Hulland Ward Water Main Upgrade
Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ref: 252290.02
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Document Information

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On behalf of	Severn Trent Water
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County	Derbyshire
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Planning reference	N/A
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Museum accession code	TBC
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey Consulting, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks related to a water main upgrade near Hulland Ward, Derbyshire Dales.

The monitored works consisted of topsoil removal from a 15 m-wide working width along the continuous 2.5 km-long, 20 m-wide easement of the water main upgrade. The scheme extended from Pinfold Lane (NGR 423618 345679) in the south-west to the A517 near Hulland Ward (NGR 424981 347253) in the north-east.

Two areas of scheduled earthworks in the vicinity of the monitored water main upgrade relate to medieval settlement and farming.

One pit was excavated towards the southern portion of the scheme, but remains undated, as no finds were recovered. Evidence for bioturbation in the form of soil staining was noted in the southern part of the scheme; one example was excavated and found to contain post-medieval and modern finds (brick/tile and clay tobacco pipe). No evidence clearly linked with the nearby scheduled remains was discovered.

The watching brief successfully met its principal aims, but due to a lack of archaeological results it was not possible to contribute to the research objectives concerning medieval settlement that had been identified as being potentially relevant to the scheme. The apparent lack of archaeological features suggests that, during this period, the land would have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the nearby scheduled settlements.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 252290. In keeping with the selection strategy outlined below, no finds are recommended for retention and only selected digital data should be deposited with ADS; following approval by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, a copy of this report will be uploaded to the relevant Historic Environment Record via the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Amey Consulting for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Jamie Henderson. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the archaeological advisor to Derbyshire County Council, who monitored the project for Derbyshire Dales District Council, and to G & V Gallagher for their cooperation and help on site.

Hulland Ward Water Main Upgrade, Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey Consulting, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks related to a water main upgrade near Hulland Ward, Derbyshire Dales. The monitored groundworks comprised topsoil removal along the 2.5 km-long easement of a new water main ('the scheme'). The scheme covered 5.0 ha (of which c. 3.8 were subject to topsoil removal), between Pinfold Lane (NGR 423618 345679) and the A517 (NGR 424981 347253) at Hulland Ward, Derbyshire, DE6 3EP.

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included a magnetometry survey (Headland Archaeology 2021) and desk-based assessment (ECUS 2021), and following consultation with the archaeological advisor to Derbyshire Dales District Council (DDDC), who advised that archaeological mitigation should be by monitoring of topsoil removal along the water main easement.

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Amey Consulting 2021). The archaeological advisor to DDDC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken from 8th September to 21st September 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief was located within open farmland bounded by hedges and woodland between Hulland Ward Reservoir and Pinfold Lane.

1.3.2 The land gently undulates throughout the scheme with Hulland Hollow Brook running east to west through the middle of the scheme. Existing ground levels vary between 160 m OD and 200 m OD.

1.3.3 Much of the scheme is underlain by Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Bowland Shale formation. Pebbly Sandstone of the Chester formation is mapped at the south-western end of the scheme (west of Brunswood Lane) and also towards its north-eastern limit, around Hulland Village. Superficial deposits are mapped as small bands and patches of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel Head, Diamicton and other Glaciofluvial deposits (British Geological Survey 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The recorded historic environment resource within the scheme and its environs was considered in a prior desk-based assessment (ECUS 2021) and WSI (Amey 2021). These included information about designated heritage assets and locally listed buildings, non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations. The following will summarise the relevant sections.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Magnetometry and walkover survey (2021)

2.2.1 The magnetometry survey identified anomalies indicative of service pipes, agricultural practices and soil variations throughout the scheme. A localised anomaly in the southern extent of the scheme was thought to be burning. A small cluster of discrete anomalies, possibly archaeological in origin, was revealed in the centre of the scheme. A linear feature was noted during the walkover survey, situated to the west of an area of ridge and furrow. It was suggested that this feature was a lynchet contemporary with the ridge and furrow (Headland Archaeology 2021).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

2.3.1 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) highlighted a single record relating to prehistoric activity within 500 m of the scheme: a Neolithic polished stone axe was discovered prior to 1964 in an approximate location north of Hulland.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.3.2 A scatter of Roman pottery was recorded in 1963 south east of Bradley Nook Farm.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.3.3 The place name Hulland is derived from Old English loosely translating as a sharply projecting piece of land. The inclusion of Hulland in the Domesday survey of 1086, the first documentary reference to the settlement, indicates that it is likely to have pre-Norman origins.

