Cotswold Archaeology

Former Hawkesbury Golf Course
Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road
Exhall, Coventry

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Terra Strategic

CA Project: MK0491
CA Report: MK0491_1

Application Ref: 036870

July 2021

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Former Hawkesbury Golf Course
Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road
Exhall, Coventry

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: MK0491
CA Report No. MK0491_1

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project name:	Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road Exhall, Coventry
Location:	Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Longford, Coventry, Warwickshire
NGR:	443262, 268428
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	2–25 June 2021
Planning reference:	036870
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum

In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road Exhall, Coventry, Warwickshire.

A total of thirty trenches were excavated across the first phase the development area, confirming the presence of extensive deposits of modern made ground, associated with the spreading of waste from the nearby former Hawlesbury Colliery and the subsequent redevelopment of the site as a golf course. No surviving original topsoil or subsoil was identified in any of the excavated trenches, with the investigated site area appearing to have been stripped of such deposits prior to being raised in level. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Longford, Coventry, Warwickshire (centred at NGR: 443262, 268428; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Terra Strategic.

1.2. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC) has granted planning permission for the first phase of development within a larger land parcel allocated for development in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Local Plan for at least 380 units, This phase incorporates the *erection of 204 no. dwellings, site access, community building, allotments, orchard, open spaces and park provision, cycle and pedestrian routes, landscaping and associated highway works and infrastructure)* on land at *Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road, Exhall, Coventry, West Midlands*.. (planning ref: 036870). Condition 19 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.

1.3. The scope of this evaluation under part a and b of the condition was defined by John Robinson, Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council Archaeological Information and Advice Team (AI&T), the archaeological advisor to NBBC, as comprising a 2% sample of the development area. Separate to the evaluation, an archaeological watching brief will also be maintained during the construction of balancing ponds and the site access and spine road, if required. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by John Robinson.

1.4. The evaluation was also in line with, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The proposed phase 1 development site is approximately 7ha in extent. The overall allocation site is bounded by a railway line on an embankment to the west with an industrial estate beyond; a large linear pond surrounded by grassland and trees to the north, the Coventry Canal to the east with Hawkesbury Hall Farm, a fishery and countryside beyond; and housing/grassland to the south. The site has formerly been

used as a golf course and is now open grassland with scattered trees and bushes. Two ponds are present at the northern extent of the phase 1 site, one of which has been drained since the closure of the golf course and is now visible on aerial photographs as a clump of trees. An area of tarmac hardstanding along the southwestern boundary marks the location of the course car park, club house and driving range. The site lies between 90-95m AOD, on land which falls away to the south and east.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone and sandstone of the Westphalian-Etruria Formation, overlain by Diamicton, a glacial till of clay, silt and gravel (BGS 2021). Geotechnical investigations have shown that the majority of the site is covered with colliery waste, to depths that exceed 3m in places.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The entire allocation site has previously been the subject of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Archaeology & Planning Solutions, 2019) and the following information is taken from that source.

Pre-Medieval

2.2. No sites of pre-medieval date are recorded within the allocation site.

Medieval

2.3. The potential site of the deserted medieval settlement of Tackley or Hawkesbury, is recorded on the HER as being located in the central part of the allocation site, close to or within the eastern extent of the phase 1 site, in the vicinity of the former pond. William Dugdale, writing in the 1650's, described Tackley as a place long since depopulated with only certain grounds called Tackley in the parish of Foleshill to recall it. Beresford refers to the lost hamlets of Hawkesbury and Tackley as being in Foleshill parish but that collieries and the canal junction had obliterated any evidence for them. The Victoria County History notes that Tackley was originally a woodland settlement which consisted of scattered tenancies and was never a nucleated village. Tackley is depicted on a map of 1725 as a single surviving house which may have been either Hawkesbury Hall or Tolldish Hall.

Post Medieval (AD 1540-1900)

2.4. Hawkesbury Basin is marked at the northern end of the overall allocation site, outside the phase 1 development and in an area proposed for parkland and open space. This

was one of two canal basins used to load coal from adjacent and nearby coal pits on to barges using the Coventry Canal and consequently are likely to have had associated ancillary structures. Both basins have now been infilled.

