HHAC/01

HIGH HOUSE QUARRY, ASPATRIA, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation

for Stephenson Halliday on behalf of D A Harrison Ltd

December 2013

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

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Approved by:	Russel Coleman – Project Manager

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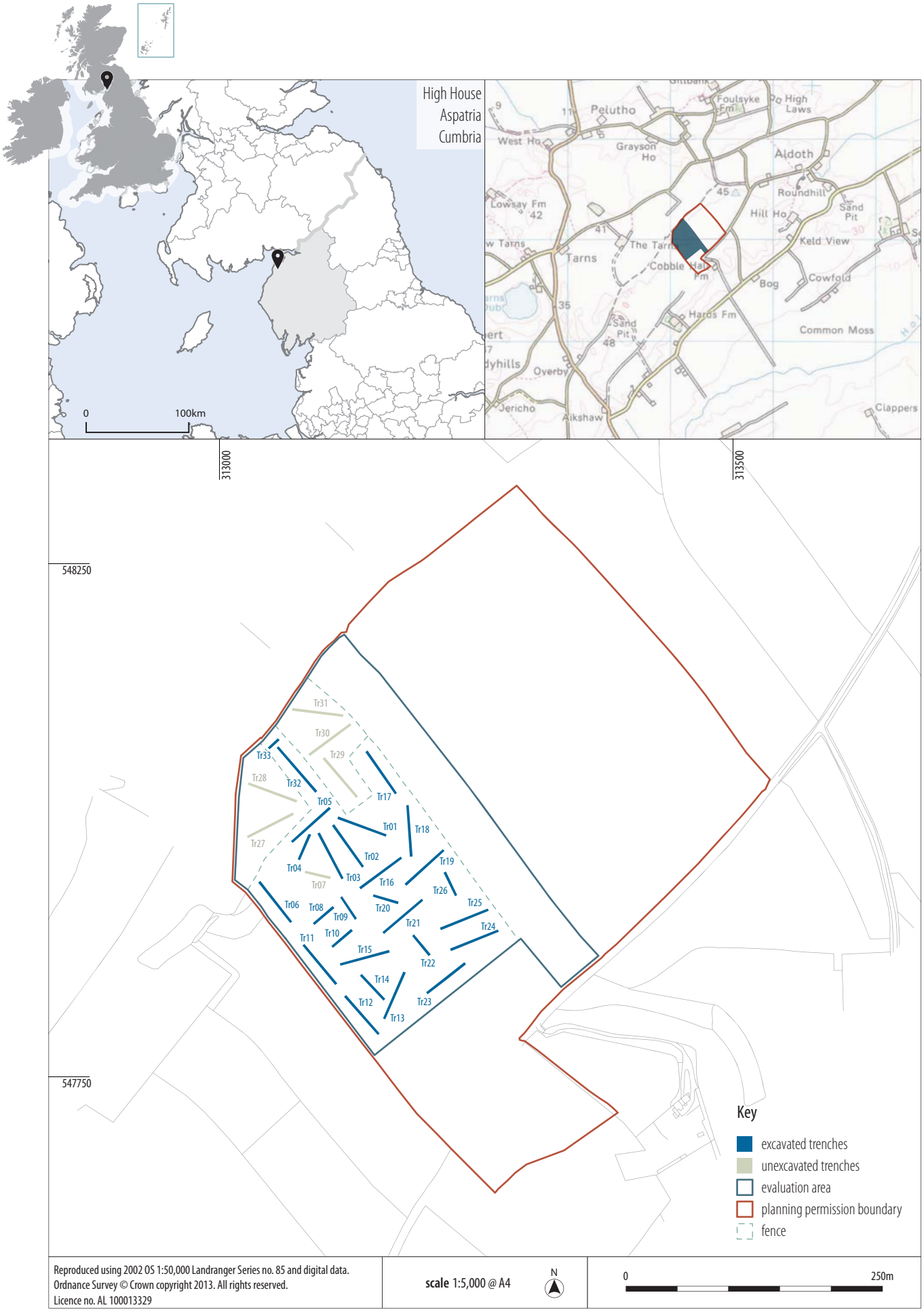
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



Illus 1
Site location

HIGH HOUSE QUARRY, ASPATRIA, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed mineral extraction area on land at High House Quarry, located near Aikshaw, Aspatria. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the Development Area (DA). The work was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday, on behalf of D A Harrison Ltd. A total of 27 trenches were excavated within the DA. This resulted in the uncovering of features of potential archaeological significance; however no evidence was recovered to aid in the dating of these features.