2.3.4 The shrunken medieval village of Hulland (NHLE: 1019398) is a scheduled monument and encompasses a total of 14 crofts situated north-west of the scheme, to the north of the A517 and on the north-western outskirts of the village. The earthworks and associated ridge and furrow are substantial; earthworks relating to building platforms survive up to 1 m in height and ridge and furrow survive up to 0.3m in height. Some of the ridge and furrow earthworks may be post-medieval in date.

2.3.5 In 1086 there were two manors at Hulland; one known as Hulland and the other as Hough Manor (NHLE: 1010029), which is situated north of Hulland Brook and subject to its own Scheduling. This monument is located approximately 88 m east of the scheme, in its central portion. The monument comprises the ditch and central platform of Hulland Old Hall moat and a banked enclosure to the north, which contains the site of a chapel and a number of platforms relating to ancillary buildings associated with the moated manor house. To the east there is a group of four fishponds and other water-management features. These were formerly incorporated into a 19th-century ‘wilderness’ pleasure park. The scheduled area has been fenced off from the surrounding fields for its protection.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

2.3.6 Hulland remained occupied throughout the post-medieval period, although reduced in size. The majority of buildings date to the post-medieval era, and six of the eleven buildings situated within the present-day Conservation Area are Grade II Listed.

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

2.3.7 The DHER returned no records of 20th-century features considered to be of historic interest.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The WSI was prepared in accordance with, *inter alia*, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014a), which states that the purpose of a watching brief is to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The CIfA Standard and Guidance (CIfA 2014a) states that the objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

3.2.2 In particular, the WSI stated that the watching brief had the potential to identify evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands (EMHERF n.d.), in particular the following objectives:

- How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period, and what was the impact of the Danelaw?
- Can we improve our knowledge and classification of moated sites in the region, and how can environmental data add to our knowledge?

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Amey Consulting 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The monitored works consisted of topsoil removal from a 15 m-wide working width along the continuous 2.5 km-long, 20 m-wide easement. Excavation proceeded until the underlying substrate was exposed.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.5 A handheld GPS of accuracy +/- 4 m was used during recording.

4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Amey 2021). Guidance for the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains included: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The archaeological advisor to DDDC monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the archaeological advisor to DDDC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Few remains were recorded on the watching brief, and all datable material is post-medieval or modern.

5.1.2 A summary of the contexts recorded during the watching brief is presented in Appendix A.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The natural soil sequence was relatively uniform across the scheme.

5.2.2 The natural geological substrate was exposed at around 0.3 m below ground level (bgl). It typically consisted of a mid-orange brown sandy clay containing small flecks of black shale and small to medium-sized sandstone inclusions (Pl. 1–2). At the southern end of the scheme, west of Brunswood Lane, the natural substrate became much sandier (Pl. 3), seemingly the reflecting the changes in the underlying bedrock noted earlier (section 1.3; British Geological Survey 2021).

5.2.3 An intermittent pale grey brown silty clay subsoil was present at 0.15–0.2 m bgl, depending on the undulating ground levels.

5.2.4 Topsoil consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay.

5.2.5 In the southern part of the scheme, mid-to-dark brown staining was occasionally visible on the stripped ground surface (Pl. 4). This appeared natural in origin, likely due to bioturbation. One discrete but irregular linear example was excavated and confirmed as a shrub throw hole (1004: 10+ x 0.25 + x 0.2 +m; Pl. 5). Two finds, a fragment of brick/tile and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, were recovered from its brownish grey clay fill.

5.3 Uncertain date

5.3.1 One feature of probable archaeological provenance was recorded, although it was undated. Pit 1006 was sub-oval in shape (1.09 x 0.61 x 0.17 m; Pl. 6–7) and contained three fills. The basal fill comprised a thin (0.04) layer of black silt, either degraded charcoal or some other form of organic material. This was overlain by the main secondary fill of mid-grey silty clay, which was sealed in turn by a smear of mid-yellowish brown silty clay; the latter appeared to represent redeposited natural.

5.3.2 No finds were recovered from the feature.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief. These mainly derived from topsoil and subsoil contexts 1001 and 1002, with two finds from the fill of shrub bowl 1004. Quantities by material type are given in Table 1. Datable finds (pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material and glass) range in date from medieval to modern, while iron (nails) and animal bone were undated.

6.1.2 A total of 20 pottery sherds were found comprising a range of wares. These are mainly post-medieval/modern (Midlands Purple ware, Staffordshire-type slipware, black-glazed redware, transfer-printed refined whiteware and feldspathic-glazed stoneware) with a potential date range from 16th-century onwards. Medieval sherds, all from the topsoil, comprise two sherds of pale-firing gritty ware, probably a Coal Measures Whiteware (13th-/14th-century) and one of Cistercian ware (15th-/16th-century).

