

Lockerley to Marchwood
Gas Pipeline
Hampshire



**Archaeological Strip, Map and
Record Report**



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Lockerley to Marchwood, Hampshire Gas Pipeline

NGR SU 4328 1144

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD REPORT

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and project background	1
1.2 Acknowledgements	2
2 Project Aims and Methodology	2
2.1 Aims	2
2.2 Methodology	2
3 Results	3
3.1 Description of deposits	3
3.2 Finds	3
3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains	4
4 Discussion and Conclusions	4
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory	6
Appendix 2 Pottery	9
Appendix 3 Bibliography and References	11
Appendix 4 Summary of Site Details	11

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location
Fig. 2 Location of strip, map and record area
Fig. 3 Plan of strip, map and record area

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1 Summary of flint by context

SUMMARY

From the 23rd to 30th October 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a strip, map and sample exercise along the length of part of the proposed new gas pipeline between Lockerley and Marchwood, Hampshire. The area investigated lies to the south-west of Tatchbury Mount hillfort (NGR SU 4328 1144). The work was commissioned on behalf of Entrepose Industrial Services.

Patches of natural sandy clay mixed with pockets of gravel and sand were overlain by a former ploughsoil sealed in turn by the present ploughsoil. Traces of ridge and furrow were present within the underlying natural subsoil. A modern pit containing bottles, glass and 20th-century pottery was the only feature noted. Finds from the topsoil included a small quantity of prehistoric worked flint, and a few sherds of 13th/14th-century pottery. The assemblage mostly comprised 18th to 20th century material, including ceramic building materials and pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and project background

- 1.1.1 In late October 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a strip, map and record exercise involving machine stripping of part of the route of a new gas pipeline between Lockerley and Marchwood in Hampshire. The work was commissioned on behalf of Entrepose Industrial Services.
- 1.1.2 Following discussions between Entrepose and Stephen Appleby of Hampshire County Council's Environment Department, it was decided to strip an area of the pipeline easement, that lay in close proximity to Tatchbury Mount hillfort, in advance of the rest of the route. There was a strong possibility that contemporary archaeological features would be found in the fields surrounding the hillfort. Undated extant earthworks were also visible to the south-west of the hillfort. The strip map and sample was designed to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the area in advance of the excavation of the pipe trench.
- 1.1.3 This particular area of the pipeline comprises a c 400 m section that lies south-west of the hillfort, at NGR SU 4328 1144. The section has previously been investigated during an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical test pitting (Test Pit Nos. 648 and 649) and by fieldwalking (Field 1215); the results of these investigations can be found in the watching brief and fieldwalking reports (OA 2006a; OA 2006b). The stripped length of the pipeline lies at c 29.5 m OD.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological background to the whole project is presented in the watching brief report for the geo-technical test pits (OA 2006a), and is not reproduced here.
- 1.1.5 A project management plan with accompanying archaeological brief has been prepared by Network Archaeology Ltd for Marchwood Power Ltd (Network Archaeology, July 2006), which covers all aspects of the proposed excavation of the

pipeline and its corridor. The management plan was prepared by Network Archaeology Ltd and, following amendments, has been agreed with Hampshire County Council's Environment Department, and English Heritage.

- 1.1.6 The hillfort itself encloses an area of about five acres. It comprises two banks that are about 4 m high, and on the west side there is a smaller bank located between the two main banks. The hillfort was landscaped as part of an ornamental garden in the 19th century and it is now home to (and gives its name to) the Tatchbury Mount psychiatric hospital.

