



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Waddingham to Owersby Mains Renewal Scheme

NGR: SK 99600 97200 to TF 05600 95500

Site Code: WNOP 06

LCNCC Museum Accn No. 2006.128

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report

for

Anglian Water Services Ltd

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 929

June 2006

Lincolnshire
County Council

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Planning &
Conservation

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Summary

The proposed pipeline route is alongside an existing water main for the entire route and may only affect previously disturbed ground; it will be laid in roads, tracks and verges for all except 300m of its 8km length. At Clay Lane, Waddingham, the pumping station is on higher ground than its surroundings, and the site could have been favoured in the past. The present cluster of houses and farm buildings at North Gulham occupies a post-medieval farm site, but it is also on high ground and may have an older origin. Roman remains have been recorded west of North Owersby village close to the pipeline route, and medieval settlement remains could be present at the edge of that village. The route crosses the Waddingham/Snitterby parish boundary that was also a Saxon wapentake boundary but no feature is anticipated there as this land may have been reclaimed at a later date. The unmetalled tracks are post-medieval or earlier in origin but are not significant remains. This pipeline has low potential to disturb archaeological sites and the opportunities to identify unknown remains will be limited by the trench width.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP (LAS) was commissioned in May 2006 by Anglian Water Services Ltd to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment and site inspection of a proposed pipeline route connecting an existing pumping station beside Clay Lane, Waddingham to North Owersby (Figs. 1 and 2).

The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of Lincolnshire County Council's Principal Archaeologist (email dated 28/12/05 and phone conversations May and June 2006) and the general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). The Lincolnshire County Council's Principal Archaeologist has asked for a desk-based assessment of the route as the first stage of a programme of investigation and recording. There may be evaluation trenching and/or a watching brief during groundworks.

The Proposed Pipeline Route (Fig. 2)

The scheme comprises installation of a new 8km long pipeline alongside an existing water main, between the Clay Lane pumping station to the north-east of Waddingham and North Owersby village. The pipeline will be installed by open cut trench except where it crosses roads and watercourses; at those locations directional drilling will be used where appropriate.

Planning Background

The archaeological desk-based assessment has been requested by Anglian Water Services Ltd as part of their Best Practice policy and most of the scheme lies outside the planning process. The report is intended to inform those involved as to the archaeological potential of the proposed scheme. It may form the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation works.

Method

A desk-based assessment of the proposed route, within a 0.5km surrounding area, was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. This was supplemented by a site walk over on June 23rd 2006. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between May 31st and June 26th 2006.

The assessment included examination of available relevant information at:

- Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record
- Lincolnshire Archives Office - Enclosure, tithe, estate and parish maps, and other documentary sources
- Lincoln Central Library, local studies collection - published sources, Ordnance Survey maps
- NMR National Mapping Project (NMP) - plotted cropmarks from air photographs

Geology and Soils

At the western end of the route, a c.400m length crosses clay soils of the Curdrige Association. Most of the pipeline route is across alluvial silts and clays of the Downholland 3 Association to North Gulham, with clays of the Wickham 2 Association to the east of North Gulham. Underlying deposits are clays.

The Clay Lane pumping station is at about 7m OD. For about 1km either side of the Old River Ancholme, the land is about 3m or 4m OD. North Gulham is at 10m OD, with the ground rising to 14m at North Gulham Lodge and the eastern end of the route.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.2)

Previously recorded sites and findspots from the vicinity are listed in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used (in bold type) in the text. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

The vicinity of the pipeline route was not included within the Humber Wetland Survey's archaeological survey of the Ancholme valley (Van de Noort and Ellis 1998). Artefacts reported to the Portable Antiquities Service have been excluded from this report as their provenances cannot usually be published.

Prehistoric

A Lower Palaeolithic implement handaxe (50829) from Atterby Carr in Bishop Norton parish is the earliest find from the pipeline vicinity. It was found on a small raised area of sand and gravel, which may have been transported by glacial or water action from its original location. Artefacts of this date are rare, and sites are exceptionally rare.

Eight Neolithic axes, and one Bronze Age example, both of flint and polished stone, have been recorded from within 500m of the pipeline route. Such artefacts are easily seen on ploughed farmland because of their size and distinctive appearance; reporting of these implements is probably much more likely than smaller flint flake implements. The presence of the axes demonstrates that Neolithic and Bronze Age communities were active in the area, felling trees on the clay soils and either preparing land for farming or collecting timber for occupation sites. Axes as a class of artefact do not represent habitation sites, but the distinct concentration close to the River Witham could indicate that the area contains unidentified prehistoric sites.