1 INTRODUCTION

D A Harrison Ltd (the company) has been granted planning permission for an extension to their existing workings at High House Quarry, Aspatria, in Cumbria; henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). As part of the application process, the company have undertaken non-intrusive archaeological evaluation of the DA comprising a walkover survey, a desk-based assessment and sample geophysical survey over known cropmarks (North Pennines Archaeology, 2006). The evaluation was carried out to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where mineral extraction may take place. Targeted trial-trenching of the cropmarks was undertaken in early 2006 producing a negative result. A further programme of trial trenching, comprising a 5% sample, was undertaken in 2008 immediately to the south of the DA (North Pennines Archaeology, 2008).

Planning permission for the current development was granted by Cumbria County Council (as Minerals Planning Authority) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works.

A written scheme of investigation for the evaluation was prepared by Headland Archaeology Ltd (2013) on behalf of Stephenson Halliday (the consultant) and the company. As part of the preparation of the WSI, consultation was undertaken with the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CHES) on behalf of the company regarding the requirements for the trial trench evaluation.

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a method statement for the evaluation, undertake the site works (which took place between 4th and 8th March 2013) and produce a report (this document) on the results.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The DA is located on NY 13165 47888 and covers a total of 5ha. It is located near Cobble Hall Farm, *c.* 6km north of Aspatria (Illus.1). More generally, the DA is located on the North Cumbria Plain in an area known as the Abbeytown Ridge, which stretches from Salta Moss to Wedholme Flow. The Abbeytown Ridge defines the southern boundary of the Solway Plain (North Pennines Archaeology 2006). The DA occupies rolling large arable fields at a height of around 45m AOD. A sharp drop in the north western part of the DA is present and the base of this slope is at a height of around 41m AOD. The DA is located to the south-west of the existing quarry activity.

The underlying geology of the DA comprises Triassic sand and mudstones, and Glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey Website).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk based assessment was carried out by North Pennines Archaeology in 2006. This identified the high potential for remains of prehistoric date and the presence of a number of cropmarks likely to reflect the presence of prehistoric features. An evaluation at the previous extraction phases at High House Quarry has also been undertaken and confirmed the presence of remains in the area, probably relating to long lived field systems. The results of the desk based assessment are summarised briefly below.

Mesolithic and Neolithic

Flints of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been recovered within 1km of the extraction site (North Pennines Archaeology 2006, 13) whilst a single piece of Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint has been recovered from the quarry area. This gained in significance when taken in conjunction with the number of cropmarks seen in the area. It is therefore thought likely that parts of the proposed extraction area were farmed or settled during the Neolithic period.

Bronze Age

A cist burial dating to the Bronze Age was found some 1km south-west of the site, at New Cowper Farm. It is possible that a number of undated boundary features at the same site could also have been of Bronze Age date.

Iron Age and Roman

Although there is little evidence for occupation in the area dating to the Iron Age and Romano British periods, it is known that there was a heavy military presence in Cumbria throughout the Roman period. A single sherd of Samian ware was found during excavations at New Cowper farm and, once again, it is possible that undated cropmarks could be of this date.

Medieval and Post-medieval

During the medieval period the site fell under the jurisdiction of Holme Cultram Abbey. Dykes (earthen banks) were created to mark the limit of monastic lands.

By the early part of the 19th century the site was enclosed agricultural land.

4 OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to enable the extraction of sand and gravel by identifying whether archaeological remains of significance were present and collect sufficient information to inform a strategy for their excavation and recording in advance of quarrying.

Specifically, the aims of the investigation were to:

- establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development; and
- establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the developments.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the North West Region Archaeological framework (2005, 2007) and English Heritage (1997). Any evidence retrieved during the works should be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

In particular, the site was known to have a high potential to contain remains of prehistoric date. Of relevance are themes relating to site visibility – especially the relationship between visible cropmarks and actual buried remains; and the need where possible to allow surfaces to weather to increase the visibility of cut features.

