

**Land north-east of Parkengear
Farm,
Probus,
Cornwall
SW 90416 47338**

**Archaeological Watching
Brief**



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For: **Mr R Lay**

ISCA Projects: **P02-0016 and P02-0025**

ISCA Report: **R02-0016-1**

OASIS Number: **iscaarch2-510021**

Written By: **Simon Sworn (MCifA)**

July 2023

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DOCUMENTATION CONTROL						
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v. 3	02/08/2023	Simon Sworn	Client	Submitted	Client Comments	Simon Sworn
v. 4	13/08/2023	Simon Sworn	Client	Submitted	Client Comments	Simon Sworn

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name:	Land North-east of Parkengear Farmhouse
Location:	Probus, Cornwall
Type:	Watching Brief
National grid reference (NGR):	SW 90416 47338
Planning authority:	Cornwall Council
Planning references	PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) (Condition 3) and PA22/05379 (Condition 5)
Date of fieldwork:	21 June 2022 and 12 July 2023
Site Code:	PRO22 and NEP22
Location of Archive:	Royal Cornwall Museum
Report number:	P02-0016_1
Report written by:	Simon Sworn, MCIfA
Produced by ISCA for:	Mr R Lay
OASIS number:	iscaarch2-510021

SUMMARY

Two archaeological watching briefs were undertaken by ISCA Archaeology on 21 June 2022 and 12 July 2023 at Land north-east of Parkengear Farm, Probus, Cornwall during ground works associated with the construction of two residential dwellings, one single-storey and one two-story.

To the northern part of the site, a single east/west aligned ditch was recorded. The lack of any artefactual material suggested that the ditch may predate the post-medieval period. Elsewhere to the north, a single posthole cut the subsoil, and the presence of degraded timber within suggested a modern date. Two clearly modern pits and a concrete and brick cess pit were also recorded. To the south of the site, the footings for the single-storey building were observed, but no archaeological deposits were noted.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document sets out a report of two archaeological watching briefs carried out by ISCA Archaeology (ISCA) on 21 June 2023 and 12 July 2023 at Land East of Parkengear Farmhouse, Probus, Cornwall, centred at NGR SW 90416 47338 (**Fig 1**). The watching briefs were commissioned by Mr R Lay.
- 1.2. The watching briefs were carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced prior to the commencement of works (Cornwall Council 2021 and ISCA Archaeology 2022) and drawn up in consultation with Historic Environment Planning – Archaeology (HEP (Arch)) and approved by Peter Dudley, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment Archaeologist, Cornwall Council. The watching briefs were also carried out in line with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2020) and the *Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology* (ClfA 2022).
- 1.3. This report covers the results from two separate planning applications PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) (Condition 3) and PA22/05379 (Condition 5), but as the two applications were undertaken for the same client, and in consultation with Peter Dudley Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning – Archaeology (HEP (Arch)), this report combines the results from both phases of works, to form a single document that can be used for submission for both planning applications. This combined report sets out the background, methodology and the results of the two watching briefs as a requirement of Condition 3 the planning application PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) (Area 1: **Fig. 2**) for the proposed development of a single, two-storey residential dwelling, and Condition 5 of planning application PA22/05379 (Area 2: **Fig. 2**) for a single-storey residential dwelling.
- 1.1. The watching brief is required to fulfil Condition 3 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) (Area 1), which states:

‘A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;
2. The programme for post investigation assessment;
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation:

B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

[Note: The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.]

Reason:

To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019. A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is

undertaken before physical works commence on site. (Cornwall Council HEP (Arch), 3 July 2019).

