Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2017

Client: CgMs Consulting

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No:
NGR: SK 38304 29576

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

Client Name:	CgMs Consulting
Document Title:	Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	SK 38304 29576
Planning Reference:	9/2016/0181
Site Code:	SWCF17
Invoice Code:	SWCFEV
Receiving Body:	Derby Museums and Art Gallery
Accession No.:	Pending mid project review

OA Document File Location:	
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\s\Swarkestone_Chellaston_Fields_Derbyshire\002Reports\Eval_report\Final Figures and Plates

Issue No:	v.1
Date:	01/09/2017
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Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby, centered on NGR SK 38304 29576. A programme of 37 trenches was undertaken, laid out to provide a good general coverage of phases 2, 3 and 4 of the development site. Due to restrictions caused by the presence of spoil heaps and ground-nesting birds, 10 of the trenches were either abandoned or shortened.

The results of the evaluation demonstrated a sparse distribution of archaeological activity across phases 2, 3 and 4 of the development. A single concentration of prehistoric and Roman activity was identified in the north-eastern corner of phase 4. An alignment comprising 13 distinct intercutting ditches was observed running on a ENE-WSW alignment in trenches 6 and 14. This activity represented a substantial boundary spanning the Iron Age to Late Roman periods. The frequency of intercutting ditches and clear migration of the linear system is typical of a multi-phase and long standing landscape division.

This was supported by the pottery assemblage, which provided a date range of the Iron Age to the Late Roman period. Although the assemblage was small and only found in two of the 13 ditches, the material was recovered from early and late within the sequence, providing a reasonably accurate date range for the alignment.

The remainder of the site contained isolated linear features representing post-medieval agricultural boundary and drainage ditches. A small number of isolated discrete features, namely small to medium sized pits, were also observed and likely associated with this agricultural landscape. Although sparse, dating evidence from these features provided a date range of the 17th to 20th centuries.

Two ditches, identified in trenches 15 (1503) and 31 (3103), were also interpreted as boundary ditches, although their profiles were suggestive of earlier features. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from either boundary.

Of note was a sinuous stone built drain observed in Trench 17 and subsequently in trenches 20 and 22. The full extent and purpose of the feature in the landscape was not determined, although the 1901 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a concentration of quarrying activity to the north and east to which the drain may have been related. While no definitive dating evidence was recovered from the stone drain, a piece of struck flint interpreted as a possible gun flint or strike-a-light was found in the backfill of a robbers cut associated with the stone drain.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project, on behalf of Persimmon Homes. Thanks is also extended to Stephen Baker, who monitored the work on behalf of Derbyshire County Council, for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Peter Vellet, who was supported by Lauren McIntyre, BJ Ware and Elanor Stanley. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Peter Vellet, Benjamin Brown and Charles Rousseaux. Thanks is 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 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby.

1.1.2 The trenching programme comprised 37 trenches, laid out to provide 4% coverage by area of Phases 2, 3 and 4 of the development site. Phase 1 of the development was investigated by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in 2012 and 2015. The development phases are shown on Fig. 4. The trenches comprise a 4% sample of the site area, including previous low density trenching by ULAS in 2012 and 2015 (Fig. 5).

1.1.3 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 9/2016/0181). Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with Stephen Baker (Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, Economy Transport and Communities, Derbyshire County Council) and the terms of the archaeological planning conditions established the scope of work required. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (NPPF 2012; South Derbyshire Local Plan 2016).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site historically lay on the border between two parishes, the rural parish of Swarkestone to the south and Chellaston to the north. The development area covers *c*18 ha and consists of arable fields to the north of the Derby Southern Bypass, the A50 (Fig. 1). The site itself is generally level at *c*39m AOD, but is located on a promontory known as Chellaston Hill, with extensive views over the valley of the river Trent. The river is *c*1.3km to the south.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as the Branscombe Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017). Superficial deposits vary across the site, comprising mainly Oadby Diamicton in the west part of the site and Glaciolacustrine Deposits, mid-Pleistocene clay, silt and sand to the east. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment dominated by ice age conditions.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background of the site is largely based on the results of previous investigations of the development site since 2011. This includes the University of Leicester Archeological Services (ULAS) evaluations of 2012 and 2015 (Fig. 5).

1.3.2 Prior to the present development, no archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the site on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). However, a scheduled settlement (HE list entry no. 1007024) has been designated immediately to the east of the site (Fig. 3). This record is noted as a settlement site by Historic England; however, the record does not contain more information as it is an old county record that needs to be updated. This site is likely to be prehistoric as the site contains cropmarks comprising overlapping probable hut circles, linear features and a scatter of possible pits (Fig. 3). The peripheral features of this complex could extend into the site.

Previous investigations

Desk-based assessment by ULAS in 2011

1.3.3 This desk-based assessment identified the potential of the site to contain prehistoric archaeology (Hunt 2011).

Geophysical survey by Stratscan in 2012

1.3.4 A detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was undertaken across the majority of the site by Stratascan in 2012 (Biggs 2012). This survey identified potential north-south and NW-SW ridge and furrow located to the north and west of the site (Fig. 3). Positive linear and rectilinear anomalies were also recorded within the north-western corner of the survey area (Fig. 3). It was suggested that these anomalies to the north-west of the site may relate to former settlement enclosures (Biggs 2012, 7). Further weaker anomalies were located to the east of the site which indicated possible evidence of enclosure ditches. The magnetic survey did not find the cropmarks observed on Google Earth within the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

1.3.5 The magnetic survey also indicated magnetic disturbance from the south-eastern and northern part of the site.

Evaluation by ULAS in 2012

1.3.6 A preliminary trial trench evaluation comprising 19 trenches was undertaken by ULAS in 2012 (Harvey 2012). This evaluation confirmed the results of the magnetic survey in 2012, and additional features were identified. Archeological features were recorded within 10 of the 19 excavated trenches (Fig. 3). To the north-west of the site part of a small Roman farmstead, dating to the 2nd century AD, was excavated within Trenches 4-6. The features associated with this included a boundary ditch with a small adjoining enclosure. To the north of the boundary, evidence of domestic activity was recorded in the form of pits and a possible beamslot. No activity was recorded within the enclosure itself, which may have functioned as a small stock enclosure.

1.3.7 Towards the east of the site a possible pit alignment was located within Trench 7, and within Trenches 13 and 14 a possible rectangular enclosure was found containing an entranceway on its north-eastern side. Within Trench 16, located at the eastern edge of the site, a large linear feature was also recorded that contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. These features within Trenches 7, 13, 14 and 16 appeared to share a similar alignment with known prehistoric cropmarks located to the east of the site (within the scheduled monument area) and are thought to have represented a continuation of this activity into the site.

Evaluation and Excavation of Areas 1 and 2 by ULAS in 2015

1.3.8 Further evaluation trenching of the site was carried out by ULAS in 2015, comprising 28 trenches, of which eight contained archaeological features, and a few more contained the remnants of ridge and furrow (Fig. 3). This evaluation had broadly similar results to the 2012 evaluation with gullies and narrow enclosure ditches over the western side of the site, and a pair of pits within a trench on the eastern side of the site. An interim report on this work has been completed (Clay 2015, Areas 1 and 2).

1.3.9 In 2015, two open area excavations (Area 1 and Area 2) were also undertaken by ULAS to the north-west of the site, to further investigate the archeological features in this area (Fig. 3). Area 1 comprised 1.4ha, and Area 2 was 0.8ha in extent. The results of this excavation are summarised below.

Earlier prehistoric evidence

1.3.10 No clear evidence for activity pre-dating the Iron Age has been identified to date on the site.

Iron Age and Roman period

1.3.11 Iron Age activity was concentrated in excavation Area 2, where pits were found in both phases of evaluation trenching. Area 2 exposed a double line of pits on a NE-SW alignment. Another possible group was identified partly within the stripped area. Some Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavated pits.

1.3.12 Roman activity comprised a large rectilinear enclosure in the north-west corner of the site, which was initially identified by the geophysical survey (Biggs 2012). Trial trenching (Harvey 2012) and a subsequent open area excavation (Clay 2015; Area 1) confirmed this to be a settlement of Roman date (Fig. 3). The rectangular enclosure was defined by deep, north-south aligned ditches cut into the natural geology. Various other ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were investigated in the same area. Among the Roman features was a stone-lined crop-dryer or oven and an extensive pebbled surface.

1.3.13 The enclosure ditches and associated features produced significant amounts of Roman material, including pottery, coins and querns. Specialist assessment of the pottery recovered during the preliminary evaluation suggested that most of the material dates from the 2nd century AD. Specialist reports are not yet available for the 2015 work.

1.3.14 A metalled track was found crossing the full width of the site from north to south, to the east of the rectangular enclosure.

Medieval and post-medieval evidence

1.3.15 The Domesday Book (1086) notes two manors in the vicinity of Chellaston, one of which belonged to the Crown and the other to Amalric (of Dreux). The crown manor had 18 plough lands, 20 villagers, 6 smallholders and one priest and this settlement had a mill, church, woodland and 24 acres of meadow. The other manor was much smaller and had only 4 acres and 0.5 plough lands (Palmer 2017). The location of the late Saxon settlement is currently unknown.

1.3.16 The site was located on the boundary between two parishes, the rural parish of Swarkstone to the south of the site and the parish of Chellaston to the north of the site. The medieval church of St James and the village of Swarkstone is located 1.2km south-west of the site. The later medieval settlement at Chellaston is likely to have developed around the 14th century St Peter's Church, which is located *c*800m north of the site.

1.3.17 During the medieval and early post-medieval period, the site is likely to have been used for agricultural activity. This has been suggested by areas of ridge and furrow identified during the magnetic survey and the 2015 evaluation by ULAS. The ridge and furrow on the site is at different orientations, which hints at multiple phases of medieval to post-medieval cultivation (Fig. 3).

1.3.18 The 1:2500 OS maps of 1881 (not illustrated), and 1901 (site shown on Fig. 2) show that the site was located to the south of Chelleston and industrial activity can be seen in the area to the east and north-east of the site. A brick works and clay pit is located to the north-east and a gypsum mine (California Mine) with several shafts is shown to the east of the site. Gypsum mining took place to the east of the site from the late 18th century. Gypsum was taken from the pits at Chelleston to the wharf at Cuttle Bridge on the Trent and Mersey canal located 700m south-west of the site (Lysons and Lysons 1871).

1.3.19 During the late 19th-mid 20th century the town of Chellaston continued to expand further south. Chelleston has now developed in recent decades into a residential suburb of Derby. The site appears to have remained in agricultural use into the 20th century with industrial mining taking place to the east of the site.

1.4 General aims

1.4.1 The programme of works was required in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) because of the presence of known sites of archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity of the development.

1.4.2 The trenching was aimed at gathering sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected. The report produced will present a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and this report will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action.

1.4.3 The trial trenching was also aimed at defining any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required. The results will be considered in light of the research objectives detailed in the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper 2006; Knight *et al.* 1012) and with reference to the objectives of a previous Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the 2015 trenching and excavations (Clay 2015).

1.5 Site specific aims

1.5.1 The ULAS excavation WSI (Clay 2015) identified the following relevant research aims, with reference to the East Midlands Research Framework:

> ***Late Iron Age:*** *The evaluation results suggest that there is Iron Age evidence that will be affected by the scheme. The character of Iron Age settlements and associated field systems and the reasons for their emergence are an agreed regional priority. The comparison of such sites with similar complexes in the East Midlands and their location and intra-site spatial arrangements is also a regional research aim. Information on the sequence and chronology of boundaries and their relationships to settlements may be recovered, and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Artefacts can provide evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas.*
>
> ***Roman period:*** *The evaluation results suggest that there is Roman evidence which will be affected by the scheme. There are several Roman sites in the vicinity and excavations may contribute to knowledge of rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts could identify trade links and economy.*

1.5.2 In particular, trenches 3 and 4 were positioned to investigate an Iron Age double pit alignment boundary identified in ULAS excavation Area 2 (Clay 2015).

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 A total of 39 trenches were proposed in the WSI, measuring 50m by 2m. Of these, six trenches were abandoned at the commencement of the evaluation due to obstructions, including access roads, the development compound and storage areas, spoils heaps and ground nesting birds.

1.6.2 Of the six abandoned trenches, three were repurposed and relocated to supplement trenches 6 and 17 at the eastern extent of the site.

1.6.3 These 34 trenches were excavated across the site, measuring between 12m and 50m by 1.80m. The trenches were laid out to provide an even coverage of the area under investigation and to aid in mapping specific features identified in trenches 6 and 17. (Fig. 5).

1.6.4 Where necessary, trenches were moved and/or shortened to avoid obstructions. These included haul roads, spoil heaps, Heras fencing and a public right of way situated along the eastern extent of the site.

1.6.5 All trenches were excavated using a 13 ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

1.6.6 A sample of each feature was excavated and recorded to an agreed strategy with the County Archaeologist and Archaeological Consultant. Sufficient excavation was undertaken to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

1.6.7 Artefactual remains were recovered from both excavated features and as surface finds from unexcavated features. Environmental bulk samples and micromorphological monoliths were taken from specific features to supplement their investigation.

2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction and presentation of results

2.1.1 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, depths and descriptions of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B and environmental data are tabulated in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

2.2 General soils and ground conditions

2.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. A highly variable natural geology of silty sand, sandy clay and clay was overlain by an agriculturally derived subsoil, which in turn was overlain by plough soil. Trenches in the eastern half of the site exposed natural geology directly overlain by plough soil.

2.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. The intercutting ditch alignment identified in trenches 6 and 14 was an exception, where the full extent and individual components of this feature group were difficult to see in plan.

2.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

2.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12-15, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30 and 31.

2.4 Abandoned and shortened trenches

2.4.1 A total of six trenches were abandoned (Fig. 5) due to the presence of spoil heaps (trenches 14, 20, 22, 23 and 17) and ground nesting birds (Trench 25). A further seven trenches were shortened due to the same obstructions (Trenches 9, 18, 21, 30 and 31) and the public right of way situated along the eastern extent of the site (Trenches 10 and 17).

2.4.2 Trenches 14, 20, 22 were relocated to act as supplement to Trench 6 (Trench 14) and Trench 17 (Trenches 20 and 22). These will be discussed in detail below.

