ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH EVALUATION AT LOWER BROOK LANE, TAVISTOCK, DEVON

Prepared on behalf of Renney Homes Ltd

by
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Exeter Archaeology

Report No. 10.41

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An archaeological trench evaluation of land at Lower Brook Lane, Tavistock (SX 4781 7291), was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology during May 2010.

Examination of historic mapping established that a number of buildings existed within the boundaries of the site from at least the mid 19th-century. These were shown as three separate structures on the tithe map of 1841. All of these buildings had been demolished by 1904-5 and replaced by new buildings to the east.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of five trenches totalling 110m in length, with each trench 1.8m wide. In one trench, evidence for part of a building depicted on 19th-century maps was present, with identified remains including a wall and a cobbled surface. The remains of a former hedgebank were uncovered west of the 19th-century buildings. The remaining three trenches contained largely negative results. No finds were recovered pre-dating the post-medieval period.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Renney Homes Ltd and presents the results of an archaeological trench evaluation undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) in May 2010 on land adjacent to Lower Brook Lane, Tavistock (NGR (SX 4781 7291). The work was required by West Devon Borough Council (WDBC), as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES). The work was required under an archaeological condition attached to the grant of planning permission (planning ref. 11570/2008/TAV) for the erection of 13 dwellings with associated parking.

1.1 **The site** (Fig. 1)

The site lies on the southern side of Tavistock and covers an area of approximately 1.8 hectares. It consists of two irregularly-shaped fields on the western side of Lower Brook Lane. The site lies between 66m and 88m AOD and the underlying solid geology consists of lower sandstone of the Permian or Triassic period. The soil is assigned to the Bromsgrove association, described as well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils (Soil Survey 1983).

1.2 **Archaeological background**

The town of Tavistock evolved from a small settlement which had developed around the 10th-century abbey. The site lay at a convenient river crossing where routes from Okehampton, Plymouth and Cornwall ultimately converged. In the medieval period the town's fortunes lay mainly in the tin trade. Tavistock was one of the four stannary towns of Dartmoor. This wealth was augmented by the manufacture of woollen cloths, particularly in the period after 1400, with sixteen fulling mills recorded in the area in the year 1500. The other major factor which figured prominently in the town's prosperity was the copper boom of the 19th-century when numerous mines were opened up in the valleys of the Tamar and Tavy.

The site lies on the site of a former farmstead, Middle or Lower Brook, the date of origin of which is unknown. A number of former buildings, located within the centre of the proposal area are marked on the 1841 tithe map (Fig. 4). By this time the site is occupied by a large farmhouse with surrounding ancillary buildings to the east and west, along with a number of smaller buildings along the lane. By 1880 a large L-shaped range is situated along the lane frontage, while the main range undergoes significant change. It is unclear whether the main range is completely rebuilt or only some elements altered. The 1880 map also indicates that much of the site was formerly utilised as orchards. The 1904 second edition OS map (Fig. 6) does not depict the farm buildings but instead records new buildings to the east, suggesting that the farmstead had been abandoned and the buildings demolished by the beginning of the 20th-century.

The northern area of the site lies near the vicinity of Brook Mill, which is first mentioned in documents in 1677 when ‘leats to Brook Mills’ were excavated. The former corn mill is again mentioned in 1810, when it is recorded as a substantial dwelling with an orchard and two waterwheels.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, depth and date of archaeological features within the site. The results of the evaluation (this document) are intended to inform the planning process and may be used to formulate a programme of further archaeological work either prior to and/or during development.

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of a project brief supplied by DCHES (Whitton, 2008) and in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by EA in response to that document. The WSI is included as Appendix 1. The work originally comprised an archaeological watching brief on all building foundations, however, after consultation with DCHES it was agreed that this should be changed to a trench evaluation.

The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of five trenches, totalling 110m in length, with each trench 1.8m wide. The positions of the trenches are shown on Fig.2.

Trenches were excavated under direct archaeological control using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of significant archaeological deposits (whichever was higher).

The standard EA recording system was employed; stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. *Pro forma* registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets. Finds were labelled and bagged on site and taken to EA's offices for processing and cataloguing.

4. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 2 and 3 and detailed context descriptions for each trench are set out in Appendix 2.

4.1 **The trenches**

Trench 1
This trench measured 20m x 1.8m, was orientated E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. Natural subsoil (101) was exposed at a depth of 0.3m below ground level, overlain throughout the trench by clay loam topsoil (100). No archaeological features, pottery or other finds were present. The layer sequence is set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

Trench 2
This trench measured 20m x 1.8m, was orientated E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Natural subsoil (201) was exposed at a depth of 0.3m below ground

level, overlain throughout the trench by clay loam topsoil (200). No archaeological features, pottery or other finds were present. The layer sequence is set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3, Plates 1-2)
This trench measured 30m x 1.8m, was orientated N-S, with an angled return of 10m x 1.8 to the SW, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. Natural subsoil (301) was exposed at a depth of 0.3m below ground level. Two archaeological features were present: an approximately E-W aligned wall located within the northern end of the trench (305) and a cobbled floor surface (306) located at the southern end of the trench. These were sealed by a 0.2m thick mixed demolition deposit (303 and 307) containing large amounts of roofing slate, shale fragments and mortar. This was in turn overlain by a mixed levelling deposit (308). The trench was sealed by a dark brown black clay loam deposit (302); it was 0.6m thick and contained modern detritus. This layer was exposed along the full length of the trench. Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

Feature 305 was an E-W aligned stone wall exposed at a depth of 800mm and measuring 0.35m wide. It was constructed of shale rubble and larger limestone blocks, bonded with clay. It is interpreted as the heavily robbed wall of one of the agricultaural buildings shown on the late 19th-century maps.