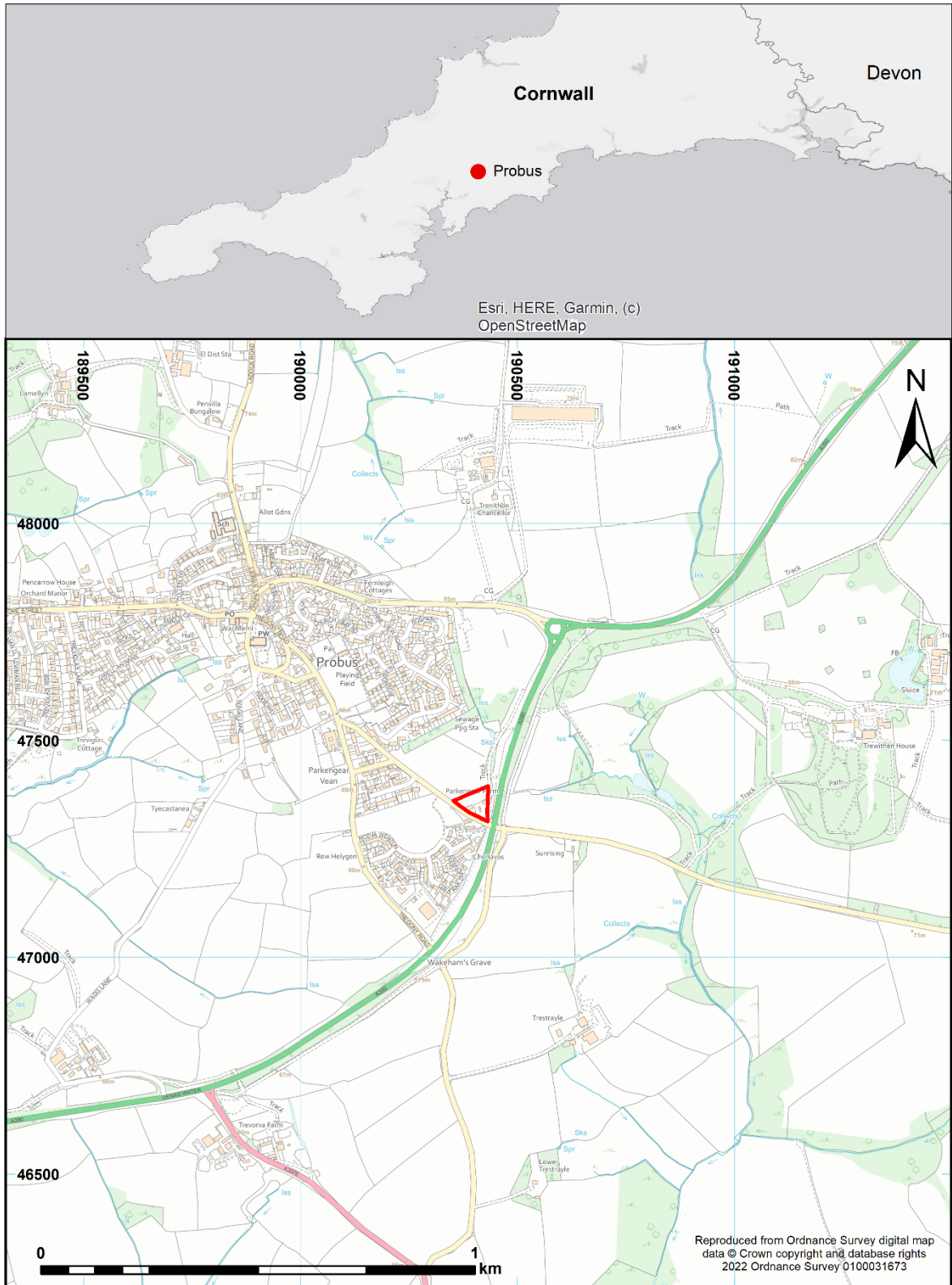
1.2. A second watching brief was required to fulfil Condition 5 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA22/05379 (Area 2), which states:

'A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;
2. The programme for post investigation assessment;
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation:

B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.



 Site Boundary

PROJECT TITLE
Land north-east of Parkengear Farm, Probus, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Site Location

FIGURE NO.
1

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed. Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021. A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site.' (Cornwall Council HEP (Arch), 2022).

The site

- 1.4. The Site is located c. 0.8 miles to the south-east of the village of Probus, adjacent to the left of the A30, and is situated agricultural fields connected to Parkengear Farm to the north and north-west and modern residential housing to the south (**Fig. 1**) and comprises an area of c. 0.03ha of residential garden and a summer house. The development area is to the east of, and within the former curtilage of, the existing Grade II Listed farmhouse of Parkengear Farm and is surrounded by existing hedges (**Figs. 1 and 2**).
- 1.5. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate, variably affected by groundwater, of the Denbigh 2 Association (LandIS, 2022). These overlie the sandstone and argillaceous interbedded rocks of the Portscatho Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 387.7 and 372.2 million years ago during the Devonian period (BGS, 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Site has been the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment (CAD, 2016) and a Heritage Statement (Montagu, 2021). The following sections utilise information contained in those documents, which should be referred to, allied with information contained within <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> (accessed 23 June 2022).
- 2.2. To the south-west of the Site lies a D-shaped enclosure some c. 50m from the site boundary. This Scheduled Iron Age to Romano-British (HER 23026; NHLE 1419666) is a small bivallate enclosed settlement of a type known as a 'round'. They are distinctive features of the historic landscape, many surviving in isolation, or as small round fields incorporated into later field patterns. The round lies on undulating agricultural land which was occupied during

the Iron Age or Romano-British period. It is recorded in 1689 by the field name 'Parkengear' and is visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1980s. A geophysical survey of the site was conducted in October 2012 followed by a series of excavations between 2014 to 2016. Excavation has provided evidence that the interior of the round contains a number of buried features associated with its occupation, some of which are sub-circular and represent the remains of round houses. Other features indicate the presence of hearths, kilns, or areas of burning. Some of these internal features are overlaid, indicating a multi-phase occupation of the round (Cornish Archaeology, 2017; NHLE 1419666).

- 2.3. The Scheduled Monument is one of a number of prehistoric sites recorded in relatively close proximity. Further rounds include a similar Scheduled Monument c. 500m to the west of the Site boundary (HER 22537; NHLE 1020796) and the possible remains of a round indicated by a roughly circular cropmark c. 400m to the south (HER 22947). There is also the suggestion of a number of Bronze Age barrow close by, the closest of which is located c. 750m to the north-east (HER 22977).
- 2.4. The village of Probus, the centre of which is located c. 600m to the north-west, is thought to have early medieval origins. By tradition, King Athelstan (924-939) is said to be the founder of a monastery in Probus, but it is likely that he merely confirmed the existence of a monastery of Celtic origin. The first record of Probus is in Domesday Book, 1086, as "Lanbrabois". The name means the 'lann' or 'Christian enclosure' of Probus and implies an early medieval origin. The monastery survived the Norman Conquest and the transference of the possession of the church to Exeter cathedral as a deanery with five canons. The deanery survived until 1286, but the canons continued to be supported by the wealth of the parish until the Institution was dissolved in 1549.
- 2.5. Fields in the local area demonstrate the survival of some elements of a medieval strip field system which was likely administrated from Probus. An area of straight and curving boundaries, visible partially as low earth banks and partially as soil marks on air photographs is located c. 750m south-east of the site boundary (HER 50686). This field system represents the best-preserved area of medieval agricultural activity in the site environs. It is likely, as the land was situated outside of the Probus settlement core, that the site was located in the village's agricultural hinterland during the medieval period.

- 2.6. It is understood that the Grade II Listed Parkengear Farmhouse, located c. 25m to the north-west of the site boundary, was the principal house of one of the estate's tenanted farms during the post-medieval period (CAD Heritage, 2016; NHLE 1160689).
- 2.7. The place name 'Parkengear' was first mentioned in 1689 (Gover 1948) suggesting that a small farmstead has existed here since at least the late 17th century. The name 'Parkengear', meaning 'field of the round'.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.8. The aims and objectives of the watching briefs were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the Site, and if present, to provide a detailed description of their character, extent, date, quality, and state of preservation. The presented information will facilitate HEP (Arch) to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets noted at the Site, and to consider the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation work in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG2019).

3. METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1. The definition of an archaeological field evaluation is:

"a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive." (CifA, 2020)

- 3.2. The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is to:

a) allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b) provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CifA 2020).

- 3.3. The fieldwork watching briefs followed the methodology laid out within the WSI (Cornwall Council, 2021 and ISCA Archaeology, 2022). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive works, comprising the observation of the removal of all the topsoil and subsoil overburden (15m by 12.5m) using a 360° mechanical mini excavator, using a toothless grading bucket, down to the underlying natural substrate (Area 1: **Fig. 3**). To the south (Area 2: **Fig. 6**) the second watching brief observed the excavations for the footings of the single-storey residential property.
- 3.4. Where archaeological remains were present, each feature and context was recorded on a pro-forma sheet by written and measured descriptions and surveyed using a Leica GPS. All excavation of exposed archaeological features was carried out stratigraphically by hand and in accordance with the *Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)* and recorded according to *CIfA guidelines and best practice*. All features/deposits were recorded by GPS plans and drawn sections (scale 1:10 and 1:20) and surveyed using a Leica GPS with aOD levels. Deposits were also assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential though none were suitable.
- 3.5. An adequate digital photographic record of all the archaeological works was compiled in both section and plan. All excavated trenches, areas, features, and deposits were photographed. A selection of representative feature group/area shots were also taken along with general working shots to illustrate the overall nature of the works. A photographic scale and north arrow were included in detailed photographs.
- 3.6. Each excavated area, whether archaeological remains were present or not, is associated with a minimum of a pro-forma trench sheet including project details, area/trench dimensions, soil descriptions, depth and nature of the overburden and the nature of the underlying natural substrate. All areas were surveyed using a Leica GPS with aOD levels.
- 3.7. All exposed archaeological features were hand excavated and fully recorded. Discreet features were then fully excavated. A single linear ditch was excavated by hand to 50% and the posthole was fully excavated to 100% for the purpose of finds recovery.
- 3.8. The archive from the watching brief is currently held by ISCA at their office near Okehampton. ISCA will make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the Site archive. If the Royal Cornwall Museum is unable to accept such deposition, ISCA will consult with HEP (Arch) to arrange appropriate deposition with an

alternative accredited museum. A digital archive (comprising digital photographs and other relevant digital data) will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

- 3.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix 2, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

4. RESULTS

- 4.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.2. The natural geology consisted of a mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular sandstone (1002). The underlying natural geology was exposed at a depth of 0.4m – 0.8m below the present ground surface. It was sealed by a light yellow-red silty clay subsoil (1001), generally 0.15m – 0.3m thick. This was in turn covered by 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil (1000). At the time of the watching brief the Site was under grassed lawn.

Area 1 (Planning Ref: PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) – Condition 3)

Modern

- 4.3. Two small pits, both possibly machine dug, were observed. Pit [1008] to the south measured 2.3m long by 0.5m wide, whilst pit [1014] to the centre, measured 1.2m long by 0.6m wide. Both pits contained abundant modern material, such as glass, pottery, metal, and other modern rubbish, along with ash and clinker, and were not excavated. The two pits both cut through the subsoil layer (1001).
- 4.4. To the centre of the Site was a square cess pit (**Fig. 3**), constructed of concrete and brick, and capped with a concrete slab. The cess pit measured roughly 2m square and had two associated ceramic pipes leading into it from the farmhouse to the west, and a single plastic pipe, and single ceramic leading away to the east.

Undated

- 4.5. To the north-west extent of the Site was a single north-east/south-west aligned ditch [1004/1006/1010/1012]. The ditch (**Figs. 4 and 5**) was visible for 10.5m within the watching brief area and extended beyond both the northern and western extent limits. The ditch measured 0.76m wide by 0.42m deep at its western extent and widening and deepening to 0.98m wide by 0.58m deep to the east. The single fill (1003/1005/1009/1011) of the ditch

consisted of firm yellow brown clay but produced no datable material. The ditch was sealed by the overlying subsoil layer (1001).

