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The Hare and Hounds
Staxton
North Yorkshire
Archaeological Evaluation
1995

The Hare and Hounds, Staxton, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Considerable excavation has been carried out on the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements between Sherburn and West Heslerton (Powlesland 1986), but the extent to which that 'ladder settlement' extended to Staxton is unclear. Brewster excavated a Roman enclosure at Newham's Pit (Fig 3.2), and also found evidence of Anglian settlement (Brewster 1958). A large Anglian cemetery is also known to have existed in the vicinity of the Shell Garage (Fig. 3.4) immediately west of Newham's pit, the latest discovery being a crouched inhumation found in 1994 (MAP 1994).

The village of Staxton existed as a settlement before the Norman conquest. The name, first recorded in 1086, means '*Stakk's* farmstead' and shows Anglo-Scandinavian influence (Smith ed. 1937). Two estates were in the king's ownership at the time of the Domesday survey; and previously, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, 5 carucates were held by Carle and Torfin, with 1 carucate being the soke of Morcar's manor of Bridlington.

The extent and form of the medieval settlement is not certain. The village pattern seems to indicate a 'Street Village', with north to south aligned plots bisected by an east to west road (now Main Street). The evaluation site would appear to lie at the south-west corner of this Street Village plan, and probably originally included a number of the north to south properties to the south of the axis road.

The medieval village was one of three settlements in Willerby parish (the others being Willerby and Binnington), and seems to have been of moderate size. The 1377 Poll Tax records 71 tax-payers in Staxton, compared to 81 at Willerby and 36 at Binnington.

Staxton, along with Potter Brompton are considered to be the source of Staxton/Potter Brompton ware pottery (Brewster 1958). Brewster excavated a medieval building at the Hare and Hounds site (Fig. 3.5), but the exact location of his trenches was unknown (see p.6). Brewster also recorded a large medieval pit in the plot immediately east of the site (Dean's Kiln : Fig 3.6), and recovered a group of medieval sherds from the Boythorpe Engineering Works (Fig. 3.7), which lies c. 10m east of Trench 4 of the 1995 evaluation. In addition, medieval sherds and chalk rubble were observed when the area immediately north-west of the site was cut back to improve the visibility of traffic exiting Main Street (Fig 3.8).

The supposition is that peasant potters were producing coarse pottery for the East Yorkshire market, possibly from the late 12th to the early 15th century, but there is no clear proof that any of the sites that Brewster recorded at Staxton (or Potter Brompton) were ever concerned with pottery manufacture (Hayfield forthcoming).

It is obvious that any evidence for pottery manufacture present within the evaluation site would be probably of National Significance, and one of the excavation objectives was to address this.

In the post-medieval period, the other two settlements in Willerby parish began to decline; the 1670 Hearth Tax returns list 25 house-holds in Staxton, 21 in Willerby and 19 in Binnington. Staxton benefited from the coaching trade; the Hare and Hounds is known from the early 19th century and the

Stirrup Inn (formerly The Board) bears a date-stone of 1649.

Twentieth century changes and improvements to the A64 have included the diversion of the road from the Main Street to a new course south of the village (immediately south of the Hare and Hounds site). The site itself has been used in this century as allotment gardens, then as a caravan park connected to the public house. At the time of the evaluation the site was covered in rough grass.

Excavation Methods

The modern topsoil and colluvium was removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB excavator using a broad toothless bucket. In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 the surface of the natural gravely sand revealed by the machining was cleaned by hand and inspected for features. Trench 4 was different in that mechanical excavation ceased at the top of archaeological deposits, with excavation thereafter being by hand.

A written record was maintained under the continuous context recording system (Appendix 1). Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 (Appendix 3), and are reproduced in this report (Figs. 4-9). A photographic record was taken in colour and monochrome (Appendix 4).

Excavation Results

Four trenches were excavated; Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were 2m x 2m in size (Fig. 2), and Trench 4 measured 22m x 2m. The trenches were positioned to determine the nature of the archaeology under the proposed house plots and the access road.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-western area of the site (Fig. 2) and no archaeological features were observed. Above the sandy gravel natural (context 019) were two deposits context 018 a 0.31m deep deposit of dark yellowish brown silty sand, and a strong brown loamy silty (context 017) of similar depth to context 018. These two contexts are likely to have been of colluvial origin. The modern topsoil (context 016) completed the sequence (Fig. 4).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned 15m west-south-west of Trench 1 (Fig. 2).