1.2 Acknowledgements

- 1.2.1 OA's Alan Marshall supervised the machining. Plant and plans were supplied by Entrepose Industrial Services.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the area of the stripped part of the pipeline.
- 2.1.2 To map any exposed archaeological features affected by the development.
- 2.1.3 To determine, in the light of results and in consultation with Hampshire County Council's archaeological representative and Entrepose, any further mitigation measures required along this length of the route.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A corridor some 24 m wide was stripped of topsoil to provide a working area for the storage of soil at the corridor edges, the excavation of the pipeline trench and a running track. In general the stripping took place to the upper level of an underlying ploughsoil. However, in places where the ploughsoil was absent natural geology was exposed.
- 2.2.2 Stripping was carried out by two 360° mechanical excavators under archaeological supervision. The stripping began at the north end of the corridor and extended to the south.
- 2.2.3 A general plan of the pipeline corridor was made, all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100. All revealed features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was also made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (OAU 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 The earliest deposit revealed during the stripping was a layer of yellow-brown sandy clay with pockets of gravel and sandy patches (431), interpreted as the natural subsoil. The deposit was revealed in patches throughout the area. Occasional plough and furrow marks were noted within this deposit, as well as patches of charcoal; a number of modern land drains were also set into this layer. The layer was overlain by a layer of reddish-brown sandy clay loam (430), probably a former ploughsoil.
- 3.1.2 This layer was cut by a single archaeological feature; a broad (2.4 m x 2 m) shallow hollow or pit (443) filled with glass, pottery and bricks of 20th-century date (444). The fill of the pit and layer 430 were overlain by the present ploughsoil/topsoil (400). The ploughsoil was subdivided into 10 m long segments for finds retrieval purposes, each 10 m length being assigned an individual context reference number (401 onwards).

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 A table of contexts and finds recovered from the finds retrieval segments is presented as Appendix 1. Not all finds were retained - modern artefacts i.e. 19th/20th century - were noted on site but otherwise discarded. Artefacts that were easily identified or dated on preliminary analysis at OA were likewise not subject to a full report by OA specialists. A full pottery report can be found in Appendix 2.

The Pottery

- 3.2.2 A total of 18 sherds of pottery weighing 192g was analysed that comprises medieval and post-medieval pottery. Overall the pottery assemblage is in a poor and worn condition and is very fragmentary, although a few sherds have survived in fairly good condition. Ordinary domestic pottery types appear to be represented.
- 3.2.3 The assemblage largely comprises 13th- to 14th- century pottery in two main fabrics. These include a coarse quartz- and flint-tempered fabric, most probably Southampton coarseware (STCW) - the commonest medieval pottery type in Southampton. The other fabric is a fine sandy fabric, sometimes glazed. This is probably Southampton sandyware (STS), or perhaps, in one or two cases, a finer variant of Southampton coarseware.
- 3.2.4 Also analysed were one sherd of 19th-century pottery (context 411; late Nottingham stoneware) and two possible sherds of post-medieval flowerpot-type ware (401, 405), although these were very worn and undiagnostic.

The Flint by Rebecca Devaney (OA)

- 3.2.5 Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil strip (see Table 1). Technological characteristics reminiscent of hard hammer knapping were present and

suggest a later prehistoric date, however, due to the small assemblage size, the flint cannot be accurately dated.

- 3.2.6 The value of the material lies in its representation of some prehistoric activity in the area and may be compared to the small-scale assemblages recovered from other areas of the pipeline route (OA 2006a and b).

Table 1: Summary of flint by context

Flint category	Context				Total
	402	403	405	406	
Flake	2	1		1	4
Multiplatform flake core			1		1
Total	2	1	1	1	5

Other finds

- 3.2.7 A single piece of lava stone was recovered from the site. There are no worked surfaces, though it is almost certainly from a rotary quern (Ruth Shaffrey, OA, *pers. comm.*) - it could date from the Roman, Saxon or medieval periods. The ceramic building material all appeared to be post-medieval/Victorian in date. A few pieces of daub with wattle impressions were noted on site; these were not dateable but could be medieval in date. A few pieces of iron-working slag, modern glass, slate and modern CBM were not retained for further analysis.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

- 3.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the topsoil stripping.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 Natural subsoil was only observed in small patches along the stripped area, and it is possible that some archaeological features remained covered by the overlying ploughsoil. However, only traces of plough and furrow marks were revealed where the ploughsoil was removed. This suggests that any surviving archaeological features are of low density.
- 4.1.2 The presence of flint flakes within the ploughsoil indicate that there was prehistoric activity close to the site, probably of later prehistoric date and associated with Tatchbury Mount hillfort. Part of a quern-stone fragment was also found, but this is likely to be of much later date (see above).
- 4.1.3 A small assemblage of Southampton Coarse-ware pottery of 13th -14th century date and some glazed material of comparable date was also recovered, although there were no obvious features seen in the area stripped. The pottery was recovered from a number of locations along the stripped area, and does not indicate a specific concentration of below ground archaeological features. Nonetheless, it suggests that

there was medieval occupation/activity in the general area of the site. There are a number of extant earthworks in the vicinity of Tatchbury Mount, particularly in the fields south and west of the stripped area. It is possible that one of these earthworks form the remains of a medieval farm/village building(s). A few fragments of daub with wattle impressions could hint at structures of this date.