METHODOLOGY

4.1 Trenching

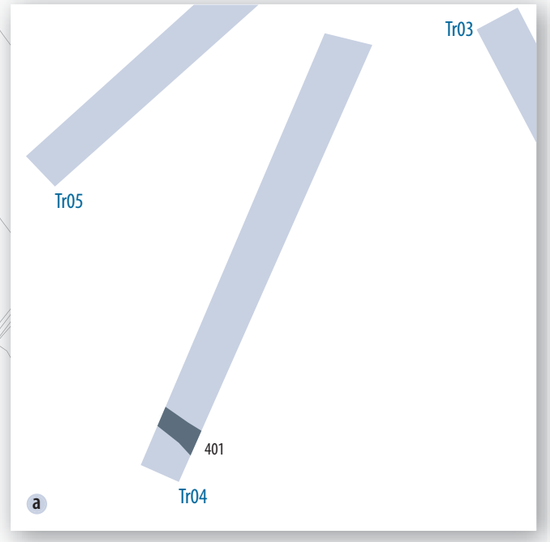
Twenty-seven trenches were excavated across the DA; eighteen 50m by 2m, eight 25m by 2m and one 10m by 2m. This represented a 5% sample of the area. The trenches were laid out generally to give an even sample of the DA but also in order to test mapped cropmarks. Trench 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 were not excavated due to land ownership and access issues, and Trench 7 was not excavated due to its location on an extreme slope (Illus 1). Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and soil profile, can be found in Appendix 1.

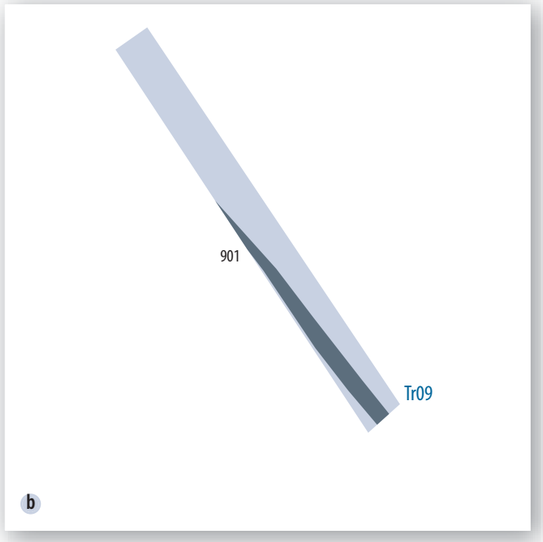
A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

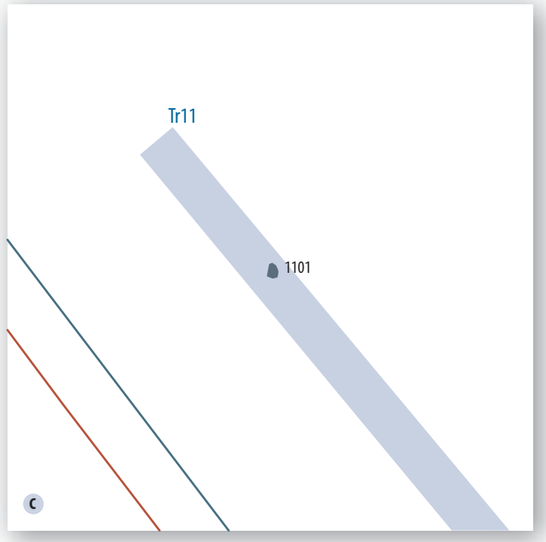
Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