6.1.3 Other topsoil (1001) finds include two fragments of abraded ceramic building material (undiagnostic but probably post-medieval/modern), a modern machine-made glass bottle fragment, an iron nail and a section of sawn animal bone. Subsoil (1002) and the fill of shrub bowl 1004 each produced one fragment of post-medieval tile/brick and a section of plain clay pipe stem.

Table 1 All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Pottery	CBM	Clay Pipe	Other
1001	14/191	2/41	/	1 x glass; 1 x iron; 1 x animal bone
1002	6/24	1/69	1/5	
1005	/	1/25	1/2	
TOTAL	**20/215**	**4/135**	**2/7**	

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 General

7.1.1 Due to the nature of the remains encountered, no environmental samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General

8.1.1 The watching brief successfully met its principal aims, but due to a lack of archaeological results it was not possible to contribute to the research objectives concerning medieval settlement that had been identified as being potentially relevant to the scheme.

8.1.2 The apparent lack of archaeological features probably reflects a long-established pattern of low-impact land use, when the land seemingly formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlements at Hulland and Hulland Old Hall.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under project code 252290. The site falls within the collecting area of Derby Museum and Art Gallery, which has been supplied with a Mid-Project Review containing an initial assessment of the finds (above) and selection recommendations.

9.1.2 The archive is largely negative, and pending confirmation by relevant stakeholders, the archive will likely be deposited via OASIS only. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist has indicated that deposition of the archive through OASIS, with a copy of this report uploaded to the HER, is appropriate for this archive (S. Baker, pers. comm. 15 Oct 2021).

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 Should the physical archive require deposition this will be arranged with Derby Museum and Art Gallery. All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type; and,
- 1 file of paper records.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

9.3.5 Given the very small quantity of artefacts recovered, their date range (predominantly post-medieval/modern) and provenance (mostly from topsoil or subsoil), this small assemblage is considered to have very limited archaeological significance and little or no further research potential. The occurrence of medieval/late medieval sherds pottery sherds is of some interest, but they add nothing to the understanding of the medieval ceramic sequence in the region. No finds are recommended for retention.

Digital data

9.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated, with key fields completed (wessexar1-431477; Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated

into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

REFERENCES

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CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit (accessed 2021)

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Headland Archaeology 2021 *Hulland Ward Clean Watermains, Derbyshire Geophysical Survey Report*

SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Context summary

Context	*Type*	*Interpretation*	*Fill of/Filled with*	*Description*
1001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying vegetation and regular sub-angular and sub-rounded stones < 0.08 m.
1002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	Light grey brown silty clay with regular sub-angular and sub-rounded stones < 0.1 m.
1003	Layer	Natural	N/A	Medium orange brown sandy clay with regular small flecks of black shale and sandstone inclusions < 0.1 m.
1004	Cut	Shrub Bowl	FW 1005	Irregular shaped shrub bowl
1005	Fill	Secondary Fill	FO 1004	Light grey brown silty clay with occasional very small rooting, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <0.04 m.
1006	Cut	Pit	FW 1007 1008 1009	Sub-oval and shallow pit.
1007	Fill	Secondary Fill	FO 1006	Black silty clay. Possibly organic.
1008	Fill	Secondary Fill	FO 1006	Medium grey brown silty clay with frequent small gravel like inclusions <0.01 m.
1009	Fill	Deliberate Backfill	FO 1006	Medium yellow brown with some grey mottling silty clay. Frequent small gravel like inclusions < 0.01 m. Similar in colour and texture to the natural.

