



**VICTORS WAY, BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

**VICTORS WAY BARNET, LONDON BOROUGH OF
BARNET**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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On behalf of
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by

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VICTORS WAY BARNET, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Non Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology , to the west of Victors Way, within the historic core of Barnet, London Borough of Barnet, for Mitchell Price Chartered Surveyors. It revealed the presence of probable medieval deposits associated with burgage plots to the rear of extant late medieval and post-medieval buildings fronting onto Barnet High Street.

Archaeological deposits were encountered between 0.8m and 1.7m below modern ground level and were sealed by deposits representing levelling up and open gardens, dating to between the 17th and the late 19th century.

Acknowledgements

This report was written and collated by Reuben Thorpe. Lorraine Mepham wrote the finds summary in Section 7 and Mark Roughley produced the illustrations. Michael Dinwiddy (Site Supervisor) and Philip Frickers (Project Assistant) undertook the evaluation, while Reuben Thorpe managed the project for Wessex Archaeology.

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank their Client Mitchell Price, Chartered Surveyors and especially Mr. Stephen Mitchell. We would also like to thank Ms. Kim Stabler of English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

VICTORS WAY BARNET, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Mitchell Price, Chartered Surveyors (the Client) commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the Mitre Public House on the High St, Barnet, London Borough of Barnet (**Figure 1**)
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in part fulfilment of an archaeological condition (13) on planning consent NO2946U/04.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of, one ten metre x 1.8m trench (2), and one ten metre x 3.1 metre trench (1) which together encompassed some 50m² of the proposed development area.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike Dinwiddy (Site Supervisor) and Phil Frickers between Monday 6th and Friday 10th September. Reuben Thorpe (Project Manager) made an additional visit on Monday 13th September to inspect two geological trial pits.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location and Current Land use

- 2.1.1. The Site covers an area of some 0.1Ha or 1000m² centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 524962/196468.
- 2.1.2. The Site is roughly square in shape, located to the east of Barnet High Street, almost adjacent and to the east of the Mitre Public House, a timber framed building, which dates to the 16th century. It is bounded by Victors Way to the east.
- 2.1.3. The site is currently used as a car park.

2.2 Site Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The site is flat and lies on a ridge of ground at around 126m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying topography slopes to the south and to the east.
- 2.2.2 The underlying geology consists of Stanmore gravels overlying deposits of London Clay.
- 2.2.3 Geo-technical investigations made on the Site on behalf of the Client, by Mssrs Ravensfield Estates Ltd demonstrate a build up of between 1.6m and 4.9m of made ground on the site.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 A consent for planning application (NO2946U/04) has been given for the construction of residential accommodation consisting of no 9 flats over two stories with basement car parking.
- 3.1.2 The disturbance of archaeological deposits during development is a material consideration within the planning process.
- 3.1.3 The site lies some 100m to the east of the medieval parish church of St John the Baptist, within an Area of Archaeological Priority as defined in the Barnet Borough Council Unitary Development Plan.
- 3.1.4 The location of the site led the Archaeological Advisor (AA) of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) to recommend that an intrusive archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to development. Consequently Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation for an intrusive evaluation (Wessex Archaeology (2004) report 57720.01).

3.2 Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 High Barnet was a medieval establishment, receiving its Town Charter in 1199. It is almost certain, however, that a settlement of some vigour was in existence immediately prior to this formal designation.
- 3.2.2 The Site lies in close proximity to known, extant, medieval and late medieval structures, within an area highlighted in the Local Development Plan as being archaeologically sensitive.
- 3.2.3 The Mitre Public House lies immediately to the east of the site and former structures attached to and/or articulating with the Mitre extended into the footprint of the site until relatively recently (HADAS 1989).
- 3.2.4 The Mitre Public House itself comprises a timber-framed building, the latest timber additions to which date to the 16th century. The configuration of these structures, the form of the Mitre itself and the form of the open area to the rear of the Mitre, suggests that the public house was formerly a coaching inn with stables and accommodation associated.
- 3.2.5 Other buildings immediately adjacent and to the south of the Mitre, fronting onto Barnet High St, also represent elements of medieval or early post-medieval fabric.
- 3.2.6 The long narrow plots of land to the rear of the properties to the south of the Mitre (**Figure 1**) almost certainly represent fossilised elements of medieval/post-medieval land division, most likely *burgage plots*, to the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street.

- 3.2.7 Previous intrusive archaeological examination of the Site, undertaken by the Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS) in 1989, revealed a sequence of post-medieval deposits reflecting episodes of construction and demolition. Quantities of medieval and Roman pottery were also retrieved as residual material. Though the presence of *in situ* medieval stratigraphy was muted within the HADAS trial trench this assertion has to be seen as equivocal.
- 3.2.8 The HADAS trial trench posited the preservation of archaeological deposits, dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries AD, at between 125m and 125.10m aOD. However, it must be noted that stratigraphic equivalencies made in that report (HADAS 1989 pp4-5) between deposits [023], [019] and [031] as dating to between 1150-1450 AD have to be seen as equivocal given the date range of the finds from the differing layers.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1.1 The aims of the intrusive evaluation were to:
- Characterise the nature, date, extent and state of preservation of underlying archaeological deposits.
 - Identify the depth of burial (and thus the depth of sensitivity) of any underlying archaeological deposits or features.
- 4.1.2. The objective of the evaluation was to provide sufficient baseline information to allow the AA of GLAAS to determine the need for and evaluate the scope of any mitigation prior to development.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The Evaluation

Health and Safety

- 5.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the management of Health and Safety regulations 1992, as well as all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice currently in force.