A 0.29m deep layer of dark yellowish brown slightly silty sand (context 014) overlay the gravely sand natural (context 015). In the south of the trench this context had been cut away by a linear feature (context 013 : Fig. 5). Context 013 was aligned approximately east to west and visible for the full length of the trench (2.2m). The feature measured in excess of 0.95m in width and the depth visible in the trench was 0.78m. The feature was a gentle 'U' in profile with a concave/flattish base (Fig. 5). The fill, a strong brown slightly silty sand contained moderate amounts of small rounded pebbles (context

012) and sherds of medieval pottery (Appendix 2), suggesting a medieval date for the feature.

Above the fill of this feature was a 0.32m deep layer of strong brown silty sand (context 011) which was in turn overlain by the modern topsoil (context 010).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was situated 15m north-west of Trench 2 (Fig. 2).

The earliest deposit above natural was a 0.26m deep layer of dark yellowish brown silty sand (context 009), which was cut in the south of the trench by a linear feature (context 008: Fig. 6) measuring in excess of 2m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.58m in depth. Aligned east-west, the exact form was difficult to ascertain as the cut extended southwards outside of Trench 3.

The fill of the feature a dark yellowish brown loamy sand with moderate amounts of small gravel (context 007), some of which was concentrated into thin sandy lenses. The fill contained a small number of medieval sherds (Appendix 2), suggesting that the feature was of medieval date.

Above contexts 008 and 009 was a 0.6m deep layer of loamy sand (context 006), of colluvial origin. The modern topsoil (context 005) completed the sequence in Trench 3.

The two linear features (contexts 008 and 013) and the stratigraphy of Trenches 2 and 3, were very similar, although the greater depth of colluvium in Trench 3 (context 006) is probably explained by the fact that this trench was situated downslope of Trench 2. The two excavated linear features are unlikely to be part of the same ditch as Trench 3 is offset c.8m to the north of Trench 2.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated in the north of the site (Fig. 2). The trench was slightly to the north of its suggested location due to the presence of a number of birch trees.

Excavation located an oval pit-like feature (context 042) situated towards the western end of the trench (Fig. 7) which cut into a deposit of brown silty sand (context 043), a former topsoil / land surface. The feature was 1.5m in width, in excess of 1.45m in length and had a depth of 0.30m with a dished profile. The fills (contexts 038, 039 and 040: Fig.8) were all silty sands which varied in colour from dark yellowish brown to greyish brown. Although the feature contained moderate amounts of medieval pottery (Appendix 2), its relatively shallow depth (possibly due to truncation) and the general lack of other categories of finds makes it unlikely that its primary purpose was as a rubbish pit..

Subsequent to the filling up of the ?pit, a deposit of rubble (context 037 a 75% angular and sub-angular chalk rubble in a very dark greyish brown silty loam matrix) accumulated or was dumped over the top of its eastern edge, measuring 1.4m in length east to west, and 0.5m wide north to south. This deposit lay over the top of the pit, to a depth of 0.25m.

Context 037 was presumably part of a much larger spread of rubble represented by contexts 036

(c.0.6m to the east) and context 035, a larger expanse of rubble to the east of that (Fig. 9).

Context 035 measured 7.5m east to west and was composed of chalk rubble varying in size range from 0.03m - 0.25m, but generally within the size range 0.10m - 0.12m. The nature of the deposit did not suggest that it had been laid due to its angular appearance. A 1m wide segment of context 035 was excavated, showing that it extended at least 1m further to the north (Fig. 9), and that this deposit had a slightly convex profile, petering out or dropping down to the north. Context 035 rested on a compact brown silty sand (context 041) and at its eastern end was cut away by a straight-edged feature (context 026 - see below).

