



# North Cerney Cable Route Dark Lane, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Museum name: Corinium Museum  
OASIS ID: wessexar1-513877  
Ref: 253212.03  
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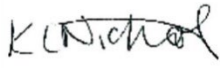
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## Quality Assurance

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Savills to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the relocation of above-ground electricity infrastructure into an alternative, underground cable route. The works to be monitored covered an area centred on NGR 402180, 208014, at Dark Lane, North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

The proposed development comprised the installation of an underground corridor to replace the existing overhead line (OHL) and Pylon system. The new corridor extends for approximately 650 m traversing two arable fields and a short section of Dark Lane before terminating in a small substation to the southwest of the cable route.

The majority of the underground cable was laid using the mole plough method, a minimally invasive method of installing small diameter pipes with occasional launch pits / joint bays that required archaeological monitoring. There were no plans to require open-cut excavation over the medieval or post-medieval settlement remains of North Cerney. The proposed watching brief was located at the western end of the cable route as it emerged from a stone wall and passes across Dark Lane.

The watching brief determined that there were no archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified work areas. The deposits encountered were all of natural origin and were recorded for completeness.

The LiDAR imagery identified a series of raised banks and ditches of unknown origin which were thought to have been repurposed as part of the medieval field system. Trench 2, located close to a northwest-southeast aligned possible earthwork adjacent to a dry-stone wall, revealed no archaeological remains.

Population decline due to the agricultural depression and Black Death led to a reduction in settlement in North Cerney. Houses were abandoned and/or demolished which resulted in a concentration of earthworks around its periphery. However, none were present within the areas of the cable route which were monitored.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Savills, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Archaeological Advisor, who monitored the project for Gloucestershire County Council, and to the on-site contractors ATP for their cooperation and help on site.



# North Cerney Cable Route WB

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Savills ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the relocation of above-ground electricity infrastructure into an alternative, underground cable route. The works to be monitored covered an area centred on NGR 402180, 208014, at Dark Lane, North Cerney, Gloucestershire (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprised the installation of an underground corridor to replace the existing overhead line (OHL) and Pylon system. The new corridor extends for approximately 650 m traversing two arable fields and a short section of Dark Lane before terminating in a small substation to the southwest of the cable route.
- 1.1.3 The majority of the underground cable was laid using the mole plough method, a minimally invasive method of installing small diameter pipes. Some works required the use of open-cut excavation along the route, which required archaeological monitoring. There were no plans to require open-cut excavation over the medieval or post-medieval settlement remains of North Cerney (HER 32715), illustrated in Figure 1.
- 1.1.4 Wessex Archaeology has previously submitted an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) for the proposed works (Wessex Archaeology 2021a) which concluded that a programme of archaeological monitoring should be completed on areas of the corridor that required the 'Open-cut' method. Gloucestershire Council Archaeological Advisor assessed the ADBA and agreed with the recommended works (per coms Rachel Foster 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021).
- 1.1.5 A subsequent written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2021b) was submitted. Gloucestershire Council Archaeological Advisor approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2023.

#### 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 cable route follows a northeast to southwest alignment, along the upper southern slopes of a sinuous dry valley. The cable route traverses four individual plots of land located to the east and south of North Cerney.



- 1.3.2 The proposed watching brief was located at the western end of the cable route as it emerged from a stone wall and passed across Dark Lane.
- 1.3.3 The cable route coincides with a sequence of underlying bedrock geology associated with the course of the river. To the far east, the below-ground geology is mapped as White Limestone Formation, the centre of the cable route lies within the Hampen Limestone Formation followed by the Taynton Limestone Formation and in the far west, mudstone or the Fuller's Earth Formation. No superficial deposits were recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 1.3.4 The ground levels dropped from approximately 171 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northeast part to approximately 147 m aOD to the west.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2021a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

- 2.2.1 There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the Study Area, concentrated mainly to the southwest of the cable route and associated with the 'Bagendon Settlement or possible Oppidum, including dykes and monuments known or believed to be from the Iron Age'. These have primarily been carried out as part of research projects by university-led excavations or local archaeological societies.
- 2.2.2 No form of archaeological investigation has previously been carried out along or near to the cable route.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Prehistoric to Romano-British (970,000 BC-AD 410)*