Fieldwork

- 5.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the prescriptions of the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (1999).
- 5.1.2 Trenches were located on the ground using tapes from known landmarks and features present on OS maps (eg. boundaries or buildings).
- 5.1.3 Overburden was stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a competent archaeologist.

- 5.1.4 Machining continued to the top of late medieval/early post-medieval deposits. Once archaeological deposits were exposed they were cleaned by hand.
- 5.1.5 All spoil will be scanned for finds by eye and metal detector.
- 5.1.6 All retained finds were allocated their relevant context number.
- 5.1.7 One trench, Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.5m, the sides of this trench were stepped to comply with Health and Safety regulations.
- 5.1.8 In accordance with the stated aims, excavation halted at the level of contiguous archaeological deposits.
- 5.1.9 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded utilising Wessex Archaeology's standardised context recording system.
- 5.1.10 A drawn and photographic record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 or 1:20 for sections). The height of all principal features is expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 5.1.11 A photographic record was also compiled including digital images, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film).
- 5.1.12 The trenches were backfilled on Thursday 9th September following inspection by the AA of GLAAS.

Finds Collection and Retention

- 5.1.13 All collected finds were treated in accordance with the principles and practices set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993), Medieval Pottery Research Group (2001) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (1999).
- 5.1.14 All retained artefacts have been washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.
- 5.1.15 A metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.

5.2 Site Attendance

- 5.2.1 The author, as required by the AA of GLAAS, attended during geo-technical investigations, at the extreme northwest and northeast corners of the site, on Monday 13th September.
- 5.2.2 Two geo-technical pits were mechanically excavated in order to examine the construction, design and depth of the foundations immediately adjacent and to the north of the Site.

6 TRENCH DESCRIPTION

6.1 Evaluation Trenching Strategy

- 6.1.1 Two trenches were excavated by machine, in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation and the requirements of the AA of GLAAS, through the asphalt and hardstanding on site to the first archaeological levels of suspected medieval date. Trench summary tables are included in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.1.2 The trenches were located as far a way as possible from the HADAS investigation, primarily to test the preservation of archaeological deposits away from an area already tested, as well as to test the replicability of the HADAS observations.
- 6.1.3 Trench 1, the most northerly trench, was aligned northeast-southwest, was 10m long, 3.10m wide and up to 1.5m deep.
- 6.1.4 Trench 2, to the south of Trench 1, was similarly aligned west-southwest to east-northeast, was 10m long, 2m wide and 1.2m deep.

6.2 Trench 1. Sequence and Stratigraphy

- 6.2.1 The following provides a summary description of the archaeological sequence within Trench 1. Additional detail on deposit composition is provided in **Appendix 1** and in **Figures 2 & 3**.
- 6.2.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2 & 3) attests to the fact that a great deal of levelling up of the site has taken place since the 19th century the upper deposits [001; 100-104] representing the dumping of deposits, either re-worked from elsewhere on the site, or brought in from outside the site.
- 6.2.3 This sequence of levelling up and dumping sealed a deposit of very dark grey/black 'garden' soil [105] representing *in situ* soil formation and indicating that the site was open at this time.
- 6.2.4 In the southeast of Trench 1 the remains of a wall [114] of a ?Victorian building were observed. This building, though demolished, appears to have been broadly contemporary with garden soil [105]. Internal to wall [114] lay a series of levelling up horizons [112].
- 6.2.5 Sealed below [105] lay a greenish-brown, fine silty deposit [113] containing 16th-17th century AD 'Peg' roof tile. This deposit was fairly homogenous and appears to have accumulated over a period of time, similarly to [105] it may have formed a garden soil, though in this instance an early post-medieval/late medieval garden soil.
- 6.2.6 A single pit, [111] was observed cutting through [113], its fill [110] (**Figure 3**) contained the bowl of a clay pipe, dating to the mid 17th century.

6.2.7 Below accumulated soil horizon [113] the character of the deposits observed differed radically from those excavated above. An exterior surface, [109], forming a contiguous layer, lay between 124.33- 124.28m aOD. This cobbled surface clearly marked a change in land-use of the site, representing a surfaced yard rather than levelling up or the accumulation of garden soils. No finds were recovered from within the body of this layer, though this level clearly represents an intact archaeological horizon of late medieval date.

6.3 Trench 2. Sequence and Stratigraphy

6.3.1 The following provides a summary description of the archaeological sequence within Trench 2. Additional detail on deposit composition is provided in the **Appendix** and in **Figures 2 & 4**.

