

# Excavation at George Gibson Close Exning, Suffolk



## Excavation Report



August 2016

**Client: George Gibson Trust**

OA East Report No: 1962

OASIS No: oxfordar3-252928

NGR: TL 62370 65920

**Excavation at George Gibson Close, Exning, Suffolk**

*Archaeological Excavation*

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*Report Date: August 2016*

**Report Number:** 1962  
**Site Name:** George Gibson Close, Exning  
**HER Event No:** EXG 109  
**Date of Works:** June 2016  
**Client Name:** George Gibson Trust  
**Client Ref:**  
**Planning Ref:** DC/15/0615  
**Grid Ref:** TL 62370 65920  
**Site Code:** EXG 109  
**Finance Code:** XSFEGG16  
**Receiving Body:** Suffolk County Council

**Accession No:**

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Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: Date  
Signed: .....



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## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology undertook a small excavation following evaluation trenching prior to the construction of a new community centre and garage blocks at George Gibson Close, Exning, Suffolk (TL 62370 65920).*

*The works identified a series of pits. The earliest pit was dated to the Iron Age and may be associated with the significant Iron Age activity to the east at No. 7 The Highlands.*

*The remaining pits were spaced in two parallel lines 9 metres apart and contained vitrified fuel ash, suggesting that they are of post-medieval date. The pits are likely to have been used for planting trees as part of the landscaping of the parkland around Exning House. They show good correlation to the tree band planted around Exning House after enclosure in 1812.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at the site of the old garages, George Gibson Close, Exning, Suffolk (TL 62370 65920), prior to the construction of a replacement garage block and a communal function room.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation and excavation were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr Richard Hoggett of Suffolk County Council (SCC; Planning Application DC/15/0615), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Mortimer 2016).
- 1.1.3 The evaluation work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area; the resultant excavation was designed to mitigate against their destruction through preservation by record, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located at the rear of George Gibson Close on Windmill Hill in Exning within the small park previously associated with Exning House (see below). The site was covered with a tarmac surface, a concrete slab, associated underlying hard core and rubble make-up; a block of demolished garages and their footings sat on/within this. The garages were built in the 1960's or 1970's.
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the area of a park set out around 1812 (Spooner 2015) for Exning House and forms part of a landscaped and planted area. The site itself lies at c. 25 mOD on the boundary between the zig zag chalk formation and the Melbourn rock member. No superficial deposits have been recorded (BGS). Windmill Hill rises to the south and east of the excavation area and falls away to the north and west. However, the site itself was largely level, suggesting it had been further landscaped in recent history. Gravel pits are known to the south and east of the development.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.1 Significant evidence for prehistoric occupation has been found in and around Exning especially in the region of Windmill Hill. The earliest known occupation is related to a series of flint implements found within river terrace gravels around Windmill Hill and to the south of the A14 in the area of the Hamilton stud and Studlands Park estate. Although these assemblages are undated they are believed to date to the Palaeolithic (see EXG 007, EXG 008 and EXG 009).
- 1.3.2 Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age activity have been identified 1km to the north of the development in the area around Beech House (Rees 2014). However, the most significant archaeological remains relate to Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity at 7 The Highlands (EXG 082). This site, located c.500m to the east of the development, has produced the largest assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery in the region and is regionally significant (Craven and Brudenell 2011). Although further work has been undertaken at 8 The Highlands. This did not produce significant archaeological remains (EXG090).



- 1.3.3 The focus of occupation in the area of Windmill Hill, based on the current understanding of the archaeology, seems to move further north to the Isolation Hospital. Here archaeological evaluation, field-walking, and metal detecting has revealed evidence for Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation (EXG 033 and EXG074; Sommers 1999). Further to the north occupation evidence relating to the Iron Age and the Romano-British period has been found at the Isolation Hospital (EXG 033 and EXG 074).

***Roman***

- 1.3.4 As already mentioned considerable Romano-British activity has been identified to the north of the development in the area of the Isolation Hospital. Further evidence for Roman occupation has been found in and around Exning. To the south of the development, an evaluation at Brickfields Stud (Haskins 2014; EXG102) identified a Romano-British road running to the north and linking with a further section of the same road identified by Mortimer (2005/forthcoming). Evidence recovered by Mortimer suggests the road continued to be in use and actively repaired into the Saxon period. The line of the road lies just to the east of the development. The evaluation at Brickfields stud also identified low level Romano-British occupation but importantly also uncovered significant amounts of Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM), suggesting that a large and potentially high status building is located in this area.

