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Land Off Gosport Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 69121.03
January 2013



**Land Off Gosport Lane,
Lyndhurst, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Plate 3: Trench 3, view from west-south-west

Plate 4: Pit 306, view from east

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Front cover: Trenches 3 and 4, from the south-west

Back cover: Bottle glass fragments from 306



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Archadia Chartered Architects on behalf of Hanover Housing Association (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of Land at Gosport Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire (NGR 430050 108160) prior to the construction of three blocks of flats.

The evaluation consisted of four trenches approximately 10m x 1.6m in size, positioned to investigate the archaeological potential of the proposed building footprints and with reference to boundaries identified from the 1841 tithe map. The evaluation was undertaken on the 7th-8th January 2013.

The areas of the site proposed for development have already been significantly impacted by modern disturbance. Ordnance Survey mapping shows a succession of structures on the site throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and there is further disturbance from the partial construction of buildings approximately 10 years ago in the eastern and southern parts of the proposed development area.

Where features were located (Trenches 1 and 3) they lay at a considerable depth below the current ground level. Within Trench 1 a small ditch was located and although undated, its alignment suggests it may be early post-medieval or earlier in date. Stratigraphically above this was a red brick wall, which is likely to be from a mid 19th century structure. In Trench 3 a small dump of broken wine bottles was noted and dated to the 18th century.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Hanover Housing Association through Archadia Chartered Architects. Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Patrick Manwell (Archadia Chartered Architects) for all his assistance in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Frank Green (New Forest National Park Archaeological Advisor) who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Authority.

The evaluation was directed by Naomi Brennan, assisted by Andy Sole and Darryl Freer. The report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist advice from Lorraine Mephram (finds). The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



Land Off Gosport Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Archadia Chartered Architects on behalf of Hanover Housing Association (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of Land at Gosport Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 430050 108160 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') (**Figure 1**) .
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (09/94299) has been granted by the New Forest Park Authority for 26 flats in three separate blocks, on condition (Condition 04) that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken. The New Forest National Park Archaeological Advisor (NFNPA) advised an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.1.3 A desk-based assessment of the Site (WA 2008) was prepared which confirmed the limited evidence for pre-medieval activity within the Site and immediate area, but suggested from the medieval period onwards the Site has been positioned within the vicinity of the historic core of Lyndhurst.
- 1.1.4 In order to assess the archaeological potential of the development area, an archaeological field evaluation comprising the machine excavation of four trenches within the footprint of each of the new buildings was proposed within the Site.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken on the 7th and 8th January 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within the core of Lyndhurst within the New Forest National Park, Hampshire, approximately 15km south-west of Southampton. The National Park covers an area of approximately 56,000ha, the majority of which lies in south-west Hampshire. Lyndhurst is located close to the centre of the New Forest.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of Lyndhurst comprises Eocene deposits of Barton Clays overlain with Barton sand. Spread over the sand (3m thick in places) are fluvial gravels on river terraces, dating from the Pleistocene. Whilst the source of the Beaulieu River lies around 700m to the north of the town near Pikeshill, no watercourses run through the present settlement.
- 1.2.3 The Site is located in the centre of Lyndhurst, to the south-west of the junction between the High Street and Gosport Lane, with access gained via Gosport Lane (**Figure 1**). Comprising 0.2ha of relatively flat land and lying at approximately 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the Site is bounded by Gosport Lane to the east, properties fronting High Street to the north, private dwellings and the Museum to the south and a car-park and exit road to the west.



- 1.2.4 The south-east corner of the Site is occupied by two residential houses, (2 and 2a Gosport Lane) and associated garages. These structures are to be retained within the proposed development. The footings of two buildings are also evident within the north-east and west of the Site but were never constructed. The remainder of the Site comprises relatively level hard standing and scrub covered areas used informally for car parking.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site has been detailed in a Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2008) and is summarised below.
- 2.1.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site or immediate area although the Site does lie within the Lyndhurst Conservation Area, which defines the historic core of the town.
- 2.1.3 The *Lyndhurst Extensive Urban Survey* (EUS; English Heritage 1998) has identified areas of archaeological importance within the historic core of the town. An area of land immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site is defined as an *Area of High Archaeological Importance* based on the potential for evidence of medieval property plots bordering the High Street.