6.3.2 Trench 2, located some 18 metres to the south of Trench 1, examined archaeological deposits which would originally have occupied one of the burgage plots to the rear of the buildings to the south of The Mitre Public House (**Figure 1**).

6.3.3 The recorded sequence (**Figures 2 & 4**) attests to the fact that, as in Trench 1, levelling up of the site has taken place since the 19th century. A series of deposits [201-203] described in **Appendix 1**, represent the dumping of deposits used for making up successive exterior levels, initially associated with the use and construction of a now heavily robbed and demolished wall [211]. This wall was seen in the northeast corner of the trench, deposits representing its demolition, is shown in the bottom left corner of **Figure 4**, Plate 2.

6.3.4 Horizontal truncation, associated with the demolition of wall [211] and the re-working of the upper interface of levelling up deposit [204] probably in the mid 20th century, truncated the upper extents of a brick built cistern [212], its construction trench [213] and backfill [209]. This cistern was built of hand made bricks, which technologically predate the 18th century.

6.3.5 Beneath the construction horizon of cistern [212; 213; 209]; levelling up horizons, which possibly incorporate elements of *in situ* soil formation [205; 206] overlay an insubstantial exterior surface [207] constructed of small rounded waterworn pebbles at 124.43-124.63m aOD. The deposition of [205; 206] denoting a disuse phase of [207].

6.3.6 Below exterior surface [207], at the base of the evaluated sequence, lay a further levelling up deposit of light brown clay with occasional pebble inclusions [208]. This was physically truncated by the construction cut for the cistern [213] and overlay an earlier exterior surface [210] (**Figure 2 & Figure 4**) which lay at around 124.43m aOD.

6.4 Watching Brief Observations

6.4.1 The following provides a summary of the observations made of the posited archaeological deposits within the two trial pits.

- 6.4.2 Trial Pit 1, at the northeast corner of the site, was approximately 1m wide and 2m long and was excavated by machine to a depth of approximately 2.5 metres. Observations of the resulting sections revealed the occurrence of undisturbed natural clay some 1.7m below contemporary ground level at around 124.10m aOD. What appeared, on inspection to be archaeological deposits were observed at around 124.10m – 124.35m aOD. These consisted of one or two exterior surfaces in superposition and what appeared to be shallow pits containing butchered animal bone.
- 6.4.3 To the west, Trial Pit 2 lay at the northwest corner of the site, was approximately 1m wide and 2m long and approximately 3 metres deep.
- 6.4.4 The resulting sections of Trail Pit 2 demonstrated a depth of 2.1m of made ground over the natural, pale brown, sand and gravels at around 123.60m a OD. Archaeological deposits, consisting of external surfaces and pitting, appeared to be present in section at around 1.10-1.24m below contemporary ground surface at between 124.56 – 124.7m aOD.

7 THE FINDS

- 7.1.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of both stratified and unstratified material, which is summarised below. All is demonstrably or probably of post-medieval date.

Context	Material Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
105	pottery	11	109	19 th /20 th C transfer printed wares
106	pottery	9	306	19 th /20 th C refined whitewares, including transfer-printed
106	glass	4	142	19 th /20 th C bottle
108	pottery	2	24	post-medieval coarse redware
112	clay pipe	1	3	bowl fragment, heavily burnt
113	CBM	1	103	Medieval/post-medieval roof (peg) tile
113	stone	1	1566	shelly limestone slab, one smooth surface
unstrat	pottery	15	379	19 th /20 th C refined whitewares and yellow wares, including transfer-printed
unstrat	pottery	1	26	19 th /20 th C bone china
unstrat	pottery	5	131	post-medieval coarse redwares
unstrat	pottery	2	35	post-medieval stonewares: 1 English, 1 Westerwald
unstrat	clay pipe	9	35	8 plain stem, 1 spur/dec bowl frag, spur stamped G/?P
unstrat	glass	1	34	modern bottle
unstrat	shell	3	29	oyster

Table 1. Finds Quantification and Dating

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on the Site, when viewed in conjunction with the observations made in the Test Pits and the results of the HADAS excavations of 1989 added to our ability to model the presence, depth and extent of the probable medieval archaeological deposits on site.

Trench No	Context No	Depth of Archaeology	Interpretation
HADAS (1989)	[023; 031] [023; 022]	125.20- 124.98m aOD	Late medieval/post – medieval
WA Trench 1.	[113]	124.28- 124.33m aOD	Late medieval exterior surface
WA Trench 2	[210]	124.43m aOD	Late medieval exterior surface
Test Pit 1	N/A	124.10– 124.35m aOD	Medieval exterior surfaces and pits
Test Pit 2	N/A	124.56- 124.70m aOD	Medieval exterior surfaces and pits

Table 2. Deposit model of depth and character of archaeological deposits.