- 4.6. Located to the centre of the Site was a single undated posthole [1016]. The circular posthole measured 0.34m in diameter by 0.15m deep and contained a single loose grey silty clay fill (1015) with degraded wood remains. This posthole was cut through the subsoil layer (1001) and is most likely to be of modern date.

Area 2 (Planning Ref: PA22/05379 – Condition 5)

- 4.7. A single continuous trench was excavated for the footings of the new property, up to 0.62m wide and to a maximum of 0.8m deep (**Fig. 6**). The underlying natural substrate (2002) was observed, which was sealed by a 0.4m thick layer of mixed subsoil (2001), and overlain by the existing ground surface, consisting of a turf layer and gravel path (2000). No archaeological deposits were observed, and no artefacts were recovered.

5. ARTECATUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1. No datable material was recovered from the watching briefs apart from clearly 20th century material from modern features within Area 1. No datable finds were recovered from Area 2.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1. No deposits were encountered that were suitable of environmental analysis.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The undated ditch [1004/1006/1010/1012] was filled by a fine firm silty clay suggesting that the ditch had gradually in-filled over time rather than deliberate backfilling. The ditch was aligned downslope and may have acted as either a drainage ditch or a field/plot boundary, or both. The paucity of datable material implies that it may not be of a late post-medieval or modern date, and either a prehistoric or medieval date is possible. However, the ditch was aligned parallel to the hedgerow and bank forming the northern boundary of the Site and the two maybe contemporary, suggesting a possible association with the early post-medieval farmhouse. This ditch was the only feature to be sealed by the subsoil layer, whereas the posthole and pits clearly cut the subsoil. Indicating that this ditch was the earliest feature noted during the watching brief.

- 7.2. Although the single posthole [1016] did not produce any datable material, the presence of wood remains, although heavily degraded, allied with the posthole cutting the subsoil layer, suggest that the posthole was not of any significant age, and most likely modern in date.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1. Apart from the undated ditch, no significant archaeological remains and/or artefactual material was noted within these two watching brief areas.

9. ISCA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn. This report was written by Simon Sworn. The illustrations were compiled by Tim Brown. The project was managed for ISCA by Simon Sworn.

10. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html (accessed 23 June 2022)

CAD Heritage 2016 *Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed dwelling near Grade II Listed former farmhouse. Parkengear Farmhouse, Probus, Truro. Ref 2345.HIA.01*

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DISCRIPTIONS**Area 1 (Planning Ref: PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671))**

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)
1000	Layer		Garden soil	Mid-dark brown loose silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	>33.6	>1.6	0.5
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones	>33.6	>1.6	0.3
1002	Layer		Natural	Mid red-yellow firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular stones	>33.6	>1.6	-
1003	Fill	1004	Ditch	Light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones. Sealed by 1001	>1	0.76	0.42
1004	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear cut, moderate concave sides and base. Same as 1006, 1010 and 1012	>1	0.76	0.42
1005	Fill	1006	Ditch	Light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones. Sealed by 1001	>1.1	0.5	0.23
1006	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear cut, moderate concave sides and shallow base. Same as 1004, 1010 and 1012	>1.1	0.5	0.23
1007	Fill	1008	Modern pit	Dark brown-black loose silty clay with clinker, ash, metal, pottery, and glass	2.3	0.5	Un-exc
1008	Cut		Modern pit	E/W aligned rectangular cut, with straight sides. Not excavated. Cuts 1001	2.3	0.5	Un-exc
1009	Fill	1010	Ditch	Light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones. Sealed by 1001	>1.1	0.88	0.43
1010	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear cut, steep concave sides and shallow base. Same as 1004, 1006 and 1012	>1.1	0.88	0.43
1011	Fill	1012	Ditch	Light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones. Sealed by 1001	>1.1	0.98	0.58
1012	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear cut, steep concave sides and shallow base. Same as 1004, 1006 and 1010	>1.1	0.98	0.58
1013	Fill	1014	Modern pit	Dark brown-black loose silty clay with clinker, ash, and metal	2.3	0.5	Un-exc
1014	Cut		Modern pit	Square cut, with straight sides. Not excavated. Cuts 1001	2.3	0.5	Un-exc
1015	Fill	1016	Posthole	Mid grey-brown loose silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones, and degraded wood	0.34	0.34	0.15
1016	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Cuts 1001	0.34	0.34	0.15