2.2 Background

- 2.2.1 There is very limited evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity on the Site or immediate vicinity.
- 2.2.2 The first documentary reference to Lyndhurst is in AD980, by which time it was recorded as a royal manor, granted to the Abbey of Amesbury in Wiltshire (Babey and Roberts 2003). Lyndhurst or '*Linhest*' was next recorded in the Domesday book of 1086. The documentary sources and place-name evidence suggest a sparsely populated area at this time, dotted with farms and homesteads belonging to commoners who pastured their animals in the forest. However, there is little archaeological evidence from the historic core to inform our understanding of the scale or form of any settlement at Lyndhurst during the Saxon period.
- 2.2.3 By the late 11th century, William I had designated the whole area as his "New" Forest, or *Nova Foresta*, to serve as a safe dwelling place for the '*beasts of the chase*' (Babey and Roberts 2003).
- 2.2.4 The development of the settlement at Lyndhurst is closely tied to the use of the New Forest as a royal hunting ground, and the fortunes of the town fluctuated with its popularity with the monarch as such. A deer park was attached to the manor of Lyndhurst from a very early date. In 1299 it covered an area of approximately 200ha (Page, 1911, 630-634).
- 2.2.5 During this period it is likely that the main street of the town, and the principal area of occupation, was the east-west aligned High Street. The settlement does not exhibit any evidence of planning or any urban qualities. Where properties are recorded, they are always referred to as messuages (small holdings) as opposed to burgage plots (long, narrow plots with street frontage), which would be expected in an urbanised settlement (English Heritage 1998).



- 2.2.6 The English Heritage EUS assessment (in defining the area of archaeological importance) indicates that medieval building plots extended along the High Street, from the Church of St Michaels and All Angels in the west to what is now the Stag Hotel (immediately to the north of the Site) in the east. It defines the outline of the medieval plot boundaries extending back from the High Street to just north of the Site.
- 2.2.7 St Michael and All Angels Church lies approximately 170m to the west and was built between 1858 and 1869. It overlies the site of a Georgian church of 1741, which itself replaced a medieval chapel, the precise location of which remains unknown. A recent community excavation (WA 2011) within the churchyard identified a small but significant (for Lyndhurst) assemblage of medieval pottery.

2.3 Post-medieval development within the Site

- 2.3.1 Mapping for the town suggests that the majority of the Site has, since at least the mid-19th century, remained open land within the back-plots of buildings fronting onto first the High Street, and then later Gosport Lane. The 1841 tithe map of the Site depicts buildings in the approximate position of Nos. 2 and 2a Gosport Lane, which tallies with the mid-19th century appearance of the current buildings to be retained within the Site.
- 2.3.2 In addition to this, during the 19th century, several other buildings occupied the Site. In the north-east corner, a small building (no longer extant) is referred to on late 19th century maps as a Smithy, and possibly later as a Bank, although to which building this reference relates to, is not completely clear. On the western side of the Site, a large building was constructed and subsequently removed between 1897 and 1909, the purpose of this building is not known. In the southern half of the Site, the majority of smaller buildings relate to outbuilding structures to the rear of 2 and 2a Gosport Lane.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.*
 - *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*
 - *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.*
 - *Establish if features shown on the historic mapping, survive within the Site*
 - *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Evaluation Methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012) and is summarised below:
- 3.2.2 Four trenches were proposed measuring 15m x 1.8m. Some adjustments to the size and position of the trenches were made as conditions of Site dictated. The trenches were excavated using a JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under



constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through the overburden down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Any topsoil was separated from other arisings and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.