- 8.1.2. Table 2, above, demonstrates the preservation of a pebbly exterior surface of probable medieval date, as well as some pitting between 125.20m and 124.10m aOD, some 0.8m – 1.9m below the level of contemporary ground surface.
- 8.1.3. The only finds of medieval date were discovered by HADAS, in 1989, when they excavated through all deposits encountered to the level of the underlying natural.
- 8.1.4. Wessex Archaeology, upon identifying in Trench 1 the same putative medieval horizon as identified by HADAS, ceased excavating with machine for fear of unnecessarily damaging and removing medieval stratigraphy (as per *the brief*). Hand cleaning of the exposed surface did not yield any finds from within the body of [109] which could securely date its construction. However, the accumulation of deposits [113] over it, representing the disuse of that surface and a gradual build up of soil, may possibly range in date from as early as 1250 (Lewis 1987 pp3-14) to as late as the 17th century and beyond, though a 1350-1550 date range may be more likely.
- 8.1.5. Excavation in Trench 2 also revealed a surface [210] similar to [109] discovered in Trench 1. As with Trench 1, no finds were present from the

body of this layer and finds from deposits overlying [210] and of demonstrably modern date were not collected.

- 8.1.6. The archaeological sequence revealed appears to graphically demonstrate what can be seen as a fairly typical sequence of deposition within the back plots of an extant medieval and post medieval street frontage.
- 8.1.7. Long, narrow, rectangular open areas at the rear of the individual properties (**Figure 1**) would originally, in the medieval and early post-medieval periods have provided the space to dig pits in which to dispose of human and domestic waste material. They would have also housed features ancillary to the functioning of the property to which they were adjoined, whether this be malting ovens for processing grain, or accommodation for animals (horse, fowl, pigs, a sheep/goat) or cisterns/wells for fresh water.
- 8.1.8. The site spans at least two former burgage plots and the slight variation in the archaeological sequence between Trench 1 and Trench 2 may be a result of their separate ownership/use.
- 8.1.9. The general trend in archaeological sequences between Trenches 1 and 2 however, accords with that of the HADAS trench. The equivocal nature of the dating evidence, from all trenches, would lead Wessex Archaeology to tentatively suggest that despite much re-working and re-deposition of deposits on the Site, archaeological levels relating to medieval, late medieval, and early post-medieval, utilisation of the Site are preserved at or below 124.98 - 124.10m aOD.
- 8.1.10. Concordances between the observed archaeological levels, at no less than five interventions within the site, may also indicate that the extent of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is fairly extensive. However, truncation from the construction of a stable (OS 1967, HADAS 1989), the demolition of which was seen in Trench 2, and other buildings may have fully truncated areas of archaeological deposits.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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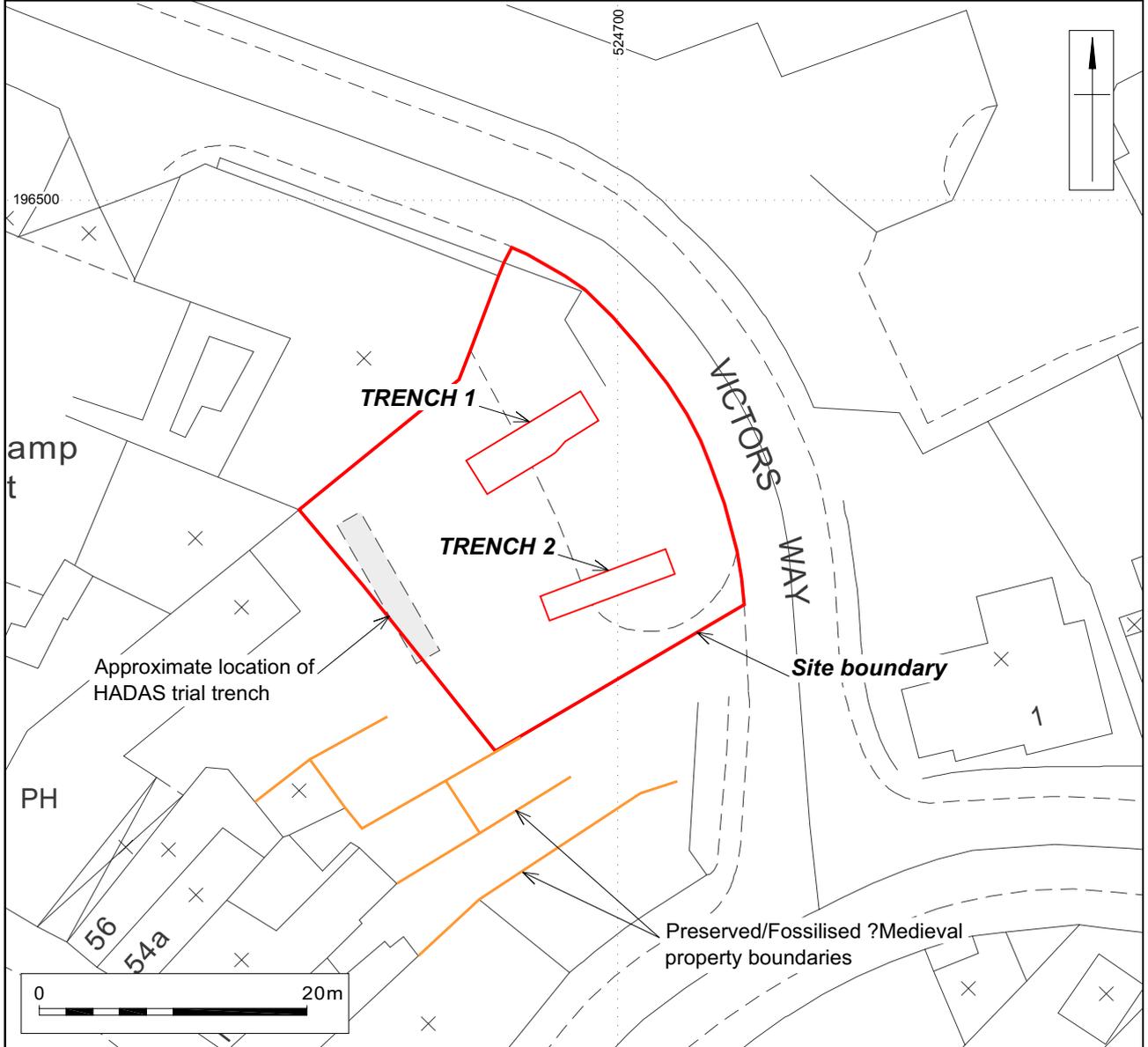
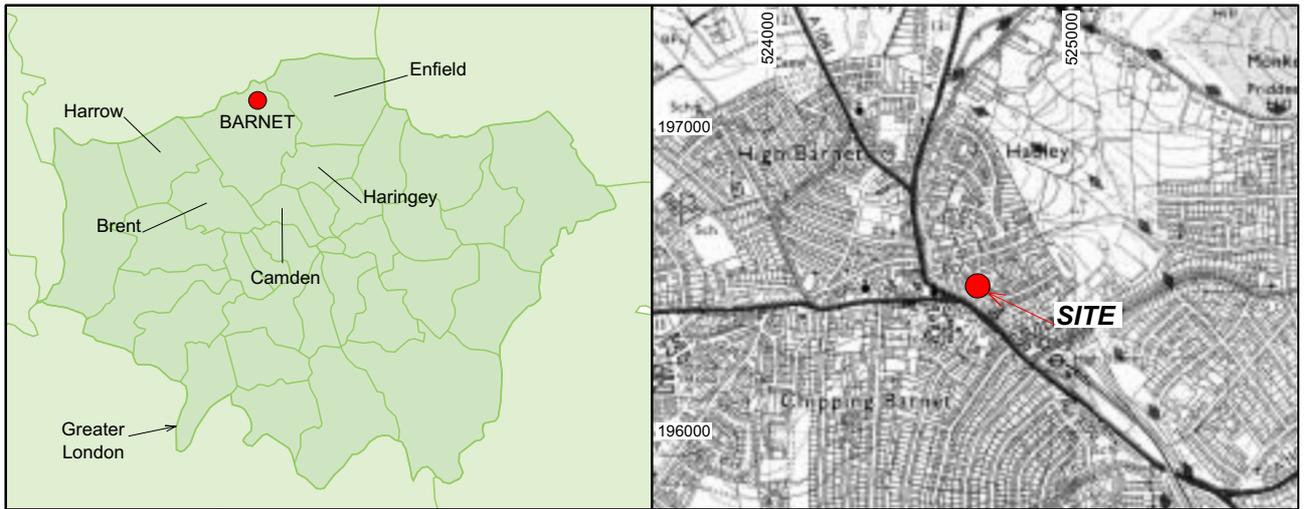
10 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Archaeological Evaluation at Victors Way, High Barnet. Trench Summary Table. Trench 1