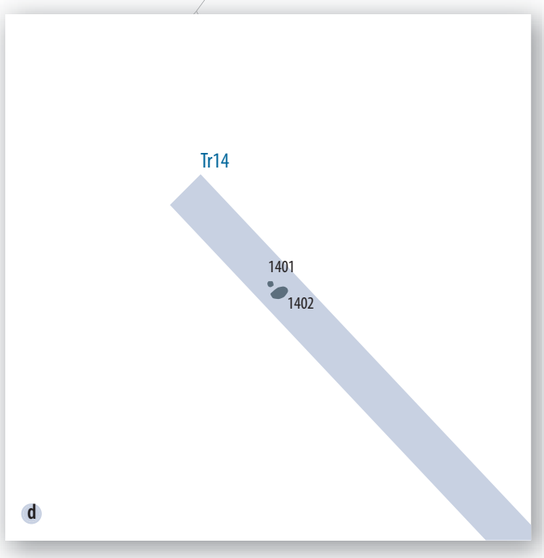
4.2 Recording

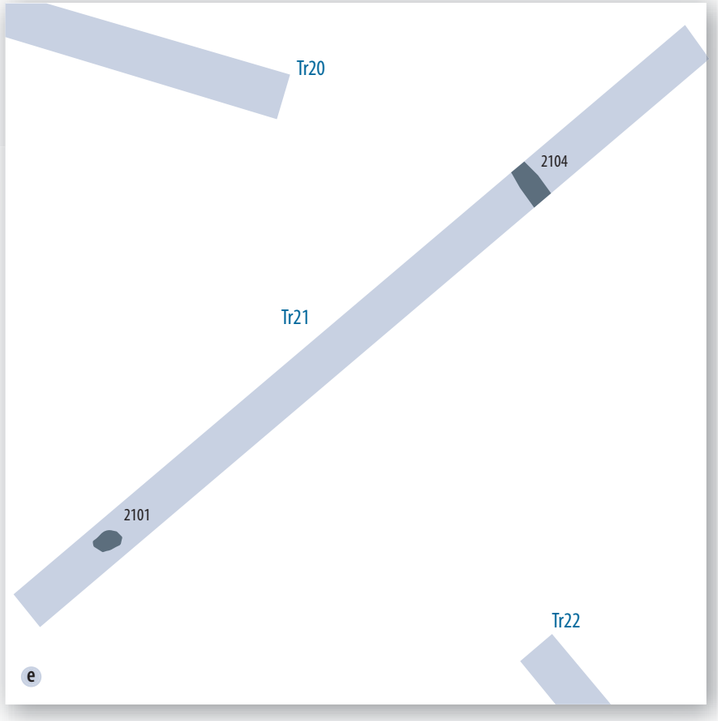
All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute *for* Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record

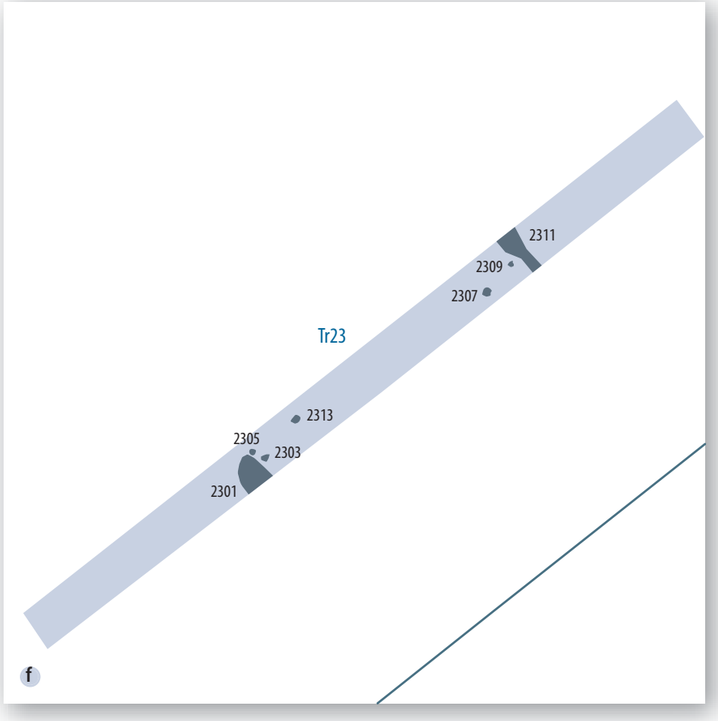












Illus 2
Trench plan showing features

cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded. A full photographic record including colour slide, black and white print and digital photographs was taken. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland1-145947).

The complete project archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum within 12 months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

5 RESULTS

In general, in the south eastern half of the DA, the soil profile of the DA comprised 0.30m of mid brown clay sand plough soil with rounded stone inclusions. This was uniform throughout and overlay a natural geology of brown orange clay sand with rounded gravel inclusions (Illus 4). Towards the ridge in the centre of the DA, deposits of brown and grey sand clay were present below the topsoil to a depth of 1.40m (Trench 6 & 16). These deposits were thought to be the result of landscaping within the field; where topsoil had been graded and heaped on the slope to level the top line of the field (Illus. 3). Although likely always a gradual slope, the existing sharp slope in the centre of the field was thought to be artificial and the result of the landscaping.

In the majority of the trenches excavated, there was a distinct lack of subsoil present. Exceptions to this were in trenches 1 to 5 and trench 17, where subsoil was recorded. It consisted of a mixture of topsoil and natural deposits, both in discrete patches and more substantial deposits. Where deeper subsoil was encountered it was generally in natural dips in the landscape making the deposit likely colluvial material on the slopes.

Whilst the majority of the trenches were archaeologically sterile the evaluation revealed evidence of archaeological activity. There was notable evidence for modern truncation resulting from the agricultural land use indicated by plough marks and furrows.

Ditches & Gullies (Illus. 2)

A linear feature [2104] was recorded in Trenches 21. It was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 1.20m in width and 0.30m in depth. A similar feature [2311] was recorded in Trench 23 on the same orientation and was filled by a similar but darker material (2312) compared with the lighter grey brown fill (2105) of [2104]. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features.

In Trench 9, a gully [9001] was investigated. It measured 0.45m wide and was shallow at 0.10m deep. The sides sloped gradually to a rounded base and it was filled by a deposit (9002) of grey silt sand. Again, no dating evidence was recovered but it was thought to be a fairly modern drainage gully due to the topsoil-like nature of the fill.

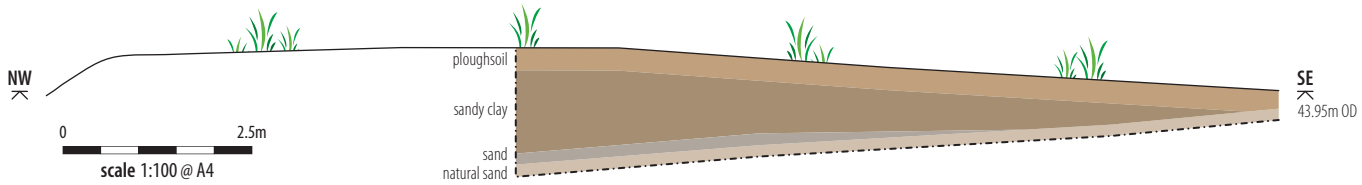
Pits and post-holes

A single pit feature [1101] was recorded at the north-west end of Trench 11 (Illus 2 & 6). It was a small circular pit with a diameter of 0.75m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill (1102) contained charcoal around the base with re-deposited yellow sand gravel above.

A further pit [1403] was investigated in Trench 14. The cut was more irregular in this instance with a fill of mixed yellow and grey sand (1404). It was positioned directly south-east of feature [1401]. The angular nature of the cut made it possible that this was a stone hole but interpretation was not clear.

In Trench 21, to the south-west of linear [2104], a feature was investigated which was interpreted as a burning event (Illus 2 & 5). No particular cut was definable, but consisted of a black clay sand irregular deposit that measured 1.60m in length, 1.10m in width and 0.07 to 0.22m in depth. This overlay a heat effected sand deposit that was bright orange in colour and was 0.10m in depth. No datable material was retrieved from the deposits but it was thought to be a burning event in situ.

A series of five post-holes were recorded in Trench 23 ([2303], [205], [2307], [2309] and [2313]). All were of a fairly shallow nature (on average 0.18m) and varied in size between 0.34m and 0.55m in diameter. All remained undated; however they



Illus 3

Trench 6 – section demonstrating landscape alterations

Illus 4

Typical trenching result (Trench 22)

Illus 5

SW-facing section through burning spread [2101]

Illus 6

W-facing section through pit [1101]

were considered likely to be broadly contemporary given their proximity and the similar nature of the fills which were mixed dark grey clay sands.