Feature 306 was a cobbled surface located at the southern end of the trench. It was at least 6.8m long and 4.8m wide, and consisted of large water-worn stones on a bed of sand which overlay natural subsoil.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3, Plate 3)
This trench measured 15m x 1.8m, was orientated N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. Natural subsoil (407) was exposed at a depth of 1m, overlain by clay loam subsoil (406). The only archaeological feature present was the remains of an E-W aligned hedgebank (405) located at the northern end of the trench. A layer of mixed clay and shale rubble (401 and 402) was located either side of the hedgebank. This is probably associated with the demolition activity seen within Trench 3. The trench was sealed by a dark brown/black clay loam deposit (400), 0.4m thick and containing modern detritus. This introduced layer was exposed along the full length of the trench. Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 4, Appendix 2.

The hedgebank comprised an earth core (405) containing frequent shale fragments and overlying a reddish brown clay subsoil (406). The soil core was revetted on the northern and southern sides by dry stone walls of grey shale (403 and 404), whilst no evidence for flanking ditches was uncovered.

Trench 5
This trench measured 15m x 1.8m, was orientated NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. Natural subsoil (502) was exposed at a depth of 0.6m below ground level, overlain throughout the trench by clay loam subsoil (501), which was in turn overlain by topsoil (500). No archaeological features, pottery or other finds were present. The layer sequence is set out in Table 5, Appendix 2.

5. DISCUSSION

The evidence for archaeological activity within the site is somewhat limited, in terms of both the number and the variety of features identified. The trench results indicate

that the northern side of the site contains a simple and undisturbed deposit sequence of topsoil over natural subsoil with subsoil occurring no deeper than 0.4m below ground level.

The principal feature identified in the southern area was the remains of an E-W aligned wall (305) recorded in trench 3. The wall was composed of large roughly squared limestone blocks and smaller shale slabs bonded with clay, and truncated along its northern edge by a later drain. Its position and alignment is consistent with the north wall of the building shown on maps of 1841 and 1880. Demolition material inside the building was directly overlying natural subsoil suggesting that any laid flooring material had been removed at the time of demolition.

The remains of an extensive cobbled courtyard were uncovered to the south of the building, although its relationship with it was destroyed by the insertion of a modern drain. A large late 19th-century drain was identified below the courtyard at the western end of the trench, suggesting that a certain amount of remodelling had taken place during this period.

To the west of the building, the remains of a former hedgebank may represent a field boundary shown in this approximate position on the 1841 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Figs. 4-5). It appeared from the limited exposure available for investigation that the bank was built directly on top of the subsoil, suggesting that it is quite late in date.

Evidence from this trench indicates that the ground level either side of the hedgebank has been raised. The imported material contains large amounts of shale slabs and rubble, suggesting that this may come from the demolition of the buildings to the east.

Despite examination of spoil heaps no pottery earlier than the post-medieval period or other artefactual material was recovered from the site. This further indicates that the site is, with the potential exception of the south-east end, archaeologically sterile.

6. CONCLUSION

In summary, the trench evaluation has produced consistent results and can be viewed as providing a representative and reliable sample of the deposit sequence across the site. Excavation down to natural subsoil within the trenches in the north of the study area (trenches 1 and 2) and in the southwest (trench 5) has failed to reveal any evidence for buried archaeological features or significant deposits. No medieval deposits or artefacts were encountered within any of the evaluation trenches.

Structural remains of a former building have been identified, including a wall and an extensive cobbled yard surface. The wall appears to represent the north wall of a building depicted on maps of the 19th-century

The remains of a former hedgebank were identified, the alignment of which represents a former sub-division of the present field. Imported demolition material from the buildings to the east has raised the ground level either side of this.

SITE ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Exeter Archaeology's offices under project number EA 6683, pending deposition at Plymouth Museum (Accession No. Ar.2010.15). Details of the excavations, including a pdf copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (exeterar1-77734).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was commissioned by Nigel Arscott (Renney Homes Ltd) and administered for Exeter Archaeology by Peter Stead (EA). The site work was carried out by Marc Steinmetzer. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Tony Ives. We are grateful to Stephen Reed (DCHES) for his assistance and advice during the course of the project.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LOWER BROOK, BROOK LANE, TAVISTOCK, DEVON

Prepared by Exeter Archaeology
for
Renny Homes

1. BACKGROUND

This document has been produced by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for Mr N Arscott of Renny Homes to describe the methods for archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Lower Brook, Brook Lane, Tavistock (SX 477 729). As such, it represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required under an archaeological condition attached to the grant of planning permission (ref:11570/2008/ TAV, West Devon Borough Council) for the erection of 13 dwellings with associated parking, and describes the archaeological fieldwork and reporting work required by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES).