Size: (L/W/D) 10m x 3.15m x 1.50m	Orientation. Northwest – Southeast	OS Co-ords.	1 (SE): 524692.1/196480.8 2 (NW) 524700.6 / 196486.0
<i>Context No</i>	<i>Type/Keyword</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Height aOD (+/- 50mm)</i>
001	Car park surface	Asphalt car park surface	125.8m
100	Levelling up (construction of Car park surface)	Pale brown silty sand, levelling up deposit.	125.66 – 125.8m
101	Levelling up	Demolition debris consisting of broken and crushed mortar, modern bricks	125.53 – 125.66m
102	Levelling up	Pale grey/brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of coal, slate and pottery.	125.33-125.53m
103	Levelling up	Mid to dark greyish black, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal, industrial debris, fragments of iron, glass bricks and slate included in its matrix.	125.23 – 125.33m
104	Levelling up	Pale yellowish brown silty sand. Contains frequent pea gravel, small pebbles, brick fragments, ragstone fragments and builders debris.	124.97 – 125.23m
105	Garden soil	Dark brownish grey, clay silt, with frequent inclusion of coal, charcoal, glass, brick, tile, pottery and clay pipe.	124.88 – 124.97m
106	Fill of pit (Pit use/disuse)	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions as well as glass, pottery, FE nails, slate and ceramic building material fragments.	125.23m
107	Cut of pit (construction/use)	Steep sided sub-rectangular pit. Seen in section only	125.23m
108	Wall trench construction trample	Compact mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate pebble inclusions (re-deposited natural?) containing occasional fragments of brick/tile and charcoal fragments.	124.35m
109	Exterior surface	Very compact, pale greenish brown silty sand with frequent small rounded pebbles within its matrix	124.28-124.33m
110	Pit Fill (use/disuse)	Yellowish brown clay, mottled with dark brown clay silt patches mottled with charcoal flecks.	124.33m
111	Cut of pit (construction / use)	Vertical sided sub-rectangular cut of pit.	124.33m
112	Levelling up	Mixed, Mid brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, broken brick and mortar fragments, occasional bone fragments and clay pipe fragments. Internal levelling up within building to north-east of trench.	124.28 - 124.88m
113	Levelling up	Brown, silty sand deposit with frequent inclusions of tile, chalk fragments, glass and pottery.	124.28 - 124.88m

