

ATTENBOROUGH FISH PONDS

Report of an Archaeological Watching Brief in Advance of New Flood Defences

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Soil stripping in the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was contracted by Black and Veatch LTD on behalf of the Environment Agency to conduct a watching brief during ground works preparatory to the construction of flood defence at Attenborough, Nottinghamshire.
- The work was carried out between 1st February and the 14th June 2011 by Jackson Civil Engineering with archaeological monitoring by Trent & Peak Archaeology.
- The monitoring, centred on SK 51906 34285, lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument,(SAM), and land immediately to its east that lies to the south and south-east of the churchyard of the medieval church of St Mary.
- Monitoring was also undertaken during the excavation of post holes within the churchyard and during trenching abutting both sides of the sheet piling.
- The post holes, for a wooden fence to screen off the construction works from the church yard, demonstrated the same stratigraphy through out, the spoil containing modern material, brick and concrete and are interpreted as being excavated through made ground.
- The scheduled area contains six medieval fish ponds and part of an associated water management system,(National Monument Number 29922). The field adjacent to the church has the potential to contain material associated with the churchyard. The eastern limit of the watching brief abuts Church Field where extensive medieval remains were excavated during the winter of 2009/10 (Platt 2013.).
- Topsoil stripping revealed layers of alluvium and soils, the latter probably derived from the higher ground immediately to the north of the working area.
- The SAM is bisected by a field boundary, sited on the eastern most medieval fishpond, extending to the churchyard. Topsoil stripping only revealed upper modern layers within it.
- To the east of the fishponds a leat, believed to be a continuation of the water management system for the fishponds, was recorded. No other archaeological features related to the fishponds were observed within the SAM.
- Trenching either side of the sheet piles revealed a number of modern layers and potential features, including a dog burial, probably dating to the 19th century to the north of the fishponds.
- Outside the SAM removal of the topsoil revealed interleaved alluvial deposits with a small scatter of medieval pot. A feature, either a dump or truncated pit, located close to the boundary with Church Field, was excavated and medieval pottery recovered from the fill.
- The small assemblage of medieval pottery is broadly contemporary with the fish ponds but any direct relationship between them remains uncertain.

**ATTENBOROUGH,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief 2011

by M. Hurford

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Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was supervised by L. Platt and assisted by M. Hurford, L. Binns and Julia Clarke. The project was managed by Dr. H. Jones. Fieldwork was monitored on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council by U. Spence, Senior Archaeological Officer at Nottinghamshire County Council, acting on behalf of Broxtowe District Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was contracted by Black and Veach on behalf of the Environment Agency to conduct a watching brief during ground works preparatory to the construction of flood defence at Attenborough, Nottinghamshire centred on SK 51906 34285. The ground works encompassed a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) which protects medieval fish ponds and part of an associated water management system on land adjacent to the medieval church of St Marys. An excavation on Church Field which abuts the eastern limit of the watching brief area has established that extensive medieval activity is present in the vicinity (Platt 2013.).

1.2 The groundwork was carried out by Jackson Civil Engineering between 1st February and the 14th June 2011 and the archaeological monitoring by members of staff of Trent & Peak Archaeology.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The SAM and adjacent land is enclosed by two gravel pits to the west and south that since the end of extraction have been turned into lakes that form part of the Attenborough Nature Reserve. The land lies immediately to the south of the Grade II listed 16th century property of Ireton House and medieval church of St. Mary. The fields have not been disturbed during the phase of mineral extraction and therefore held the potential of having preserved archaeological features and possible palaeo-environmental deposits.

2.2 Recovered during quarrying, a Mesolithic harpoon head (Bishop 2006) provides the earliest evidence of human activity in the area surrounding Attenborough Nature Reserve. Quarrying has also revealed evidence of human activity in the Neolithic period which includes stone axes, leaf shaped arrow heads and fragments of pottery. The Bronze age is demonstrated by bronze artefacts and pottery. Pottery from the Iron age and Roman periods has also been recovered. Artefacts from the medieval period are also represented in the form of green glaze pottery and a silver coin hoard (Webb 2009).

2.3 Attenborough is not recorded in the Domesday Book but the church of St. Mary's is listed as belonging jointly to the hamlets of Toton and Chilwell. The earliest surviving fabric of the church dates to the thirteenth century. A series of fishponds, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, are situated to the south west of the church, in a field bounded to the west and south by the Erewash Stream. The fishponds are a series of five, possibly six, linear compartments which form a nucleated set. The ponds have not been excavated but are thought to date to the early 13th century when the fishing rights of Attenborough are documented as belonging to Felley and Lenton Priors. Ireton Lodge, which lies 100m north-east of the ponds and adjacent to the church, is believed to be on the site of a monastic lodge whose origins can be dated to the 13th century (Hurford 2011). It is likely that the ponds were constructed and managed by the inhabitants of the building (Howard 1997). Ireton House was in the possession of Sir Henry Ireton in the 17th century, one of the commanders of the New Model and Cromwell's son in law. More recently excavations immediately to the east of the site in Church Field have revealed further evidence of medieval activity (Platt 2013).

2.4 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that the intrusive ground works did not damage or compromise the Scheduled Monument. In order that this objective was met meetings took place prior to the start of the ground works between the contractors, (Jacksons Civils), The Senior Archaeologist for the Environment Agency and Staff of Trent & Peak Archaeology to agree a methodology that would minimised the impact of the ground works as they passed through the scheduled area.

2.5 Beyond the scheduled area the objective of the watching brief was to preserve by record all archaeological features and deposits revealed by the soil stripping in advance of the construction of the flood defence.

3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The ground slopes down from north to south and is currently used for grazing. There are no indications of modern arable farming.