Iron Age and Roman

No Iron Age material is listed on the Historic Environment Record, but in Owersby, Roman pottery **53466** has been reported from 100m south of the eastern end of the route, and another location **53433** 500m north-east of the eastern end of the route. These finds were from deliberate fieldwalking of field surfaces and are likely to represent the location of occupation features. The finds scatter close to the route may be more extensive than has been identified.

Saxon and Medieval

All the parishes through which the pipeline route passes are recorded in the *Domesday Survey* of 1086, and therefore contained settlements at that date. The route includes land in three Anglo-Saxon administrative areas (wapentakes); Waddingham was in Manley wapentake, Snitterby in Aslaoce wapentake, and Owersby in Walshcroft wapentake. The Old River Ancholme acted as one wapentake boundary, and the Waddingham/Snitterby parish boundary probably marks the other boundary. The route crosses that boundary on a bank beside a drain, and it is unlikely that any early boundary feature existed in that location.

To the east of the Old River Ancholme, the modern parish of Owersby represents the amalgamation of several early settlements. Most of the known settlement sites formed an almost continuous string extending about 4km north-south, either side of the present village of Owersby **53437**. The closest medieval village sites to the pipeline route are immediately beyond its eastern end. The settlement earthworks north of a stream, visible on air photographs, coincide with mid-nineteenth century field-names of Canthorpe Field and Canthorpe Close. Documentary sources of the mid-thirteenth century record the place-name *Campthorp*, changing intermittently to *Cauthorp* in the fourteenth century, and *Canthorp* in the eighteenth century (although the different spelling is not always clearly distinguishable). Place-names specialists are uncertain as to the derivation of the name, but suggest

that the occupation site **53442** formed as a secondary settlement of Thornton le Moor (Cameron 1992, 164-5). Until the twentieth century, the site lay in Thornton le Moor parish.

Within the northern part of the historic parish of Owersby, two distinct settlement focii have been identified near Tattershall Farm (Everson, Taylor, and Dunn 1991, 150-151). Separate place-names have not been established for these clusters, one of which is apparently cut by the modern west-east lane (replacing an earlier lane aligned on the north side of North End Farm which may preserve the line of a predecessor of the lane followed by the pipeline route). Ridge and furrow traces **53467** marking ploughed land separate the Tattershall Farm focus from another to the south-west of East Manor Farm.

The pipeline route passes a farm at North Gulham, and North Gulham Lodge, in Owersby parish. The name is recorded from 1280-85, as *Goulholm* and *Goulholmendes*, and probably derives from place-name elements referring to a 'stream or channel' and 'raised ground in marshy land' (Cameron 1992, 81-2). Cameron was unable to suggest the topographical feature indicated by the name, apart from the proximity of the River Ancholme, but one possibility is the stream to the north of the farm which flows to the Old River Ancholme. The farm may not have had the name prior to the mid-nineteenth century.

Post-Medieval and Modern

At the western end of the pipeline route, Clay Lane is documented from the seventeenth century. A reference to *claygate* in 1399 may refer to the same road, and the two names were in use during the seventeenth century. Furze Closes are probably first noted in the 1760s when the site may have been occupied: the earliest reference to the present form of the name is as a surname. To the south-east, the present Firfield Farm lies within the area of Waddingham Hays. The names Furze, Firfield and the field-name Fir Close may share a common origin denoting fir trees or furze/gorse. No derivation has been suggested for the term 'haas', recorded from the thirteenth century, but one possibility is 'land enclosed by hedges' (Field 1972, 100). An air photograph shows a possible former trackway to the south-west of Furze Closes, which may be a precursor of the present track from Clay Lane to Black Dike (HSL UK 71 136 8/7/1971 Run 99 0176).

The South Ramper (Rampart on the 1837 Waddingham Tithe Award) uses a Lincolnshire dialect term for a raised roadway; it follows the bank to the east of the substantial Land Drain. This may represent a flood bank for the old River Ancholme. South Carr Drain crosses Land Drain, with a slight change of alignment to its east (where it is followed by the parish boundary to the New River Ancholme). The stretch to the east may have been created after the canalisation allowed reclamation of previously undrainable land. The contorted parish boundaries close to the New River Ancholme are probably related to the process of reclamation rather than ancient occupation sites.