- 2.3.1 Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the 500 m study area is lacking, with the only recorded finds related to prehistoric surface finds (SMR 6410) and a possible round barrow (SMR 2074). However, several features are currently classified as 'undated' that could be former prehistoric funerary monuments and evidence of prehistoric land management practices (SMR 2038 and SMR 4139).
- 2.3.2 Evidence of Iron Age activity is better represented within the study area with extensive and well preserved archaeological remains to the west of study area. These include the Bagendon Settlement or possible Oppidum' (SMR 32822) and the two Iron Age dykes known as 428 Perrott's Brook Dyke (NHLE 1003436) and 429 Scrubditch Dyke (NHLE 1003437). All three are designated Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.3.3 Analysis of the LiDAR data imagery during the preparation of the desk based assessment identified a series of raised banks and ditches upon the upper eastern slopes of the Churn Valley that did not adhere to boundaries identified on historical mapping. While their date is uncertain, given their morphology, proximity to known Late Prehistoric activity and position



within the natural landscape, it is possible that these earthworks represent early land management and territorial division.

- 2.3.4 A large, raised bank forms the northern boundary of one of the arable fields that the cable passes through. This feature was distinct on LiDAR imagery, and follows the natural crest and contour of the dry valley slope overlooking the village. At its western end this earthwork appears to have been repurposed as part of the medieval field system, truncated, and remodelled as sections of a lynchet.
- 2.3.5 Evidence for occupation of the area during the Romano-British period is represented in the GHER by the partially Scheduled section of Roman road called the 'White Way', orientated roughly north to south to the east of the cable route (NHLE 1003435). The road may have served several Roman villas that were located in the northern part of the district around Cirencester. The same road would later serve as the principal route through the parish during the medieval period.

*Saxon to medieval (AD 410 to 1500)*

- 2.3.6 The earliest mention of the Parish of North Cerney, which included the hamlets of Woodmancote and Calmsden, occurred in AD 852 when charter records show that Beorhtwulf, king of the Mercians granted to Alfeah 12 hides of land at Cerney and Calmsden which corresponded with those of the later North Cerney, namely the lands to the east of the River Churn.
- 2.3.7 By 1086, the Domesday Survey recorded that North Cerney had passed under the control of the Archbishop of York. At this time, the demesne of the Archbishop of York's manor had; 32 inhabitants, an unspecified number of tenants, two plough-teams and a single servus.
- 2.3.8 The land surrounding the village and to the east of the river valley was naturally devoid of tree cover, unlike the landscape to the west, and therefore was predominantly agricultural. The upper levels to the southeast of the village were exploited as common land known as Cerney Downs.
- 2.3.9 There is extensive evidence of medieval cultivation and former settlement areas around North Cerney and the cable route. Part of the original medieval village, comprising a possible toft, two cultivation terraces, a trackway and a boundary bank, are found along the cable route. To the south of the cable route, the west-facing slope of the Churn Valley is scored with the remnants of the medieval landscape management with three cultivations terraced, four lynchets, a complex of linear banks and ditch and one possible rectilinear enclosure recorded by the GHER (SMR4192, SMR 32770 and SMR 4194).
- 2.3.10 The village suffered from abandonment due to agricultural depression and the Black Death. As a result, many of the houses were demolished, the remains of which may be seen as earthworks surrounding the existing settlement limits (SMR 32715).

*Post-medieval to Modern (1500 - present)*

- 2.3.11 During the Post-medieval period, the village and its environs remained dedicated to small-scale agriculture and cottage industry. The local economy grew with a greater focus on sheep farming, turning the high and level ground of Cerney Downs on the east side of the valley to pasture. In the early 18th century, Cerney Downs was said to be famous for hawking, hunting, coursing, and racing. The process of inclosure began in the mid-18th century and was completed by 1830.





- 2.3.12 The 1837 Parish Tithe Map of North Cerney shows that the land through which the cable route will pass was already arranged as it is today. While Dark Lane had only been partially formalised and the dell yet to be established, field boundaries and the village's layout were already in place. Later Ordnance Survey mapping shows few further changes to the route of the cable.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were 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 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

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



## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The northeast extent of the cable route had already been installed using the mole ploughing system. The works were positioned along the southern field edge, on steeply sloped ground near Dark Lane. Trench 1 was for the launch pit/jointing bay to connect the segment below Dark Lane and continue into the field to the southwest. Trench 2 was the launch pit to join a section which had been drilled beneath a wall to the northeast. Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated to understand deposits for the continued mole ploughing and involved the removal of the topsoil only.
- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. The works were carried out by an 8-tonne mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI.