***Saxon***

- 1.3.5 Significant evidence for Saxon occupation has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the development, in particular a series of burials were uncovered to the west in 1900 in an area of gravel extraction (EXG005; although the exact location has never been confirmed). It has been assumed that the burials are related to two further Saxon burials found in the footings of a building to the south (EXG028).
- 1.3.6 Further evidence for Saxon occupation of the area is located to the south-west of the development close to the A14. Two areas of excavation were carried: the first on 'The Island' (EXG010), where a medieval moated site was found along with timber slots and features pre-dating the moat mound and associated with Thetford, St Neots and Pingsdorf wares. The second area (EXG 052) was located within the Saxon settlement identified by the work on 'The Island'. This site revealed further timber slots containing Ipswich or Thetford ware pottery, and a number of postholes. Some of the features were interpreted as a hall type building c.12.5m long and 6.5m wide. While finds of Early Saxon pottery here may support the known documentary evidence, it has been suggested that the works carried out at EXG 052 are more likely linked to Middle Saxon activity (Martin 1975).

***Medieval***

- 1.3.7 Exning was considered a royal seat during the Saxon period and was the main town in the area until the later development of Newmarket. The site lies to the north-east of the historic core, which is focused around the Church of St. Martin (EXG 098 and EXG 031 respectively).

***Post-Medieval***

- 1.3.8 The construction of Exning House (EXG 081) in 1734 is the most relevant post-medieval event in relation to to the development. Exning House was built as an estate house, with associated model farm and cottages. The area of the development lies within the landscaped grounds of the estate, at the edge of a belt of trees planted sometime after the enclosure of the land in 1812. Most notably the landscaping

contained a peculiar planting scheme where beech, lime and horse-chestnuts were planted but no oak trees were included (Spooner 2015, p.159; Fig. 4).

#### ***Previous work***

- 1.3.9 Prior to the excavation strip, four trenches were excavated by Oxford Archaeology East in the area of the development. Two potential Iron Age storage pits (**4** and **6**) were identified. Due to the development time frame an evaluation report was not produced and the site went straight into the mitigation (excavation) phase of works.

#### **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Andrew Fleet and The George Gibson Trust for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and all excavation work was carried out by the author. The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees and the figures were produced by Gareth Rees and Charlotte Walton. The site was monitored by Richard Hoggett of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Hoggett 2016, Mortimer 2016).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Hoggett 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mortimer 2016).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket. under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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.

2.2.5 Although heavily truncated environmental samples were taken from several of the truncated pits to help understand the environmental preservation and see if they contained similar material.

2.2.6 The site was excavated in dry sunny weather, in between large storms and heavy rain.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A small number of pits, a tree throw, and the terminus of a shallow ditch were found during the excavation works. A number of the pits can be grouped (Pit group) and will be discussed together. Individual context details are in Appendix A.

### 3.2 Evaluation (Fig. )

3.2.1 Four 10m long evaluation trenches were machined through the area prior to the area strip (See Fig. X). The trenches were excavated through a layer of disturbed rubble and hardcore mixed with the remnants of the topsoil. No subsoil was found and the trenches were machined onto clean undisturbed chalk natural. Two pits (**4** and **6**) were identified in trenches 1 and 3 (See below).

### 3.3 Prehistoric Pit (Fig. 2 and 3)

3.3.1 A single pit (**4**) was assigned to this phase. The heavily truncated circular pit was located on the eastern side of the excavation. The pit had vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (3). Fill 3 was a dark brownish-grey clayey silt that produced struck lithics including a refitting flake and single platform flake core made from locally available chalk derived flint. This fill also produced a single intrusive sherd of early medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware dated 1050-1200 (Spoerry 2016).

### 3.4 Pit Group (Fig. 2 – 4; Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.1 Pit group 1 was located toward the western side of the excavation area. The pits were arranged in two lines spaced c. 9m apart on a north-west to south-east alignment. The pits (**6**, **8**, **10**, **12**, **14** and **21**) were all circular in plan and around 1.2 to 1.6m in diameter and 0.15m and 0.36m deep with steep to vertical sides and flat bases. The majority of the pits contained a similar greyish-brown clayey silt fill (5, 7, 9, 13, 20) reminiscent of garden loam. Fill 11, within pit **12**, was heavily disturbed by modern rooting and was a dark brownish-grey clayey silt that produced two fragments of post-medieval roof tile (not retained). As similar tile was found within the hardcore underlying the tarmac surface for the garage blocks the finds are considered to be intrusive.

