

**CONSTRUCTION LEARNING WORLD
MOOR HALL FARM, RAINHAM, ESSEX
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TQ 5500 8160	Report No. 3879
London Borough: Havering	Site Code: MHN 09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2870
Signed:	Date: July 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Construction Learning World. Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex. London Borough of Havering.</i>		
<p><i>In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex (NGR TQ 5500 8160). The evaluation was commissioned by Andy Clark of Ingrebourne Valley Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition required by the London Borough of Havering and attached to planning consent for the construction of a golf course and re-profile of the site.</i></p> <p><i>During rescue excavations undertaken in 1979, features dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods as well as a Bronze Age cemetery were uncovered. Evidence of Romano-British and medieval settlement have also been identified in the area. During a recent evaluation of Phases I and II of the current site (McCall 2009) prehistoric features were recorded in the eastern part of the site, and medieval features were recorded at the southern end of the site. Archaeological monitoring recorded additional medieval remains (Pozorski 2010). Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the current evaluation revealed two small pits, one of ?prehistoric date, and two linear features. The latter were probably part of the same modern feature, and likely a ditch.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 – 21/07/2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	2870	Site code	MHN 09
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Golf course and re-profile of site</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>?prehistoric pit, modern ditch, undated pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric sherd</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Havering</i>	<i>Rainham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLHER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 275ha of total of 84.4 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 5500 8160</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>4m – 24m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ingrebourne Valley Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Construction Learning World. Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex. London Borough of Havering. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3879</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2011</i>		

CONSTRUCTION LEARNING WORLD
MOOR HALL FARM, RAINHAM, ESSEX
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex (NGR TQ 5500 8160). The evaluation was commissioned by Andy Clark of RJD Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition required by London Borough of Havering and attached to planning consent for the construction of a golf course and re-profile of the site.

During rescue excavations undertaken in 1979, features dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods as well as a Bronze Age cemetery were uncovered. Evidence of Romano-British and medieval settlement have also been identified in the area.

During a previous evaluation of Phases I and II of the site (2009) five features contained prehistoric pottery were excavated. The features may be interpreted as a small cluster of prehistoric features located in the eastern sector of the site (Trs. 139, 150, 151 & 155). Elsewhere, at the southern end of the site, a small number of dated features were consistently medieval. The principal features were parallel Ditches F1051 and F1086 which were traced across four trenches (Trs. 451, 454, 468 and 469).

In June 2010, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Pozorski 2010). The groundworks within a ten-metre buffer zone surrounding the previously-excavated Evaluation Trench 409 were observed. Possible late medieval habitation layers had previously been recorded in Trench 409 and additional trenches excavated to further characterize them. The archaeological monitoring and recording recorded a large amorphous feature with a fill similar in character to the possible habitation deposits in Trench 409.

Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the current evaluation revealed two small pits (one undated and one of ?prehistoric date), and two linear features. The latter are likely the same modern feature, and likely a ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex (NGR TQ 5500 8160; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Ingrebourne Valley Lt and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition imposed by London Borough of Havering and attached to planning consent for the construction of a golf course and re-profile of the site.

1.2 The project followed the submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Doyle 2007) of the site. English Heritage confirmed that a trial trench evaluation was required. Phases I and II of the evaluation were undertaken in 2009 (McCall & Smith 2009). Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in a small area of the site (Pozorski 2010). The current evaluation comprised an area of the proposed machine operating training facility (Construction Learning World) and initially was a part of Phase III to be undertaken at a later date.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 21/09/2009) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5: Evaluations*. The project also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.4 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation.

