

HERITAGE NETWORK



**NEWSPAPER HOUSE,
Upper King Street,
Royston, Herts.**

(HN397)

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was undertaken by Geoff Saunders and Mark Winter, under the supervision of David Hillelson. Illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann, and the report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Stephen Foster, Heritage Construction; and the staff of the County Archaeology Office, Herts County Council, for their co-operation and assistance.

Summary

Site name and address:	Newspaper House, Upper King Street, Royston, Hertfordshire		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	North Herts
Village/town:	Royston	Parish:	Royston
Planning reference:	01/01686/1	NGR (to 8 figures):	TL 35540 40628
Client name and address:	Heritage Construction, The Watermill, Luynes Rise, Buntingford, SG9 9SG		
Nature of application:	New Housing	Present land use:	Car park/storage
Size of application area:	800m ²	Size of area investigated:	60m ²
Site Code:	HN397	Other reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Finds location/Museum:	N Herts Museums
Start of work	27th January 2003	Finish of work	29th January 2003
Related SMR Nos.:	n/a	Periods represented:	Post-medieval/Modern
Previous summaries /reports:			

Synopsis: As the result of a predetermination archaeological condition on an application for planning permission for the redevelopment of Newspaper House, Upper King Street, Royston, Herts, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Heritage Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site combining desk-based research with fieldwork.

The advance research suggested that the site probably formed part of the lands granted to the Hospital of St John and St James. The location of the site in the core of the medieval town would have made it a prime location for development at this time. Documentary evidence suggests that the site was used as a yard or garden since at least the early seventeenth century. Nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps and plans prior to 1970 show that the eastern half of the site was developed with a ribbon of buildings on the southern boundary and a single structure on the northern boundary. The western half of the site was used as a garden or yard.

The three evaluation trenches were positioned so as to avoid disturbance caused by the modern structures shown on the Ordnance Survey maps and plans. A layer of cobbles was identified in the trenches on the eastern half of the site and probably represents a yard surface associated with the modern structures. The stratigraphy in trench one had been disturbed by the laying of modern service pipes, probably destroying any archaeological features

which may have been present. A single undatable posthole in trench two represents the only archaeological cut feature revealed during the present stage of work.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf *Heritage Construction* as part of the archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at Newspaper House, Upper King Street, Royston, Herts. An outline planning application for the development has prompted a request by the planning authority, North Hertfordshire District Council, for more information to be provided regarding the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Notes 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work has been defined in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* dated 13/12/02 prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to NHDC. The specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's *Project Design* dated January 2003.

1.2 The site lies in the core of the medieval town and is centred on grid reference TL 35540 40628. It is bounded by Abbots Yard on the north, Upper King Street on the east, No. 37 Upper King Street on the south, and Princes Mews on the west. Newspaper offices currently occupy the rear of the site (Figure 1).

1.3 The development proposes the construction of two blocks of flats with an underground car park. The site, which appears to comprise a medieval burgage plot, also lies in an area close to The Cross, which would have been prime location for development in the medieval period. It is therefore considered by the planning authority to have potential to preserve medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains of local or regional significance.

1.4 The aim of the evaluation, which will combine desk-based research with fieldwork, will consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains which are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide an archaeological and historical context for such remains if any are discovered.

1.5 The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and thus to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required by the planning authority to allow the development to proceed.

2 Desk-based Research

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located within the historic core of Royston. The ground is relatively level on the front, at approximately 60.9m AOD.

2.2 The site is bounded by Upper King Street to the east and Princes Mews to the west. The rear of the site is presently occupied by newspaper offices.

2.3 The area around Royston is located on solid geology of Middle Chalk overlying Lower Chalk. Archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity of the present site has indicated that the natural chalk occurs within 0.50m of the modern surface (Ashworth 1998:14; Semmelmann 2000:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.4 The County Sites and Monuments Record demonstrates activity in the vicinity of the present site from a variety of periods. A database search covered a 500m radius centred on TL 3551 4083. Accurately located items, pre-dating the Victorian period, are detailed below (Figure 3).

Prehistoric

2.5 Although Royston lies within area of high prehistoric activity only one possible prehistoric feature lies within the half kilometre study area, the site of a round barrow, now destroyed, which lay immediately north of the White Bear Public House (SMR 1734). The barrow contained nine burials, a knife, a spear and coins, none of which were dated. These possibly represent secondary Anglo-Saxon burials within a prehistoric tumulus.

2.6 Other evidence of prehistoric activity has been found within a kilometre of the present site, including Neolithic (c.3,500bc - 2,000bc) flint implements (SMR 0578/0823/1042) and a socketed bronze axe of Bronze Age date (c.2,000bc - 700bc).

Romano-British

2.7 Evidence for Roman occupation has been located in Royston, including a site on the west side of Briary Lane, approximately 250m south-west of the present site, which produced coins and other artefacts (SMR 1489).

2.8 Roman artefacts, including a glass bottle coins, bronze pins and pottery, have also been recovered from unknown sites within the town (SMR 1736/1737/4198/4199).

Anglo-Saxon

2.9 Three skeletons and an iron knife, dated to this period, were found in the vicinity of a medieval cemetery on Briary Lane (SMR 1738). It is possible that the skeletons and artefacts within the round barrow to the north of the White Bear (SMR 1734) are also of Anglo-Saxon date.

2.10 A small Anglo-Saxon hoard, containing six bronze fibulae brooches, has also been located in the town (SMR 2728).

Medieval

2.11 The present site lies within the medieval core of the town, The settlement of Royston was established by the second half of the twelfth century (SMR 0016) around the Augustinian priory (SMR 4200), the site of which lies approximately 250m east of the present site. The Priory church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, (SMR 0569) became the parish church after the Dissolution of the Priory in 1537.

2.12 Newspaper House lies within 50m of the early thirteenth century Hospital of St John and St James (SMR 2726), which was located in the vicinity of the junction of Baldock Street and Upper King Street (then known as Back Street). Part of the possible cemetery associated with this hospital was located in 1959 on Briary Lane (SMR 1738). The skeletons of 3 adults and 1 child, were discovered, along with evidence for coffins and other artefacts of medieval date.

