

**LAND AT HILLSIDE HOUSE,
WESTROP,
HIGHWORTH,
WILTSHIRE.**

NGR: SU 2000 9270

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

On the 5th and 6th November 2012 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Hillside House, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire (NGR: SU 2000 9270). The project was commissioned by Hannick Homes & Developments Ltd.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of two archaeological evaluation trenches within a proposed development area.

The archaeological works revealed the presence of Medieval ditches and other cut features in Trenches 1A and 2A, along with an area of intensive pitting, which may represent small-scale clay extraction, in Trench 1A, which is likely to date to the later Medieval/Post-medieval periods. The Medieval activity appeared to correspond with that identified in a previous evaluation at the site. However; in contrast to the previous works, there was no evidence for Roman activity in the current phase of works.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times to the Modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between *circa* AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period between AD 43 and AD 410.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in November 2012 on land at Hillside House, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire (NGR: SU 2000 9270). The project was commissioned by Hannick Homes & Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (2012) and complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994, rev. 2008) and *Standards for Field Evaluation and Assessment in Wiltshire* (CAS 1995).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In accordance with the principles of NPPF and the archaeological policies of Wiltshire County Council, the Wiltshire County Archaeologist required a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development on land at Hillside House, Westrop.
- 2.2 The study area is located to the west of Westrop Lane, within an area of residential development. At the time of the evaluation works, the site comprised the garden/grounds of Hillside House, which incorporated a disused tennis court. The underlying geology comprises *Highworth Limestone Member* – limestone with clay outcrops (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).
- 2.3 A planning application has been made to Swindon Borough Council for the construction of a new residential development at the site (**Ref: S/12/0315**).
- 2.4 Highworth is a settlement of Saxon and Medieval origin, but there have also been indications of extensive Romano-British settlement on the high ground, which is now occupied by the town.
- 2.5 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site in 2006 by Foundations Archaeology. These works identified Roman activity in the form of a single 'V'-shaped ditch, which contained an articulated cow skeleton, along with Medieval features, which comprised two ditches, a pit and a probable quarry pit.
- 2.6 The previous County Archaeologist required mitigation in the form of a small area of excavation, measuring 3m by 3m, at the site of the Roman ditch; however, two areas, comprising the site of the disused tennis court and an area of grass to the east of Hillside House, were not available for evaluation in 2006. As a result, a further stage of evaluation in these two areas was recommended by the present County Archaeologist and included as a requirement by the Local Planning Authority.

- 2.7 The main potential of the site was, therefore, for the recovery of finds and/or features relating to the Roman and Medieval periods. This did not prejudice the evaluation against recovery of data related to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. In turn, this will allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- (i) To determine the existence or absence of archaeological remains and, should archaeological remains be present, to assess their general nature and significance;
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- (iii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains;
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- (vii) To determine the implications of the remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity and to characterise the intensity, status and environment of the activity from recovered artefactual and ecofactual assemblages;
- (viii) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- (ix) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental, geo-archaeological and/or economic evidence. The forms in which such evidence may be present will be determined in accordance with the guidelines set out in English Heritage's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation and Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Two 20m long by 1.5m wide evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Due to ground conditions, it was necessary to re-locate the eastern half of Trench 1A, as shown in Figure 2. All amendments to the trenching methodology were agreed on site with the County Archaeologist.
- 4.2 Topsoil and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved by the use of a JCB type mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction. Thereafter, all additional investigation was conducted manually by archaeologists.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1 A full stratigraphic description of all identified contexts is presented in Appendix 1, along with a report on the recovered pottery in Appendix 2 and a list of miscellaneous finds in Appendix 3. A summary discussion is given below.
- 5.2 The site was situated on land which generally sloped gently downwards from south (121.27m OD) to north (119.27m OD). An east – west aligned linear earthwork slope was located approximately 15m north of Trench 1A, as shown in Figure 2. On-site observation indicated that the ground level to the south of the linear slope, around Trench 1A, was approximately 0.5m higher than the ground level in the area immediately to the north. This suggested that either the area around the previous evaluation trenches had been partly reduced or, that the area around Trench 1A had been partly made up.
- 5.3 **Trench 1A** contained natural clay deposits, which were partly overlaid by subsoil (1002) and subsequently sealed by Modern topsoil (1001). The subsoil was not present at the eastern end of the trench.
- 5.4 The stratigraphically earliest features present within the trench comprised feature [1027], ditch [1039] and deposit (1045). Pottery recovered from fills (1028) and (1040) indicated that some, if not all of these features potentially dated to the Medieval period.
- 5.5 Feature [1044] was stratigraphically later than feature [1027] and deposit (1045) and comprised part of a pit-like feature, which contained numerous, mixed fills, one of which (1029) contained frequent charcoal lumps and flecks. The feature was only partially present within the trench and, as such, was difficult to interpret; however, the pottery recovered from fills (1029) and (1034) indicated that it possibly dated to the Medieval period.

- 5.6 A total of 13 sub-square and sub-rectangular pits ([1003], [1005], [1007], [1009], [1011], [1013], [1016], [1018], [1020], [1022], [1025], [1042] and [1046]) were present within the trench. Pit [1003] was stratigraphically later than feature [1027] and pit [1042] was later than ditch [1039]. The pits were highly distinctive and very uniform; with consistently near-vertical sides and relatively flat bases, and may represent an area of intensive clay quarrying, which extended across most of the trench, but appeared to dissipate at the eastern end. A small amount of pottery from fills (1004), (1014) and (1043) indicated that the pitting activity most likely dated to the later Medieval or Post-medieval periods.
- 5.7 **Trench 2A** was situated within the former tennis court. The southern end of the trench was located in an area that had been terraced during the construction of the tennis court and contained levelled natural clay directly overlaid by tarmac (2001). There was no evidence for Modern truncation in the northern half of the trench, which contained natural clay overlaid by subsoils (2003) and (2002), which were subsequently sealed by tarmac (2001).
- 5.8 Ditch [2004] was present at the north end of the trench and pottery recovered from fill (2005) indicated that it probably dated to the Medieval period.
- 5.9 The recovered artefactual assemblage comprised pottery, CBM, bone and a metal implement.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has revealed Medieval ditches and other cut features in Trenches 1A and 2A, along with an area of intensive pitting, which may represent small-scale clay extraction in Trench 1A, which is likely to date to the later Medieval/Post-medieval periods. The Medieval activity appeared to correspond with that identified in the previous evaluation. However; in contrast to the previous works, there was no evidence for Roman activity in either of the current trenches.
- 6.2 There was no evidence for Modern truncation within Trench 1A, although earlier features are unlikely to survive in the area of the later Medieval/Post-medieval pitting. Due to the limited nature of the investigation, it was not possible to demonstrate the full spatial extent of this pitting activity. The southern half of Trench 2A was located in an area which had been substantially reduced and levelled in the Modern period and, as such, this area has negligible archaeological potential. The northern half of the trench contained intact subsoils, as well as an archaeological ditch.
- 6.3 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with Swindon Museum. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire County Council and Nick Cleverley of Hannick Homes & Developments Ltd. for their assistance during the course of this project.

Land at Hillside House, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 1A: 18.6m (total) by 1.5m; natural (at average 120.79m OD) = light orange to light grey plastic clay.		
1001	na	na	0.37	Topsoil; dark brown clay silt.	1002	na
1002	na	na	0.31	Subsoil; grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent roots/root disturbance. Dissipated at east end of trench.	nat.	1001
[1003]	1.72	0.68	0.26	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned sub-rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat, slightly undulating base.	1028	1004
				Contained fill 1004; entirely removed by manual excavation.		
1004	1.72	0.68	0.26	Fill of pit [1003]; black brown clay silt, which contained occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[1003]	1002
[1005]	1.65	1.03	0.25	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned sub-rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base.	nat.	1006
				Contained fill 1006.		
1006	1.65	1.03	0.25	Fill of pit [1005]; black brown clay silt, which contained occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[1005]	1002
[1007]	?	1.83	0.31	Cut feature; probably a sub-rectangular/square pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Visible in section only.	nat.	1008
				Contained fill 1008.		
1008	?	1.83	0.31	Fill of pit [1007]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare small stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	[1007]	1002
[1009]	?	0.7	0.37	Cut feature; probably a sub-rectangular/square pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Visible in section only.	nat.	1010
				Contained fill 1010.		
1010	?	0.7	0.37	Fill of pit [1009]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[1009]	1002
[1011]	0.4	0.32	?	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit. Not excavated. Contained fill 1012.	nat.	1012
1012	0.4	0.32	?	Fill of pit [1011]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[1011]	1002
[1013]	1.87	0.67	0.47	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fills 1014 and 1015.	nat.	1014
1014	1.87	0.67	0.26	Primary fill of pit [1013]; black brown clay silt.	[1013]	1015
1015	1.87	0.67	0.29	Fill of pit [1013]; mixed brown to orange brown silt clay, which contained patches of yellow sand.	1014	1002

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[1016]	1.6	0.3	>0.38	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit. Recorded in plan only. Contained fill 1017.	nat.	1017
1017	1.6	0.3	>0.38	Fill of pit [1016]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare small stones.	[1016]	1002
[1018]	2.1	0.37	0.47	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with a vertical western edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 1019.	nat.	1019
1019	2.1	0.37	0.47	Fill of pit [1018]; black brown silt clay.	[1018]	1002
[1020]	1.9	0.13	0.46	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 1021.	nat.	1021
1021	1.9	0.13	0.46	Fill of pit [1020]; dark brown grey silt clay, which contained occasional lenses of re-deposited orange natural clay.	[1020]	1002
[1022]	2.1	1.15	0.47	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 1023 and 1024.	nat.	1023
1023	2.1	1.15	0.33	Primary fill of pit [1022]; dark brown silt clay, which contained occasional small stones.	[1022]	1024
1024	2.1	1.15	0.17	Fill of pit [1022]; mottled dark orange brown clay silt.	1023	1002
[1025]	1.61	0.5	0.41	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with a vertical eastern edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 1026.	nat.	1026
1026	1.61	0.5	0.41	Fill of pit [1025]; dark brown silt clay.	[1025]	1002
[1027]	2.5	0.56	0.23	Northeast - southwest aligned cut feature with a sloping, rounded profile. Contained fill 1028.	nat.	1028
1028	2.5	0.56	0.23	Fill of feature [1027]; light brown grey plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small stones and occasional patches of re-deposited natural clay.	[1027]	[1003], [1044]
1029	2.1	0.5	0.6	Fill of feature [1044]; brown black grey friable silt clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.	?	1001
1030	1.68	0.95	0.2	Fill of feature [1044]; brown grey plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1001
1031	?	0.12	0.53	Fill of feature [1044]; lens of re-deposited yellow orange natural clay.	?	?
1032	?	0.33	0.19	Fill of feature [1044]; orange brown re-deposited natural clay.	?	?
1033	0.3	0.04	0.39	Fill of feature [1044]; light brown grey plastic clay silt.	?	?
1034	?	0.24	0.12	Fill of feature [1044]; lens of light brown plastic clay silt.	?	?
1035				void.		
1036				void.		
1037				void.		

Land at Hillside House, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1038	?	0.47	0.64	Fill of feature [1044]; orange beige plastic clay.	?	?
[1039]	2.85	0.6	0.29	Northeast - southwest aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fills 1040 and 1041.	nat.	1040
1040	?	0.51	0.12	Primary fill of ditch [1039]; mottled light brown orange clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1039]	1041
1041	2.85	0.6	0.08	Fill of ditch [1039]; light brown grey clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	1040	[1042]
[1042]	1.85	0.72	0.39	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned sub-rectangular pit with near vertical sides and an undulating base. Contained fill 1043.	1041	1043
1043	1.85	0.72	0.39	Fill of pit [1042]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[1042]	1002
[1044]	2.1	1.12	0.94	Cut feature with a steep edge and a flat base. Only partially present within the evaluation trench. Contained fills 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1038 and 1048.	1028, 1045	1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1038, 1048
1045	0.87	0.31	?	Deposit of mid to dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Possible feature; not excavated.	nat.	[1044]
[1046]	1.12	1.3	0.3	Cut feature; probably part of a sub-square/rectangular pit with vertical sides. Excavated mechanically. Contained fill 1047.	nat.	1047
1047	1.12	1.3	0.3	Fill of feature [1046]; black brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[1046]	1002
1048	?	0.11	0.3	Fill of feature [1044]; lens of mid brown friable clay silt.	?	1001
				Trench 2A: 20m by 1.5m; natural (at average 118.77m OD) = light orange to beige plastic clay.		
2001	?	?	0.23	Tarmac.	2002	na
2002	?	10	0.24	Layer of mottled grey orange clay silt. Only occurred in the northern half of the trench.	2003	2001
2003	?	10	0.47	Layer of mid brown clay silt, which contained occasional limestone fragments. Only occurred in the northern half of the trench.	2005	2002
[2004]	1.53	1.48	0.2	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, sloping profile. Contained fill 2005.	nat.	2005
2005	1.53	1.48	0.2	Fill of ditch [2004]; dark grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	[2004]	2003

APPENDIX 2: The Pottery

By Jane Timby

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The additional evaluation at Hillside House, Westrop resulted in the recovery of 28 sherds of pottery weighing 318.5 g. All the sherds, with a single later exception, date to the Medieval period. In addition there is a single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 1.2 Pottery was recovered from eight contexts within Trench 1A and two within Trench 2A. The condition of the material was moderately good with an overall average sherd size of 11.4 g. Some sherds were better preserved than others suggesting slightly different context types, some deposits perhaps more disturbed than others.
- 1.3 For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblage was briefly scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is summarised in Table 1. In the following the pottery is discussed chronologically followed by a comment on the fired clay/CBM.

