



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording Report

21 Hedgeside  
Potten End  
Hertfordshire



**Quality Check**

<i>Author</i>	Laura Dodd MSc	<i>Version</i>	136/PEH/2	<i>Date</i>	24.08.15
<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MSCifA	<i>Version</i>	136/PEH/2	<i>Date</i>	11.09.15
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

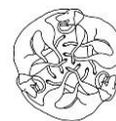
© KDK Archaeology Ltd. 2015 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office.  
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

7b High Street Mews Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1EA  
Tel: 01525 385443  
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk  
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





## CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction .....	4
2. Aims & Methods .....	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background .....	8
4. Results.....	11
5. Conclusions .....	15
6. Acknowledgements.....	16
7. Archive .....	17
8. References .....	18

### Appendices:

1. List of Photographs .....	19
2. OASIS and Site Data.....	20
3. Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet.....	21

### Figures:

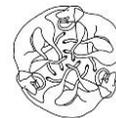
1. General location .....	3
2. Site location .....	5
3. Development layout .....	6
4. Sketch plan of building footings, new soakaway and drainage trench.....	14

### Plates:

1. Footings SW area .....	12
2. Footings SE area.....	12
3. Footings NW.....	12
4. View of all footings.....	12
5. Stratigraphy of footings.....	12
6. SE facing section of old soakaway .....	12
7. Overview of footings and soakaway.....	13
8. New soakaway .....	13
9. Stratigraphy of new soakaway .....	13



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



---

## Summary

In August 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

The footings and a new soakaway were excavated to the required depth under archaeological supervision. However, no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed despite the proximity of the site to Grim's Ditch, a prehistoric boundary, and a possible medieval kiln.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In August 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Dan Thomas, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Rouse 2015), and approved by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HCCHET), archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/00359/15/FHA.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The development site is located within the Hertfordshire borough of Dacorum, in the civil parish of Nettleden with Potten End. Situated at the western end of the village of Potten End, the development site is centred on NGR TL 0133 0905 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

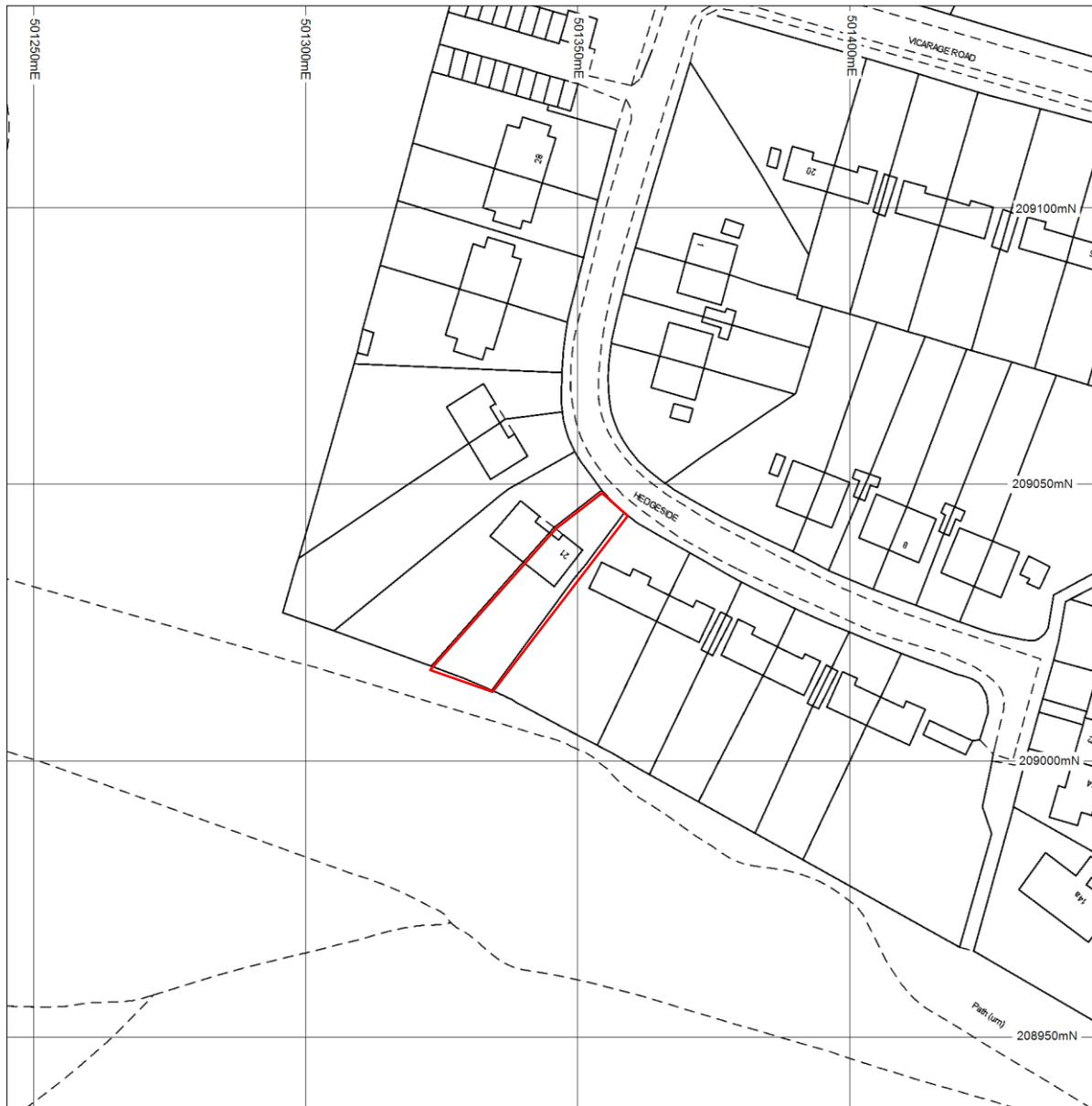
The development site is located on the south side of Hedgeside, and is bounded to the east and west by residential development. The site is bounded to the south and south west by woodland, and the scheduled monument of Grim's Ditch lies just to the west (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the site comprise and gravel, part of the Clay-with-flints Formation. Below this, the solid geology comprises clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site lies at an elevation of c.165m above Ordnance datum.

