

HERITAGE NETWORK



BURNT LAND Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Beds.

HN544

Archaeological Monitoring Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

BURNT LAND

Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Beds.

HN544

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of Mr Chris Rose

by

David Kaye, BA PIFA

Report No.319

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The cover photograph shows excavation of the ponds in progress

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out David Kaye, Geoff Saunders, Chris Turner and Alison Hudson under the supervision of Chris Turner. Illustrations were prepared David Kaye, and the report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Chris Rose; Anna Slowikowski, Albion Archaeology; the staff of the Bedfordshire County Records Office; and Stephen Coleman, Martin Oake and Lesley-Ann Mather, Heritage and Environment Service, Bedfordshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project

Summary

Site name and address:	Burnt Land, Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Bedfordshire		
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Mid Bedfordshire
Village/town:	Hatch	Parish:	Northill
Planning reference:	05/0454/FUL	NGR:	TL 1606 4715
Client name and address:	Chris Rose, 68 Hitchin Street, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire		
Nature of work:	Construction of fish ponds	Present land use:	Arable
Size of affected area:	2.55 Hectares	Size of area investigated:	Approx 5000m ²
Site Code:	HN544	Other reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Monitoring & Recording	Archive location:	Bedford Museum
Start of work	02/08/2005	Finish of work	02/11/2005
Related SMR Nos.:	n/a	Periods represented:	Iron Age, Medieval
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Synopsis:

As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the development of a commercial fishery at Burnt Land, Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to monitor the construction groundworks.

Within the footprint of the eastern pond two Iron Age pits were identified. In addition, a pond, two post/stake holes, and two modern ditches were recorded.

The western pond contained the truncated remains of a ridge and furrow field system and its probable boundary ditch. Three other ditches were observed, at least two of which appear to pre-date the ridge and furrow.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf Chris Rose, as part of the archaeological monitoring and recording of an area of proposed development at Burnt Land, Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Beds. The planning permission for the development (refs. 05/0454/FUL) controlled by the Mid Bedfordshire District Council (MBDC), was granted subject to a standard condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with the provisions set out in the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note no.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning. The scope of the required work follows the published *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication* produced by the *County Archaeological Officer* (CAO) of Bedfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to MBDC (ref. L-AM 07/07/2005). A full specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, dated July 2005.

1.2 The site is centred on NGR TL 1606 4715, and lies on the west side of the B658 Vinegar Hill, running between Upper Caldecote and Hatch, approximately 150m north of Hill Side. It is bounded by Vinegar Hill on the east, and Savin Wholesalers on the south, and by farm tracks on the west and north (Figure 1). The development has involved the excavation of a series of ponds for fish rearing and angling, with associated lodge, services and landscaping. The land is former agricultural land which is currently fallow (Figure 2).

1.3 The site lies within a defined archaeological landscape, at the southern extent of a series of cropmarks identified by aerial photography. The cropmarks suggest the existence of a number of rectilinear and sub-rectangular ditched enclosures which have yet to be dated. Roman and prehistoric activity has been recorded in the vicinity.

1.4 The Bedfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record indicates that the area formed part of a Medieval landscape with settlements at Hatch and Thorncote Green to the north, Upper Caldecote to the south, Northill to the southwest and Beeston to the northeast (Figure 3).

1.5 College Ponds, situated in the adjacent field to the west of the site, is thought to have been the location of at least one Medieval fish pond. Another, larger pond, is located at Northill. This is also thought to be Medieval in date.

1.6 The aim of the present project has been to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits which may be uncovered; and to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual elements which would allow the date, character, and significance of the site to be assessed in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), subject to the limitations of reasonable safety and practicality.

1.7 The present report describes the findings of the project, and, together with the deposition of the project archive with the Bedford Museum, is intended to complete the requirements of the planning condition on the development.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site lies on the west side of the B658 Vinegar Hill between Upper Caldecote and Hatch. The ground falls approximately 4.3m over 160m from the road to the western boundary, the highest point being c.29.5m OD. The land is free draining towards a natural spring in the adjacent field, the underlying geology being a mixture of sands and gravel with occasional bands of Oxford clay.

METHODOLOGY

2.2 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client's groundwork schedule. A number of site visits were made to supervise the ground reduction for the main ponds, stock ponds and the lodge's footprint.

2.3 The machining was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 2m toothless ditching bucket.

2.4 Spoil from the various stages of the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

2.5 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Design Brief, and with the Heritage Network's approved Project Design.

RESULTS

General

2.6 The development consisted of the excavation of a ring shaped pond, measuring 87 x 11m, at the western end of the site; a further ring shaped pond to the east had three 10m square stock ponds located in the centre island; three further stock ponds were excavated to the east; and a separate stock pond measuring 10 x 25m was located in the northeast corner. In addition ground reduction was carried out for an access road and the footprint of a lodge building measuring 8.5 x 6m. Two areas of archaeology were revealed (Figure 4).

Stratigraphy

2.7 The overburden consisted of a plough soil of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silty clay, approximately 0.3m in depth, overlying a natural consisting of clay with gravel bands on the south side of the site becoming a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mix of clay and gravel on the north side.

Eastern Pond

2.8 At the eastern end of the site there were a number of features. Two small ditches or gullies [07] & [09] ran approximately perpendicular to one another, [07] cutting [09]. Feature [07] was

filled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay with occasional small flints, and feature [09] was filled with a dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay also with occasional flints. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from either of these features so their date remains uncertain (Figure 5).

2.9 Feature [034] was an irregular sub-triangular shape, measuring approximately 6.5 x 7m. It contained three firm, silty clay fills, the primary one being waterlogged. At its centre it was 1.16m deep. It may represent a pond or spring but as no archaeological artefacts were recovered its date could not be ascertained.

2.10 By far the most significant features revealed during this phase of the ground reduction were three pits on the eastern limit of the development's footprint. Two of the three provided dating evidence in the form of pottery sherds.

- Pit [01] had a single, firm, black, silty clay and charcoal fill (10YR 2/1) from which 6 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 20g were recovered. There were also two fragments of a bone artefact made of mammalian rib that appears to have been shaped and had a hole drilled through it (Plate 1). Unfortunately the item is insufficiently complete to ascertain its original function.
- Pit [015] contained 11 small fragments of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 25g, 9 pieces of burnt sandstone weighing 335g and 11 pieces of animal bone including a sheep or goat's lower right mandible weighing 35g. The fill from this feature was a burnt, dark grey, silty clay with occasional flints (10YR 4/1).
- Feature [013] was irregular and sub-circular in shape measuring approximately 1.1m in diameter. Its sides were sloping and base irregular. No archaeological dating evidence was recovered from this feature and it probably represents a small tree bole.

Western Pond

2.11 Reducing the footprint of the western pond revealed archaeological features throughout the area. Four small ditches or gullies, [021], [025], [027] and [030], were visible in the southern part of the ring and the remnants of a ridge and furrow field system could be seen orientated east to west across the area (Figure 6).

2.12 Ditch [021] was the narrowest of the four, measuring 0.73m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had sloping sides and a flat base with a fill that was a firm, brown, silty clay (10YR 4/3) with occasional flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature though it was cut by the ridge and furrow and therefore pre-dates it.

2.13 Ditch [025] was 1.05m wide and 0.33m at its deepest point though it had a shouldered profile in section and may have been recut at some time. Its fill was a firm, dark, yellowish brown, silty clay (10YR 4/4) with occasional flint inclusions. As with [012] no dating evidence was recovered but it pre-dates the ridge and furrow that cuts it.