2.5. Prior to the construction of the golf course land within the phase 1 site comprised fields associated with Hawkesbury Colliery Farm. However, the thickness of made ground recorded across these areas in a geotechnical ground investigation suggests that significant regrading of colliery waste and infilling has taken place. Hawkesbury Colliery Farm was located directly north of the now-drained pond in the south-central part of the allocation site. No above ground traces of the farm can be seen today, the buildings having been demolished in 1993, as part of the landscaping works for the golf course. Two geotechnical trial pits excavated over the site of the farm complex show that made ground over a clay including brick and ash gravel was present to depths of 1.4m and 2m. an earlier, medieval building and was restored significantly in the late 19th century.

2.6. The Grade II Listed former manor house of Birdingbury Hall, approximately 300m north-east of the Site, originated in the early 17th century, although it was largely remodelled in the 19th century following a fire.

2.7. In 2006, Archaeology Warwickshire conducted archaeological monitoring at Davenport Cottage, Back Lane approximately 122m south-east of the Site, revealing evidence of 19th and 20th century landscaping (Archaeology & Planning Solutions 2019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information to allow NBBC, as advised by the AI&AT, to make an informed assessment about the archaeological resource within the site, including the presence/absence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that are identified and the likely impact of the proposed development on that significance, in order to avoid or minimise conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and any aspect of the development proposals. This process is in line with policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2020), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 30 trenches in the locations shown on figure 2, each measuring 20m long by 4m wide at the top and 2m wide at base where the trench depth exceeded 1m. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. Where the natural substrate was not exposed at a maximum depth of 2m below existing ground level then a sondage was machine excavated at one end of the trench to either a depth at which the natural substrate was encountered, or the limit of excavation was reached. Three trenches (1, 10 & 19) were moved to avoid large areas of vegetation and the site perimeter boundary/ drainage ditch. Trench 22 was abandoned due to high levels of hydrocarbon contamination.

4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate.

4.3. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

4.4. CA will make arrangements with Warwickshire Museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

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

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A, and the trench plan is presented as

figure 2. A selection of photographs showing the deposit sequence and varying trench depths encountered across the site are presented as figures 3 to 17.

5.2. The natural substrate consisted of the expected glacial till, which was encountered at depths of between 0.14 and 2.1m below existing ground level. This varied in colour from a dark green-grey to a mid pink-brown and mid yellow brown clay, which in some trenches contained lenses of sand, silt and gravel (e.g. Fig. 3).

5.3. Directly overlying the substrate in all of the trenches were varying depths of modern made ground, which were observed across the entire evaluation area. These consisted of multiple layers of crushed concrete and brick, presumably crushed demolition waste, mixed with redeposited soils and assumed colliery waste material including crushed stone and clay deposits.

5.4. Where the deposits sequences were found to be at their greatest, the encountered layers of imported material were found to be banded and consolidated, in some cases repeating in sequence, this work presumably having been undertaken as part of the landscaping works required in connection with the construction of the golf course (e.g. Fig. 16).

5.5. Except for trenches 29 and 30, which were excavated through an area of hardstanding associated with the former golf course club house and car park (Fig. 17), covering the made ground was a dark grey-brown silty sand imported topsoil and turf horizon approximately 0.2m thick.

5.6. No surviving original topsoil or subsoil was identified in any of the excavated trenches, with the investigated site area appearing to have been stripped of such deposits prior to being raised in level.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. The evaluation has confirmed the presence of deposits of modern made ground across the entire phase 1 evaluation area. These varied in thickness between 0.14m and in excess of 2.1m deep and are understood to be associated with the spreading of waste from the nearby former Hawlesbury Colliery and the subsequent redevelopment of the site as a golf course. No surviving original topsoil or subsoil was identified in any of the excavated trenches, with the investigated site area appearing to have been stripped of such deposits prior to being raised in level. No