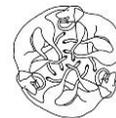
#### *Development*

The development comprised a single storey rear extension to the existing property (Fig. 3).



**Figure 2:** Site location (scale 1:1250)





---

## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Rouse 2015) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- To ensure that the project findings are placed in their historical and geographical context through appropriate levels of cartographic, documentary and other research, to be then properly disseminated and published.

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements set by HCCHET, the methods used were as follows:

- All ground or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were excavated under archaeological supervision.

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2011)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The development site is located on the edge of a village which likely grew up around a local pottery industry during the medieval period. However, the real focus of interest for this development site is its proximity to Grim's Ditch (Scheduled Ancient Monument 27ab:11040/1, and Area of Archaeological Significance 33), a possible Iron Age tribal boundary located immediately adjacent to the development site.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Ref: 38/15) and other readily available sources, including KDK's own library.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Evidence for Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Potten End is characterised by uninvestigated cropmarks and earthworks, whose form indicates that they date to this period: located c.0.8km to the south west of the development site are cropmarks of two curving parallel features, a rectilinear feature and two possible circular features (HER11595); a LiDAR survey of Hertfordshire recorded two concentric arrangements of bank and ditch earthworks within Gutteridge Wood, c.0.9km to the south of the development site. As with the aforementioned cropmarks, these features have not been dated, but their proximity to Grim's Ditch may give an indication of their relative date. It is likely that they pre-date Gutteridge Wood, which is itself an area of designated ancient woodland that has been in existence since at least 1600. Their presence may also indicate the gradual encroachment of the woodland onto the surrounding fields (HER30735); located c.0.7km to the north west of the development site are a series of undated lynchets (HER247), also thought to be prehistoric in date.

#### 3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

During this period, Hertfordshire was within the lands of a tribe known as the Catuvellauni, whose capital was located near St Albans, c.12km to the east of Potten End. While the development site lies some distance from the Catuvellauni capital, it lies directly adjacent to a section of Grim's Ditch, which is a possible late iron Age cross-ridge dyke traditionally thought to represent a tribal boundary (HER49). Stretching across the Chilterns between Bradenham and Berkhamsted, rather than one feature, the name Grim's Ditch refers to a collection of bank and ditch earthworks. Although it is possible they demarcate a boundary, it has more recently been hypothesised that they may alternatively be linked to controlling the location of livestock (Farley 2010: 47).