### 3.5 Unphased features (Fig. 2)

- 3.5.1 Two unphased features were located on the southern edge of the excavation area. Tree throw **16** was sub rectangular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat but irregular base. The tree throw contained two fills (15 and 19). The lower fill 19 was a mid brownish-grey clayey silt, up to 0.15m thick, which formed on the eastern edge of the feature and contained frequent chalk fragments. The upper fill (15) was a dark brownish-grey clayey silt, 0.10m thick, that produced a single struck flint.
- 3.5.2 Ditch terminus (**18**) was located on the southern edge of the site on a north south alignment. The ditch, which was 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep and had steep to vertical sides and a flat base, contained a single fill (17) of brownish-grey sandy silt.

### 3.6 Finds Summary

#### *Flint (App B.1)*

3.6.1 Four struck flintss including a core and re-fitting flake were recovered from pit **4**. A further flake was recovered from tree throw **16**.

#### *Iron Age Pottery (App B.2)*

3.6.2 A single residual body sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **8**.

***Medieval Pottery (App B.2)***

3.6.3 A single sherd of intrusive Early Medieval Essex Micaceous sandy ware (dated 1050-1200) was recovered from pit **4**.

**3.7 Environmental Summary**

3.7.1 The lack of preserved plant remains precludes any further interpretation of this site.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 It was evident during the site strip that alteration of the overlying topsoil within the excavation area had occurred during the construction of the previous garage block with much of the surviving material a mix of hardcore, remnant soil, and construction rubble. The lack of a discernible subsoil suggests that the site had been truncated either as part of the landscaping of the area as parkland associated with Exning House or during the construction of the previous garage block. The shallow depth of all the pits is further evidence for this truncation event.

### 4.2 Iron Age Pit

4.2.1 A single pit was attributed to the Iron Age based on the struck lithics found at the base of the feature. Due to its shallow nature (it was only 0.06m deep) it is difficult to relate it to other features, but its form is similar Iron Age storage pits such as those at Moulton Paddocks (Bush 2011) for example.

### 4.3 Pit Group

4.3.1 As the pit group is undated it is difficult to ascertain whether the features relate to the earlier known prehistoric archaeology for the area. The pits are of similar form to the truncated storage pit, with steep sides and flat bases. However, the fills are substantially different, with the features within the pit group containing a paler clayey silt fill similar to good quality garden loam. The only dating material recovered was two fragments of post-medieval roof tile, but these came from a heavily disturbed deposit and similar material was found in the overlying made ground and demolition rubble. As the group is well structured, with the pits in parallel lines c.9m apart, it probably relates to more recent activity. It is known that during the construction of the park a belt of trees was placed around the outside of the site following enclosure in 1812. This belt of trees was further altered around 1900 as the area of planting was extended by the time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey map. The edge of this extension runs north-west to south-east on approximately the same alignment as the pits and shows a reasonable correlation on the 1903 OS map (see Fig. 4). The environmental evidence for the site was poor, but the recovery of vitrified fuel ash from within these pits adds to the evidence that suggests the features are post-medieval.

4.3.2 Whilst there is no conclusive evidence as to the age of the pits it is likely that although they were similar in form to the Iron Age pit their different character would suggest they are tree planting pits associated with one of the phases of landscaping carried out on the estate during the planting of the belt of trees surrounding the park.

