



British Sugar Site, Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation Report


July 2020

Client: Stirling Maynard on behalf of British Sugar

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British Sugar site, Peterborough

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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With illustrations by Dave Brown BA

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Summary

Between the 30th June and 3rd July 2020 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation at the British Sugar Site, Peterborough. A total of seven trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were identified, due to modern disturbance from building construction and demolition. No finds were recovered from the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Stirling Maynard on behalf of British Sugar for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Rebecca Casa-Hatton who monitored the work on behalf of Peterborough City Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, who was supported by Anna Rogers. Thanks are also extended to the OA staff that prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Stirling Maynard on behalf of British Sugar to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the British Sugar Headquarters, Peterborough before the redevelopment of the land (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in response to a condition placed on planning consent (19/00039/FUL). A Brief was set by Rebecca Casa-Hatton and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Wiseman 2018). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The c.2.7ha site lies in the Woodston area of Peterborough (TL 18106 97565; Fig. 1). It is bounded to the south by the A605, Oundle Road, a retail area to the west, and residential properties to the north and east. Nene Valley Primary School lies directly to the north-west of the site.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development is currently the British Sugar headquarters, comprising of several large office buildings, carparks and landscaping. The site is flat, lying at 12m OD on a terrace above the River Nene, 500m to the north.
- 1.2.3 The site lies close to the geological interface between mudstone (Kellaways Clay Member) and siltstone (Kellaways Sand Member) (British Geological Survey online map viewer BGS map viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 9th July 2020). This is overlain by River Terrace Gravels.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is taken from the WSI. Relevant HER data within 500m of the site can be seen on Fig. 1.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 1.3.2 Many Palaeolithic handaxes have been found at several locations close to the site (PHER 01396 (not illustrated), 01404, 01795) during sand and gravel quarrying along the river. These included a collection of over 50 early or middle Acheulian hand axes and a few Levellois flakes in a gravel pit (PHER 01404). A Palaeolithic floor was excavated in the early 20th century, 250m south of the site (PHER 01656a), and it produced Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.3 Neolithic remains were found immediately to the west of the site during construction of the Riverside Retail Park (PHER 51239), as well as 600m to the east, where excavations uncovered pits, pottery, and worked flints (PHER 51221, 51924 (not illustrated)).

- 1.3.4 In the Bronze Age, activity was concentrated along the River Nene corridor. Excavation at the former British Sugar factory site recorded Late Bronze Age domestic activity, including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes (PHER 51287, 51751). Approximately 600m to the west of the site, excavation of a gravel quarry uncovered a Middle Bronze Age urned cremation, including shale beads (PHER 01716a).

Iron Age

- 1.3.5 Excavations at the British Sugar factory, immediately west of the site, unearthed two possible Iron Age roundhouses and postholes, along with a very large ditch (PHER 51166).
- 1.3.6 Settlement activity, including several pits, pottery animal bone and potboilers in a hearth were excavated 300m south of the site (PHER 01711). Four inhumation burials were also recorded.
- 1.3.7 250m southwest of the site, pits and ditches containing Iron Age pottery and animal remains were found during evaluation and excavation (PHER 53927).
- 1.3.8 Excavation at the Johnson Press site, 250m south of the site, unearthed field systems of a later Iron Age farmstead (PHER 53927). Pottery recovered from the boundary ditches suggested a settlement close by. Plant remains recovered suggested an environment of open meadow, rather than cereal cultivation.