#### 3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Hertfordshire was well settled and utilised during the Roman period, with Verulamium, the third largest city in Roman Britain, located at St Albans, and other important settlements at Ware, Cow Roast near Berkhamsted and Wheathampstead. As a result, it is perhaps surprising that little evidence has thus far been found in Potten End to indicate Roman activity. It has been suggested that a Roman road existed between Boxmoor and Pitstone, and passed approximately c.0.9km to the north west of the development site (HER4611), although its existence has not been confirmed by excavation. More promisingly, approximately 0.8km from the development site, in the north eastern part of Potten End village, a Roman clay lamp, supposedly of North African origin, was found in the garden of Hillview, Brown's Spring (HER11997). This may indicate that the lack of evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the development site is due to a lack investigation, rather than an absence of occupation.



---

### 3.5 *Saxon - Medieval* (450-1500)

The origins of the settlement at Potten End are unclear, and there is currently no evidence to indicate activity in the area during the Saxon period. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), the parish of Potten End did not exist, and the area was divided between the manors of Ivinghoe, Pitstone and Missenden, which were held between the Bishop of Winchester, Walter Giffard and the Count of Mortain. The Survey indicates that settlement within the three manors were well established by the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, but it is not clear which parts of these manors can be attributed to Potten End.

While the documentary evidence for the origins of Potten End may be unclear, physical evidence points to a thriving industry in the vicinity of the village during the medieval period. A large amount of broken medieval pottery was found c.0.7km to the east of the development, within the north eastern part of Potten End (HER11998). Within 0.1km of this, a deposit of broken pottery, ash, soot, charcoal and burnt stones was recorded, reaching a maximum depth of 5 feet. While no actual kiln was discovered, the presence and type of material recorded indicated the presence of one in the vicinity, and the level of material suggests a pottery industry in the area (HER11999). This industry is thought to be the origin of the name of the village, and it is likely that settlement would have grown up around the pottery production sites.

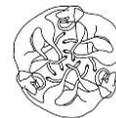
Further evidence for the development of Potten End in the medieval period can be found c.0.9km to the north of the development site, at Holly Bush Farm. The farmhouse here was originally a late medieval open hall house, which was much altered in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (HER15322). It is now a Grade II Listed Building.

Located c.1km to the west of the development area is the site of a medieval deer park, dated by documentary evidence to 1296, when it was held by the Earl of Cornwall. Its exact location and extents are unknown, but it is likely to have been within the vicinity of Berkhamsted Castle, which was also held by the Earl. The park appears to have survived in to the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but was disparked in 1628 and all but 376 acres were leased as farmland (HER6381).

### 3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Relics of Potten End's post medieval history still survive today, including the former pest house, now a private residence known as Moor Cottage, located c.0.6km to the south west of the development site. Built in 1774 as a place for infectious patients to reside, this practise continued until at least the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the property was still being let on condition that the tenants received infectious patients under their roof when required (HER11593). Closer to the development site, towards the southern end of the village, is the 17<sup>th</sup> century Little Heath Farmhouse, which is a timber framed building that was encased in brick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (HER16009). Stonehouse, on Vicarage Road, is a Grade II Listed 17<sup>th</sup> century flint built farmhouse (HER18323). Its name is documented from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that stone buildings were still unusual in the area at the time it was constructed. Bede Cottage, located c.1km to the north of the development site, was constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century as a school. However, it did not survive long in this guise, and by 1898 it had been converted to cottages (HER30637). A Baptist Chapel and associated burial ground were constructed in the village in 1835, c.0.4km to the east of the development site. The chapel has since been converted to a private residence (HER30861).

Established as a parish in 1894 (British History Online), Potten End is set within a wider agricultural landscape, which includes post medieval farmsteads, such as that at



Berkhamstead Common Farm, located c.1km to the south west of the development site (HER9428), and the aforementioned Holly Bush Farm (HER15164) located c.1km to the north of the development site. Timber framed farm buildings also survive in the vicinity of the development site, such as the Grade II Listed barns at Gutteridge Farm (HER15323), located c.0.9km to the south west (HER15165), and those at Little Heath Farm, c.0.9km to the south east (HER15166).