2.14 Ditch [027] was 1.3m wide and 0.37m deep. During the course of the excavation this feature was sectioned twice, once across its width and again at the intersection with ditch [030]. Its section profile showed it to have sloping sides, a flat base and a single fill [028] which was a firm, black, silty clay and charcoal mix (2.5Y 2.5/1). However, at the intersection with ditch [030] a second fill [032] was visible underlying [028]. This layer was made up entirely of charcoal and was approximately 0.11m thick. The substantial quantity of charcoal present in the ditch fills may be derived from the burning of twitch weed on the site, an annual practice which local knowledge suggests led to the field acquiring its name of Burnt Land. The ridge and furrow appears to respect ditch [027] suggesting it may have formed an earlier western field boundary. There was no sign of ridge and furrow across the eastern ring pond which would suggest that the original eastern field boundary was situated somewhere in the 20m unexcavated strip between the two ponds.

2.15 Ditch [030] was 2.2m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained a single fill [031] that was a compact, light, yellowish brown, sandy clay (10YR 6/4). Both ditch [025] and [027] appear to have drained into [030] that continued westward beyond the area of investigation. The only other notable feature of this area was a modern land drain cutting through [025], [027] & [030] at this junction.

2.16 The ridge and furrow consisted of the truncated remains of 10 furrows on approximately 10m centres. The section of [023] shows it to be 0.15m at its deepest point at the southern edge of the feature. The single fill consisted of a firm, dark, yellowish brown, silty clay containing occasional small flints. No archaeological dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

2.17 The only other notable features observed in this phase of the ground reduction were two large areas of modern disturbance that had destroyed two sections of the ridge and furrow. There was also an earlier test trench and pond dug by the client to ascertain the depth of the water table and the feasibility of filling the western pond from the eastern.

Eastern Stock Ponds

2.18 The final phase of ground reduction was on the eastern side of the site. Three 10m square stock ponds were created together with a separate, larger (10 x 15m) pond located in the north east corner of the site.

2.19 No archaeological features were observed but 36 sherds of middle Iron Age were recovered from the ploughsoil.

Lodge

2.20 The footprint of the lodge was also reduced at this time. No archaeological features were observed.

Recorded Contexts

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
01	Cut	Sub-oval cut feature with steep to sheer sides and a flat base. Orientated east-west. Iron Age pit.	Length: 1.42m Width: 1.13m Depth: 0.25m	27.20
02	Fill	Firm/friable, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay with occasional flints and charcoal. Fill of [01]	Length: 0.64m+ Width: 1.13m Depth: 0.25m	
03	Cut	Sub-oval cut feature with sloping sides and irregular U-shaped base. Orientated east-west. Possible post hole or stake hole.	Length: 0.4m Width: 0.34m Depth: 0.11m	26.44
04	Fill	Firm, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay and charcoal with occasional flints. Fill of [03].	Length: 0.19m+ Width: 0.34m Depth: 0.11m	
05	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with steep sides and irregular base. Orientated east-west. Possible post hole.	Length: 0.37m Width: 0.34m Depth: 0.13m	26.56
06	Fill	Firm, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay and charcoal with occasional flints. Fill of [03].	Length: 0.18m+ Width: 0.34m Depth: 0.13m	
07	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and irregular base. Orientated east-west. Overall length 13m+. Ditch or gully.	Length: 0.37m Width: 0.63m Depth: 0.1m	26.53
08	Fill	Firm/plastic, dark, yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), clayey silt with occasional flints. Fill of [07].	Length: 0.37m+ Width: 0.63m Depth: 0.1m	
09	Cut	Linear cut feature with steep sides and U-shaped base. Orientated north-west. Overall length 29m+. Ditch or gully.	Length: 0.33m Width: 0.58m Depth: 0.32m	26.66
010	Fill	Firm/plastic, dark, greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2), clayey silt with occasional flints. Fill of [09].	Length: 0.33m+ Width: 0.58m Depth: 0.32m	
011	Cut	Sub-oval cut feature irregular, sloping sides and irregular base. Orientated east-west. Tree bole.	Length: 2.3m Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.39m	26.60
012	Fill	Friable, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay with occasional flints. Fill of [011].	Length: 0.94m+ Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.39m	
013	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with steep to sheer sides and U-shaped base. Orientated east-west. Possible tree bole.	Length: 1.3m Width: 1.28m Depth: 0.37m	27.18
014	Fill	Friable, very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1), silty clay with frequent flints. Fill of [013].	Length: 0.57m+ Width: 0.72m Depth: 0.37m	
015	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with steep sides and concave base. Iron Age pit.	Length: 0.9m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.42m	27.05
016	Fill	Friable, dark grey (10YR 4/1) clay silt with occasional flints. Fill of [015].	Length: 0.9m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.42m	
017	Cut	Sub-triangular cut feature with reasonably straight but uneven sides and a flat base. Pond or spring.	Length: 6.5m Width: 6.5m Depth: 0.7m	26.26
018	Fill	Firm, very dark grey (10YR 3/2), slightly sandy clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and decomposing organic matter. Primary fill of [017].	Thick: 0.19m	
019	Fill	Firm, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4), clay with occasional stones. Secondary fill of [017].	Thick: 0.13m	
020	Fill	Firm, very dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2), slightly sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Tertiary fill of [017].	Thick: 0.19m	
021	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and U-shaped base. Orientated northeast-southwest. Ditch or gully.	Length: 0.45m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.25m	25.56

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
022	Fill	Firm, brown (10YR 4/3), silty clay with occasional flints. Fill of [021].	Length: 0.45m+ Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.25m	
023	Cut	Linear cut feature with gradual sloping sides and flattish base. Orientated east-west. Ridge and furrow.	Length: 0.25m Width: 2.3m Depth: 0.15m	25.54
024	Fill	Firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), silty clay with occasional flints. Fill of [023].	Length: 0.25m+ Width: 2.3m Depth: 0.15m	
025	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping, shouldered sides and flat base. Orientated east-west. Ditch or gully.	Length: 0.57m Width: 1.05m Depth: 0.33m	25.34
026	Fill	Firm/plastic, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty clay with occasional flints. Fill of [025].	Length: 0.57m+ Width: 1.05m Depth: 0.33m	
027	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and flat base. Orientated north-south. Possible field boundary ditch.	Length: 0.5m Width: 1.3m Depth: 0.37m	25.14
028	Fill	Firm/plastic, black (2.5Y 2.5/1), silty clay and charcoal with occasional flints. Fill of [027].	Length: 0.5m+ Width: 1.3m Depth: 0.37m	
029	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and U-shaped base. Orientated east-west. Land drain.	Length: 0.65m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.27m	
030	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and U-shaped base. Orientated east-west. Ditch.	Length: 0.65m Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.42m	25.07
031	Fill	Compact, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), sandy clay with fairly frequent small stones. Fill of [030].	Length: 0.65m+ Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.42m	
032	Fill	Loose, black charcoal. Probable lens in [027]	Length: 0.92m+ Width: 0.65m+ Depth: 0.11m	
033	Fill	Compact, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), sandy clay with occasional small stones. Fill of [029].	Length: 0.65m+ Width: 0.54m Depth: 0.25m	
034	Group	Contexts [011], (012), [017], (018), (019) & (020) related to the pond.		
035	Cut	Linear cut feature with sloping sides and U-shaped base. Orientation north-south. Ditch.	Length: 0.5m+ Width: 1.01m Depth: 0.41m	
036	Fill	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2), sandy silty clay with occasional flints. Primary fill of [035].	Length: 0.5m+ Width: 1.01m Depth: 0.41m	
037	Fill	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), firm, silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal small stones.	Length: 0.5m+ Width: 0.19m Depth: 0.15m	

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

	Pottery		CBM		Daub		Stone		Animal Bone		
	Ctxt	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.
U/S	240	36		170	8	90	2				
02	20	6							10	2	
016	25	14	5	1	5	2	335	9	35	11	
018							120	1			
037	20	10							30	14	
Total	135	33	175	9	95	4	455	10	75	27	

ARTIFACTS

Pottery

2.21 Six sherds weighing 20g were recovered from context (02). They appear to date from the middle Iron Age with sand and organic inclusions. They are of Bedfordshire type F19, and were probably derived from a domestic vessel.