To the east of context 035 excavation located similar chalk rubble deposits to 035 036 and 037 (contexts 031 and 029), but these were separated from each other by another straight-edged cut (context 024). Context 031 and context 030 both rested on a deposit of compact brown silty sand (contexts 032 and context 030 respectively) which was very similar to context 041. In the western area of the trench, context 035 was not seen to be physically linked to 036, or context 036 to 037, but this may be due to the irregular nature of the northern margin of the rubble spread.

There seems little doubt that all of the rubble deposits described above were originally part of the same spread measuring at least 1.7m wide with a length of at least 20m from east to west. The linearity of this rubble suggests that it is either related to the collapse or demolition of a wall, or perhaps part of a roadway or yard surface. A roadway would seem to be unlikely as the rubble is rather angular and not closely compacted enough to give an acceptably even surface. The same factors argue against the rubble having been a yard surface, with the additional factor that the rubble slopes down to the north, giving it a convex profile. This interpretation is discussed further in the report (see p.00)

Rubble spreads 035, 036 and 037 were overlain by context 034, a 0.5m deep deposit of stony very dark greyish brown sandy loam. This context was absent from the eastern half of the trench, where it merged into context 033, which was similar in texture, but was less stony and friable. Context 033 was identical to two columns of material (contexts 027 and 028) in the eastern part of the trench (Fig. 8).

The eastern edge of context 033 and the western edge of context 028 were defined by cut 026, which was vertically sided and 2.8m in width. An identical cut (context 024) cut through the eastern edge of 028 and the western edge of 027. Finally, another straight-edged cut (context 022) cut through the eastern edge of 027. Context 022 was the only one of these three cuts to be bottomed, the excavated part showing it to be vertically sided, with a depth of 1.25m and having a flat base formed by the natural gravely sand (context 000). The fills (context 021, fill of 022; context 023, fill of 024; and context 025, fill of 026) were dark greyish brown sandy loams, generally loose in consistence and containing modern/recent material (a cigarette filter was found at the base of 021).

The above group of contexts are almost certainly the remains of the trench system (Trench VI) from Brewster's 1964 excavation at the Hare and Hounds. Although excavation plans and sections do not survive, a sketch plan in the site note-book shows four 10' (2.8m) wide trenches, separated by baulks

The Hare and Hounds, Staxton, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Introduction

This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out on vacant land on the west side of the Hare and Hounds public house, Staxton, in the parish of Willerby, North Yorkshire (TA 0152 7906, centre : Fig. 1).

The site lies to the north of the A64 Malton to Scarborough road, at an elevation c.41m AOD, although the land drops away to the north and north-west. The underlying geology is glaciofluvial drift of sands and gravels, which form an east to west zone between the elevated chalk Wolds to the south, and marshy carr lands (now largely drained) following the course of the River Derwent to the north. The glaciofluvial drift provides deep, well-drained and coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 Association (SSEW).

A planning application for the construction of six dwellings, with their associated garages, access road and services (No. 3/151/90/0A) was identified by the Archaeology Section of the North Yorkshire County Planning Department as affecting a site of archaeological importance (described below). Accordingly an archaeological evaluation was provided for in order to identify the character, extent and significance of archaeological remains within the application area.

The evaluation was carried out over five days at the end of September 1995, by the writer (M R Stephens) with the assistance of M Johnson and D Hunter in the field.

All work was commissioned through C Briden esq., for the architects Briggs Potts Parry, who were the funding agent.

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Archaeological and Historical Background

The sandy soils of the Newport 1 Association on which the site is situated, attracted large-scale settlement in the prehistoric period. The earliest known activity in the vicinity of the Hare and Hounds is represented by a number of Beaker burials from an area c.500m east of the site (Fig.3.1), excavated in 1957 (Stead 1960). Beaker sherds were also found at Newham's Pit sand quarry (c.550m east of the site: Fig 3.2) by Brewster (Brewster 1957). More recently, a complete beaker, possibly associated with an inhumation, was found during the construction of houses at the former Methodist church c.350m east-north-east of the site (Fig. 3.3 : J Halliday pers. comm., beaker in Doncaster museum).

(context 027 and 028) with a width of 0.47m (18") and coupled with the looseness of the fills and the occurrence of modern material within them, these surely must represent three of Brewster's 1964 trenches. In addition, Brewster's notebooks refer to a linear band of "wall-fall" which would relate to the rubble deposits of the 1995 excavations. (The Brewster excavations at the Hare and Hounds are to be published soon - Hayfield forthcoming).