2.5 Trenches containing no significant archaeology

2.5.1 Two trenches, 24 and 37, were entirely devoid of archaeology.

2.5.2 A total of 13 trenches contained no significant archaeology. Of these, Trenches 3, 4 and 29 each contained a single natural feature interpreted as tree throws. Trenches 8, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26 and 33 contained evidence of ridge and furrow agricultural activity.

2.5.3 Modern features were identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36. These were primarily ditches, but also included large pits (Trench 1) and a grubbed out hedgerow (Trench 34). A substantial deposit of made ground was also identified in Trench 34. Four and five layers of made ground were found respectively in Trenches 35 and 36. Each modern feature was observed cutting the subsoil and, in some instances, the plough soil.

2.6 Trench 1

2.6.1 Trench 1 contained two small pits and a ditch. Two modern features, a single tree throw and an area of bioturbated natural were also identified (Fig. 6). Of these, the two small pits and the ditch were excavated and recorded. The area of bioturbated natural was tested but not recorded.

2.6.2 Pits 103 and 105 were immediately adjacent to each other near the centre of the trench (Fig. 11, Sections 101 and 102). Both pits were small and shallow but well defined in plan and profile. Each contained a single naturally derived fill, 104 and 106 respectively, within which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.6.3 Ditch 108 was situated at the WSW extent of the trench and contained a single naturally derived fill, 109 (Fig. 11, Section 103). No artefactual material was recovered from 109, although the ditch was observed clearly truncating the subsoil and was interpreted as a modern feature.

2.6.4 A single sherd of Wedgewood-type black basalt stoneware dating to *c*1770-1900 was recovered from the subsoil (101).

2.7 Trench 2

2.7.1 Trench 2 contained a possible pit, two linear features and one tree throw, all of which were excavated and recorded (Fig. 6).

2.7.2 Possible ditch 206 was situated at the north-eastern extent of the trench and contained a single naturally derived fill, 207. Fill 207 was truncated by tree-throw 204, which also contained a single naturally derived fill, 205. Both features probably constituted a single large tree throw, as their relationship was not clearly defined and fills 207 and 205 were very similar. A natural nodule of flint was recovered from fill 205.

2.7.3 Possible pit 203 was situated to the north-east of possible ditch 206 and tree throw 204. It contained a single naturally derived fill (203) from which no artefactual material was recovered. It should be noted that 203 lay close to an area of root/animal disturbance and was most likely part of the same natural feature.

2.7.4 Ditch 208 was situated near the centre of the trench and most likely constituted a north-south aligned boundary ditch (Fig. 11, Section 202). It contained a single naturally derived fill (209) from which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.8 Trench 5

2.8.1 Trench 5 contained a single ditch and two pits, of which the ditch and one pit were recorded (Fig. 6).

2.8.2 Pit 505 was a medium sized, shallow pit of unknown function situated near the southern end of the trench. It contained a single naturally derived fill, 506, within which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.8.3 Ditch 503 was situated immediately to the north of pit 505 and contained a single naturally derived fill, 504. No artefactual material was recovered from ditch 503, however, the feature was observed clearly truncating the subsoil horizon and was interpreted as a modern boundary ditch.

2.9 Trench 6

2.9.1 Trench 6 contained a group of 13 intercutting ditches, as well as an additional ditch, three pits, two tree throws, three furrows and a single land drain. Of these, the intercutting ditches, two pits and one furrow were recorded (Fig. 8).

2.9.2 The group of 13 intercutting boundary ditches was situated near the northern extent of the trench and was observed on an ENE-WSW alignment (Fig. 14; Section 601; Plate 2). Ditch 611 was the earliest in the sequence and contained a single heavily truncated fill, 612. Fill 612 was truncated by ditches 605 and 613. Ditch 605 contained a single fill, 606, within which one fragment of Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered. Ditch 613 contained three fills, 633, 614 and 615. Unfortunately, the stratigraphic sequence of these fills could not be determined due to truncation.

2.9.3 Fill 606 and 615, the assumed upper fill of ditch 613, were truncated by ditch 619. Ditch 619 was filled by basal fill 620 and upper fill 621. Fill 621 was truncated by ditch 616, which contained basal fill 617 and upper fill 618.

2.9.4 Fill 633 from ditch 613 was truncated by ditch 641, which contained single fill 627. Fill 627 was truncated by ditch 631, which contained two fills, basal fill 634 and upper fill 632.

2.9.5 Fill 618 from ditch 616 and fill 632 from ditch 631 were both truncated by ditch 625, which contained single fill 626. Fill 626 was truncated by ditches 622 and 642. Ditch 622 contained basal fill 623 and upper fill 624. Ditch 642 contained four fills; equivalent basal fills 636 and 635, fill 637 and upper fill 638.

2.9.6 Fill 623, from ditch 622, was subsequently truncated by ditches 607 and 603. Ditch 607 contained three fills, basal fill 608, fill 609 and upper fill 610. Ditch 603 contained a single fill, 604, within which 20 sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 150-300 were recovered.

2.9.7 Fill 604 from ditch 603 and fill 638 from ditch 642 were truncated by ditch 628, which contained two fills, basal fill 629 and upper fill 630. Ditch 628 was the latest ditch cut in the sequence.

2.9.8 All of the aforementioned fills from the intercutting ditch group were largely inorganic and interpreted as most likely resulted from silting and/or slumping episodes derived from edge stabilisation or bank collapse.

2.9.9 Fill 630 from ditch 628 was truncated by post-medieval pit 646. Pit 646 contained two deliberately deposited fills, basal fill 648 and upper fill 647. Three sherds of Midlands Blackware, dating to *c*1700-1900, and two pieces of 17th - 19th century unfrogged brick were recovered from upper fill 647.

2.9.10 Fill 630 from ditch 628 was also truncated by furrow 643, which contained a single fill (640).

2.9.11 Pit 644 was situated to the south of the intercutting ditch group and contained a single naturally derived fill (645). No artefactual material was recovered from this fill.

2.10 Trench 7

2.10.1 Trench 7 contained two ditches and a single pit, all of which were recorded. A third modern ditch was also identified but not investigated (Fig. 6).

2.10.2 Boundary ditch 702 was situated at the north-eastern end of the trench a contained a single naturally derived fill, 703 (Fig. 11, Section 700). No artefactual material was recovered from this fill.

2.10.3 Boundary ditch 704 was situated near the centre of the trench and also contained a single naturally derived fill, 705 (Fig. 11, Section 701). No artefactual material was recovered from fill 705.

2.10.4 Pit 706 was located at the south-western extent of the trench and had a well-defined shape in plan and profile, but no evidence for its function (Fig. 11, Section 702). It contained a single naturally derived fill (707) from which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.11 Trench 9

2.11.1 Trench 9 contained one boundary ditch, 902 (Fig. 6 and 11, Section 901), which contained a single naturally derived fill (903) from which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.12 Trench 10

2.12.1 Trench contained a single ditch terminus, one furrow, one land drain and one tree throw, of which the ditch terminus was excavated recorded (Fig. 8). A large possible linear feature was identified near the eastern extent of the trench, although investigation revealed this to be a variation in the natural geology.

2.12.2 Ditch terminus 1003 was situated in the eastern half of the trench and represented the northern terminal of a north-south aligned boundary ditch (Fig. 13, Section 1001). It contained a single fill, 1004, within which a 17th to 18th century fragmented flat roof tile was recovered. A single piece of residual non-diagnostic struck flint was also recovered from fill 1004.

2.13 Trench 12

2.13.1 Trench 12 contained two ditches, a single pit and two land drains, of which one ditch and the pit were excavated and recorded (Fig. 7).

2.13.2 Pit 1202 was situated at the southern extent of the trench and presented a clearly defined shape in plan and profile, although no discernible function (Fig. 12, Section 1201). It contained a single possible deliberate deposition, 1203, within which one body fragment of brown salt-glazed stoneware drain pipe dating to *c*1820-1950 was recovered. Two small fragments of shapeless red brick of probable post-medieval date were also found.

2.13.3 Ditch 1204 was situated on a north-east by south-west alignment near the centre of the trench (Fig. 12, Section 1202). It contained a single naturally derived fill, 1205, within which two pieces of leather nailed shoe dating to the 19th century were recovered.

2.14 Trench 13

2.14.1 Trench 13 contained a one ditch terminus, one furrow and a single land drain, of which the ditch terminus was excavated and recorded (Fig. 8).

2.14.2 Ditch terminus 1301 was situated near the centre of the trench and represented the eastern terminal of an east-west aligned boundary ditch. It contained two naturally derived fills, basal fill 1303 and upper fill 1302. No artefactual material was recovered from wither fill. It should be noted that basal fill 1303 represented a primary silting episode within which a relatively high quantity (10-15%) of charcoal was observed. This material was most likely derived from activity within the immediate vicinity of ditch terminus, although no direct evidence for this was established.

2.15 Trench 14

2.15.1 Trench 14 contained a continuation of the intercutting ditch alignment identified in Trench 6, as well as a single land drain (Fig. 8 and 9). The trench was excavated in supplement to Trench

6 to aid in mapping this alignment. As such, no further hand excavation was carried out, although cut 1401 and fill 1402 were assigned to facilitate surface artefact collection. Further contexts were not assigned as individual ditches within the alignment proved difficult to identify in plan.

2.15.2 A single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 43-410) was recovered from the southern extent of the ditch alignment.

2.16 Trench 15

2.16.1 Trench 15 contained three ditches, of which two were excavated and recorded. Three land drains and a geotechnical test pit were also identified (Fig. 8).

2.16.2 Boundary ditch 1501 was situated at the south-eastern extent of the trench and contained a single naturally derived fill, 1502 (Fig. 13, Section 1501). No artefactual material was recovered from fill 1502.

2.16.3 Boundary ditch 1503 was situated near the centre of the trench and contained three naturally derived fills; 1506, 1505 and 1504 (Fig. 13, Section 1502; Plate 15). Basal fill 1506 represented an initial natural slumping derived from the south-eastern extent of the feature, while fill 1505 and upper fill 1504 represented two distinct silting episodes. Upper fill 1504 was then truncated by a later ceramic land drain after ditch 1503 had fallen out of use. No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

2.17 Trench 17

2.17.1 Trench 17 contained a ditch, tree throw and a stone drain and associated robber cut, all of which were recorded. A land drain was also identified but not investigated (Fig. 8 and 11).

2.17.2 Tree throw 1706 was situated at the northern extent of the trench and contained a single naturally derived fill, 1707 (Fig. 15, Section 1701). No artefactual material was recovered from this fill.

2.17.3 Boundary ditch 1701 was situated to the south of tree throw 1706 and was aligned east by west (Fig. 15, Section 1700). It contained a single naturally derived fill, 1702, within which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.17.4 Feature 1703 represented the cut of a curvilinear stone drain which ran on a north-south alignment before turning WSW, truncating both tree throw 1706 and boundary ditch 1701 (Fig. 15, Sections 1701 and 1702). Stone drain 1704 was constructed as two parallel coursed uprights with large stones lain horizontally to create the 'roof' of the drain. This was capped by deliberate backfill 1705. Deposit 1711 represented a long term silting episode formed during the use of and within stone drain 1704. No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

2.17.5 Robber cut 1708 represented a deliberate and isolated truncation of 1703 designed to cut through capping deposit 1705 and remove the larger horizontal stones from stone drain 1704. Robber cut 1708 was deliberately backfilled with fill 1709, within which a single piece of struck flint was recovered. Although deemed not diagnostic, this flint has been interpreted as a possible gunflint or strike-a-light.

2.18 Trench 20

2.18.1 Trench 20 was excavated in supplement to Trench 17 to aid in mapping stone drain 1703 (Fig. 8 and 10). The trench contained the continuation of the stone drain, as well as a single east-

west aligned ditch. No hand excavation was carried out in Trench 20, although the stone drain was tested to prove veracity.

2.19 Trench 22

2.19.1 Trench 22 was excavated in supplement to Trench 17 to aid in mapping stone drain 1703 (Fig. 8 and 10). The trench contained the continuation of the stone drain, as well as a single east-west aligned ditch and large pit. No hand excavation was carried out in Trench 22.

2.20 Trench 28

2.20.1 Trench 28 contained one tree throw, one posthole and one ditch, of which the posthole and ditch were recorded (Fig. 8).

2.20.2 Feature 2802 was situated at the eastern extent of the trench and presented a clearly defined shape in plan and profile (Fig. 13, Section 2800). It contained a single naturally derived fill, 2803, within which no artefactual material was recovered. It should be noted that feature 2802 was interpreted as either a posthole or, more likely, a stone hole formed during recent agricultural activity.

2.20.3 Ditch 2804 was located near the center of the trench and contained a single naturally derived fill, 2805 (Fig. 13, Section 2801). No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

2.21 Trench 30

2.21.1 Trench 30 contained an intercutting posthole and ditch, both of which were excavated and recorded. A single land drain was also identified (Fig. 8).

2.21.2 Posthole 3003 was situated at the eastern extent of the trench and presented a clear profile suggestive of a posthole (Fig. 12, Section 3001). It contained a single naturally derived fill, 3004, within which no artefactual material was recovered.

2.21.3 Boundary ditch 3005 truncated posthole 3003 and contained two naturally derived fills, basal fill 3006 and upper fill 3007. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe dating from the late 17th to 18th centuries was recovered from basal fill 3006.

2.22 Trench 31

2.22.1 Trench 31 contained two ditches and a land drain, of which one ditch was recorded (Fig. 8). The second ditch was observed cutting the subsoil and plough soil and was interpreted as modern.

2.22.2 Boundary ditch 3103 was situated near the north-western extent of the trench and contained two naturally derived fills, basal fill 3104 and upper fill 3105 (Fig. 12, Section 3101). No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

2.23 Finds summary

2.23.1 Finds were recovered from contexts 101, 205, 604, 606, 647, 1004, 1004, 1203, 1205, 1402, 1709 and 3006. These included Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building material of 17th-19th century date, a clay pipe stem of 17th-18th century date, fragments of a leather shoe of 19th century date and two undated flints, one of which may be a gunflint or some form of strike-a-light.

2.23.4 Monoliths were taken from Trench 6 at the request of the County Archaeologist as the group of 13 ditches orientated ENE-WSW were initially interpreted as a holloway. Samples were taken from the possible holloway so that it could be investigated by micromorphology.