- 4.1.4 The majority of the finds material dates from the 18th-20th centuries - in keeping with the fieldwalking results obtained from field 1215 to the west of the stripped area. There was less evidence of the slag/metalworking debris along this stripped area when compared to nearby field 1215 walked by OA (OA 2006b).
- 4.1.5 Overall, this area of the route exhibited a little archaeological potential. However, a limited number of medieval features may survive below the ploughsoil seen throughout much of the area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Ctxt	Type	Depth	Comments	Finds	Finds Quantity	No. retained for analysis
400	Layer	0.4 m avge	Topsoil 0-10 m	Worked flint Burnt flint Pottery (C18/19th) CBM (Roof tile; modern)	1 2 2 1	1 0 0 0
401	Layer	“	Topsoil 10-20 m	Iron Object (sf. 1) Modern glass Burnt flint Pottery (4 x C18th/19th); 2 x coarseware CBM (Daub)	1 1 4 6 1	1 0 0 2 0
402	Layer	“	Topsoil 20-30 m	Worked flint Modern glass Burnt flint Pottery (C18th/19th)	2 1 4 4	2 0 0 0
403	Layer	“	Topsoil 30-40 m	Worked flint Modern glass Burnt flint Pottery (C18th/20th)	1 3 2 6	1 0 0 0
404	Layer	“	Topsoil 40-50 m	Pottery (C19th/20th) Worked flint Burnt flint Modern glass CBM (roof tile/brick ?Quernstone frag.	7 1 3 4 5 1	0 1 0 0 0 1
405	Layer	“	Topsoil 50-60 m	Worked flint Burnt flint Modern glass Pottery (9 x C19/20; 1 x coarseware)	2 2 1 10	2 0 0 1
406	Layer	“	Topsoil 60-70 m	Modern glass Worked flint CBM (roof tile) Pottery (2 x C20; 1 x	3 1 1 3	0 1 0 1

				coarseware)		
407	Layer	“	Topsoil 70-80 m	CBM (1 x roof tile; 1 x daub) Pottery (C19/20th) Modern glass	2 2	0 0
408	Layer	“	Topsoil 80-90 m	CBM (2x brick; 1 x tile) Pottery (C18/20th) Modern glass	3 3 4	0 0 0
409	Layer	“	Topsoil 90-100 m	CBM (brick) Burnt flint Pottery (C19/20th)	1 2 2	0 0 0
410	Layer	“	Topsoil 100-110 m	Burnt flint Modern glass CBM (Daub) Iron Slag	3 2 1 1	0 0 0 0
411	Layer	“	Topsoil 110-120 m	Burnt flint Pottery (coarseware)	4 1	0 1
412	Layer	“	Topsoil 120-130 m	Pottery (C19/20th) Modern glass	1 1	0 0
413	Layer	“	Topsoil 130-140 m	Worked flint Decorated glass Burnt flint	1 1 1	1 1 0
414	Layer	“	Topsoil 140-150 m	Animal bone Iron Slag	1 3	0 0
415	Layer	“	Topsoil 150-160 m	Slate Pottery (coarseware)	2 5	0 5
416	Layer	“	Topsoil 160-170 m	Burnt flint Slate CBM	2 1 1	0 0 0
417	Layer	“	Topsoil 170-180 m	Burnt flint CBM	2 1	0 0
418	Layer	“	Topsoil 180 - 190 m	CBM Burnt flint	1 1	0 0
419	Layer	“	Topsoil 190-200 m	CBM Burnt flint	1 6	0 0
420	Layer	“	Topsoil 200-210 m	Burnt flint	4	0
421	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	1	0