2. THE SITE

The proposal area lies on the site of a former farmstead, Middle or Lower Brook. The origin of the farmstead is not recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) but a number of former buildings, located within the centre of proposal area are marked on the OS 1880s-1890s historic map. The historic map also shows that much of the site was formerly utilised as Orchards. The second edition OS map (1904-06) does not depict the farm buildings and records new buildings to the east, suggesting that the farmstead had been abandoned and the buildings possibly removed by the beginning of the C20th. Modern Aerial Photographs (Millenium 1999-2000) suggest that no above ground buildings or structures from the farmstead remain, but there may be low ruins and/or below-ground archaeological features/deposits present.

The northern area of the proposed development also lies within near vicinity to Brook Mill, which was initially documented to 1677 AD when 'leats to Brook Mills' were excavated *W. Crowndle* (Bodman, 2003 (DRO Ref: D1508M/Ds/W-1)). The former corn Mill is also recorded in 1810 AD as a substantial dwelling with an orchard and two waterwheels (Bodman, 1998). Brook Mill is also thought to be the possible destination of the Grimstone/Sortridge Leat. There may therefore be former leats and/or associated mill features within the northern area of the proposal.

3. PROJECT BRIEF

A brief for the project has been supplied by the HES, on behalf of WDBC. The main requirements of the brief were;

- initial desk-based assessment
- comprehensive monitoring and recording during groundworks
- reporting as appropriate

4. AIMS

The principal aim of the project is to monitor works associated with the development in order to identify any surviving archaeological deposits, and to ensure that any such deposits are adequately investigated and recorded prior to continuation of the works.

5. METHOD

An element of desk-based assessment will be undertaken prior to the start of site works, in order to provide a context for any archaeological deposits exposed and to inform discussion of them. This will comprise map regression based on Ordnance Survey mapping and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of readily available material held by the HER, Devon Record Office and West Country Studies Library.

Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to works commencing in order to ensure the efficient targeting of EA visits to site.

An archaeologist will be present during all groundworks associated with the development. It is recognised that archaeologically sensitive areas include the former area of farm buildings marked on OS 1880s-1890s historic mapping and the northern area of the site, which may contain associated mill remains.

All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Ground reduction will be carried out using a tracked or wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision of the site archaeologist. Machines should be kept clear of resultant exposed areas until inspected and recorded by an EA archaeologist.

Where archaeological remains or deposits are exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the EA archaeologist sufficient time to investigate and record the deposits. Where archaeological deposits need to be removed, this will be carried out by EA, down to the required formation or invert level, or down to natural subsoil, whichever is higher. Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits to these levels will normally comprise:

- The full excavation of small discrete features;
- half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features; and,
- excavation of long linear features to sample 20% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps. Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

General project methods

The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below).

Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by Exeter Archaeology staff when plant is operating on site.

As appropriate, the Exeter Archaeology Scientific Officer will assess deposits on site to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these would be sampled using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1).

Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1 (*UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds (*UKIC & RESCUE, 1997).

Should any human remains be exposed, these will initially be left *in situ.* If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by EA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.

Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

The project will be monitored by the HES, who will be informed of the progress of the work. If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with the client and the HES in order to discuss the most appropriate response.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Standard EA recording and sampling procedures will be employed, consisting of:

(i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10,1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;

(ii) black and white print and colour digital photography;

(iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate; and

(iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

7. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed, the results may be produced as a County Historic Environment Record (HER) entry. More significant archaeological exposures would require the production of a summary illustrated report.

The summary report, if required, will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan;
- a written description of the exposed remains and buildings and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of any locally available historical evidence;
- copies of relevant historic maps and images;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the buildings and the exact location of any significant archaeological deposits; and
- specialist reports as appropriate.

Copies of the report will be produced for distribution to the Client and the HER, usually within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy will also be deposited with the site archive.

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will be deposited with Plymouth City Museum under a museum allocated accession number (pending), in consultation with the Curator. The guidelines in the relevant *Procedures for the Deposit of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

Details of the project, including a .pdf copy of the summary report, will be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database, and the OASIS ID quoted in the report or HER entry.

A short summary of the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the "round up" section of the appropriate national journal, if merited.

Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHES, in consultation with the Client. Exeter Archaeology, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and the HES.

8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced EA archaeologists, and completed under the general management of Peter Stead, who produced this document.