- 3.2.3 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 3.2.4 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.2.5 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.7 A unique site code **69121** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Best practice

- 3.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Due to the presence of existing structures on Site (in addition to those already known and shown on **Figure 1**) and the need to maintain access and parking for vehicles, some alterations to the proposed trench layout was made.
- 4.1.2 In general a similar stratigraphic sequence was encountered throughout all four trenches, though the depth at which the natural geology was reached differed significantly.
- 4.1.3 Topsoil development was poor and the overburden mostly consisted of a mixed silty sand containing significant amounts of building rubble and rubbish (contexts **101, 102, 201, 301** and **404**). This made ground is likely to represent both a desire to abandon refuse and also to level up the ground and was of modern date. Beneath this, with a relatively clear interface, was a buried soil. This consisted of an upper dark grey silty sand (**103, 202, 302**) likely to be the former A horizon and a lower grey-brown deposit (**104, 203, 307**)

likely to be either the former B horizon or an older buried soil. In **Trench 4** with a much shallower profile, the distinction between these deposits was less pronounced and as a result they were not assigned separate context numbers (**403**).

- 4.1.4 The natural geology where seen, was a fine sand (**105, 204, 305, 401** and **402**); some variation in colour was seen in **Trench 1** where the colour within the southern part of the trench was pale green, thought to reflect a more waterlogged, anaerobic environment and in **Trench 4** where a grey sand (**402**) underlay the yellow sand (**401**). Although the depth below ground level at which the natural was encountered varied, comparison with the depth above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) shows that much of this reflects variation in the depth of the overlying deposits (see **Appendix 1**).
- 4.1.5 A north-east – south-west aligned ditch **106** was recorded at the northern end of **Trench 1** (**Plate 1**). This feature, which lay below the garden soil **104**, doesn't correspond to any of the boundaries seen on the 1841 tithe map, but is on the same alignment as the rear plot boundary of the High Street properties. No dating evidence was found but its position suggests it could be an earlier boundary from when the High Street plots potentially extended further southwards.
- 4.1.6 Aligned north-south along **Trench 1** and within the lower buried soil horizon **104** was a brick built wall **108** (**Plate 2**). Though some narrower and potentially earlier bricks could be seen within the structure, the majority were more consistent with modern dimensions. Based on the cartographic evidence this wall could relate to the mid 19th century structure seen on the tithe map and first edition OS map (**Figure 2**), though its narrow width would suggest it formed part of a smaller, less substantial building.
- 4.1.7 **Trench 3** was positioned to the immediate south of the former access road seen on the late 19th century and early 20th mapping and within former yard area of 1, Gosport Lane (**Figure 2**). A considerable depth of overburden was noted (**Plate 3**) which overlay a single pit feature **306**. This shallow and likely highly truncated feature contained a single deliberate dump of broken wine bottles **304** (**Plate 4**) and dated to the 18th century.
- 4.1.8 Although some modern features were noted in **Trench 4** no archaeological features were found. In contrast to the shallow depth of overburden seen in **Trench 4** (**Plate 5**), **Trench 2** showed a substantial depth of deposits overlying the natural, due to this and the presence of modern utilities only a small area of natural geology was exposed and no archaeological features were noted.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 The only artefactual evidence encountered within the evaluation trenches comprised the bottle glass **304** within pit **306**. As the assemblage was fairly repetitive a number of bases and necks were selected and retained in order to date this feature.
- 5.1.2 These included examples from onion wine bottles (c. 680-1730), bladder onion wine bottles (c.1710-1775) and mallet wine bottles (c.1725-1760) (Dumbrell 1983). Such a relatively broad chronological group and the relative scarcity of body sherds may suggest this is a secondary dump of material. After assessment the glass was discarded.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No paleo-environmental samples were taken during the investigation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The areas of the Site due to be affected by the development have already been significantly impacted by modern disturbance. Ordnance Survey mapping shows a succession of structures on the Site throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and there is further disturbance from the partial construction of buildings approximately 10 years ago in the eastern and southern parts of the Site. No record of any archaeological mitigation in response to the previous building work has been found.
- 7.1.2 Where features were located (**Trenches 1 and 3**) they lay at a considerable depth below the current ground level. Within **Trench 1** a small ditch was located, although undated its alignment suggests it may be early post-medieval or earlier in date. Stratigraphically above this was a red brick wall **108**, which is likely to be from a mid 19th century structure. In **Trench 3** a small dump of broken wine bottles, dating to the 18th century was recorded.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 No further work is recommended.
- 8.1.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the AHBR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.