features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Whelan (Project Officer) and Dane Wright (Project Officer). The report illustrations were prepared by Keighley Wasenczuk. The project archive has been compiled by Matt Lee and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand	20	4	0.18
1	101	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.71
1	105	Layer	Natural	Dark green grey clay with gravel lenses	20	4	>0.35
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown fine sandy silt Compact Sparse small sub rounded stone inclusions, well sorted.	20	4	0.2
2	201	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.4
2	203	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy clay Firm Sparse small well sorted rounded stone inclusions.	20	4	>0.05
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.18
3	301	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.34
3	305	Layer	Natural	Mid pink brown clay with sand and mudstone inclusions	20	4	>0.38
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.09
4	401	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.85
4	405	Layer	Natural	Dark brown yellow sandy clay	20	4	
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.12
5	501	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.78
5	505	Layer	Natural	Mid pink brown and brown yellow clays and sands	20	4	>0.22
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.19
6	601	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.19
6	602	Layer	Natural	Mix of dark brown red and brown yellow clays and sands	20	4	>0.17
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt Frequent small to medium well rounded stone.	20	4	0.22
7	701	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.48
7	703	Layer	Natural	Mid brown sandy clay. Frequent small to large well rounded cobbles.	20	4	>0.15
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt Moderate small to medium rounded stone. Well sorted	20	4	0.24
8	801	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.04
8	803	Layer	Natural	Mixed mid orange brown sandy clay with pockets of dark grey blue glazed clay	20	4	>0.08
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt with stones	20	4	0.12
9	901	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.61
9	905	Layer	Natural	Dark pinkish brown clay	20	4	>0.25