To the south west of these post-holes, a pit [2301] was recorded which was not fully exposed within the trench. It was characteristic of a tree throw and was backfilled with a mixed deposit of dark organic material and topsoil.

No dating evidence was recovered from any pits or the post holes investigated within the DA.

6 DISCUSSION

Despite the potential of the DA to contain archaeological remains, few remains of significance were identified during trial trenching.

If the two ditches investigated within trenches 21 and 23 both continue on the same alignment, and if they are in fact the same feature, they may correlate with the large linear cropmark that is mapped by the 1975 aerial photographs of the DA. The evaluation undertaken to the south of the DA recorded evidence of the same feature (North Pennines Archaeology, 2008). The earliest map for the area (1814) shows the DA as not being enclosed, and by the Tithe Map of 1847 and 1st Edition Ordnance of 1886 (North Pennines Archaeology, 2006), the field systems are similar to the present day, hence the ditch must at least predate the 19th century. As it is on a different alignment from the enclosure fields in the area, and if nearby dating evidence is taken into consideration from excavations at Overby Quarry, it could be suggested that the ditch is prehistoric but as no actual dating material was recovered during this phase of work, this remains enigmatic.

Similarly, the close proximity of the post holes to the ditch in Trench 23 could be suggestive of a continuation of prehistoric activity. The post holes displayed no obvious pattern evocative of their use but this may be due to the confines of the trench.

With the exception of Trench 23, the distribution of the features across the DA did not appear to be concentrated in any particular part of the field, and were on the whole isolated. The absence of any dating material recovered from any features on the site makes it difficult to place the significance of the remains recorded. It is likely that they are connected with long lived agricultural regimes in the area.

Deep sub-soil deposits were encountered within trenches located in the north-western half of the site, on the slope edge (Trenches 1-5 and 17) and are likely representative of soil creep downslope (colluviation). The presence of subsoil across this part of the DA indicates that land within it had not been disturbed by the modern ploughing that has impacted on the south-eastern half of the site. It is presumed therefore that condition for the preservation of archaeological remains is considered to be good in this area. Consequently, the paucity of remains likely indicates a genuine reflection of the archaeological potential.

The investigation did not reveal any evidence of the cropmarks that were suggestive of settlement enclosure; particularly the square enclosure identified on the aerial photographs. The enclosure cropmark had been previously evaluated with a single trench; the results of which were negative (North Pennines Archaeology, 2006). This current stage of evaluation also produced a negative result for evidence of enclosure and questioned the reality of the presence of the cropmark. If it was in fact real at the time of mapping, it may be that its location was on the high side of the slope on the area of the DA which has undergone extensive landscaping. This area of the DA has also been subject to a long regime of ploughing, potentially reducing the condition of preservation of archaeological remains such as the enclosure.

6.1 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Brennand (2007), the aims of which are to survey and evaluate our current understanding of the region's historic environment.

With the exception of the ditch and post holes which potentially could reflect prehistoric activity in the area, none of the features recorded provided any dating material to indicate that the site was used for anything other that agriculture, hence, it is not possible for the remains to contribute to any specific period research context.

More generally, however, the site can contribute to the research theme of site visibility and the relationship between visible crop marks and actual

buried remains. In this instance, the investigation only partially reflected what was demonstrated by the crop marks within the DA; whether this was due to an extensive plough regime that has effected the survival of the remains, or misplacement of crop marks in the mapping process, is unknown, but is of note in the wider context of this research theme.

With limited information gained from the features investigated within the DA, the significance of the archaeological remains is considered to be low and of local interest.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic sources

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. 2008. *Archaeological evaluation at High House Quarry, Cobble Hall, Aldoth, Cumbria.* Report No. CP/666/08

7.2 Online Sources

Open Geoscience, British Geological Survey Website <www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 20.03.13