Health & Safety
Exeter Archaeology operations are subject to Health and Safety policies prepared by Exeter City Council which include all aspects of work covered by the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974). All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices* and a *Risk Assessment* will be prepared in advance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors
The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:
Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;
Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ; Alex Bayliss (EH);
Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor (Oxford);
Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);
Environmental data: Mike Allen (AEA);Vanessa Straker (English Heritage);
Faunal remains: Southampton University Faunal Remains Unit and sub-consultants, Dale Seargantson, Polydora Baker (EH); Lorraine Higbee (Taunton);
Fish bone identification: Alison Locker;
Foraminifera analysis: Mike Godwin;
Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums); Salisbury Conservation Centre;
Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology); Dr. James Steele (Centre for Human Ecology, Southampton);
Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University); John Newberry (Paignton); Olaf Bayer (Preston);
Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan (Exeter Archaeology) and sub-consultants;
Metallurgy: Chris Salter (Oxford University); Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage) Peter Crew (Snowdonia National Park), Gill Juleff (Exeter University);
Molluscan analysis: Terrestrial-Paul Davis (Bristol); Marine- Jan Light (Godalming);
Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum); Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey);
Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol); Wendy Carruthers (Llantrisant)
Pollen: Dr Heather Tinsley (Bristol); Elizabeth Huckerby (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit);
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Radiocarbon dating: University of Waikato, New Zealand: Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
Soil Science: Matthew Canti (EH) and sub-consultants.

APPENDIX 2
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.3m	Mid brown loamy clay	Topsoil
101	0.3+	Shale	Natural subsoil

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.4m	Mid brown loamy clay	Topsoil
201	0.4+	Shale	Natural subsoil

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.3m	Mid brown loamy clay	Topsoil
301	0.3+	Shale	Natural subsoil
302	0-0.6m	Dark brown black loamy clay	Modern made ground
303	0.6-0.8m	Slate, shale fragments and mortar	Demolition deposit
304	0.8+	E-W aligned linear	Foundation trench
305	0.8+	Roughly squared limestone block and shale fragments	Wall
306	0.7-0.8m	River pebbles	Yard surface
307	0.5-0.7m	Slate, shale fragments and mortar	Demolition deposit
308	0.2-0.5m	Mid red brown silty clay with occasional slate, shale fragments and mortar	Levelling deposit
309	0.8-0.9m	Mid yellow grey loamy clay	Floor make-up

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.4m	Dark brown black loamy clay	Modern made ground
401	0.4-0.8m	Mid grey loamy clay with frequent shale fragments	Demolition levelling
402	0.4-0.8m	Dark grey loamy clay with frequent shale fragments	Demolition levelling
403	0.4-0.8m	Shale blocks	Bank revetment
404	0.4-0.8m	Shale blocks	Bank revetment
405	0.4-0.8m	Mid red brown loamy clay	Earth core
406	0.4-1m	Mid red brown loamy clay	Subsoil
407	1+	Shale	Natural subsoil

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.3m	Mid brown loamy clay	Topsoil
501	0.3-0.6m	Light to mid brown loamy clay	Subsoil
503	0.6+	Mid red loamy clay	Natural subsoil