2 Medieval

- 2.1 Most of the assemblage dates to the Medieval period. A variety of fabrics are present mainly from plain jars, with a single small piece of glazed Brill-Boarstall-type jug. Fabrics present include mostly those recorded from earlier work (King 2006) with sherds of Bath type A, Minety ware and Kennet Valley ware (Newbury type A). In addition there are four sherds of Cotswold type limestone-tempered ware. One of the Minety sherds has a glazed interior.
- 2.2 The date range of the assemblage largely spans the 12-13th century with the focus of discarded material very much in the area of Trench 1A.

3 Post-medieval

- 3.1 A single very small sherd of glazed red earthenware was recovered from context (1014) weighing less than 1 g. This could be later Medieval or Post-medieval in date and was the only find from this feature.

4 Ceramic building material

- 4.1 A single roof-tile with a slightly curved profile came from (2002). The upper surface has a partial glaze suggesting that this is of Medieval date.

Land at Hillside House, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

5 Summary and further work

- 5.1 This very small assemblage confirms the finding of the previous work suggesting the proximity of a Medieval settlement of some type. The presence of tableware alongside more domestic cooking wares and the glazed roof tile might suggest a relatively well appointed household nearby.

Reference

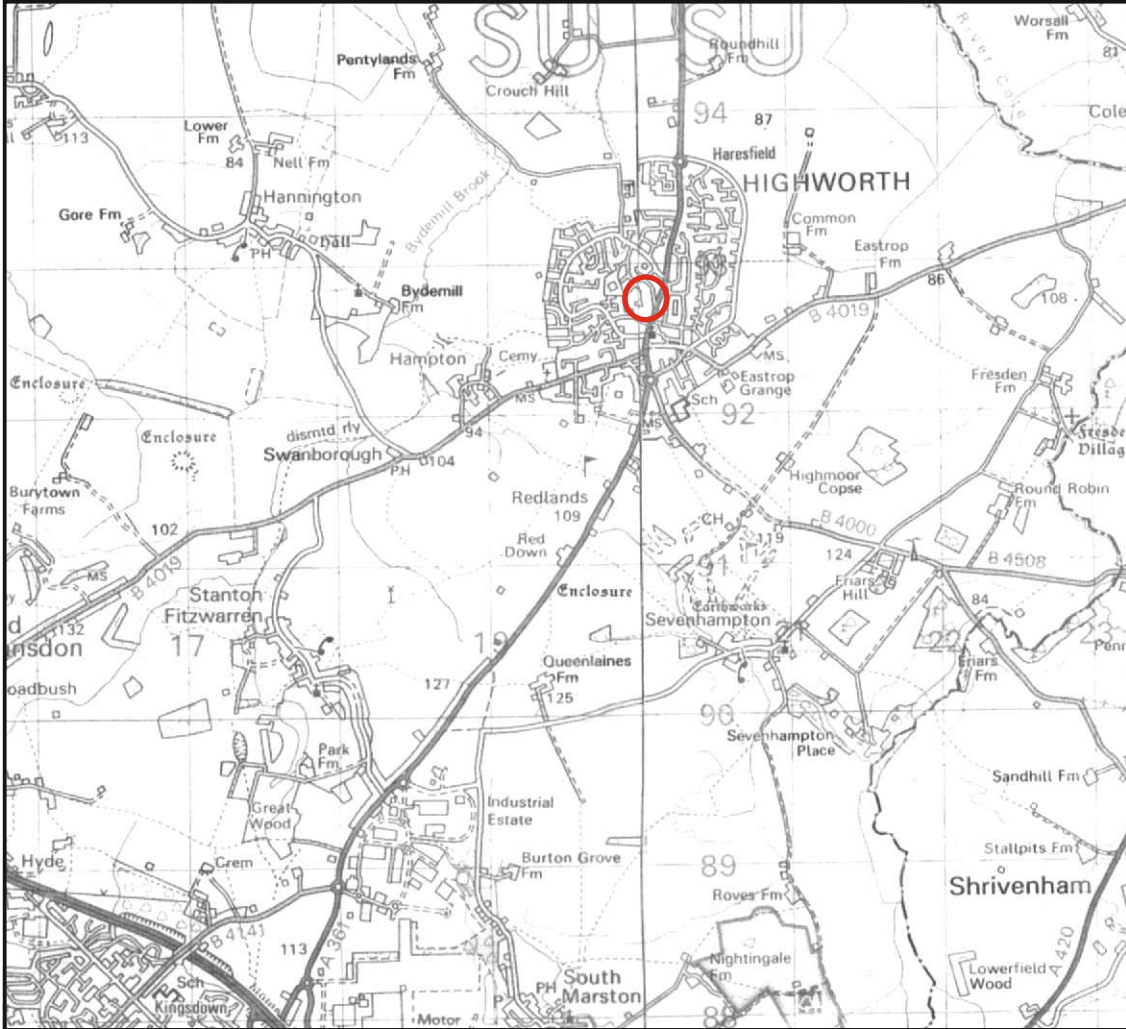
King, R, 2006, Finds Report, in *Land at Coffin Close, Highworth, Evaluation Report*, Foundations Archaeology