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

Trench register

Trench Number	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Max Depth (m)
1	NNW - SSE	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.20m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (colluvial deposit) (0.10-0.40m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of yellow orange mottled sand.	50	1.0
2	NNE - SSW	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.20m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (colluvial deposit) (0.10-0.40m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of yellow orange mottled sand.	50	0.60
3	SSW - NNE	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.20m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (0.25m) and orange brown sand (0.15m) (colluvial deposits which peter out at base of slope). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of yellow orange mottled sand.	50	0.65
4	SW - NE	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.20m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (colluvial deposit) (0.25m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand.	50	0.60
5	E - W	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.30m) overlying a subsoil of grey yellow sand (0.30m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand.	50	0.90
6	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying dark brown grey sand clay (max 1.10m) and mid grey brown sand (0.20m) which disappears at 9m from N end of the trench. Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	1.60
7	-	Not excavated due to extreme angle of slope where it was positioned	-	-
8	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	25	0.40
9	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.10 - 0.20m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	25	0.45
10	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand with rare pebble stone inclusion.	25	0.40

11	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow gravel sand.	50	0.40
12	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow gravel sand.	50	0.40
13	SW - NE	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange sand.	50	0.40
14	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange sand.	25	0.40
15	SE - NW	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying natural geology of orange brown fine gravel sand.	50	0.45
16	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.30m) overlying dark brown grey sand clay (max 1.10m) and mid grey brown sand (0.20m) which disappears at 9m from N end of the trench. Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	1.10
17	N - S	Topsoil of dark brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (colluvial deposit) (0.2-0 - 0.40m) [seen in dip of landscape]. Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand.	50	1.20
18	NE - SW	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand with rare pebble stone inclusion.	50	0.35
19	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow gravel sand.	50	0.30
20	NW - SE	Topsoil of dark brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying a subsoil of mid brown sand (0.30m)[Colluvial deposit shallows towards SE]. Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand.	25	0.60
21	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.35m) overlying subsoil or plough affected natural geology of brown orange sand (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	0.5
22	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange gravel sand.	25	0.35
23	E - W	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	0.4
24	NW - SE	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	0.35
25	NW - SE	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	50	0.35

26	N - S	Topsoil of mid brown sand ploughsoil (0.25m) overlying subsoil or plough affected natural geology of brown orange sand (0.20m) overlying natural geology of orange yellow sand.	25	0.5
27	-	Not excavated due to land ownership issues	-	-
28	-	Not excavated due to land ownership issues	-	-
29	-	Not excavated due to land ownership issues	-	-
30	-	Not excavated due to land ownership issues	-	-
31	-	Not excavated due to land ownership issues	-	-
32	N - S	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.30m) overlying a subsoil of yellow grey sand (colluvial deposit) (0.20m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand with rare pebble stone inclusions.	50	0.5
33	E - W	Topsoil of dark brown sand grass turf (0.30m) overlying a subsoil of yellow grey sand (colluvial deposit) (0.20m). Underlying these deposits is a natural geology of orange sand with rare pebble stone inclusions.	10	0.7

Context register

Context no.	Area	Description
4001	Tr 4	Cut of Ditch
4002	Tr 4	Fill of [4001]
5001	Tr 5	Cut of Animal burial
5002	Tr 5	Fill of [5001]
9001	Tr 9	Cut of linear gully?
9002	Tr 9	Fill of [9001]
1101	Tr 11	Cut of pit
1102	Tr 11	Fill of [1101]
1103	Tr 11	Fill of [1101]
1401	Tr 14	Cut? Of post hole
1402	Tr 14	Fill of [1401]
1403	Tr 14	Cut of pit
1404	Tr 14	Fill of [1403]
2101	Tr 21	Cut? Of burning event
2102	Tr 21	Heat affected sand
2103	Tr 21	Burnt deposit
2104	Tr 21	Cut of linear
2105	Tr 21	Fill of [2104]

2301	Tr 23	Tree throw?
2302	Tr 23	Tree throw?
2303	Tr 23	Cut of post hole
2304	Tr 23	Fill of [2303]
2305	Tr 23	Cut of post hole
2306	Tr 23	fill of [2305]
2307	Tr 23	Cut of post hole?
2308	Tr 23	Fill of [2307]
2309	Tr 23	Cut of post hole?
2310	Tr 23	Fill of [2309]
2311	Tr 23	Cut of plough/furrow?
2312	Tr 23	Fill of [2311]
2313	Tr 23	Cut of post hole
2314	Tr 23	Fill of [2313]