Planning policy context

1.5 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site at Moor Hall Farm comprises a roughly rectangular plot of agricultural land measuring an overall c. 170 hectares in area (Figs.1 - 2). It is bounded to the north by a stream known as the Common Watercourse. The western boundary of the site is demarcated by Launder's Lane to the north, and by a section of the A13 (T) towards its southern extent. The southern extent of the site comprises a section of the borough and parish boundary, which lies along the course of two field boundaries, as well as the boundary with The Willows. At the eastern extent of the site lie further field boundaries, beyond which are sand and gravel pits at Bretts Farm, a small covert of woodland and the complex of buildings forming Moor Hall Farm. The site slopes down south-eastwards from a height of 4m AOD at its north-western boundary with Launder's Lane to the gently undulating area 24m AOD, which lies to the immediate north of Moor Hall farmhouse and in the south-eastern corner of the site. The small Common Watercourse forms the northern boundary of the site, and pits and ponds lie both within and in proximity to the Moor Hall Farm site. Approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the site lie the Rainham, Wennington and Aveyley Marshes, which are located on the banks of the River Thames, 2.5km south-west of the site. The area of the proposed Construction Learning World is located in the central part of the site and comprises rectangular plot of c. 2.75ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The geology of the site of Moor Hall Farm comprises a solid geology of Eocene London Clay, overlain by a mixed drift of River Thames gravel terraces, London Clay Formation of the Thames Group, and Quaternary Pleistocene (British Geological Survey 1978). The western section of the site lies on a pre-Quaternary geology of London Clay Formation of the Thames Group, whilst Quaternary Pleistocene head lies to the east. Patches of river terrace deposits are also recorded along a narrow band down the spine of the site. Soils of the site consist of the coarse and fine loamy permeable Hurst Association soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Balls Park area has been prepared by AS (Doyle 2007). In summary:

The Moor Hall Farm site was subject to rescue excavations in 1979, which revealed extensive remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, and uncovered a Bronze Age cemetery. A late Romano-British farm or settlement was also identified in the north-western corner of the site. Therefore there exists a high potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains to be found within the site. Only limited Anglo-Saxon evidence was found. In the medieval period Moor Hall had emerged as a manorial estate, later becoming a farm in the post-medieval and modern periods.

Despite the significant archaeological potential of the Moor Hall Farm site, much of the land particularly that to the north-west, has been subject to extensive gravel extraction. The extraction will have destroyed the archaeological remains where present.

If archaeological remains are present, they would lie in the eastern section of the Moor Hall Farm site, with the highest potential focussed on Warwick Field, in the north-eastern corner.

The site can be divided into three areas in relation to previous ground disturbance (worked and restored; area worked and filled & area not worked), yet only the eastern section of the site, which was not affected by the gravel extraction, is likely to have a relatively undisturbed stratigraphy that may reveal archaeological remains. The unextracted part of the site is equal to c. 84ha.

4.2 In 2009 Phases I and II of the required evaluation were undertaken (McCall & Smith 2009). In summary:

During a previous evaluation of the site (2009) five features contained prehistoric pottery were excavated. The features may be interpreted as a small cluster of prehistoric features located in the eastern sector of the site (Trs. 139, 150, 151 & 155). Elsewhere, at the southern end of the site, a small number of dated features were consistently medieval. The principal features were parallel Ditches F1051 and F1086 which were traced across four trenches (Trs. 451, 454, 468 and 469).

4.3 In June 2010, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Pozorski 2010). In summary:

The groundworks within a ten-metre buffer zone surrounding the previously-excavated Evaluation Trench 409 were observed. Possible late medieval habitation layers had previously been recorded in Trench 409 and additional trenches excavated to further characterize them. The archaeological monitoring and recording recorded a large amorphous feature with a fill similar in character to the possible habitation deposits in Trench 409.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Eighteen trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Trenches 248 – 251, 257 – 261, 265 – 267 & 272 - 277) (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by EH GLAAS and the trenches measured 50m x 1.8m. Four trenches were shortened as they extended beyond the area of investigation (Trench 248 was 15m long, Trench 249 40m, Trench 250 35m and Trench 151 40m).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by

hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 248 (Fig. 2, DP 3)

<i>Sample section 248A (DP 4): N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L3000	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey, soft, clayey silt with occasional flint and pebbles.
0.40m +	L3002	Natural mid yellowish brown, compact, sandy clay with moderate rounded pebbles and frequent angular gravel and pockets of a mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles and gravel.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 249 (Fig. 2, DP 5)

<i>Sample section 249A (DP 6): W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.41m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 250 (Fig. 2, DP 7)

<i>Sample section 250A (DP 8): S end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.36m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: Two pits (F3003 and F3005) were located within the trench.