The creation of the New River Ancholme began in 1637, with later adaptations to improve navigation along it and drainage of surrounding land. A track leads eastwards through Snitterby parish from Brown's Bridge, passing at an angle across a field and through the former farmyard of Carr Farm. Further east, the track bridges the Old River Ancholme; the present watercourse is easily bridged, but prior to construction of the new channel, there may have been no crossing point in this position. The arrangement of field boundaries suggests that Carr Farm predated the new channel. Carr Farm was 'Davy's Farm' in 1885 (OS 1891).

It appears that the bridge was not deliberately sited to connect with the track, but that an earlier track was extended westwards from Owersby to the farm and the bridge during the nineteenth century. The earliest available map, an 1805 survey of Owersby parish, shows a track to the west of Owersby, extending only a short distance east of the lane to Thornton Curtis (LAO Mon 8/4). Hedged field boundaries then formed a line continuing to the wetter ground (or carrs) near the Old River Ancholme, beyond which were field boundaries but not hedges. It seems probable that the line of hedged boundaries may have marked a traditional path from the village to the carrs but not across the Old River.

The 1805 map shows a house to the north of the line of hedged boundaries, coinciding with the present position of North Gulham. The house was listed as Plot 67 – Homestead in the accompanying estate survey. By 1885 a complex of buildings had been built there (labelled North Gulham), encroaching onto either side of a track which led to Brown's Bridge (OS 1891). The buildings are shown on the 1956 map but several to the north, and fewer to the south, had been removed by the 1970s (OS 1983).

A pumping station was constructed by the Internal Drainage Board beside Clay Lane, Waddingham. The building was not shown on the 1956 Ordnance Survey map which was last fully revised before the 1930s (OS 1956). In July 2000 work started on a flood defence scheme at the pumping station.

Site Visit

An inspection of the route was conducted by G. Tann in fine, dry conditions. Access was possible by car along most of the tracks which will be used for the route.

Clay Lane Pumping Station to Furze Closes

The pumping station at the Clay Lane junction is on a ridge of higher ground (Pl. 1). The topographical situation increases the potential for early occupation here. A short stretch of the route is to be laid across cultivated farmland beside the track.

Track from Furze Closes to Black Dike

The public road at Clay Lane is linked with that at Black Dike by a metalled farm track, with a mature hedges to the west (Pl. 2).

Black Dike

The road runs at the southern side of the Black Dike drain (Pl. 3).

South Ramper

The northern end of South Ramper is an asphalt road, deteriorating to an unmetalled 10-12m wide green lane with broad verges (Pl. 4). A watercourse flows to the west of the road near Black Dike, turning westwards at Commonright Drain.

Snitterby Carr Lane

This public road terminates at Brown's Bridge.

Brown's Bridge

The narrow bridge with a timber floor has evidence of brickwork deterioration at the eastern end (Pl. 5).

Track to east of Carr Farm

An intermittently metalled track leads through the farmyard at Carr Farm, and eastwards to North Gulham and North Owersby. The house at Carr Farm stands unoccupied. To the east, the Old River Ancholme passes beside and under the track as a narrow and sinuous watercourse (Pl. 6). The cluster of new houses and farm buildings, mostly new, at North Gulham stand on the western edge of a north-south aligned ridge of higher ground with a narrow valley to its west (Pls. 7 and 8). The topographical situation has high potential for early occupation. No evidence of post-medieval building remains was seen beside the track through the farmyard.

North Owersby

At the eastern end of the track the pipeline route joins the public road at North Gulham Lodge. Fields to the north of the road were under arable crop and no earthwork remains were seen.

Planning Policies

The pipeline lies within the remit of Lincolnshire County Council. An extract of their policies relating to archaeological remains is provided as Appendix 2.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

The eastern end of the route is about 200m west of Manor Farm, North Owersby. The nineteenth century manor house is listed, Grade II. A small Methodist chapel beside Snitterby Carr Lane is not listed. The underground pipe will affect no listed buildings, and there are no scheduled monuments within the study area.

Hedgerows

The pipeline route is almost entirely within roads, tracks or verges, and does not affect any historic hedgerows.

Archaeological Potential of the Route

The pipeline route has low potential to disturb medieval or later remains, except at North Gulham where nineteenth century farm buildings extended into the present track area, and to the west of North Gulham Lodge where the modern track may have diverged to the south of a medieval route. Despite several recorded prehistoric finds close to the Old River Ancholme the likelihood of disturbing any contemporary occupation or other sites is considered low, although higher ground was noted at the Clay Lane pumping station and at North Gulham. The highest potential is for Roman remains to the east of North Gulham, but none have been noted beside the track.