2.23.5 Environmental samples were taken from Trenches 6 and 17 including Sample 9, Monoliths 1 and 2 from Trench 6 and Sample 10 from Trench 10. Monolith 1 was taken from contexts 632, 636 and 637 (ditches 631 and 642). Monolith 2 was taken from contexts 612, 614, 615 (ditches 611 and 613). Sample 9 was taken from 604 in Trench 6 and Sample 10 was taken from 1711 in Trench 17.

2.23.6 The 13 features in Trench 6 were later reinterpreted it as a series of intercutting boundary ditches. It was therefore decided that the potential of the boundary ditches for micromorphology would be significantly less than a holloway. The monoliths taken from these ditches were subject to a brief visual inspection. This concluded that fills associated with the use of the features were not present in the sample, and would be unpromising in terms of the retrieval of palaeoenvironmental remains. It was therefore decided that the monoliths would not be processed at this stage.

2.23.7 Sample 9 from Trench 6 contained a small amount of charcoal, fragments of glume wheat chaff and a single cereal grain. Sample 10 from Trench 17 contained modern fine roots and seeds.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Reliability of field investigation

3.1.1 While 10 of the 39 proposed trenches were either entirely abandoned or shortened due to obstructions on site, the remaining trenches and those shortened were accessible for investigation. Taking the sparse distribution of archaeology across the site into account, the areas not covered as a result of abandoned and shortened trenches will not have seriously affected the representation of the archaeological potential at the site. Few other issues arose that directly affected the reliability of the results of the evaluation.

3.1.2 Although archaeological features were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, this was not the case with the intercutting ditch alignment in trenches 6 and 14. This was sufficiently mitigated through thorough hand excavation in Trench 6.

3.2 Evaluation objectives and results

3.2.1 The trenching was intended to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected by the development.

3.2.2 Site specific aims were focused on Late Iron Age and Roman period activity at the site and how this relates to the wider landscape. Particular attention was paid to an Iron Age double pit alignment boundary, identified during an earlier phase of archaeological mitigation carried out by ULAS (Clay 2015).

3.2.3 Sufficient features were sampled within each trench to characterise and inform about levels of archaeological potential across the site. Where intercutting features were identified, appropriate interventions were utilised to establish relationships and phases of activity. Where practicable, surface finds were collected from unexcavated features to aid in establishing more comprehensive dating of the site.

3.2.4 The Iron Age double pit alignment boundary targeted by Trenches 3 and 4 was not identified. Particular attention and thorough hand excavation was paid to these trenches in an attempt to identify the pit alignment, but no evidence was found. While it is possible that the alignment was missed by the evaluation trenches, it seems more likely that the pit alignment terminated close to the ULAS Area 2 excavation.

3.3 Interpretation and significance

3.3.1 The results of the evaluation have demonstrated a sparse distribution of archaeological activity across Phases 2 and 3 of the development (Fig. 4).

3.3.2 A single concentration of prehistoric and Roman activity was identified in the north-eastern corner of Phase 3 of the development. A 8-9m wide feature, comprising 13 distinct intercutting ditches, was observed running on an ENE-WSW alignment in trenches 6 and 14. This feature represents a substantial boundary apparently dating from the Iron Age to Late Roman periods based on the pottery dating evidence. The frequency of intercutting ditches and clear migration of the linear system was representative of a multi-phase and long standing landscape division.

3.3.3 The pottery assemblage from the intercutting ditches provided a date range from the Iron Age to the Late Roman period. Although the assemblage was small and was only found in two of the 13 ditches, the material was recovered from early and late within the sequence. However,

it is not impossible that the latest phases of the boundary extended beyond the Roman period but lack ceramic dating evidence.

3.3.4 A scheduled cropmark complex located *c*100m east of the site clearly shows a series of overlapping circular and linear features (Fig. 3), interpreted as a multi-period prehistoric site (Harvey 2012). It was suggested that this settlement may extend into the development area and the intercutting ditch alignment observed in Trenches 6 and 14 may be associated with it (Fig. 9).

3.3.5 The northern boundary of Phase 4 of the development is part of the old parish boundary between Chellaston and Swarkestone (Hunt 2001). The ditch alignment in Trenches 6 and 14 appeared to run parallel to, and may have represented a precursor to this important and long-lived medieval and post-medieval landscape boundary. A more extensive investigation would be necessary to establish a relationship between the Roman boundary and the historic parish boundary.

3.3.6 The remainder of the site contained isolated linear features representing post-medieval agricultural boundary and drainage ditches. A small number of isolated small to medium sized pits were also observed and are likely associated with this agricultural landscape. Although sparse, dating evidence from these features provided a date range from the 17th to 20th centuries.

3.3.7 Further evidence for the post-medieval agricultural landscape was present in the form of ridge and furrow. While modern ploughing had removed any ridges traversing the site, several examples of furrows were recorded in the trenches. While similar in appearance to shallow ditches these clearly correlated with plough furrows on the geophysical survey plot (Biggs 2012). Where there was any doubt they were tested by excavation.

3.3.8 Two ditches, identified in trenches 15 (1503) and 31 (3103), were also interpreted as boundary ditches, although their profiles were suggestive of earlier features. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from either boundary.

3.3.9 Of note was a sinuous stone built drain observed in Trench 17 and subsequently in Trenches 20 and 22. While the feature's full extent and exact function was not determined, the 1901 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2) clearly shows a concentration of quarrying activity to the north and east to which the drain is likely to have been related. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered from the drain itself, but a piece of struck flint interpreted as a possible gun flint or strike-a-light, was found in the backfill of a robber cut associated with the drain.

APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE - WSW
Trench contained two small pits and a ditch. Two modern features, a single tree throw and an area of bioturbation were also identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of silty sand and sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil; friable, dark orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	Pottery	*c*1770-1900
102	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid to dark brownish orange, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
103	Cut	0.31	0.06	Pit; circular, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
104	Fill	0.31	0.06	Pit; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
105	Cut	0.38	0.06	Pit; circular, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
106	Fill	0.38	0.06	Pit; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
107	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy clay, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
108	Cut	1.24	0.18	Ditch; linear NNW-SSE aligned, moderate to steep concave sides, flat base	-	-
109	Fill	1.24	0.18	Ditch; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a possible pit, two linears and one tree throw, all of which were investigated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

200	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil; friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
202	Cut	1.10	0.09	Possible pit; sub rectangular, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
203	Fill	1.10	0.09	Possible pit; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand, infrequent manganese inclusions	-	-
204	Cut	1.15	0.12	Tree throw; sub circular, shallow concave sides, flat slightly irregular base	-	-
205	Fill	1.15	0.12	Tree throw; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand, infrequent manganese inclusions	Natural flint	-
206	Cut	1.70	>0.18	Possible ditch; linear N-S aligned, shallow straight sides, base not observed	-	-
207	Fill	1.70	>0.18	Possible ditch; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional manganese inclusions	-	-
208	Cut	2.50	0.24	Ditch; linear N-S aligned, shallow straight and convex sides, concave base	-	-
209	Fill	2.50	0.24	Ditch; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-
210	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, mixed; mid orange brown, mid brownish yellow and mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single tree throw was identified and excavated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of silty sand and sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil; friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
302	Cut	>2.00	0.20	Tree throw; irregular shape in plan, sides and base	-	-
303	Fill	>2.00	0.20	Tree throw; soft to firm, dark reddish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
304	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid brownish red, sandy clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
305	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mixed; light reddish brown, mid reddish brown and light brownish grey, silty sand	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Two tree throws and a modern ditch were identified, of which a single tree throw was recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil; friable, dark orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
402	Cut	1.87	0.32	Tree throw; linear/irregular E-W aligned, irregular sides and base	-	-
403	Fill	1.87	0.32	Tree throw; friable, mid greyish brown with mid orange mottles, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
404	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, mid brownish yellow, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 5		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch and two pits, of which the ditch and one pit were recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52

overlying two distinct natural geologies of silty sand and sandy gravel.						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid yellowish orange, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
503	Cut	1.00	0.42	Ditch; linear E-W aligned, steep convex sides, flat base	-	-
504	Fill	1.00	0.42	Ditch; friable, mid to dark greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
505	Cut	1.55	0.12	Pit; circular shallow concave sides, flat base	-	-
506	Fill	1.55	0.12	Pit; moderately firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
507	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid orange yellow, sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a group of 13 intercutting ditches, as well as an additional ditch, three pits, two tree throws, three furrows and a single land drain. Of these, the intercutting ditches, two pits and one furrow were recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
601	-	-	-	Void	-	-
602	-	-	-	Void	-	-
603	Cut	1.24	0.54	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, steep straight sides, concave base	-	-
604	Fill	1.24	0.54	Ditch; firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	Pottery Sample <9>	AD 150-300

605	Cut	1.82	0.60	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate stepped straight sides, flat base	-	-
606	Fill	1.82	0.60	Ditch; firm, mixed; dark greyish brown and mid brownish orange, silty sand, rare stone inclusions, infrequent streaks of manganese	Pottery	Iron Age / Roman
607	Cut	2.50	0.45	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate straight sides, flat base	-	-
608	Fill	1.80	0.20	Ditch; soft, dark reddish brown with light yellowish brown mottles, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
609	Fill	2.41	0.18	Ditch; firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
610	Fill	1.20	0.15	Ditch; very firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare gravel inclusions	-	-
611	Cut	1.17	0.18	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, sides not visible due to truncation, flat base	-	-
612	Fill	1.17	0.18	Ditch; soft, mid greyish brown with mid brownish grey mottles, silty sand, rare gravel inclusions	Monolith <2>	-
613	Cut	3.38	0.23	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, shallow to moderate concave sides, flat base	-	-
614	Fill	0.85	0.11	Ditch; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent streaks of manganese	Monolith <2>	-
615	Fill	0.72	0.12	Ditch; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions and manganese streaks	Monolith <2>	-
616	Cut	1.36	0.24	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, shallow to steep concave sides, concave base	-	-
617	Fill	0.33	0.08	Ditch; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

618	Fill	1.36	0.20	Ditch; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
619	Cut	0.34	0.21	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate straight sides, concave base	-	-
620	Fill	0.28	0.10	Ditch; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
621	Fill	0.27	0.17	Ditch; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
622	Cut	2.03	0.46	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, shallow to moderate concave sides, flat base	-	-
623	Fill	2.03	0.46	Ditch; firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
624	Fill	0.97	0.07	Ditch; firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
625	Cut	2.06	0.23	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate straight sides, flat base	-	-
626	Fill	2.06	0.23	Ditch; soft to friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone and flint inclusions	-	-
627	Fill	1.03	0.15	Ditch; soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
628	Cut	1.31	0.41	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate to steep concave to convex stepped sides, concave base	-	-
629	Fill	0.22	0.05	Ditch; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
630	Fill	1.31	0.37	Ditch; friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
631	Cut	1.80	0.18	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate to steep straight sides, flat base	-	-
632	Fill	1.44	0.18	Ditch; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	Monolith <1>	-

633	Fill	2.08	0.16	Ditch; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
634	Fill	0.48	0.07	Ditch; friable, light brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
635	Fill	0.57	0.08	Ditch; firm, dark blackish grey, clay sand with humic material, rare stone inclusions, same as 636	-	-
636	Fill	0.78	0.11	Ditch; firm, dark blackish grey, clay sand with humic material, rare stone inclusions, same as 635	Monolith <1>	-
637	Fill	1.66	0.47	Ditch; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	Monolith <1>	-
638	Fill	0.47	0.11	Ditch; friable, mid greyish brown, coarse silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
639	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
640	Fill	2.04	0.16	Furrow; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
641	Cut	1.03	0.15	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, sides not visible due to truncation, flat base	-	-
642	Cut	1.70	0.65	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, shallow to steep concave sides, concave base	-	-
643	Cut	2.04	0.16	Furrow; linear alignment uncertain, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
644	Cut	1.40	0.12	Pit; sub circular/ovoid, shallow concave sides, flat base	-	-
645	Fill	1.40	0.12	Pit; soft, mid to dark grey, silty sand, common stone inclusions	-	-
646	Cut	1.67	0.46	Pit; sub circular, shallow to steep straight stepped sides, concave base	-	-
647	Fill	>0.74	0.23	Pit; soft, mid orange grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	Pottery CBM	*c*1700-1900 17th – 19th century

648	Fill	>0.89	0.26	Pit; soft, dark orange grey, silty sand, abundant large stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and a single pit, all of which were recorded. A third modern ditch was also identified but not investigated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil; friable, dark orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
702	Cut	1.80	0.08	Ditch; linear NNW-SSE aligned, shallow to moderate straight sides, flat slight irregular base	-	-
703	Fill	1.80	0.08	Ditch; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand, frequent flint pebble inclusions	-	-
704	Cut	1.10	0.11	Ditch; linear NW-SE aligned, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
705	Fill	1.10	0.11	Ditch; soft, mid orange brown, silty clay, occasional flint inclusions	-	-
706	Cut	0.49	0.12	Pit; sub circular, steep concave sides, concave base	-	-
707	Fill	0.49	0.12	Pit; soft, light greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
708	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Three furrows were identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying two distinct natural geologies of clay and silty sand.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

800	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; moderately firm, dark brownish grey, clay silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
801	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, light orange yellow, clay, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench shortened due to obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	31.80
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.35	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil; friable, dark orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
902	Cut	0.53	0.09	Ditch; linear N-S aligned, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
903	Fill	0.53	0.09	Ditch; soft, light greyish brown, silty sand, frequent stone inclusions	-	-
904	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch terminus, one furrow, one land drain and one tree throw, of which the ditch terminus was recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying three distinct natural geologies of silty sand and sandy clay. Trench shortened due to adjacent public right of way.					**Length (m)**	41.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.38	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

1001	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid orange yellow, sandy clay, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1003	Cut	1.16	0.18	Ditch terminus; linear N-S aligned, N terminal, moderate concave sides, flat base	-	-
1004	Fill	1.16	0.18	Ditch terminus; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	CBM Struck flint	17th – 18th century? -
1005	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Five furrows, of which one was recorded, four land drains and a single tree throw were identified. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49.30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.31	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1101	Cut	3.12	0.08	Furrow; linear NE-SW aligned, shallow concave sides, flat slight irregular base	-	-
1102	Fill	3.12	0.08	Furrow; firm, mid brownish orange, silty sand, occasional flint pebble inclusions	-	-
1103	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, mid brownish orange with patches of light brownish orange, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 12		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and a single pit, of which one ditch and the pit were recorded. Two land drains were also identified. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural geology.	**Length (m)**	49.40
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.60