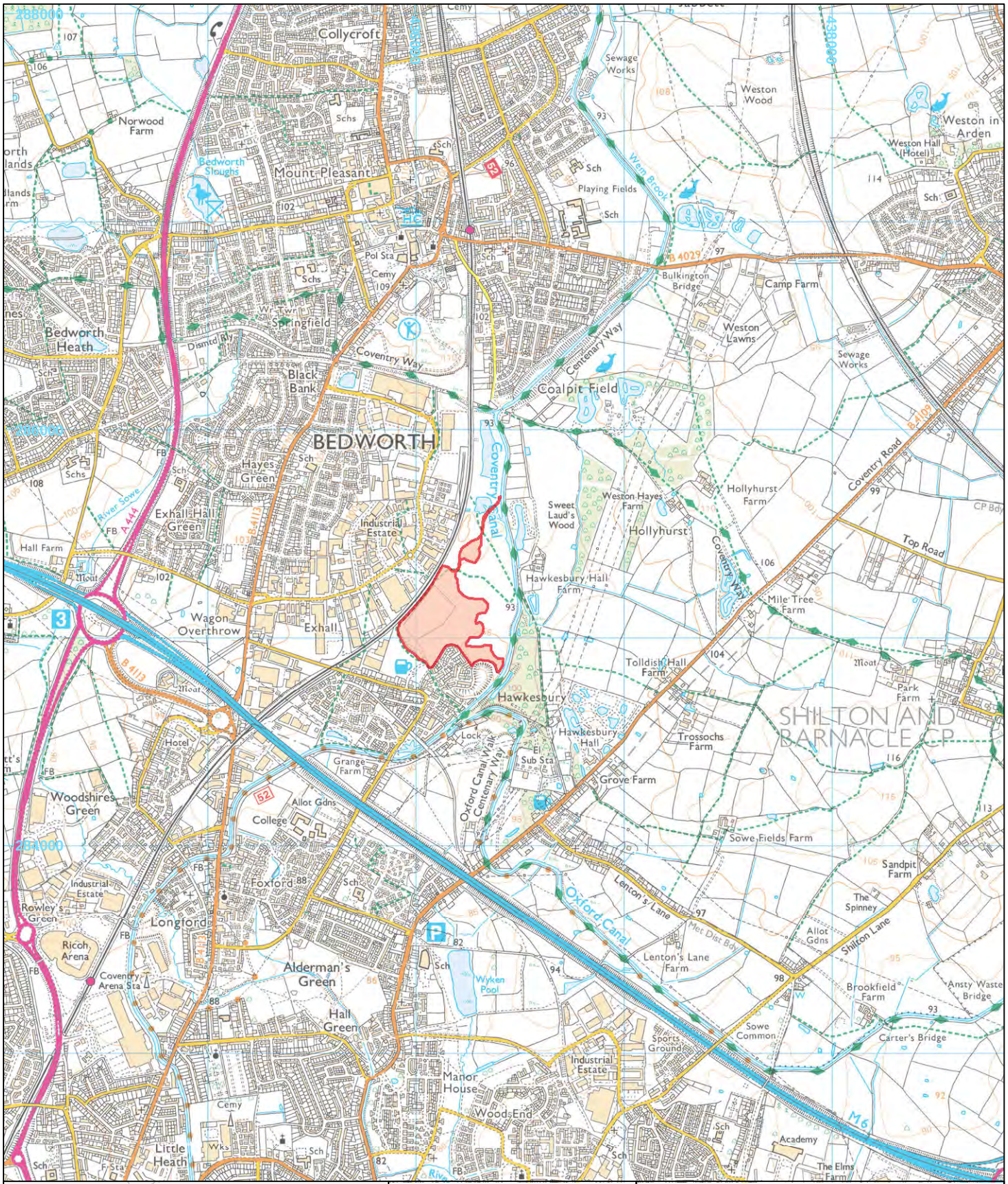
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand with some angular gravels and stones. It also contains some bricks.	20	4	0.30
10	1001	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.26
10	1005	Layer	Natural	Natural with geological formation. It has bluish grey, yellowish white and pinkish patches. Clay	20	4	>0.30
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Moderate Small to medium rounded stone inclusions.	20	4	0.2
11	1101	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.95
11	1103	Layer	Natural	Mixed orange brown sandy clay. Frequent CBM throughout. Natural very mixed – possibly the weight of overburden has pressed CBM in the soft natural sandy clays.	20	4	>1m
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions	20	4	0.27
12	1201	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.38
12	1204	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown slightly sandy clay. Moderate small to large rounded cobbles. Moderately sorted.	20	4	0.32
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small/medium rounded stone	20	4	0.19
13	1301	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	>2.1
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Not reached.	20	4	>4 not reached
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.19
14	1401	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.25
14	1403	Layer	Natural	Dark yellow brown clay	20	4	0.38
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt with golf balls.	20	4	0.07
15	1501	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.6
15	1502	Layer	Natural	Dark green grey clay	20	4	>0.4
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Loose – Friable Abundant well sorted small stone inclusions	20	4	0.11
16	1601	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.95
16	1607	Layer	Natural	Dark greenish yellow compact sandy clay. Frequent flecks of coal/sparse small to medium rounded pebbles, moderately sorted.	20	4	>0.11
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Loose, with stones.	20	4	0.07
17	1701	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.19
17	1707	Layer	Natural	Mid brown yellow clay and gravels.	20	4	0.26
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Moderate small rounded well sorted stone inclusions.	20	4	0.21

18	1801	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.51
18	1803	Layer	Natural	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay. Moderate small well rounded well sorted stone inclusions.	20	4	0.29
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Loose texture	20	5.3	0.24
19	1901	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	5.3	0.14
19	1903	Layer	Natural	Mid brownish red clay. Seen in trench but thickness f this deposit goes down the end of excavation	20	5.3	>0.40
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Compact. Sparse small and medium rounded stone. Well sorted	20	4	0.21
20	2001	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.07
20	2006	Layer	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Pockets of medium rounded well sorted gravels. Cut by field drain.	20	4	0.58
21	2100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small to medium sub rounded stone. Moderately sorted.	20	4	0.22
21	2101	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.15
21	2104	Layer	Natural	Mixed light green blue glazed clay with pockets of light orange yellow clays and gravel. Some slight mixing of made ground throughout.	20	4	>0.10
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Firm. Sparse small to medium sub angular stone, moderately sorted.	20	4	0.15
22	2201	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1
22	2202	Layer	Natural	Not reached as trench unfinished due to heavily contaminated deposit containing lead and tin sheeting, wood and leather and chip board.	20	4	>0.6
23	2300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.14
23	2301	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.9
23	2302	Layer	Natural	Not reached at 3.5m – unsafe to excavate further due to section collapse and water inundation.	20	4	>3.5
24	2400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Compact. Frequent small to medium rounded stone, well sorted.	20	4	0.3
24	2401	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.38
24	2403	Layer	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Firm. Moderate small to large rounded stone. Heavily truncated by modern industrial and landscaping activity.	20	4	>0.10
25	2500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Moderate to medium sub rounded well sorted stone.	20	4	0.18
25	2501	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	>1.42
25	2503	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange firm, moderate small to medium rounded stone. Natural exposed about 7m before being cut by a modern dump and made ground is encountering again.	20	4	>0.38

