

**Archaeological Evaluation on land to
the rear of Beulah House,
94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent
*May 2009***

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Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of Beulah
House, 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent

NGR: 630227 143018

Site Code: CHD/EV/09

(Planning Application Number: DOV/08/01306)

Report for
Lee Evans Partnership

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NGR: 630227 143018

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SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill in Dover. A planning application (PAN: DOV/08/01306) for the construction of a new residential development, along with associated access, car parking and services at the above site was submitted to Dover District Council (DDC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. This is a consideration primarily due to the proximity of the main Dover to London Roman Road of Watling Street. The work was carried out in accordance with requirements set out within, an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2009), and IfA Standards and Guidance, (2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

The Archaeological Evaluation encountered no archaeological features of any significant antiquity, suggesting that there are no archaeological remains surviving within the site probably due to the observed severe truncation of the ground level dating from the construction of the gardens during the C19th. The Archaeological Evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification.

INTRODUCTION

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership to carry out an archaeological evaluation of six trenches at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2009) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation was carried out by G. Morley on 30th April-1st May 2009.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The application site is located in well maintained Victorian gardens behind 94 Crabble Hill, which lie to the north-west of the centre of Dover on the northeast slope of the Dour valley at an elevation of around 24m OD. The house is situated to the south-west of the Roman Road which runs from Dover to Canterbury. The National Grid Reference for the development is NGR 630227 143018. The site overlooks the Dour Valley to the south-west and its associated alluvium. Beulah House itself, according to the British Geological Survey, appears to be situated on Palaeocene Woolwich Beds lying above the Upper Chalk.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

A planning application (PAN: DOV/08/01306) for the construction of a new residential development along with associated access, car parking and services at the above site was submitted to Dover District Council (DDC). Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council, requested that an *Archaeological Evaluation* be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded

Requirements for the archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching targeting a minimum of 5% of the impact area, with trenches designed to establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The results from this evaluation will be used to inform KCCHC and DDC of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area surrounding Crabble Hill is of interest mainly due to its proximity to the historic port town of Dover, 2.25km to the southeast and to the presence of the main Dover to Canterbury Roman Road which lies only 40m to the north of the centre of the development. A few other minor archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or Roman date have been found along the line of the road in this area and Early Medieval/Jutish burials have also been recorded 750m east of the site at the Buckland cemetery. The historic environment of the area is, however, mainly characterised by Late Georgian and Early Victorian listed buildings, some being substantial private dwellings, but the majority being related to the milling industries which grew up along the River Dour, a substantial number probably succeeding mills of a much earlier date. Milling on the Dour is mentioned at least as early as the Domesday Book.

The prehistoric period is well attested in the area with spot finds and scatters being found all along the valley. The earliest possible finds within the scope of this report were originally thought to date from the Mesolithic period, however, this is now disputed and the finds are now thought to date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age. This was a collection flints discovered in the rear garden of a house in the village of River some 780m NW from the application site.

Entry TR 24 SE 24 - MKE5865 is listed as a, "Mesolithic working site", this has been augmented with a second entry from the same site, TR 24 SE 32 - MKE5872 which is listed as, "Prehistoric and later finds", these later finds mostly date from the Iron Age. It is however in this entry that it states that the earlier assemblage was reappraised and the supposedly Mesolithic finds could be compared with Neolithic and Bronze Age material which it is argued probably originated further up the valley. The site lies immediately on the southerly bank of the River Dour at a spot where a ford appears to have existed for many years before the present, possibly Victorian, bridge was constructed.

A "Prehistoric flint scatter", was found nearby at the top of Old Park Hill on the northern side of the Dour valley overlooking the Buckland and Dour Valleys at Old Park Estate, (TR 34 SW 617 - MKe17726). This was also dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age period and was 900m NNW from the application site. At the foot of Old Park Hill in the base of a deep Coombe that is Buckland Valley, an assemblage of worked flints and pottery was found, (TR 34 SW 466-MKE15995). The flints were undated, but the majority of the pottery was dated to the Late Bronze- Early Iron Age. Earlier fragments of pottery were also found dating back to the Early Bronze Age. This site is 450m NE of the current site.

From the base of Coombe Valley which branches off from the southern side of the Dour Valley a hoard of Bronze Age metalwork was found in the mid C19th, consisting of, "...three bronze flanged axes and a tanged spearhead...", (TR 34 SW 33 - MKE6970). This site was located approximately 925m S of the current site.

Considering the major occupation of the area of Dover town centre and the continuous use of the Roman Road during this period, very little has been recovered from this period. The line of Watling Street is recorded itself as TR 34 SW 259. Excavations from within the line of Watling Street have revealed abraded fragments of possibly Roman brick or tile, (TR 34 SW 690 – MKE 21107) only 160m ESE of the site. A Denarius of Septimius Severus was also discovered in 1939 from just to the north of the line of the road, (TR 34 SW 54 - MKE6991), this was 375m ESE from the current site.

The sub-Roman period is characterised by the nationally important 'Buckland Early Medieval Cemetery', (TR 34 SW 32 - MKE6969) and the associated 'Castle View, Anglo-Saxon burial site', (TR 34 SW 461 - MKE 15690). The former site was excavated in the 1950s and the latter in the 1990s. From both of these sites 370 burials were excavated. These two sites were separated by the cutting for the Dover to Sandwich Railway and so it was likely to have been substantially larger. The cemetery has been dated to between c. AD 475-625 and was situated on a south west facing promontory, to the south, and overlooking, the Buckland Valley mentioned above, centred some 760m E of the current site, the Castle view site is slightly closer at around 560m ESE. A background 'noise' of prehistoric flints and Roman

brick and tile was also recovered.

The C12th church of St Andrew in Buckland 400m SE of the site, (TR 34 SW 13 - MKE6950) and (MKE25723) possibly shows the site of the medieval village centre of Buckland, this also appears to have been focussed around the Bridge and Ford across the River Dour.

A metalled road (TR 24 SE 47 - MKE5887) was uncovered in excavations in the village of River along with fragments of Roman and medieval pottery. This site is below and to the south of the presumed line of Watling Street and is thought to be part of the line of the Pilgrims Way. This site was located around 380m NW of the application site. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found during trial trenching at Buckland Paper Mill, (TR 34 SW 457 - MKE 15531) 245m SE of the present site.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the evaluation, as set out with the Archaeological Specification (2009) was to:

- a) “ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site;
- b) establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
- c) establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.” (KCCHC, 2009) Part B

Specific issues that should be addressed by the evaluation include:

- “to establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site which relate to previous findings within the surrounding area;
- to establish the presence/absence of any remains associated with the Roman Road between Dover and Canterbury or any subsequent roadside activity;
- to establish whether there are any finds or features associated with the prehistoric occupation of the area;
- to contribute to the environmental and landscape history of Dover; and
- to contribute where possible to the aims and objectives of the South East Regional Framework.” (KCCHC, 2009) Part A

METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out on 29th April 2009, with the excavation of six trenches measuring 1.8m in width and 20m in length (see below). