



Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2021

Client: 376 Estates Ltd

Issue No: 1

OA Reference No: YASLEV

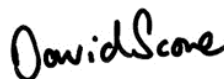
NGR: SP 47720 13011



Client Name: 376 Estates Ltd
Document Title: Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Grid Reference: SP 47720 13001
Planning Reference: 20/01561/F
Site Code: YASL20
Invoice Code: YASLEV
Receiving Body: Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Accession No.: OXCMS :2020.86.

OA Document File Location: \\10.0.10.86\Projects\y\Yarnton_Sandy_Lane\Report
OA Graphics File Location: \\10.0.10.86\Projects\y\Yarnton_Sandy_Lane\010Geomatics\01
PDFs

Issue No: 1
Date: April 2021
Prepared by: Paul Murray (Project Officer)
Checked by: John Boothroyd (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCITA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

*Written by Paul Murray and illustrations by Marjaana
Kohtamaki and Charles Rousseaux*

Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
1.4 Undated.....	4
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.1 Aims.....	5
2.2 Methodology	5
3 RESULTS	7
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	7
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	7
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	7
3.4 Finds summary.....	7
4 DISCUSSION	8
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	8
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	8
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	9
APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
APPENDIX C SITE SUMMARY DETAILS	12

List of Figures

Fig.1	Site location
Fig. 2	Trench locations

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 1, view to NW
Plate 2	Trench 2, view to NW
Plate 3	Trench 3, view to WSW
Plate 4	Trench 4, view to SW
Plate 5	Trench 5, view to SSE
Plate 6	Trench 6, view to SW
Plate 7	Trench 7, view to N

Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by 376 Estates to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development at Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton Oxfordshire. The evaluation comprised seven trenches targeting the footprints of proposed structures.

The evaluation was conducted over the course of three days, between the 15th and 17th of March 2021. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trenches and no artefactual evidence was recovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank 376 Estates Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks, are also extended to Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, who monitored the work.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, who was supported by Mike Sims. Survey and digitising were carried out by Marjaana Kohtamaki. Thanks are also extended to OA staff that prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by 376 Estates to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development at Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 20/01561/F). Although a formal brief was not requested, discussions between OA and Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), established the scope of work necessary to discharge the planning condition. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA and agreed with the Lead Planning Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the trial trenching (OA 2020a). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance (CIfA 2014 revised 2020).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the northern edge of the village of Yarnton, Oxfordshire (NGR: SP 47720 13011). The site is located to the south of Sandy Lane and is bounded on all sides by residential properties (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site is currently occupied by Ley Community, a treatment centre comprising four residential units and leisure facilities, including a swimming pool and sports court set within landscaped grounds. The topography varies slightly across the site but in general it is between approximately 66m and 69m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic Period (BGS Online). Within the eastern part of the site the bedrock is overlain by Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member, a superficial sedimentary deposit formed between 2.6 million and 12 thousand years ago.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (OA 2020b), the following summary is provided to place these works in context.

Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 1.3.2 There are no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains recorded within a 1km radius (the study area) of the site. However, scattered evidence for Mesolithic activity has been recorded around the Yarnton area, from both the lower-lying floodplain areas and the higher gravel terraces, on which the site is situated. The landscape during this period appears to have been characterised by temporary occupation sites reflecting the seasonal exploitation of the floodplain resource (Hey et al 2016).

- 1.3.3 At the beginning of the Neolithic period, as elsewhere within the Upper Thames Valley, Yarnton was covered by a dense mixed deciduous forest cover (Hey et al 2016). Settlement and animal-based farming practices would have been focused within small woodland clearings close to the Thames (ibid).
- 1.3.4 Numerous Neolithic finds have been recovered from the area of Begbroke Hill, c 400m north-east of the site. This includes an assemblage of 789 flint artefacts including flakes, cores, scrapers and arrowheads, which represents an area of late Neolithic domestic activity. Other finds from the Begbroke Hill area include Neolithic pottery, and a prehistoric flint axe head.
- 1.3.5 Several concentrations of cropmarks have been identified within the study area and are thought to represent possible Bronze Age features. These include a series of enclosures c 350m north of the site, concentric ring ditches c 630m north of the site and two round barrows c 450m north of the site. However, an excavation of 'enclosures' to the north of the site found them to be geological in origin (Cotswold Archaeology 2011). Other cropmarks have not been investigated and it is not known if they are also natural in origin or are archaeological. A late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pit which contained a single sherd of pottery, was recorded c 925m south-east of the site.
- 1.3.6 An Iron Age hut which was associated with a series of storage pits containing sherds of pottery and hearth debris, was exposed in the Sandy Lane gravel pit, c 525m east of the site, in the 1920s. Iron Age to Romano-British date pits and ditches containing pottery have also been recorded within the area (Anon 1936, 201) and further pottery sherds have been recovered c 800m north-east of the site.

Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 1.3.7 Evidence for Romano-British settlement has been excavated c 530m east of the site. This was found within the vicinity of earlier Iron Age occupation and suggests continuity of settlement from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period. Recorded features comprised a series of pits and ditches containing pottery, a spindle whorl and a quern stone, suggesting the presence of settlement nearby. Indeed, cropmarks of a potential farmstead of this period have been identified directly south of these features. Excavated evidence from the settlement suggests that stock rearing, particularly of sheep, was important (Hey et al 2011). Scatters of pottery have also been recovered from the area, c 720m east of the site.

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1550)

Early-Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065)

- 1.3.8 There is no evidence of early-medieval activity recorded within the study area. Within the wider landscape early-medieval settlement appears to have been situated above the floodplain, similar to the settlement pattern of the Romano-British period (Hey 2004). However, whilst early-medieval settlement appears to be located in the vicinity of earlier occupation, they do not appear to have been continuations of the earlier Romano-British settlements (ibid).

Later Medieval Period (1066 – 1550)

- 1.3.9 There is limited evidence of medieval activity recorded by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record within the study area, which is likely to reflect the agricultural use of the land during this period. Pottery and a single fragment of tile were recovered from fields between c 375m and c 675m north-east of the site. These finds and sherds of pottery recovered c 735m, south-west of the site are likely to have been distributed as a result of manuring.

Post-Medieval Period (1550-1900)

- 1.3.10 Post-medieval archaeological remains recorded within close proximity of the site reflect the agricultural use of the land throughout this period. Post-medieval field boundaries have been excavated c 250m east and c 360m north of the site respectively, whilst residual sherds of pottery have been recovered from fields c 375m north-east of the site.

Modern

- 1.3.11 Historic OS mapping illustrates that by 1922 the site had been sub-divided into several plots. Several buildings, comprising a main building referred to as Sandycroft and two possible outbuildings were located within the eastern part of the site. A tree-lined drive running inside the eastern boundary of the site led from these buildings to Sandy Lane. A plot located within the northern part of the site was in industrial use at this time. A 'gravel pit' referred to in this area is presumed to refer to the feature (later a pond) within the centre of the plot. It was observed during the site walkover that much of this area was lower than the adjacent area and as such the whole of this plot may have been quarried. The remainder of the site was undeveloped. The southern part was used as allotments, and a plot within the western part of the site appears to have been an orchard. Between 1922 and 1936 the boundaries of several of the plots that made up the site were re-organised although their use appears to have remained the same. Another feature is shown directly south of the pit/pond situated within the northern part of the site, but it is not clear what this feature was. Although no gravel pits are shown within the site at this time, a large quarry was located directly to the east of the site and gravel pits are also shown to the south.
- 1.3.12 By 1970 the site had again been re-organised. The building known as Sandycroft had been demolished and a new building (also known as Sandycroft) was constructed within the centre of the site. Several outbuildings, which appear to have been either extended or rebuilt, remained along the eastern boundary of the site and a small structure stood to the south-west of Sandycroft. The grounds associated with the new Sandycroft building appear to have included the northern part of the site and the pond, and part of an orchard or woodland in the western parts of the site. The western part of the site also included part of another orchard or wooded plot, and the end of a garden plot and associated structure/building. The south-western corner of the site comprised part of a field.
- 1.3.13 The Ley Community purchased Sandycroft in 1978. In 1986 Mendelbrote House was constructed within the south-eastern part of the site. Between 1987 and 1991 the

grounds of Sandycroft expanded to include the entirety of the site. At this time the western end of the pond (within the northern part of the site) appears to have been infilled. Two additional residential buildings, Palmer House and Agulnik House, were constructed between 1993 and 2003.

