



Manor Farm Cable Installation Avebury

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of an electrical cable trench centred on NGR 411071 170206, at Manor Farm, Green Street, Avebury, Wiltshire, SN8 1RQ.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed during the archaeological monitoring and recording. The stratigraphic sequence revealed subsoil and degraded chalk natural beneath the topsoil as well as an area in the west of colluvium beneath the topsoil.

One piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil which was broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. This ties in with the surrounding landscape which has signs of heavy activity during this time.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the National Trust, for commissioning the archaeological monitoring and recording. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the National Trust Archaeologist, who monitored the project.



Manor Farm Cable Installation Avebury

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) (also referred to as a watching brief) during the excavation of an electrical cable trench. The works area centred on NGR 411071 170206, at Manor Farm, Green Street, Avebury, Wiltshire, SN8 1RQ ('the Site'; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The undertaken works comprised the excavation of trenching, measuring approximately 150m in length and 0.6 m in depth. These works did not require a planning application to Wiltshire Council as they fell under 'permitted development'. The works were entirely located on land managed by the National Trust and the proposed AMR was recommended by the National Trust Archaeologist.
- 1.1.3 Although not situated within the Avebury henge and stone circles Scheduled Monument, the site is located within The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site area (List entry no. 1000097). The Site is 400 m west of a bowl barrow (Scheduled Monument (SM) 1008110) which forms part of a round barrow cemetery and 350 m northeast of a Bronze Age bowl barrow known as Green Bank bowl barrow (SM 1008097). There is Neolithic activity recorded 500 m to the east which includes a large lithic scatter at the Foot of Avebury Down (detailed in section 2). The area is well-known for its archaeological significance spanning from the Palaeolithic through to modern day but is most notable for its Neolithic to Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments.
- 1.1.4 The AMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The AMR was located within the bounds of Manor Farm, 600 m east of Avebury henge, Wiltshire. Green Street runs along the northern edge of the Site, although this may be better described as a trackway. A further trackway runs along the eastern boundary, agricultural fields extend beyond the track to the east and to the south, and farm buildings associated with Manor Farm lie to the west. The Site sits within a patch of scrub grassland, with some shrubs and trees, an area appears to be used for storage space.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded as 155m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 100.5 and 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. With a superficial deposit of Head - Clay, silt, sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Avebury region has been the focus of intensive antiquarian and archaeological research since its 'rediscovery' by John Aubrey during a hunting exercise in 1649 (Malone 1989), although the complex of prehistoric monuments had been noted by John Leland in the mid-16th century. The area subsequently attracted the attentions of investigators such as William Stukeley who, in the early 18th century, prepared detailed illustrations of the principal monuments in the landscape, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare and Phillip Crocker, who surveyed the complex in the early 19th century (ibid.). During the 20th century, campaigns of excavation and reconstruction were carried out by Alexander Keiller and Harold St. George Gray (Gray 1935 and Smith 1965). Numerous other archaeological investigations, including excavations, trial trench evaluations, watching briefs, desk-based studies, historical research, remote sensing surveys, fieldwalking and geophysical surveys have been carried out (McOmish et al 2005; Leivers and Powell 2016).

2.2 Previous investigations

Archaeological excavation (1920s)

- 2.2.1 The foot of Avebury Down/Big Penning flint scatter (approximately 500 m east of the site) was identified in the 1920s by H.G.O. Kendall and W.E.V. Young. They recognised a discrete but dense scatter of Neolithic flintwork, recovering 250 scrapers, 37 piercers, 24 rods/fabricators, 11 leaf-shaped and 21 transverse arrowheads, and a relatively large number of ground and flaked axe fragments (Gillings and Pollard 2017).

Archaeological excavation (2017)

- 2.2.2 Excavations 500 m to the east of the Site revisited the location of the Foot of Avebury Down/Big Penning flint scatter. The excavation retrieved a large assemblage of later prehistoric worked flint, alongside smaller assemblages of prehistoric ground stone, pottery and animal bone. The worked flint and pottery was dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age with a small amount of probably late Mesolithic flintwork also being identified. The excavation also investigated six pits and postholes of a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (Gillings and Pollard 2017; MWI75781 and MWI75782).

Archaeological Supervision and Recording (2022)

- 2.2.3 The works comprised the replacement of a water pipe along Green Street, with the installation of water supply fixtures for dwellings along the route using both open trenching and thrust bore holing. No premodern stratified remains were present along the length of the pipe trench or within the borehole entry points. The trench largely revealed the backfill of the previous pipe trench, and layers of made ground associated with the road and modern buildings. Alluvial deposits were revealed with borehole 4 and 5 located approximately 100 m west of the Site, and a colluvial deposit was observed in Borehole 8 approximately 200 m west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).