A 0.14m deep modern topsoil (context 020) completed the sequence.

Summary and Conclusions

The evaluation objective was successful in determining archaeological deposits within the application area. The significance of the archaeological remains is discussed below.

Excavation in Trench 1 located no archaeological features. Excavation in Trenches 2 and 3 revealed minor linear features (contexts 013 and 008) of medieval date, which possibly represent divisions in the medieval properties which presumably extended southwards from Main Street. Further organized excavation of these features is unlikely to provide any additional information.

Excavation in Trench 4 revealed more significant remains. The series of rubble deposits (contexts 029, 031, 035, 036 and 037) almost certainly relate to a structure which lay largely to the south of the excavated area. However, much of the eastern 8m of the trench had been previously excavated by T C M Brewster in 1964, who also excavated an area at least 6m wide in 1963 to the south of the 1995 trench. These previous excavations are likely to have removed much of the archaeological information in the north-east corner of the site. Brewster suggested that his excavated building was a potter's workshop, but there was a lack of conclusive evidence that potting had been carried out in the vicinity (Hayfield forthcoming). The 1995 evaluation also failed to reveal any evidence of potting, either structurally or in the form of 'wasted' sherds.

The importance of structural remains in the north-eastern area of the site has been reduced by the previous excavations. However, the north-west corner of the site, significant because of its street-front location and relatively undisturbed by later intrusions is likely to yield significant deposits. The occurrence of medieval structures in the north-west area of the site would be regarded as of relatively high importance, and could merit an open-area excavation.

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APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context No.	Trench	Description
001	1	Unstratified finds from Trench 1
002	2	Unstratified finds from Trench 2
003	3	Unstratified finds from Trench 3
004	4	Unstratified finds from Trench 4
005	3	10 YR 3/1, loamy sand; modern topsoil
006	3	10 YR 3/4, loamy sand; colluvium
007	3	10 YR 4/4, loamy sand; fill of 008
008	3	Linear cut
009	3	10 YR 4/6; silty sand; ?old land surface
010	2	7.5 YR 3/1, sandy loam; modern topsoil
011	2	7.5 YR 3/4, silty sand; colluvium
012	2	7.5 YR 4/6, silty sand; fill of 013
013	2	Linear cut
014	2	10 YR 4/4, silty sand; ?old land surface
015	2	10 YR 6/6, gravely sand; natural
016	1	7.5 YR 3/1, sandy loam; modern topsoil
017	1	7.5 YR 3/4, loamy, silty sand; colluvium
018	1	10 YR 4/4, silty sand; old land surface
019	1	10 YR 6/6, gravely sand; natural
020	4	10 YR 3/2, sandy loam; modern topsoil
021	4	10 YR 3/4, sandy loam; fill of 022
022	4	Cut (1964 excavation)
023	4	10 YR 3/4, sandy loam; fill of 024
024	4	Cut (1964 excavation)
025	4	10 YR 3/4, sandy loam; fill of 026
026	4	Cut (1964 excavation)
027	4	10 YR 3/2, sandy loam; 1964 exc. baulk
028	4	10 YR 3/2, sandy loam; 1964 exc. baulk
029	4	Chalk rubble in 10 YR 3/2, silty sand matrix
030	4	7.5 YR 4/4, silty sand; pre rubble ground surface
031	4	Chalk rubble in 10 YR 3/2, silty sand matrix
032	4	7.5 YR 4/4, silty sand; pre rubble ground surface
033	4	10 YR 3/2, sandy loam; deposit
034	4	10 YR 3/2, sandy loam; deposit
035	4	Chalk rubble in 10 YR 3/2 sandy loam matrix
036	4	Chalk rubble in 10 YR 3/2 sandy loam matrix
037	4	Chalk rubble in 10 YR 3/2 sandy loam matrix
038	4	10 YR 4/2, silty sand; upper fill of 042
039	4	10 YR 3/4, silty sand; basal fill of 042
040	4	10 YR 4/4, silty sand; intermediate fill of 042
041	4	7.5 YR 4/4, silty sand; pre rubble ground surface
042	4	Pit cut
043	4	10 YR 4/4, silty sand; pre pit ground surface

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Key: IA = Iron Age, St/PB = Staxton / Potter Brompton Ware, Sc = Scarborough Ware, YG = York Glazed Ware, PM = Post-medieval, Mod.= modern.

