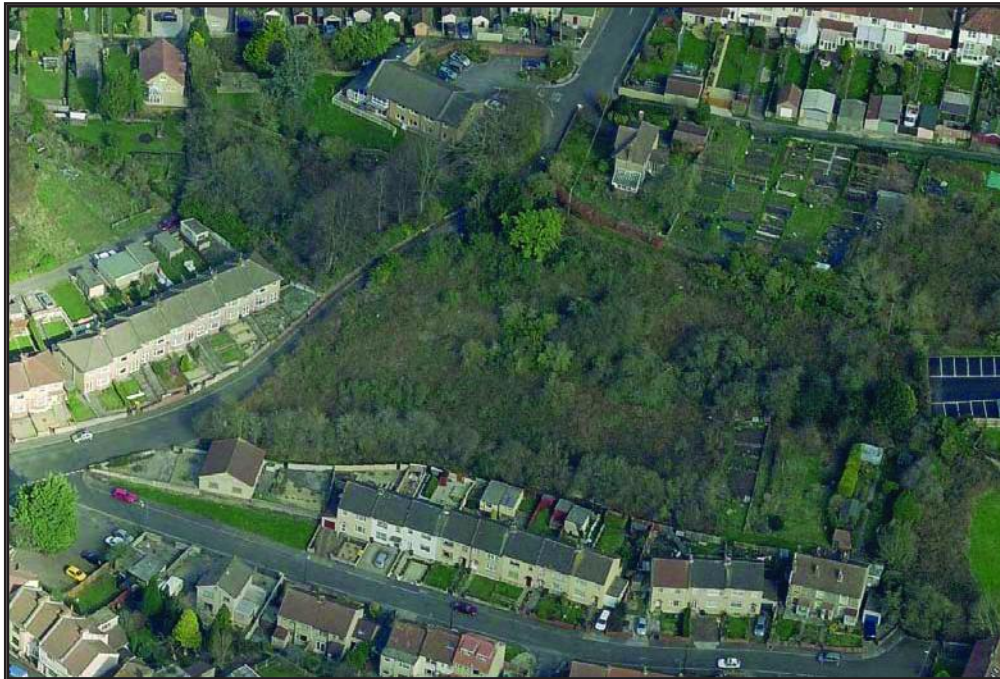


Archaeological Evaluation
of land at
**SOUTH VIEW,
STIBBS HILL, ST GEORGE, BRISTOL.**
for
Land Promotions Ltd.



Report No. 2158/2009
BHER No. 24795



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

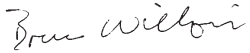

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Archaeological Evaluation
of land at
SOUTH VIEW
STIBBS HILL, ST GEORGE, BRISTOL.

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 63406

Client: Land Promotions Ltd.

<i>Author:</i>	Simon Roper
<i>Approved by:</i>	Bruce Williams
<i>Signature:</i>	
<i>Date Issued:</i>	21 September 2009 

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NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

September, 2009.

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SUMMARY

In September 2009 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeology Services on the site of Stibbs Hill, St. George, in Bristol. The site (centred on NGR ST 63395 73314) currently comprises an area of derelict land, heavily overgrown with dense vegetation, and is bounded to the west by Stibbs Hill (a cul-de-sac), north by the remainder of the study area beyond which is Thatchers Green (a footpath), east by private vegetable gardens, and south by Raglan Lane (a footpath). Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Land Promotions Ltd to undertake archaeological work prior to the granting of planning permission for a residential development on the site.

The evaluation of the site revealed relatively few archaeological remains or material. Of the three trenches excavated, only one trench contained any archaeological remains of significance. One of the features within the trench (109) is probably the circular pit in which sat the Pug Mill depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, the highly compacted deposits (107) and (108) possibly forming a base or foundation for it. The feature was only partially exposed within the trench, extending beyond it to the north and west.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Land Promotions Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at South View, Stibbs Hill, St. George prior to the granting of planning permission for a residential development on the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned to provide information to inform a planning decision and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2009). The work was monitored by Peter Insole, Bristol City Council Archaeology Officer on 04/09/2009.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between 03/09/2009 and 07/09/2009 under the supervision of Simon Roper who also compiled this report.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery under the Accession Number BRSMG 2009/41 and a copy of the report will be sent to the National Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24795. The OASIS number for this report is bristola1-61272.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site (centred on NGR ST 63395 73314) is situated at Stibbs Hill in the St George area of Bristol, approximately 4.5km east of the city centre. The site occupies about half of an area of overgrown scrubland, which covers some 0.24 hectares (0.58 acres). The site currently comprises an area of derelict land, heavily overgrown with dense vegetation, and includes several mature trees in the near vicinity. The study area lies just below the 80m contour and slopes steeply downhill to the south and west. There are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity and the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 2.2 The site stands at a height of approximately 75m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is bounded to the west by Stibbs Hill (a cul-de-sac), north by the remainder of the study area beyond which is Thatchers Green (a footpath), east by private vegetable gardens, and south by Raglan Lane (a footpath). The geology comprises Pennant sandstone of the Lower Coal Series (Middle and Upper Coal Measures) of the Upper Carboniferous period.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 As part of the planning process a Desk Based Assessment has been carried out on the history of the site (Longman 2009; BaRAS Report No. 2087/2009). A brief summary of the historical background from the Desk Based Assessment follows.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the study area. Bristol HER includes a reference to an antiquarian account from the late 18th century of a hoard of Roman coins, in a pottery vessel found where Church Road bifurcates into Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road, and occasional coin finds have turned up in other parts of St George and these are reported in Russell and Williams (1984). The Roman road between Bath (*Aqua Sulis*) and Sea Mills (*Abonae*) has been conjectured to follow the line of the A431 westwards.

Anglo Saxon

- 3.3 The study area lies some 4.5km (or 2¾ miles) east of the Anglo-Saxon burgh of *Bricgstow*, established by the later 10th century, and no archaeological remains from this period have been found in the vicinity. At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 the study area lay within the bounds of the former Royal forest of Kingswood, a part of the extensive Royal manor of Barton (Barton Regis).

