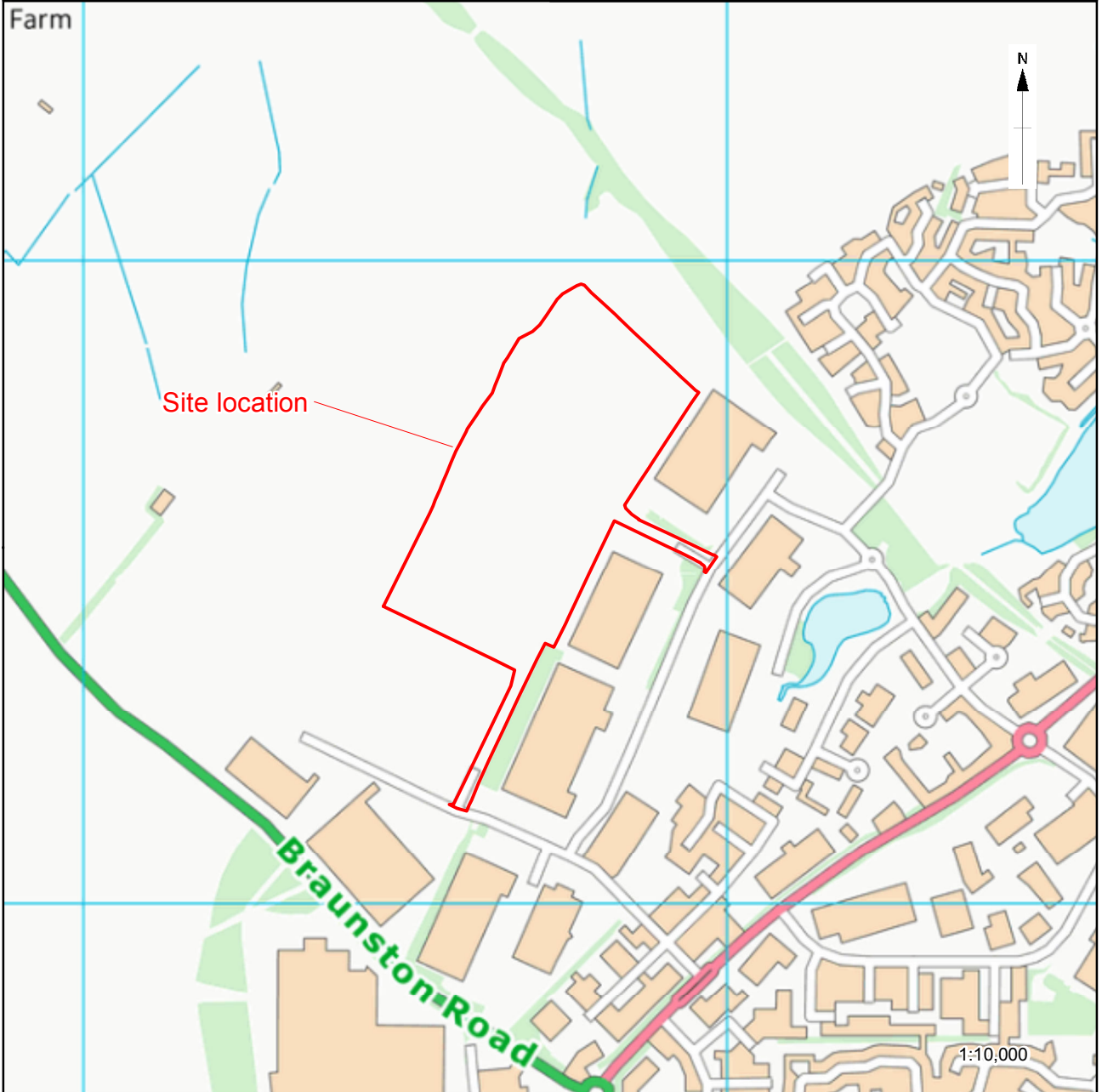
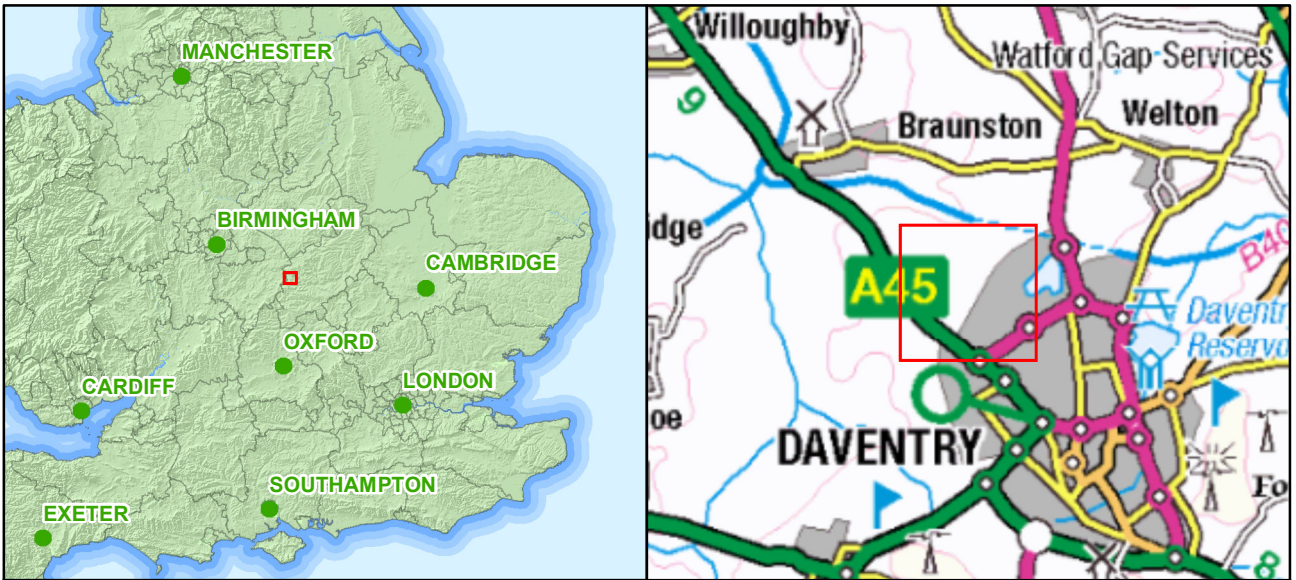
The evaluation was designed to target and confirm the results of a geophysical survey and previous targeted trial trenching whilst also providing coverage of the entire area to assess for the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development. This included the excavation of deep trenches and trial pits to establish the impact of 20th-century landfill operations recorded across the northern part of the site.

The current phase comprised the excavation of 72 trenches and was carried out between July and August 2019. This confirmed the presence of a continuous-circuit ditched feature identified by the geophysical survey. This is probably an early Bronze Age ring-ditch, although convincing dating evidence was lacking. The evaluation also recorded a previously identified linear ditch to the south of the ring-ditch. Convincing dating evidence was similarly lacking, although this may be a contemporary feature of the early Bronze Age landscape. In addition, an undated cremation burial and a pit containing a charcoal-rich fill and fragments of burnt clay were recorded to the east of the ring-ditch.

Three further ditches were identified of which one produced scraps of early Bronze Age pottery and corresponded to a curving feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation also confirmed the presence of a medieval or post-medieval agricultural system of furrows aligned northeast-southwest. This is likely to have truncated the upper horizons of the earlier archaeological features.

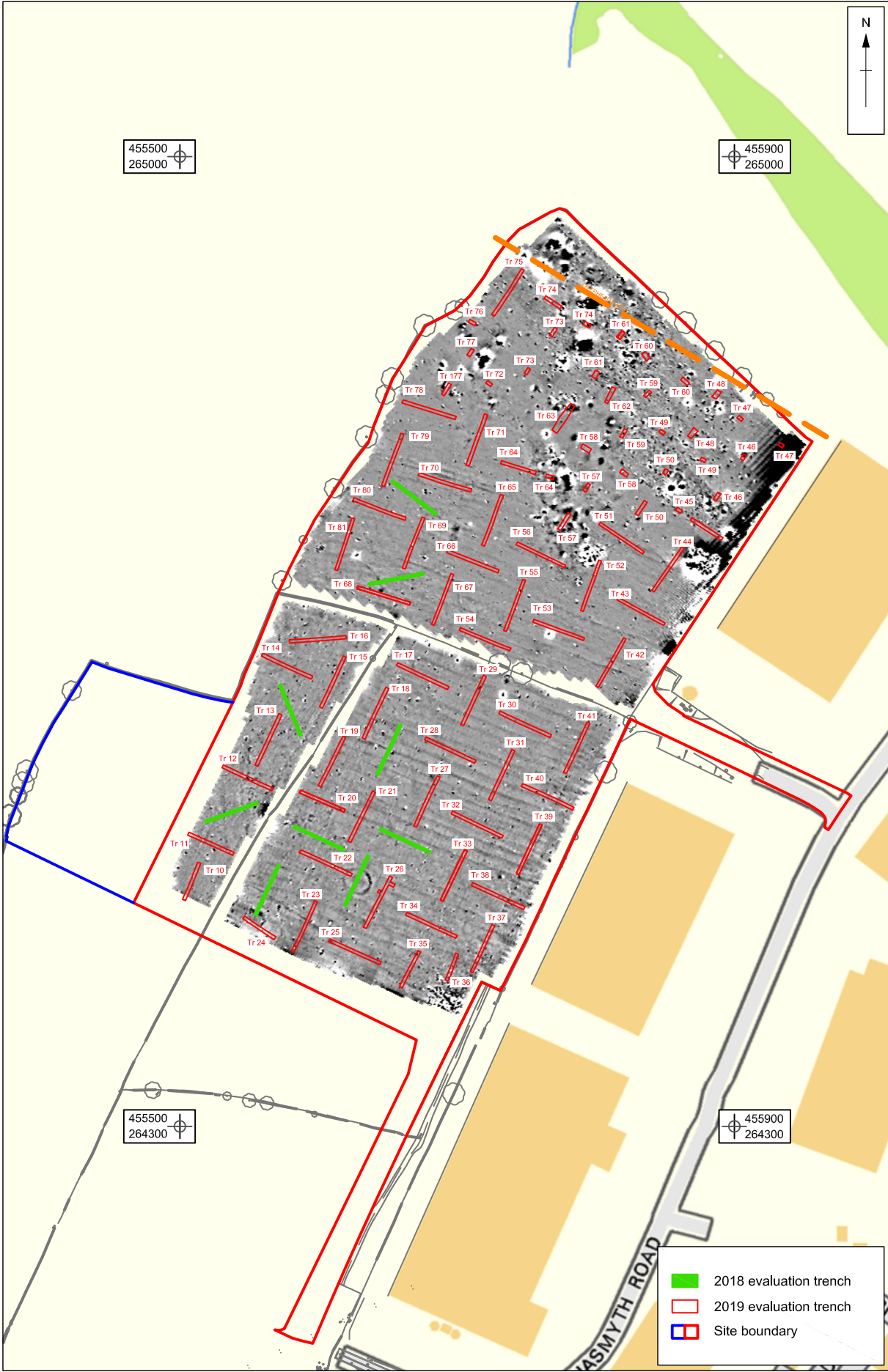
The northern part of the development area had previously been utilised as a landfill site. The evaluation established the partial survival of relatively undisturbed buried land surfaces below part of the landfill deposits along with areas of truncation. This confirmed the southern extent of the area impacted by the landfill operations.