Photographic register

Frame no.	Direction	Description
001	SW	Short extra trench
002	SE	Long extra trench
003	NW	Long extra trench
004	NW	Post-ex Trench 1
005	SE	Post-ex Trench 1
006	NW	Post-ex Trench 2
007	SE	Post-ex Trench 2
008	NWW	Post-ex Trench 3
009	SSE	Post-ex Trench 3
010	NE	Post-ex Trench 4
011	SW	Post-ex Trench 4
012	E	WFS through [4001] Tr 4
013	E	Post-ex Trench 5
014	E	Post-ex Trench 5
015	NE	Post-ex Trench 5
016	SW	Post-ex Trench 5
017	-	Post-ex Trench 5
018	-	Post-ex Trench 5
019	-	Shot of sheep remains Tr 5
020	NE	Post-ex Trench 8
021	SE	Post-ex Trench 9
022	SE	NWFS [901] Tr 9
023	SE	NWFS [901] Tr 9
024	SE	NWFS [901] Tr 9
025	SW	Post-ex Tr 10
026	NW	Post-ex Trench 6
027	SE	Post-ex Trench 6
028	SW	NEFS of Trench 6
029	SW	Post-ex Trench 23

030	NE	Post-ex Trench 23
031	SW	NEFS tree throw [23001] Tr 23
032	SW	NEFS tree throw [23001] Tr 23
033	SW	NEFS tree throw [23001] Tr 23
034	NW	SEFS [23003] Tr 23
035	NW	SEFS [23003] Tr 23
036	NW	SEFS [23003] Tr 23
037	SW	NEFS [23005] Tr 23
038	SW	NEFS [23005] Tr 23
039	SW	NEFS [23005] Tr 23
040	S	NFS [23007] Tr 23
041	S	NFS [23007] Tr 23
042	S	NFS [23007] Tr 23
043	SE	NWFS [23009] Tr 23
044	SE	NWFS [23009] Tr 23
045	SE	NWFS [23009] Tr 23
046	NW	SEFS [23011] Tr 23
047	NW	SEFS [23011] Tr 23
048	NW	SEFS [23011] Tr 23
049	SW	NEFS [23013] Tr 23
050	SW	NEFS [23013] Tr 23
051	SW	NEFS [23013] Tr 23
052	E	WFS through [1401]
053	S	NFS through [1403] pit
054	S	Overall shot of [1401] and [1403]
055	E	WFS through [1101]
056	SE	General [1101]
057	NNE	SSWFS through Fire spread [2101]
058	NNE	SSWFS through Fire spread [2101]
059	E	General [2101]
060	NNE	SSWFS through linear [2104]
061	N	General [2104]
062	NW	SEFS Trench 5
063	SE	Post-ex Trench 11
064	NW	Post-ex Trench 11
065	SE	Post-ex Trench 12
066	NW	Post-ex Trench 12
067	N	Post-ex Trench 13
068	S	Post-ex Trench 13
069	NW	Post-ex Trench 14
070	NE	Post-ex Trench 15
071	SW	Post-ex Trench 15
072	NE	Post-ex Trench 21
073	SW	Post-ex Trench 21
074	NW	Post-ex Trench 20
075	NE	Post-ex Trench 16
076	SW	Post-ex Trench 16

077	N	Post-ex Trench 18
078	S	Post-ex Trench 18
079	SE	Post-ex Trench 17
080	NE	Post-ex Trench 19
081	SW	Post-ex Trench 19
082	NW	Post-ex Trench 26
083	NE	Post-ex Trench 25
084	SW	Post-ex Trench 25
085	SE	Post-ex Trench 22
086	NE	Post-ex Trench 24
087	SW	Post-ex Trench 24
088	SW	Post-ex Trench 23
089	NE	Post-ex Trench 23
090	-	General shot of Landspace at High House (8.3.13)
091	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
092	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
093	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
094	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
095	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
096	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
097	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
098	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
099	-	General shot of Landspace at High House
100	-	Pre trenching shots of High House (4.3.13)
101	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
102	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
103	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
104	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
105	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
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108	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
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112	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
113	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
114	-	Pre trenching shots of High House
115	-	Pre trenching shots of High House

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