114	Wall	Brick wall standing to 11 courses high, bricks laid as headers and bonded in indurated lime mortar	124.28 – 124.88m
115	Foundation trench	L shaped foundation trench, 0.5m wide with steep sides leading to a flat base.	(base) 124.28m

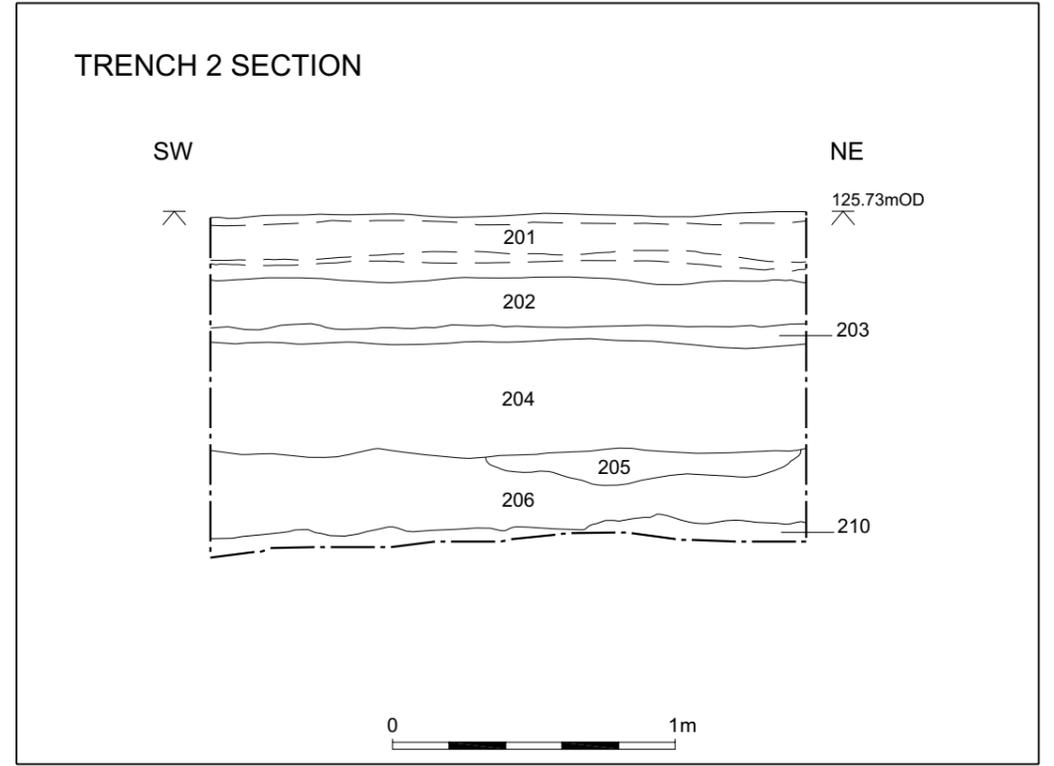
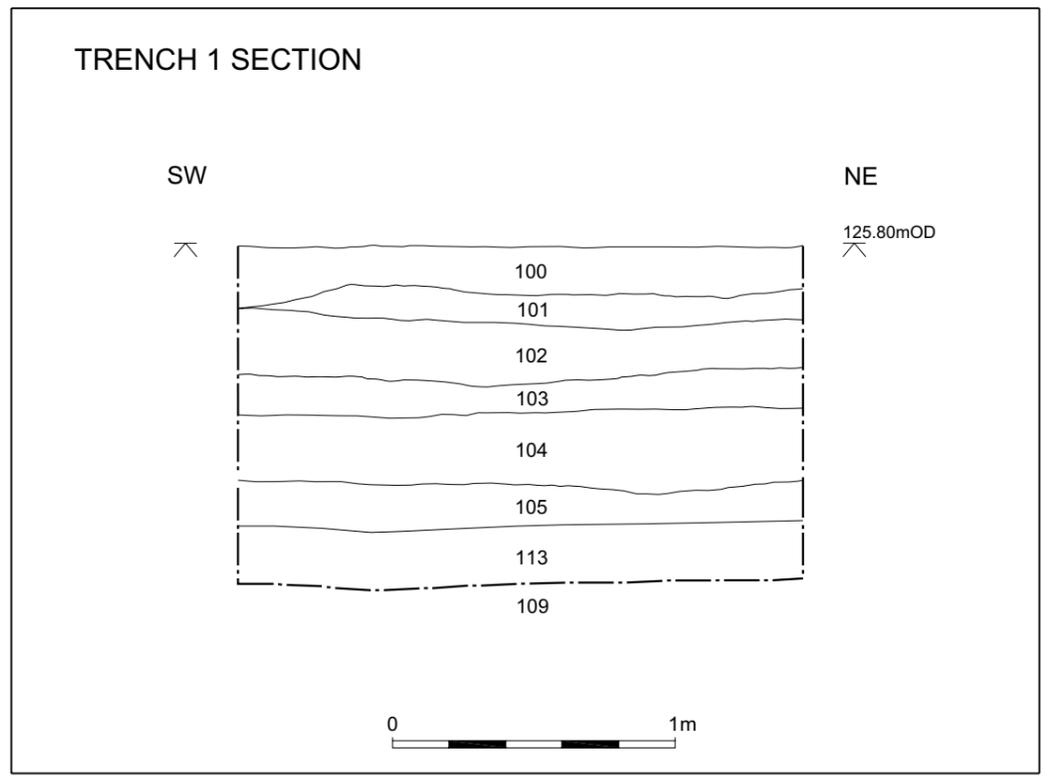
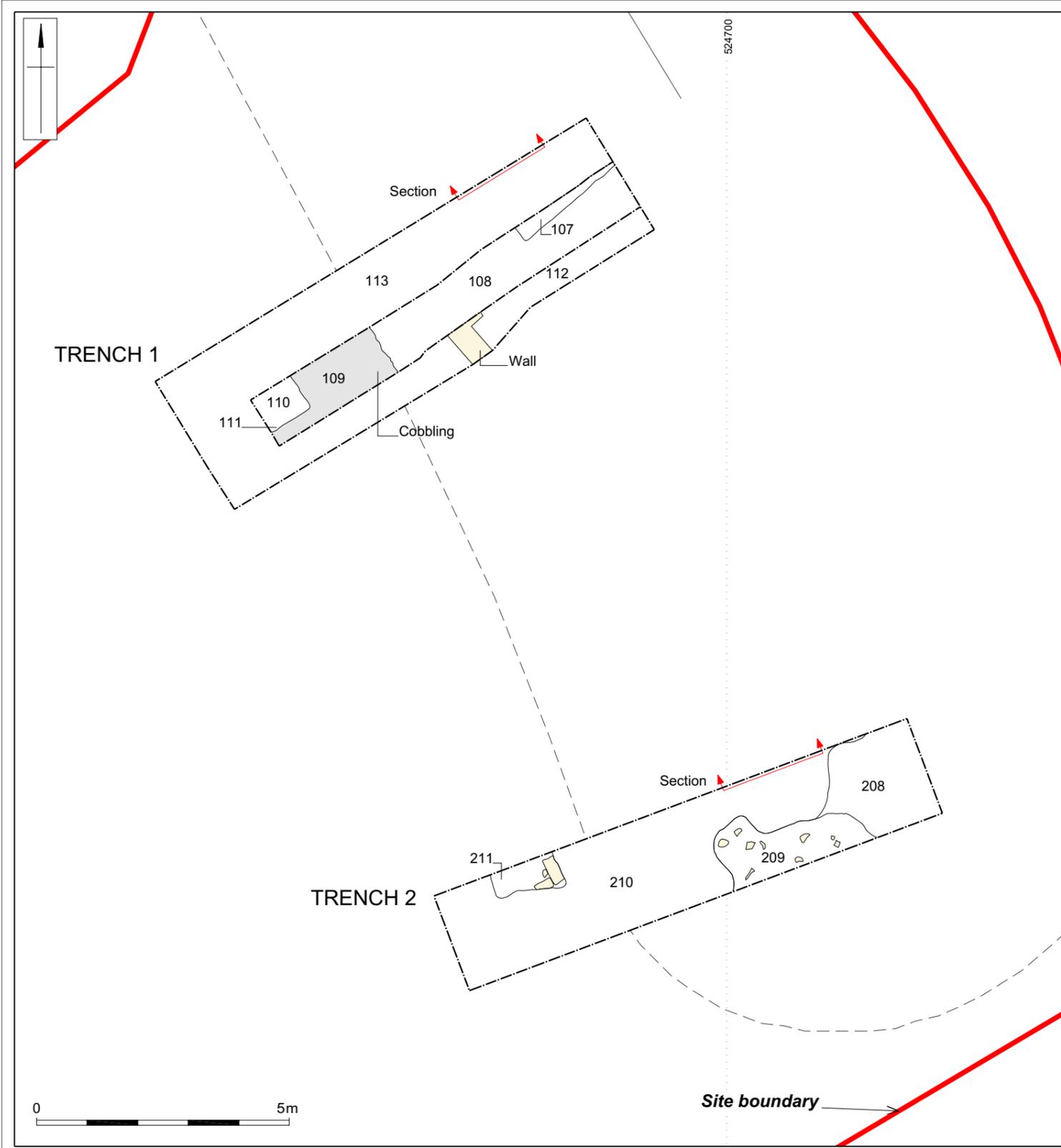
<i>Archaeological Evaluation at Victors Way, High Barnet. Trench Summary Table. Trench 2</i>			
Size: (L/W/D) 10m x 2m x 1.2m	Orientation. East-west	<i>OS</i> Co-ords.	1 (W) 524697.2 / 196470.9 2 (E) 524706.6 / 196474.3
<i>Context No</i>	Type/Keyword	<i>Description</i>	<i>Height aOD (+/- 50mm)</i>
201	Car park surface	Asphalt car park surface	125.47 – 125.73m
202	Levelling up	Pale brown silty sand, levelling up deposit	125.33 – 125.47m
203	Levelling up	Soft, pale yellow crushed chalk and limestone aggregate fragments	125.25 – 125.33m
204	Levelling up	Soft, greyish brown, clay silty sand, poorly sorted with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, broken brick and flints	124.88 – 125.25m
205	Levelling up	Brown clay with abundant brick fragments incorporated into its matrix.	127.78 – 124.88m
206	Levelling up	Soft grey sandy silts with occasional, poorly sorted inclusions of small rounded pebbles.	124.63 – 124.88m
207	External Surface	Compact deposit of small rounded pebbles in a matrix of greenish brown silty sand.	124.43 – 124.63m
208	Levelling up	Light brown clay with occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles.	124.43
209	Construction Fill	Mid brown deposit of sandy clay with mortar flecking. Occasional inclusions of bone.	125.33m
210	External surface	Compact dark greenish/grey sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebbles included in its matrix.	124.43m
211	Demolition / levelling up	Yellow deposit composed of mixed fragments of chalk and limestone with frequent inclusion of brick and stone included in its matrix.	125.33m
212	Cistern	Circular brick built cistern, not excavated, seen in north facing section within foundation cut [213].	125.33m
213	Construction cut	Circular construction trench for insertion of Cistern [213]. Upper edge has been truncated.	125.33m