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Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: Trench layout with geophysical survey greyscale plot (after SUMO 2018)

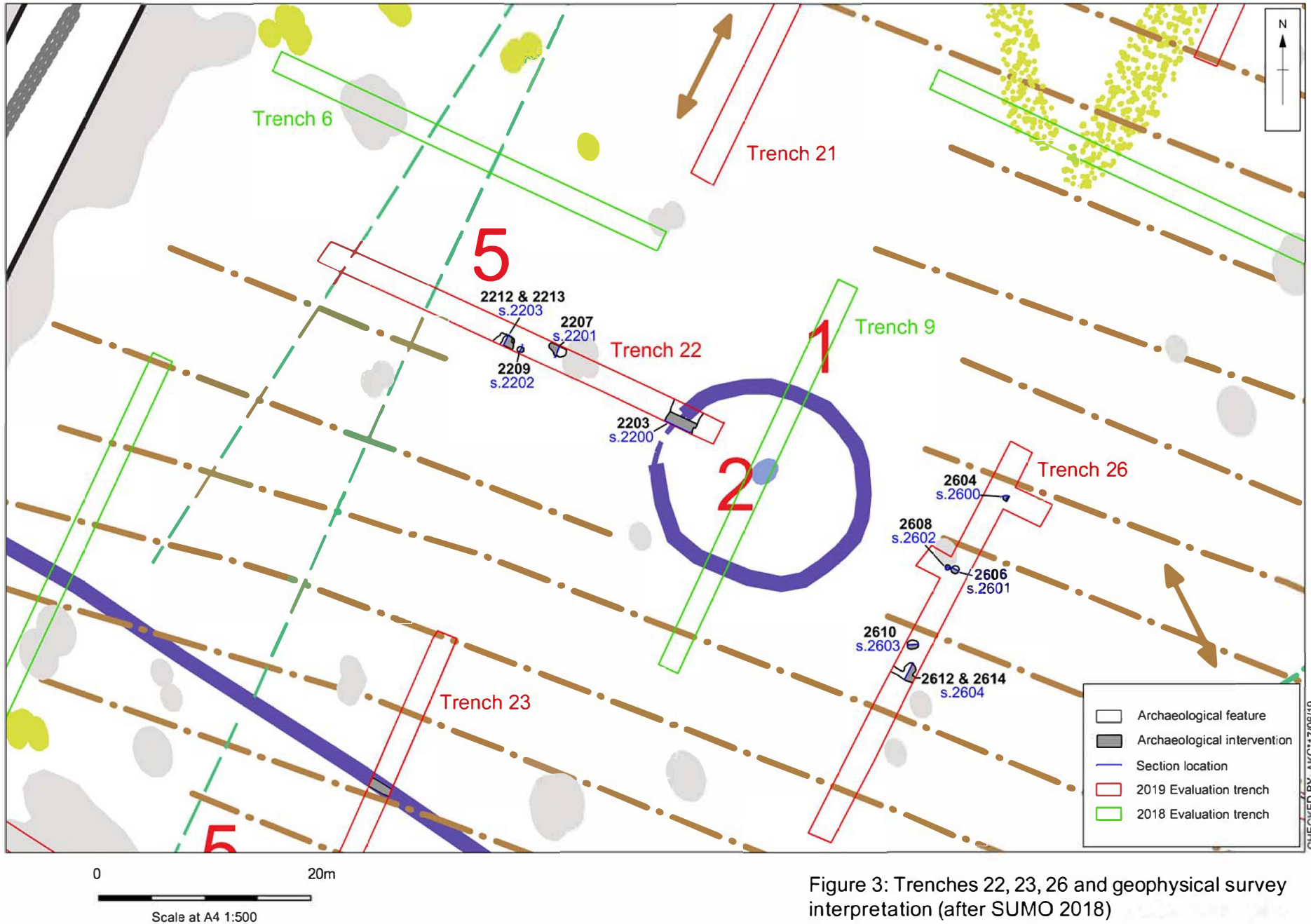


Figure 3: Trenches 22, 23, 26 and geophysical survey interpretation (after SUMO 2018)