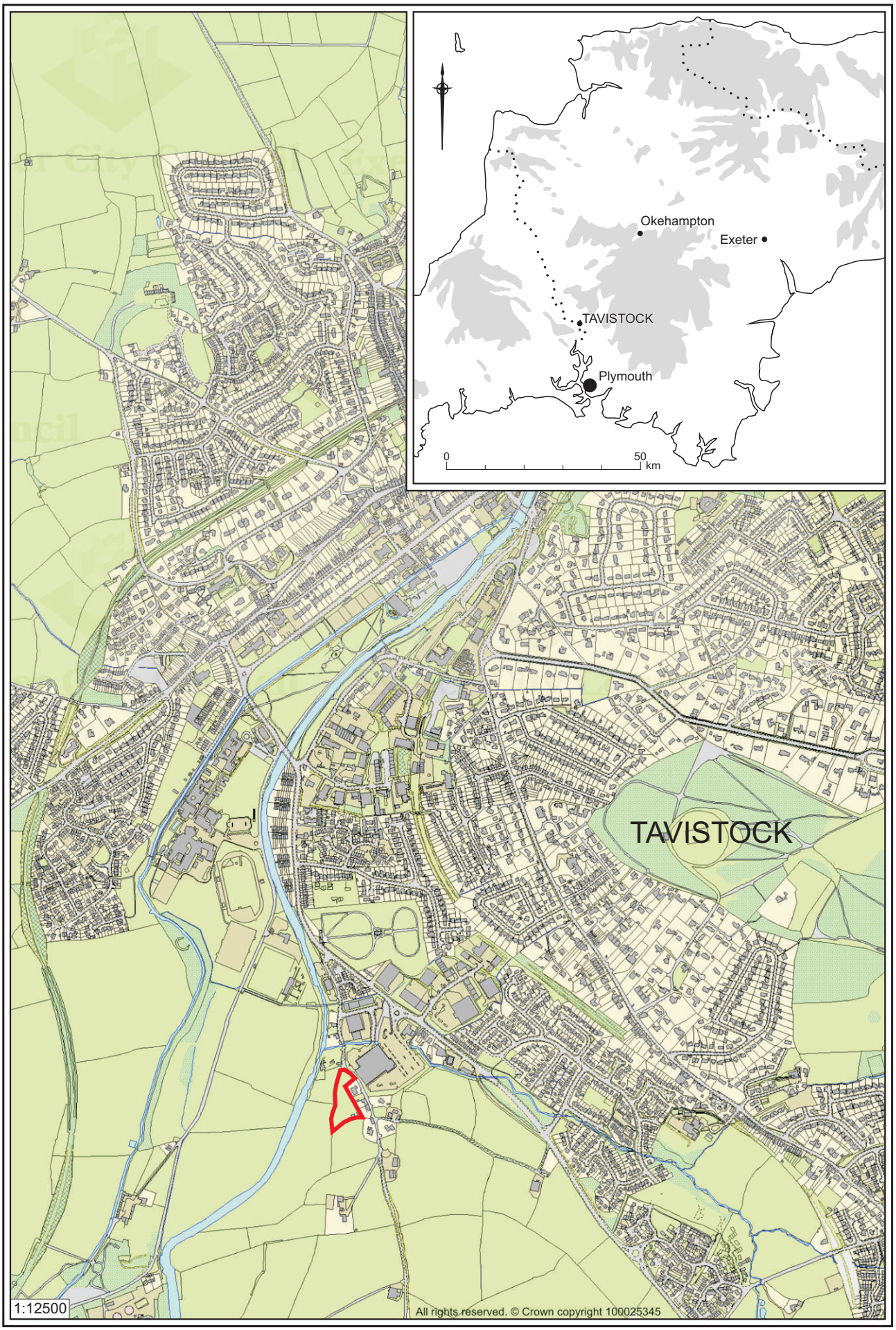

Fig. 1 Location of site.

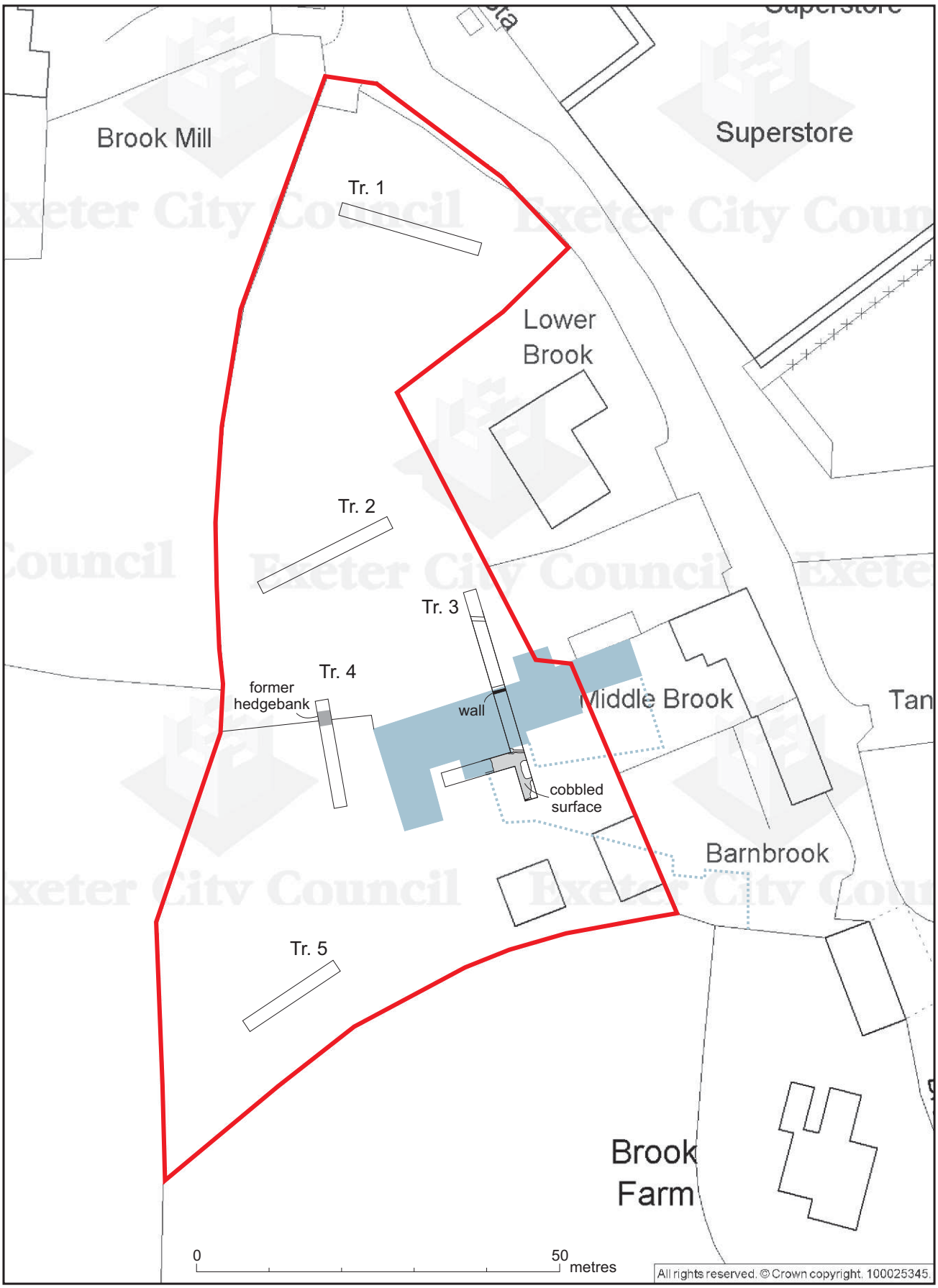

Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing late 19th century agricultural buildings in blue and the former hedgebank.

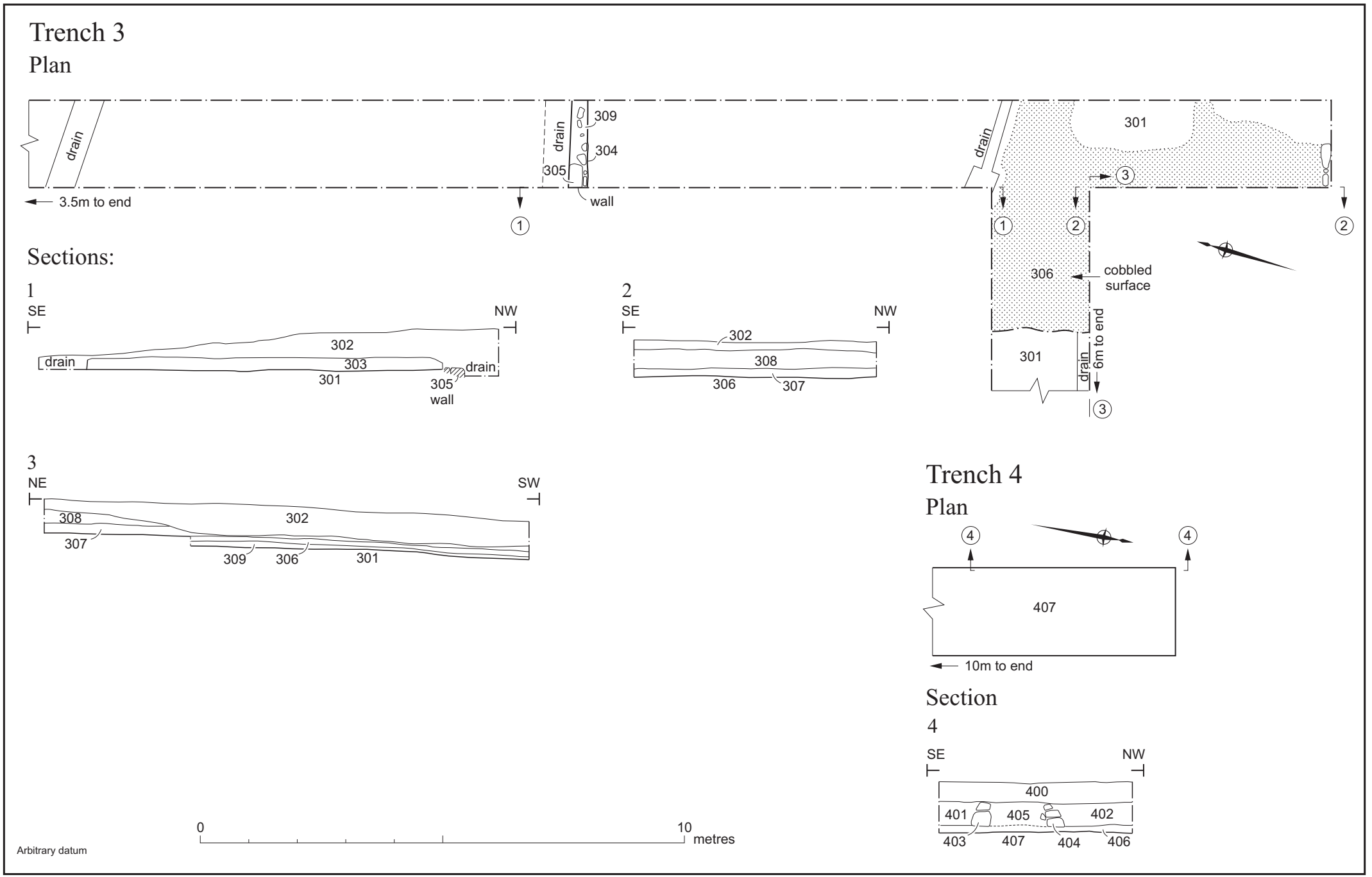

Fig. 3 Trenches 3 and 4: plans and sections.