9.2 Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire County Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.
- 9.3.2 The report may be copied for the purposes of education and research, and for informing any development control or future planning applications relating to the Site without recourse to the Copyright owner.



9.4 Security Copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.



10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 10.70x1.65m		Max. depth: 0.95m	Ground level: 39.00-39.48m aOD
Easting: 430024		Northing: 108166	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Overburden</i>	Demolition rubble in dark grey silty sand. Mixed, bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 102. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.20 bgl
102	<i>Made ground</i>	Consists of bands and discrete dumps of topsoil, rubbish and demolition debris. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.20-0.50
103	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil. Dark grey silty sand. Rare inclusions. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Diffuse interface with 104. Overlies 104.	0.50-0.65 bgl
104	<i>Layer</i>	Buried garden soil. Mid grey-brown silty sand. Rare inclusions. Homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 105. Overlies 105.	0.65-0.95 bgl
105	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale yellow sand changing to pale green to the south. Fairly homogeneous, some faint mottling. Compact.	0.95+ bgl 38.2m aOD
106	<i>Ditch</i>	North-east - south-west aligned. Filled with 107. Concave shallow sides, concave base with small step/gully in base. 1.2m wide. Cuts 105.	0.36 deep
107	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 106 . Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. <1% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-10cm. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Fairly compact. Overlies 106.	0.36 deep
108	<i>Wall</i>	Red brick wall. North - south aligned. Mid yellow sand bedding/bonding. Includes some narrower, potentially earlier re-used bricks as well as wider more modern examples. Slightly irregular, fairly roughly made. Within 104.	0.60 high

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 7.60x1.65m		Max. depth: 1.60m	Ground level: 39.22-39.70m aOD
Easting: 430059		Northing: 108171	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	<i>Overburden</i>	Mixed modern overburden and made ground. Consists of bands and discrete dumps of topsoil, rubbish and demolition debris. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.83 bgl
202	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil. Dark grey silty sand. Occasional CBM fragments. Rare inclusions. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Diffuse interface with 203. Overlies 203.	0.83-1.10 bgl
203	<i>Layer</i>	Buried garden soil. Mid grey-brown silty sand. Rare inclusions. Homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 204. Overlies 204.	1.10-1.60 bgl
204	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-green sand. Fairly homogeneous, some faint pale yellow mottles. Compact.	1.60+ bgl 38.4m aOD

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 10.20m		Max. depth: 1.65m	Ground level: 39.28-39.45m aOD
Easting: 430051		Northing: 108155	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Overburden</i>	Mixed modern overburden. Consists of bands and discrete dumps of topsoil, rubbish and demolition debris. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 302. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.82 bgl
302	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil. Dark grey silty sand. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 303. Slightly diffuse interface with 307. Overlies 303.	0.82-1.12 bgl
303	<i>Layer</i>	Discrete layer seen near west end of trench. Pale grey sand, re-	1.12-1.20



		deposited natural. Homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 307. Overlies 307.	bgl
304	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Dump of broken wine bottles within dark grey silty sand. Fill of 306 .	0.20 deep
305	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sand. No inclusions. Some bioturbation and mid brown-grey mottles at interface but becoming cleaner further down the profile. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Only exposed at east end of trench.	1.56+ bgl 38.2m aOD
306	<i>Pit</i>	Small oval pit for dump of bottles. Irregular and ill-defined. Filled with 304. 0.75x0.67m. Cuts 305.	0.20 deep
307	<i>Layer</i>	Buried garden soil. Mid grey-brown silty sand. Few inclusions. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 305. Overlies 305.	1.20-1.56 bgl