			210-220 m	Ironstone?	2	0
422	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	1	0
			220-230 m	CBM/daub	2	0
423	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	2	0
			230-240 m	Iron?	1	1
				Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
424	Layer	“	Topsoil	Pottery (C19/20th)	1	0
			240-250 m	Burnt flint	5	0
425	Layer	“	Topsoil	Modern glass	3	0
			250-260 m	Burnt flint	1	0
				CBM (1xdaub; 4 x roof tile)	5	0
426	Layer	“	Topsoil	Modern glass	2	0
			260-270 m	Burnt flint	4	0
427	Layer	“	Topsoil	Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
			270-280 m			
428	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	4	0
			280-290 m	Modern glass	1	0
				CBM (roof tile C18-20)	2	0
				Clay pipe	1	0
429	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	2	0
			290-300 m	CBM (Mod tile)	3	0
430	Layer	0.3 m	Subsoil	none	-	-
431	Layer	-	Natural	-	-	-
432	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	3	0
			300-310 m	Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
433	Layer	“	Topsoil	Burnt flint	4	0
			310-320 m	Pottery (19th/20th)	1	0
434	Layer	“	320-330 m	Burnt flint	4	0
				Pottery (C20th)	2	0
435	Layer	“	330-340 m	Burnt flint	4	0
				Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
				Iron slag	1	0
436	Layer	“	340-350 m	Burnt flint	3	0
				CBM	3	0
437	Layer	“	350-360 m	Pottery (coarseware)	2	2
438	Layer	“	360-370 m	CBM (brick)	2	0
				Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
439	Layer	“	370-380 m	Iron slag	2	0

				CBM (tile/brick)	2	0
				Pottery (coarseware)	1	1
440	Layer	“	380-390 m	Modern glass	1	0
				Burnt flint	2	0
				CBM (brick)	3	0
441	Layer	“	390-400 m	CBM (daub x1; roof tile x 3)	4	0
442	Layer	“	400-410 m	Burnt flint	1	0
443	Cut		Modern pit. Measures 2.4 m x 2 m	-	-	-
444	Fill		Fill of 443	C20th glass	>60	0
				Pottery C20th	>25	0

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY

By John Cotter

A total of 18 sherds of pottery weighing 192g was analysed. This comprises medieval and post-medieval pottery. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.).

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

Overall the pottery assemblage is in a poor and worn condition and is very fragmentary, although a few sherds have survived in fairly good condition. Ordinary domestic pottery types appear to be represented.

The assemblage largely comprises 13th- to 14th- century pottery in two main fabrics. These include a coarse quartz- and flint-tempered fabric, most probably Southampton coarseware (STCW) - the commonest medieval pottery type in Southampton. This mainly occurs (in Southampton) as jars/cooking pots, but at least one glazed jug with a crudely decorated handle is represented here. The other fabric is a fine sandy fabric, sometimes glazed. This is probably Southampton sandyware (STS), or perhaps, in one or two cases, a finer variant of Southampton coarseware.

The second fabric almost certainly includes glazed jugs and the rim and decorated handle of a large diameter vessel such as a handled cauldron or cooking pot. Both these wares are dated c 1250-1350 but the crudeness of one or two pieces from this site suggests that some of these could be purely 13th century in date. A few sherds of Southampton coarseware, including a jar/cooking pot rim of classic squared form, were found during the fieldwalking stage of the project in Field 1215 nearby (OA 2006b).

Also analysed were one sherd of 19th-century pottery (context 411; late Nottingham stoneware) and two possible sherds of post-medieval flowerpot-type ware (401, 405) although these were very worn and undiagnostic.

Although relatively few in number and in poor condition, the similarity of the medieval pottery sherds and their dating consistency suggests the presence of medieval activity or occupation either on or near the excavation site, although the pottery itself could all be residual.

Table A2.1 Pottery spot dating

Ctx	Spot-date	Sherds	Wt(g)	Comments
401	16-19C?	2	13	1x v worn oxidised bs v fine ?post-med sandy ware - not imposs a flower pot (if so prob 18-19C), or an early post-med redware 16-17C? 1x worn bs ?Southampton coarseware c1250-1350 (STCW)
405	L17-19C?	1	9	Worn bs uncertain fine pasty unglz cream ware w buff core, fairly crude. Poss a flowerpot?
406	13-14C	1	4	Worn bs, flint and quartz-tempered fabric related to Southampton coarseware (STCW)
411	19C	1	17	Late Nottingham stoneware with traces of complex rouletting
413	13-14C	6	60	Poss 13C? Min 2 vessels incl frag glazed jug handle and body in STCW-like fabric but orange-buff surfaces on handle and pale greenish-brown glaze, traces of slashed/incised decoration on handle. Also unglz bss STCW poss from cooking pot. All fairly worn
423	13-14C	1	11	V. worn jug bs, prob Southampton sandyware (STS) with traces thin greenish-brown glaze ext
427	13C?	1	14	Worn reduc bs similar to STCW but poss handmade? Cook pot?
432	13-14C	1	4	Worn bs STCW
437	13-14C	2	9	Worn bss from 2 vess. STCW, finer variant, poss cook pot? Small glazed bs prob STS jug?
438	13-14C	1	6	Worn bs coarse STCW
439	13-14C	1	45	Poss 13C? Worn rim sherd with attached handle frag. Fairly fine grey-brown sandy fabric, unglazed, poss STS or fine STCW variant? Large diam vess, such as a cauldron/cook pot or bowl, with simple rim. Prob wheel-turned. Narrow strap handle decorated on top with oblique incised strokes (made with fingernail?) running down both handle edges, from centre handle to edge
TOT		18	192	