2.22 Fourteen small sherds weighing 25g were recovered from (016) and dated to the middle Iron Age. They were also of type F19. Due to the size of the individual pieces it is impossible to say with any accuracy what the function of the vessel was or even if they are derived from a single vessel.

2.23 Ten sherds weighing 20g were recovered from context (037) dating from the middle Iron Age. They had grog and organic inclusions and were of type F22. No form could be assigned to this assemblage as the individual fragments were too small.

2.24 Context (037) formed part of a medieval plough furrow. There was no separate cut containing the Iron Age pottery so the sherds within it were probably ploughed in at a much later date.

2.25 Amongst the unstratified finds were 3 sherds, recovered from the spoil adjacent to the eastern stock ponds, weighing 20g of shell tempered middle to late Iron Age pottery of type F07. At least one of the sherds was probably from a large domestic storage vessel. The remaining 33 sherds were recovered from the spoil of the pond in the northeast corner of the site. Most appear to be of type F19 dating to the middle Iron Age.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

2.26 Almost all the CBM recovered from the site was unstratified, and consisted of 8 pieces weighing 170g. One small fragment of undiagnostic CBM weighing 5g was recovered from context (016).

Daub

2.27 Two pieces of daub weighing 5g were recovered from context (016), and two from an unstratified context, weighing 25g.

Stone

2.28 Nine pieces of stone weighing 335g were recovered from context (016). All appeared to be burnt sandstone. One other piece weighing 135g was recovered from context (018), which appears to a fragment of whetstone.

ECOFACTS***Animal Bone***

2.29 A total of 27 animal bone fragments were recovered from the site weighing 75g and distributed through three separate contexts. In context (02) the two fragments weigh 10g and are part of a flat shaped tool (Plate 1). Together they measure 57mm in length and 35mm in width and probably originate from cattle rib. There is a 6mm circular hole 30mm from the top cut or bored through. The exact function of this tool can not be accurately ascertained due to the incompleteness of the artefact.

2.30 The remaining bone consisted of 11 pieces weighing 35g in context (016) and 14 pieces weighing 30g in context (037). All were small fragments of unworked sheep, goat or cattle bone.

3. Discussion & Conclusion

3.1 The groundworks on the present site revealed two separate areas of archaeological activity. On the eastern side of the site, and in the south-east corner in particular, there was evidence of middle to late Iron Age activity, and on the western side of the site there was evidence of medieval agriculture.

3.2 On the eastern side of the site, features [01] and [015] were pits dated by pottery to the middle Iron Age. In addition, pit [01] contained a shaped bone tool. The unstratified finds include a fairly large fragment of shell-tempered pottery from the middle to late Iron Age that was recovered from the spoil very close to where the pits were located. There were no other datable feature from this period, although there were two undated postholes [03] and [05] approximately 12.5m to the west. These may be associated with the nearby pond [034] or may form part of a fence line.

3.3 Feature [034] was a sub-triangular cut approximately 0.7m deep. At this depth the fill became waterlogged, although it was at a level 1.5 - 2m above the water table. This may suggest the presence of a spring. The irregular shape of the feature suggests that it may be natural in origin, and it was also cut by a later land drain. There is a known spring in the adjacent field to the west of the site.

3.4 Feature [07] was a shallow ditch or gully that terminated approximately 1.5m west of pit [015]. Ditch [09] appears to be a modern machine-cut feature that was transected by [07], so neither feature can be associated with the Iron Age archaeology.

3.5 The west of the site was dominated by the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. The furrows were approximately 2m wide and on 10m centres. It was not possible to locate the extent of the furrows on either the north, east or south sides as they extended beyond the footprint of the development, but they clearly did not extend as far as the eastern pond on the upper part of the site, and they appeared to respect ditch [027] which may have formed their western limit.

3.6 Examination of Bedfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record showed the site to be part of a documented Medieval landscape. However, the boundary formed by ditch [027] was not shown on the 1806 Tithe map of the area.

3.7 Ditches [021] and [025] were both cut by the ridge and furrow. Ditch [030] cuts [027] so all four ditches predated the ridge and furrow. No firm dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

3.8 Ditch [21] was only visible as a short section almost perpendicular to ditch [025]. The relationship between the two is unclear as the point at which they would intersect is beyond the footprint of the pond.

3.9 The single fill of ditch [027] was notable for its composition. It had a substantial amount of charcoal in it throughout the visible length, though there were no large fragments. Local

knowledge suggests that the site acquired its name, Burnt Land, because twitch weed was brought there from surrounding fields annually and burnt. This may account for the colour and composition of the ditch fill.

3.10 Ditch [030] terminated within the site but clearly ran beyond the baulk into the neighbouring western field. Ditches [027] and [025] were cut by [030] and probably drained into it.

3.11 The only other features on the site were two tree boles, some modern disturbance and a test trench which was dug by the client to investigate the potential for filling the lower pond with water from the upper.

Conclusion

3.12 The Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record demonstrates that the site is situated within a documented archaeological landscape, and close to three areas of cropmarks identified from aerial photography. The HER does not assign any date to the cropmarks but it would seem likely that some will be contemporary with the Iron Age activity identified in the present project. This is likely to have been truncated by ploughing in recent years.

3.13 The site is ringed by known medieval settlements and lies just to the northeast of a group of ponds which are likely to be medieval in origin. The presence of decayed ridge and furrow confirms that the site was under cultivation for an undefined length of time during the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Confidence Rating

3.14 In the course of the fieldwork the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances that would lead to a confidence rating for the work that was less than High.

