



Land off Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds

Archaeological Evaluation Report

January 2017

Client: The Charities Property Fund

Issue No: 1.0

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Edited by: Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: Matt Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Signature:



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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

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

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Land off Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Nicholas Cox BSc

With illustrations by Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIFA

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Summary

Between the 4th and 9th of January 2017 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds (centred TL 8769 6365).

The site comprises an industrial unit with associated buildings, parking and hardstanding. Nine 30m trenches were excavated with some loss of length due to extant buildings and live services.

No topsoil or subsoil survived across the site, these having been removed during the construction of the current buildings. There were no datable archaeological features anywhere within the evaluation area. A single, undated feature, possibly the remains of a ditch, was found in the north-western part of the development.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank the Charities Property Fund for commissioning this project, and Adam Halford, Anthony Child and Dan Coston of Bidwells. Thanks is also extended to Kate Batt, who monitored the work on behalf of Suffolk County Council, and gave advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Dave Brown. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by the Charities Property Fund c/o Savills Investment Management and Vitec Videocom Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land off Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was issued by Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OAE detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OAE implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern fringe of Bury St Edmunds, c.2.2km from the town centre, on the Moreton Hall Industrial Estate. It is situated off Easlea Road on a rectangular commercial plot (covering 1.6ha, of which c.1ha is to be redeveloped) in the south-east corner of the estate, centred on TL 8769 6365.
- 1.2.2 At present, the area of proposed development consists of commercial buildings and access roads in the northern part of the site, fronting Easlea Road. The central and southern parts of the site are given over to car parking, a road loop and hard standing for storage. The site is broadly level at between 67-68m OD, and is bordered by commercial premises to the east and west, Easlea Road to the north, and a tree belt to the south.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Superficial Deposits comprising Quaternary chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays (Diamicton) of the Lowestoft Formation. The Solid Geology is Cretaceous chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 There is evidence for widespread prehistoric activity in the landscape surrounding the site. Approximately 450m to the south, two multi-period lithic scatters have been identified, with over 250 worked flint recorded (HER nos. RGH 043; BSE 046). These include Mesolithic to later Bronze Age flakes, part of a Neolithic polished stone and chipped stone axes, Early Bronze Age flint knives and arrow heads, and other flint tool types including scrapers and hammer stones. A stray find of a polished Early Bronze Age semi-circular flint knife has also been recorded c.680m to the west of the site (BSE 035), whilst c. 570m to the north-east, a flaked Neolithic flint axe was found (BSE 053).
- 1.3.2 Further evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation has been recorded c.550m to the north-east, between Kempson Way and Skyliner Way (Gill 2005). An archaeological evaluation in 2005 revealed pits and an intact prehistoric buried soil/occupation layer sealing postholes. This produced diagnostic sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, and

other fragments of possible Iron Age pottery. A single Late Iron Age pit was also found during an evaluation to the west of this site (BSE 131). Furthermore, a worked flint was recovered from topsoil during an evaluation to the south of Kempson Way (Ozerchowski 2012).

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.3 Archaeological investigations between Kempson Way and Skyliner Way, at the site of the former (post-medieval) Eldohouse Farm, revealed a possible Saxon Stone Cross and evidence for an unbroken sequence of occupation from the 12th century. The investigation demonstrated that buildings stood on the site from the late 13-14th century, with indications that the site may have been a monastic grange (BSE 131). A series of evaluations immediately north-east of this site also uncovered small, charcoal filled pits (Duffey 2006). Although undated by finds, these are similar to examples radiocarbon dated to the Early-Middle Saxon period in other parts of Suffolk.
- 1.3.4 Between 450m-600m west of the site, medieval metal artefact scatters and stray finds have been recorded between the late 1970s and early 1990s, with finds including decorated buckles, a seal matrix, token, coins and a jetton (BSE Misc; BSE 042). Sherds of medieval pottery have also been recovered from fields and fieldwalking c.550m to the south, and c.300m to the east of the site (BSE Misc). Ditches identified during the evaluation of land south of Kempson Way (Pozorski 2008; Ozerchowski 2012), between 300m-500m east of the site, may also be medieval in date. Whilst no finds were recovered, none of the ditches appear on historic maps of the area.