2.13 The Royston Cave (SMR 0030) which lies approximately 120m north-east of the present site, is an artificial cavern cut into the chalk beneath the southern side of Melbourn Street. The walls of the Cave are decorated by sculptures cut in low relief which depict religious subjects, including Crucifixion scenes, St Katherine, St Laurence and St Christopher. These were all saints revered by the Knights Templar and other symbols carved into the walls, such as the hand and heart, can be paralleled with known Templar sites. It has been suggested that the Cave was a deliberate copy of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, which was circular and had its altar on the western side (Beamon and Donel, 1976).

Post-Medieval

2.14 The present site lies approximately 200m south-west from the site of the Old Palace, a seventeenth century royal hunting lodge (SMR 2723). King James I converted two adjacent public houses, the 'Cock' and the 'Greyhound', on Armyng Street, later called Kneesworth Street, into accommodation for himself and his immediate entourage during his frequent stays to hunt in the vicinity of Royston. Between 1604 and 1611 the king spent nearly £4,000.00 on building and buying property in the town to accommodate the court, hunting dogs and horses (Figure 3).

2.15 Observation and recording work on groundwork associated with the Royston Town Centre Enhancement Scheme undertaken by the Heritage Network in 1997 revealed the

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remains of post-medieval buildings on the island between the Old Palace and Lower King Street. No buildings are shown in this location on Beldam's plan of the Royston Court House, although the area is shown as built up on the 1887 Ordnance Survey and the buildings appear to have survived until the 1960s.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.16 Royston was built at the crossing of the Icknield Way and Ermine Street, a major Roman road. The line of the Icknield Way, an important east - west route between east Anglia and Wessex since the Neolithic period and which formed the county boundary between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire until 1897, is now followed by Baldock Street to the west and Melbourn Street to the east. The line of Ermine Street, which ran from London to Lincoln and York and later became the Old North Road, is now followed by High Street and King Street to the south, Kneesworth Street and Lower King Street to the north.

2.17 The location of the town on the Icknield Way undoubtedly brought traders and drovers through this area in the prehistoric period. This is shown by the amount of evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, including a barrow cemetery, comprising one Neolithic long barrow and six Bronze Age round barrows, on Therfield Heath to the south-west of the town. Cropmarks and aerial photographs have revealed evidence for other prehistoric monuments in all the surrounding parishes, especially Therfield.

2.18 Royston is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The area of the present town was divided between six separate manors: Barkway, Reed and Therfield in Hertfordshire; Bassingbourn, Melbourn and Kneesworth in Cambridgeshire.

2.19 The town grew up around the Augustinian Priory, dedicated to St John the Baptist and St Thomas of Canterbury, which was founded c.1163 by Eustace de Merc, lord of Newsells Manor and his nephew and heir, Ralph of Rochester. A charter, dated c.1184, granted the priors manorial rights over the land with which they had been endowed. The manor of Royse Cross thus formed was held by the priors until Dissolution in 1537.

2.20 In 1189 Richard I granted Royston Priory the right to hold a market on the fourth day of each week and to have a fair throughout Whitsun week. A further fair was granted in 1242. These fairs and markets would have attracted trade, and encouraged the growth of the town.

2.21 Two other religious foundations were established in Royston during the medieval period. The Hospital of SS John and James was founded c.1220 by Richard de Argentine as a chantry chapel and hospital for lepers. It was located near the Cross, on the south side of Baldock Street. The Hospital of St Nicholas was founded some time before 1213, when it was granted the rights to a two day fair.

2.22 The Knights Templar, a military and religious order founded in 1118 to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land, had preceptories (religious houses) and churches at Wendy and Duxford and a church at Baldock, a town founded by the Templars in the late twelfth century. They would certainly have brought goods to sell at the fairs and markets in Royston from

their nearby properties. The Royston Cave is thought to have been used by the Templars when they came to the town. One theory suggests that there was an upper floor in the Cave, which was used to store goods, the lower floor, with all the carvings, being used as a chapel (Beamon and Donel, 1978).

2.23 The location of the town, on the crossing of the Old North Road and the Icknield Way, meant that many travellers passed through, especially from the north-east. Royston was a day's journey from London by stagecoach, so many travellers would have spent their last night on the road in the town. A large number of inns were established to cater for this trade. In 1603 King James I spent the night in Royston on his way south following his accession.

2.24 Until September 1897, Royston was divided by the county boundary between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, which followed the line of the Icknield Way. Following the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, the whole of the town was included in Hertfordshire, as one civil parish under an Urban District Council. The first council was formed in September 1897.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

2.25 None of the available historic surveys of Hertfordshire or Cambridgeshire show sufficient detail to assess the use or layout of the present site.

2.26 A survey of the Royston Priory estate, which included much of the town, was carried out in 1610. A second survey, of the lands held by the King in Royston, was undertaken on the orders of Parliament after the death of Charles I in 1649. Both these and other sources were used by the nineteenth century Royston antiquarian, Joseph Beldam, to produce a plan of *The Royston Court House and its Appurtenances* which was presented to the Society of Antiquaries. The plan is reproduced in Kingston's *History of Royston* (Figure 3).

2.27 The Royston Tithe Map of 1851 (CRO DSA4 82/2) shows no detail of the present site. The Tithe Award, dated 1850 (CRO DSA4 82/1) makes it clear that the centre of Royston was built up, and that it was *unproductive of titheable matters* and therefore no detail was recorded.

2.28 All nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps and plans covering the present site before 1970 show that the eastern half of the site was developed with a ribbon of buildings on the southern boundary and a single structure on the northern boundary opposite the western end of the ribbon development. The western half of the site was a garden or yard. The Ordnance Survey maps pre-dating the 1940 edition show a small structure against the western boundary.

3 Fieldwork

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 The proposed development site occupies an area of approximately 800m². Three trenches were excavated with a total area of 60m² representing a 7.5% sample of the site. Overburden was removed using a tracked 360⁰ excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision.

3.2 Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

3.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with the detailed method statement contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, and followed the relevant sections of the Heritage Network's *Operations Manual*.

RESULTS

Trench 1

3.5 Trench 1 was located in north eastern corner of the site. It was aligned east-west parallel to the northern site boundary and measured 1.50 x 15.00m.

3.5.1 The stratigraphy in this trench had been severely disrupted by the presence of modern service pipes which ran along the trench on an east-west alignment. A layer of cobbles [104] probably represents a yard surface associated with the buildings shown on all the Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1970. The layer of cobbles had been truncated by two service trenches [105] and [107], a third service trench [112] appeared to have been excavated prior to the cobbles being laid. This would indicate the cobbles as being a relatively modern feature of the site.

3.6 Trench data :

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Th. (m)	Level (mOD)
100	Layer	Hard black tarmac, with frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.15	63.58
101	Layer	Aggregate material, soft yellow sub-angular sandstone fragments.	0.2	
102	Layer	Layer of concrete.	0.25	
103	Layer	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate large fragments of sub-angular chalk.	0.15	
104	Layer	Layer of medium sized cobblestones.	0.08	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Th. (m)	Level (mOD)
105	Cut	Cut of service trench.		63.15
106	Fill	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate small fragments of sub-angular chalk and occasional small charcoal fragments. Fill of [105].	0.33	
107	Cut	Cut of service trench.		63.15
108	Fill	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate small fragments of sub-angular chalk and frequent small pebbles. Fill of [108].	0.33	
109	Structure	Drain for surface water.		62.68
110	Structure	Pipe running from drain [109].		
111	Layer	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate large fragments of sub-angular chalk.	0.5	
112	Cut	Cut of service trench.		62.89
113	Fill	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with frequent small fragments of sub-angular chalk. Fill of [112].	0.17	
114	Structure	Drain for surface water.		63.03

Trench 2

3.8 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site. It measured 1.50 x 20.00m and was aligned east-west.

3.8.1 The western end of the trench contained a large soakaway greater than 2.0m in diameter, which had destroyed the stratigraphy in this area. The soakaway appeared to still be active and as such was left *in situ* undamaged. The trench contained a layer of cobbles [205] which are probably a continuation of the layer [104] observed in trench 1.

3.8.2 Posthole [200] contained a very loose slightly clayey sandy silt with very frequent root intrusions and was devoid of finds. The steep nature of the sides of the cut possibly suggest it was formed by a post being driven into the ground.

3.8.3 Wall [207] was of modern bricks, and probably represents a foundation from the building constructed on the northern site boundary shown on the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1970.

3.8.4 Pit [208] contained modern CBM and masonry rubble and is probably associated with the ribbon development on the southern site boundary shown on the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1970.

3.8.5 Structure [211] was of modern bricks, and probably represents a support for the ribbon development on the southern site boundary shown on the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1970.

3.9 Trench data :

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Th. (m)	Level (mOD)
200	Cut	Sub-circular posthole of unknown date.		63.06
201	Fill	Very loose, very dark greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt, with moderate small chalk fragments and very frequent root intrusions.	0.31	
202	Layer	Hard black tarmac, with frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.15	64.18
203	Layer	Aggregate material, soft yellow sub-angular sandstone fragments.	0.25	
204	Layer	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate large fragments of sub-angular chalk.	0.15	
205	Layer	Layer of medium sized cobblestones.	0.2	
206	Layer	Firm, very pale brown, mixed redeposited chalk and silt, with moderate large fragments of sub-angular chalk.	0.4	
207	Structure	Modern wall observed in northern section of trench.		63.93
208	Cut	Sub-ovoid modern pit running beneath southern baulk.		63.52
209	Fill	Mixed modern CBM and masonry rubble infill of pit [208].	0.40+	
210	Structure	Base of drain for surface water.		62.96
211	Structure	Modern support structure.		63.19

Trench 3

3.11 Trench 3 was located on the western edge of the site. It measured 1.50 x 5.00m and was aligned north-south. The trench contained no features.

3.12 Trench data :

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Th. (m)	Level (mOD)
300	Layer	Hard black tarmac, with frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.15	65.11
301	Layer	Aggregate material, soft yellow sub-angular sandstone fragments.	0.3	

4 Risk Assessment

4.1 The documentary and cartographic evidence which has been studied, and the archives which have been consulted, indicate that there were buildings and a garden or open area on the present site from at least 1887 until the 1960s. The buildings at the front of the site were then demolished and a new structure erected on the open ground in the western half of the site.

4.2 In the medieval and early post-medieval period it is highly possible that the study area formed part of the lands formerly owned by the Hospital of St. John and St. James, but the evidence is unclear as to how the lands were used.

4.3 The fieldwork was designed to investigate earlier occupation of the site. No features pre-dating the Victorian period were uncovered.

4.4 On the basis of this information, it is possible to propose a predictive model for the occurrence of archaeological remains within the study area, which, in turn, can be used to propose an archaeological strategy which will allow the development of the site to proceed. The model has been subdivided by period.

Prehistoric

4.5 No chance finds of archaeological material have been recorded from the present site or its immediate vicinity on local or national databases, although Royston has a long history of occupation from the Mesolithic period onwards and material of this period has been found in the town (e.g. SMR 1734 & 0578).

4.6 No evidence for prehistoric activity was uncovered during the fieldwork.

4.7 On this basis, it is considered that there is a low probability that prehistoric remains will be encountered in the course of the development of the site.

Romano-British

4.8 Despite the proximity of Ermine Street and the Icknield Way, no chance finds of this period have been recovered from the present site or its immediate vicinity, though occupation sites have been discovered in the town (e.g. SMR 1489).

4.9 No evidence for Romano-British activity was uncovered during the fieldwork.

4.10 On this basis, it is considered that there is a low probability that Romano-British remains will be encountered in the course of the development of the site.

Anglo-Saxon

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4.11 No chance finds of this period have been recovered from the present site or its immediate vicinity, though evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation has been recovered from elsewhere in the town (e.g. SMR 1738 & 2728).