Table 1: The Pottery from Hillside House, Westrop evaluation (HHW12)

Context	Med	Fabric	Form	Pmed	CBM	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
1002	2	Cotswold limestone-tempered	jar bodysherd	0	0	2	31	Med
1004	1	Bath A sand-tempered	jar bodysherd	0	0	1	4	Med
1014	0	glazed red earthenware	body	1	0	1	0.5	Pmed
1028	1	Kennet Valley	jar bodysherd	0	0	1	2	Med
1028	3	Bath A sand-tempered	jar rim x2 , body	0	0	3	19	Med
1029	1	Bath A sand-tempered	jar rim	0	0	1	88	Med
1034	1	Kennet Valley	body	0	0	1	1	Med
1040	2	Cotswold limestone-tempered	body	0	0	2	2	Med
1043	1	Minety	base jar	0	0	1	6	Med
1043	1	Kennet Valley	base jar	0	0	1	12	Med
1043	1	Brill-Boarstall type	jug bodysherd	0	0	1	2	Med
Tr1A us	1	Bath A sand-tempered	base jar	0	0	1	41	Med
2002	0	ceramic building material	roof tile	0	1	1	16	Med
2005	9	Kennet Valley	body jar	0	0	9	82	Med
us nr 2005	2	Kennet Valley	body jar	0	0	2	28	Med
TOTAL	26			1	1	28	334.5	

APPENDIX 3: Miscellaneous Finds

Context	Bone	Misc
(1004)	7 fragments	
(1014)	4 fragments	
(1028)	8 fragments	2 x burnt bone fragments
(1029)	18 fragments	
(1031)	2 fragments	
(1040)	1 fragment	
(1043)	2 fragments	
TR1Au/s		1 x metal fragment