Context	Category	Amount	Total Wt. (kg.)
001	Pottery	9 sherds (incl. 1 rim + 3 base) (9 St / PB)	0.2
	Bone	1 frag. (unid. - end sawn)	0.02
	Flint	1 (struck waste flake)	0.02
	Brick / Tile	3 frags.	0.02
	Glass	1 frag. (green bottle frag.)	0.04
002	Pottery	14 sherds (incl. 1 rim + 1 base) (14 St / PB)	0.2
003	Pottery	10 sherds (incl. 4 rim + 1 base)	0.2
004	Pottery	83 sherds (incl. 12 rim + 5 base) (1 ?IA, 76 St / PB, 4 Sc, 2 PM)	0.95
	Bone	1 frag. (pig tooth)	0.02
	Glass	1 frag. (clear vessel frag.)	0.01
	Slag	1 frag. (Fe tap slag)	0.1
007	Pottery	8 sherds (incl. 1 rim) (8 St / PB)	0.05
012	Pottery	3 sherds (incl. 2 rim) (1 ?IA, 2 St / PB)	0.05
021	Pottery	11 sherds (7 St / PB, 2 ?med., 2 mod.)	0.05
	Flint	1	0.06
	Tile	1 pantile frag.	0.06
	Glass	2 frags. (1 vessel frag., 1 bottle frag.)	0.01
	Clay pipe	1 stem frag.	0.01
023	Pottery	2 sherds (incl. 1 rim) (1 St / PB, 1 mod)	0.06
029	Pottery	8 sherds (incl. 2 rim) (8 St / PB)	0.1

Context	Category	Amount	Wt. (kg)
034	Pottery	4 sherds (incl. 1 rim + 1 base) (3 St / PB, 1 PM)	0.1
035	Pottery	6 sherds (incl. 1 rim) (5 St / PB, 1 Sc)	0.06
038	Pottery	110 sherds (incl. 11 rim, 12 base, 1 handle)	0.9
	Bone	7 frags. (1 cow metatarsal, 6 unid.)	0.08
	Fired clay	3 frags.	0.05
039	Pottery	69 sherds (incl. 5 rim + 14 base) (69 St / PB)	0.8
	Bone	7 frags. (incl. SF /2\ - see below) (1 sheep / goat vertebra, 6 unid.)	0.08
	Iron	SF /1\ barrel padlock key	0.05
040	Pottery	31 sherds (incl. 3 rims + 8 base)	0.2
	Bone	1 frag. (unid.)	0.01
	Fired clay	1 frag.	0.02
041	Pottery	6 sherds (incl. 3 rim) (St / PB)	0.3

Pottery Assemblage

A total of 376 sherds were recovered during the the evaluation, of which 2 were ?prehistoric, 368 medieval, 3 post-medieval and 3 modern.

The prehistoric sherds were small and abraded. The fabrics are soft and vesicular where the gritting agent (presumably calcite) has dissolved. Calcite-gritted fabrics were used in the region from the Late Bronze Age to the Anglian period. As the Hare and Hounds are so abraded, small and lacking in any distinguishing features, it is impossible to confirm their date.

The medieval assemblage shows as overwhelming preponderance of Staxton/Potter Brompton ware (97.5% of the medieval total), which is perhaps to be expected given their local origin. A range of forms are represented, mainly cook pots with bowls, jars and a curfew. The rims are of varying forms from squared club, some lid-seated to rounded club. Only three of the Staxton/Potter Brompton sherds are glazed, the glaze being of poor quality and badly preserved. Two sherds have handle scars, probably representing jugs.

None of the Staxton / Potter Brompton sherds could be described as wasters. Three sherds from context 038 are crazed and have minor cracks, but not enough to prevent there use. The absence of wasters does not support the hypothesis that potting was carried out in the immediate vicinity.

Eight Scarborough ware sherds were present, with a glazed jug rim from context 035, and glazed, thumb-frilled bases from contexts 003 and 004.