Two small pits were located in the south/central part of the trench, c. 3m from each other (DP 39). F3003 was a circular feature (0.43 x 0.40 x 0.08m) and it had nearly vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L3004, was a dark blackish grey, friable, clayey silt. It contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery (?middle Bronze Age – early Iron Age, Pottery Report below).

F3005 was also a circular feature (0.37 x 0.35 x 0.07m) and it had nearly vertical sides and flattish base. It contained L3006, a deposit of dark blackish grey, friable, clayey silt, similar to L3004. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 251 (Fig. 2, DP 9)

<i>Sample section 251A (DP 10): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.37m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 257 (Fig. 2, DP 11)

<i>Sample section 257A (DP 11): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.46m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 258 (Fig. 2, DP 13)

<i>Sample section 258A (DP 13): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.47 – 0.57m	L3001	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow, compact, sandy clay with occasional flint and pebbles
0.57m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 259 (Fig. 2, DP 15)

<i>Sample section 259A (DP 16): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.48m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.48 – 0.79m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.79m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: One linear feature (F3007) was present within the trench.

Ditch F3007 was linear (1.80+ x 0.54 x 0.14m) located in the northern part of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and concave base. Its fill, L3008, was a mid brownish grey, clayey sand with occasional modern CBM fragments. Ditch F3007 is likely a continuation of Ditch F3009 (Tr. 261).

Trench 260 (Fig. 2, DP 17)

<i>Sample section 260A (DP 18): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.34 – 0.49m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.49m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 261 (Fig. 2, DP 19)

<i>Sample section 261A (DP 20): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.36m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: One linear feature (F3009) was present within the trench.

Ditch F3009 was linear (1.80+ x 0.93 x 0.25m; DP 40) located in the northern part of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3010, was a mid brownish grey, clayey sand with frequent modern CBM (bricks) fragments. Ditch F3009 is likely a continuation of Ditch F3007 (Tr.259).

Trench 265 (Fig. 2, DP 21)

<i>Sample section 265A (DP 22): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.40 – 0.49m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.49m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 266 (Fig. 2, DP 23)

<i>Sample section 266A (DP 24): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.40 – 0.50m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.50m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 267 (Fig. 2, DP 25)

<i>Sample section 267A (DP 26): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.35 – 0.46m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.46m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 272 (Fig. 2, DP 27)

<i>Sample section 272A (DP 28): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.35 – 0.49m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.49m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 273 (Fig. 2, DP 29)

<i>Sample section 273A (DP 30): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.44 – 0.57m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.57m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 274 (Fig. 2, DP 31)

<i>Sample section 274A (DP 32): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.53m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.53 – 0.71m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.71m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 275 (Fig. 2, DP 33)

<i>Sample section 275A (DP 33): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.20 – 0.47m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.47m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 276 (Fig. 2, DP 35)

<i>Sample section 276A (DP 36): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.37 – 0.49m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.49m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 277 (Fig. 2, DP 37)

<i>Sample section 277A (DP 38): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 14.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.59m	L3000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 248
0.59 – 0.78m	L3001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 258.
0.78m +	L3002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 248.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The majority of the trenches had a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil (L3000), subsoil (L3001), and the natural geological deposit (L3002). The subsoil was not present in the northern part of the site where the topsoil directly overlay the natural.