3.2 Geology: **Bedrock:** Gunthorpe Member mudstone. **Superficial:** Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel member. (BGS)

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fields where the ground works were to be undertaken were divided into 6 areas. Area 01 corresponds to the SAM, Area 02 to the field located to the south east of the church that is to become a site compound and Area 03, the easement between the SAM and the eastern limit of the groundworks.. Area 04, 05 and 06 were the trenches located to the south-west and north-east respectively of the sheet piling within the SAM, (Figure 3).

4.2 The topsoil of Areas 01-03 was stripped using a 360° tracked excavator and the spoil temporarily stored as a bund to one side. The machine was then sited on the bund and geo-textile laid over the stripped surface. Crushed stone to a depth of 600mm was laid over the geo-textile creating a protective layer on which plant and equipment could travel without damaging the exposed surface. There was no machine tracking over exposed surfaces. An area up to 2.5m in width extending along the entire length of the proposed flood defence wall was excavated through the hardcore surface and geo-textile to the underlying deposits to facilitate the sheet piling. Once the sheet piling was in position trenching was undertaken adjacent to the sheet piles to the south-east, Area 04 and to the north-west, Area 05, for concrete foundations designed to further stabilize the piles. A further trench, Area 06, located to the north-west of the sheet piling and extending to the north-east for 23m from the south-west corner of the SAM, was excavated for the insertion of a drain.

4.3 During stripping of the topsoil the surface was monitored for any visible archaeological features, artefacts or deposits. These were recorded in plan and photographed. Sections were drawn where appropriate. Within the SAM no excavation took place, all features being preserved in situ. Outside the SAM features were excavated and recorded.

4.4 Twenty three post holes were excavated by hand in the top of the bank marking the boundary of the church.. Each was inspected for any archaeological deposits and the stratigraphy recorded.

4.5 The south-east facing bank of the churchyard was machine excavated to between 1.20m and 1.50m under full archaeological supervision. Seven 0.50m wide slots were hand cleaned and recorded.

4.6 All features were given a unique context number, e.g. 0001 and finds a three letter code, e.g. AAA. The position of finds were recorded either by their location on the stripped surface or on the appropriate plan or section drawing. All section drawings were drawn on drawing film at a scale of 1:20 and plans at a scale of 1:50.

4.7 Features and aspects of the groundwork were recorded by digital images and 35mm black and white film.

5. RESULTS

Area 01

5.1 Immediately north of the fishponds the stripped surface revealed interleaved layers of light to mid orange brown silty clay alluvium (0004) and mid brown to mid orange brown silty loam to silty clay loam subsoil (0002), the latter probably derived from the higher ground immediately to the north of the working area. There were no archaeological features present that may be related to the medieval fish ponds. Modern material comprising blue and

white porcelain, glass and transfer printed wares were present throughout the subsoil deposits. Two hand made bricks of possible early post medieval date were recovered from a deposit of mid brown silt loam (0007) that extended beneath the alluvium (0004). From 0004 a piece of medieval glazed floor tile was recovered similar to a tile fragment known to have come from St Mary's Church, (L.Elliott, 2002). In both cases the surviving depth of the tile was 31mm with a yellow glaze with green patches. A bevelled edge is present on both and both have a well sorted red brown fabric with a reduced grey core.

5.1.2 The SAM is bisected by a north-west to south-east aligned field boundary (0013), believed to be a sixth fishpond. It measured between 9m and 14m in width and was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. There was a rise in the level of the subsoil to the east of the linear suggesting the presence of a possible bank, presumably created by material up-cast during the re-cutting of the pond as a field boundary, or any subsequent re-cutting necessitated by its infilling of alluvium or subsoil. As it was within the SAM it was not fully excavated. Two silty clay layers containing modern material, (brown glass Marmite type jars), were revealed during machining and a mid orange brown silty clay subsoil layer from which a single fragment of tile (AAJ) was recovered.

5.1.3 East of (0013) three discreet deposits were encountered, (0014), (0015) and (0016). Context (0014) and (0015) both had 15% rounded stones in a matrix of mid grey brown silty loam that contained modern pottery. (0016) contained a very similar fill to the other deposits, 15% rounded stones in a matrix of dark grey brown to reddish brown silty clay loam. It measured 2.90m by 0.90m and appeared sub-rectangular in shape though its edges merged with the surrounding deposit and it may have extended beneath the baulk. A single sherd of medieval pottery, two pieces of lead and a glass fragment were recovered from its surface. Though the finds suggest the possibility of a medieval date for the feature the similarity of its fill to deposits (0014) and (0015) indicate that it too could be modern and the medieval pot re deposited. All three features were preserved in situ without further disturbance.

5.1.4 The leat, (0019), designed to circulate fresh water from the Erewash Stream into the ponds, is visible in the field immediately south of the churchyard. A 5m length of the leat, (0019), was exposed in Area 01 sealed below the top soil, (0001), and cut into the sub soil, (0021). The exposed length of the leat, (0019), was cut by the back fill of an evaluation trench (Tr-A3 excavated in 2005). The leat was not observed joining the field boundary/fishpond (0013). It was sealed beneath the subsoil washed down the slope from the potential bank of (0013). The remainder of the leat that runs southwards through the field to the east of 0013 lay outside the area of the groundworks and was not disturbed.

Area 02

5.2 Up to 200mm of topsoil was removed revealing interleaved alluvial deposits of bright orange and grey silty clays with occasional gravel patches supported in a grey silty clay matrix (0021). No archaeological features were present. The pottery noted within the alluvium was exclusively modern indicating that the upper layer exposed by the soil stripping reflects activity that is recent in origin.