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Network Archaeology 2006 *Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Management plan* (Marchwood Power Ltd., July 2006)

OAU 1992 Fieldwork Manual (1st Edition, August 1992)

OA 2006a *Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire. Watching brief on geo-technical test pits.* Client Report.

OA 2006b *Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire. Fieldwalking Report.* Client Report.

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire

Site code: A.2006.68

Grid reference: NGR SU 4326 1146

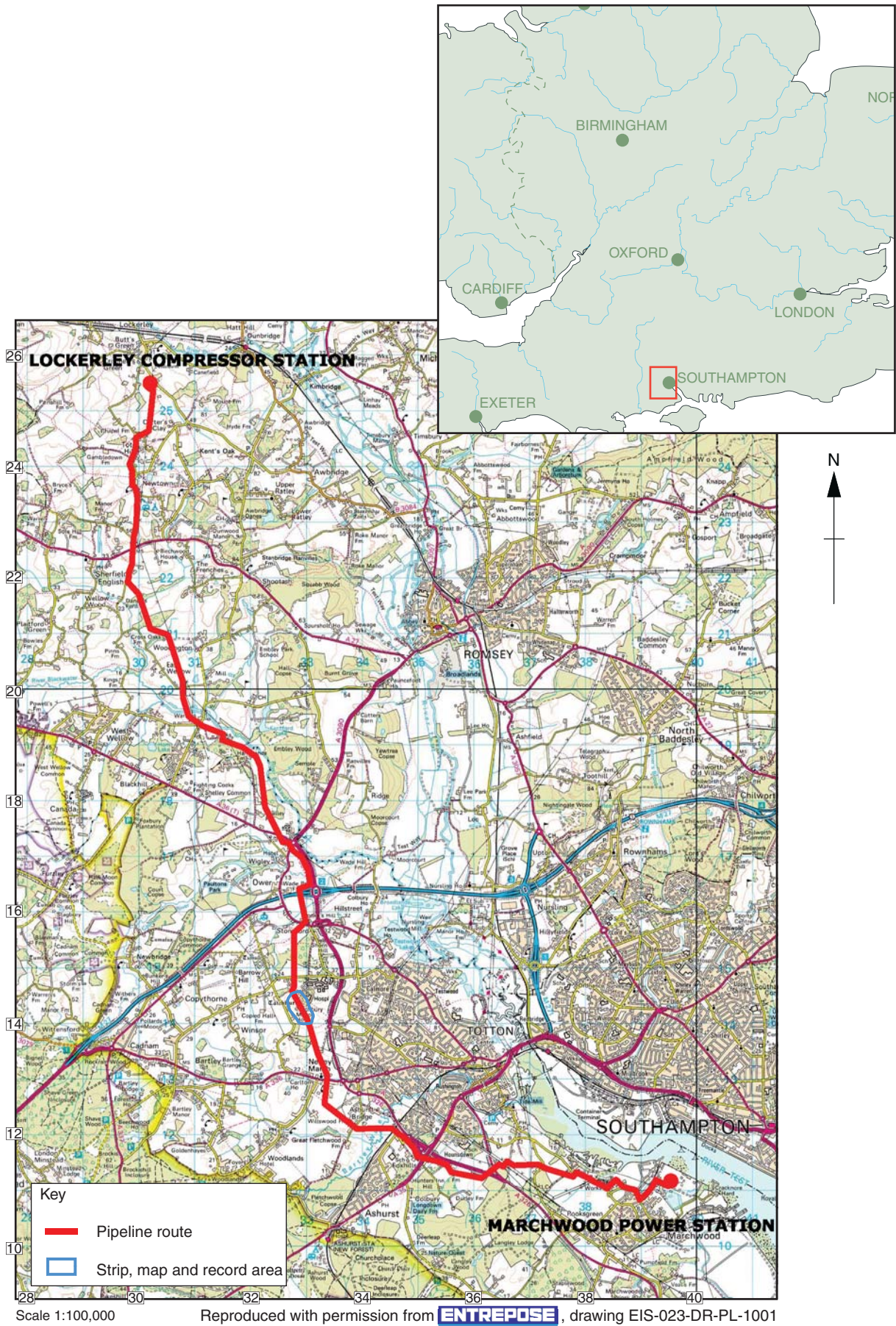
Type of investigation: Strip, map and record, part of new gas pipeline corridor