Medieval

- 3.4 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Roger de Berkeley had at that time been granted the manor of Barton Regis, referred to as '*Bertune*' (Moore 1982, 163b, Williams & Martin 1992, 448). By 1260 the new Hundred of Barton Regis had been carved out of the old Swineshead Hundred incorporating various members of the manor of Barton such as Bitton, Hanham, and Hambrook, (Smith, 1964, 83). The Barton produced timber and farmed produce for the upkeep of Bristol Castle. The out-parish of St Philip and St Jacob, then included the study area. The study area lay well outside the boundary of the medieval City and County of Bristol, established by King Edward I in 1373.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.5 The study area lay beyond the extent of the earliest cartographic depictions of Bristol such as those by Smith and Hoefnagle that date from the later 16th-century. By the early 17th century, the former woodland was already suffering the depredations of conflicting claims on the extensive resources and these included coal (Southway 1971, 15).
- 3.6 Following the political disruption of the Civil War (1642-49) Kingswood Chase devolved into the hands of a succession of non-royal owners. In the period to 1700 the exploitation of the Kingswood part of the Bristol coalfield began to have major effects in terms of both landscape and buildings. In common with many former areas of legal forest, chase or common and indeed other areas with a high degree of woodland cover, Kingswood became a focus of early industry and its populace notorious for a spirit of robust and unruly independence (Malcolmson 1982).
- 3.7 The parish of St George was carved out of the out-parish of St Philip and St Jacob by an Act of Parliament of 1751, and was provided with a new parish church, on Summerhill Road, consecrated in 1756. Historically, the study area was a part of the administrative county of

Gloucestershire until 1897, when the parish of St George was incorporated into the City and County of Bristol (a county corporate).

- 3.8 William Maule's survey of 1803 is the first to show the site in any detail (**Fig. 2**). Its accompanying terrier (or schedule) records that by that date it was the property of one Mary Sturge. On this map the study area occupies part of an areal unit labelled 323, which is a large enclosed field that includes a dwelling. The building is depicted in the centre of the site.
- 3.9 By 1842 records (Tithe Apportionment BRO EP/A/32/32) show that the land was then owned and occupied by one John Stibbs, areal unit '1020' being described as 'House & Garden', although the house isn't in the location of the dwelling shown some 39 years earlier on Maule's survey (**Fig. 3**).
- 3.10 No cartographic evidence has been found covering the period between the Tithe map of 1842 (**Fig. 3**), and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1:2500 scale) plan of 1888 (**Fig. 4**), surveyed in 1880-81. In the intervening thirty-nine years a quarry (clay pit) had been dug across part of the study area (areal unit 561), similar quarries were present both on the opposite side of Swan Lane and on land immediately north (both labelled as 'Old Quarry') of Thatchers Green. The location of a 'Pug Mill' (3215M) is also indicated within the site, 'Pug' meaning 'to temper (clay) for brickmaking, by kneading and working it into a soft and plastic condition, as in a pug-mill'. A cluster of buildings, including a house, occupied the north-western corner of the study area.
- 3.11 By the time of the 1904 edition O.S. plan (**Fig. 5**) the quarry had been filled in, as had the one north of the study area. The quarry to the west of Swan Lane had however continued in existence to this date (although it was in-filled by 1918). There were no other cartographic changes to the study area indicated on either the 1904 edition or the 1918 edition O.S. plans (**Figs. 5 & 6**), other than that by the latter date the site had been subdivided into two plots (areal units 2893 and 2894), the northern one containing a house and outbuildings.
- 3.12 By the early 1920's the southern part of Swan Lane was known as 'Stibbs Lane'. The 1925 edition of the annual Kelly's (formerly Matthews, later Wright's) Bristol Directory, reveals that Thomas Alfred Cole, Edmund Iles and James Sweet were then resident in the cottages at 'Stibbs Hill, Swan Lane, St George'. Swan Lane was renamed Hillburn Road in 1930. By 1934 Harry Smith had replaced Edmund Iles.
- 3.13 The property is first referred to as 'South View' in Kelly's Bristol Directory in 1936, the entry reading 'STIBBS HILL Cole, Thos. Alfd. & Sons, bldrs. (South View) 2 Smith, Harry 1 Sweet, Jas.'. This suggests that Thomas Cole had a builders yard at the property, but that the cottages (Nos. 1 & 2 South View) were occupied by Harry Smith and James Sweet. That arrangement remained unchanged until the early 1960's.
- 3.14 The 1962 Kelly's Directory entry reads: 'STIBBS HILL Cole, Fredk. J. (1 South View) Cole, Wm. (2 South View)', indicating that the Cole family were by then occupying both properties.

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the Bristol and Region Archaeological Services Site Recording Manual (BaRAS 2009) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (BaRAS 2009) prepared in response to the brief produced by Peter Insole, Bristol City Council Archaeological Officer. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the IFA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA revised 2001) and Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP II) issued by English Heritage (EH 1991).
- 4.2 It was the aim of the evaluation to establish if archaeological deposits lay within the application area and to determine their extent, date, preservation and character. The trench locations were positioned in order to investigate possible archaeological features identified from historic maps and to give the best possible coverage of the area of the proposed development. The results of the evaluation will inform the subsequent conditional archaeological planning response for the site.
- 4.3 A total of three evaluation trenches were excavated using a small tracked mechanical excavator utilising a toothless grading bucket to the first significant archaeological or geological strata. After the machine excavation the trenches were cleaned using hand tools.
- 4.4 Geological and archaeological features were excavated and recorded in accordance with the BaRAS Site Recording Manual (BaRAS 2009). Recording was carried out using BaRAS single context recording system. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A full photographic record comprising all stratigraphic units and working shots was kept on 35mm monochrome film supplemented by colour digital images taken at a resolution of 5 megapixels.
- 4.5 All levels were taken from a benchmark located in Air Balloon Road, with a value of 69.61m.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1