### *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 Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 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 ensures 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 (Wessex Archaeology 2021b), although none were encountered during the works.

## 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Archaeological Advisor, who monitored the project on behalf of the Gloucestershire County Council LPA.

## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The sequence of deposits was the same in all the four Trenches excavated (Figure 1), with the exception of Trench 1, which was located towards the base of the slope.



## 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 At the base of each trench the natural solid geology was confirmed as light greyish yellow limestone which easily laminated (Figures 2-5). This was overlain by a 0.2 m deep layer of mid-brown firm silty clay in Trench 1 which was consistent with a build-up of colluvium. Sealing this, and directly overlying the natural geology in all the other trenches, was a 0.3 m deep layer of dark greyish brown, friable clayey silt topsoil with frequent rooting.
- 5.2.2 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered in any of the excavated trenches.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The watching brief determined that there were no archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified work areas. The deposits encountered were all of natural origin and were recorded for completeness.
- 6.1.2 The LiDAR imagery identified a series of raised banks and ditches of unknown origin which were thought to have been repurposed as part of the medieval field system. Trench 2, located close to a northwest-southeast aligned possible earthwork adjacent to a dry-stone wall, revealed no archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 Population decline due to the agricultural depression and Black Death led to a reduction in settlement in North Cerney. Houses were abandoned and/or demolished which resulted in a concentration of earthworks around its periphery. However, none were present within the areas of the cable route which were monitored.

## 7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Corinium Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, if an accession code is required this will be supplied upon deposition.

### 7.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 7.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Corinium Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

- 7.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### 7.3 Selection strategy

- 7.3.1 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, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 7.3.2 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 ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. 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.
- 7.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Documentary records*

- 7.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 7.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore 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 [optional: with selected additional photographs].

### 7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., 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.

### 7.5 OASIS

- 7.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeological Advisor on



behalf of the Gloucestershire County Council 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.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

### **8.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 8.1.1 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*.
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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Watching brief trench results

Trench No 1		Length 2.20 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 402123.15		Northing 207941.46		m OD 148.96
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
100	Turf /topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt, with frequent rooting.		0.00–0.1
101	Subsoil	Mid brown firm silty clay. Uneven boundaries, moderately frequent small sub-angular stone fragments.		0.1–0.3
102	Natural	Natural Geology. Light greyish yellow limestone.		0.3+

Trench No 2		Length 1.70 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 402258.08		Northing 208014.43		m OD 168.72
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
200	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt, with frequent rooting.		0.00–0.24
201	Natural	Natural Geology. Light greyish yellow limestone.		0.24+

Trench No 3		Length 2.30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 402209.11		Northing 207986.54		m OD 160.83
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
300	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt, with frequent rooting.		0.00–0.28
301	Natural	Natural Geology. Light greyish yellow limestone.		0.28+

Trench No 4		Length 2.30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 402168.85		Northing 207942.97		m OD 155.89
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
400	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt, with frequent rooting.		0.00–0.29
401	Natural	Natural Geology. Light greyish yellow limestone.		0.29+