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.5 Post-medieval pottery and finds have been recovered to the south of the site by investigations around Kempson Way (BSE 131; BSE Misc). Around 450m to the south-east, are the earthwork remains of the 'Four Hills' mounds, once thought to be barrows, but now considered to be pillow mounds (RGH 014). Various investigations have been conducted at them, with finds of 18th century pottery recovered.
- 1.3.6 The OS historic maps series indicates that the site was constructed across the boundary of two fields (which remained unchanged from 1884), and was the first plot to be constructed in the industrial estate in the late 1970s. The former field boundary ran across the central part of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- iv. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Nine 30m long trenches were excavated to provide a 5% sample of the development area.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 with SmartNet live correctional datafeed.

2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches containing archaeological remains. Full details of each trench, including 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 between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology, a mid reddish yellow clay sand, was overlain by a modern buildup layers with no subsoil or topsoil surviving.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, a small amount of water seepage occurred in all trenches. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 A single, possible archaeological feature was located on the north-western edge of the area of trenching.

3.4 Trenches 1, 8 and 9

3.4.1 Three trenches, 1, 8 and 9 (Plates 1, 9 and 10 respectively) were located wholly or partially within the area of the existing roadway and carparks, these all showed a similar modern buildup. The tarmacked areas were dug down to 0.4m into the natural before being backfilled with a compact levelling layer of sandy ironstone (3), then a layer of concrete and tarmac surface laid on top. This process likely truncated any features that survived the original levelling of the site.

3.4.2 Trenches 8 and 9 contained no archaeological features.

3.4.3 Trench 1 contained a single, north to south aligned ditch (1) at its southern end. This was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, with a u-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with a mid grey clayey sand (2), which contained no finds (Fig.3, Plates 1 & 2).

3.4.4 The levelling layer (3) was 0.38m thick, with layers of concrete, 0.12m thick, overlain by tarmac, 0.08m thick.

3.5 Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

3.5.1 The remaining six trenches were located outside the tarmacked areas but contained varying depths of modern layers above the natural, with staining and rutting from the modern construction (Plates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8).

3.5.2 No archaeological features were present in any of these trenches.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 No finds were recovered from the evaluation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 All of the trenches display a similar profile of modern activity, with no surviving topsoil or subsoil and similar disturbance of the natural. This indicates that a similar pattern likely exists across the unexcavated parts of the development area.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that no significant archaeological features survived within the development area.
- 4.2.2 All the trenches have the same pattern of modern disturbance across the site, showing that this was likely consistent across the rest of the development area.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The sole possible feature identified, ditch 1, was located at the northern end of Trench 1. It contained no dating evidence and could possibly be a wheel rut associated with the construction of the modern carpark. If older, it may represent the base of a larger feature that has been truncated by modern construction.
- 4.3.2 The remainder of the site has been subjected to extensive truncation by modern construction activities that have likely destroyed any other archaeological features that may have been on the site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Cut	0.90	0.18	Ditch	-	-
2	Fill	-	0.18	Ditch	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.38	Leveling Layer	-	Modern
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern buildup overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-266912		
Project Name	Land off Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds		
Start of Fieldwork	04-01-2017	End of Fieldwork	09-01-2017
Previous Work	None	Future Work	None

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ESF24950	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	BSE 512	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning Condition
Development Type	Urban Industrial
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Uncertain	None	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Easlea Road Bury St Edmunds IP32 7BX
District	St Edmundsbury	
Parish	Bury St Edmunds	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	540 sq.m	
National Grid Ref	TL 8769 6365	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kate Batt
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell

Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	-	-
Digital Archive	OA East	ESF24950
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Stores	ESF24950