Area 2 (Planning Ref: PA22/05379)

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)
2000	Layer		Garden soil	Mid-dark brown loose silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	>13	>0.62	0.3
2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown firm silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones	>13	>0.62	0.4
2002	Layer		Natural	Mid red-yellow firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular stones	>13	>0.62	-

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID:	iscaarch2-510021
Project Name	Land North-east of Parkengear Farmhouse, Probus, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>Two archaeological watching briefs were undertaken ISCA Archaeology on 21 June 2022 and 12 July 2023 at Land north-east of Parkengear Farm, Probus, Cornwall during ground works associated with the construction of two residential dwellings, one single-storey and one two-storey.</p> <p>To the northern part of the site, a single east/west aligned ditch was recorded. The lack of any artefactual material suggested that the ditch may predate the post-medieval period. Elsewhere to the north, a single posthole cut the subsoil, and the presence of degraded timber within suggested a modern date. Two clearly modern pits and a concrete and brick cess pit were also recorded. To the south of the site the footings for the single-storey building were observed, but no archaeological deposits were noted.</p>
Project dates	21 June 2022 and 12 July 2023
Previous/Future work	None
Associated project reference codes	Site code: PRO22 and NEP22 Planning applications: PA21/05889 (previously PA19/03671) (Condition 3 and PA22/05379 (Condition 5)
Type of project	Field watching brief
Site status	None
Reason for Investigation	National Planning Policy Framework
Position in planning process	Application
Current land use	Private garden
Monument type	None
Significant finds	None
Methods and techniques	Watching brief
Development type	Housing
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site location	Land North-east of Parkengear Farmhouse, Probus, Cornwall
Study area (size)	0.03ha
Site coordinates	SW 90416 47338
Height aOD	78m (max), 79m (min)
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of Organisation	ISCA Archaeology
Project Manager	Simon Sworn

Project supervisors Simon Sworn

Type of sponsor/
funding body Developer

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical None

Digital Photographs, survey, report









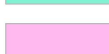
Paper Trench sheets Context sheets, Photograph sheets, drawings