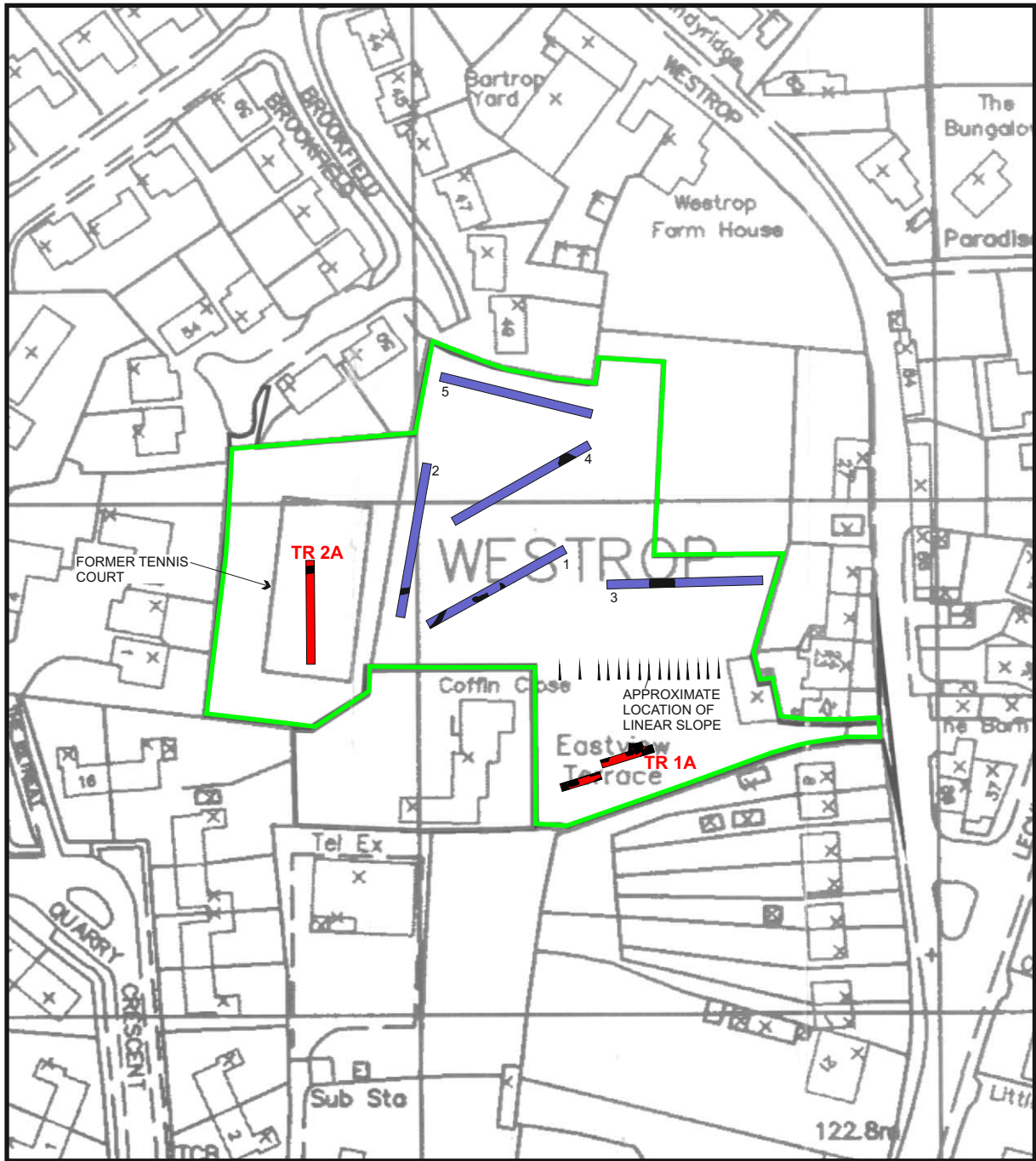


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Site Code: HHW12

Accession Code:

FIGURE 1: Site Location



- SITE BOUNDARY
- TRENCH LOCATIONS, SHOWING FEATURES VISIBLE IN PLAN
- PREVIOUS TRENCH LOCATIONS, SHOWING FEATURES VISIBLE IN PLAN

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Site Code: HHW12
Accession Code:

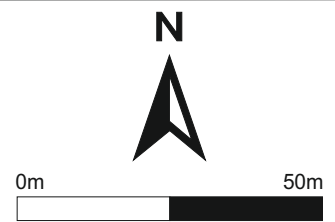
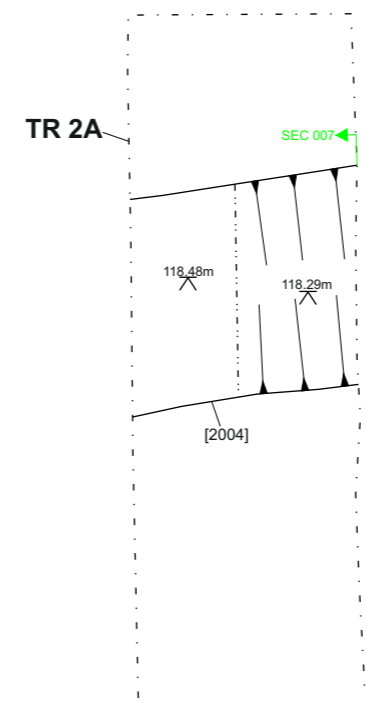
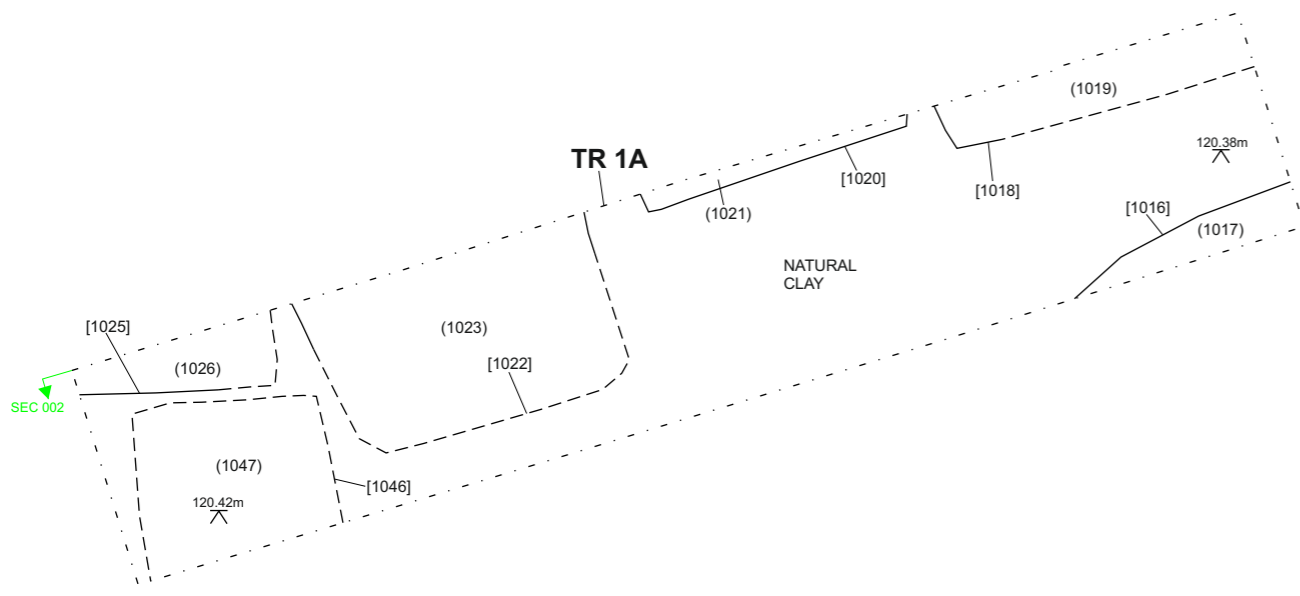
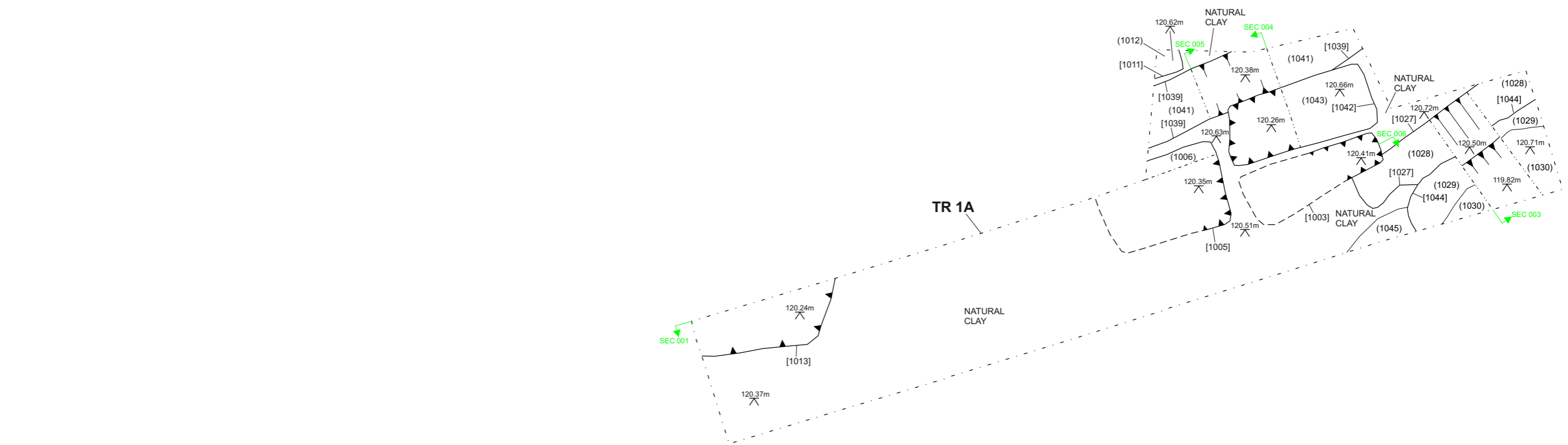


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations



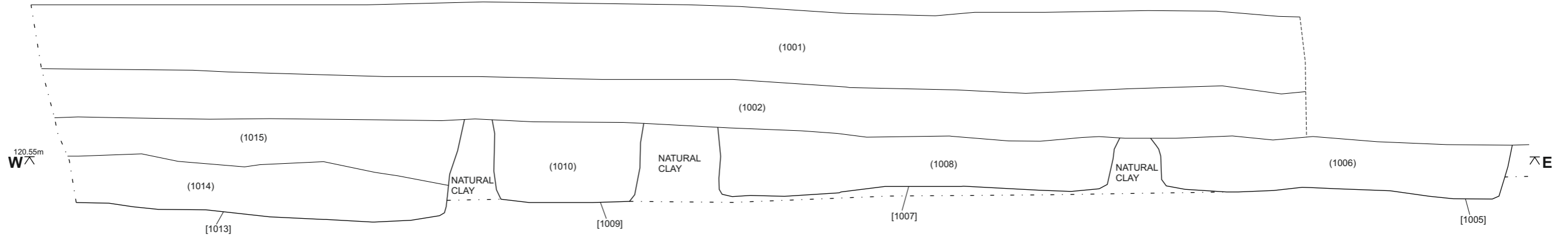
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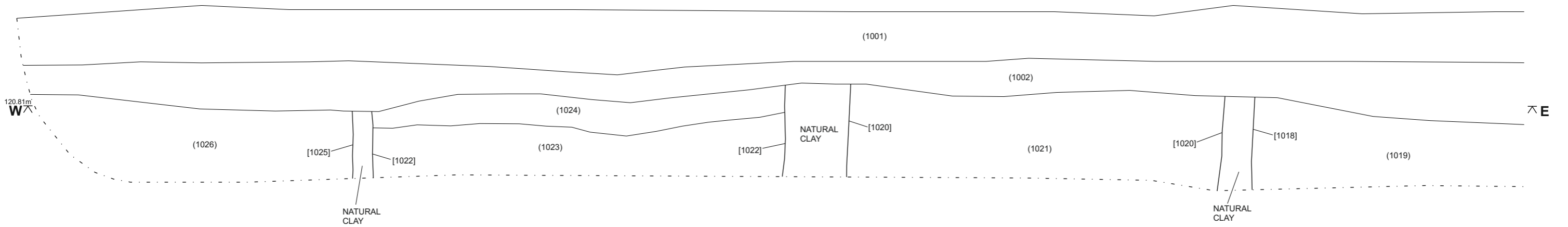
0m 2m