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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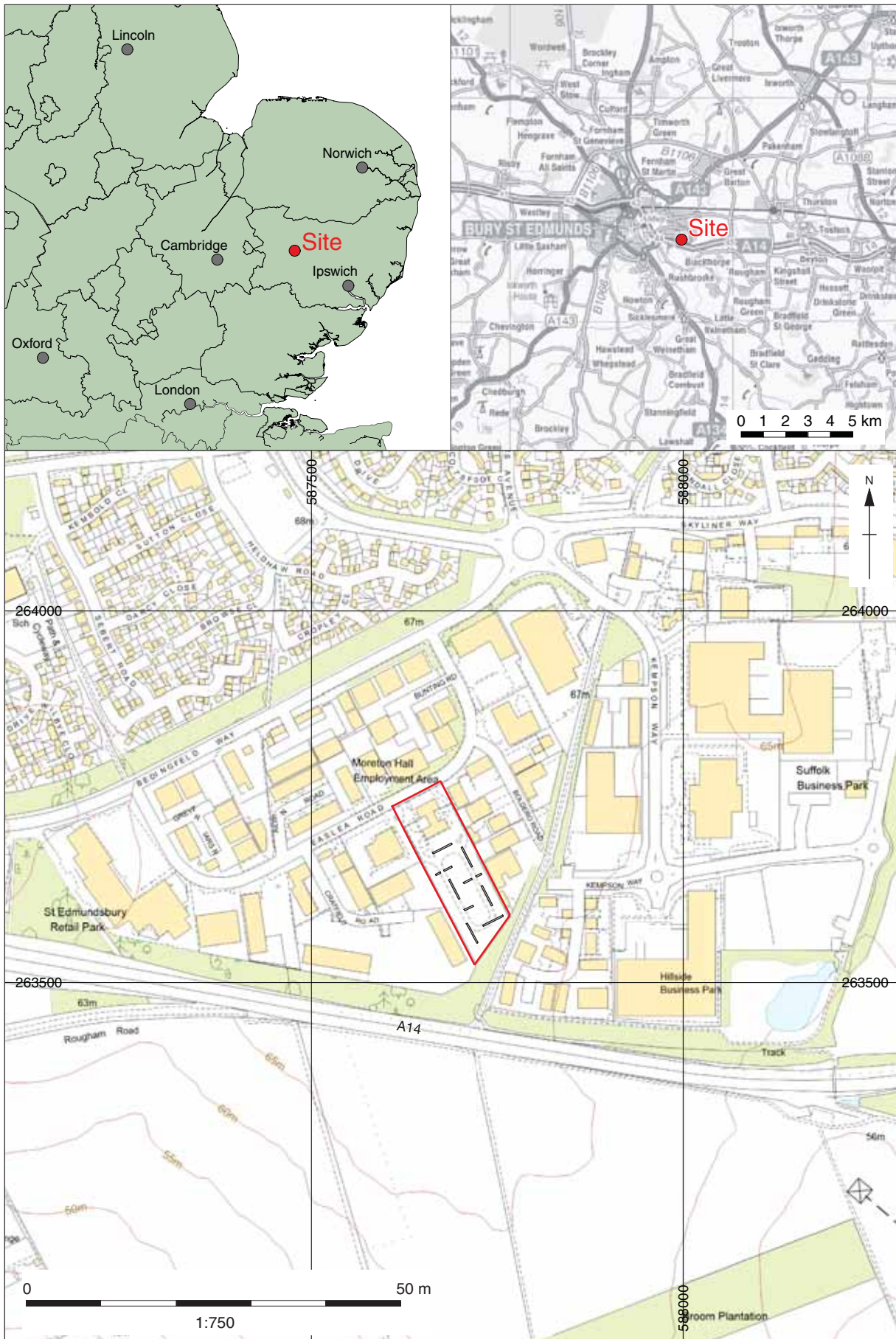
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