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	Date:	04/10/04	Revision Number:	0
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Site and Trench location plan

Figure 1



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Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east, note garden soil **105** to the north



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking west, showing Medieval/Post-medieval accumulation **113** and surface **109**

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Date: 12/10/04

Illustrator: MR

Path: Y:\Projects\57720\Drawing Office\Report Figures



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking east, Medieval archaeological deposits beneath 1m scale

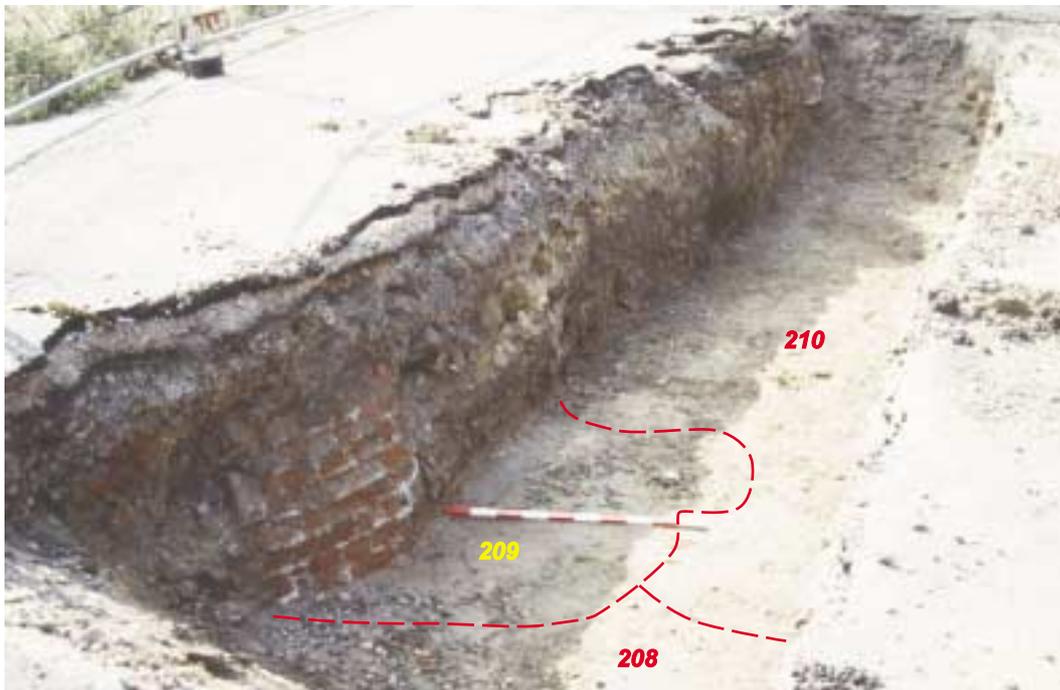


Plate 4: Trench 2 looking west, ?C17th cistern in foreground with 208 below scale

MOL#: VWB04



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