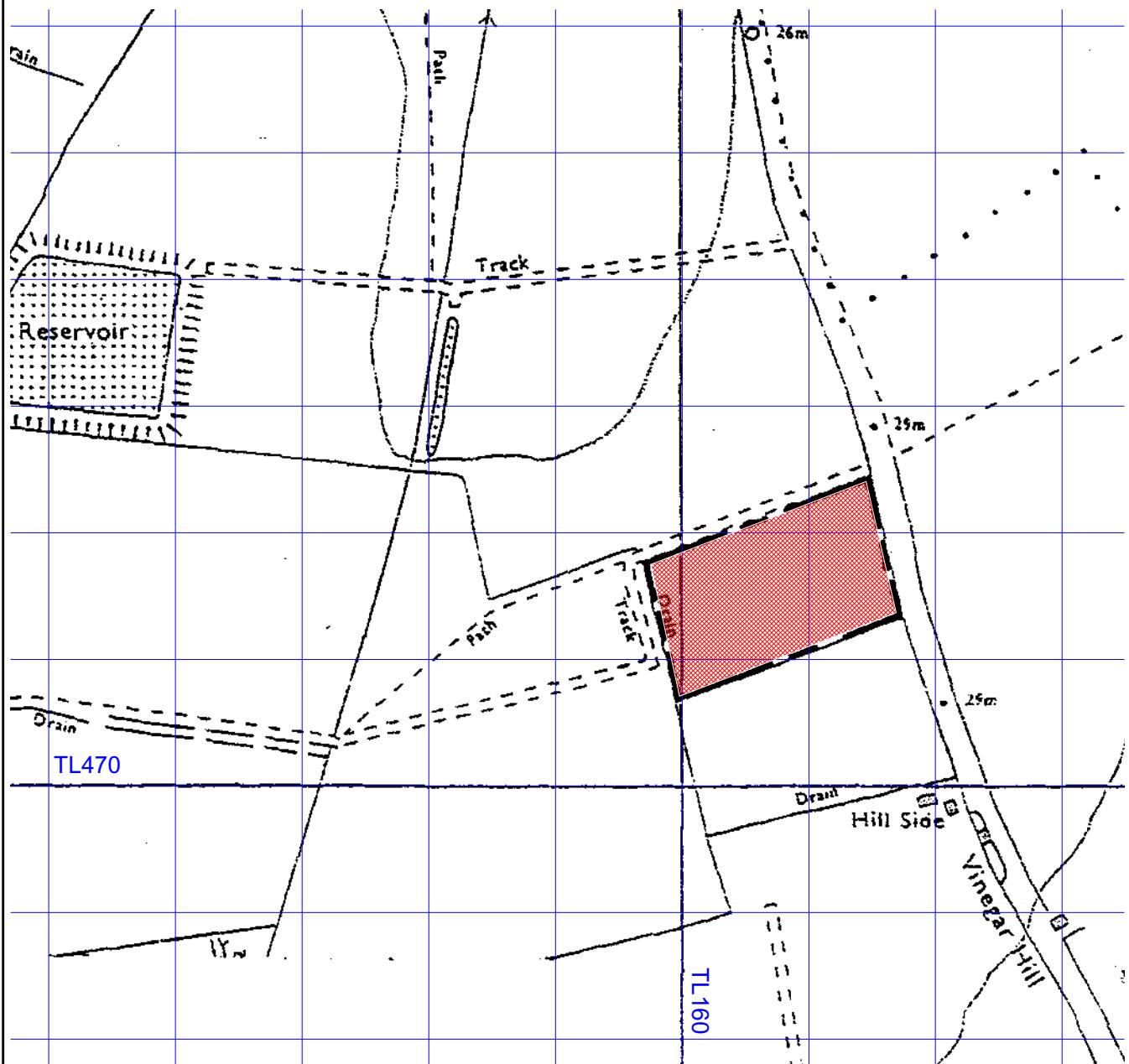
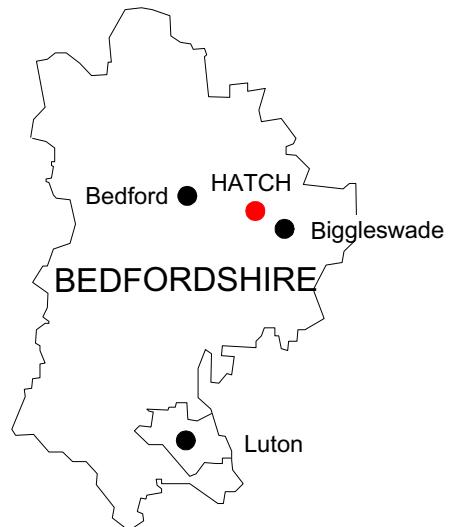
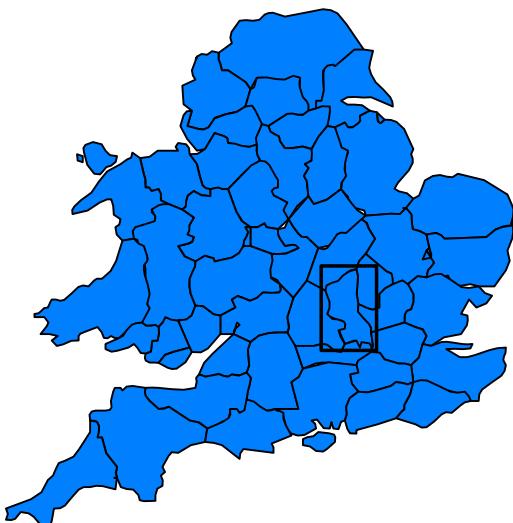
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5. Illustrations & Plates

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Figure 2	Site Layout
Figure 3	Historical and Archaeological Landscape
Figure 4	Features Layout
Figure 5	Eastern Pond Features
Figure 6	Western Pond Features
Figure 7	Feature Sections and Plans
Figure 8	Feature Sections and Plans
Figure 9	Feature Sections and Plans
Figure 10	Feature Sections and Plans
Plate 1	Worked Bone Tool