Area 03

5.3 The subsoil (0002) gives way to alluvial clay (0004) in the western part of the area. A very dark band of grey silty clay loam (0018) cutting the alluvial gravels and sands extends for 31m on a south-west to north-east alignment along the northern edge of the area and is probably evaluation trench Tr-A4.

5.3.1 A single archaeological deposit, (0005), (Figure 4; Plate 8), was observed in the eastern most part of the area. It was irregular in shape and measured up to 2.40m in width and 2.90m in length and 0.13m in depth. Its southern extent merged with the alluvial clays and no clear edge was visible. The deposit comprised an upper layer of dark grey silt with 50% coal fragments and a lower layer of greyish brown silt with 15% coal fragments. Both layers contained medieval pottery. Three pieces of corroded iron were recovered from the surface of the upper layer and within the lower layer. Tile was also present in the lower layer. Medieval pot was recovered from both layers of 0005.

5.3.2 The stratigraphy of the south-east bank of the churchyard, (Plate 12), comprised mid to dark brown silt loam top soil, (0049) of between 0.18m and 0.50m in depth above mid brown silt loam or mid orange brown silt loam upper subsoil that was between 0.24m to 0.64m thick (0050). These layers rested upon lower subsoil (0051) that was between 0.20m and 0.61m thick and comprised mid orange brown silty clay loam, that in turn rested upon mid grey silty clay alluvium (0052). No archaeological features or deposits were present.

5.3.3 As part of the preparatory work in advance of the ground work a series of post holes (forty one in total) were hand excavated in the top of the bank which forms the boundary of the church yard. These were to hold timber uprights for fencing to screen off the church yard whilst the flood defence construction was in progress. The postholes within the churchyard were 0.30m wide and excavated to a depth of c. 0.70m. The opportunity to observe any archaeologically significant layers or deposits was restricted by the size and depth of the post holes. The spoil from the excavation of the post holes was searched by hand. There were no archaeological remains present only modern brick and concrete rubble which have been interpreted as coming from material used to stabilise/re-enforce the bank.

Areas 04-06, (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

5.4 The trenching in Areas 04-06 confirmed the interleaved nature of the subsoil and alluvial deposits. In places the subsoil exceeded 0.8m in depth from ground level. The groundworks have also established that alluvial gravel deposits exceeding 0.70m thick are present in places almost directly beneath the topsoil. Modern pottery was recovered in Area 05 but no archaeologically significant material was present.

5.5 Area 06 two pits 0023 and 0047 were encountered cutting the alluvial layers. Pit 0023 contained 19th century pottery. This has been interpreted as a refuse pit associated with Ireton House. Pit 0047 was filled with concrete rubble and has been interpreted as a modern post hole for gate or boundary fence. In the base of Area 06 and immediately below 0047 were the remains of a dog burial, ADM, (Plate 9). This was left in situ. There were no finds associated with the burial and no evidence of a cut in the section. The pit which had been excavated for the dog burial had probably been destroyed when the post hole (0047) was excavated. The dog skeleton remains undated but the condition of the bones would suggest that it is relatively recent.

6. DISCUSSION

Underlying deposits

6.1 The watching brief established that the underlying deposits over the site were predominantly alluvial silty clays beneath which were sands and gravel. Patches of subsoil in the SAM were washed down from the slightly elevated land to the north. Finds recovered from the deposits indicate that they are predominantly modern in date.

Medieval Archaeology

6.2 Elements of the medieval fishpond complex within the SAM were encountered comprising the eastern most fishpond (0013) and a small portion of the leat (0019) used to circulate fresh water into the ponds. This pond, (0013), is now a modern field boundary and the infill may relate to later activity rather than the medieval fish pond itself. Although included in the National Monument description of the fish ponds in the absence of any detailed excavation of the site (which has not taken place) the existence of the sixth fish pond remains speculative. That part of the boundary, (0013), observed during the groundworks is likely to be an extension of the possible fish pond and may date to no earlier than the enclosure of the area in the 19th century.

The field boundary/fish pond, (0013), contained modern material comprising two 'Marmite type' brown glass jars and a single jar of the same material but stamped with Bovril. These jars clearly relate to the recent past whilst 0013 had become a field boundary. Located within the SAM no excavation took place and the feature was preserved in situ without further

disturbance. The relationship between the leat, (0019) and fishpond/ field boundary, (0013), could not be established due subsoil washed down from the north-west overlying the leat.

6.3 A medieval deposit (0005) interleaved with alluvial clays was encountered adjacent to Church Field which contained finds dating to the medieval period. Although appearing to lie in a shallow depression, 0005, is probably a dump rather than a cut feature, its edges on excavation being unclear and the overall depth of the feature being less than 130mm. As significant assemblage of pot (35 shards), was recovered from the excavation of 0005 which includes tile, (3 shards), as well as shards from domestic vessels. Three pieces of slag, presumably indicating metal working somewhere in the vicinity were also recovered from the excavation of the feature.

6.3.1 The pottery from 0005 includes a number of shards green glazed vessels probably jugs and bowls as well as unglazed vessels. Some of the latter have sooty residues on the exterior suggesting that they had been used for cooking. Although there were no indications of structural remains present on the site the cooking pots suggest that there was settlement in the immediate vicinity in the medieval period. This suggestion is strengthened by a small assemblage of roof tile from 0005 some of which has vestigial glaze, dark green/brown in colour, on the edges.