Located c.1km to the north and northeast of the development site are the ornamental gardens and parkland of Ashridge Park: originally a deer park, it was landscaped by Capability Brown in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and then further modified by Humphrey Repton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER7349).

Cartographic evidence also provides evidence of local industry in the form of extraction pits, located c.0.8km to the south west of the development site, and a small 19<sup>th</sup> century brickworks is recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping in the fields to the south east of the village, c.0.85km to the south east of the development site (HER16222). Another former brickworks, known to have encompassed a kiln, a clay mill, two wells, and a number of buildings which included cottages (HER30669). The area is now beneath 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area shows that the development site was within woodland in 1882, but by 1898 the area had been cleared of trees, and was labelled 'Nursery'.

### 3.7 **Modern** (1900-present)

The area surrounding the village also includes several areas of common land (HER12391). One of these, Little Heath, located c.0.85km to the south east of the development site, is now a Site of Special Scientific Interest, as a result of deposits exposed within a gravel pit excavated there during WWI (HER12390).

The area includes a number of architecturally significant houses, including Amersfort, c.0.55km to the southwest of the development site. A Grade II\* Listed Building, this large house in the Queen Anne style was built in 1911 by Ernest Willmott for W S Cohen, its gardens were landscaped by Gertrude Jekyll (HER13714).

Cartographic evidence shows that by 1937, the development site appeared to have been left to become scrubland, although the 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries were still shown in the area. By the publication of the 1960 OS map, the residential development of Hedgefield had been constructed.

### 3.2 **The Known Archaeology & History of the Site**

No additional information was discovered regarding the archaeology and history of the site.



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

All excavation and investigation was completed in a single visit. Footings for the proposed extension and the ditch for a new soak away were excavated with a 1.5 tonne machine with a 0.60m toothed bucket. A smaller 0.30m toothed bucket was used for the trench leading from the building footings to the new soakaway.

### 4.2 Building footings (Fig. 4, Plate. 1-7)

The building footings were excavated immediately southwest of the existing dwelling and consisted of three adjoining trenches measuring 74.9 x 0.72 x 1m (SE and NW trenches) and 8.53 x 0.71 x 1.08m (SW trench)(Fig. 4).

The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil over 0.14m of subsoil over clay with flint natural geology. The topsoil was a mid greyish brown friable silty clay which had inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones, and modern CBM and pottery. The topsoil also contained frequent rooting throughout. The subsoil was a light mottled yellow brown moderately compacted silty clay. This deposit contained occasional rooting, small sub-angular stones and very occasional medium sized sub-angular flint. A single bone (complete tibia) of a medium sized animal was recovered along with a modern ceramic drainpipe.

No archaeological features were discovered during excavation. The old soak away, which is dated to the construction of the main dwelling in the 1950s, was uncovered 1.20m southwest of the main dwelling (Fig.4; Plate 6). It measured 1.40m in width and extended below the depth of the excavation. The fill consisted of a mid grey brown loose compacted sandy clay and contained a large proportion of building debris such as brick, tile, wood, RST, large paving slabs, large pieces of concrete and charcoal.

### 4.3 New soakaway (Fig. 4, Plate: 7-9)

A new soakaway was excavated 2.60m south west of the extension footings. A 1.44 sq m trench was excavated to a depth of 1.40m to the natural underlying clay with flint. The stratigraphy paralleled that of the footings in composition, however, was greater in depth (Plate 9). Both topsoil and subsoil measured 0.20m in depth. No features or finds were revealed.



**Plate 1:** Footings SW area looking SE.



**Plate 2:** Footings SE area looking NE.



**Plate 3:** Footings NW area looking SW.



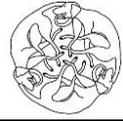
**Plate 4:** View of all required footings looking NE.