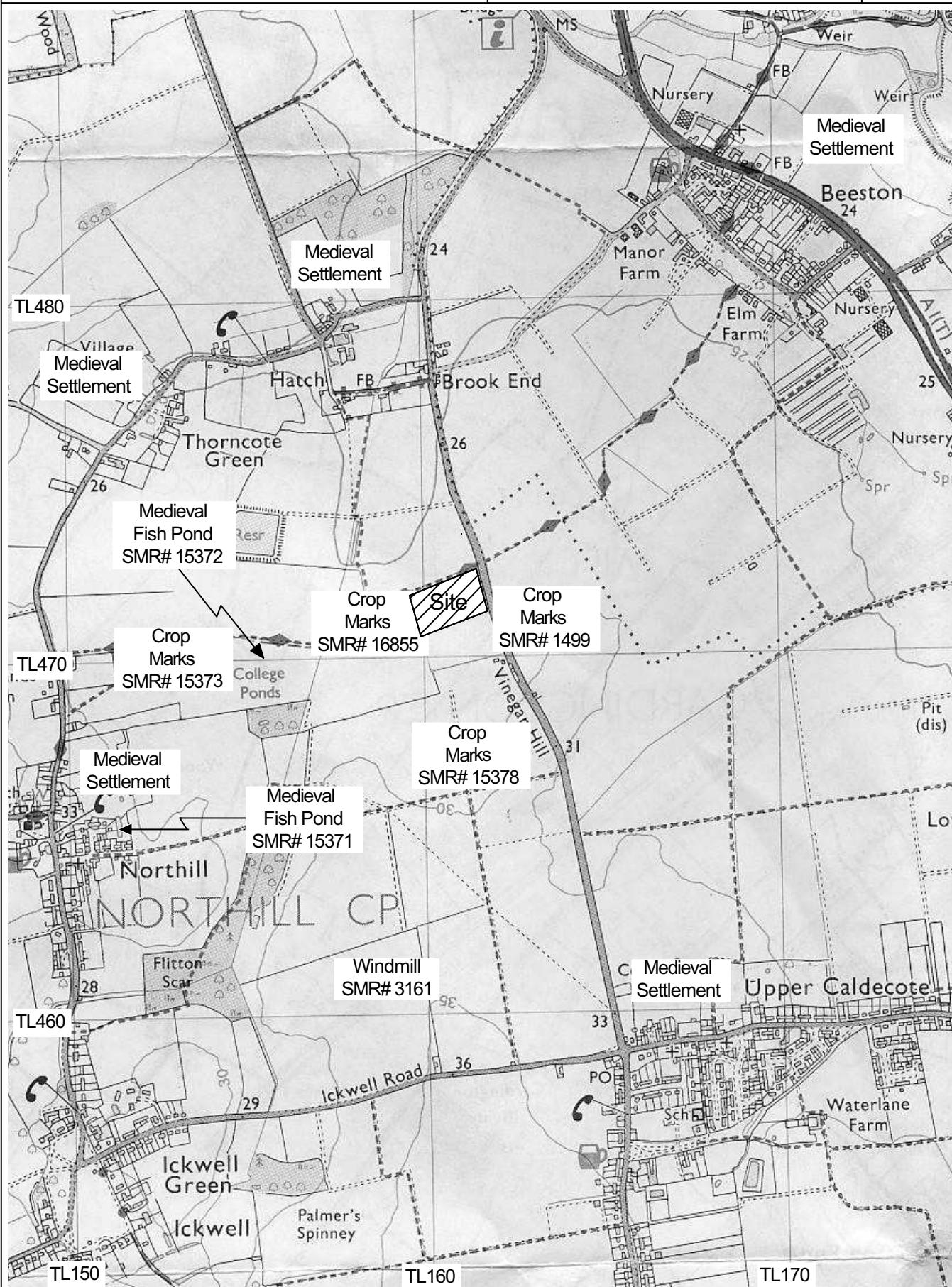


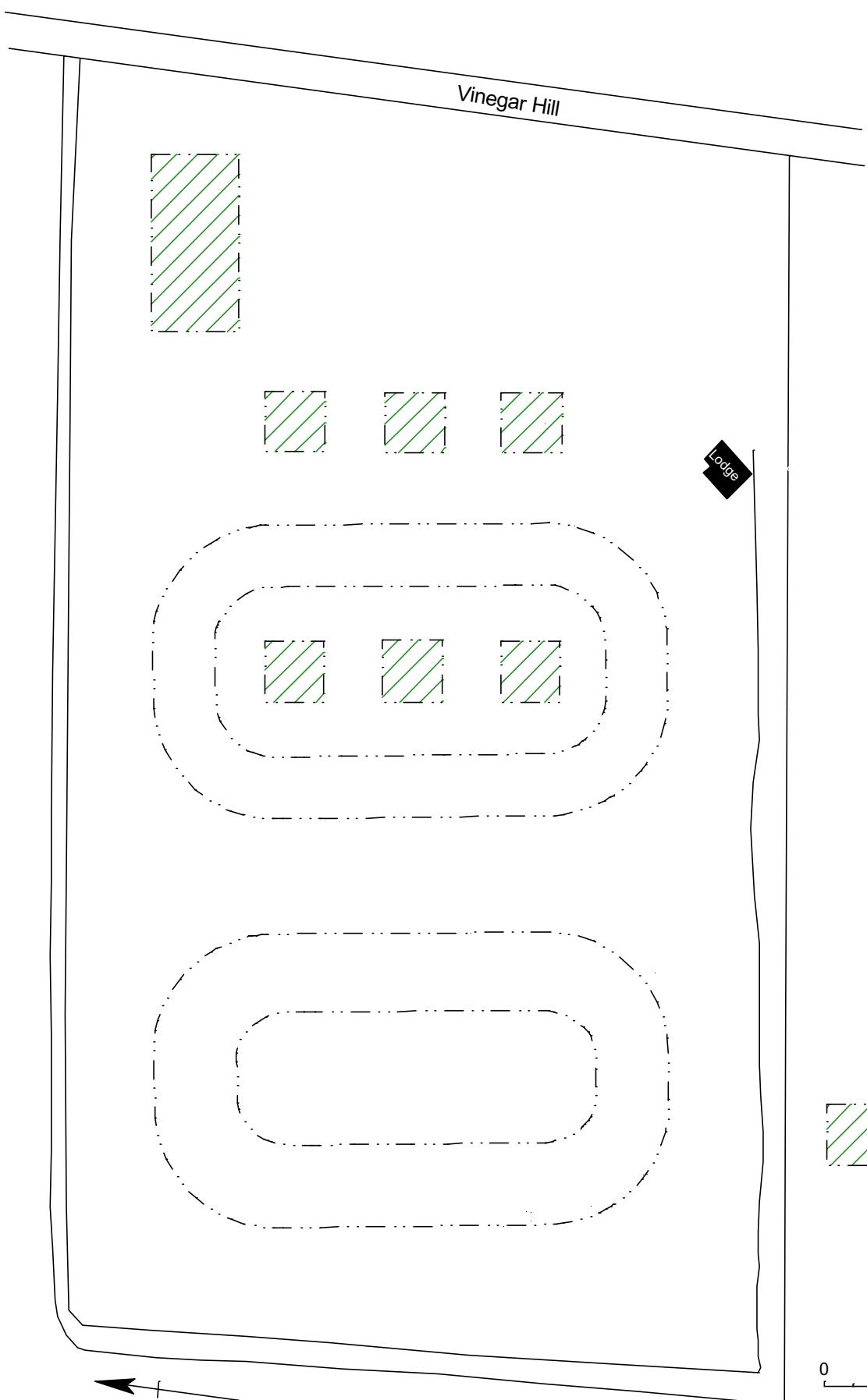
Site Location

Scale 1:5000

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Figure 1

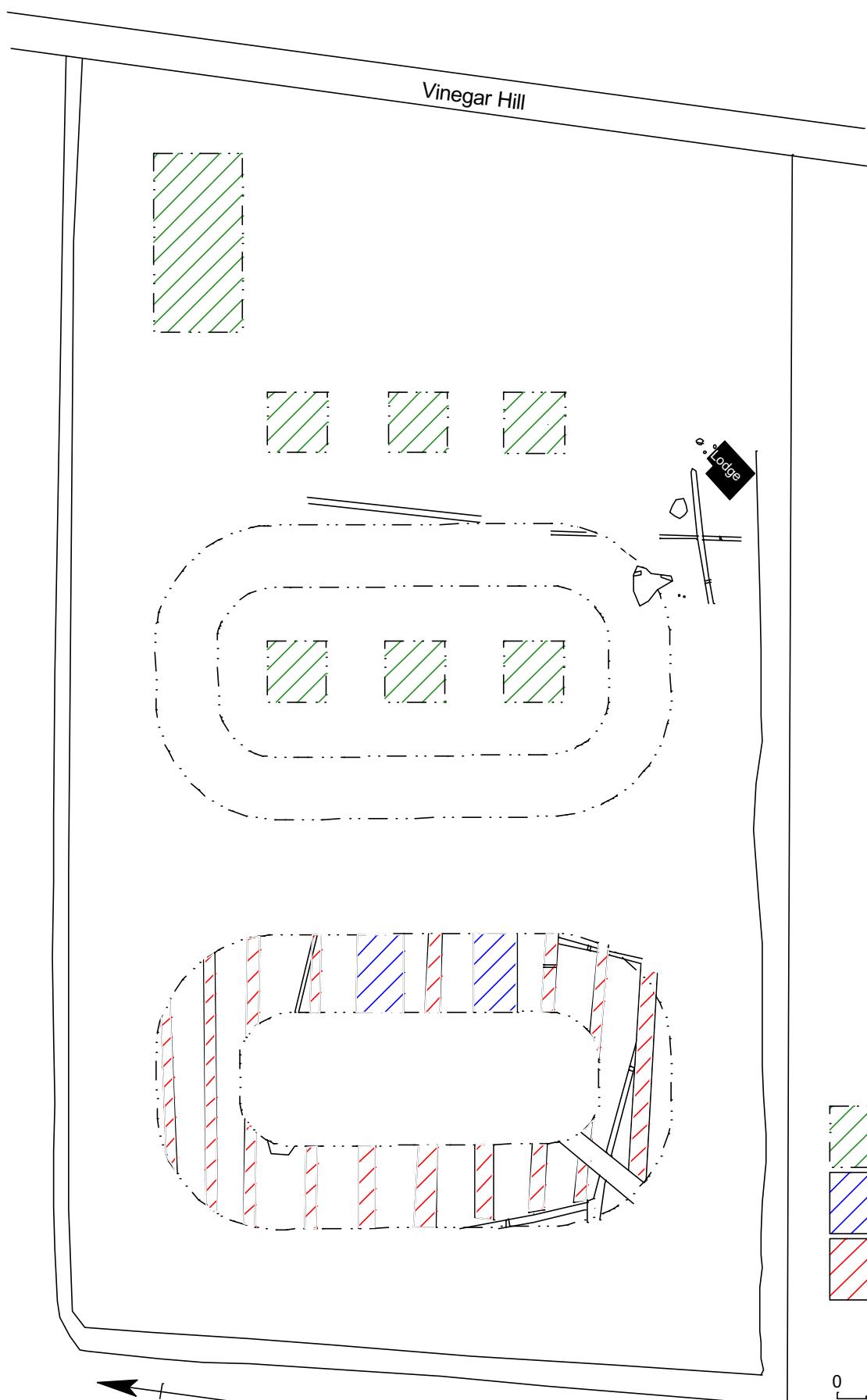


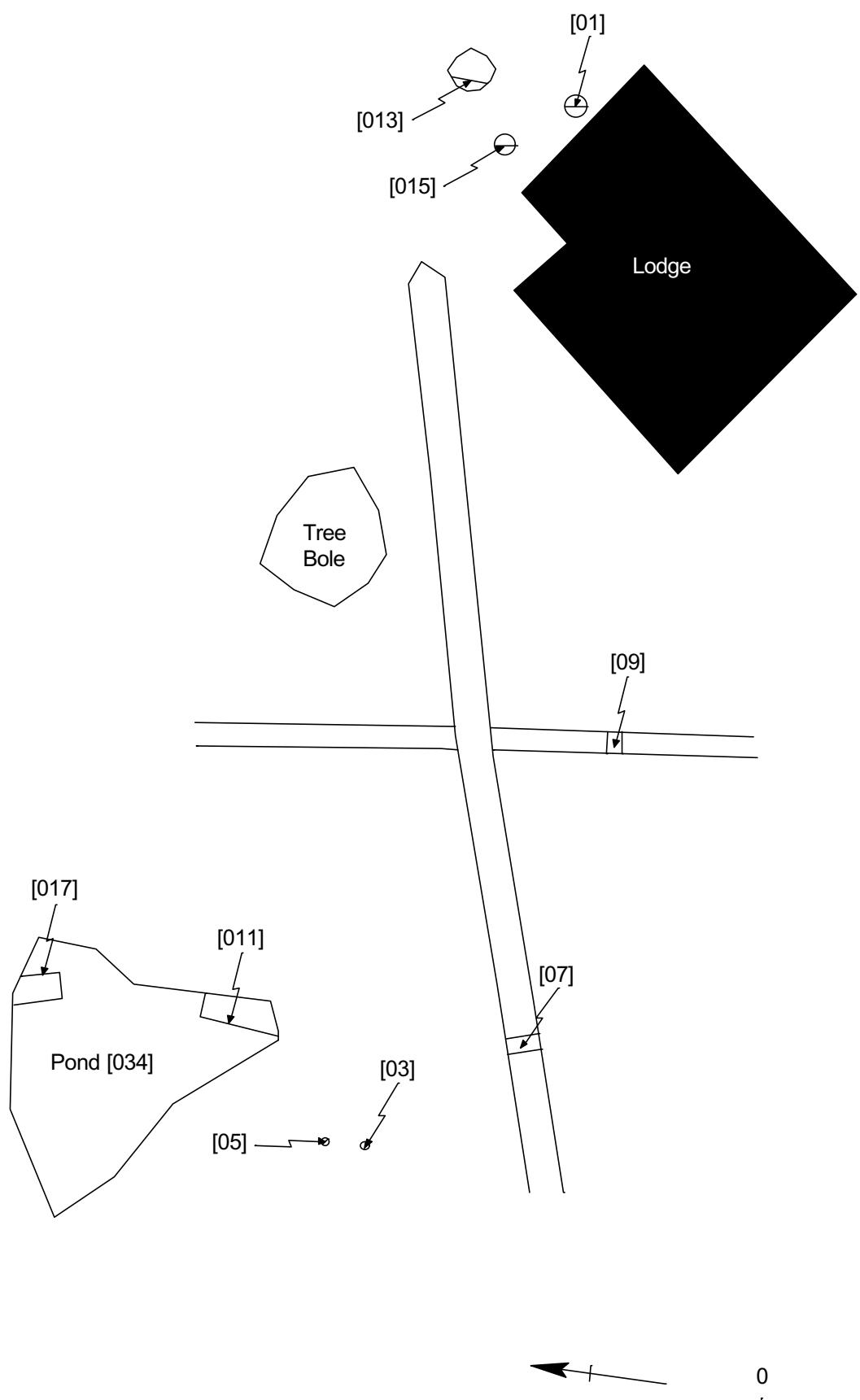


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Figure 3

Site Layout

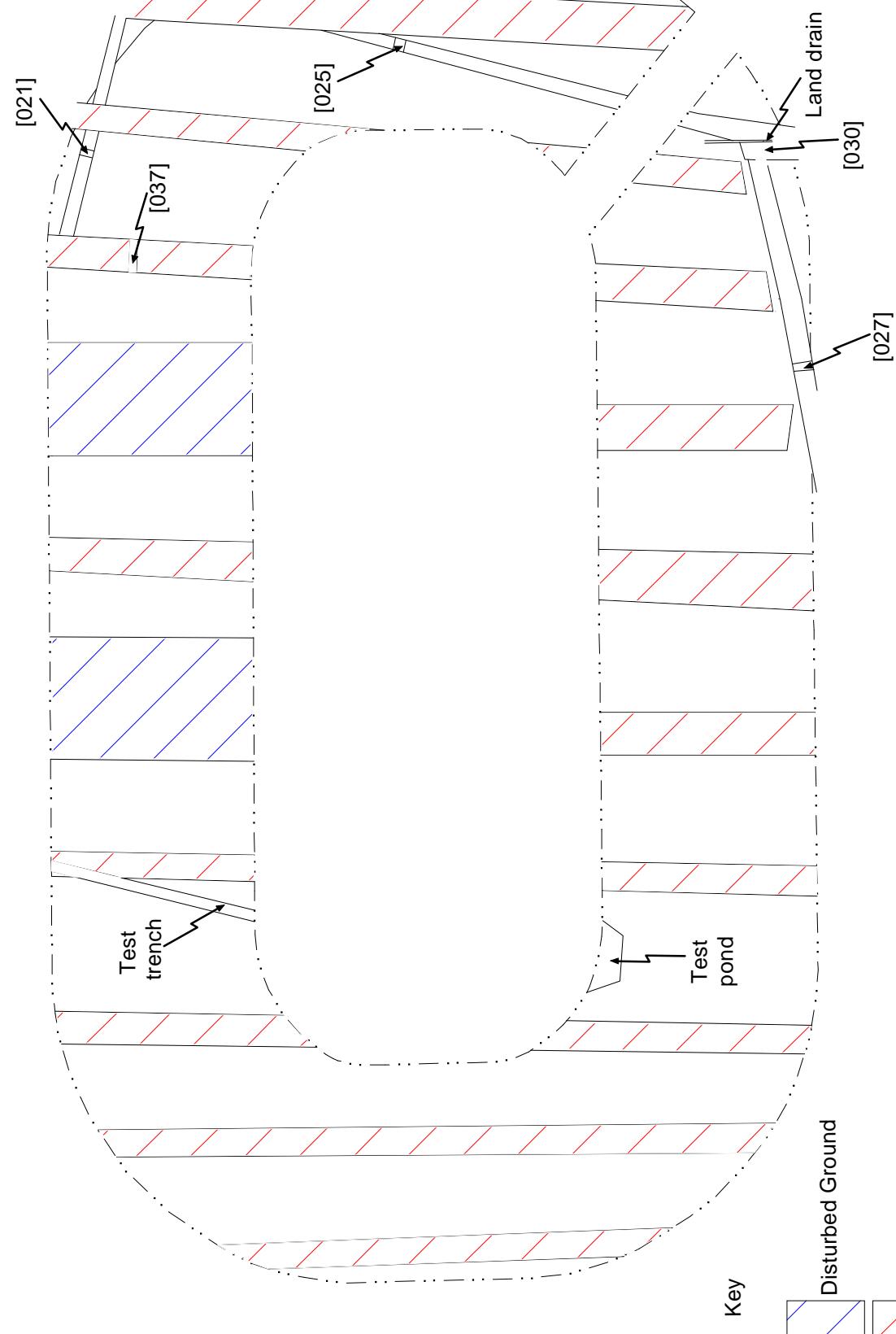


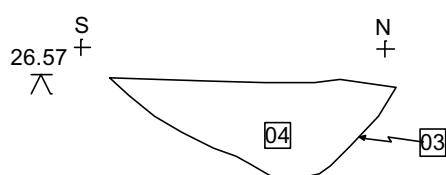


Eastern Pond Features

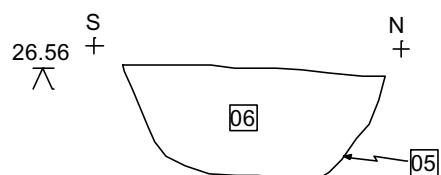
Scale 1:150

Figure 5

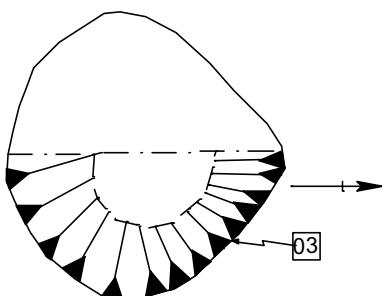




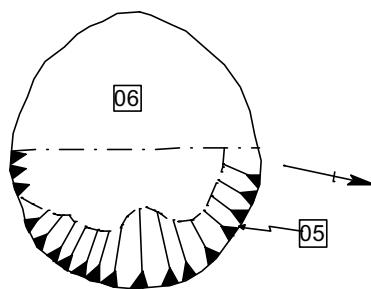
East facing posthole section [03]



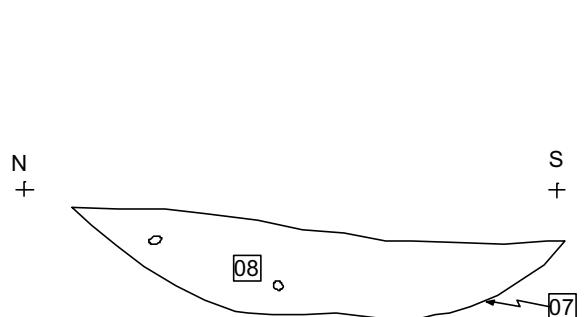
East facing posthole section [05]



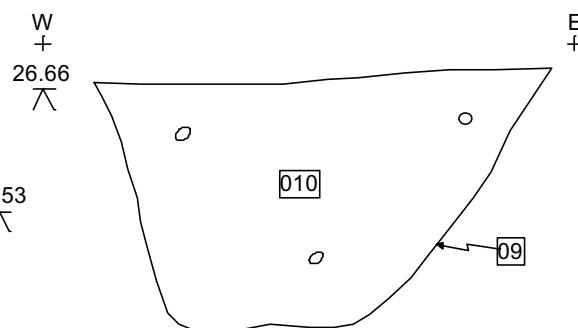
Plan of posthole [03]



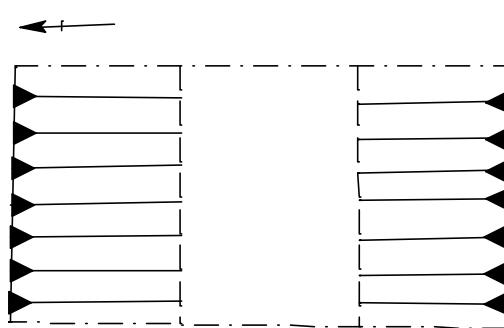
Plan of posthole [05]



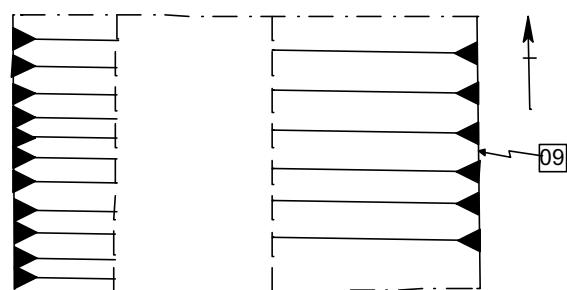