## Appendix 2 OASIS summary

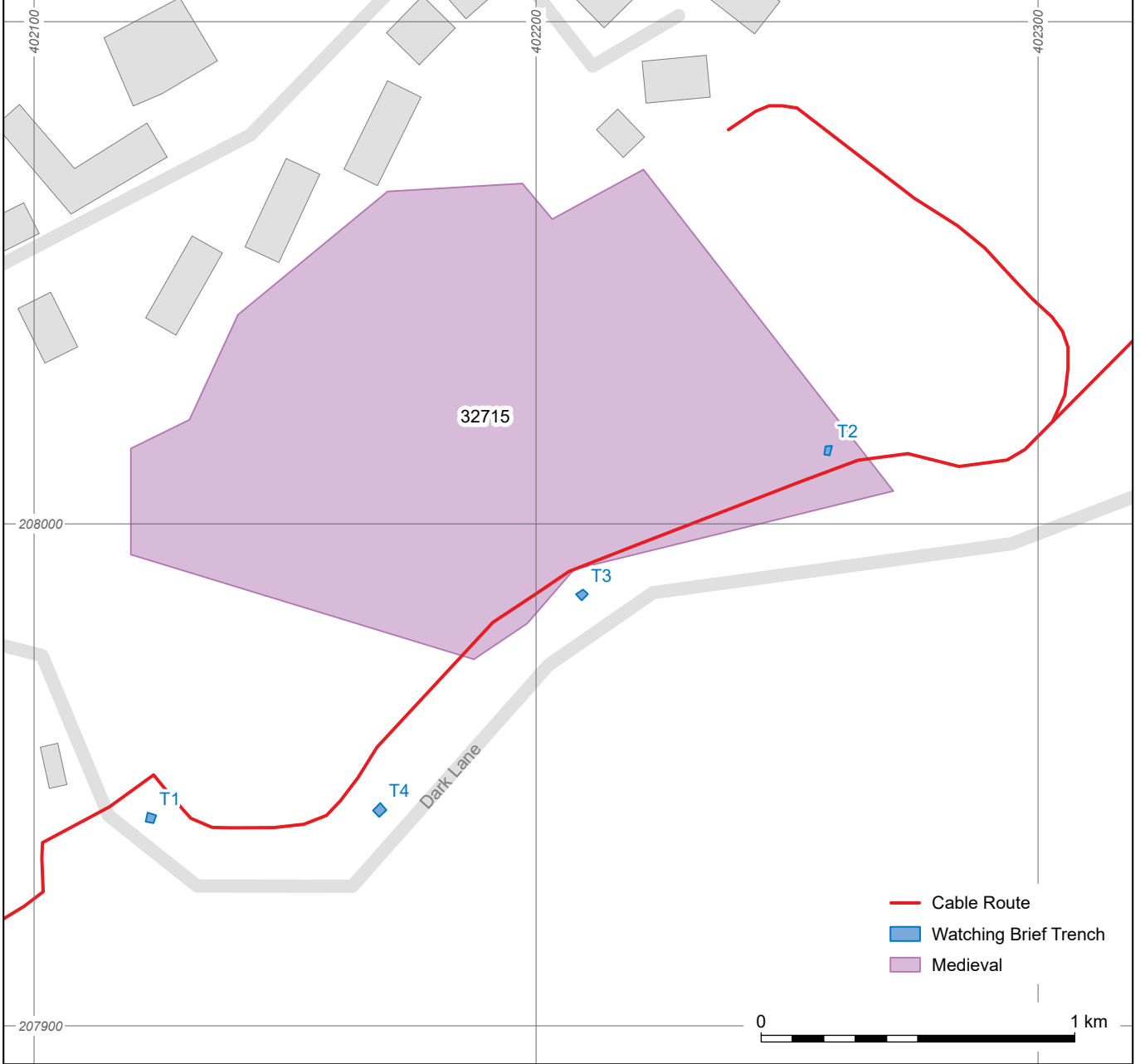
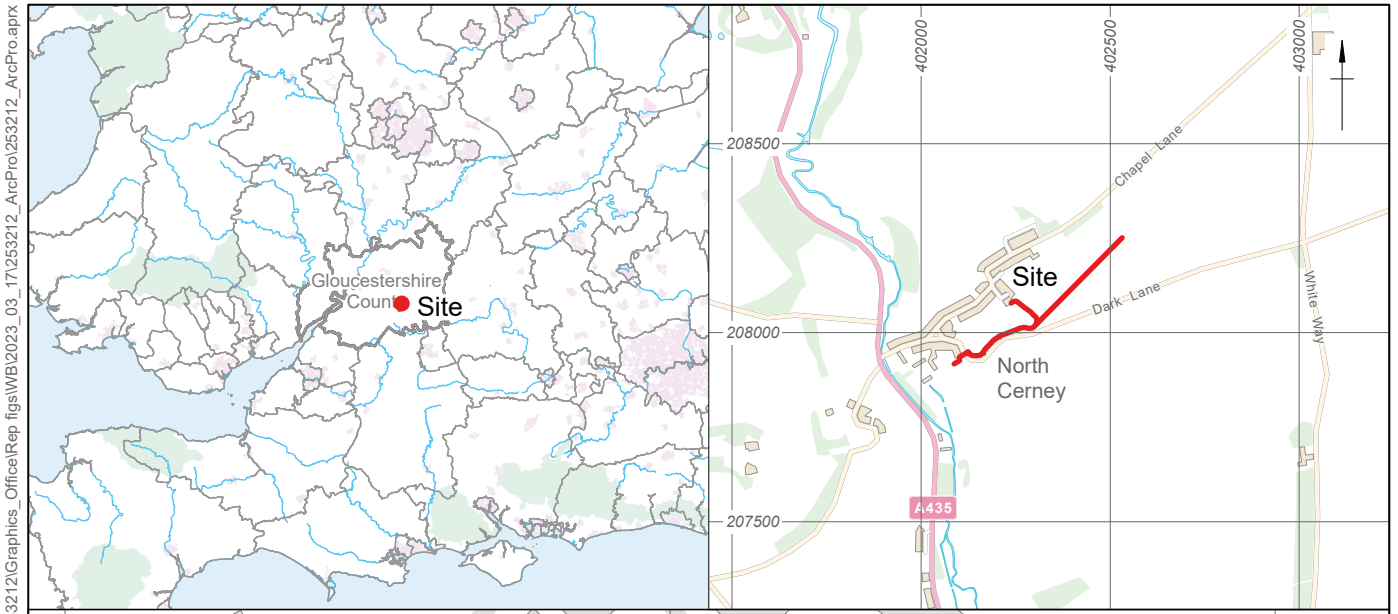
Summary for wessexar1-513877