				A test pit was cut in to made ground but contamination and water stopped progress.			
26	2600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.15
26	2601	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.23
26	2604	Layer	Natural	Mid reddish grey silty clay and mud stone.	20	4	>0.47
27	2700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	20	4	0.11
27	2701	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.69
27	2705	Layer	Natural	At 1.9m depth from surface, natural geology was encountered composed of greyish yellow sandy clay with abundant medium sub rounded gravels.	20	4	>0.15
28	2800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Abundant small, moderately sorted sub angular stone. Friable	20	4	0.15
28	2801	Layer	Made Ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.85
28	2803	Layer	Natural	Light yellow brown sand clay. Compact. With large pockets of small to medium moderately sorted pebbles. Encountered at approximately 1m below existing ground surface.	20	4	0.45
29	2900	Surfac	Asphalt	Asphalt car park for golf course.	20	4	0.05
29	2901	Layer	Made ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	0.83
29	2906	Layer	Natural	Mixed mid orange brown and yellow brown clays – sandy clays. Frequent pockets of rounded small to medium pebbles. Cut by modern services and mixed with modern made ground from industrial origins.	20	4	0.27
30	3000	Surfac	Asphalt	Asphalt parking area	20	4	0.07
30	3001	Layer	Made ground	A layer of multiple deposits comprised of industrial and construction waste	20	4	1.42
30	3007	Layer	Natural	Firm, compact sandy clay. Mid orange yellow with patches of mid grey green silty clay. Sparse gravel patches. Uneven horizon – cut by field drains.	20	4	0.22

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road Exhall, Coventry	
Short description	In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road Exhall, Coventry, Warwickshire. A total of thirty trenches were excavated across the first phase the development area, confirming the presence of extensive deposits of modern made ground, associated with the spreading of waste from the nearby former Hawlesbury Colliery and the subsequent redevelopment of the site as a golf course. No surviving original topsoil or subsoil was identified in any of the excavated trenches, with the investigated site area appearing to have been stripped of such deposits prior to being raised in level. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.	
Project dates	2–25 June 2021	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (888888)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Longford, Coventry, Warwickshire	
Study area (m^2/ha)	7ha	
Site co-ordinates	443262, 268428	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC)	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Andrew Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical		None
Paper	Warwickshire Museum	Trench sheets, photo registers, report
Digital	Archaeology Data Service	Digital report, survey, digital Photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 *Former Hawkesbury Golf Course, Site 117c003 - Blackhorse Road Exhall, Coventry: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report **MK0491_1**		



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PROJECT TITLE
Former Hawkesbury Golf Course
Longford, Coventry

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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N

Legend

- Site boundary
- Electric cable 3m buffer
- Limit of excavation top
- Field drain
- Modern

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Former Hawkesbury Gold Course
Longford, Coventry

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan - as dug

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Fig 3. Trench 2 Looking SE

Fig 4. Trench 2 looking NE

Fig 5. Trench 14 working general shot looking NW

Fig 6. Trench 14, sondage at 4m from topsoil, no natural visible, looking West

Fig 7. Trench 16 looking NW

Fig 8. Sondage west end of trench 16 looking SW

Fig 9. Trench 17 looking NE

Fig 10. Trench 17, section, looking SE

Fig 11. Trench 19, looking southeast

Fig 12. Trench 19, section looking southwest.

Fig 13. Trench 21 looking SW

Fig 14. Trench 21, section, looking NW

Fig 15. Trench 26, looking NW.

Fig 16. Trench 30, section looking NE.

Fig 17. Trench 30, looking SE.

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