4.12 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was uncovered during the fieldwork.

4.13 On this basis, it is considered that there is a low probability that Anglo-Saxon remains will be encountered in the course of the development of the site.

Medieval

4.14 The present site probably formed part of the lands granted to the Hospital of St. John and St. James. It is possible that the Priors would have developed the land to obtain the income from rents. The location of the present site, in the centre of Royston, close to the cross-roads and the market place would certainly have made this a prime location.

4.15 No features or deposits, and no artefacts demonstrably dating to the medieval period were recorded during the fieldwork on the site, but on the basis of the desk-based research there may be considered to be a moderate risk that remains dating to this period will be encountered in the course of the development of the site.

Post-Medieval

4.16 The documentary evidence suggests that the site has been used as a yard or garden since at least the early seventeenth century. Ordnance Survey maps and plans prior to 1970 show buildings on the north and south boundaries of the eastern half of the site.

4.17 The evaluation trenches indicated that from the Victorian period onward the eastern half of the site had been heavily disturbed by the buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1970, and several service trenches also dating from this period onward .

4.18 On this basis, it is considered that there is a high probability that features and finds of this period will be encountered in the course of the development of the site.

CONFIDENCE RATING

4.19 An acceptable range of documents and maps were available in order to allow a comprehensive overview of the development of land use on, and in the vicinity of, the present site to be obtained. During the fieldwork the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis, there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which is less than High.

5 Sources Consulted

ARCHIVES

Hertfordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record
SMR database

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)

DSA4 82/1	Royston Tithe Award, 1850
DSA4 82/2	Royston Tithe Map, 1851
OS 25" series	Hertfordshire Sheet LVIII.14 First edition, 1887
OS 25" series	Hertfordshire Sheet IV.8 Second edition, 1898
OS 25" series	Hertfordshire Sheet IV.8, 1923
OS 1:2500 series	Hertfordshire Sheet IV.8, 1940
OS 6" series	Sheet TL 34 SE, 1960
OS 1:2500 series	Sheet TL 34 40, 1970

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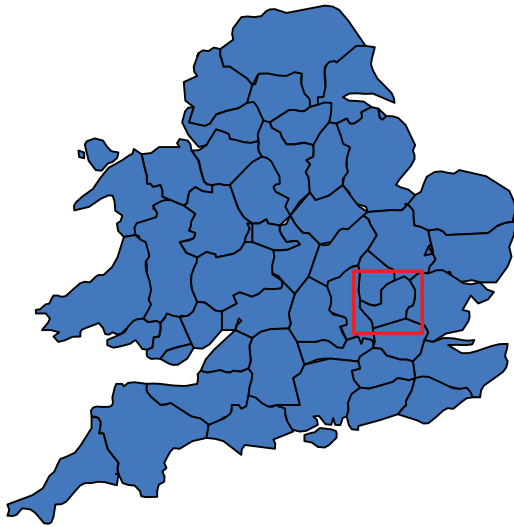
Illustrations

Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 SMR Plot
Figure 3 *Royston Court House and Its Appurtenances*
Figure 4a Ordnance Survey 25" series (1887)
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Figure 5a Ordnance Survey 25" series (1923)
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Figure 8a Trench 1: plan and section
Figure 8b Trench 1: plan and section, after further work
Figure 9 Trench 2: plan and section
Figure 10a Trench 3: plan and section
Figure 10b Plan and section of feature [200]

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Newspaper House, Upper King Street,
Royston