A single sherd of York Glazed Ware was present, from context 040.

A remarkable factor about the assemblage in the absence of Humber Ware, a fabric which dominates in the

region in the 15th century. The presence of Scarborough Ware and of York Glazed Ware, albeit in very small amounts, suggests that the medieval assemblage dates to the late 12th and 13th centuries, but it is not possible at this stage to categorically state that medieval occupation ceases in the 13th century.

Post-medieval sherds were Ryedale-type, and green and black-glazed red-bodied coarsewares.

Flint Assemblage

Worked flint from the site was limited to a single greyish blue-patinated waste flake with cortex remnant, which was an unstratified find from Trench 1.

Animal Bone Assemblage

The animal bone assemblage was small, with 17 fragments being recovered. This small amount may be partly due to the acidic soil conditions at the site. Much of the bone was fragmentary and unidentifiable, but food species (cow, sheep/goat and pig) were all present.

Metal Finds

A single metal find was recovered; this was an iron barrel padlock key(SF /2\) from context 039 (pit fill). The key had a square shank, flattened towards the 'handle' end, which ends in a loop; 'key' end missing. Length = 127mm, width = 15mm, thickness = 19mm.

Bone Objects

One object of worked bone was recovered, part of a ?knife handle (SF /1\) from context 039 (pit fill). The fragment is broken laterally along a line of rivet holes, of which two survive with traces of iron oxide around them. One edge rounded. Length = 82mm, width = 11mm, thickness = 5mm.

APPENDIX 3

Archive Summary

5 plans at 1:20 scale.

6 sections at 1:10 and 1:20 scale.

43 context sheets. completed and checked for consistency.

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive

Print

1. Trench 3. Facing South
2. Trench 3. Facing South
3. Trench 2. Facing South
4. Trench 2. Facing South
5. Trench 1. Facing South
6. Trench 1. Facing South
7. Trench 3. Facing East
8. Trench 3. Facing East
9. Trench 2. Facing South East
10. Trench 2. Facing South East
11. Trench 4. East end Facing West
12. Trench 4. East end Facing West

- 13 Trench 4. West end Facing East
- 14 Trench 4. West end Facing East
- 15 Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
- 16 Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
- 17 Trench 4 West end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
- 18 Trench 4 West end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
19. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
20. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
21. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
22. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
23. Pit 042. Facing South
24. Pit 042. Facing South
25. Pit 042. Facing South West
26. Pit 042. Facing South West
27. Trench 4. East end . Facing West
28. Trench 4. East end. Facing West
29. Trench 4. West end. Facing East
30. Trench 4. West end. Facing East
31. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
32. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
33. ~~Trench 4 East end (021,022,027,029).~~ Facing South
34. Trench 4 East end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
35. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
36. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
37. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
38. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
39. Pit 042. Facing South
40. Pit 042. Facing South West
41. Pit 042. Facing South West

Slides

1. Trench 3. Facing South
2. Trench 3. Facing South
3. Trench 2. Facing South
4. Trench 2. Facing South
5. Trench 1. Facing South
6. Trench 1. Facing South
7. Trench 3. Facing East
8. Trench 3. Facing East
9. Trench 2. Facing South East
10. Trench 2. Facing South East
11. Trench 4. East end Facing West
12. Trench 4. East end Facing West
13. Trench 4. West end Facing East
14. Trench 4. West end Facing East
15. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
16. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
17. Trench 4 West end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
18. Trench 4 West end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
19. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
20. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
21. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
22. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
23. Pit 042. Facing South
24. Pit 042. Facing South
25. Pit 042. Facing South West

26. Pit 042. Facing South West
27. Trench 4. East end . Facing West
28. Trench 4. East end. Facing West
29. Trench 4. West end. Facing East
30. Trench 4. West end. Facing East
31. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
32. Trench 4 centre. Facing South West
33. Trench 4 East end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
34. Trench 4 East end (021,022,027,029). Facing South
35. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
36. Chalk rubble 035. Facing South
37. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
38. Chalk rubble 035. Facing West
39. Pit 042. Facing South
40. Pit 042. Facing South West
41. Pit 042. Facing South West