Roman

- 1.3.9 The Nene Valley was extensively settled during the Roman period, with the Roman town of Durobrivae located 7km to the west, where Ermine Street crossed the River Nene. Durobrivae had begun as a fort, and later expanded into a large industrial town. Another fort was located at Longthorpe on the northern bank of the river, 2km west of the site. From the 2nd century AD, the area also produced the Nene Valley pottery, with workshops along the Nene River valley.
- 1.3.10 Immediately around the site, levels of activity appear to have declined after the Iron Age. An oven base and 12 kiln bars were also excavated at the Johnson Press site, 250m south of the site (PHER 53928), along with eight inhumation burials of low status. A further four inhumation burials had been uncovered earlier (PHER 01405, 10086).
- 1.3.11 Another low-status burial site was excavated 400m to the west in the early 20th century. This burial ground contained 14 inhumation burials, most without grave goods (PHER 01716b).
- 1.3.12 800m to the west, excavations at Lidgate Close uncovered Roman building materials, including tegulae and box flue tiles, as well as metalled surfaces (PHER 51165 (not illustrated)). There was also a well and possible oven. Combined with pottery finds, these suggest a high-status farmstead or late villa.

Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 1.3.13 An Anglo-Saxon settlement with sunken-featured buildings was excavated 250m south of the site (PHER 01656), and another settlement site with buildings, pottery and quern stones 850m to the east (PHER 10631a (not illustrated)).

1.3.14 Several Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been uncovered nearby. A barrow with cremation is located 300m west of the site (PHER 52062). An inhumation cemetery was found during gravel quarrying 600m west of the site (PHER 01716), and another uncovered while pipelaying in WWII 750m to the southwest included iron weapons (PHER 50386 (not illustrated)). A mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery with numerous grave goods (including weapons, shield, knives, spindle whorls and pots) was excavated 400m east of the site at the New Fletton Cemetery (PHER 01666, 51627 (not illustrated)).

Later medieval and post-medieval

1.3.15 The village of Woodston is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086. The centre of medieval village lay 500m to the east, around St Augustine's Church (PHER 51159 (not illustrated)). Immediately to the north of the church is the site of the medieval guildhall (PHER 53984 (not illustrated)).

1.3.16 There is rather limited for medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. An evaluation immediately west of the site, uncovered ridge and furrow, ditches and postholes (PHER 51621). Aerial photographs of the area predating the expansion of modern Peterborough show surviving ridge and furrow ploughing.

1.3.17 Evidence for post-medieval activity is even more limited: excavation to the west of the British Sugar factory produced 18th century pottery from structured comprising postholes and gullies (PHER 51621). Most post-medieval activity is recorded in the centre of Woodston, 500m to the east around the church buildings (PHER 53655, 53941, 53979 and 01924, 51158, 51927, 53830 not illustrated), and includes barns, workshops, and factories, as well as findspots.

Modern

1.3.18 Documentary and cartographic evidence shows that the area around Woodston remained open farmland and meadows along the river between the early 19th century and the mid-20th century, when housing from Peterborough extended down Oundle Road. There was also extensive quarrying along the river, exploiting the aggregate and clay deposits.

1.3.19 British Sugar had a beet-processing factory immediately to the west until 1989, when the site was closed for redevelopment. The British Sugar headquarters was constructed the present site in the 1990s, when the area to the north was still open fields. Quarrying is known to have taken place in the north-eastern corner of the site, under part of the current carpark.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Around 3% of the c.2.7ha site was investigated during the evaluation (Fig. 1). Only seven out of the eight trenches could be excavated. Trench 3 had to be abandoned as building rubble lay on and in the vicinity of the proposed location. Three of the trenches measured 30m x 2m, two measured 25m x 2m, one measured 30m x 1.5m and the final measured 20m x 1.5m.
- 2.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a 75 tonne 360° excavator, under direct supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. These were excavated to a depth where the natural geological horizon was encountered. A single trench could not be excavated due to the presence of a substantial pile of rubble being on site in the proposed location of this trench.
- 2.2.3 The trenches were photographed and recorded using Oxford Archaeology pro-forma sheets.
- 2.2.4 Spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector, to aid artefact retrieval. No artefacts were recovered.
- 2.2.5 No bulk samples were taken for environmental analysis as no archaeological features were identified.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Across the site the natural geology consisted of a brown clay mixed with yellowish-red gravels. No topsoil and subsoil was identified, as they had previously been removed by the construction, and then removal of the British Sugar headquarters building.
- 3.1.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Building contractors were present on site and their previous demolition work of the building impacted the preservation of any archaeology (Plate 1). Some trenches were under a car park (Plate 2), which also had an adverse impact on the archaeology.