- 5.1 Trench 1 was situated at NGR ST 63380 73310. The trench measured 2.5 metres by 7.5 metres and was orientated in an east/west direction (**Plate 1**). The trench was located in order to try and expose the remains of a pug mill shown in this area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (**Fig. 4**). The natural substrata of clay and coal seams were encountered at 72.45m aOD.
- 5.2 The natural was cut by two features (104) and (109) at opposite ends of the trench (**Figs. 7 & 8**). The first of these (104) was located in the north-west corner of the trench and was irregular in shape as shown by the east facing section of the trench (**Plate 2**). Within trench 1 the feature measured 1.3 m by 0.7 m, however it extended beyond the boundaries of the trench both to the west and north. The cut was filled by (103) a mixed deposit of weathered mudstone and clay, and may have been the corner of a backfilled clay pit.
- 5.3 The second feature cutting the natural was (109) and was located in the north-east corner of the trench. As with the first feature it extended beyond the boundaries of the trench to the north and east. Pug mills were sometimes constructed within a circular pit. A slot excavated through the feature revealed the deposits filling it dipped downwards to the north (**Plate 3**). Three deposits were identified filling cut (109) (**Fig. 9**), the lowest of which was (108) a highly compacted silty clay deposit with frequent coal inclusions. Above this was an orange clayey sand deposit, also highly compacted and containing sandstone fragments. These two compacted deposits may have formed the base or foundations of the pug mill or be related to it going out of use. Above these was a loose very mixed deposit (106) of clay and stones with fragments of tile, brick and charcoal, which may have been a later deposit possibly related to the demolition of the pug mill, the evidence of heat /fire affected finds from this context supporting this (**Appendix 3**).
- 5.4 Overlying the natural and the cut features was a fine-grained grey brown clayey silt (111) forming the subsoil, which had a depth of 210mm, and contained charcoal, mortar fragments and tile fragments. This was cut by (110) a shallow feature, which contained deposit (102) comprising of sandstone and topsoil material. This cut and deposit were probably quite recently formed.
- 5.5 Overlying all other deposits was a dark grey brown fine silt topsoil (101), 230 mm in depth and containing charcoal, mortar flecks and sandstone fragments.

Trench 2

- 5.6 Trench 2 was located at NGR ST 63393 73321. The trench measured 2.5 metres by 7.5 metres and was orientated in an east/west direction (**Plate 4**). Trench 2 was located in order to try and expose the remains of the building shown in this area on Maule's 1803 map (**Fig. 2**). It was necessary to move the location of the trench slightly from that originally intended due to the proximity of an active badger set.
- 5.7 The trench was excavated to a depth in excess of 1.20 m without encountering natural. Due to the loose unstable nature of the deposits encountered further excavation was not carried out in this trench. These deposits were a series of dump layers (202, 203, 204, 205), believed to be the backfill of a former quarry/clay pit (**Plate 5**).

- 5.8 Above the dump layers was a subsoil layer of fine-grained grey brown clayey silt (201) 110mm in depth, which contained charcoal, mortar fragments and tile fragments. The uppermost layer within trench 2 was a dark grey brown fine silt topsoil (200), 380 mm in depth and containing charcoal, mortar flecks and sandstone fragments. These deposits appear to be the same as those found in trench 1, (101) & (111).

Trench 3

- 5.9 Trench 3 was situated at NGR ST 63420 73307. The trench measured 2.5 metres by 7.5 metres and was orientated in a north/south direction (**Plate 6**). The trench was located in order to assess this area of the site for which no indications of substantial features were found within the cartographic evidence. The natural substratum of clay and coal seams was encountered at 74.30m aOD at the north end of the trench.
- 5.10 The natural was cut by a shallow gully (305) running across the north end of the trench, the fill of which (304) comprised rubble and ceramic building materials in a matrix of redeposited natural clay and topsoil, probably quite modern in date. At the south end of trench 3 was a lens of buried topsoil (303) overlain by redeposited natural clay (302). Overlying the natural and the gully was the dark grey brown fine silt topsoil (301) found across the site (**Fig. 10**).

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation of the site was carried out in accordance with the content of Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16, which states “*archaeological remains are finite and irreplaceable*” and “*Planning authorities may therefore wish to base their detailed development plan policies and proposals on an evaluation of the archaeological remains in their area.*” (paragraph 16), thus allowing the relative importance of any remains to be assessed.
- 6.2 The site evaluation found relatively few archaeological remains or material. One of the three trenches excavated contained no archaeological features other than a shallow gully probably of modern date. Another contained only dump deposits of a backfilled quarry.
- 6.3 Trench 1 was the only trench to contain any archaeological remains of significance. One of the features within the trench (109) is probably the circular pit in which sat the Pug Mill depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, the highly compacted deposits (107) and (108) possibly forming a base or foundation for it. The feature was only partially exposed within the trench, extending beyond it to the north and west.
- 6.7 PPG 16 indicates that the purpose of field evaluations is to “*help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation*”(paragraph 21). As stated above the number of archaeological features identified during this evaluation were very small in number, trench one providing the only indication of archaeological remains of significance, and these are probably restricted to the immediate area around trench one.

7. PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Ducker and directed by Simon Roper who also produced this report. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Simon Roper. The project was managed by Bruce Williams.

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- 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1:2500), surveyed 1880-81; Gloucestershire sheet LXX.14
- 1904 Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500, Surveyed 1880-82; Revised 1902;
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Revised 1913; Published 1918; Gloucestershire sheet LXX.14

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BaRAS would like to thank Vinh Nguyen of Land Promotions Ltd. for their assistance and co-operation, and Peter Insole for his advice.

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work which would affect a SAM.

ODPM PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

The Planning Policy Guidance of Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) consolidates advice to planning authorities. The Guidance stresses the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource, details the role of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with county and district archaeological officers and sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

PPG 16 also indicates the circumstances where further work would be necessary and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeological resource.

DISTRICT POLICY

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Type	Description
100	-	Unstratified finds number for trench 1
101	Deposit	Topsoil - fine grained slightly clayey silt
102	Fill	Stony rubble fill of cut 110
103	Fill	Mixed deposit of clay and stone
104	Cut	Irregular cut, possible former clay pit
105	Natural	Natural yellow clay and coal seam
106	Fill	Grey stony clay, uppermost fill of cut 109
107	Fill	Orange clayey sand, fill of cut 109
108	Fill	Brown silty clay, primary fill of cut 109
109	Cut	Curving cut, possibly pit in which pug mill was situated
110	Cut	Shallow cut, probably modern
111	Deposit	Subsoil – grey brown clayey silt
200	Deposit	Topsoil - fine grained slightly clayey silt
201	Deposit	Subsoil – grey brown clayey silt
202	Deposit	Dump layer backfilling a clay pit
203	Deposit	Dump layer backfilling a clay pit
204	Deposit	Dump layer backfilling a clay pit
205	Deposit	Dump layer backfilling a clay pit
300	-	Unstratified finds number for trench 3
301	Deposit	Topsoil - fine grained slightly clayey silt
302	Deposit	Lens of redeposited natural
303	Deposit	Lens of buried topsoil
304	Fill	Fill of gully 305, predominantly topsoil material
305	Cut	Gully running east west across the site, probably modern
306	Natural	Yellow clay upper layer of natural
307	Natural	Natural clay and coal seam

APPENDIX 3: Finds Assessment

By Heather Hirons

A total of 55 finds were recovered from the evaluation at Stibbs Hill, all dating to the 19th century or later.