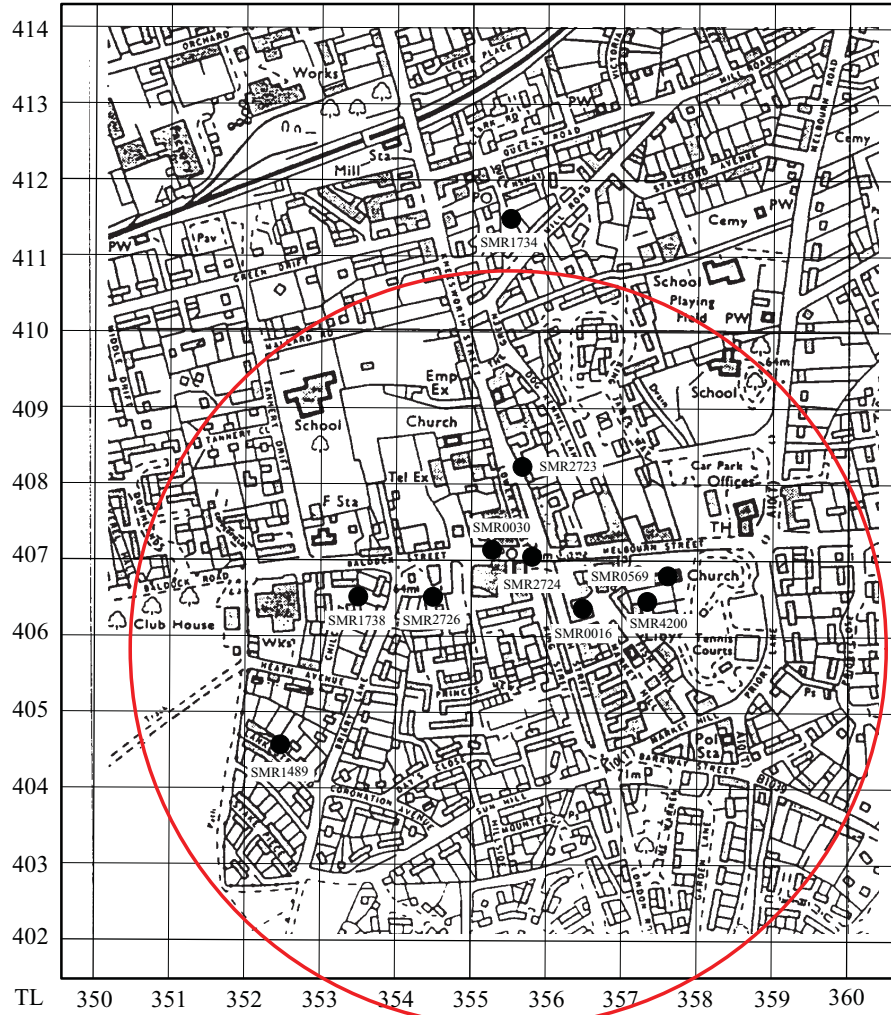
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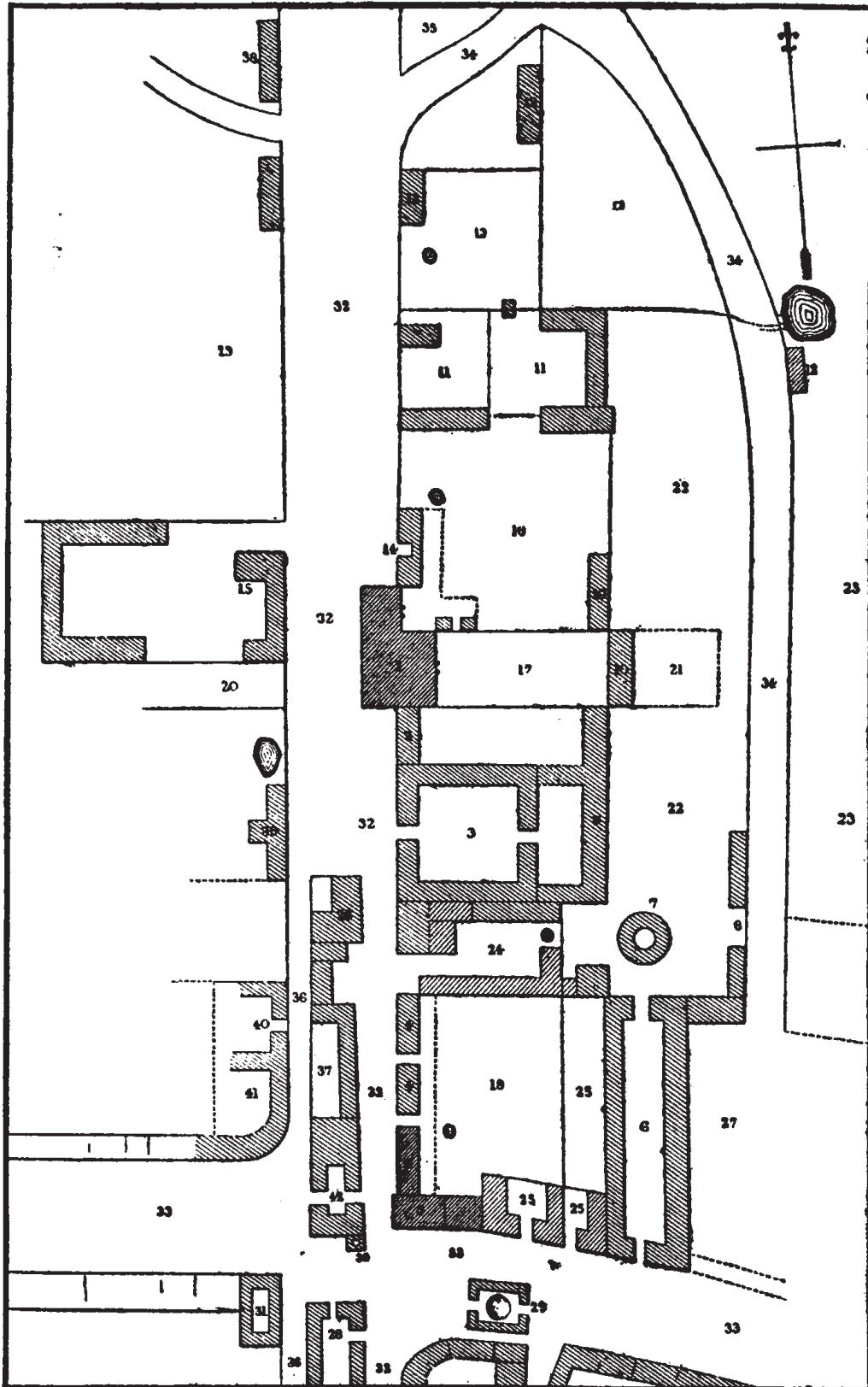
Site Location

Scale 1:1250

Reproduced from OS mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Licence no. AL100014861 Figure 1



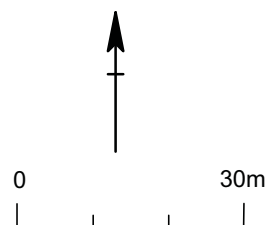
Plot of pre-Victorian entries on the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record for a radius of 500m from the site centre (TL 35491 408122)



ROYSTON COURT HOUSE AND ITS APPURTENANCES.
From Parliamentary Surveys and other Documents.