3.2 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.2.1 No archaeological features or finds were present on site. The only deposits identified were those associated with the demolition of the building and the car park construction.

3.3 Trenches 1 and 2

- 3.3.1 Both Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated through a car park located at the site (Plate 2).
- 3.3.2 Trench 1 contained a 0.24m deep consolidation layer of mid greyish-brown redeposited clay natural (102) overlaying the natural geology. This was overlain by a 0.3m deep layer of building rubble (103) which is found across the site. This in turn was covered by a layer of hardcore (101) and then tarmac (100), 0.52m and 0.08m in depth respectively.
- 3.3.3 Trench 2 (Plate 2) had a similar configuration of layers, with a 0.62m layer of building rubble (103) overlain by hardcore (101, 0.12m deep) and tarmac (100, 0.07m deep).

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was unable to be excavated due to the presence of a large pile of building rubble from the demolition of the British Sugar headquarters (Plate 1).

3.5 Trenches 4-7

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 (Plate 3) contained a consolidation layer of the redeposited natural (102), mentioned above, overlaying the natural geology. It measured 0.34m deep and was then overlain by a 0.48m deep layer of demolition building rubble (106). This is different to the layer of building rubble found in Trenches 1 and 2, as it was created very recently with the demolition of building present on the site.
- 3.5.2 Trenches 5-7 contained a single layer of the same building rubble (106), with a depth of 0.63m in Trench 5 and 0.49m in the other two trenches.
- 3.5.3 Levelled building remains were present in Trenches 5 and 7 (Plate 4).

3.6 Trench 8

- 3.6.1 Trench 8 contained a single layer of mid greyish brown redeposited clayey silt soil mixed with gravel (105), measuring 0.53m deep (Plate 5). This is likely consolidation of the ground after the demolition of the existing building. It is unclear whether any topsoil and subsoil was present previously.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Limitations of the Evaluation

- 4.1.1 This archaeological evaluation has been limited by a few factors. Firstly, a pile of building rubble obstructed the excavation of Trench 3. Secondly, Trenches 1 and 2 were located in a car park – the construction of this had greatly disturbed the geological/archaeological horizon. This horizon was also impacted in Trenches 4-8, by the construction and subsequent demolition of the British Sugar headquarters building on the site.
- 4.1.2 It appears that the topsoil and subsoil may have been stripped, along with some of the geological/archaeological horizon, during the demolition process. However, these may equally have been affected by the original construction works of the building.
- 4.1.3 These factors resulted in no archaeological feature being identified on the site and no artefacts recovered.

4.2 Archaeological Potential

- 4.2.1 As shown in Section 1.3, archaeological remains are common within the vicinity of the site, especially from the prehistoric periods, due to the site lying in close proximity to the River Nene on river gravels. Neolithic and Bronze Age remains were uncovered during the archaeological works for the surrounding residential and commercial developments (PHER 51239, 51287, 51751). Evidence of Iron Age settlement was also uncovered at a couple of sites in the near vicinity of the site, as well as inhumation burials (PHER 01711, 51166). Archaeology from later periods is also present in the general area.
- 4.2.2 The location and prevalence of nearby archaeology suggests that archaeological remains would have been present on the site, if the ground had not been so heavily disturbed.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NE-SW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of carpark construction layers overlying a natural geology of brown clay mixed with yellowish-red gravels. | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.5 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 1m |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 100 | Layer | - | 0.08 | Tarmac | - | - |
| 101 | Layer | - | 0.52 | Hardcore | - | - |
| 102 | Layer | - | 0.24 | Redeposited Natural | - | - |
| 103 | Layer | - | 0.30 | Building Rubble | - | - |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |

| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NE-SW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of carpark construction layers overlying a natural geology of brown clay. | | | | | Length (m) | 20 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.5 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.84 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 100 | Layer | - | 0.07 | Tarmac | - | - |
| 101 | Layer | - | 0.12 | Hardcore | - | - |
| 103 | Layer | - | 0.62 | Building Rubble | - | - |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |

| Trench 3 | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | - |
| Trench unable to be excavated. Large pile of building rubble at location. | | | | | Length (m) | - |
| | | | | | Width (m) | - |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | - |

| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a layer of demolition building rubble and redeposited natural overlying a natural geology of brown clay mixed with yellowish-red gravels. | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.78 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 102 | Layer | - | 0.34 | Redeposited Natural | - | - |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |
| 106 | Layer | - | 0.48 | Demolition Building Rubble | - | - |

| Trench 5 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of demolition building rubble overlaying a natural geology of yellowish-red gravels. Levelled remains of modern building present. | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.6 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |
| 106 | Layer | - | 0.63 | Demolition Building Rubble | - | - |

| Trench 6 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of demolition building rubble overlaying a natural geology of yellowish-red gravels | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.53 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |
| 106 | Layer | - | 0.49 | Demolition Building Rubble | - | - |

| Trench 7 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NE-SW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of demolition building rubble overlaying a natural geology of brown clay mixed with yellowish-red gravels. Levelled remains of modern building present. | | | | | Length (m) | 25 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.52 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |
| 106 | Layer | - | 0.62 | Building Rubble | - | - |

| Trench 8 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists a layer of redeposited soils and gravels overlying a natural geology of brown clay. | | | | | Length (m) | 25 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.56 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 105 | Layer | - | - | Natural | - | - |
| 106 | Layer | - | 0.53 | Redeposited Soils and Gravels | - | - |

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

Wiseman, R., 2018, *British Sugar Site, Peterborough. Written Scheme of Investigation*. OA East WSI No. 22525

APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| OASIS Number | oxfordar3-398889 | | |
| Project Name | British Sugar Site, Peterborough | | |
| Start of Fieldwork | 30 th June 2020 | End of Fieldwork | 3 rd July 2020 |
| Previous Work | No | Future Work | No |

Project Reference Codes

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------------|-----|
| Site Code | PETSUG20 | Planning App. No. | N/A |
| HER Number | TBC | Related Numbers | |

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Prompt | NPPF |
| Development Type | Urban residential and commercial |
| Place in Planning Process | Not known/Not recorded |

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 |
|----------|-----------------|
| None | None |
| | Choose an item. |
| | Choose an item. |

| Object | Period |
|--------|-----------------|
| None | None |
| | Choose an item. |
| | Choose an item. |

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--|
| County | Peterborough | Address (including Postcode) Sugar Way, Peterborough, PE2 9RL |
| District | Peterborough | |
| Parish | Woodston | |
| HER office | Peterborough | |
| Size of Study Area | 2.69ha | |
| National Grid Ref | TL 18106 97565 | |

Project Originators

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Organisation | Oxford Archaeology East |
| Project Brief Originator | Rebecca Casa-Hatton |
| Project Design Originator | Rob Wiseman |