All the finds were stored in labelled and pierced grip-seal polythene bags also containing tyvek labels. The bags of iron finds were then stored in a sealed polypropylene box containing silica gel and a humidity indicator strip.

The finds were identified and catalogued according to material type and the pottery was catalogued according to the Bristol Pottery Type Series. The results are indicated below.

None of the finds are thought to be of more than site importance.

The Pottery

All the pottery bar one sherd dated to the 19th or 20th centuries, one sherd dating to the post-medieval period.

Context	Number of sherds	Description	Date
106	3	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval wares local to the site, 2 base sherds and 1 body sherd	1750-1950
	11	BPT 202 – Late white china, 3 rim sherds, 2 handles, 5 body sherds, 1 base sherd, 6 sherds are heat affected	1770-2000
	2	BPT 264 – Cranham ware, 1 body sherd and 1 rim sherd	1750-1900
	2	BPT 277 – Bristol stoneware, 2 base sherds, both heat affected and with slag deposits attached	1700-1950
	3	BPT 278 – Transfer-printed ware, 1 body sherd and 2 rim sherds, one of which is heat affected	1770-1900
	1	BPT 280 – Nether Stowey ware, rim sherd	1550-1750
	1	BPT 311 – Black basalt ware, rim sherd, heat affected	1740-1900
	2	BPT 326 – Cream ware, 2 rim sherds	1770-1900
108	1	BPT 203 – English porcelain, body sherd	1700-2000
	1	BPT 278 – Transfer-printed ware, base sherd	1770-1900
201	1	BPT 202 – Late white china, rim sherd	1770-2000
	1	BPT 203 – English porcelain, base sherd	1700-2000
202	1	BPT 202 – Late white china, body sherd	1770-2000
	1	BPT 264 – Cranham ware, body sherd	1750-1900
304	3	BPT 202 – Late white china, all rim sherds	1770-2000

The presence of such a high percentage of heat affected pottery in context 106 indicates a fire, and the presence of slag on two of these sherds indicates the possibility of low scale industrial processes, although these could be residual. None of the sherds from the other contexts are heat affected.

The Clay Pipe

The following clay pipes were recovered from the site.

Context	Number of pieces	Description	Date
106	8	Stem fragments	19th Century 19th Century
	1	Stem fragment with a partial bowl	
	1	Partial bowl fragment	
108	2	Stem fragments	
204	1	Stem fragment	

The Ceramic Building Materials

Only two fragments of building material was recovered from the site. The heat affected wall tile fragment is from the same context as the heat affected pottery already mentioned.

Context	Number of pieces	Description	Date
106	1	Wall tile fragment, with signs of being heat affected and vitrified ceramic adhered to the outside	19th Century
202	1	Red ceramic roof tile (pan tile)	19th Century

The Glass

The following glass fragments were recovered from the site.

Context	Number of sherds	Description	Date
106	1	Clear window glass fragment	19th Century
	1	Heat affected bottle fragment	19th Century
202	1	Green wine bottle fragment (body sherd)	19th Century

The Small Finds

Iron

All the iron finds were in poor condition with moderate corrosion deposits adhering to them. Four iron nails were recovered from the site (SF1, SF2, SF3 and SF4), all were machine made and from context 106. A flat, curved, iron bar with an indent running along one side, purpose unknown, was recovered from context 106. Length: 67mm width: 12mm thickness: 5mm (SF5).

Ceramic

A fragment of a curved object with a triangular cross section, made out of clay pipe clay, broken at two ends, probably once formed a ring. Three grooves run the length of one side, one of which is broken at the end - they appear more like wear marks than intentional decoration. Possibly kiln furniture. Length: 61mm, width: 24mm, thickness: 23mm (SF6, context 204).

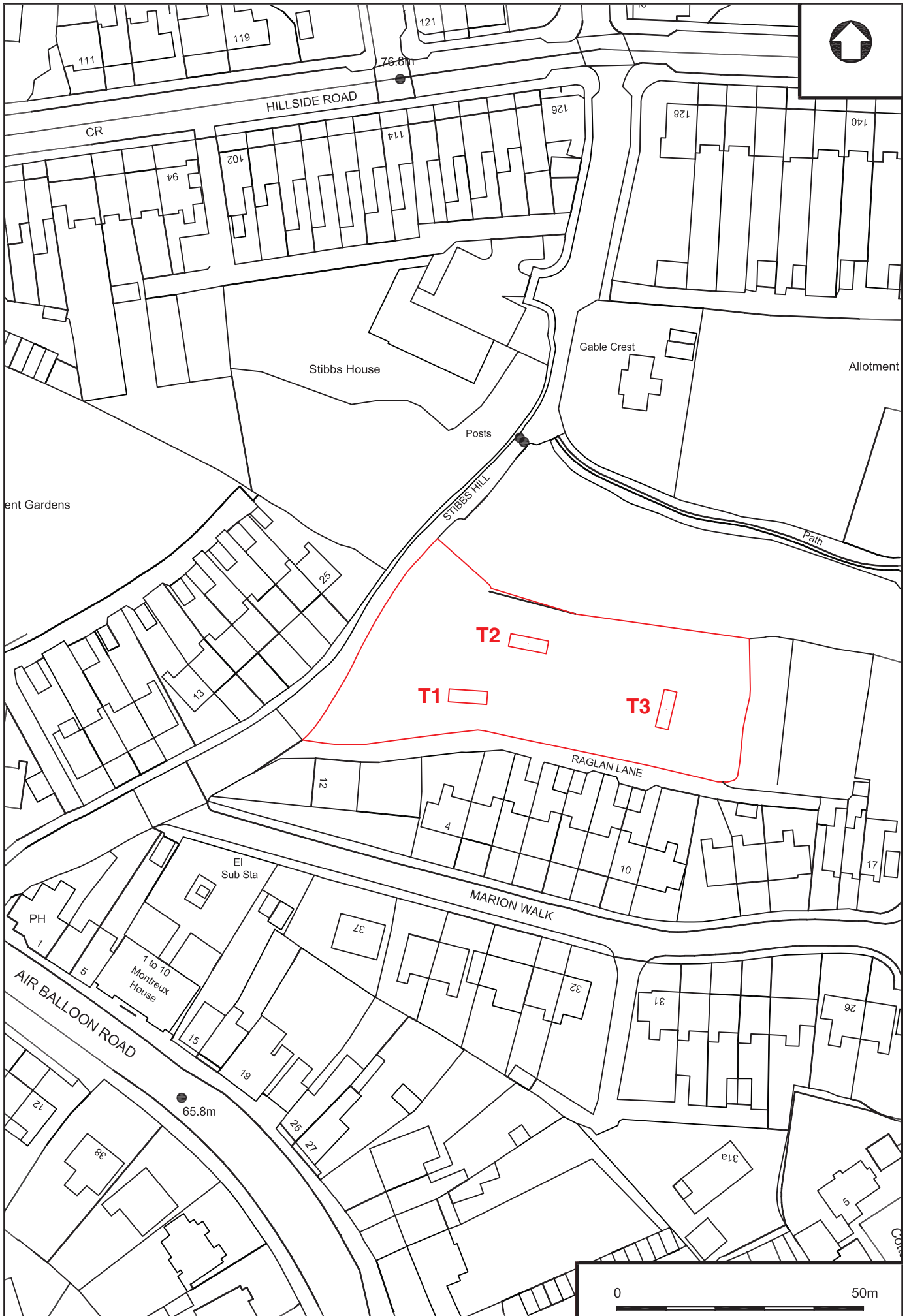


Fig.1 Site and trench location plan, scale 1:1000



Fig.2 Extract from William Maule's 1803 map of St George (BRO AC/PL/60a)

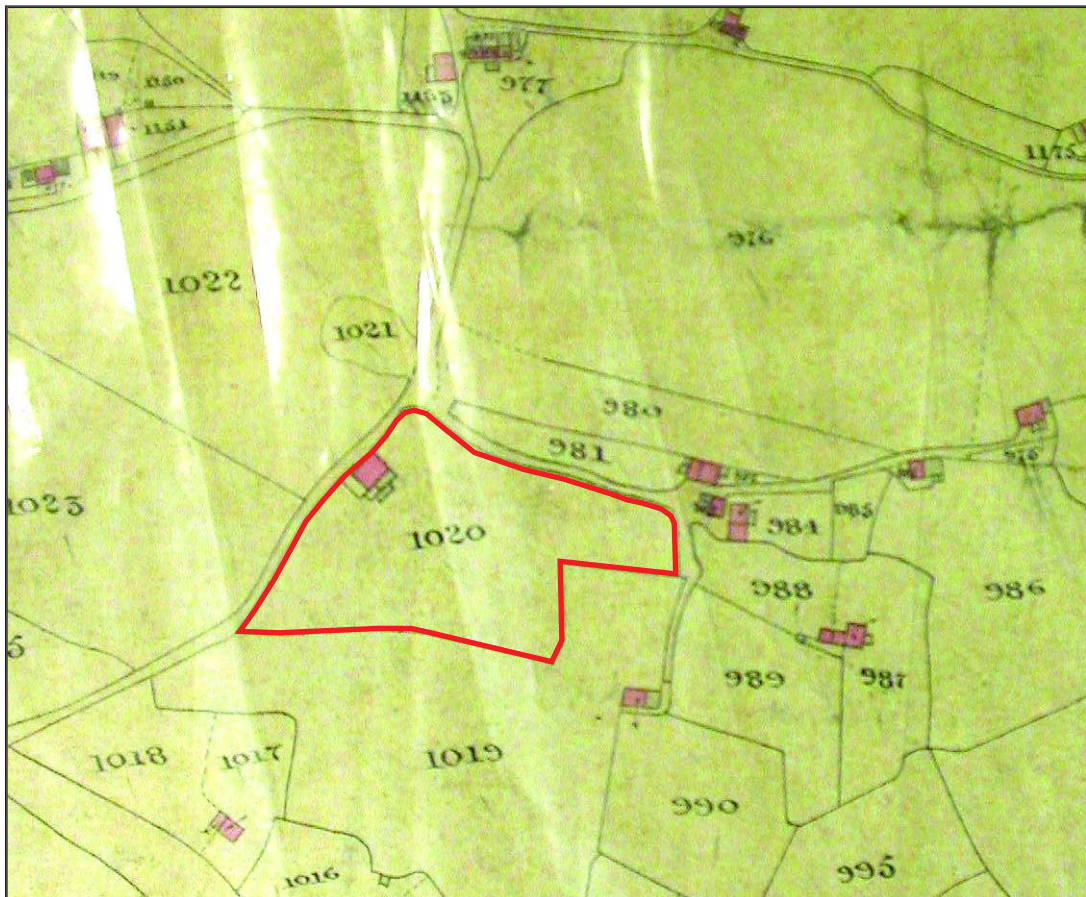


Fig.3 Extract from the parish of St George Tithe map for 1842 (BRO unnumbered)