Date and duration of project: 23rd-30th October 2006

Area of site: c 410 m x 24 m wide; 9,840 sq. m

Summary of results: Natural subsoil was overlain by ploughsoil and the present topsoil. A single 20th century pit was noted towards the north end of the pipeline corridor. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity comprised five worked flints. Coarse-ware pottery dated to the 13th-14th century was also present along the pipeline, suggesting activity of medieval date in the vicinity, possibly associated with earthworks visible at the base of Tatchbury hillfort. The majority of the finds comprised pottery and building materials of 18th-20th century date, all much abraded by the plough.

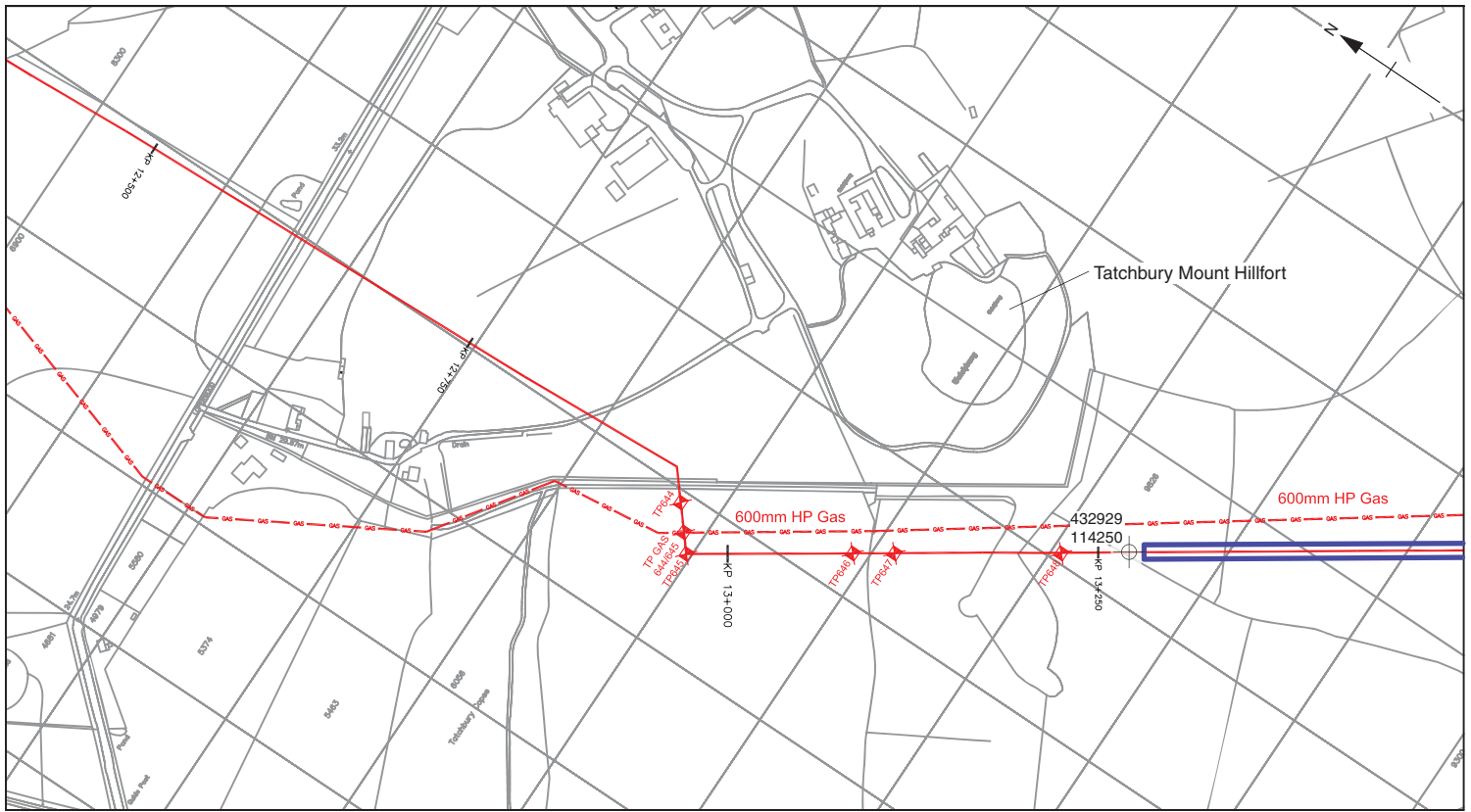
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Hampshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: A2006.68