Potential Impact on Archaeological Remains

This pipeline will be laid in tracks and roadside verges for almost the complete route, alongside an existing pipeline. The potential impact will be much lower than if the route followed undisturbed ground. The pipeline is expected to be laid in an open-cut trench, 0.6m wide and about 1m deep. Any archaeological remains along its path will be removed. A broader easement may be stripped of topsoil for a short distance to the east of the Clay Lane pumping station.

The 'green lane' between Furze Closes and Black Dike predates the nineteenth century and may be considerably earlier. A similar stretch of green lane at the southern end of South Ramper may be of similar antiquity. Both lanes are level, apart from modern ruts, and no damage to earthwork features will occur.

Any locations stripped of topsoil for contractors' compounds will have the same impacts as topsoil stripping along the route and any siting of compounds should be by arrangement with the County Council's Principal Archaeologist.

Where the presence of archaeological remains on the route is confirmed, options of 'preservation *in situ*' or 'preservation by record' are available. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16, 'Archaeology & Planning', issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990.

Options for Mitigation or Further Investigation

There are no parts of the proposed route where a slight deviation would remove any potential risk to known or anticipated archaeological remains.

Conclusion

This pipeline will be laid in tracks and roadside verges for almost the complete route. It has low potential to disturb medieval or later remains, except at North Gulham where farm buildings extended

into the present track area, and to the east of North Gulham Lodge where the modern track may have diverged to the south of a medieval route. Despite several recorded prehistoric finds close to the Old River Ancholme the likelihood of disturbing any contemporary occupation or other sites is considered low. Part of the route is on a bank beside a drain, and is unlikely to penetrate the prehistoric ground surface. The highest potential is for Roman remains to the east of North Gulham, but none have been noted beside the track.

There is no location where investigatory work could be expected to identify medieval or earlier archaeological remains.

Acknowledgements

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Peter Kukulsky (Anglian Water Services Ltd); John Gale (land agent, Savills); landowners and tenant farmers (for permission to walk over the route); Mark Bennet, Sarah Grundy and Laura Jackson (Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council [Highways and Planning Directorate]); staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, and staff at the Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection.

The report was illustrated, collated and produced by Doug Young.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
June 26th 2006

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HSL UK 71 130 9/7/1971 Run 01 0309 – 0311
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Contents of Site Archive

Correspondence

Photographs: colour prints, LAS digital film no. 06/66

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Reported Archaeological Sites and Findspots near the Pipeline Route

(Source: Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record)

PRN	NGR	Description
50766	TF 005 955	Neolithic polished stone axe
50778	SK 9923 9692	Site of Waddingham mill
50809	TF 0069 9495	Neolithic flint axe
50811	TF 0076 9450	Neolithic stone axe
50828	TF 0192 9410	2 Neolithic stone axes
50829	TF 0164 9408	Palaeolithic handaxe
51085	TF 028 946	Neolithic stone axe
53433	TF 0580 9605	Roman coin and pottery (2nd century AD)
53434	TF 0500 9610	Neolithic stone axe
53437	TF 0600 9540	Owersby settlement
53442	TF 0570 9580	Deserted medieval settlement of Cauthorpe
53449	TF 0232 9509	2 Bronze Age axes
53465	TF 0550 9540	Medieval pottery scatter
53466	TF 0550 9540	Roman pottery scatter
53467	TF 0550 9650	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks
53493	TF 0540 9480	Medieval pottery and glass scatter
53494	TF 0540 9480	Post-medieval pottery scatter
53895	SK 9932 9542	Possible cropmark of prehistoric trackway
53896	SK 9976 9798	Medieval ridge and furrow

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2

Planning Policies

Lincolnshire County Council

Relevant policy initiatives followed by Lincolnshire County Council are detailed in its *Lincolnshire Structure Plan, Deposit Draft 'Shaping the County's Future'* (LCC 1998).

Policy 63: Archaeological Heritage

Development adversely affecting an archaeological site of national importance (whether scheduled or not) or its setting, will not normally be permitted

Development affecting an archaeological site of regional or local importance will be considered having regard to its intrinsic importance and the need for the proposed development

Where development is permitted, satisfactory arrangements for the preservation in situ of archaeology within the development, or (where appropriate), the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains will be required

THE FIGURES



Fig. 1 Location of the Waddingham to North Owersby pipeline route (inset C based on the 1994 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map, Sheet 112. Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165).