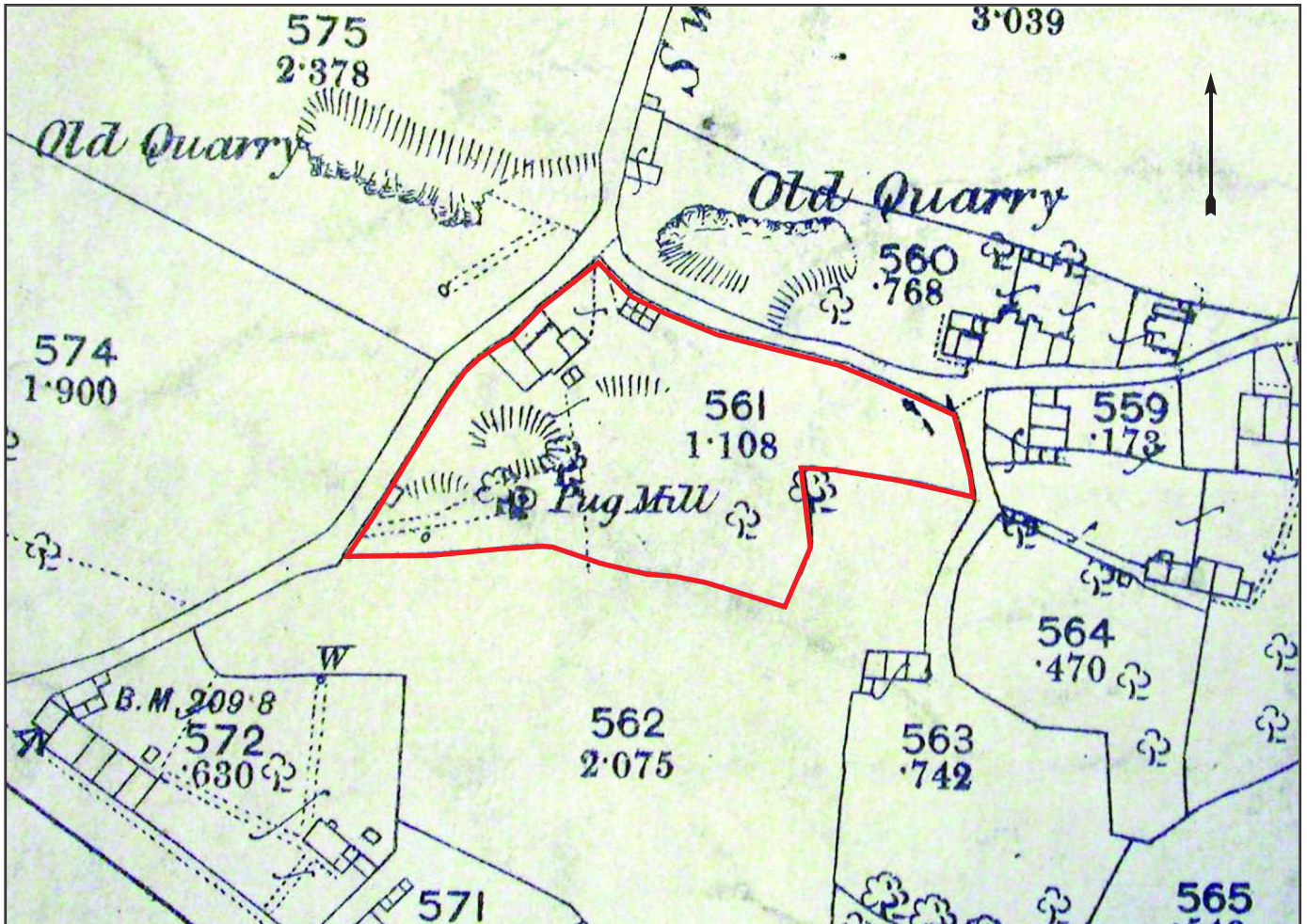


Fig.4 Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, published 1888 (original scale 1:2500)

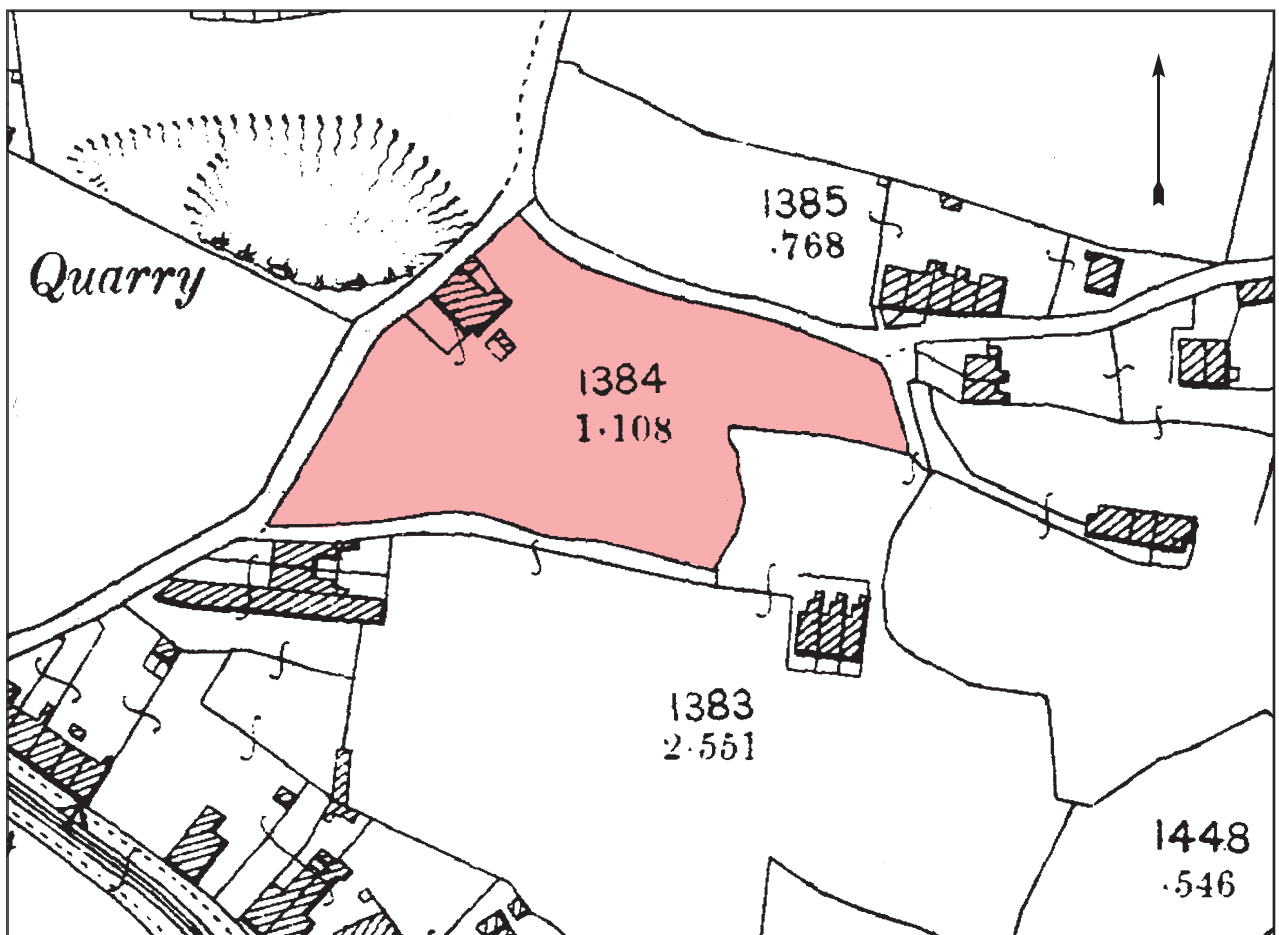


Fig.5 Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, published 1904 (original scale 1:2500)