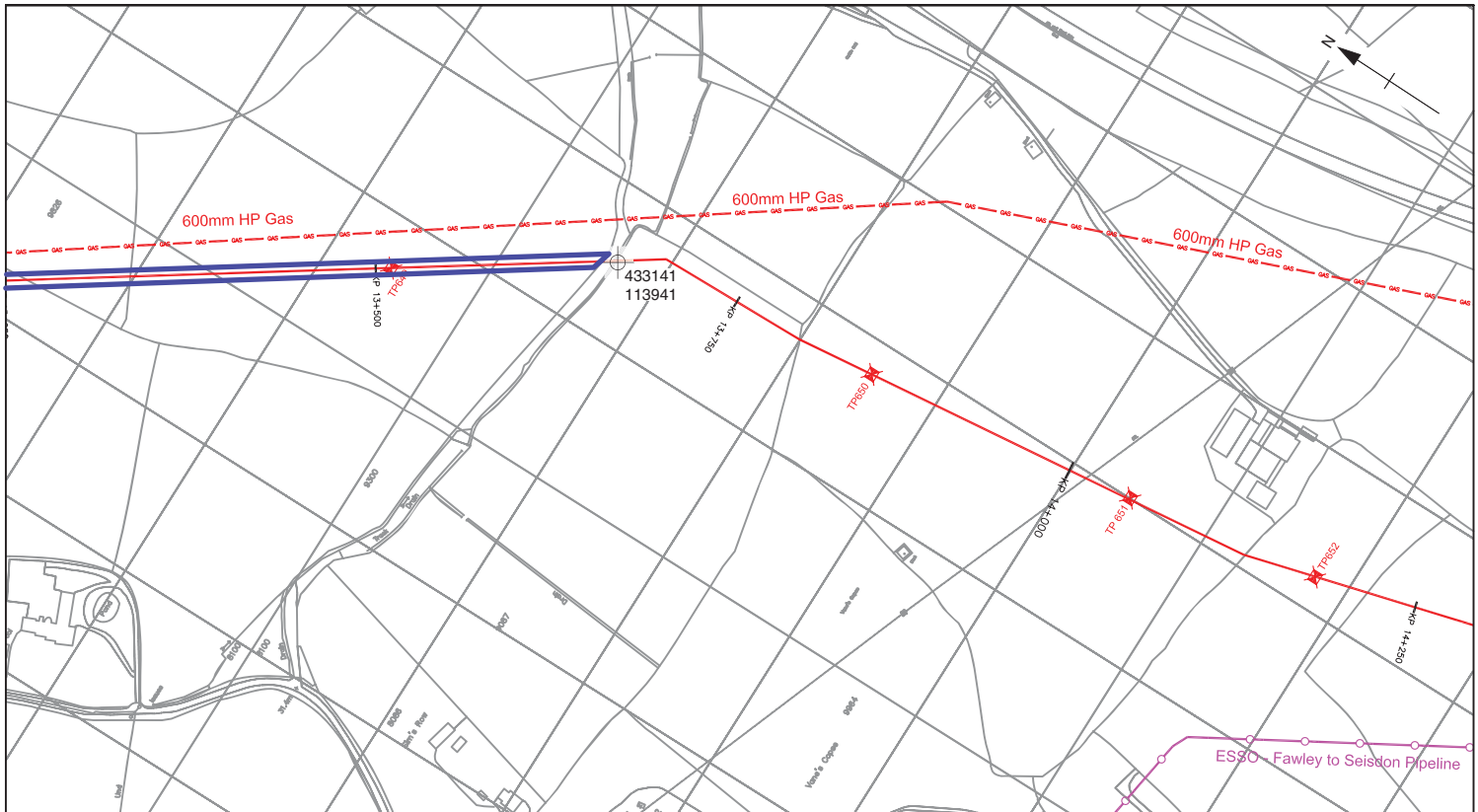
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Figure 1: Site location



Entrepose Drawing No. EIS-019-DR-PL-1115. Reproduced with permission from Entrepose.