8.2 Topsoil L3000 was a mid brownish grey, soft, clayey silt with occasional flint and pebbles (0.20 – 0.50m thick). Subsoil L3001 was a light brownish yellow, compact, sandy clay with occasional flint and pebbles (10 - 0.35m thick).

8.3 The natural clay was present at 0.35 – 0.60 below ground level and comprised a mid yellowish brown, compact, sandy clay with moderate rounded pebbles and frequent angular gravel. It also contained pockets of a mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles and gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric and medieval archaeology. Such remains have been found on the site during the previous investigations.

9.2 In the event four archaeological features were revealed. The two ditches (F3007 (Tr.259) and F3009 (Tr.261)) were probably lengths of the same, modern ditch. The two small very shallow pits (F3003 & F3005), located in Trench 250, were initially thought to be possible cremations, however, no indications of burial evidence were revealed. A sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from Pit F3003 and due to their similarity Pit F3005 may have been contemporary. The middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age sherd from Pit F3003 is broadly contemporary with the prehistoric features recorded on the eastern side of the site (McCall 2009). Adjacent to the site, rescue excavations undertaken in 1979, features dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods as well as a Bronze Age cemetery were uncovered. The evidence from this site is of small areas of prehistoric activity perhaps representing temporary seasonal activity.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Andy Clark of Ingrebourne Valley Ltd for commissioning and funding the project.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Jane Sidell of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

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APPENDIX 1 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery *Andrew Peachey*

A single body sherd (35g) of prehistoric pottery was contained in Pit F3003 (L3004). It occurs in a handmade, bonfire-fired fabric with coarse, poorly-sorted, calcined flint temper (0.5-10mm). This type of fabric probably dates from the middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age, although fractionally earlier or later prehistoric origins cannot be discounted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Moor Hall Farm, Rainham. Site of Construction Learning World. View NW.



DP 2. The site. View NE.



DP 3. Trench 248. View N.



DP 4. Trench 248, S end. Sample section 248A. View W.



DP 5. Trench 249. View E.



DP 6. Trench 249, W end. Sample section 249A. View N.



DP 7. Trench 250. View N.



DP 8. Trench 250, S end. Sample section 250A. View W.



DP 9. Trench 251. View E.



DP 10. Trench 251, W end. Sample section 251A. View N.



DP 11. Trench 257. View E.



DP 12. Trench 257, W end. Sample section 257A. View N.



DP 13. Trench 258. View N.



DP 14. Trench 258, N end. Sample section 258A. View W.



DP 15. Trench 259. View N.



DP 16. Trench 259, N end. Sample section 259A. View W.



DP 17. Trench 260. View E.



DP 18. Trench 260, W end. Sample section 260A. View N.



DP 19. Trench 261. View N.



DP 20. Trench 261, N end. Sample section 261A. View W.



DP 21. Trench 265. View E.



DP 22. Trench 265, W end. Sample section 265A. View N.



DP 23. Trench 266. View N.



DP 24. Trench 266, N end. Sample section 266A. View W.



DP 25. Trench 267. View E.



DP 26. Trench 267, W end. Sample section 267A. View N.



DP 27. Trench 272. View E.



DP 28. Trench 272, W end. Sample section 272A. View N.



DP 29. Trench 273. View N.



DP 30. Trench 273, N end. Sample section 273A. View W.



DP 31. Trench 274. View E.



DP 32. Trench 274, W end. Sample section 274A. View N.



DP 33. Trench 275. View N.



DP 34. Trench 275, N end. Sample section 275A. View W.



DP 35. Trench 276. View N.



DP 36. Trench 276, N end. Sample section 276A. View W.



DP 37. Trench 277. View E.