Appendix B: OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-431477

Project details

Project name	Hulland Ward Water Main Upgrade, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks related to a water main upgrade near Hulland Ward, Derbyshire Dales. Two areas of scheduled earthworks in the vicinity of the monitored water main upgrade relate to medieval settlement and farming. One pit was excavated towards the southern portion of the scheme, but remains undated, as no finds were recovered. Evidence for bioturbation in the form of soil staining was noted in the southern part of the scheme; one example was excavated and found to contain post-medieval and modern finds (brick/tile and clay tobacco pipe). The watching brief successfully met its principal aims, but due to a lack of archaeological results it was not possible to contribute to the research objectives concerning medieval settlement that had been identified as being potentially relevant to the scheme. The apparent lack of archaeological features suggests that, during this period, the land would have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the nearby scheduled settlements.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2021 End: 21-09-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	252290 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES HULLAND Hulland Ward Water Main Upgrade
Postcode	DE6 3EP
Study area	3.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 24981 47253 53.021682495373 -1.627539259074 53 01 18 N 001 37 39 W Line
Site coordinates	SK 23618 45679 53.007594098643 -1.647976006311 53 00 27 N 001 38 52 W Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 160m Max: 200m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Amey Consulting
Project director/manager	John Winfer
Project supervisor	Gwen Naylor
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Severn Trent Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	None
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Finds recommended by internal specialist for discard.
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	None
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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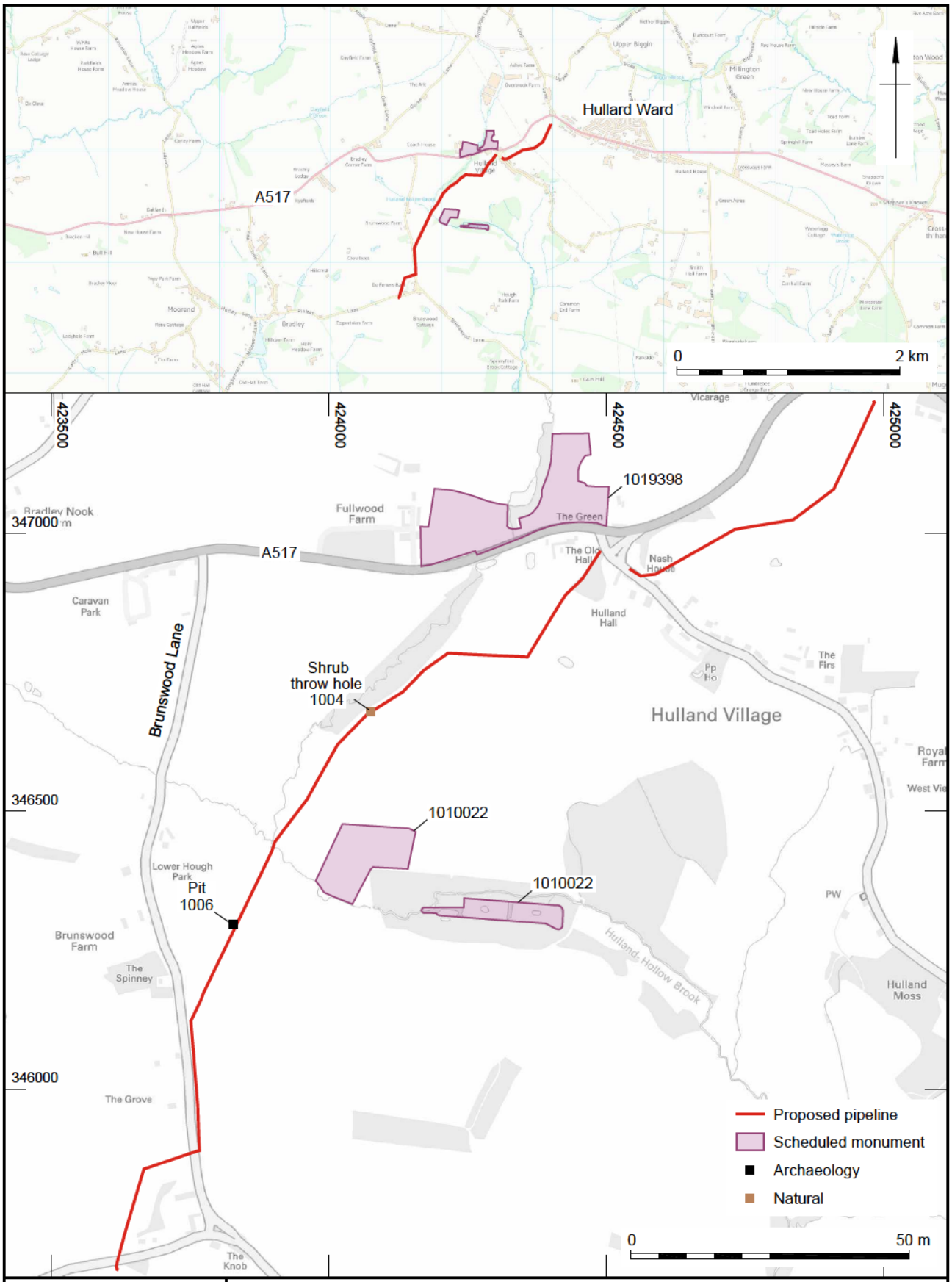

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The scheme

Figure 1

Plate 1: Northern end of scheme following topsoil removal, view from east

Plate 2: Middle of the scheme following topsoil removal, view from north-east

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Plate 3: Southern end of the scheme following topsoil removal, view from south-west

Plate 4: Example of bioturbation found at the southern end of scheme

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Plate 5: Shrub throw hole 1004

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Plate 6: Pit 1006, south facing section

Plate 7: General setting of pit 1006

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