Entrepose Drawing No. EIS-019-DR-PL-1116. Reproduced with permission from Entrepose.





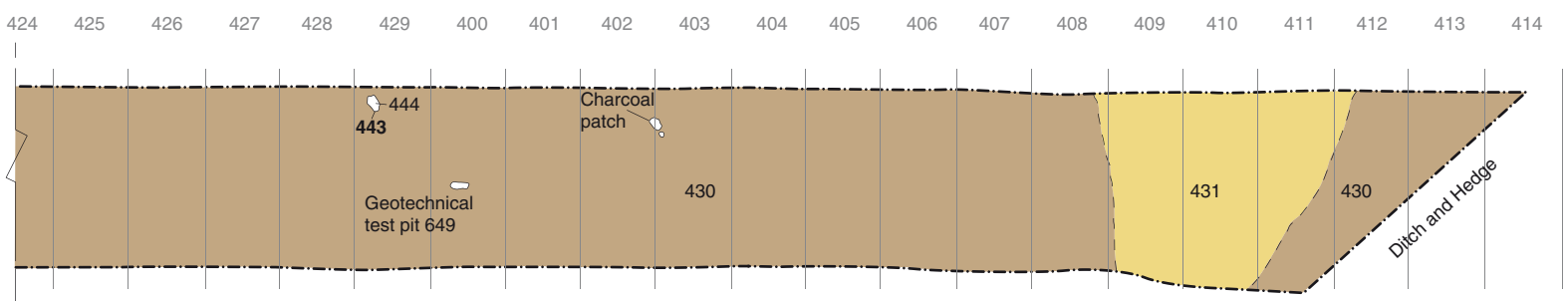
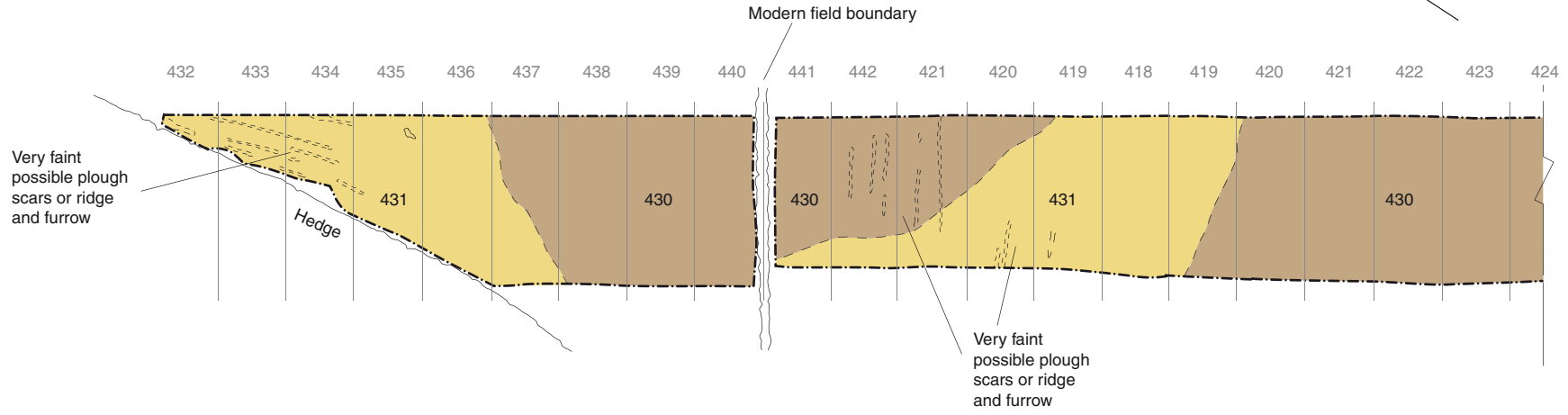
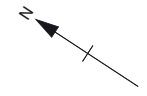
-  Strip, map and record area
-  Proposed gas pipeline
-  Existing ESSO pipeline
-  Existing 600 mm pipeline



Figure 2: Location of strip, map and record area



Key	
401	Finds retrieval segment
430	Contexts mentioned in text
	Buried ploughsoil
	Natural



Figure 3: Plan of strip, map and record area



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