South facing gully section [07]



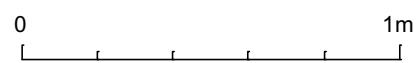
South facing ditch section [09]

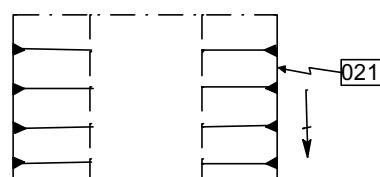
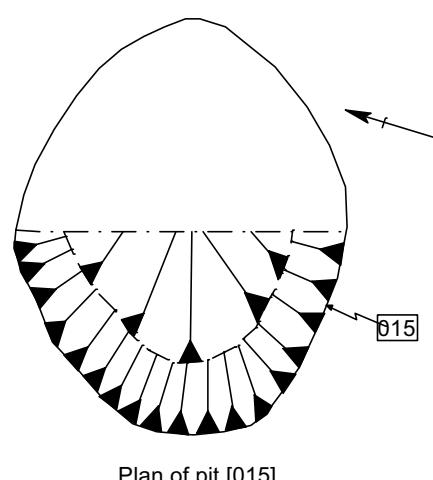
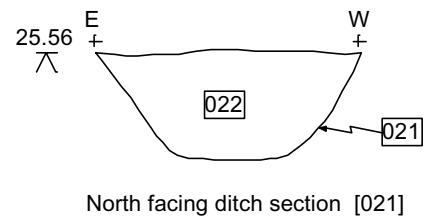
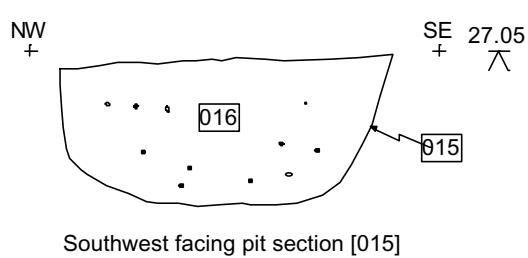
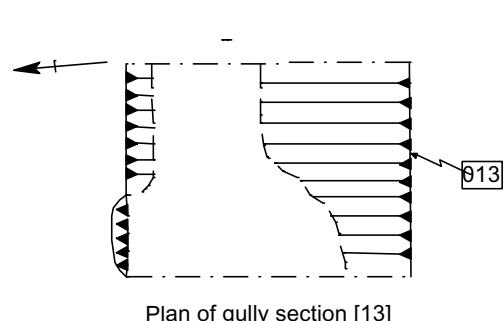
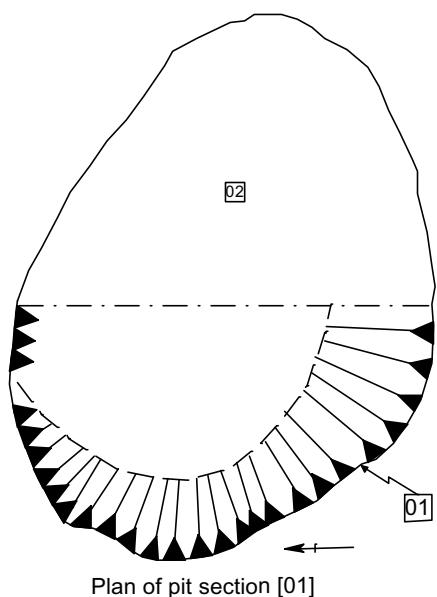
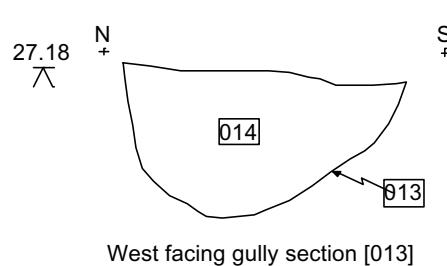
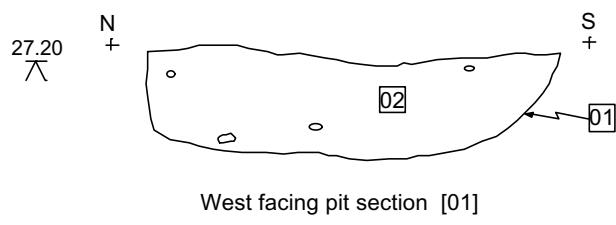