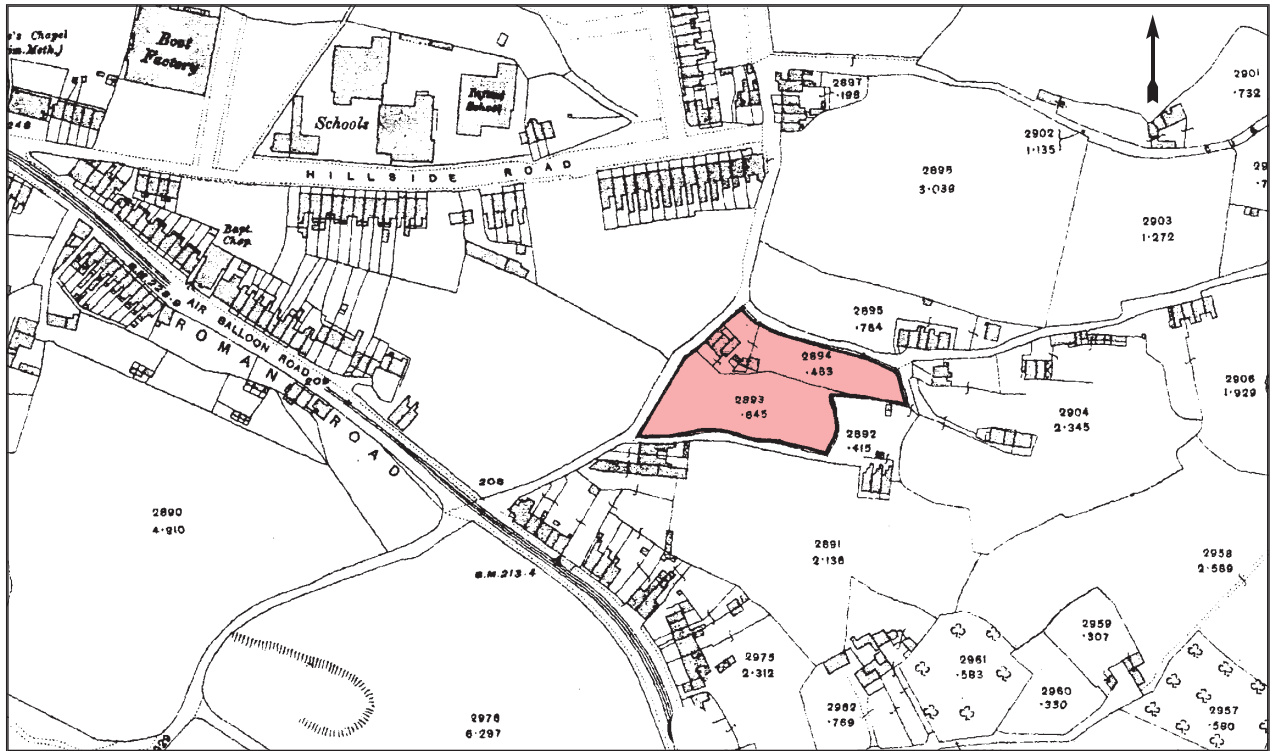


Fig.6 Extract from *Edition of 1918* Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1913 (original scale 1:2500)