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 14x1.65m		Max. depth: 1.02m	Ground level: 39.14-39.40m aOD
Easting: 430070		Northing: 108152	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
401	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sand. No inclusions. Some bioturbation and mid brown-grey mottles at interface but becoming cleaner further down the profile. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.	0.50-0.64 bgl
402	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale yellow-grey sand. No inclusions. Homogeneous. Compact. Only exposed at east end of trench.	0.64+ bgl 38.6m aOD
403	<i>Layer</i>	Possible buried garden soil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed. Compact. Diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.	0.32-0.50 bgl
404	<i>Overburden</i>	Mixed modern overburden. Consists of bands and discrete dumps of topsoil, rubbish and demolition debris. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 403. Overlies 403.	0.00-0.32 bgl

12 OASIS RECORD FORM

Land off Gosport Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-141409

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@btinternet.com	18 January 2013

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

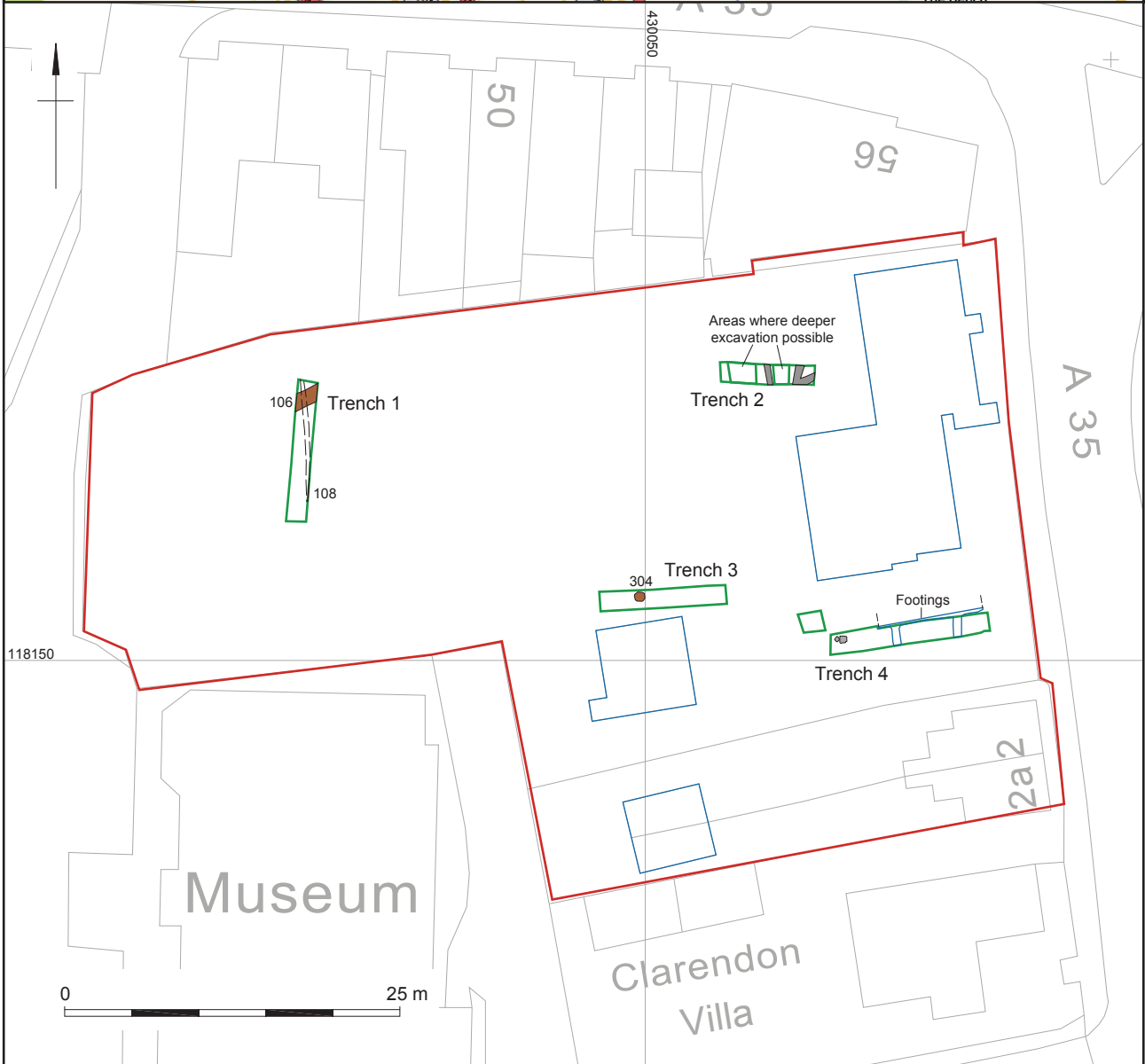
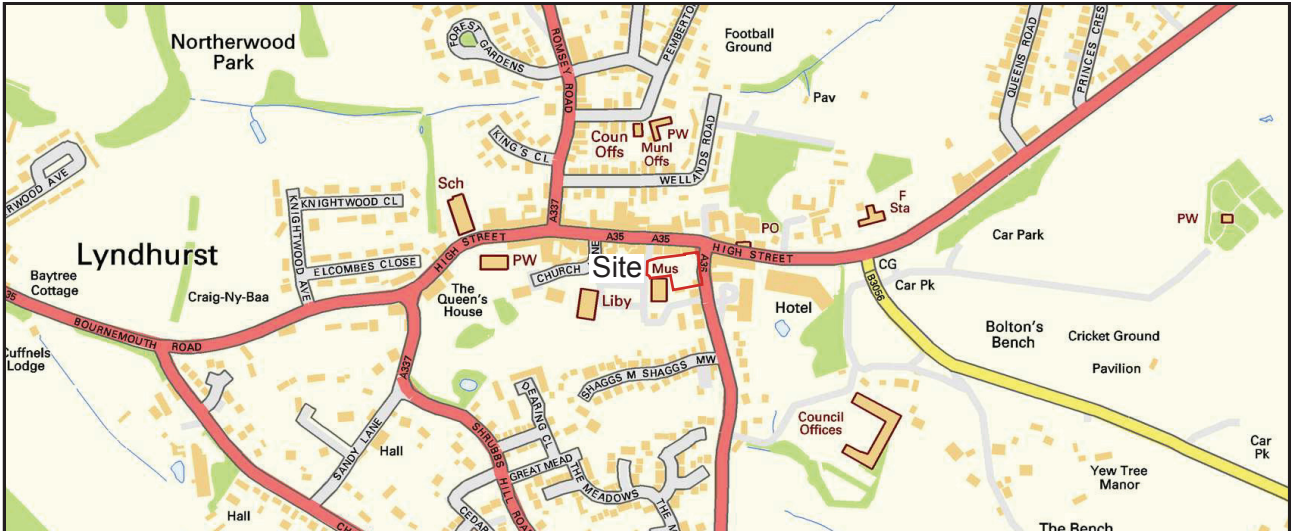
Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress



Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



- Site
- ▬ Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern features
- Extant building