6.3.1 The fills of 0005 contained fragments of coal. The coal fragments are similar to those present in fills of excavated features from the medieval features excavated in Church Field. The presence of coal does not necessarily suggest a post medieval date for the feature since Attenborough lies on the same bank of the Trent as Clifton pit and both settlements are on coal measures that lie comparatively close to the surface. Such a resource may well have been available in the medieval period. In 1475 Lenton Priory, who owned the fish ponds brought a seven year lease from the Carthusians of Beauvale for mining coal from Newfield. The Willoughby family also had considerable mining interests in their manor at Wollaton in the same period. (NUM).

6.4 A further potential medieval deposit (0016), containing pottery finds, was located within the SAM adjacent to the churchyard. The deposit comprised a thin spread of rounded stones and gravel, and may constitute the remains of up-cast from the nearby fish ponds. This spread, (0016) was only partially uncovered by the groundworks and its full extent remains currently unknown. Located within the boundary of the SAM the deposit, (0016), was preserved 'in situ' without any further disturbance.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 The entire extent of the soil stripping was carried out under archaeological supervision both within the boundary of the SAM, (Area 01), and the field to the east of it, (Area 02 and Area 03).

7.2 A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the stripped surface within the SAM, (Area 01), along side a similarly small assemblage of modern pot. None of the pottery finds came from cut features with the exception of one shard of medieval pottery from 0016.

7.3 The field boundary, thought to be a medieval fish pond was shown after the removal of the top soil to extend to the modern church boundary. Observations made during the groundworks could not conclusively determine whether its designation as a fish pond is correct or otherwise. The exposed section of the boundary, being within the SAM was preserved 'in situ' without further disturbance.

7.4 An area to be used as a storage compound, Area 02, was stripped of top soil revealing interleaved bands of alluvial clays. There were no features exposed as a result of the soil stripping.

7.4 A feature containing, (0005), was recorded in Area 03. This was fully excavated and found to be very shallow with indeterminate edges. A significant assemblage of pot was recovered from the excavation of 0005 which has been provisionally dated to the medieval period and includes tile as well as shards from domestic vessels. It may be a very truncated pit or the remains of a rubbish dump. Whether 0005 is to be associated directly with activity related to the fish ponds or the medieval site in the adjacent field to the east is uncertain.

7.4 Three trenches, (Area 04, Area 05 and Area 06) were excavated either side of sheet piles that had been inserted into the ground to provide the core of the new flood defence. These proved to be archaeologically sterile with the exception of Area 06. Seen in section, opposite Ireton House, a post medieval rubbish pit containing pottery and a dead dog was recorded. This has been interpreted as originating from refuse disposal from Ireton House itself. A further pit, 0047, contained modern concrete and has been interpreted as a post hole for a gate or a boundary fence.

7.5 No damage occurred within the SAM as a result of the ground works. Evidence for activity in the medieval and post medieval periods was recovered in the form of pottery finds. No cut features, e.g. pits or ditches, were present in the SAM during the monitoring of the ground works.

8. REFERENCES

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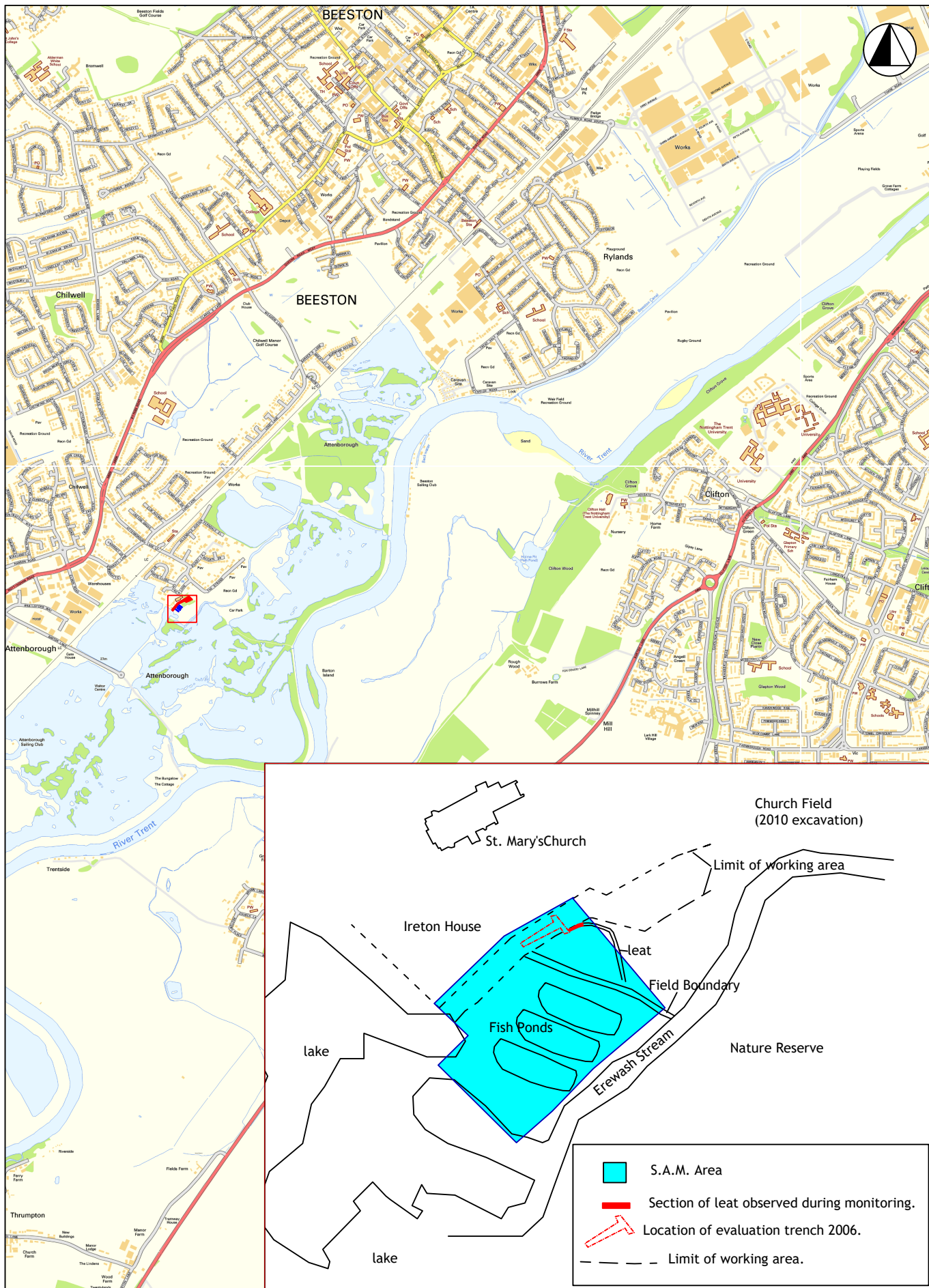
<http://nottinghamshireexminer.com/Nottinghamshire-NUM-Area-History>