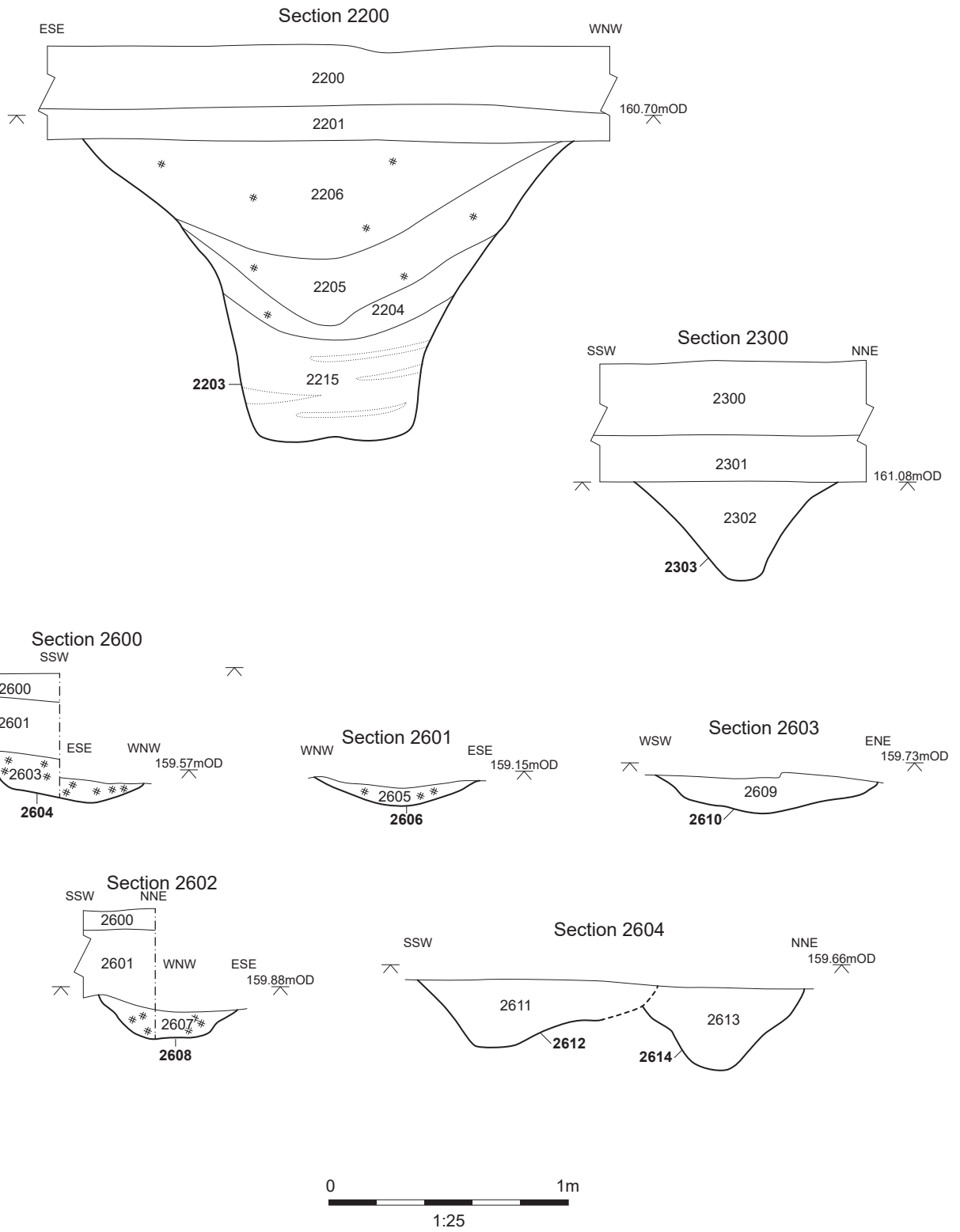


Figure 4: Sections

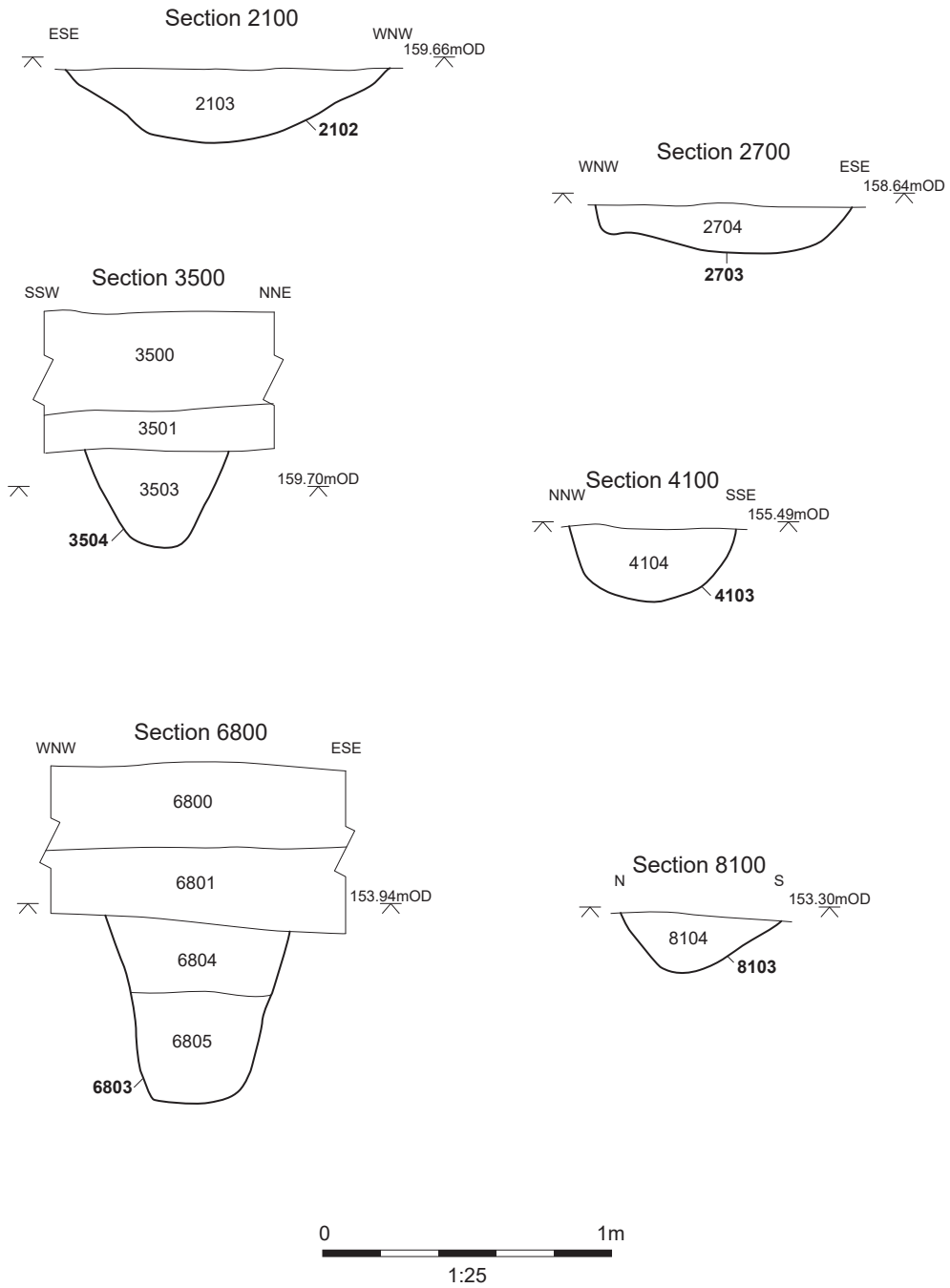


Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1: Ditch 2203



Plate 2: Ditch 2303



Plate 3: Cremation 2604



Plate 4: Ditch 6803



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