1.4 Undated

- 1.4.1 A series of undated cropmark features are recorded across the Summertown-Radley gravels within the north-eastern part of the study area.
- 1.4.2 A concentration of cropmark features, including a group of five to six rectilinear enclosures, linear features and pits, are located c 260m east of the site. Although these features are undated, typologically they are similar to an Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead and field system and are situated within an area where Iron Age and Romano-British settlement remains have been excavated.
- 1.4.3 Further cropmark features to the north of the Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead are thought to represent field systems around Begbroke Hill. These include enclosures and linear features c 200m and c 700m north of the site respectively and a series of linear features, including a driveway c 600m north-east of the site. Another series of enclosures and a large square enclosure are also recorded c 580m north of the site and c 270m east of the site respectively.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive,
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains,
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means,
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains,
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy,
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape,
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive,
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity, and
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The works comprised the excavation of seven trenches, four measuring 15m by 1.6m and three measuring 10m by 1.6m (Fig. 2). Trench 4 was re-positioned from location proposed in the WSI to avoid underground services identified with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) and shortened to 7.8m following the discovery of a water pipe at its south-west end. The position of Trench 3 was slightly adjusted to avoid a concreted area adjacent to a pool and an extant brick-built structure.
- 2.2.2 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation works a phase of tree and scrub clearance was carried out to allow access to the trench locations.
- 2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an Archaeologist.
- 2.2.4 Machining was carried out in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology.
- 2.2.5 Exposed surfaces were sufficiently clean to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- 2.2.6 All deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was carried out in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual.
- 2.2.7 Digital photos were taken of the deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.
- 2.2.8 Plans were produced at an appropriate scale (1:50). The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the drawings.

- 2.2.9 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with the Lead Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled with the arising in reverse order of excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation and the trenches are not described in detail. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 7 was generally uniform. The natural geology of Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Trench 2 was located on a tarmac road with road make up layers recorded within the trench. A levelling deposit, comprising brick rubble, associated with the swimming pool was recorded in Trench 3. Landscaping deposits and two modern brick filled soak-away features were recorded in Trench 4.
- 3.2.2 Except for Trench 1, which flooded to a depth of c 0.2m following excavation, ground conditions were generally good, and remained dry. Despite the density of services, the geological horizon was clearly established in all the trenches.
- 3.2.3 Three electric cables were revealed in Trench 1 resulting in the trench being excavated in three steps (Plate 1). Four pipes associated with the swimming pool were revealed at the south-west end of Trench 3, and a metal pipe was revealed towards the north-east end. However, it was still possible to observe the geological horizon for 5m of the 10m long trench.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation. Features indicative of tree bowls / root disturbance were identified in Trenches 6 and 7. Partial hand excavation of the feature confirmed this interpretation and no further recording was undertaken.

3.4 Finds summary

- 3.4.1 No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. The presence of modern finds was noted but none were retained.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The geological horizon was clearly established in all of the trenches. Trench 1, located at the lowest point of the site (c 66m aOD), flooded soon after excavation, although the geological horizon was inspected prior to flooding.
- 4.1.2 Despite the adjustment / change to the trench locations, the trenches were still excavated within the footprints of the proposed structures. As such, the result should be considered to provide a reliable indicator of the archaeological potential of the site and impacts of the proposed development.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation established the absence of any significant archaeological remains within the trenches. The presence of modern services, both restricting the availability of locations to safely excavate trenches and being exposed within the trenches themselves, suggest a high level of truncation in the vicinity of the existing structures. The absence of archaeological features and any artefactual evidence of interest suggest the site to be devoid of archaeological remains.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Geology. Tenacious, light brown silty sand.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of tarmac and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.					Length (m)	14
					Width (m)	1.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.13	Tarmac	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.38	Crushed stone on geotextile. Make up for 200.	-	-
202	Layer	-	.22	Subsoil.	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlaying a landscaping deposit and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.					Length (m)	10.6
					Width (m)	1.5
					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.25	Re-deposited topsoil. Landscaping.	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.15	Landscaping deposit. Loose brick and stone rubble.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil.	-	-
303	-	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.					Length (m)	7.8
					Width (m)	1.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 5

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

10

Width (m)

1.5

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 6

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

15

Width (m)

1.5

Avg. depth (m)

0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 7

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying geology of sandy gravel.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

15

Width (m)

1.5

Avg. depth (m)

0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
701	Fill	-	1.05	Fill of 702. Loose, mid brown sandy silt, 20% mixed gravels. Extensive roots and rootlets.	-	-
702	Cut	1.5 (as seen)	0.75 (as seen)	Tree bowl.	-	-
703	Layer	-	0.25	-	-	-
704	Layer	-	-	Geology. Sandy gravel.	-	-

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anon. (1936) Notes and News, Oxoniensia 1 196-203.

BGS Online, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey online viewer, (Accessed September 2020).

CIFA 2014 revised 2020, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cotswold Archaeology. (2011) Begbroke Science Park Access Road: Archaeological Excavation. unpublished client report.