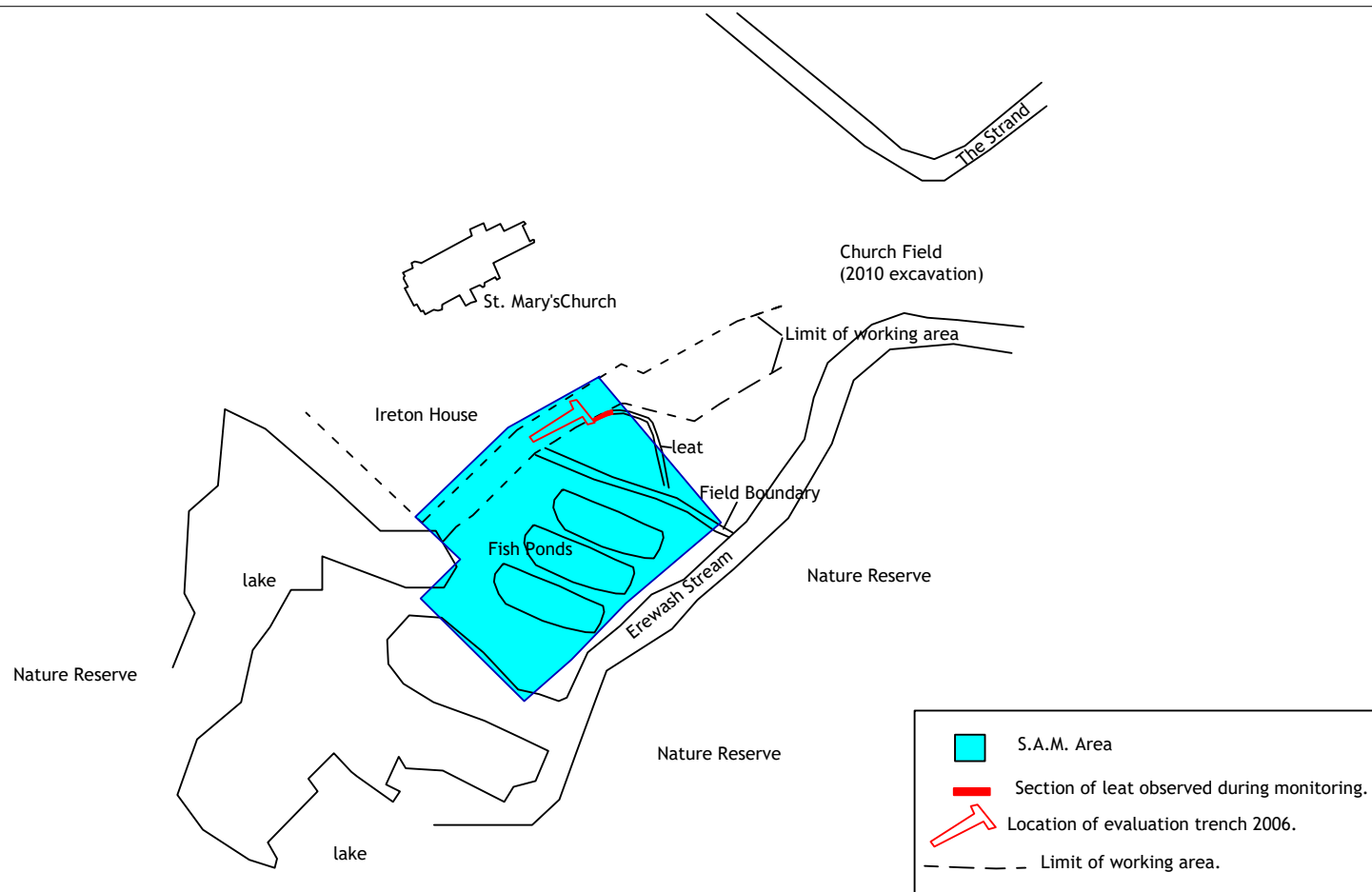
Webb P 2010, *A Report on a Watching Brief during a Bore Hole Survey at Wheatear Field, Attenborough, Nottinghamshire*. Trent & Peak Archaeology.