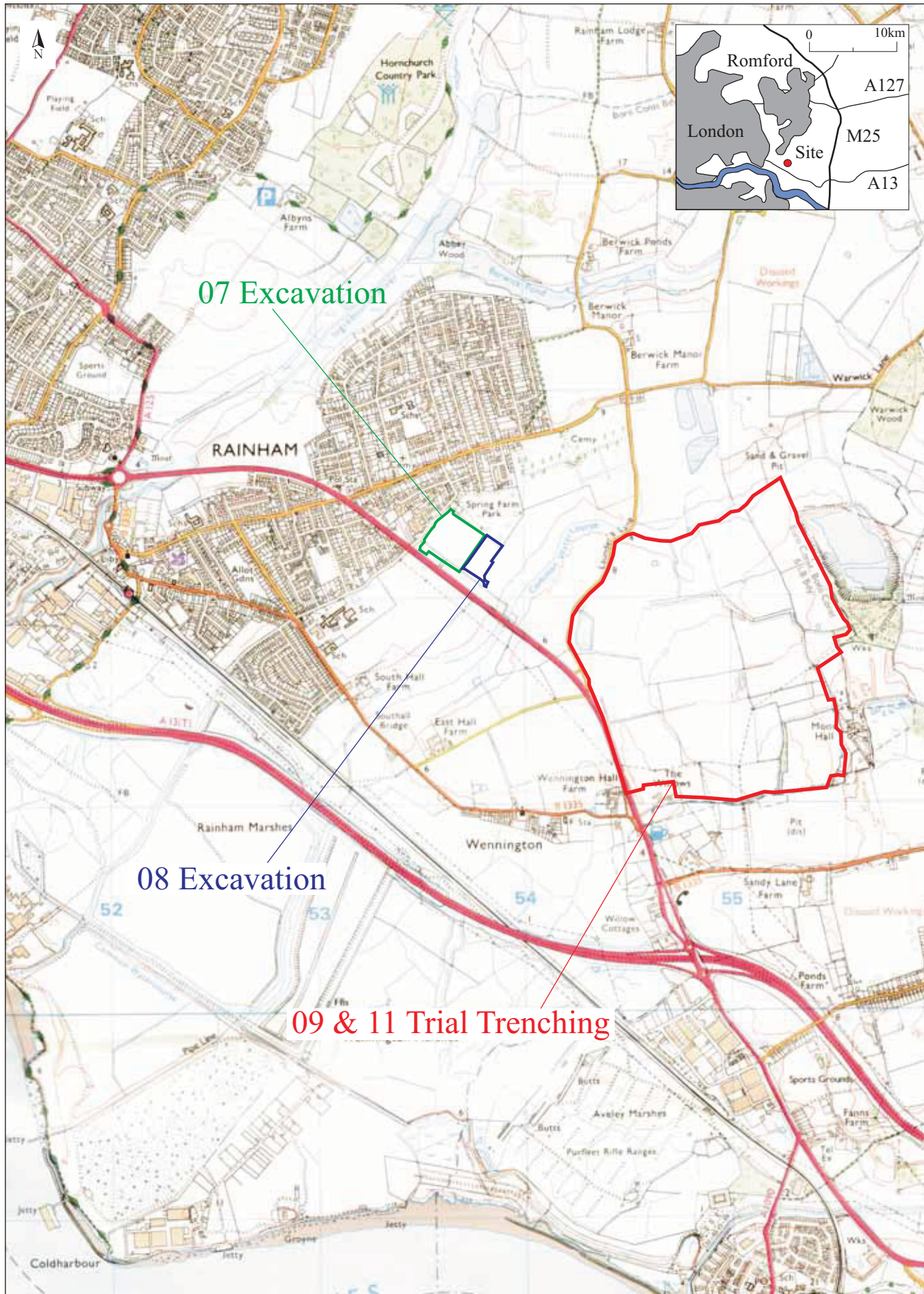
DP 38. Trench 277, W end. Sample section 277A. View N.



DP 39. Trench 250, Pits F3003 and F3005. View N.