Hey, G., (2004) Yarnton: Saxon and Medieval Settlement and Landscape. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 20, Oxford Archaeology.

Hey, G., Booth, P. & Timby, J. (2011) Yarnton: Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement and Landscape. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 35, Oxford Archaeology.

Hey, G., Bell, C., Dennis, C. & Robinson, M. (2016) Yarnton: Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement and Landscape. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 39, Oxford Archaeology.

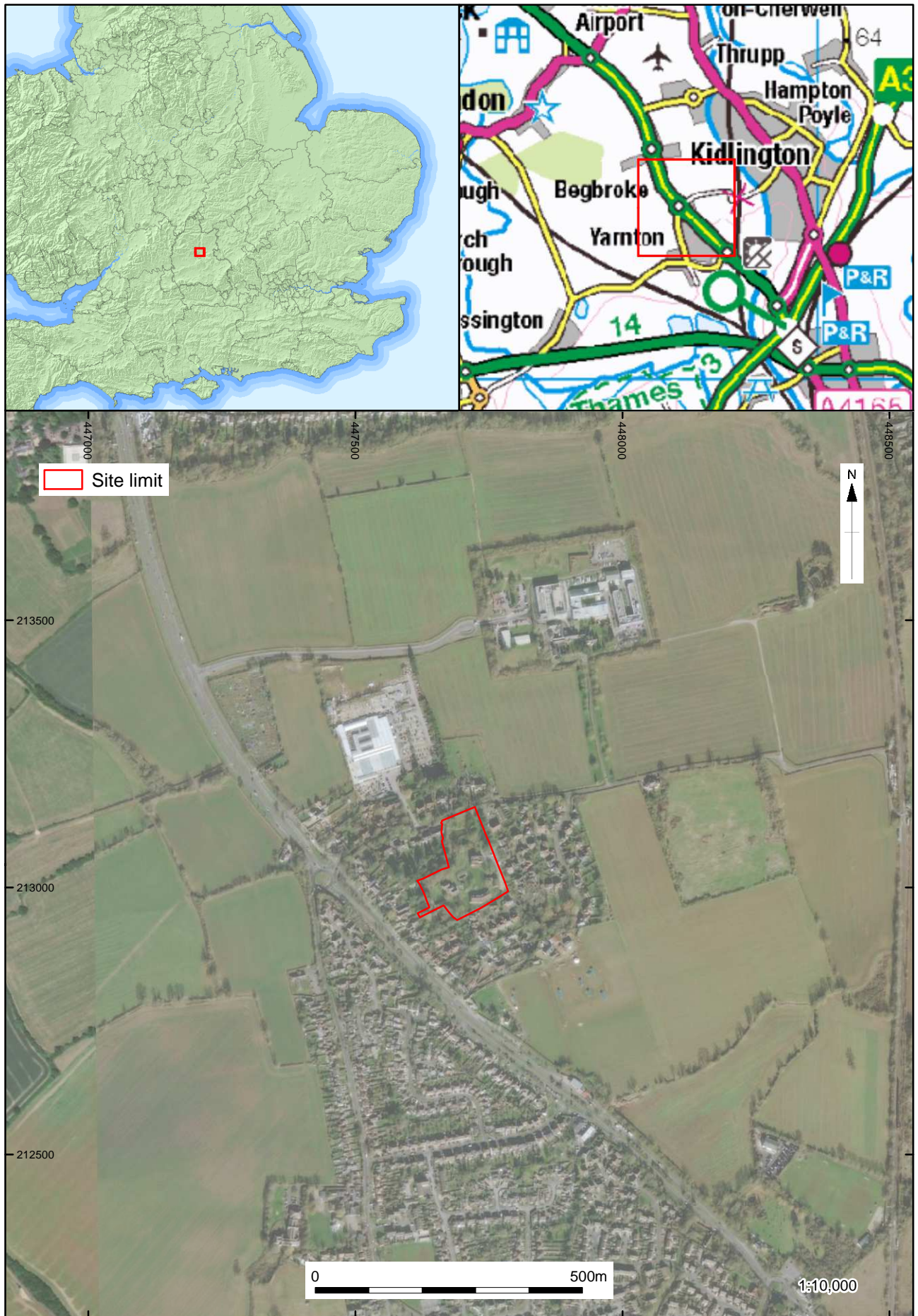
OA 2020a, *Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire*, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation, Oxford Archaeology, unpublished client report.

OA 2020b, Land south of Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Oxford Archaeology, unpublished client report.