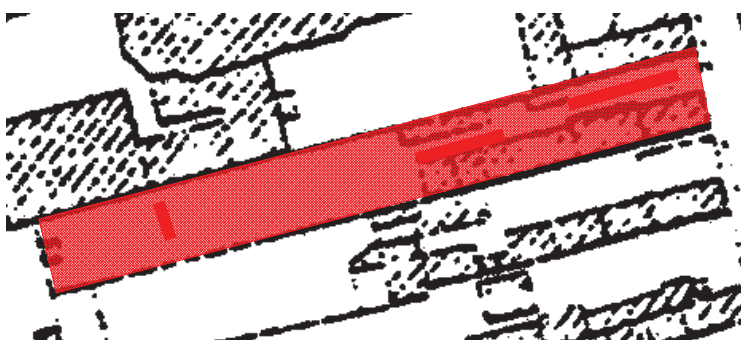
- Site
- Evaluation trench



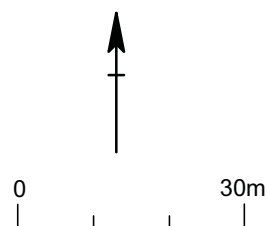
Ordnance Survey, 1887

Scale 1:1000

Figure 4a



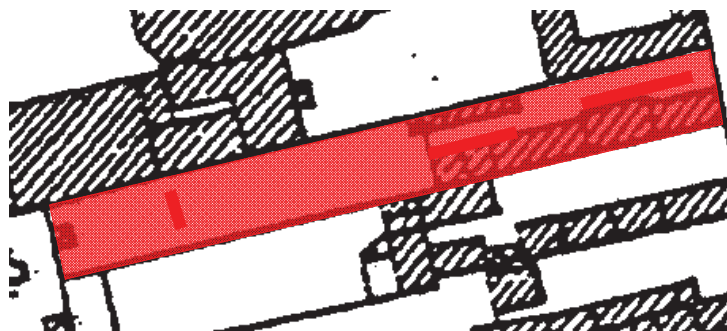
- Site
- Evaluation trench



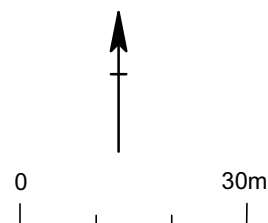
Ordnance Survey, 1898

Scale 1:1000

Figure 4b



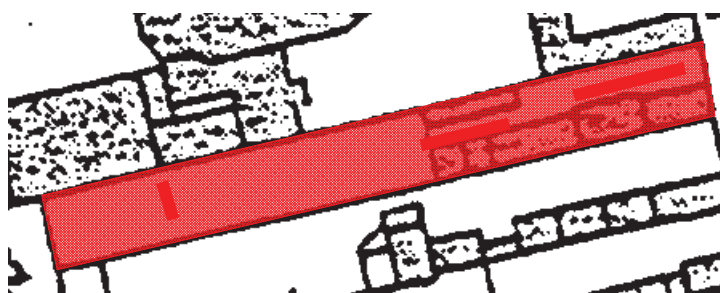
- Site
- Evaluation trench



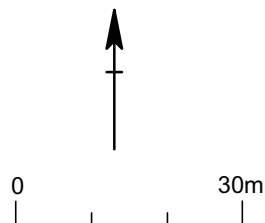
Ordnance Survey, 1923

Scale 1:1000

Figure 5a



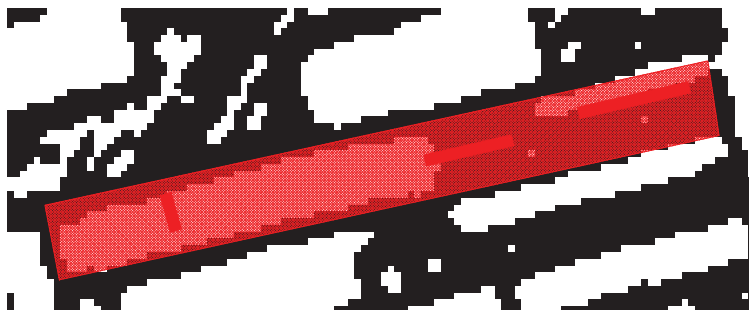