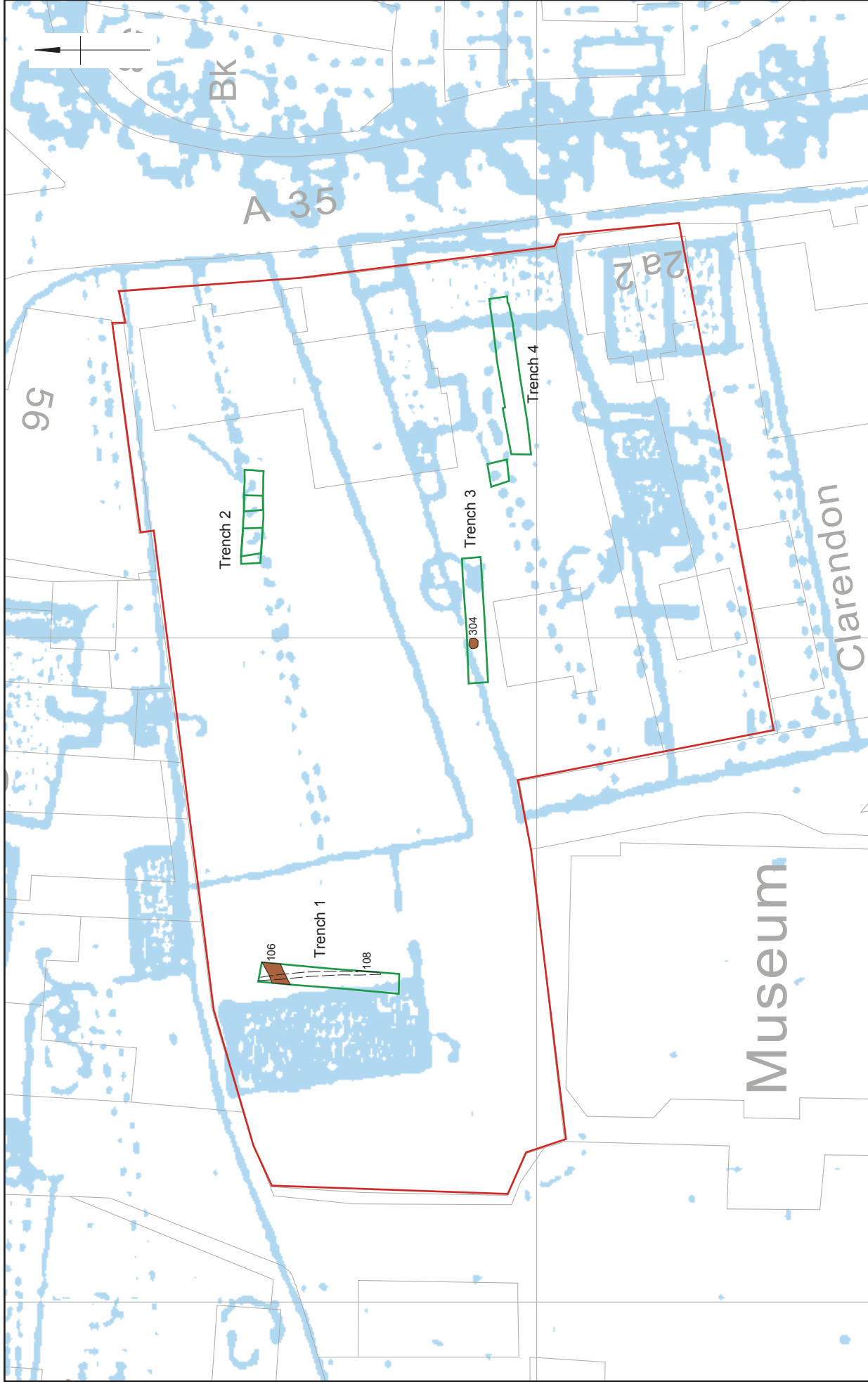


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Date:	15/01/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\69121\Drawing Office\Report figs\eval\13_01_15\69121_eval.dwg		

Location of Site and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



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	Evaluation trench Archaeological feature 1869 OS mapping		Path: Y:\PROJECTS\69121\Drawing Office\Report figs\eval13_01_15169121_eval.dwg	

1869 OS map extract showing approximate position of trenches and features

Figure 2



Plate 1: North-east facing section ditch of 106



Plate 2: West facing elevation wall 108



Plate 3: Trench 3, view from west-south-west



Plate 4: Pit 306, view from east



Plate 5: Trench 4, view from east



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