**Plate 5:** Stratigraphy of footings. North-east facing section.



**Plate 6:** SE facing section of old soak away.



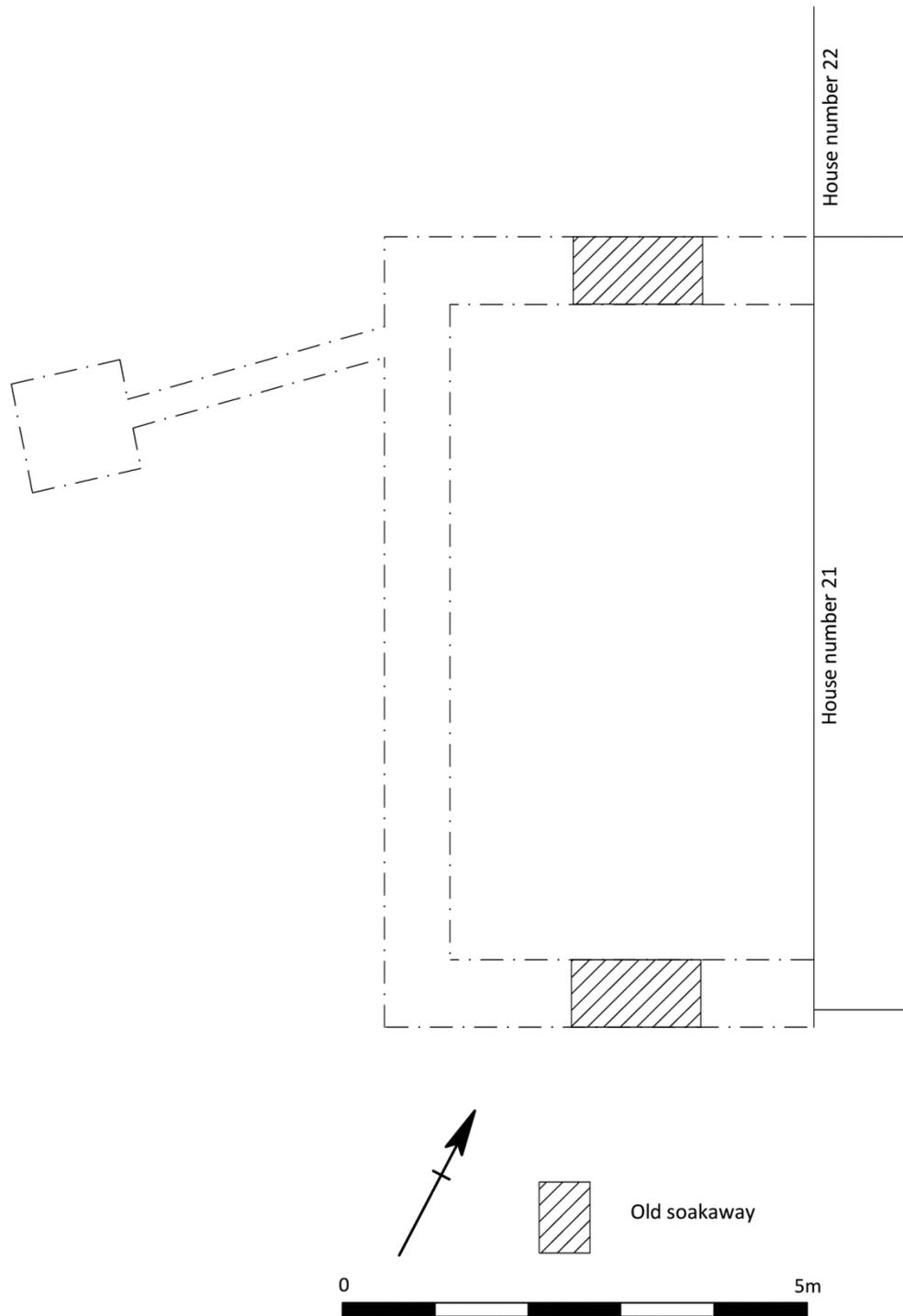
**Plate 7:** Overview of footings and soakaway. Looking NE



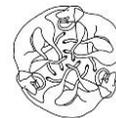
**Plate 8:** New soakaway looking north



**Plate 9:** Stratigraphy of new soakaway. North facing section.



**Figure 4:** Sketch plan of building footings, new soakaway and drainage trench (1:50)

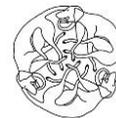


---

## 5 Conclusions

This observation and recording exercise was undertaken as part of the construction of a single storey rear extension to the existing property. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed, but previous disturbances as a result of the construction of the house in the 1950s, i.e. the old soakaway, could be observed within the footings. The new soakaway was devoid of any archaeological features and features.