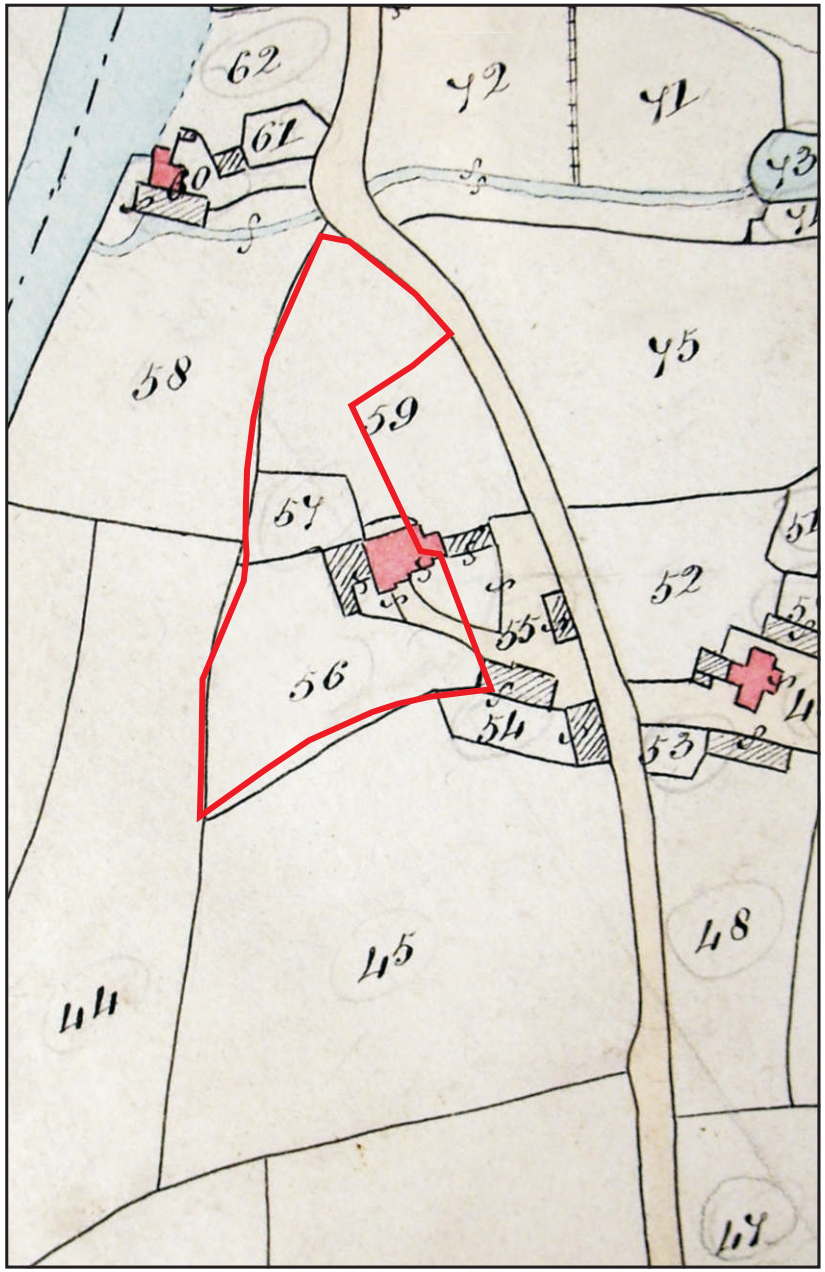

Fig. 4 The area in 1841. Tavistock parish tithe map.