Archaeological Supervision and Recording (2022)

- 2.2.4 The archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of the excavation of north to south and northwest to southeast aligned single trench, c. 35 m long by 300 mm wide by up to 900 mm deep, located 400 m west of the Site. Within the excavated trench the natural chalk was observed at a depth of 0.35 m overlain by a subsoil, and a topsoil. No archaeology was revealed, and the only finds observed were of modern date and not retained (Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 A detailed synopsis of the known archaeology of the area is presented in the WHS resource assessment (Leivers and Powell 2016), from which the following summary principally derives, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included.

Palaeolithic – Early Bronze Age (970,000 - 1600 BC)

- 2.3.2 The earliest indications of activity in the Avebury area are provided by occasional pieces of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic worked flint found residually in later depositional contexts. However, the principal archaeological interest in the working areas relates to the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age, during which a complex of ceremonial and funerary monuments was constructed at Avebury. These include the monumental Avebury henge and stone circles, the West Kennet and Beckhampton megalithic avenues, the Sanctuary, the West Kennet palisade enclosures and Silbury Hill. These, together with the earlier (4th millennium BC) West Kennet long barrow and Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure, numerous later round barrows, and less conspicuous archaeological remains (such as pits, funerary contexts and artefact scatters) form a fossilised prehistoric landscape of national and international importance, as recognised by the inscription of the Avebury WHS and the scheduling of many of the individual monuments.
- 2.3.3 The Avebury henge is understood to be the product of multiple stages of construction and alteration undertaken between the early 3rd and early 2nd millennia BC, although the precise chronology of its development is not fully known. It incorporates a massive earthen bank and internal ditch, which are punctuated by four entrances and enclose an area over 400 m in diameter. This contains a series of stone settings, or megaliths. The stones of the Outer Circle are set immediately inside the ditch. In turn, these surround the two Inner Circles (the Northern and Southern Circle), each containing further stone settings (The Cove and the Obelisk). Several other stone settings lie within the henge.
- 2.3.4 A number of prehistoric find spots are located in the vicinity of Site; four tranchet axes or adzes and three other axes or adzes of Mesolithic date were found 300 m to the east (SU17SW055), a Neolithic axe was found 250 m east (SU17SW107), and fragments of Beaker pottery were found 400 m to the east (SU17SW177).
- 2.3.5 A series of barrows (NHLE1008095, 1008105, 1008106, 1008107, 1008110, 1005681, 1008074, 1008075) lie 300 m east of the Site. The barrows form part of a dispersed Bronze Age round barrow cemetery positioned on a west-facing slope overlooking Avebury henge monument and the Kennet Valley. The barrows have been reduced by cultivation in the past and the mound has been spread up and down the slope by ploughing. Excavations of two of the barrows in 1849 by Merewether revealed burials, which consisted of a crouched burial, above which was a coarse pottery urn containing the burnt bones of a child (NHLE 1008095) and shallow sarsen cists which contained burnt bones (NHLE 1008105).



- 2.3.6 Green Bank bowl barrow (NHLE 1008097) is located 350 m west of the Site and is likely Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Despite evidence of partial excavation, the bowl barrow 230m east of the Avebury henge monument is a well-preserved example of its class and is the closest known barrow to the henge monument. The barrow mound has a diameter of 26m and stands up to 3.6m high. Surrounding the barrow is a quarry ditch from which material was taken to construct the mound, although some infilling have taken place. There is no record of the barrow having been excavated but a shallow depression at the centre of the summit is probably evidence of a vertical shaft having been dug into the barrow at some time prior to the turn of this century.

Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age (1600 BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.7 From the Middle Bronze Age onwards, there seems to have been a general shift in the character of activity in this region. The tradition of monumental construction appears to have ceased around this time, whilst the landscape was gradually transformed by the emergence of more permanent, numerous and substantial settlements, and the establishment of extensive field systems and large-scale land divisions. Although widely documented in the surrounding landscape, traces of later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity remain relatively scarce in the immediate vicinity of the Avebury henge.

Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)

- 2.3.8 There is also considerable evidence for occupation of the region during the Romano-British period, with several villa sites and rural settlements known in the landscape around Avebury, and the 'small towns' of Cunetio and Verlucio situated beyond the WHS boundary. Of note is the settlement located to the south of the henge at Swallowhead Spring, between Silbury and Waden Hill, which has been revealed by recent geophysical survey and smallscale excavations undertaken by English Heritage (now Historic England). There are also some indications that the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age monuments at Avebury continued to form the focus of activity during the Romano-British period.
- 2.3.9 Iron nails and 84 Roman coins were found immediately below the turf during excavations by Merewether of one of the bowl barrows (NHLE 1008105) within the cemetery to the west. Roman pottery and iron fragments have also been found in the nearby plough soil (SU17SW307).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)

- 2.3.10 Excavations in Avebury and its environs have also produced significant evidence of occupation and funerary activity during the earlier Saxon period. This includes a series of sunken featured buildings and associated features found in the area of the Avebury southern and northern car parks, and inhumation burials excavated at West Overton.
- 2.3.11 Avebury is also rich in later Saxon and medieval archaeology, with additional important sources of information provided by a range of documentary sources. The village also contains standing remains, including probable Saxon earthworks..
- 2.3.12 The Middle to Late Saxon settlement seems to have been focused to the west of the henge, and by the 9th century it is believed to have achieved the status of a small burh or defended settlement. The present High Street, located to the west of the henge, would have formed the central line of the settlement (Gillings and Pollard 2004). The burh is thought to have occupied a sub-rectangular area, which had been internally divided into regular plots laid out perpendicular to the east-west aligned high street. This area appears to have continued to form the focus of the medieval settlement, although other smaller areas of occupation (eg, Avebury Trusloe) developed during this period.



Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)

- 2.3.13 Investigations within the henge itself have regularly produced medieval artefactual material, some of which presumably derived from manuring of cultivated land. The medieval inhabitants of Avebury are commonly held accountable for the dismantling of the megalithic arrangements within the henge and the subsequent burial of many of the stones, probably around the late 13th or 14th century. The remains of 'the Barber Surgeon', found beneath a toppled stone during Keiller's excavations in 1938, are popularly believed to have been those of an individual killed during one such act of destruction.
- 2.3.14 Medieval – post-medieval earthwork banks, most likely field boundaries (MWI73020) are located 300 m to the west of the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- 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 the development or other works;
 - 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 AMR itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
 - record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the AMR.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). Methods employed also included the National Trust



Standard Method Statement for Minor Groundworks and were in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The AMR monitored the excavation of one 150m long cable trench located on Manor Farm, connecting the main farm buildings to an outlying barn.
- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

Recording

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The National Trust Archaeologist monitored the works as they fell under 'permitted development'.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.1.1 Across the monitored area a very similar soil sequence was encountered. A degraded chalk natural was encountered at a depth of 0.56 m in all areas but the west of trench 1. This was below a mid-yellow brown silty clay subsoil (0.32 m thick). Sealing this was a dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (0.24 m thick) which occasional contained modern ceramic building material (CBM) and glass. (Figs 4-6).
- 5.1.2 The west of trench 1 exposed a mid-red brown silty clay colluvium (>0.39m) which was below a dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil (0.24m thick; Fig 3).



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

- 6.1.1 A single piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil. This is a small, patinated secondary flake with a distinct lip at the top of a diffuse bulb of percussion, a feature which suggests it was produced with a soft hammer. There is no evidence of platform preparation, and several failed, hinged removals preceded its detachment. It is difficult to date a single, inherently undiagnostic piece of debitage such as this; some of its characteristics are typical of material dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, but it is really only possible to attribute a broad prehistoric date.
- 6.1.2 The flint is in a condition consistent with recovery from reworked surface deposits, with marked regions of edge damage, but is otherwise in a relatively fresh condition. The remaining cortex is typical of flint derived directly from chalk sources such as those available local to the site.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits encountered were deemed suitable for environmental assessment, therefore no samples were collected.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The AMR was successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). No archaeological features or deposits were identified, however one piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil which broadly dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.
- 8.1.2 The monitoring of the cable trench exposed a layer of topsoil, subsoil and natural while in the west of the site colluvium was recorded and natural not reached.
- 8.1.3 The landscape in which the excavated trench sits is very rich in archaeology, and though no archaeological deposits were encountered, there was heavy prehistoric activity in the local vicinity which the piece of worked flint discovered in the subsoil likely relates to.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the AMR is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Alexander Keiller Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Alexander Keiller Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:



- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 9.3.5 Retained.

Documentary records

- 9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.