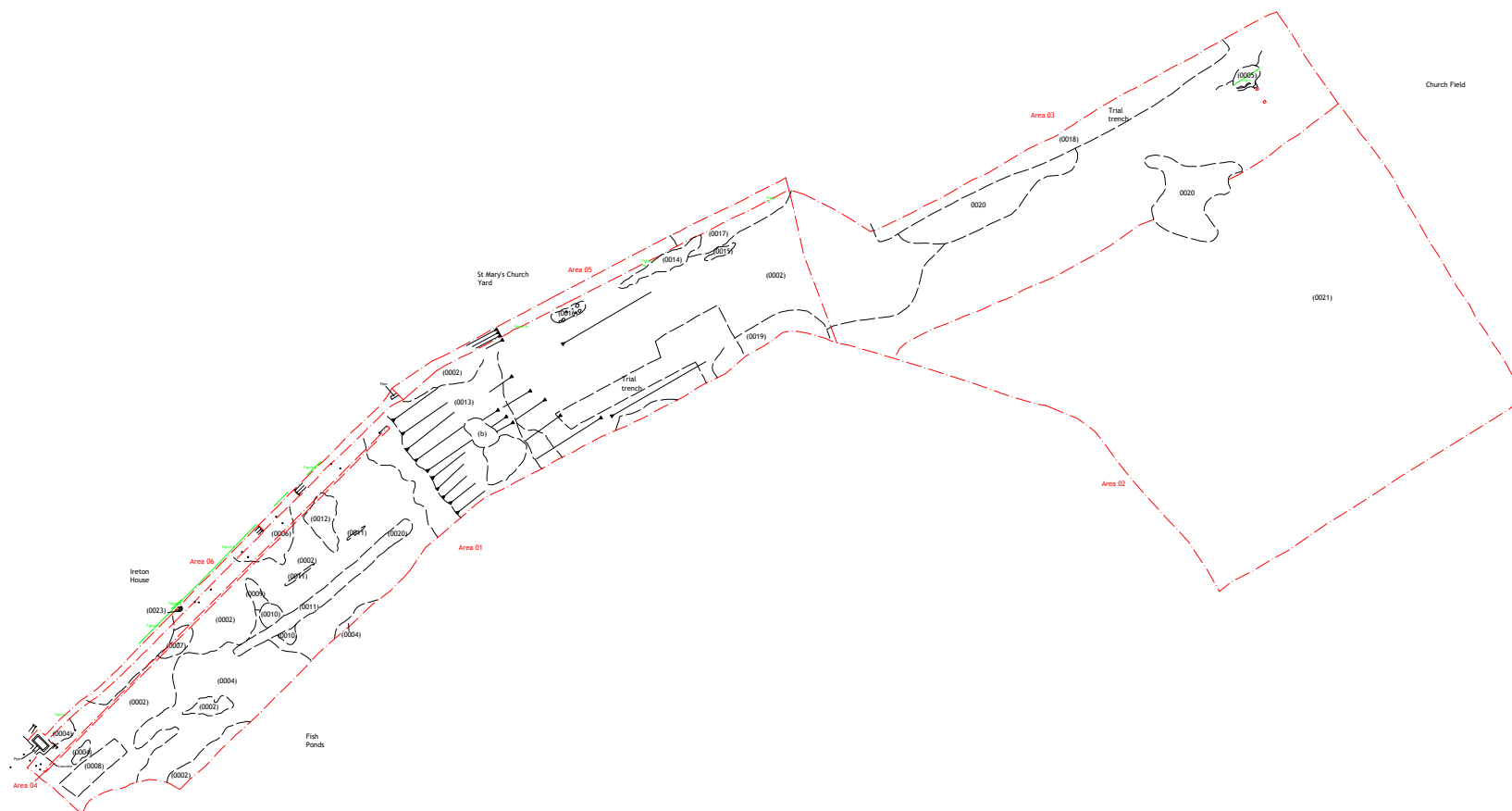
SAM reference: National Monument Number 29922.

Appendix 1. Summary Context List.

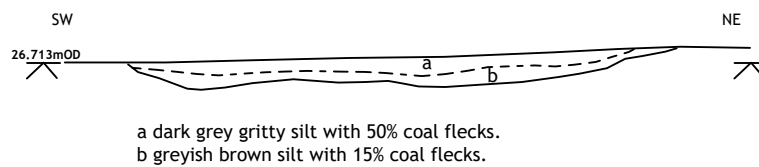
Context	Area	Description
0001	01 - 03	Layer, topsoil, mid brown silty loam
0002	01 - 03	Layer, subsoil, mid brown silty loam and clay with gravel inclusions.
0003	01 - 03	Layer, gravel
0004	01 -03	Layer, orange/brown silty clay
0005	03	Pit/dump with medieval pot
0006	01	Partially exposed pit – modern
0007	01	Layer, mid brown silty loam with rounded stones, interleaved with 0004
0008	01	Layer dark grey silty clay with modern pottery on surface
0009	01	Layer, dark brown silty loam
0010	01	Layer, mid brown/grey silty clay
0011	01	Layer, seen in patches, dark brown silty clay
0012	01	Layer, mid brown silty clay
0013	01	Ditch, possible remnant of sixth fish pond, now field boundary
0014	03	Layer, mid grey/brown clay loam
0015	01	Sub oval pit in Scheduled Area, unexcavated.
0016	01	Partially exposed sub rectangular feature in Scheduled Area
0017	03	Layer, mid grey/brown silty loam
0018	03	Dark grey mixed deposit, backfill of evaluation trench
0019	03	Leat
0020	02- 03	Gravel spread
0021	02	Layer, orange brown silty clay
0022	06	Pit/post hole - modern
0023	06	Pit – 18 th /19 th century
0024	06	Layer, loose mid brown gravel and silt, redeposited
0025	06	White angular stone, type one, haul road
0026	06	Layer, mid brown silt with rounded and sub rounded stones
0027	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of dark yellow sand
0028	06	Same as 0025
0029	06	Layer, mid-dark brown clay silt with rounded and angular stones
0030	06	Layer, mid orange- brown silty loam
0031	06	Layer, brown silt with sub rounded and rounded stones
0032	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of mid brown silt
0033	06	Layer, dark brown silty clay with sub angular stones
0034	06	Layer, dark brown-black silty clay with rounded stones
0035	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of dark grey-brown silt
0036	06	Layer, loose silt stone blocks
0037	06	Layer, dark brown silty clay with sub-rounded stones
0038	06	Layer, mid-dark brown silt loam
0039	06	Layer, mid brown silty loam with sub angular silt stone
0040	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of greyish brown silty loam
0041	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of mid brown silt
0042	06	Layer, same as 0025
0043	06	Layer, Reddish brown silty clay
0044	06	Layer, Dark brown silty loam with infrequent sub-angular stones
0045	06	Layer, gravel in matrix of mid brown silty clay
0046	05	Same as 0025
0047	05	Layer, mid brown sandy silt
0048	05	Layer, gravel in matrix of dark brown silty clay