APPENDIX C

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Ley Community, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxfordshire
Site code:	YASL 20
Grid Reference	SP 47720 13001
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3 days 15th – 17th March 2021.
Area of Site	1.21ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House Osney Mead Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS :2020.86.
Summary of Results:	Seven trial trenches were excavated within a site of a proposed residential development. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

Figure 1: Site location

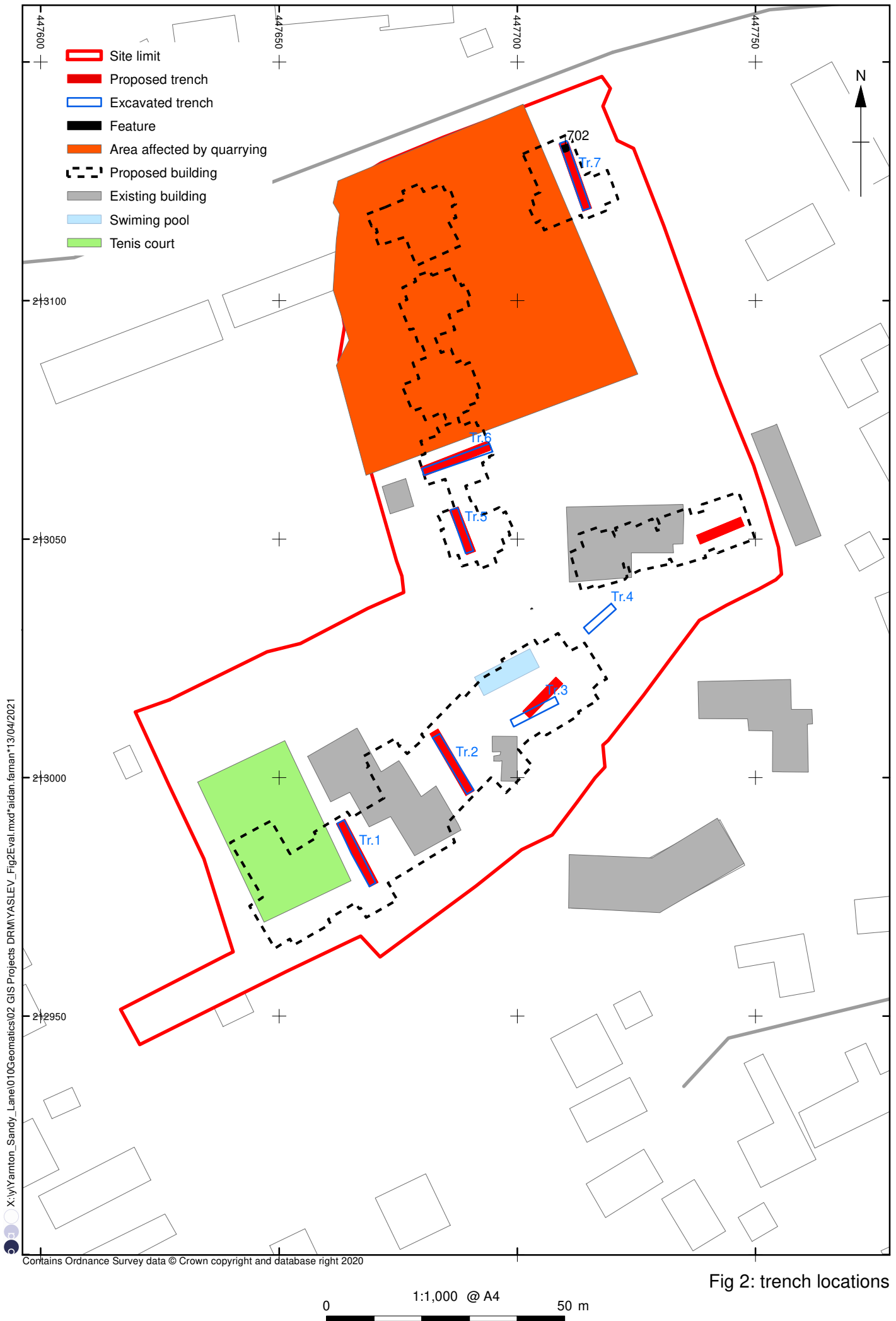


Fig 2: trench locations



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to NW



Plate 2: Trench 2, view to NW



Plate 3: Trench 3, view to WSW



Plate 4: Trench 4, view to SW



Plate 5: Trench 5, view to SSE



Plate 6: Trench 6, view to SW



Plate 7: Trench 7, view to N



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*