### 4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Although only a small window into this area of Exning the excavation has helped add to our understanding of the Iron Age occupation of Windmill Hill and later alterations to the site. The evidence suggests that limited Iron Age activity occurred within the development area but, due to truncation of the deposits, the extent of the land use during this period can not be confirmed. The site was then significantly altered from 1812 onwards as it was developed into parkland surrounding Exning House and finally built on during the construction of the previous garage block in the late 20th century.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Excavation area						
General description						
Area consists of a layer of mixed building rubble, hardcore, and soil overlying a natural of clean zig-zag formation chalk. No subsoil was present. The chalk was truncated by 9 pits, a ditch terminus and a tree throw.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.2
					<b>Width (m)</b>	40
					<b>Length (m)</b>	40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Modern made ground/disturbed topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Fill	1.2	0.06	Fill of <b>4</b>	Flint, Pottery	Iron Age
4	Cut	1.2	0.06	Cut of pit	-	Iron Age
5	Fill	1.65	0.36	Fill of <b>6</b>	-	-
6	Cut	1.65	0.36	Cut of Pit	-	-
7	Fill	1.4	0.2	Fill of <b>8</b>	Pottery	-
8	Cut	1.4	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-
9	Fill	1.5	0.15	Fill of <b>10</b>	-	-
10	Cut	1.5	0.15	Cut of Pit	-	-
11	Fill	1.65	0.22	Fill of <b>12</b>	-	-
12	Cut	1.65	0.22	Cut of Pit	-	-
13	Fill	1.5	0.16	Fill of <b>14</b>	-	-
14	Cut	1.5	0.16	Cut of Pit	-	-
15	Fill	1.3	0.1	Fill of <b>16</b>	Flint	-
16	Cut	1.8	0.15	Cut of Tree Throw	-	-
17	Fill	0.75	0.14	Fill of <b>18</b>	-	-
18	Cut	0.75	0.14	Cut of Ditch	-	-
19	Fill	0.5	0.15	Fill of <b>16</b>	-	-
20	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of <b>21</b>	-	-
21	Cut	1.2	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Flint

*By Anthony Haskins*

- B.1.1 A total of five struck flints was recovered from the excavation.
- B.1.2 Pit **4** produced four of the lithics (37g). These are of a dark brown-black semi opaque flint with a thick white chalky cortex. The flints are composed of two larger secondary flakes and a small tertiary flake. A single platform flake core was also recovered, this shows little sign of structured working and suggests a later prehistoric date.
- B.1.3 Tree throw **16** produced a secondary flake (8g) struck from a patinated pale yellowish-brown transparent flint. It had a fine slightly eroded cortex, with a heavily crushed and damaged platform. Again it is likely to be of later prehistoric date.

### B.2 Pottery

*By Anthony Haskins with Paul Spoerry and Matt Brudenell*

#### ***Iron Age***

- B.2.1 A single abraded body sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (2g) was recovered from pit **8** in sample 3.

#### ***Medieval***

- B.2.2 A single intrusive sherd of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware dated 1050-1200 (3g) was recovered from the top of pit **4**.



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### **Methodology**

C.1.1 The total volume (up to 39 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1.

#### **Results**

C.1.2 All of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than frequent modern rootlets and occasional sparse charcoal fragments. The charcoal present in pits **8** and **10** is vitrified and probably represents the repeated/high temperature burning of coal that is consistent with a post-medieval date for these features.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Contents
1	3	4	Pit	10	Sparse charcoal, flint debitage
2	5	6	Pit	10	No finds
3	7	8	Pit	39	Vitrified charcoal, pottery
4	9	10	Pit	38	Vitrified charcoal

*Table 1: Environmental samples*

#### **Discussion**

C.1.3 The lack of preserved plant remains precludes any further interpretation of this site.