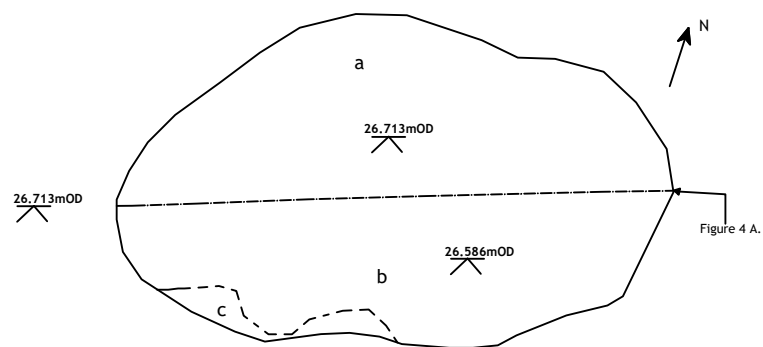


0m 50m



Medieval pot in both layers and on the surface

Figure 4 A. South south east facing section of 0005.



a dark grey gritty silt with 50% coal flecks
b reddish brown clay
c greyish brown silt with 15% coal flecks

Figure 4 B. post excavation plan of 0005

SW NE

0047

0048

0047 mid brown sandy silt
0048 mid brown sandy silt
and gravel

Figure 5 A. Centre of Area 05

SW NE

0047

0048

0047 mid brown sandy silt
0048 mid brown sandy silt
and gravel

Figure 5 B. North east section of Area 05

SW NE

0046

0047

0048

0046 crushed stone, part of protective layer
put down on the surface of Area 01.
0047 mid brown sandy silt
0048 gravel in matrix of dark brown silty
clay.