Plan of gully section [07]

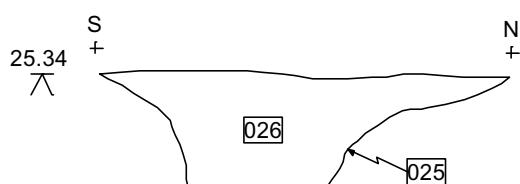


Plan of ditch section [09]

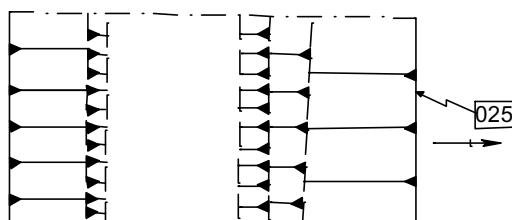




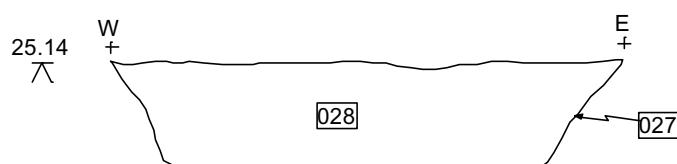
0 0.5m



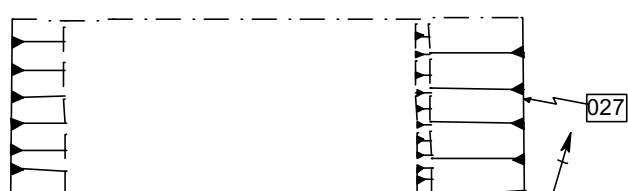
East facing ditch section [025]



Plan of ditch section [025]



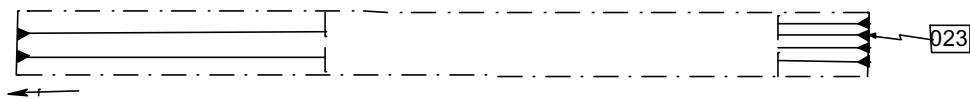
South facing ditch section [027]



Plan of ditch section [027]

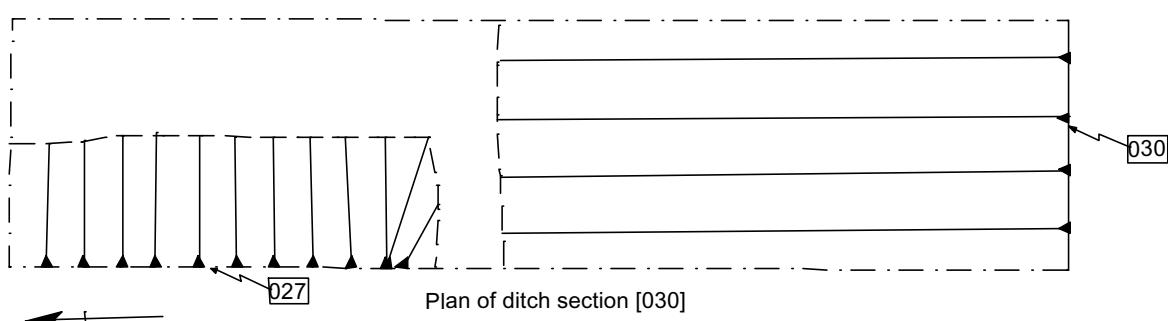
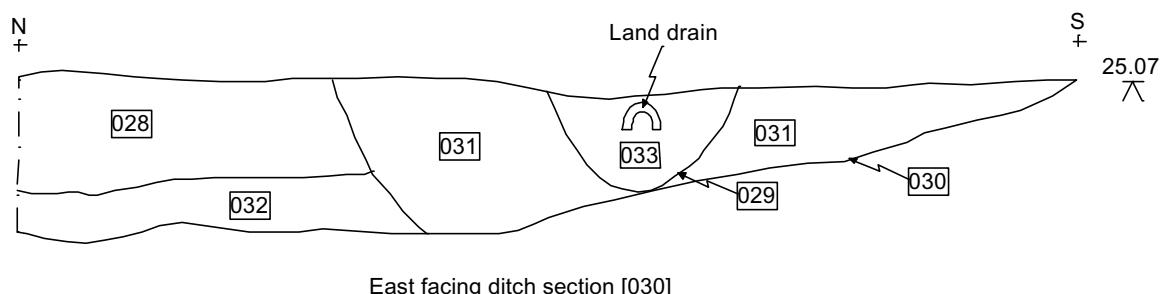
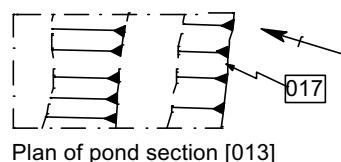
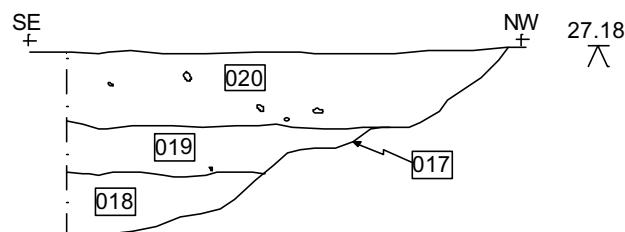
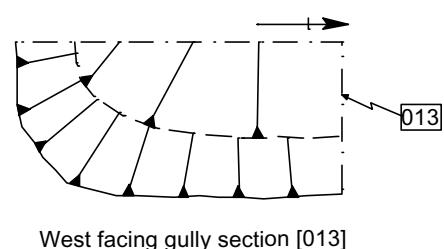
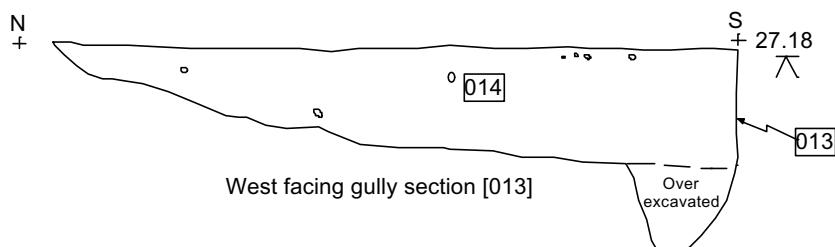


West facing furrow section [023]



Plan of furrow section [023]





0 1m



CM



Plate 1: Worked Bone Tool