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.38	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1202	Cut	0.85	0.30	Pit; sub circular, steep concave sides, concave base	-	-
1203	Fill	0.85	0.30	Pit; firm, mid greyish brown, sandy clay, rare manganese and charcoal and infrequent stone inclusions	Pottery CBM	*c*1820-1950
1204	Cut	0.70 – 1.75	0.35	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, steep straight sides, flat base	-	-
1205	Fill	0.70 – 1.75	0.35	Ditch; very firm, mid greyish brown, sandy clay, rare manganese and infrequent flint inclusions	Shoe fragments (leather and metal)	19th century
1206	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a one ditch terminus, one furrow and a single land drain, of which the ditch terminus was recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench moved from its original location due to an obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1301	Cut	1.00	0.24	Ditch terminus; linear NW-SE aligned, moderate concave sides, concave base	-	-
1302	Fill	1.00	0.17	Ditch terminus; soft, mid orange grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
1303	Fill	0.62	0.09	Ditch terminus; moderately firm, light greyish brown, sandy silty,	-	-

				rare stone and infrequent charcoal inclusions		
1304	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, light to mid orange grey, silty sand, common flint pebble inclusions	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a continuation of the ditch alignment identified in Trench 6. A single land drain was also observed. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench was excavated as a supplement to Trench 6.					**Length (m)**	18.40
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.29	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
1401	Cut	9.65	-	Ditch alignment; continuation of ditch alignment in Trench 6, context issued for finds retrieval, features unexcavated	-	-
1402	Fill	9.65	-	Ditch alignment; continuation of ditch alignment in Trench 6, context issued for finds retrieval, features unexcavated	Pottery	AD 43-410
1403	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish grey with mid orange mottles, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches, of which two were recorded. Three land drains and a geotechnical test pit were also identified. Consisted of plough soil overlying two distinct clay natural geologies.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
1501	Cut	0.73	0.22	Ditch; linear N-S aligned, shallow straight and near vertical concave sides, concave base	-	-

1502	Fill	0.73	0.22	Ditch; friable, light greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1503	Cut	1.52	0.58	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, shallow to steep convex sides, concave base	-	-
1504	Fill	1.52	0.11	Ditch; firm, mid brownish orange, silty sand, occasional flint inclusions	-	-
1505	Fill	0.71	0.24	Ditch; firm, light blueish grey with dark orange mottles, sandy silty clay, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1506	Fill	0.38	0.17	Ditch; firm, mid brownish orange, clay silty sand, rare flint inclusions	-	-
1507	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid brown, clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1508	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, light to mid yellowish orange, clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 16

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Two furrows and a single land drain were identified. Consisted of plough soil overlying two distinct natural geologies of silty sand and sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	49.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; moderately firm, dark brownish grey, clay silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1601	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, light orange yellow, sandy clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, light brownish yellow, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 17

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch, one tree throw, a stone drain and associated robber cut, all of which were recorded. A single land drain was also identified. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench shortened due to adjacent public right of way.	**Length (m)**	24.40
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
1701	Cut	0.92	0.31	Ditch; linear E-W aligned, moderate convex sides, concave base	-	-
1702	Fill	0.92	0.31	Ditch; soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1703	Cut	0.80	0.42	Stone drain; curvilinear N-S aligned turning W, near vertical straight sides, flat base	-	-
1704	Structure	0.75	0.28	Stone drain; constructed as horizontal stones resting on two parallel coursed uprights, not worked to roughly hewn sandstone, no bonding material present	-	-
1705	Fill	0.80	0.16 – 0.42	Stone drain; soft, mid to dark grey, clay silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1706	Cut	>1.50	0.44	Tree throw; irregular shape in plan, sides and base	-	-
1707	Fill	>1.50	0.44	Tree throw; soft, light grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1708	Cut	>0.40	0.16	Robber cut; irregular linear N-S aligned, straight near vertical sides, flat base	-	-
1709	Fill	>0.40	0.16	Robber cut; soft to firm, mixed; mid to dark greyish brown with patches of mid brownish red and buff, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	Struck flint	-
1710	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft to moderately firm, mixed; light orange and light grey, silty sand, varying	-	-

				(infrequent to abundant) stone inclusions		
1711	Fill	0.31	0.26	Stone drain; soft, dark reddish brown, silty sand, rare gravel inclusions	Sample <10>	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single furrow was identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench was shortened due to an obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	25.10
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.25	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, infrequent flint inclusions	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil; firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, light to mid orange grey, silty sand, common flint pebble inclusions	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Two furrows, two probable plough scars and a single land drain were identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying three distinct clay natural geologies.					**Length (m)**	48.80
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, common stone inclusions	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, dark reddish brown, clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid orange yellow, clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
1903	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid orange brown with light orange brown patches, silty clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 20		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained a single ditch and a continuation of the stone drain identified in Trench 17. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench was excavated as a supplement to Trench 17.					**Length (m)**	12.10
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
2001	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light orange to light grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Five furrows and two land drains were identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench separated into two halves due to obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	41.90
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.20 – 0.38	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, infrequent flint inclusions	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, light to mid orange grey, silty sand, common flint pebble inclusions	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil; firm, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a one ditch, one pit and a continuation of the stone drain identified in Trench 17. Consisted of plough soil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench was excavated as a supplement to Trench 17.					**Length (m)**	17.80
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
2201	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light orange to light grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 23

General description					Orientation	-
Trench was abandoned due to a major obstruction associated with the development.					Length (m)	-
					Width (m)	-
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of plough soil overlying a clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clay silt, infrequent flint and alabaster inclusions	-	-
2401	Layer	-	-	Natural; very firm, mid orange grey, clay, frequent flint and alabaster inclusions	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench abandoned due to ecological constraints.					**Length (m)**	-
					Width (m)	-
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Two furrows were identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying a clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clay silt, infrequent flint inclusions	-	-
2601	Layer	-	-	Natural; very firm, mid orange grey, clay, rare flint inclusions	-	-

Trench 27

General description					Orientation	-
Trench was abandoned due to a major obstruction associated with the development.					Length (m)	-
					Width (m)	-
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one tree throw, one stone hole/post hole and one ditch, of which the posthole and ditch were recorded. Consisted of plough soil overlying two distinct natural geologies of clay and sand with abundant gravel.					**Length (m)**	49.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
2801	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid brownish orange, sand with abundant gravel inclusions	-	-
2802	Cut	0.45	0.13	Stone hole/posthole; circular, moderate to steep convex sides, concave base	-	-
2803	Fill	0.45	0.13	Stone hole/posthole; friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
2804	Cut	0.55	0.14	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, shallow concave sides, concave base	-	-
2805	Fill	0.55	0.14	Ditch; firm, mid greyish brown, clay, rare stone inclusions	-	-
2806	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid greyish brown, clay, rare stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single tree throw was identified and recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49.30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

2900	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil; moderately firm, mid orange brown, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
2902	Cut	0.95	0.22	Tree throw; irregular shape in plan, sides and base	-	-
2903	Fill	0.95	0.22	Tree throw; firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay, frequent manganese and occasional stone inclusions	-	-
2904	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light orange brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained an intercutting posthole and ditch, both of which were recorded. A single land drain was also identified. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct silty sand natural geologies. Trench was shortened due to a major obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	35
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil; moderately firm, dark orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-
3003	Cut	0.22	0.14	Posthole; sub circular, steep straight sides, concave base	-	-
3004	Fill	0.22	0.14	Posthole; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3005	Cut	1.56	0.32	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, shallow to moderate convex sides, concave base	-	-
3006	Fill	0.50	0.20	Ditch; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	Clay tobacco pipe	Late 17th – 18th century

3007	Fill	1.56	0.14	Ditch; moderately firm, mid to dark brownish grey, silty clay sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3008	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, common gravel inclusions	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a land drain, of which one ditch was recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology. Trench was shortened due to a major obstruction associated with the development.					**Length (m)**	29.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; moderately firm, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil; moderately firm, dark orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural; friable, mid brownish yellow, silty sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3103	Cut	1.10	0.48	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, steep convex sides, flat base	-	-
3104	Fill	0.30	0.02	Ditch; firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clay	-	-
3105	Fill	1.10	0.46	Ditch; friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single large feature was identified cutting the subsoil. Two land drains were also identified. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	47.30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; firm, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil; moderately firm, dark orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-

3202	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid brownish yellow and mid blueish grey, clay, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Four furrow were identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying four distinct clay sand natural geologies.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; moderately firm, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil; moderately firm, dark orange brown, silty sand, rare stone inclusions	-	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, light to mid orange yellow, clay sand, frequent stone inclusions	-	-
3303	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, mid orange brown, clay sand, occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3304	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid brownish orange, clay sand, frequent manganese and occasional stone inclusions	-	-
3305	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, light brownish yellow, clay sand, occasional stone and manganese inclusions	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single grubbed out hedgerow was identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and possible made ground overlying a silty clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49.30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; firm, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, infrequent stone inclusions	-	-

3401	Layer	-	0.18 - 0.62	Possible made ground; friable to firm, dark reddish brown, silty sandy clay, occasional flint, manganese, alabaster and sandstone inclusions	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mixed; light blueish grey, light greyish yellow and mid greyish brown, silty clay, occasional stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Consisted of four layers of made ground and modern levelling. The natural was not reached.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.24	Made/modern layer; moderate to soft mid orangey grey silt clay, frequent stones, bricks and rubble	-	Modern
3501	Layer	-	0.14	Modern levelling layer; mid yellowy orange, soft to moderate clay	-	Modern
3502	Layer	-	0.24	Modern levelling layer; band of dark grey to black firm compacted clay, frequent gravel	-	Modern
3506	Layer	-	0.05+	Modern levelling layer; firm mid to light orangey yellow clay	-	Modern

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Consisted of five layers of made ground and modern levelling. The natural was not reached.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.40	Made/levelling layer; mucky purple-grey moderately compact clay, frequent mixed size stones	-	Modern
3601	Layer	-	0.14	Made/levelling layer; mixed greyish orange firm clay	-	Modern

3602	Layer	-	0.14	Made/levelling layer; band of dark grey to black firm compacted clay, frequent gravel	-	Modern
3603	Layer	-	0.20+	Made/levelling layer; moderately compact dark brown, purple in places, frequent mixed sized stones. Found in central area of trench	-	Modern
3604	Layer	-	0.10+	Made/levelling layer; soft pale greyish yellow silty clay, orange flecks. Found in western area of trench	-	Modern

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil above natural.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Topsoil	-	0.40	Topsoil; mid purply grey mixed clay, orange in places, frequent mixed size stones	-	-
3701	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderate compaction, mid reddish purple clay	-	-

APPENDIX B: FINDS REPORTS

A.1 Roman Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

A.1.1 Twenty-three sherds of pottery, weighing 641g, were recovered from the evaluation (Table 1). The assemblage was recorded to identify fabrics and any evidence for form and function, and to provide spot-dates. Fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2014).

Table 1: Roman pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot-date
604	20	607	Mortarium base sherd (M24 Mancetter-Hartshill); jar rim sherd (0.08 EVE), oxidised fabric (R211 Derbyshire ware); body and base sherds from jar in coarse oxidised fabric (O80) – includes 2 sherds (36g) from sample 9	AD 150-300
606	1	2	Small and abraded sherd in sandy reduced fabric (R)	Iron Age/Roman
1402	2	32	Body sherd in sandy reduced ware (R30)	AD 43-410
TOTAL	23	641		

A.1.2 The largest group was collected from context 604, a fill of ditch 603. A mortarium from the Mancetter/Hartshill industry and a jar rim in Derbyshire ware suggests a date for deposition in the second half of the 2nd century or 3rd century AD. The oxidised ware vessel is tempered with sand, larger quartz inclusions, and argillaceous or ferruginous pellets. These inclusions are similar to the inclusions typically seen in Derbyshire ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25), and the vessel is therefore is likely to be of local manufacture.

A.1.3 The pottery from context 606, a fill of ditch 605, and context 1402, a fill of ditch 1401, could not be closely dated, though a Roman date, or possibly Iron Age date in the case of 606, is likely.

A.1.4 Though a small assemblage, the pottery is relatively well preserved. Sherds are large, and a significant proportion of a single vessel (the oxidised jar) is present. The overall mean sherd weight is 27g, the value for context 604 being higher at 30g. The condition of the pottery suggests that the material has not been deposited too far from areas of use and initial discard.

A.2 Post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

A.2.1 A total of four sherds of pottery weighing 64g were recovered from two contexts. This is all of post-medieval date. The condition of the material is good but fragmentary. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). No further work is recommended.

Context (101) Spot-date: c 1770-1900

A.2.2 Description: One sherd (2g). One x rim sherd in Wedgwood-type black basalt stoneware (Fabric code BBAS). Possibly from a jug with a plain, thin-walled, gently everted rim with a row or cordon of beaded decoration on the neck.

Context (647) Spot-date: c 1700-1900 (possibly within c 1700-1825?)

A.2.3 Description: Three sherds (62g). Three x body sherds of Midlands Blackware (BLACK, c 1600-1900). All fresh. Includes two joining sherds from the same vessel, and a single sherd from a second vessel. Hard orange-buff Coal Measures fabric with an unglazed orange-red external surface and a shiny black glaze all over inside. Vessel forms uncertain - possibly from jugs or jars, although the smaller single sherd may be from a bowl?

A.3 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

A.3.1 A single piece of clay pipe was recovered. This is described and spot-dated below. No further work is recommended.

Context (3006) Spot-date: Late 17th to 18th century

A.3.2 Description: One piece (3g): Stem fragment. Of chunky early type with a stem bore diameter of c 2.8mm suggesting a late 17th- to 18th-century dating. Fairly worn.

A.4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

By John Cotter

A.4.1 Six pieces of CBM weighing 888g were recovered from three contexts. These have not been separately catalogued but are described below. No further work is recommended.

Context (647) Spot-date: c1750-1825?