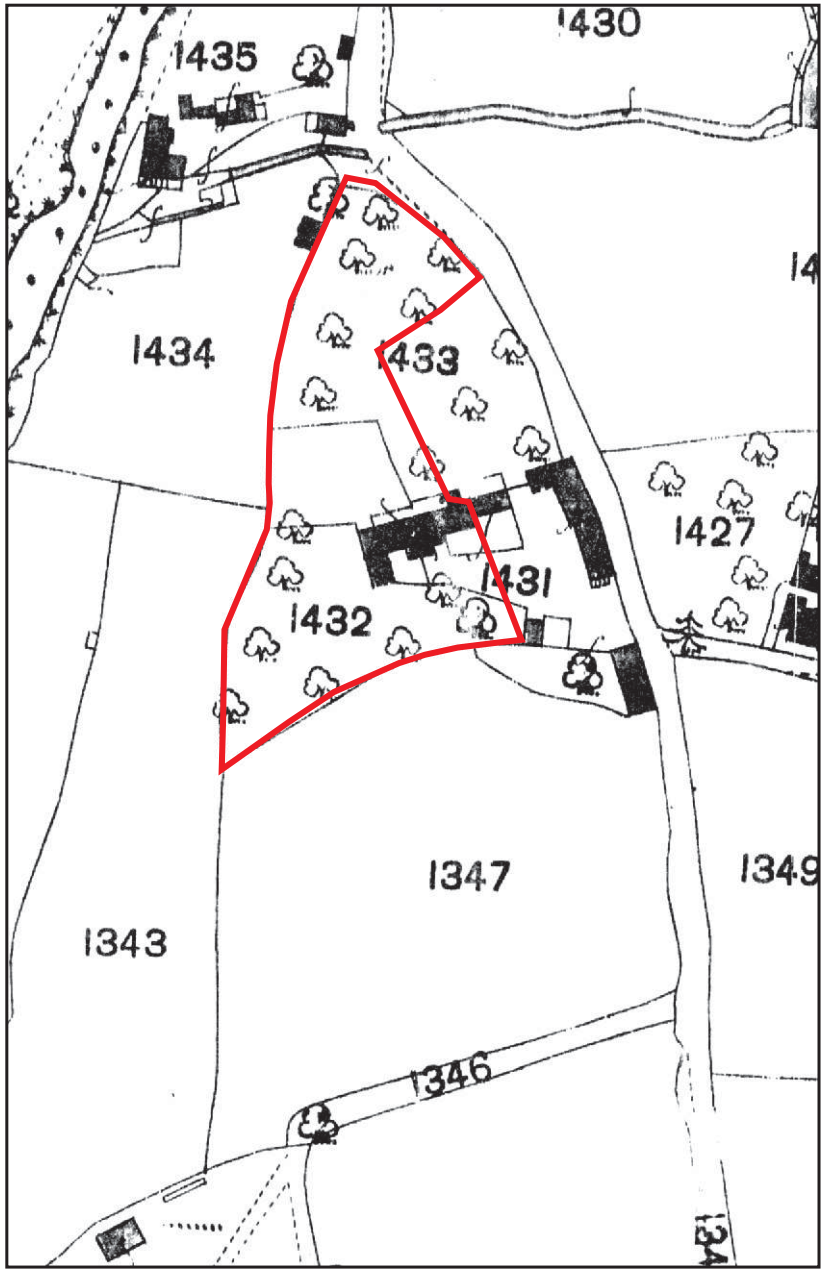

Fig. 5 Extract from the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.

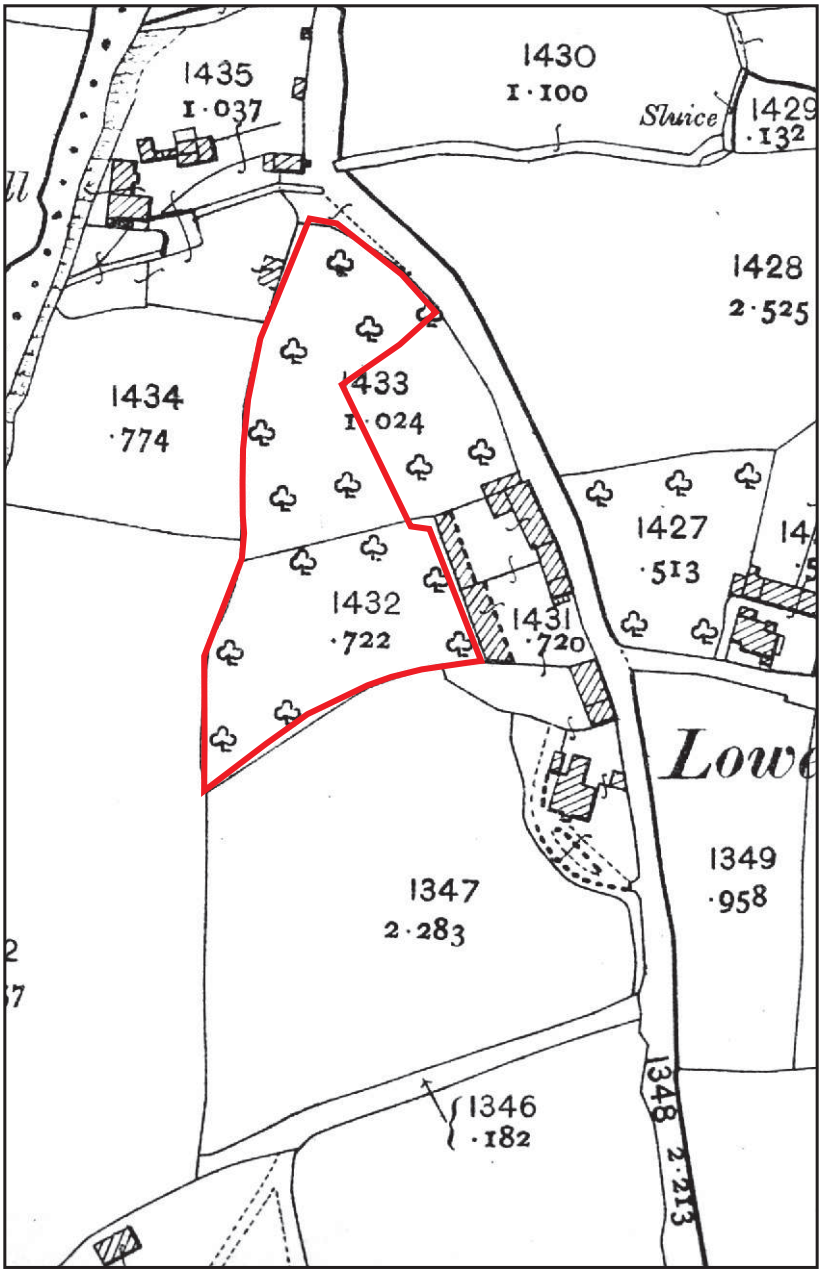

Fig. 6 Extract from the 1904-5 Ordnance Survey map.

Plate 1 General view of wall 305 and demolition deposit (303). Looking southwest. 1m scale

Plate 2 General view of cobbled surface (306). Looking southeast. 1m scale.

Plate 3 Section through hedge bank in Trench 4. Looking west. 1m scale.