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-513877
Project Name	Watching Brief at North Cerney Cable Route, Dark Lane
Sitename	North Cerney Cable Route, Dark Lane
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	253212
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	10-Mar-2023 - 10-Mar-2023
Location	North Cerney Cable Route, Dark Lane NGR : SP 02180 08014 LL : 51.7707966733478, -1.96980895790253 12 Fig : 402180,208014
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Gloucestershire District : Cotswold Parish : North Cerney
Project Methodology	<p>The northeast extent of the cable route had already been installed by using the mole ploughing system. The works were positioned along the south field edge, on steeply sloped ground near Dark Lane. Trench 1 was for the launch pit/jointing bay to connect the segment below Dark Lane and continue into the field to the southwest. Trench 2 was the launch pit to join to segment drilled beneath wall to the northeast.</p> <p>Trenches 3 and 4 were those dug to check the deposits for the continued mole ploughing and involved the removal of the topsoil only. The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. The works were carried out by an 8 tonne mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.</p>





Project Results	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Savills to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the relocation of above-ground electricity infrastructure into an alternative, underground cable route. The works to be monitored covered an area centred on NGR 402180, 208014, at Dark Lane, North Cerney, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>The proposed development comprised the installation of an underground corridor to replace the existing overhead line (OHL) and Pylon system. The new corridor extends for approximately 650 m traversing two arable fields and a short section of Dark Lane before terminating in a small substation to the southwest of the cable route.</p> <p>The majority of the underground cable was laid using the mole plough method, a minimally invasive method of installing small diameter pipes with occasional launch pits / joint bays that required archaeological monitoring. There were no plans to require open-cut excavation over the medieval or post-medieval settlement remains of North Cerney. The proposed watching brief was located at the western end of the cable route as it emerged from a stone wall and passes across Dark Lane.</p> <p>The watching brief determined there were no archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified work areas. The deposits encountered were all of natural origin.</p> <p>The LiDAR imagery identified a series of raised banks and ditches of unknown origin and thought to have been repurposed as part of the medieval field system. Trench 2, near a northwest-southeast aligned possible earthwork adjacent to a dry-stone wall and mature tree, uncovered no archaeological remains.</p> <p>Many of the medieval village buildings were demolished as a result of population shrinkage due to the agricultural depression and Black Death and the remains of associated earthworks surround the periphery of North Cerney. None were present within the cable route observed, which may be a factor of the steeply sloped character of the land at the particular work locations.</p>
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Gloucestershire HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Corinium Museum;



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Figure 1: Cable route and the location of the watching brief work



Figure 2: Trench 1, looking southwest, scale: 1 m and 0.5 m



Figure 3: Trench 2, looking northwest, scale: 1 m



Figure 4: Trench 3, looking northwest, scale: 1 m



Figure 5: Trench 4, looking southeast, scale: 1 m



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