A.4.2 Description: Two pieces (757g). Corner fragments from two separate handmade unfrogged bricks. Both in the same orange-buff, probably Coal Measures, fabric with swirls and pellets of cream clay and large rounded inclusions or pellets of iron-rich clay or ironstone up to 23mm across. Both fairly neatly made and in fairly fresh condition. The larger piece has a thickness of 62mm and is probably of later 18th or early 19th-century date (*c*1750-1825?). The smaller piece has a thickness of 54mm and is possibly of 17th-century date.

Context (1004) Spot-date: 17th to 18th century?

A.4.3 Description: One piece (98g). Worn edge fragment from a flat roof tile in a soft orange-buff, Coal Measures, fabric with coarse inclusions of cream clay. The upper surface has large flaked-off or spalled horizontally. Manufacture is quite rough, the underside is very flat and finely sanded. Maximum thickness 18mm. Probably post-medieval, possibly 17th to 18th century?

Context (1203) Spot-date: *c*1820-1950

A.4.4 Description: Three pieces (33g). One x body fragment of brown salt-glazed stoneware drain pipe of fairly narrow diameter, possibly from a water closet or domestic drain system rather than a larger sewer pipe? Also two very small scraps (2g) of shapeless red brick, probably post-medieval, otherwise undatable.

A.5 Leather

By Ian Scott

Leather nailed shoe

A.5.1 (1) Toe fragment: L extant: *c*85mm; W: 52mm;

A.5.2 (2) Heel fragment: L extant: 58mm, W: 53mm; Ht extant: at least 28mm.

A.5.3 Two pieces of small nailed shoes were recovered from context 1205 together with some further small fragments of leather. The two main pieces comprise (1) the fore part of a sole including the toe, and (2) a built-up heel. The toe portion is small and has a slight point and two layers of leather of the sole secured by copper alloy nails or rivets. The remains of the upper are very limited. The heel is built up from at least four layers of thick leather that secured by iron nails. The built up heel clearly tapers in which would suggest the shoe belonged to a woman or perhaps given the small size it may have belonged to a girl. The construction indicates that the shoe is of late post-medieval date, with the riveting perhaps suggesting a 19th-century date. The use of two different types of nail or rivet does raise the possibility that these fragments represent bits of two different shoes rather than two parts of the same shoe.

A.6 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

A.6.1 A very small assemblage of two struck and one natural piece of flint was recovered from this evaluation (Table 2). The assemblage consisted of an inner flake and a broken scraper or other retouched tool, neither of which are diagnostic. It is not entirely clear what form the scraper actually had, the most likely example would be a disc scraper or other complex form with much of its unbroken edge being retouched. Here, one edge shows far less regular denticulated retouch while the proximal end has slightly truncated regular convex retouch. The retouch has been truncated by unusual damage along its ventral surface and it may be that this pieces is actually a very irregular gunflint or some form of strike-a-light. Neither flint can be securely dated.

A.6.2 This small assemblage would appear to indicate that there is very limited potential for prehistoric archaeology in this evaluation area.

Methodology

A.6.3 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 (e.g. 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.

Table 2: Flint

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
205	Natural		Clear natural nodule fragment	
1004	Flake	Inner		
1709	Scraper other	Misc trimming flake	Probable disc scraper or other complex form, mixes denticulated and typical scraper retouch along its unbroken edges. Odd heavy scaler ventral damage often seen on gunflints or strike-a-lights	

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

A.7 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

A.7.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken for the retrieval of plant remains and artefacts during the evaluation at Swarkestone Road, Chellastone, Derby in June 2017 and are reported here. Additionally, two monoliths and six accompanying control samples were taken for future micromorphological analysis, should that be deemed appropriate.

A.7.2 Sample <9> (604) was 20 litres in volume and came from the fill of ditch [603] within trench 6 which has been dated to the Roman period, while sample <10> (1711) comprised 17 litres of infill from an undated stone drain [1703] within trench 17.

Method

A.7.3 The samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x 10 magnification.

Results

A.7.4 Sample <9> produced a flot of less than 5 ml of which 100% was scanned. The flot contained a small quantity of charcoal in good condition but small in size and not suitable for wood species identification. Five fragments of glume wheat chaff were noted together with a single cereal grain which is likely to be wheat (*Triticum* sp.) but is badly damaged. A small quantity of pottery was extracted from the residues.

A.7.5 Sample <10> produced a flot of approximately 50 ml of which 100% was scanned. The majority of the volume comprised modern fine roots and seeds, some of which were sprouting. Occasional small fragments of charcoal were noted; however, these are unsuitable for any further work. No artefacts were observed within the heavy residues.

Discussion and Conclusion

A.7.6 The charred plant remains within sample <9> would seem to indicate that despite the sandy nature of the site, charred material does survive. Unfortunately, the nature of ditch fills is such that the material contained is frequently either windblown or washed in, resulting in a paucity of material unless extremely close to the centre of habitation. The material observed within the drain fill is also likely to have accumulated in a similar manner and without dating it is impossible to conclude further.

A.7.7 It is not recommended that further work is carried out on this assemblage; however, if further excavation is carried out, it is recommended that additional sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be

carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. English Heritage 2011; Oxford Archaeology 2005).

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APPENDIX E: SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land off Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derby
Site code:	SWCF17
Grid Reference	NGR SK 38304 29576
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	14 days; 1/06/2017 – 20/06/2017
Area of Site	*c*18 Ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Derby Museums and Art Gallery in due course, under the following accession number: *pending mid project review*.
Summary of Results:	The results of the evaluation demonstrated a sparse distribution of archaeological activity across phases 2, 3 and 4 of the development. A single concentration of prehistoric and Roman activity was identified in the north-eastern corner of phase 4. An alignment comprising 13 distinct intercutting ditches was observed running on a ENE-WSW alignment in trenches 6 and 14. This activity represented a substantial boundary spanning the Iron Age to Late Roman periods. The frequency of intercutting ditches and clear migration of the linear system is typical of a multi-phase and long standing landscape division. This was supported by the pottery assemblage, which provided a date range of the Iron Age to the Late Roman period. Although the assemblage was small and only found in two of the 13 ditches, the material was recovered from early and late within the sequence, providing a reasonably accurate date range for the alignment. The remainder of the site contained isolated linear features representing post-medieval agricultural boundary and drainage ditches. A small number of isolated discrete features, namely small to medium sized pits, were also observed and likely associated with this agricultural landscape. Although sparse, dating evidence from these features provided a date range of the 17th to 20th centuries. Two ditches, identified in trenches 15 (1503) and 31 (3103), were also interpreted as boundary ditches, although their profiles were suggestive of earlier features. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from either boundary. Of note was a sinuous stone built drain observed in Trench 17 and subsequently in trenches 20 and 22. The full extent and purpose of the feature in the landscape was not determined, although the 1901 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a concentration of quarrying activity to the north and east to which the drain may have been related. While no definitive dating evidence was recovered from the stone drain, a piece of struck flint interpreted as a possible gun flint or strike-a-light was found in the backfill of a robbers cut associated with the stone drain.

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,

Figure 1: Site location

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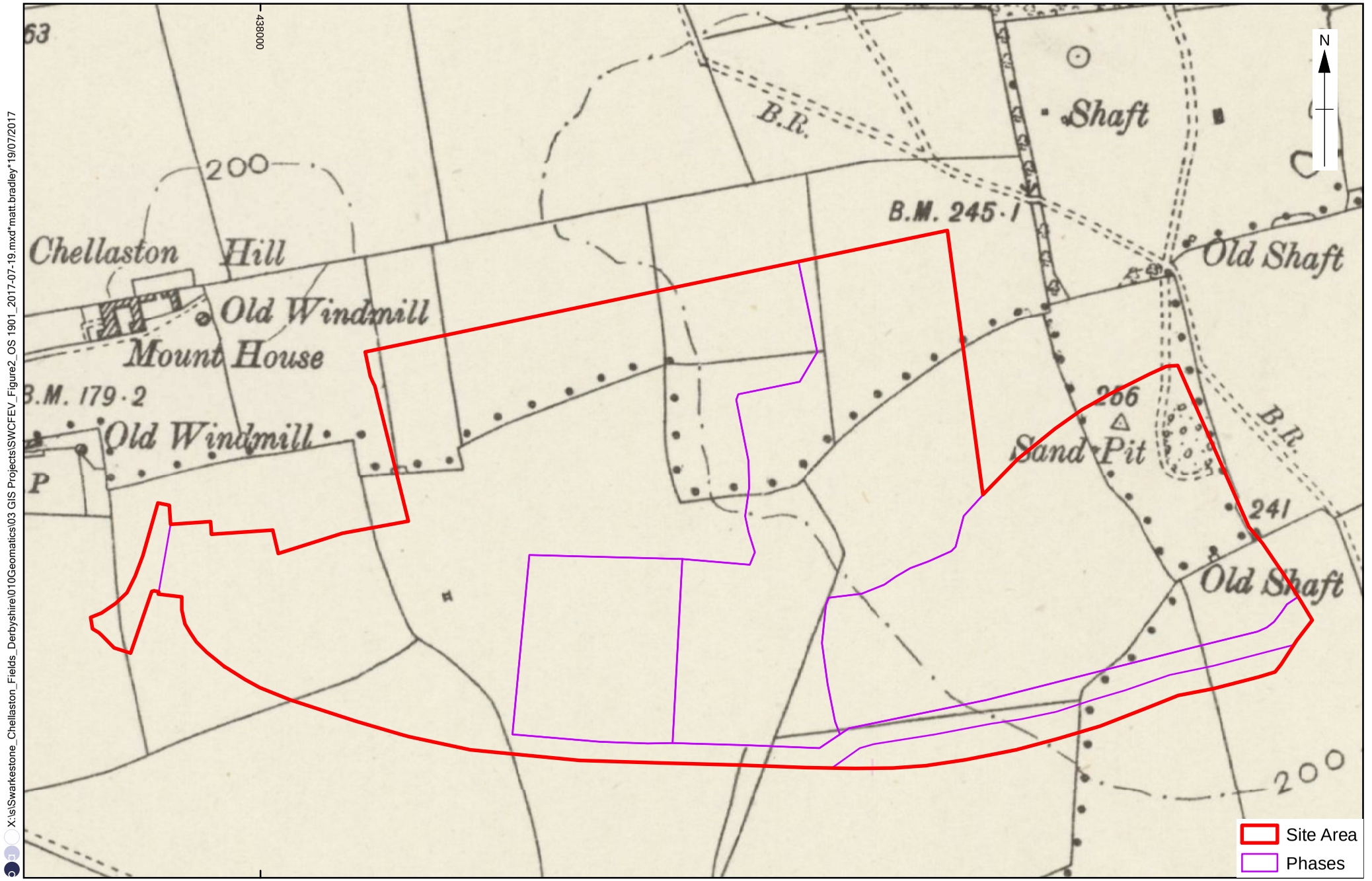
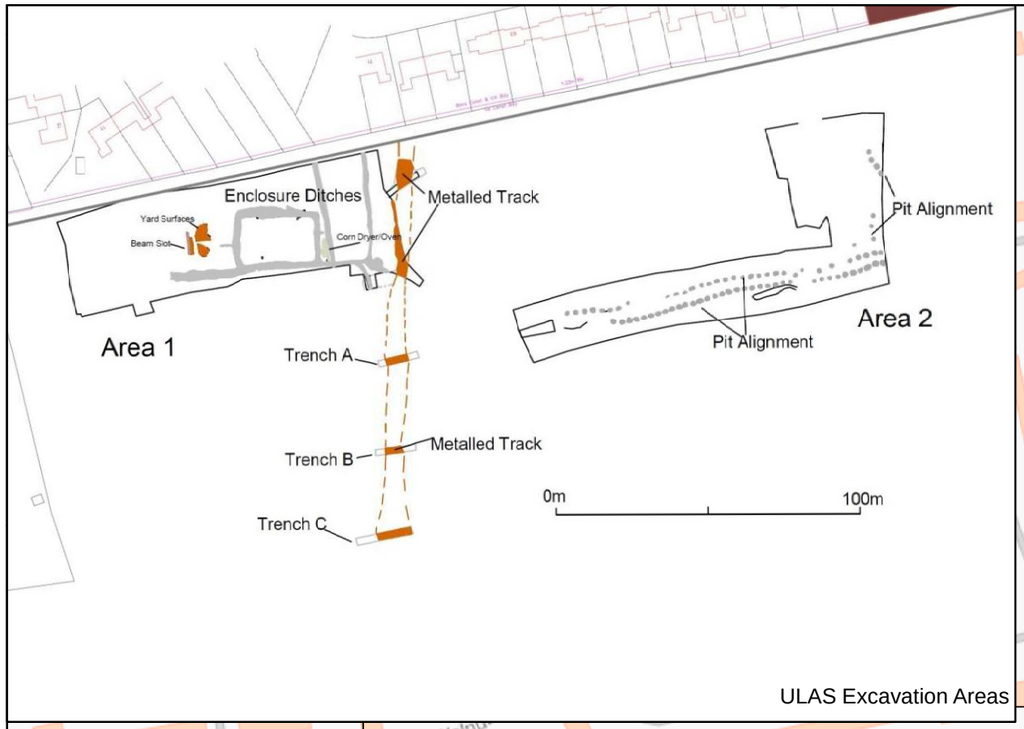


Figure 2: Detail of the 1:10,560 OS map (Derbyshire LV.SW)



0 1:2,500 @ A3 100 m

Figure 3: Plan showing results of previous investigations and a scheduled monument to the east of the site