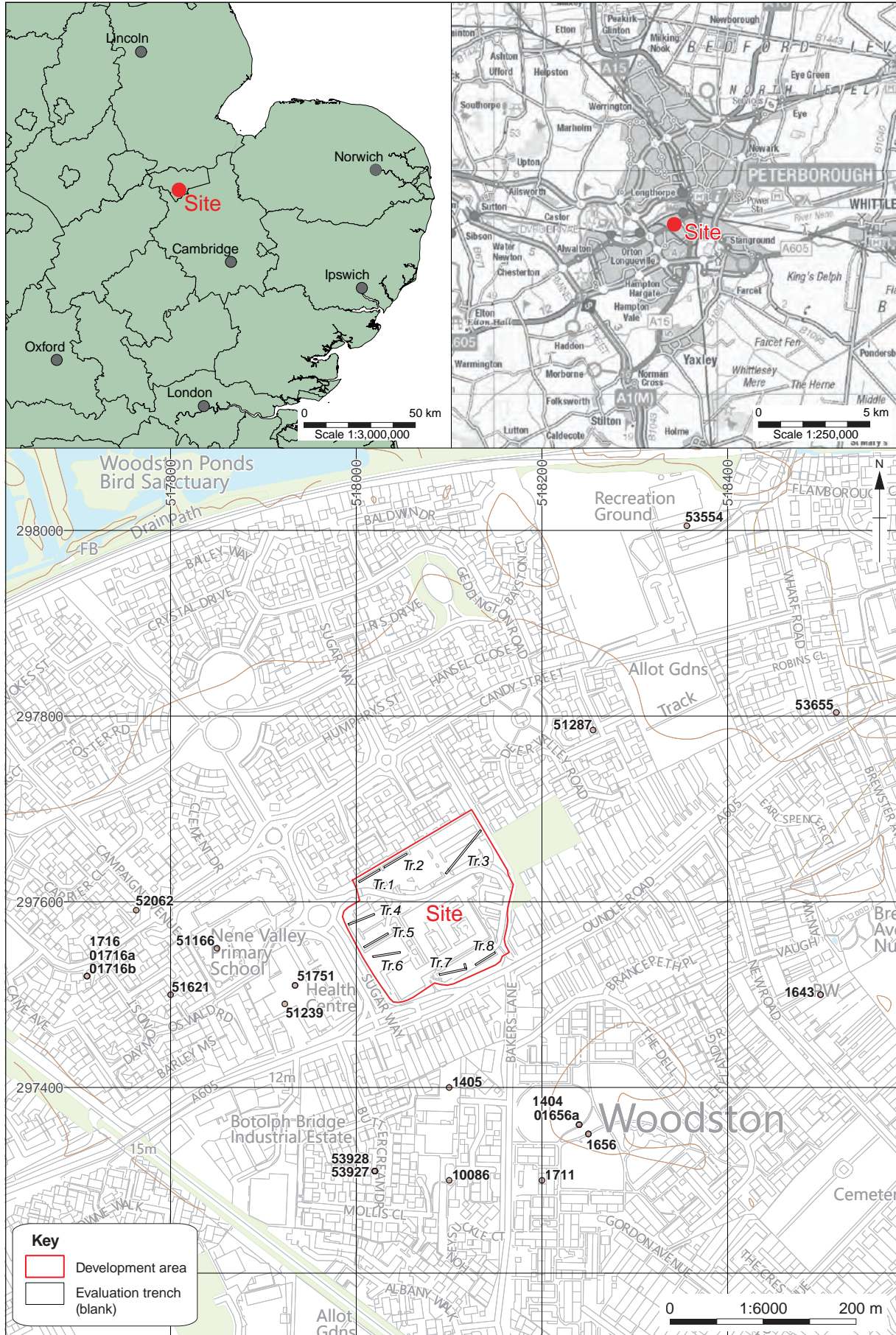
| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Project Manager | Nick Gilmour |
| Project Supervisor | Toby Knight |

Project Archives

| | Location | ID |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Physical Archive (Finds) | N/A | N/A |
| Digital Archive | Oxford Archaeology | PETSUG20 |
| Paper Archive | Peterborough Museum | PETSUG20 |

| 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"/> |
| 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Digital Media | | Paper Media | |
| Database | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aerial Photos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GIS | <input type="checkbox"/> | Context Sheets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Geophysics | <input type="checkbox"/> | Correspondence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Images (Digital photos) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Diary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Illustrations (Figures/Plates) | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Microfiche | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Virtual Reality | <input type="checkbox"/> | Miscellaneous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Research/Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Photos (negatives/prints/slides) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Plans | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Report | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Sections | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location, with selected HER entries within a 500 metre search radius



Plate 1: General site conditions



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 4, looking west



Plate 4: Trench 7, looking north-east



Plate 5: Trench 8, looking east



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