9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the National Trust Archaeologist. . Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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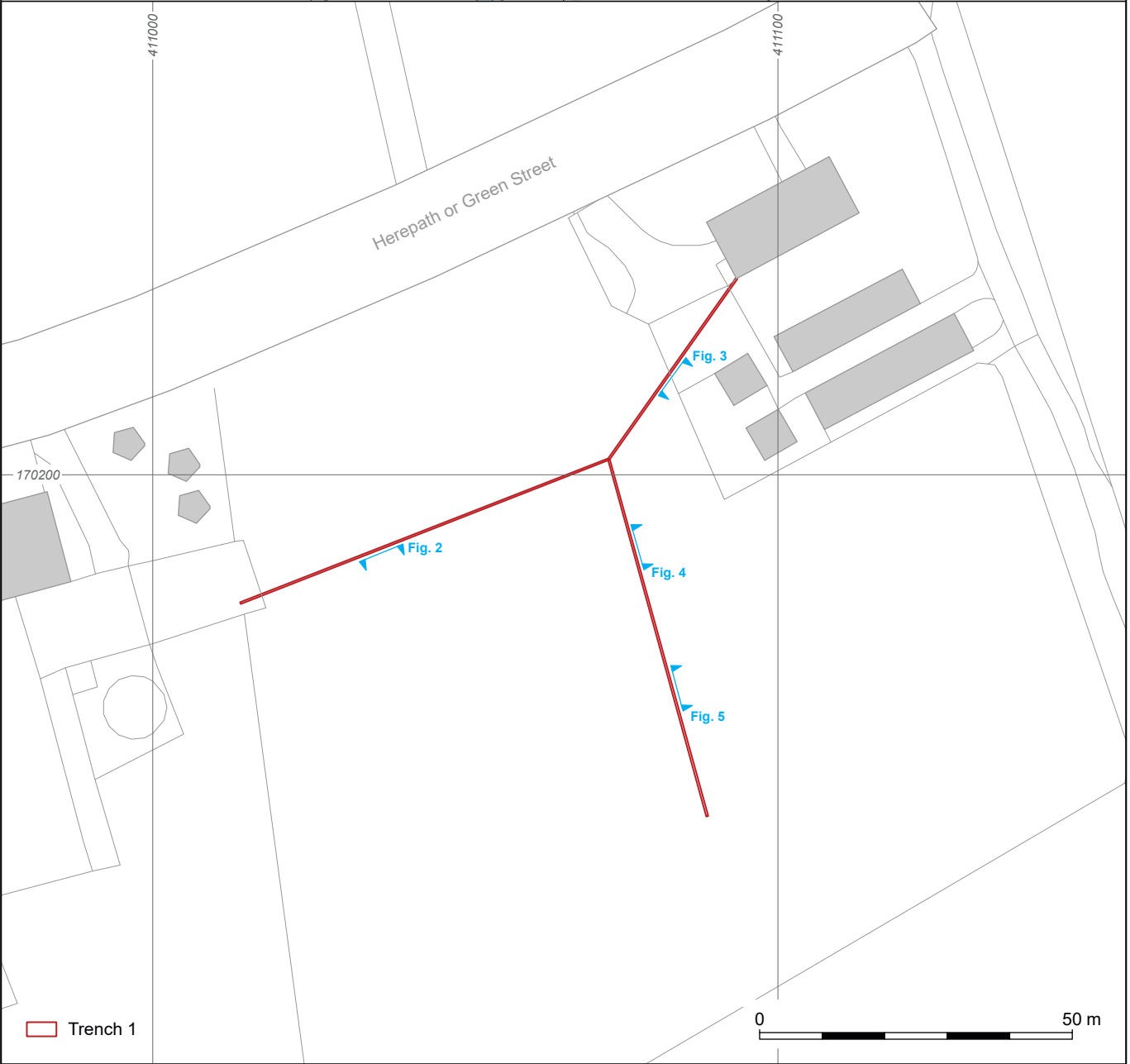


APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-514487

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-514487
Project Name	Watching Brief at Manor Farm Cable Installation Avebury
Sitename	Manor Farm Cable Installation Avebury
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Heritage management
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	20-Mar-2023 - 20-Mar-2023
Location	Manor Farm Cable Installation Avebury NGR : SU 11071 70206 LL : 51.43075116863109, -1.84214015454956 12 Fig : 411071,170206
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Wiltshire District : Wiltshire Parish : Avebury
Project Methodology	The watching brief monitored the excavation of one 150m long cable trench located on Manor Farm, connecting the main farm buildings to an outlying barn. The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.
Project Results	No archaeological features or deposits were identified, however one piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil which broadly dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
Keywords	Flake - BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	National Trust HBSMR - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Emily, Troake
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 27/03/2023 Created by: IA Revision: 0 Scale: 1:1,000 at A4

Figure 1: Location Plan and area monitored





Figure 2: North Facing representative section 1, 1 m scale



Figure 3: North-West Facing representative section 2, 1 m scale



Figure 4: West Facing representative section 3, 1 m scale



Figure 5: West Facing representative section 4, 1 m scale



Figure 6: Trench 1 view South, 1 m scale



Figure 7: Trench 1 view East, 1 m scale



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