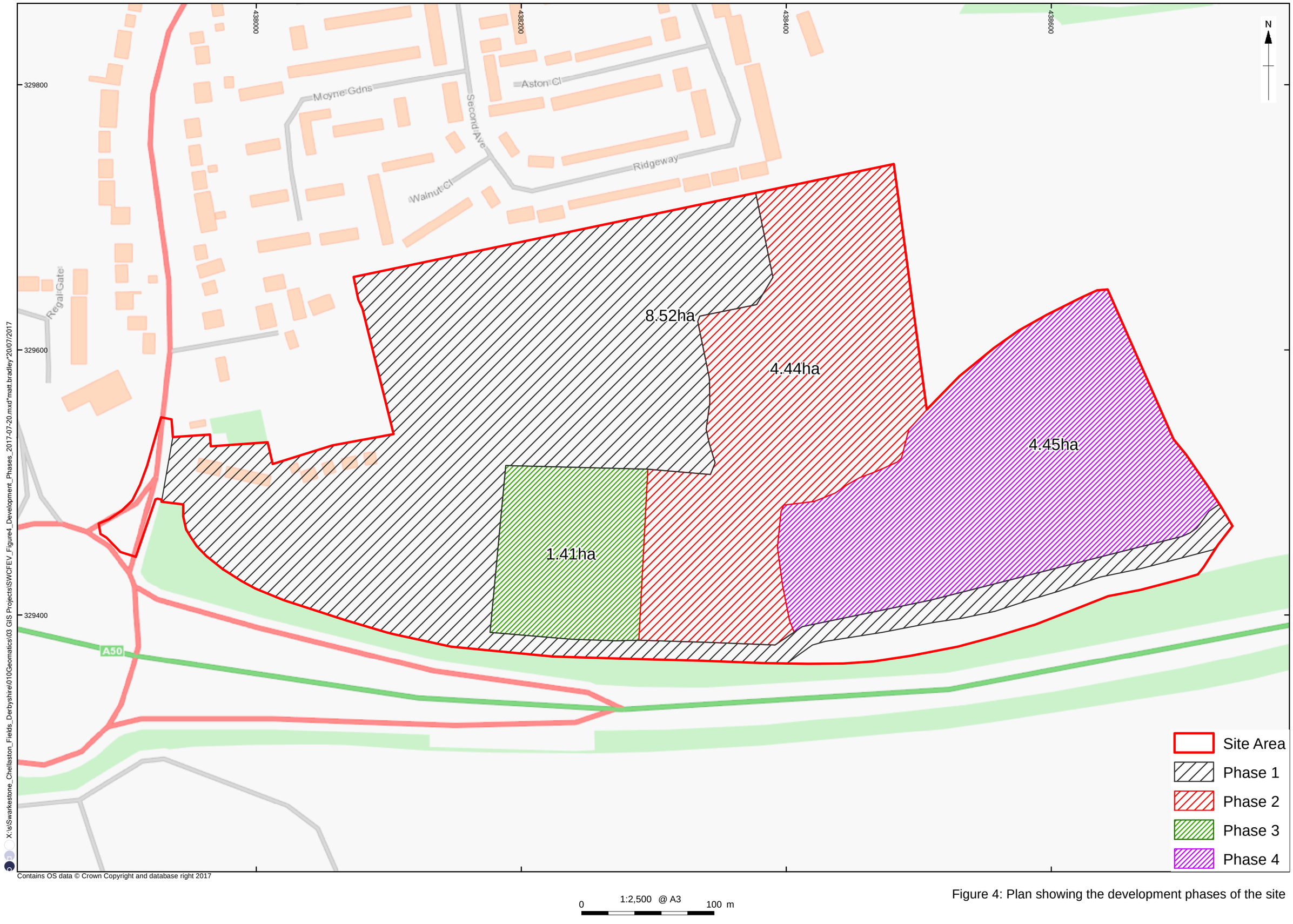


Figure 4: Plan showing the development phases of the site

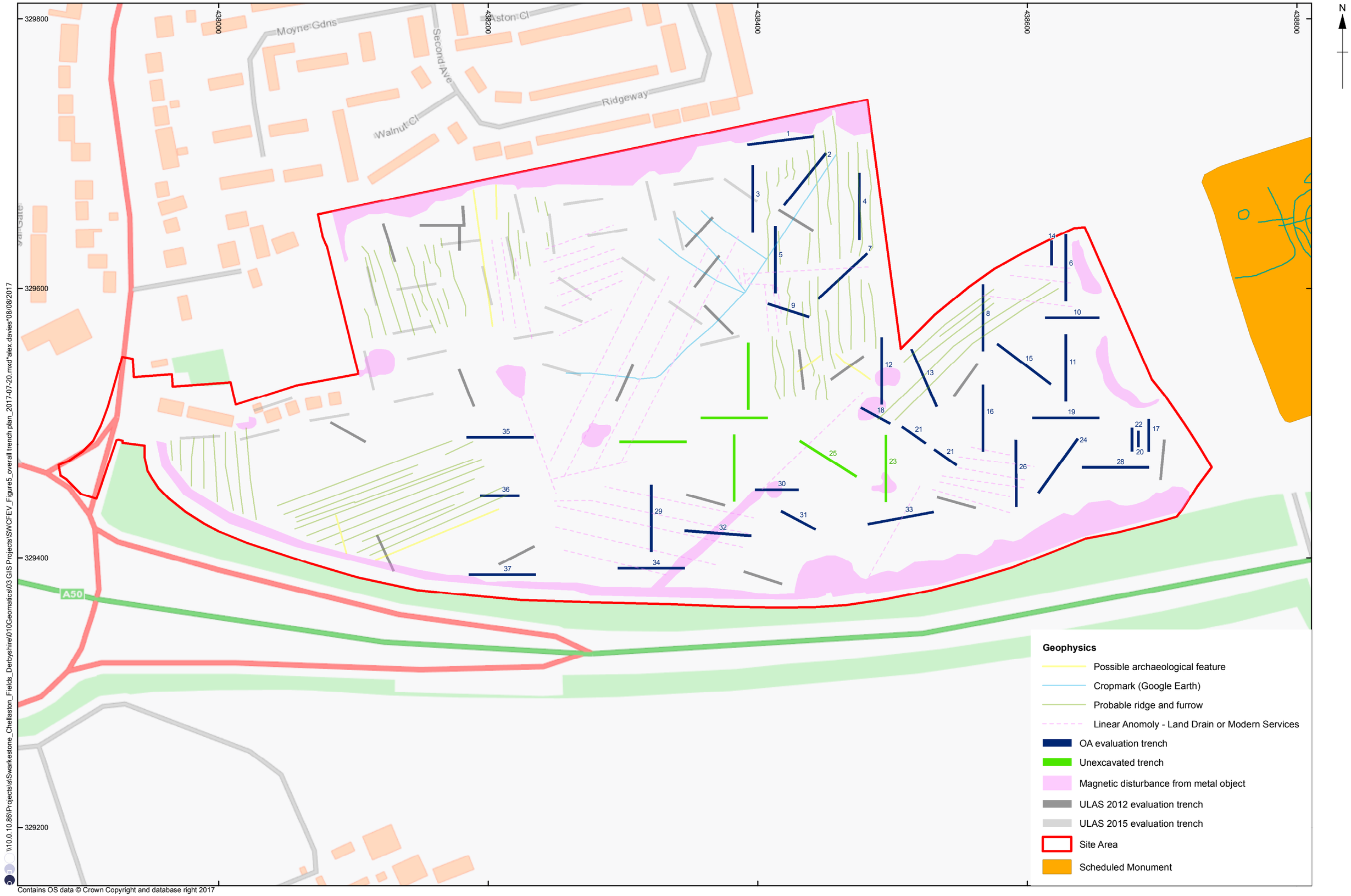


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Figure 5: Overall Trench plan

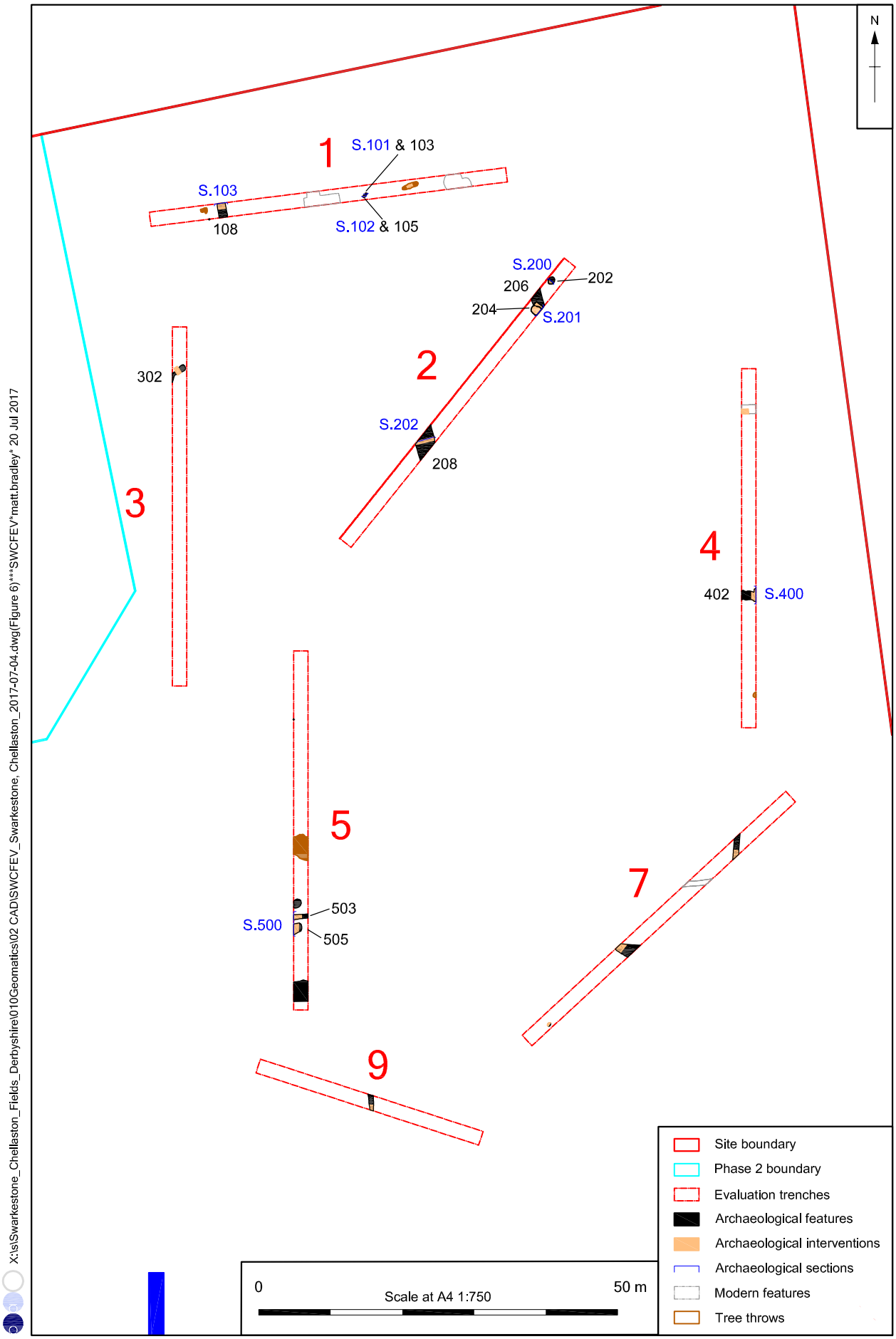


Figure 6: Trench Plan; Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9

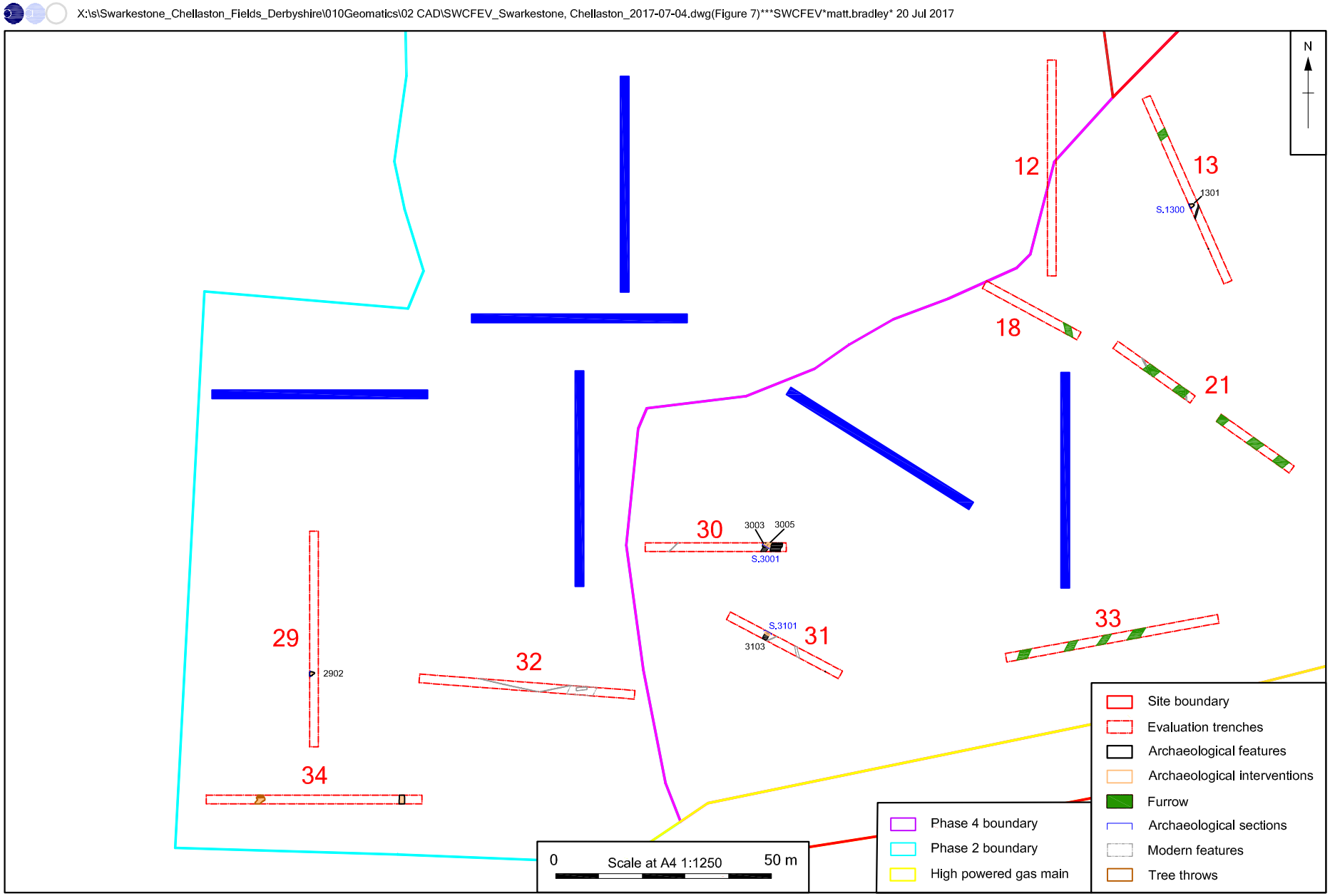


Figure 7: Trench Plan; Trenches 12, 18, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34

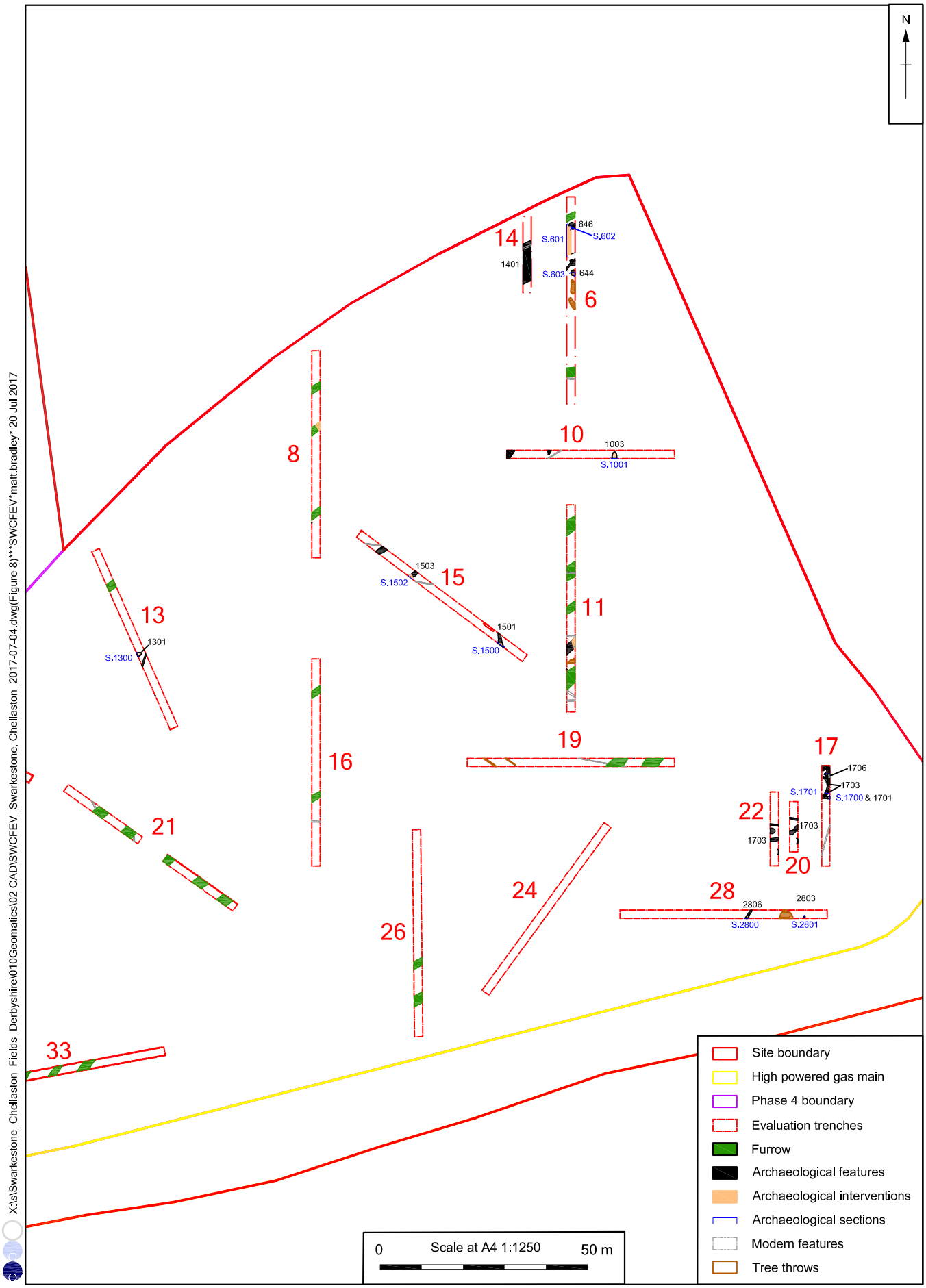


Figure 8: Plan of Trenches 6, 8, 10, 11, 13-17, 19-22, 24, 26,and 28

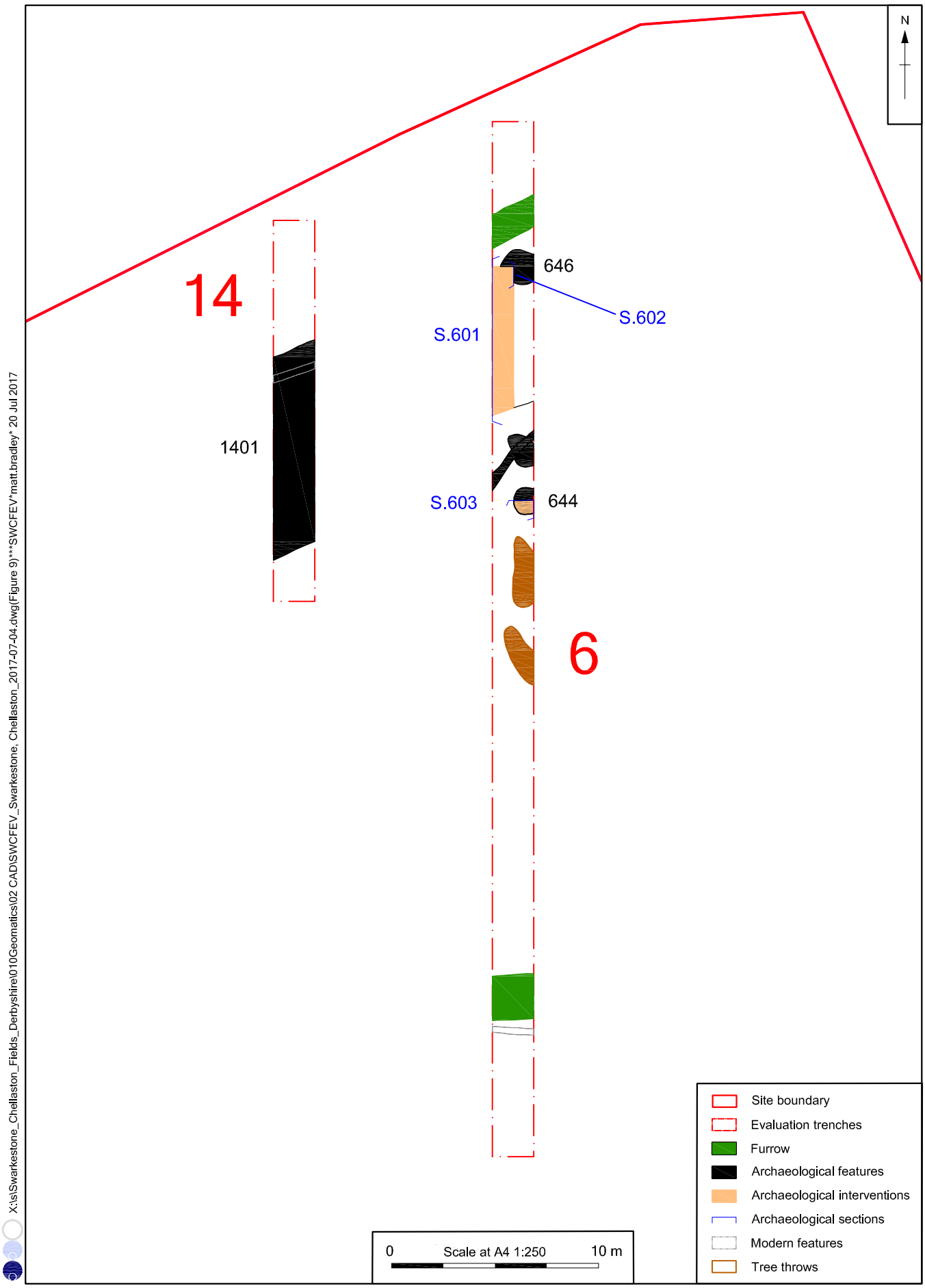


Figure 9: Trench Plan; Trenches 6 and 14

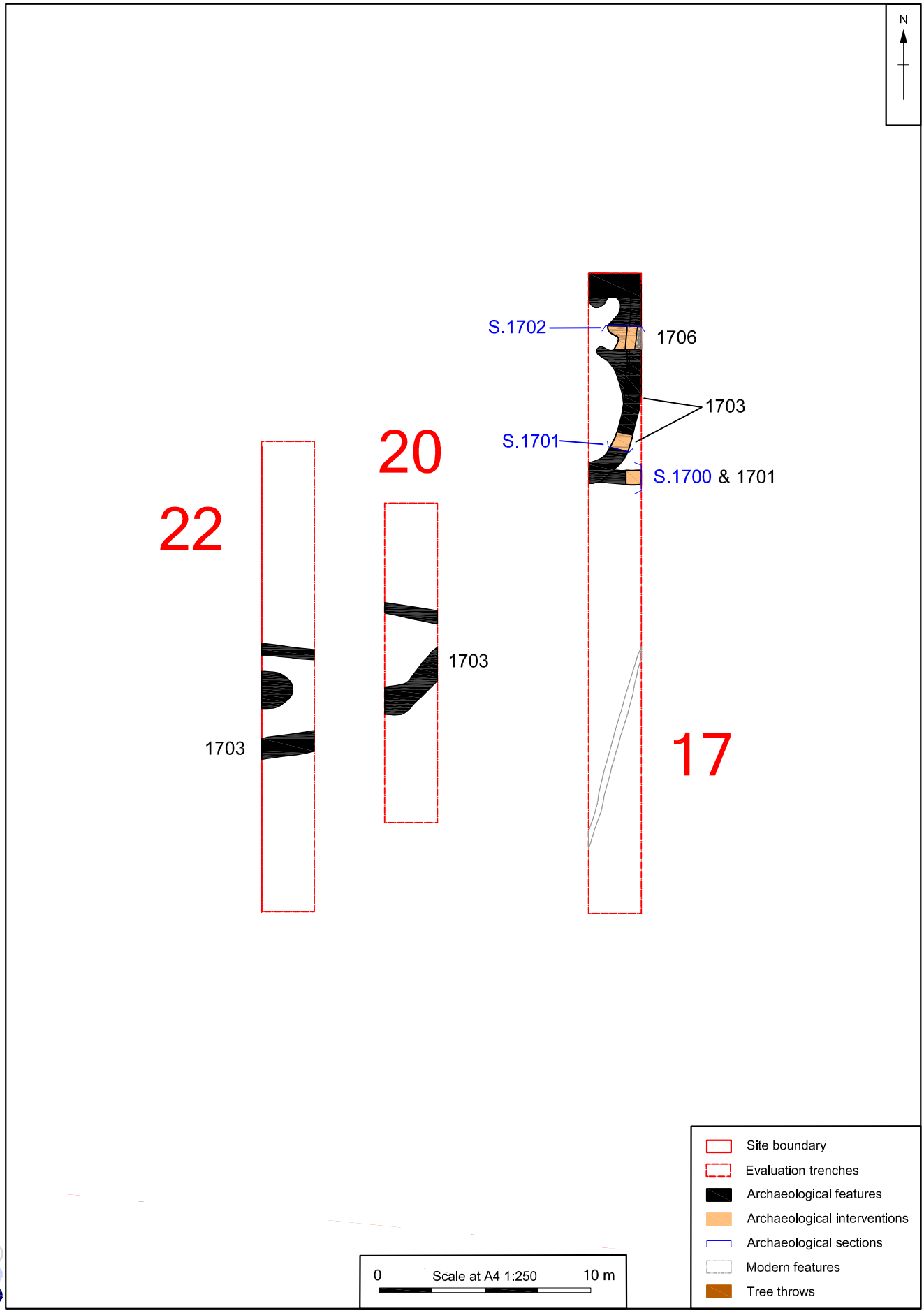


Figure 10: Plan of Trenches 17, 20 and 22

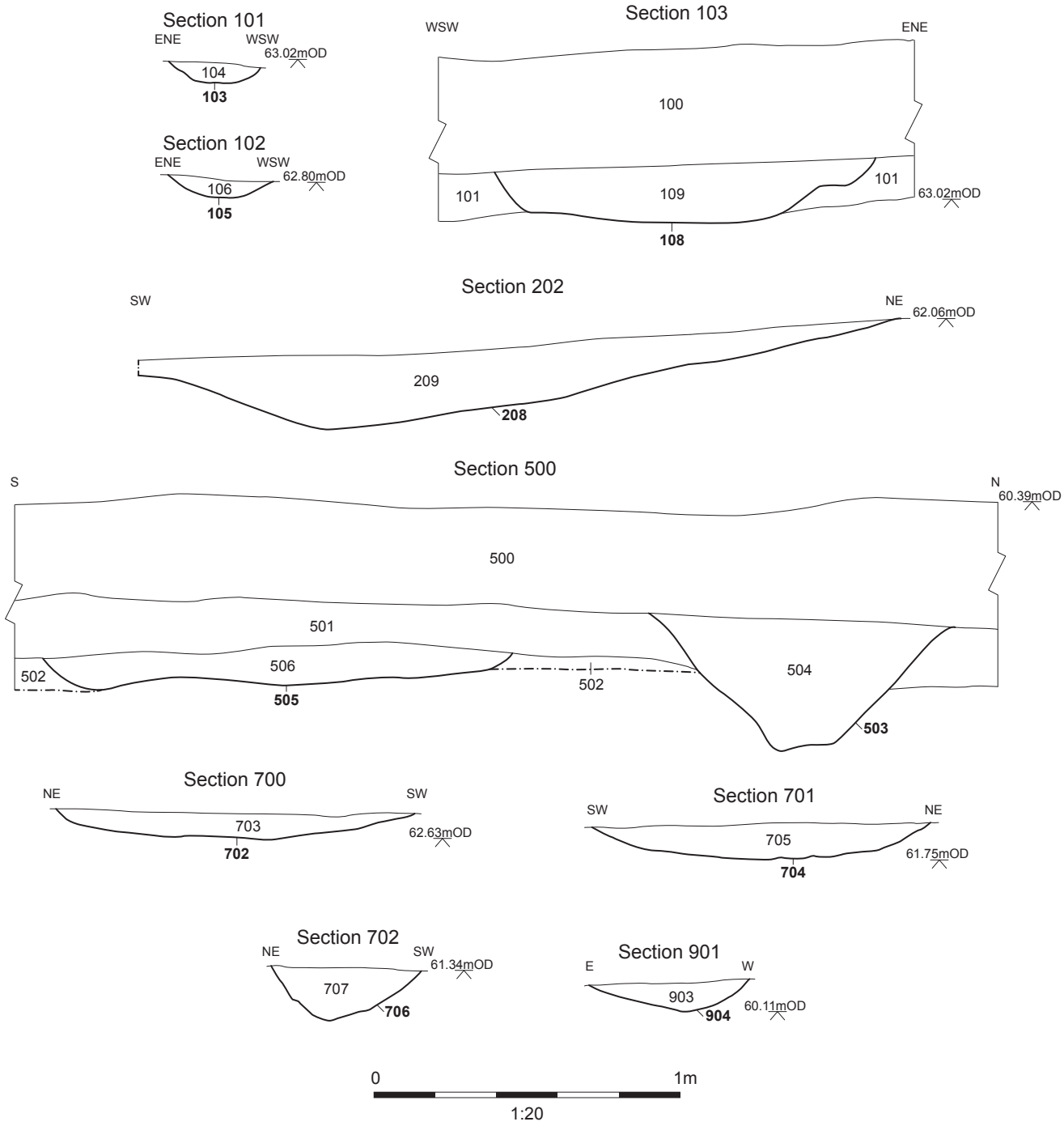


Figure 11: Sections 101, 102, 103, 202, 500, 700, 701, 702 and 901

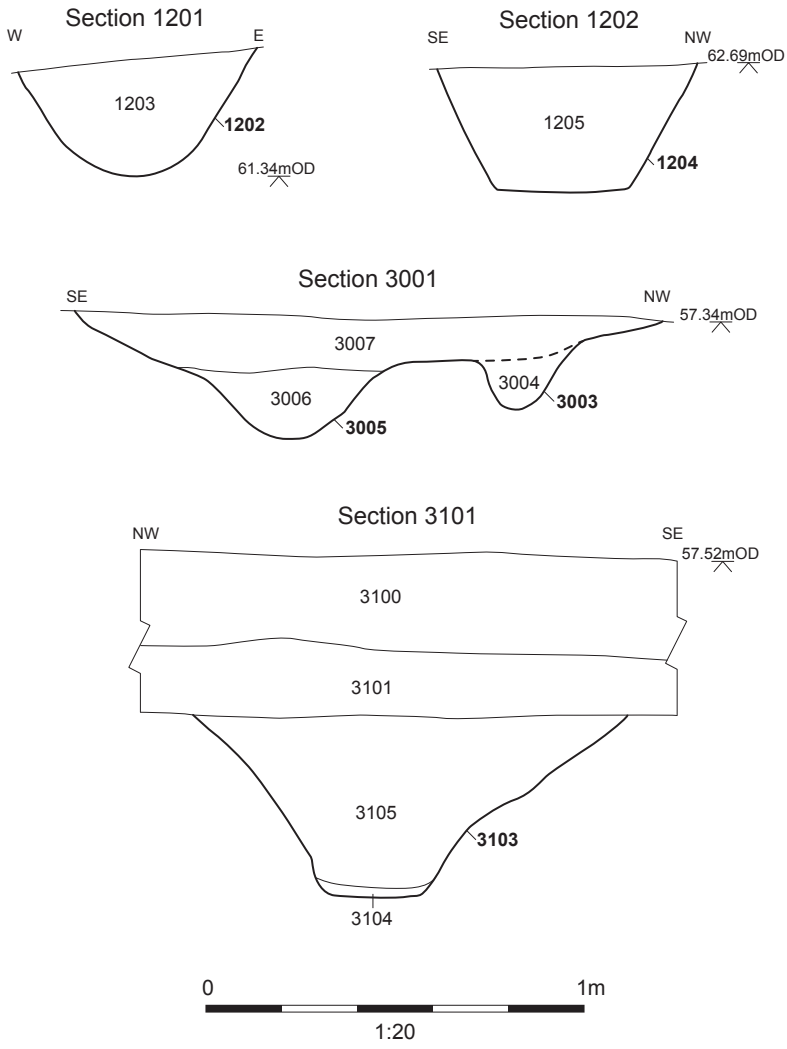


Figure 12: Sections 1201, 1202, 3001 and 3101

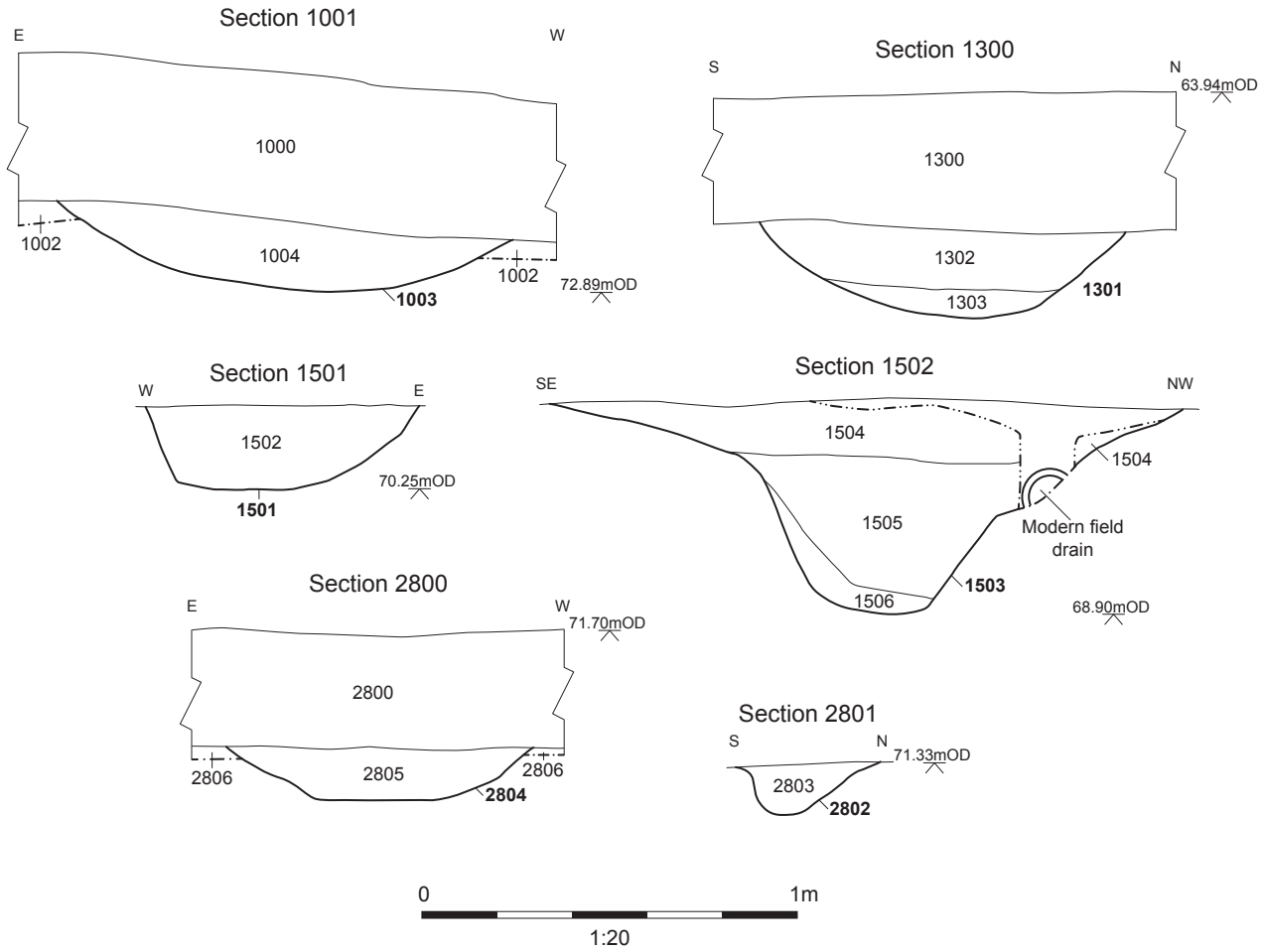
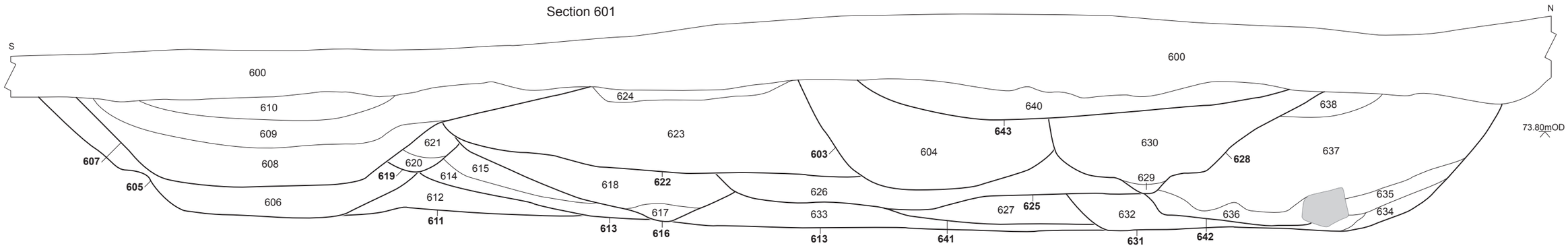