- Site
- Evaluation trench



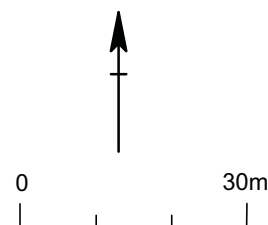
Ordnance Survey, 1940

Scale 1:1000

Figure 5b



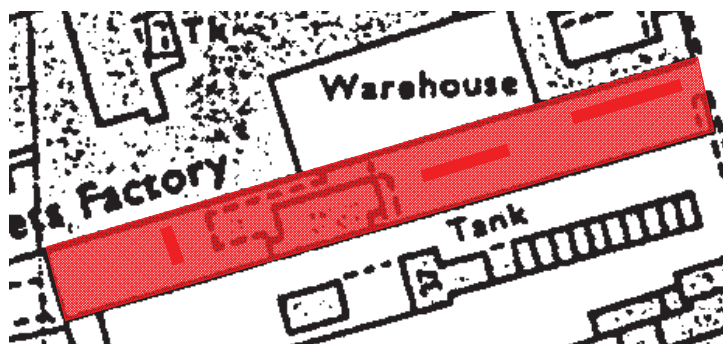
- Site
- Evaluation trench



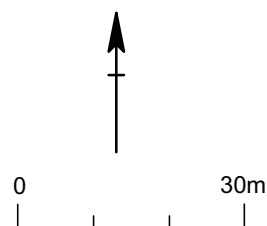
Ordnance Survey, 1960

Scale 1:1000

Figure 6a



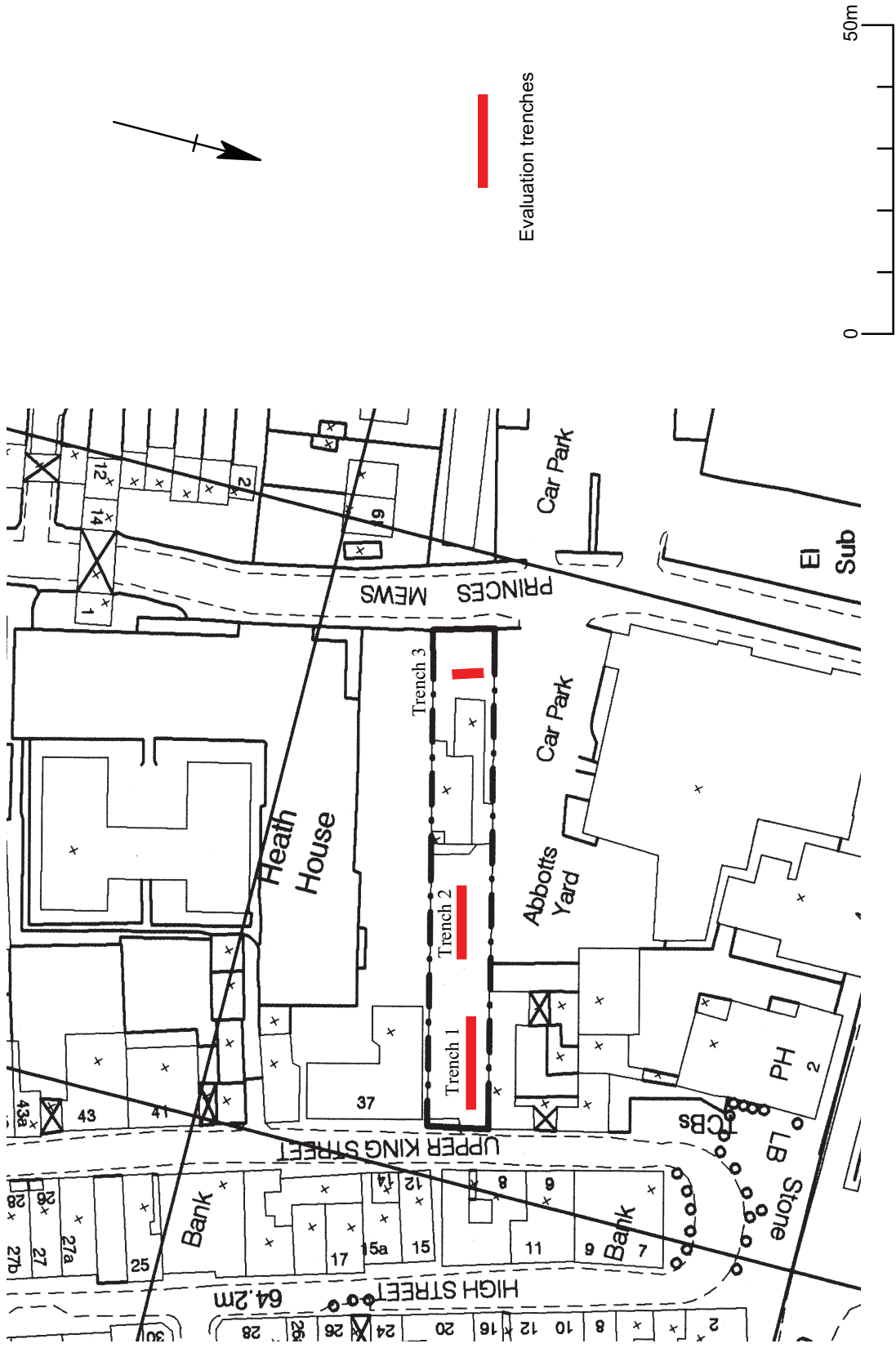
- Site
- Evaluation trench



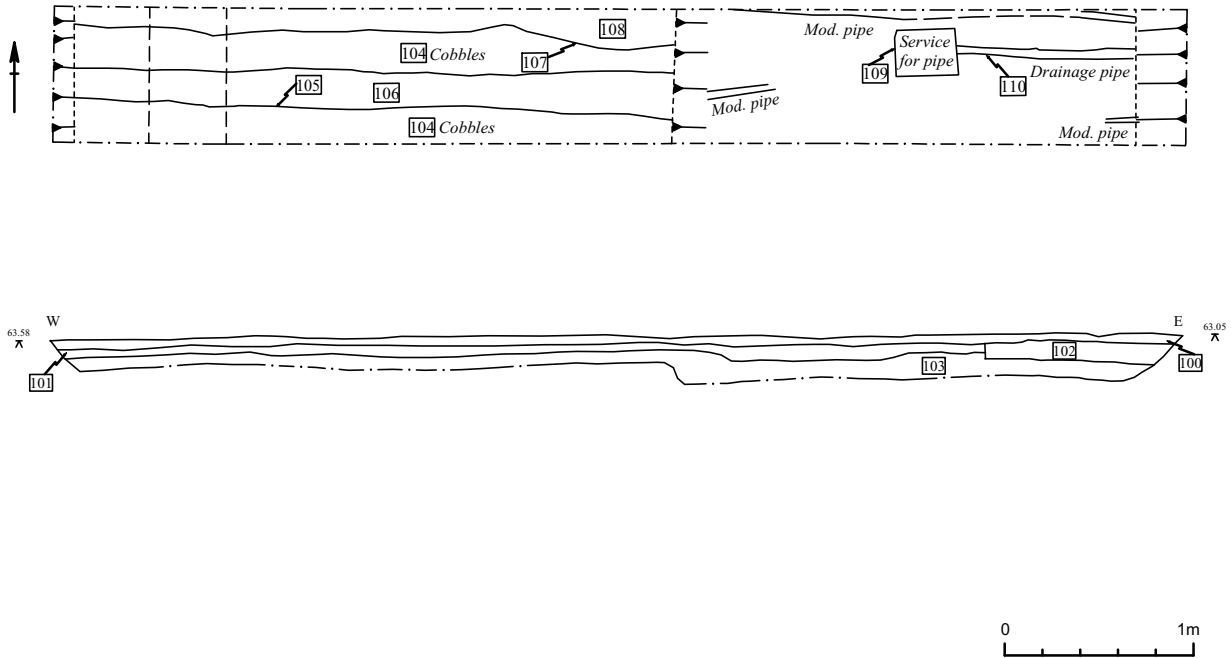
Ordnance Survey, 1970

Scale 1:1000

Figure 6b



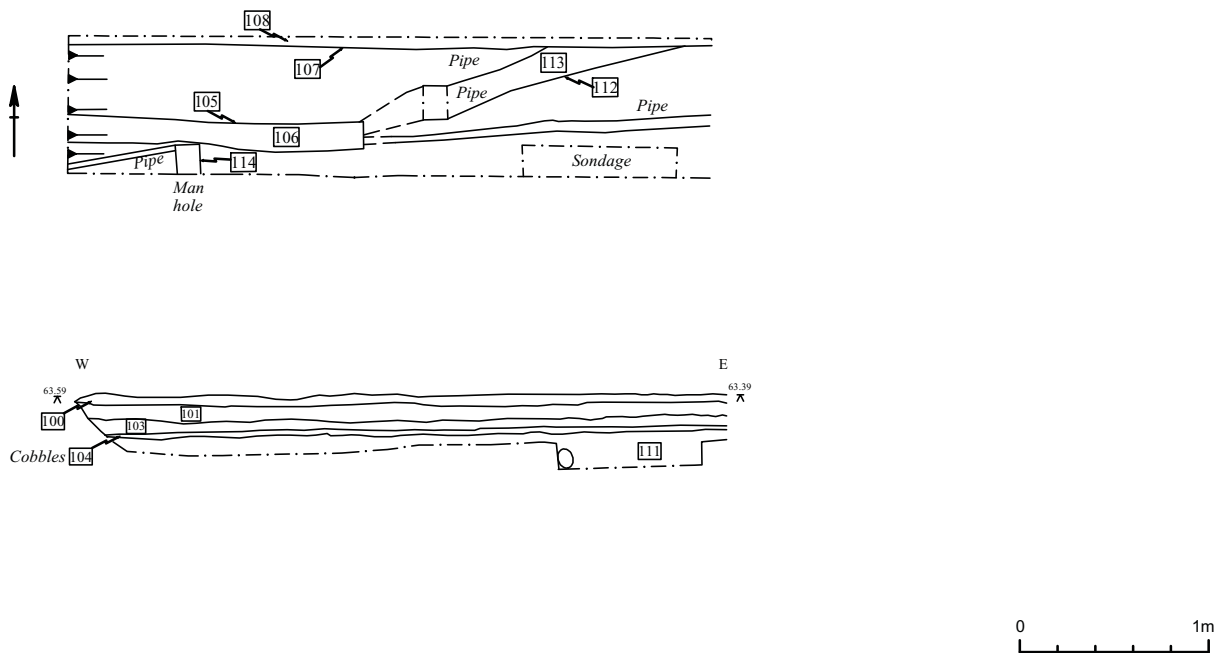
Trench location