FIGURE 3: Trench Plans

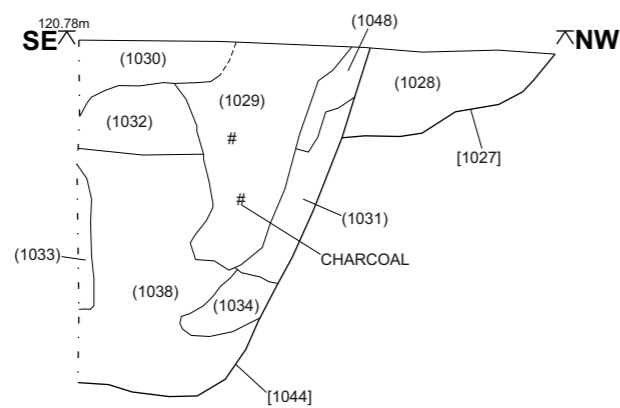
SEC 001: TR 1A SOUTH FACING SECTION SHOWING FEATURES [1005], [1007], [1009] and [1013]



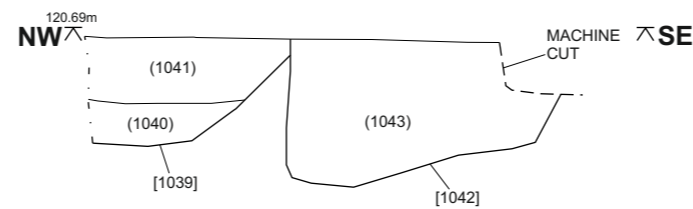
SEC 002: TR 1A SOUTH FACING SECTION SHOWING FEATURES [1018], [1020], [1022] and [1025]



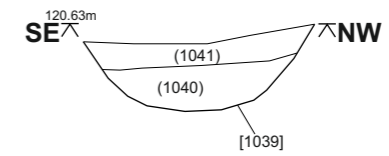
SEC 003: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1027] and [1044]



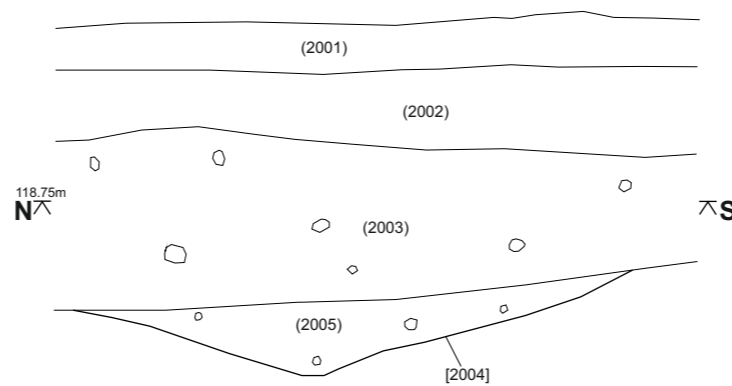
SEC 004: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [1039] and [1042]



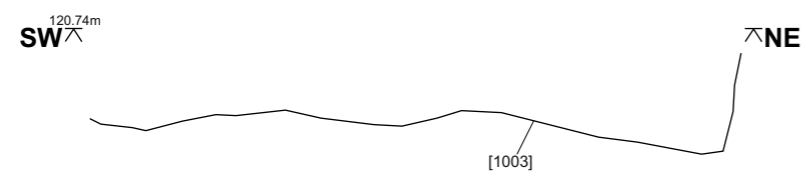
SEC 005: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1039]



SEC 007: WEST FACING SECTION [2004]



SEC 006: PROFILE [1003]



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FIGURE 4: Sections