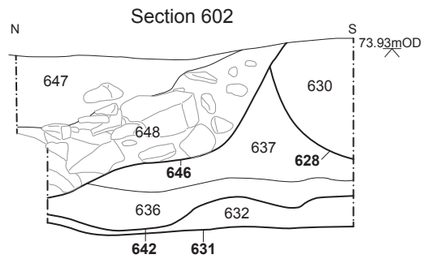
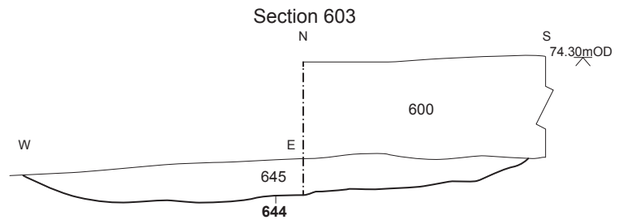


Figure 13: Sections 1001, 1300, 1501, 2800 and 2801







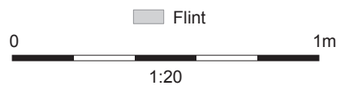


Figure 14: Sections 601, 602 and 603

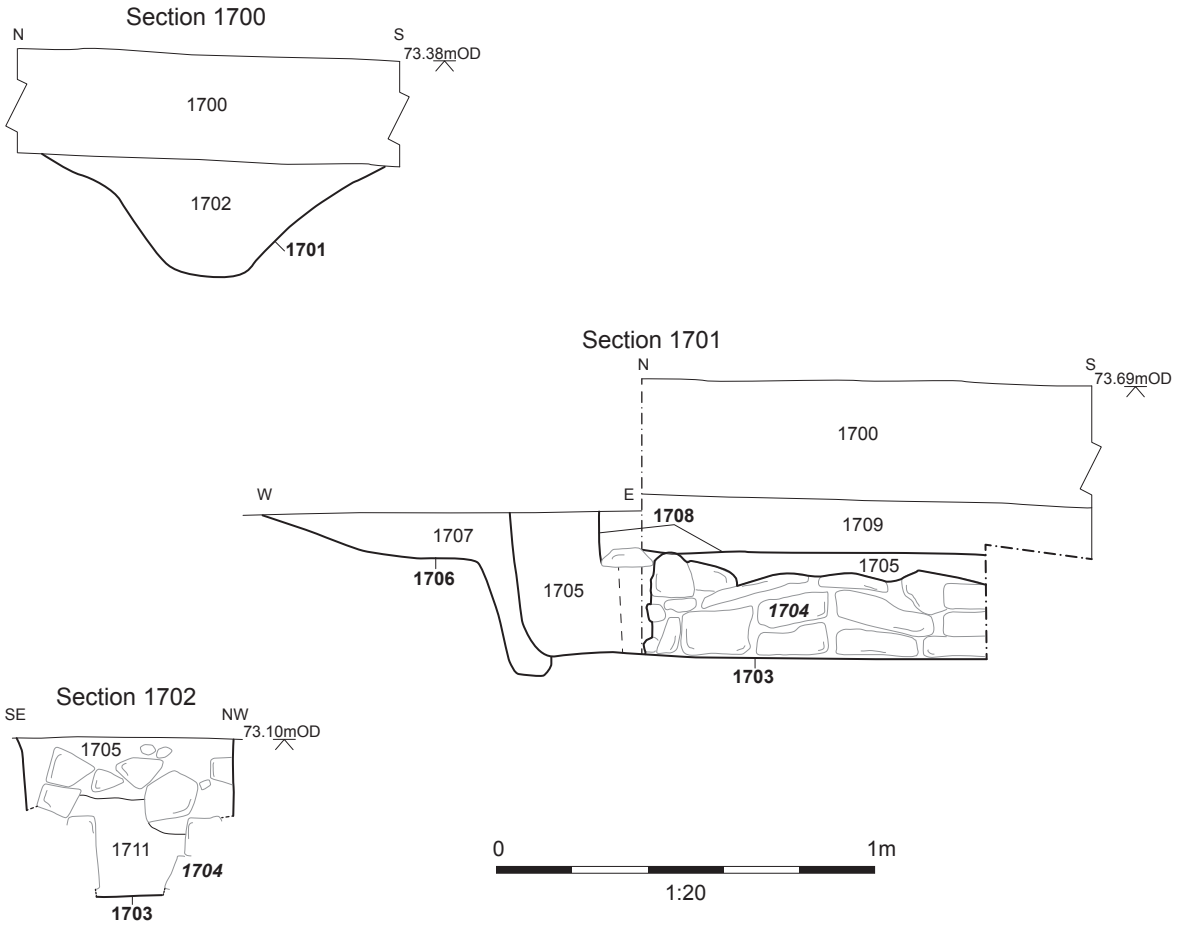


Figure 15: Sections 1700, 1701 and 1702

Plate 1: General view of the site facing west

Plate 2: Trench 6, section 601 facing north-west

Plate 3: Trench 15, section 1502, boundary ditch 1503 facing east

Plate 4: Trench 17, section 1701, stone drain 1703 facing east

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