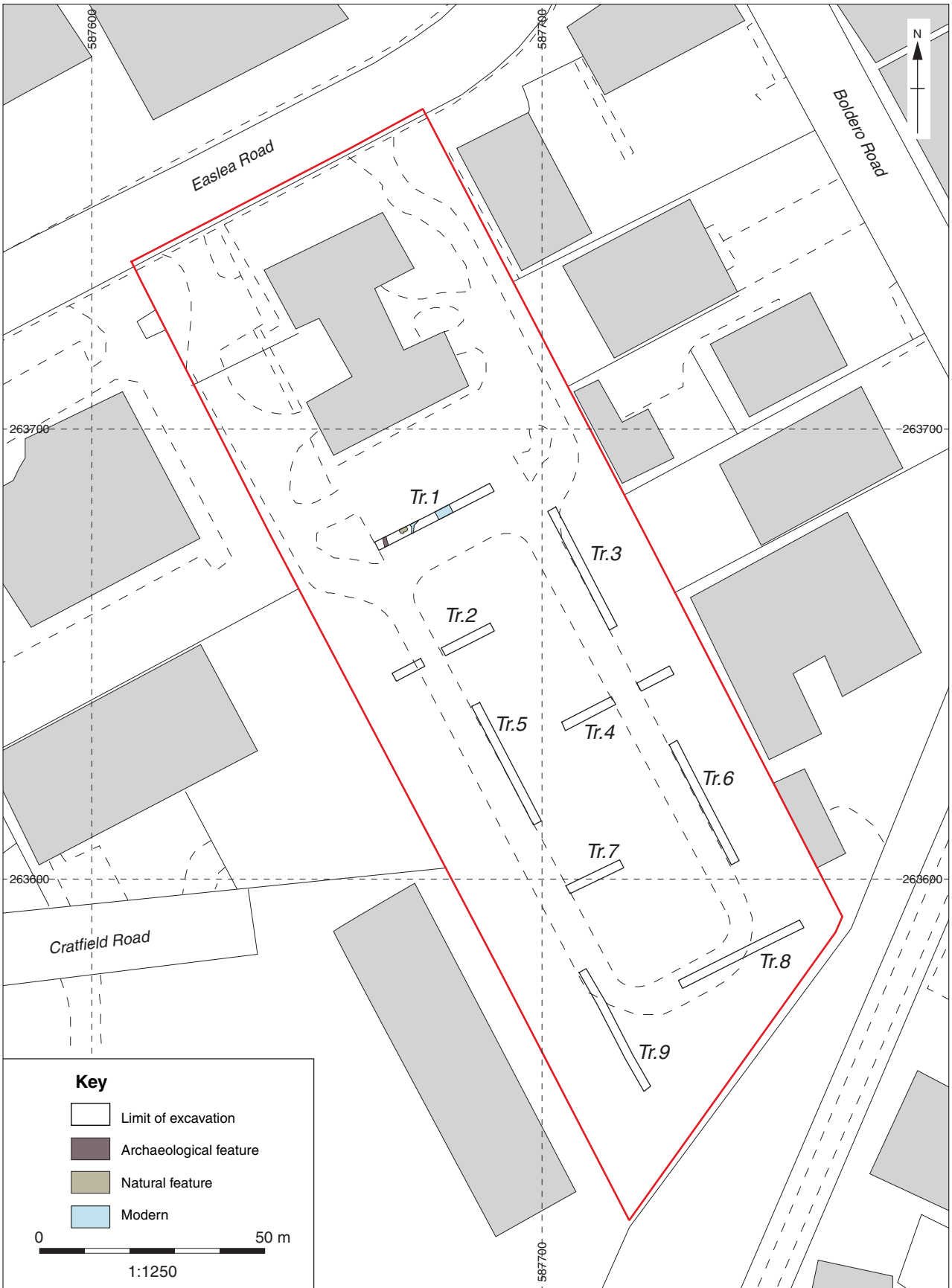


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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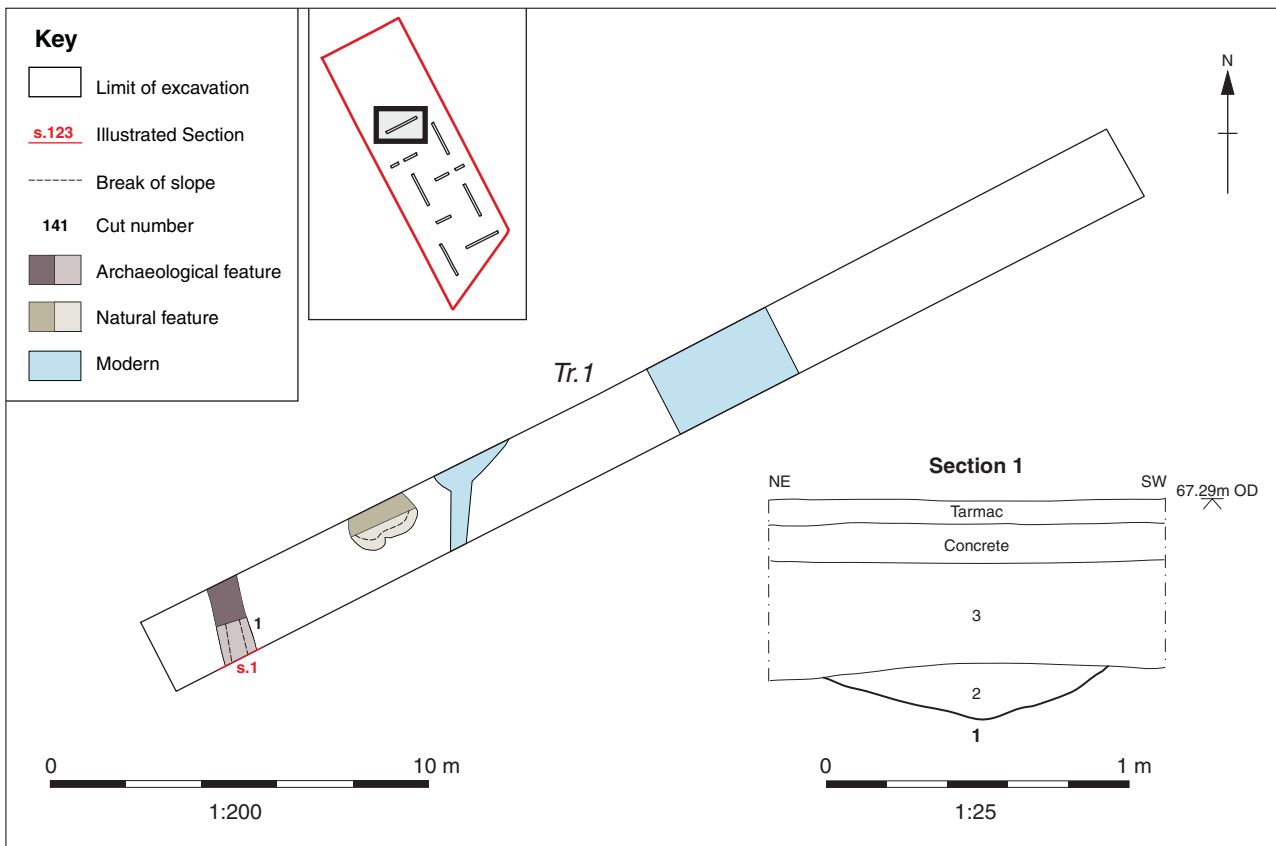


Figure 3: Detail plan of Trench 1 and associated section



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 2: Ditch 1, Trench 1, looking south



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking south-east



Plate 5: Trench 4, looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 5, looking north-west



Plate 7: Trench 6, looking south-east



Plate 8: Trench 7, looking north-east



Plate 9: Trench 8, looking north-east



Plate 10: Trench 9, looking south-east



**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 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
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