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

### Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

### Project Archives

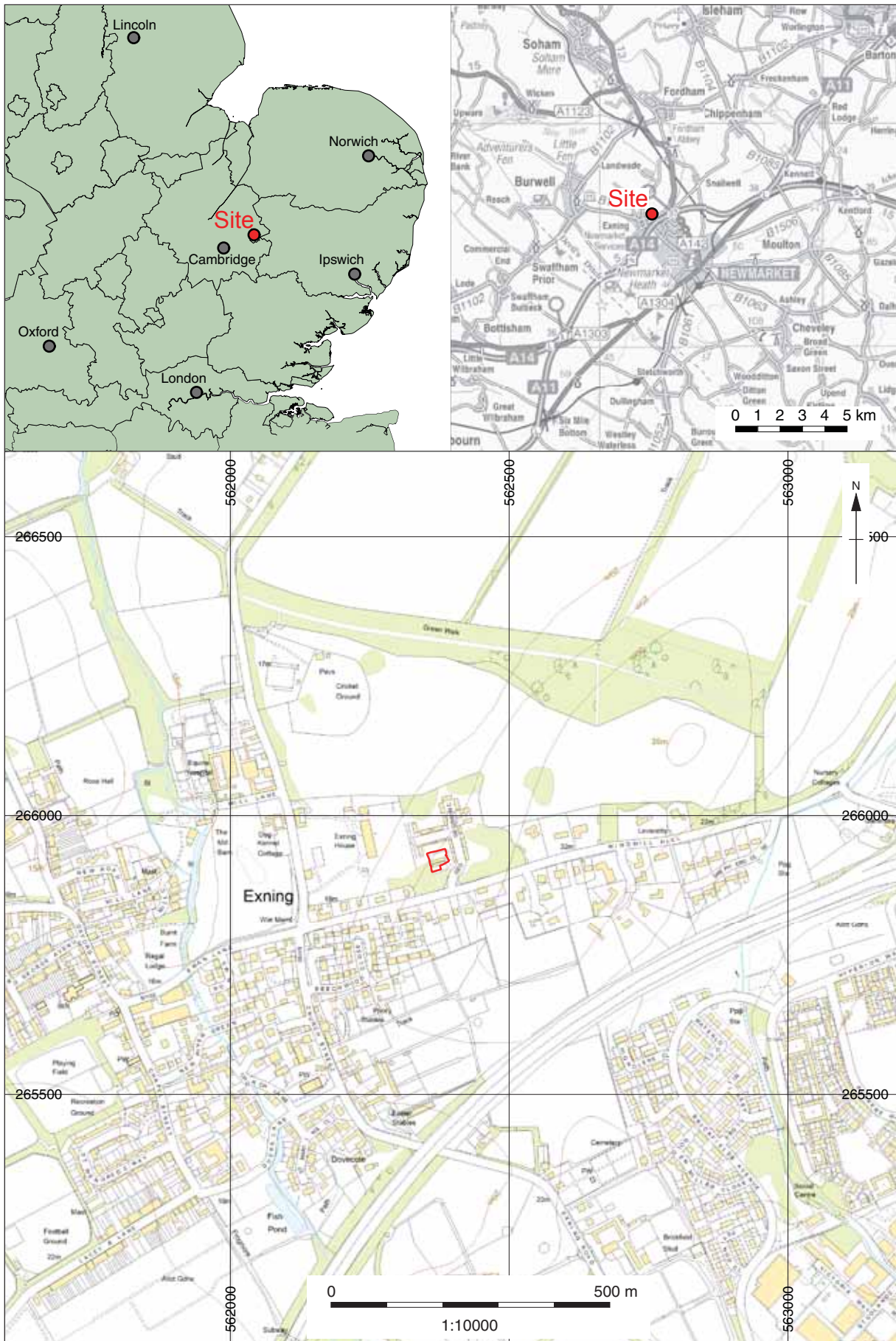
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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 Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (red)