Figure 5 C . South west section of of Area 05

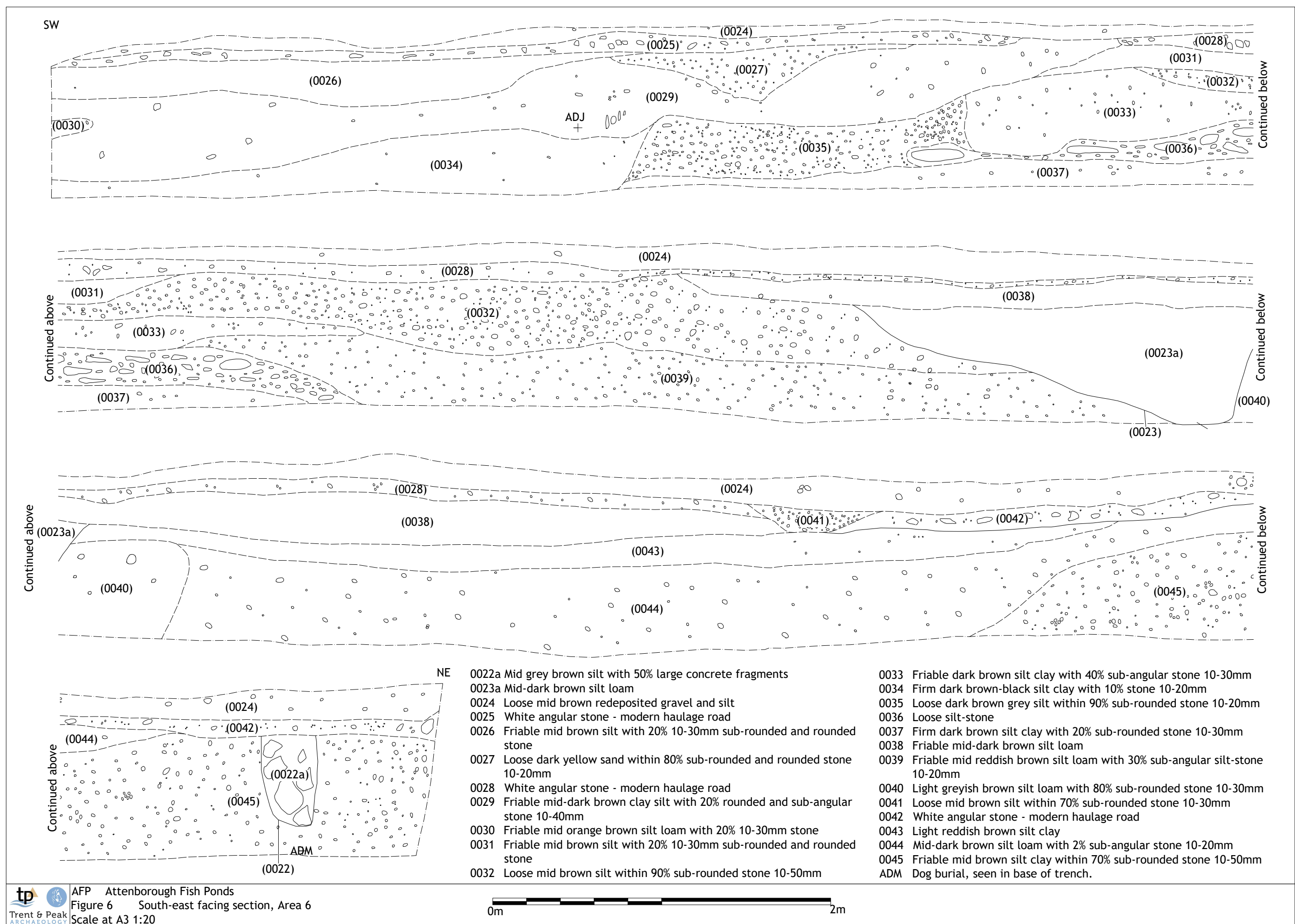




Plate 1. The Scheduled Area prior to the start of groundworks. Looking west.



Plate 2. The Scheduled Area showing one of the fish ponds. Looking south west.



Plate 3. Fence marking the limit of ground work. The leat can be seen in the centre of the plate.
Looking west across Area 02 prior to stripping.



Plate 4. Stripped surface in Area 01.
Looking east.



Plate 5. Stripping the southern half of Area 01 with dumper running on protected ground and the digger running on the top soil bund excavated from the northern side of the area. looking east.



Plate 6. Field boundary/fish pond, 0013, after top soil has been removed. Looking south east.



Plate 7. 0016, Area 01. Looking east.



Plate 8. Pit/dump, 0005, half sectioned. Looking south.



Plate 9. Dog burial in Area 06. Looking south east.



Plate 10. Area 04, shallow trench in front of sheet piles. Looking north west.

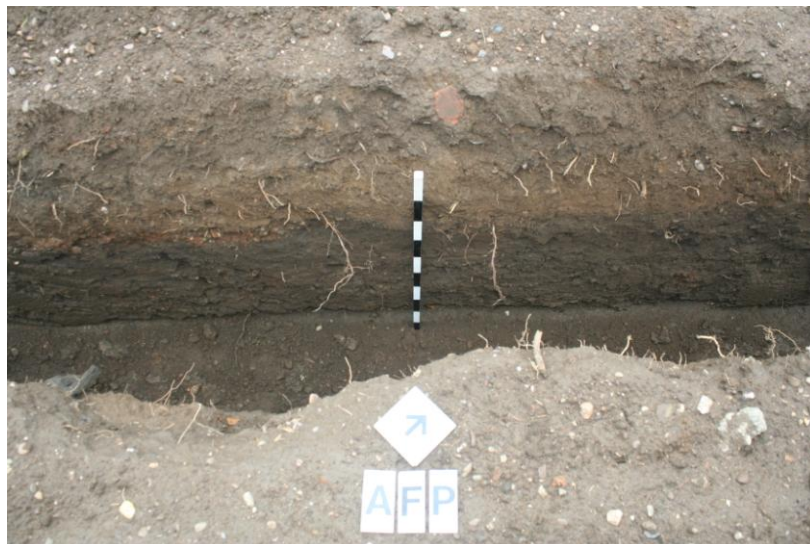


Plate 11. Area 06 showing stratigraphy. Looking north - north west.

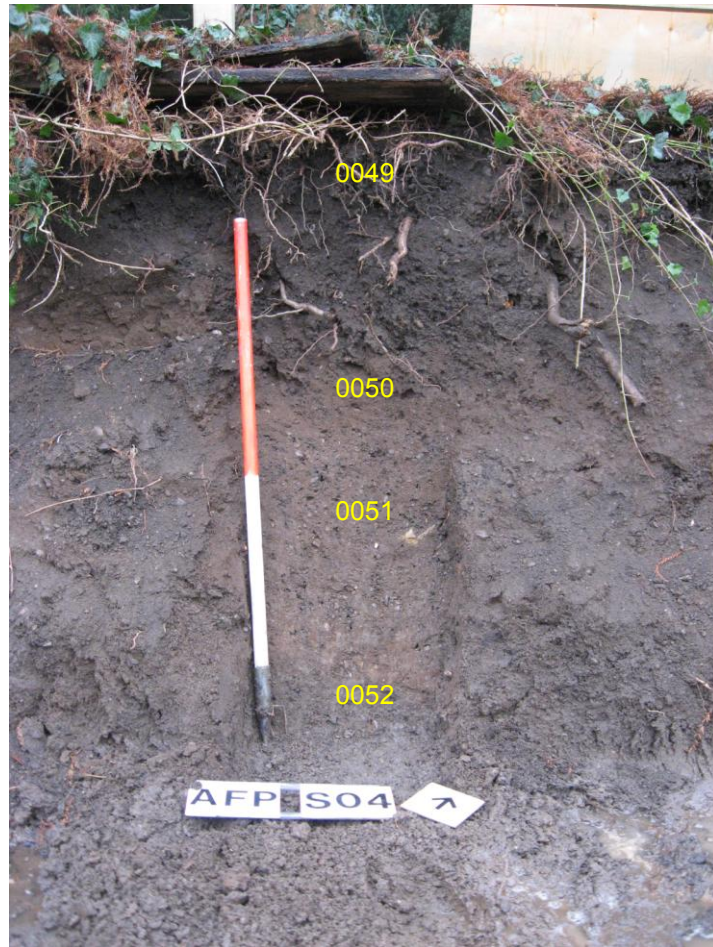


Plate 12. South east facing section of Church boundary, Area 03.
Looking north west.