Trench 1: plan & north facing section (reversed)

Scale 1:100

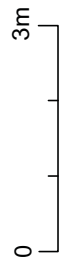
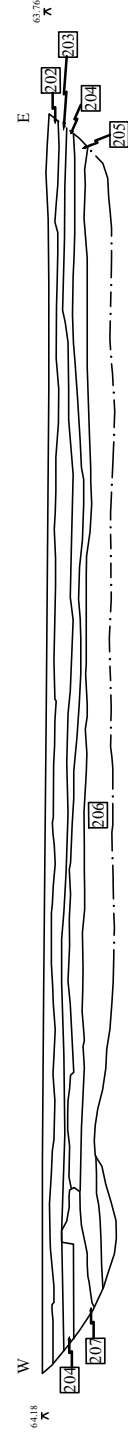
Figure 8a



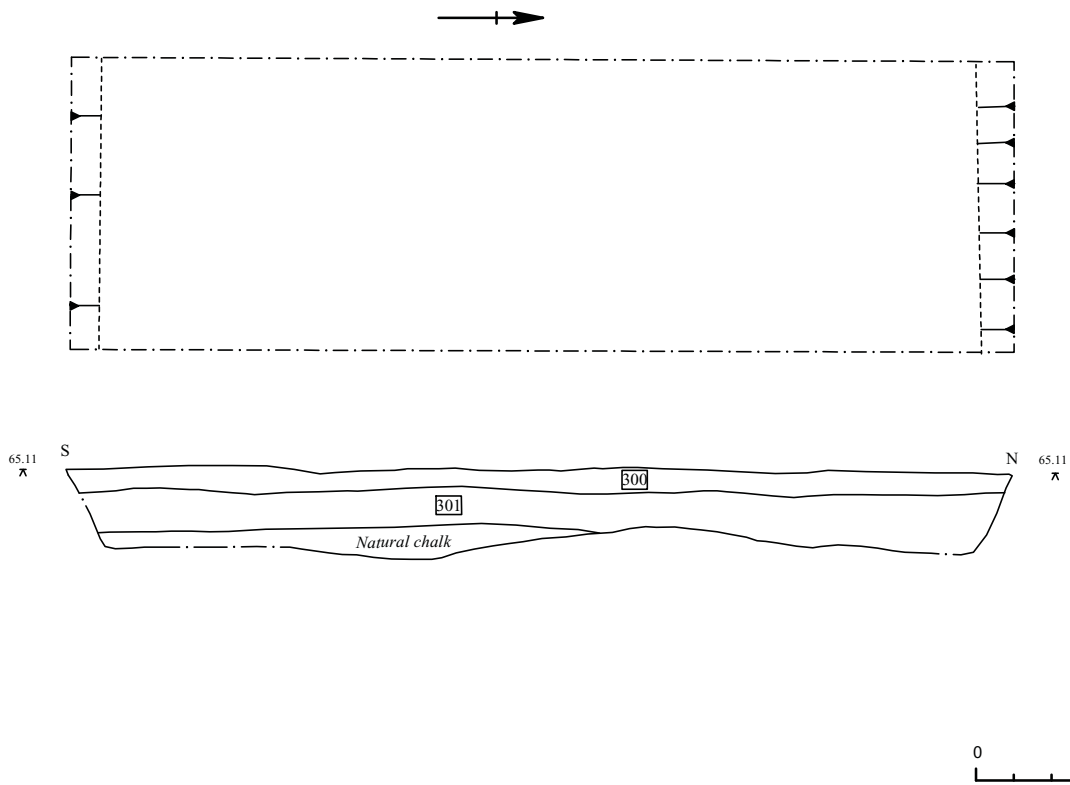
Trench 1 (western end):
plan & north facing section (reversed) after removal of cobbles

Scale 1:100

Figure 8b



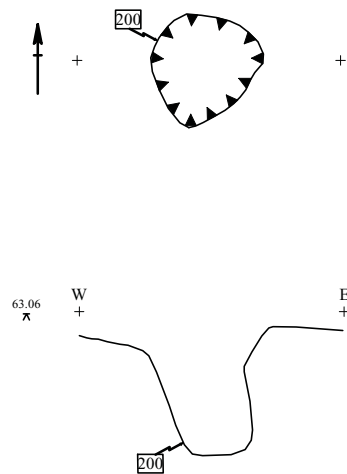
Trench 2: plan & south facing section



Trench 3: plan & east facing section

Scale 1:50

Figure 10a



Plan & profile of feature [200]

Scale 1:20

Figure 10b