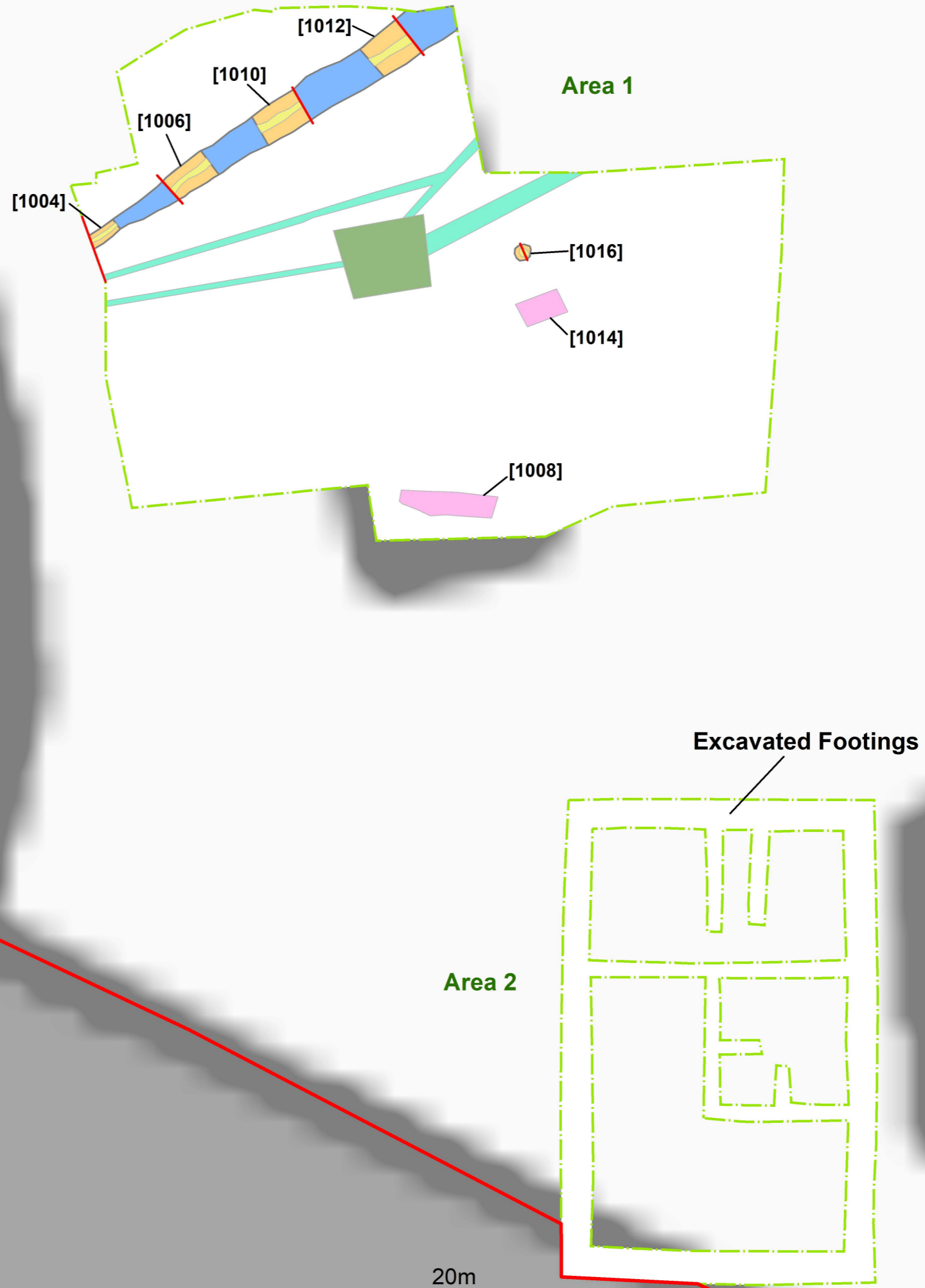
Archive destination Royal Cornwall Museum

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ISCA Archaeology 2022 *Land North-east of Parkengear Farmhouse, Probus, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief. ISCA typescript report P02-0016_1*

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

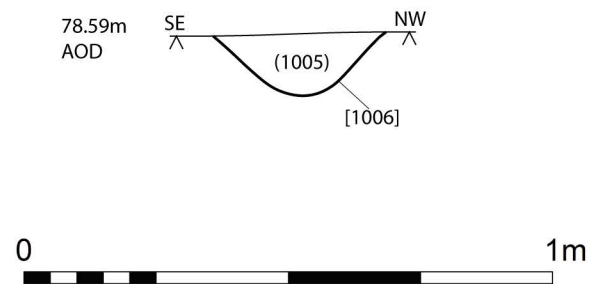
-  Site Boundary
-  Limit of Excavation
-  Section Line
-  Ditch
-  Excavated Section
-  Excavated Base
-  Modern Cesspit
-  Modern Drain
-  Modern Pit





Scale at 1m. View to north-east

<p>Figure No. 3</p>	<p>Figure Title General view of Area 1.</p>	
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Scale at 1m. View to south-west

<p>Figure No. 4</p>	<p>Figure Title Western end of Ditch 1004 and 1006 (foreground), Section AA.</p>	
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Scale at 1m. View to north-east

Figure No.
5

Figure Title
General view of east/west aligned Ditch 1006/1010/1012.



Scale at 1m. View to south-east

Figure No.
6

Figure Title
General view of Area 2.