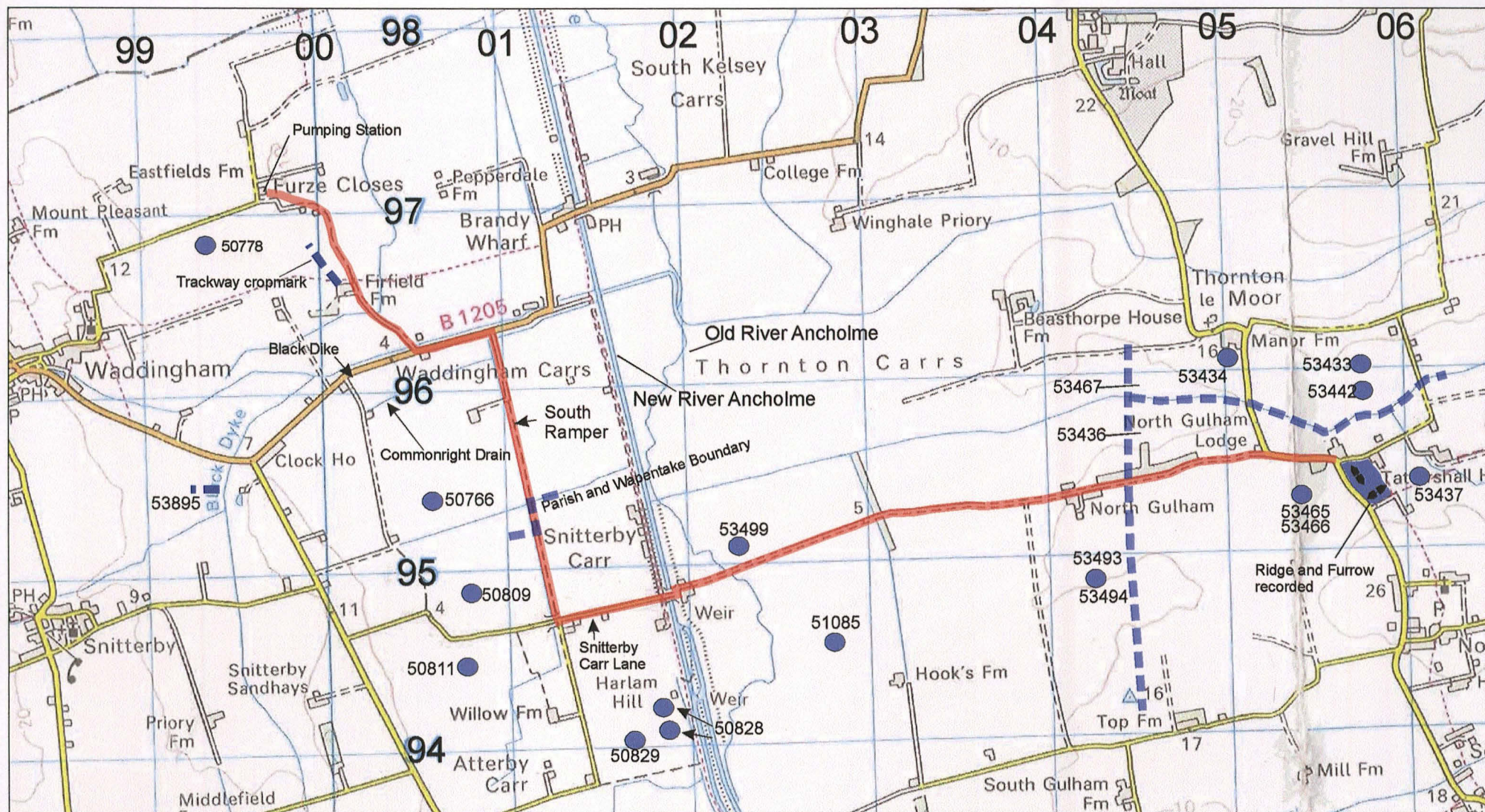


Fig. 2 The Pipeline Route, showing Archaeological Sites and Findspots. (Source: Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. Route taken from a plan supplied by the client. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 10002165).

THE PLATES



PI. 1 Track at Furze Closes, looking north-west to the Clay Lane pumping station on higher ground.



PI. 2 Track to north of Black Dike, looking south.



PI. 3 Black Dike, looking east.



PI. 4 Verges beside South Ramper, looking south.



Pl. 5 Brown's Bridge, looking east.



Pl. 6 Track crossing Old River Ancholme (looking west to Carr Farm).



Pl. 7 North Gulham (looking east along the track, showing the higher ground).



Pl. 8 Track through North Gulham, showing surviving older farm building (looking west).