Cartographic evidence indicates that this site was woodland until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was not developed until the present house was built in the 1950s. Nonetheless, the proximity of Grim's Ditch and the discovery of sufficient medieval pottery to indicate a medieval kiln nearby, suggests that there was settlement and industrial activity in and around the site during the later prehistoric period and the middle ages. It is likely that these activities either took place away from the site or were of such an ephemeral nature that left no trace in the archaeological record. However, the possibility of archaeological remains surviving undisturbed on the site must not be discounted.



---

## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Dan Thomas for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Kate Batt and Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring this exercise. KDK would also like to thank Dan Thomas, J Rimington and R Robinson for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc. The report was written by Laura Dodd and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIFA.



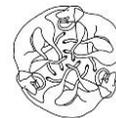
---

## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust.



## 8 References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
- Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Technical Paper.
- CIfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. London: English Heritage
- Ferguson L. M. & Murray D. M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1
- Gurney D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. London: Historic England
- SMA 1995 *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).
- Watkinson D. & Neal V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford & London: Rescue

### *Books and Historical Sources*

- Brown N. & Glazebrooke J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Farley, M (ed.) 2010 *An Illustrated History of Early Buckinghamshire* Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society
- Medlycott M. (Ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Re-visited: revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Mills A. D. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place Names*. Oxford University Press: Oxford
- Williams A. & Martin G. H. 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation*. London: Penguin

British Geological Society:<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

British History Online:[www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)



## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 136/PEH		Site Name: Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire	
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	New soak away stratigraphy looking south
2	X	X	New soak away showing gully looking north
3	X	X	Footing NE facing section of stratigraphy looking SW
4	X	X	Old soak away SE facing section
5	X	X	Footing SW area looking SW
6	X	X	Footing SE area looking SE
7	X	X	Footing NE area looking NE
8	X	X	Footing, ground reduction and soak away looking NE
9	X	X	Footing and Ground reduction looking NE



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Herts	Project Site Code	136/PEH
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-211679	Event/Accession no	-
OS reference	TL 0133 0905	Study area size	11.64sq m + 1.44 sq m
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	c.165
Short Description	<p>A programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire was undertaken in August 2015 as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.</p> <p>The footings and a new soakaway were excavated to the desired depth under archaeological supervision. However, no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed despite the proximity of the site to Grim's Ditch, a prehistoric boundary, and a possible medieval kiln.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	The proposed development comprises a single storey rear extension to the existing property	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/00359/15/FHA
Monument type	Modern soakaway (1950s)	Monument period	Modern
Significant finds	None	Future work	unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	HCCHE	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Mr Dan Thomas		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	03.08.15	End date	03.08.15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trust	-	
Paper		Observation and Recording report, WSI, site records, photographs	
Digital		CD ROM, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Observation and Recording Report, 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	136/PEH/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
Page no's	21	Date	24.08.15



### Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Decorum	
Village/Town: Potten End	Parish: Nettleden with Potten End	
Planning application reference: 4/00359/15/FHA		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Dan Thomas 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire 07860 168 211		
Nature of application: single storey rear extension to the existing property		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: 39.32 sq m	Size of area investigated: 11.64 sq m + 1.44 sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 0133 0905	Site code: 136/PEH	
Site director:	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Observation and Recording		
DATE OF WORK:	Start: 03.08.15	Finish: 03.08.15
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER no's: HER enquiry number: 38/15		Periods represented: Modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports:		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of 21 Hedgeside, Potten End, Hertfordshire was undertaken in August 2015 as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.</p> <p>The footings and a new soakaway were excavated to the desired depth under archaeological supervision. However, no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed despite the proximity of the site to Grim's Ditch, a prehistoric boundary, and a possible medieval kiln.</p>		
Author: Laura Dodd MSc	Date: 24.08.15	