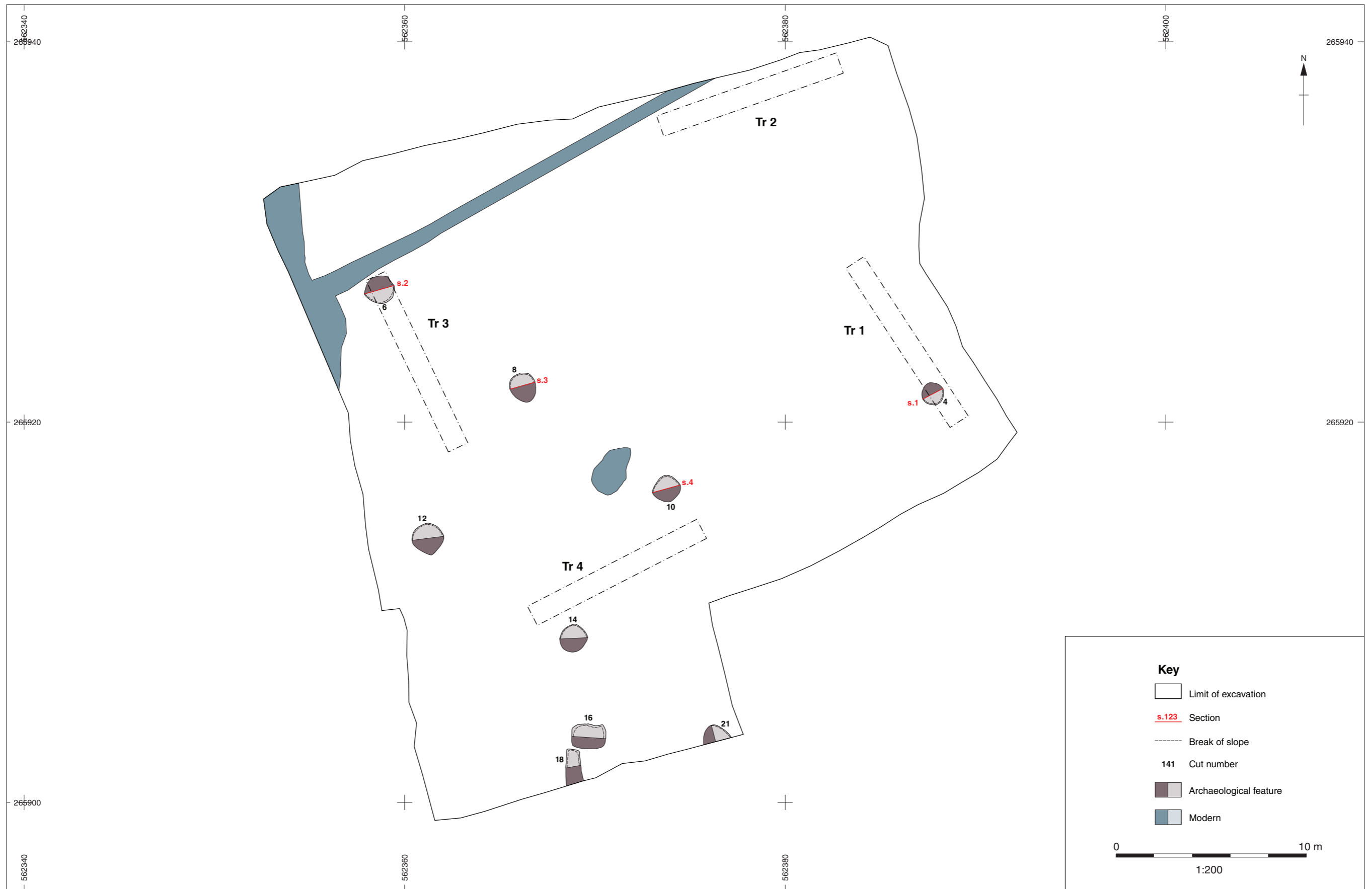


Figure 2: All features plan

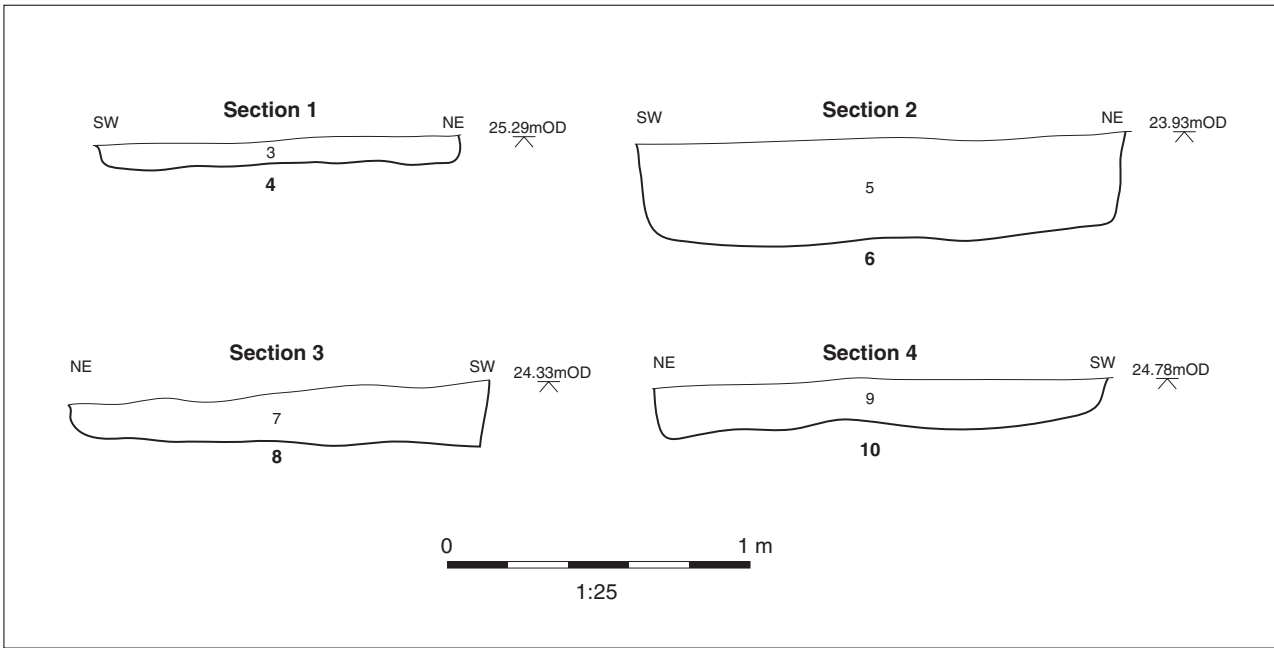


Figure 3: Selected sections

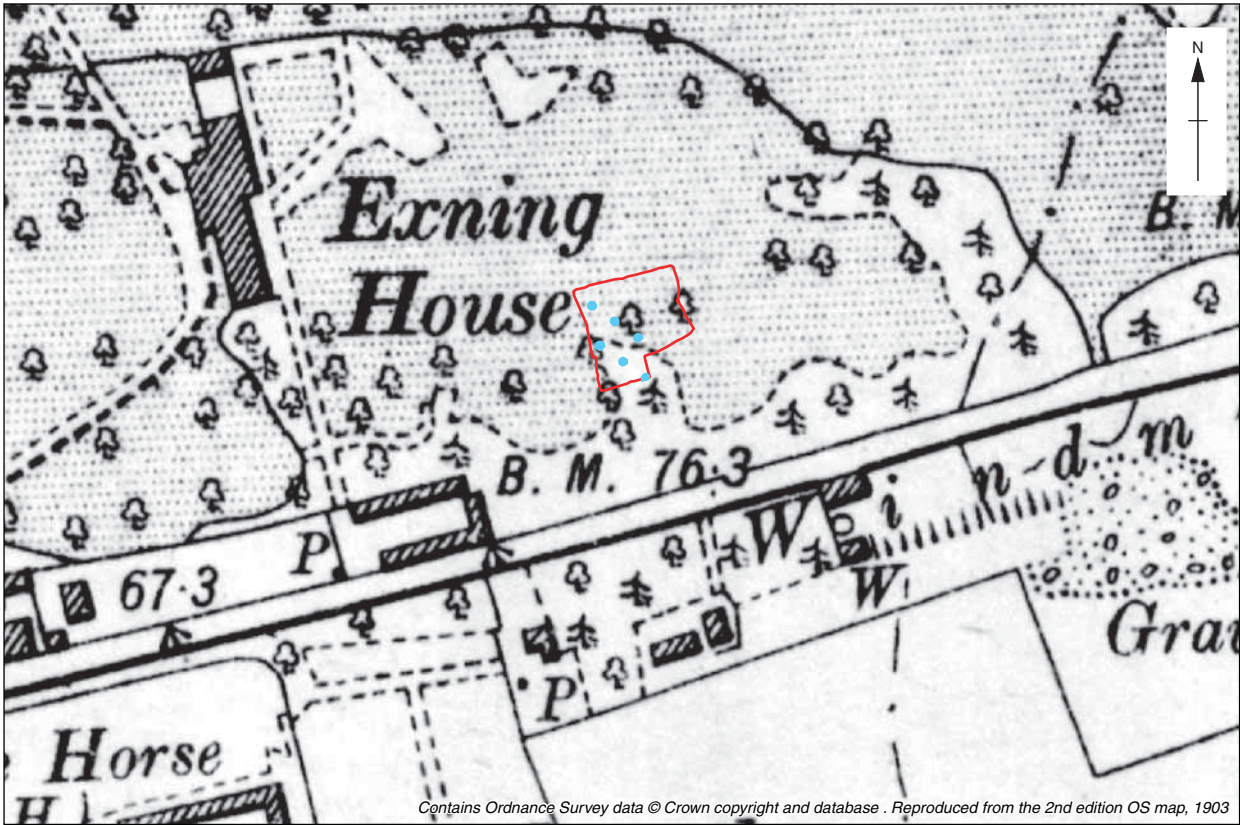


Figure 4: 2nd edition OS map, 1903, showing development area (red) and archaeological features (blue)





Plate 1: Pit 8, facing south



Plate 2: Pit 10, facing south



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