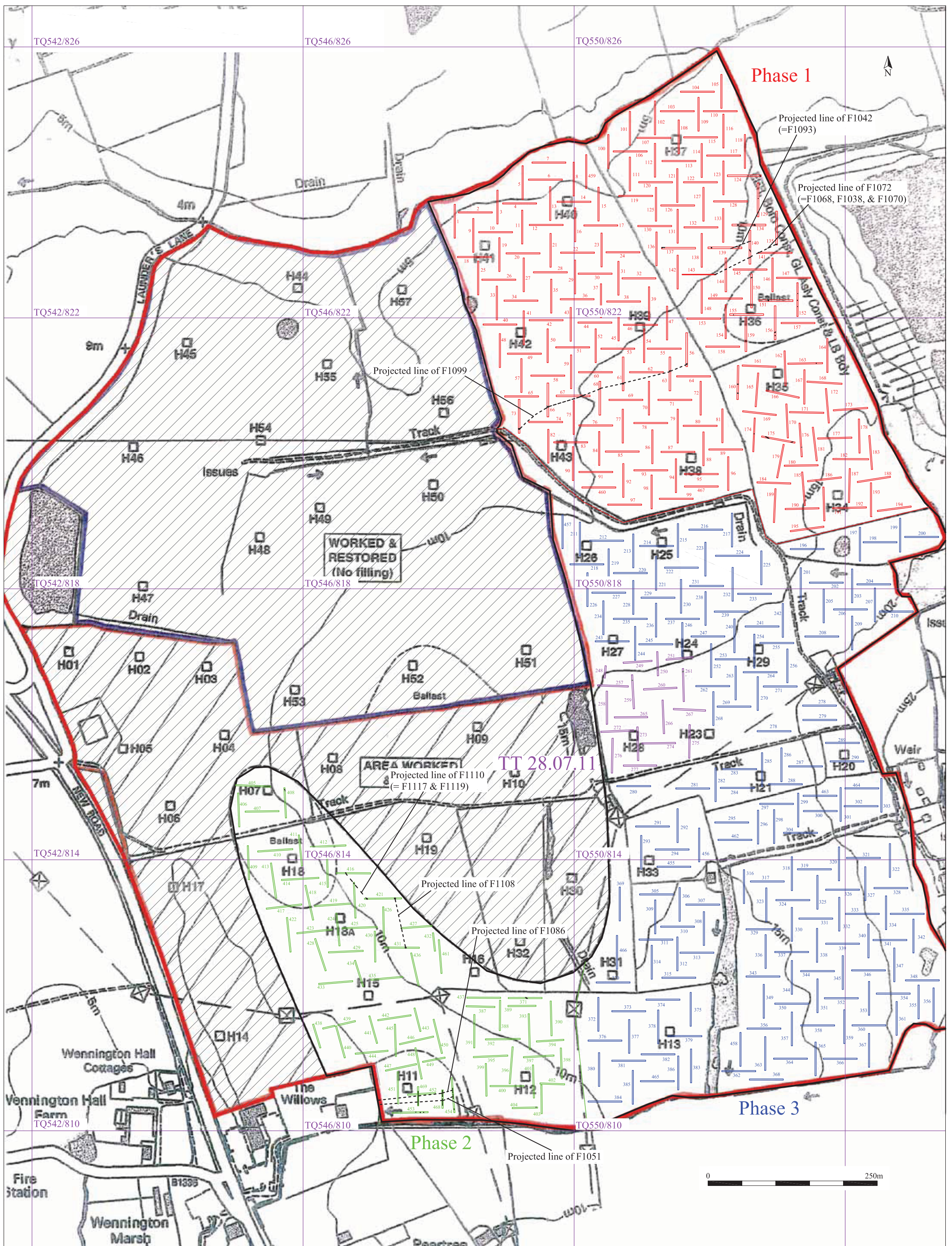


DP 40. Trench 261, Ditch F3009. View SW.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A3