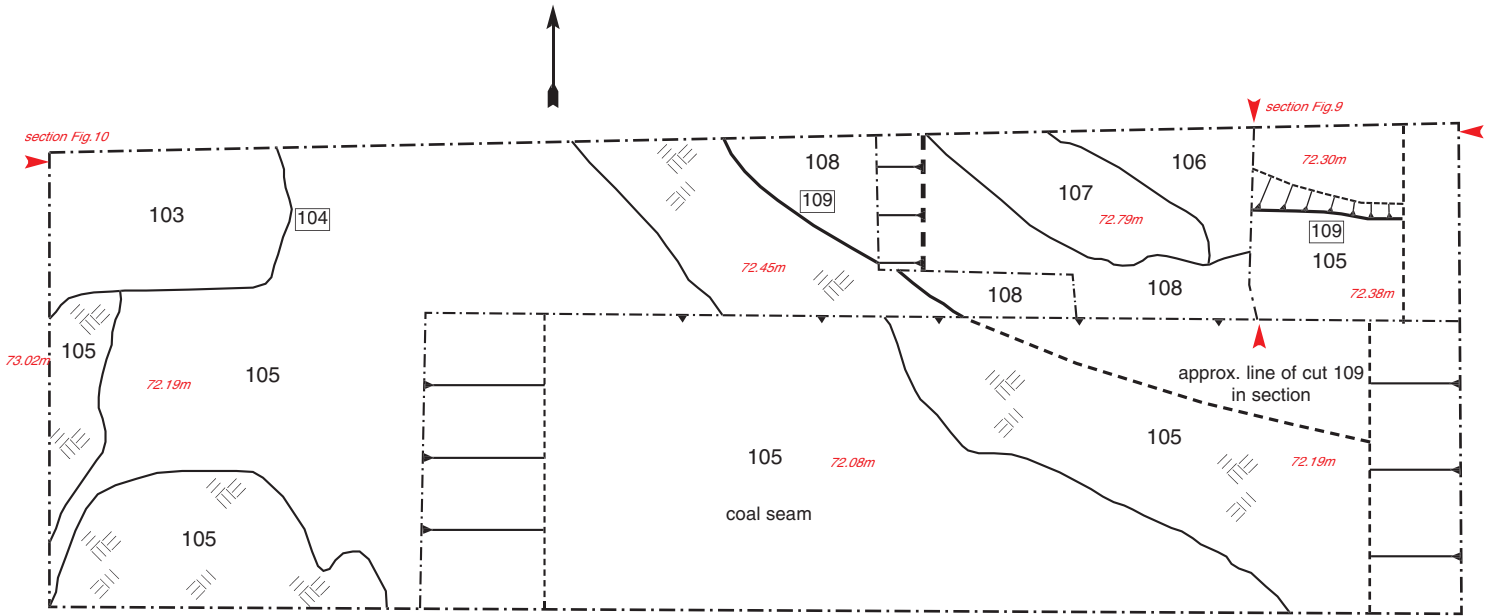


Fig.7 Plan of Trench 1, scale 1:40

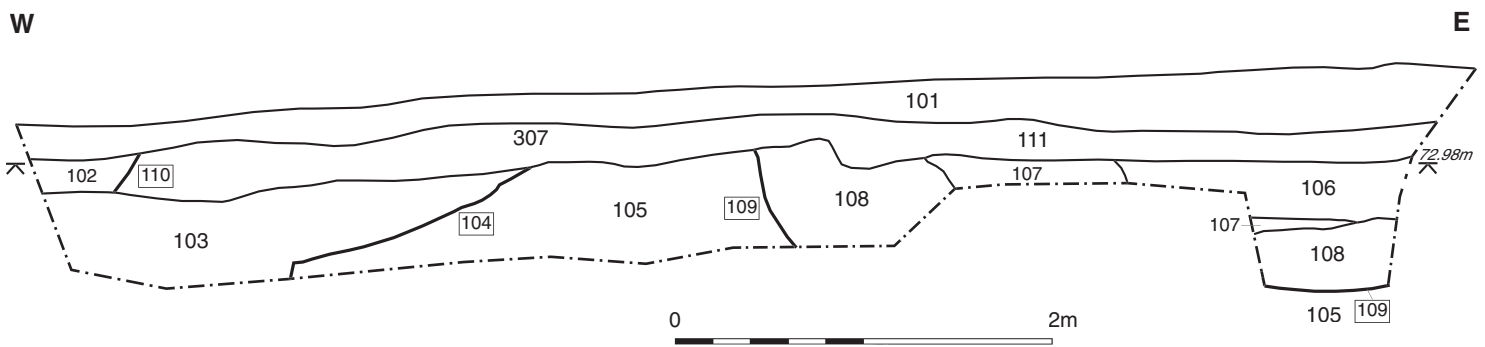


Fig.8 Trench 1, main section, south-facing, scale 1:40

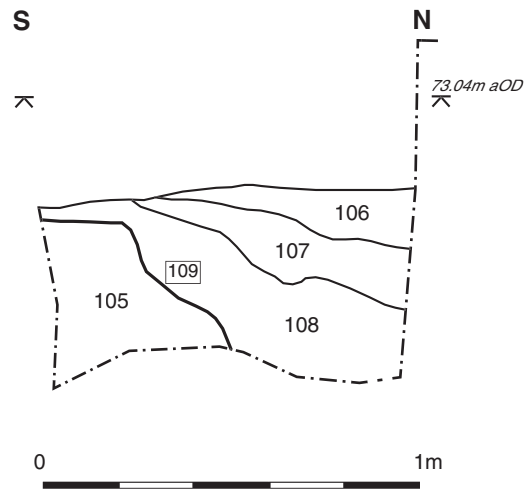


Fig.9 Trench 1 slot section, east-facing, scale 1:20

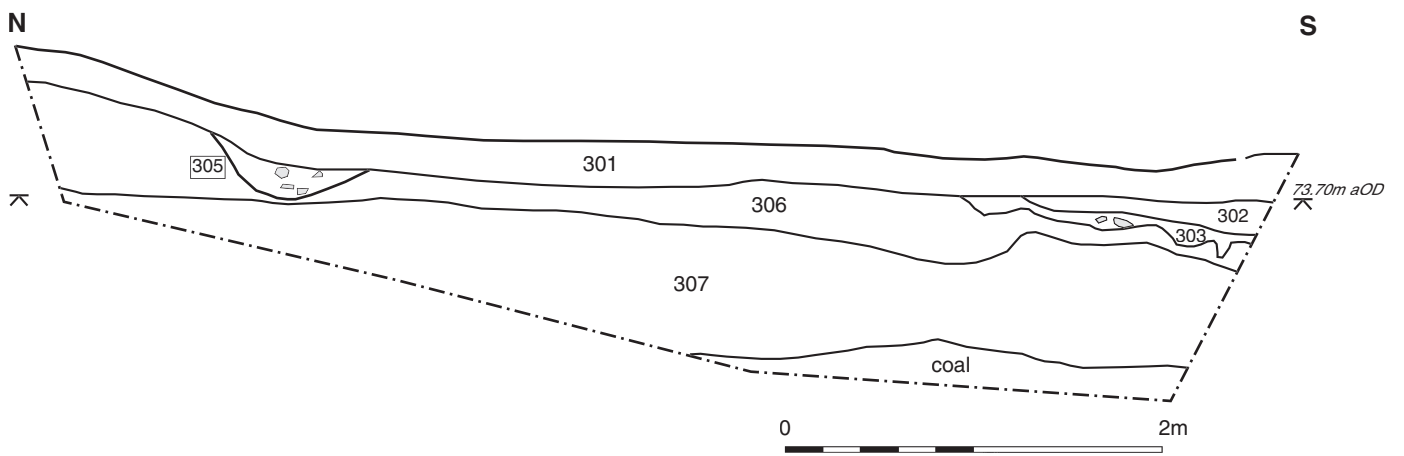


Fig.10 Trench 3, west-facing section, scale 1:40

Plate 1
Trench 1, from the west



Plate 2
Cut feature (104) in the
east-facing section of
Trench 1, looking west



Plate 3

Plate 3 Cut feature
(109) in the east-facing
section of slot one,
Trench 1, looking west



Plate 4
Trench 2, from the west



Plate 5
South-facing section of
Trench 2, dump deposits
in a backfilled clay-pit,
looking north



Plate 6
West-facing section of
trench 3, looking east

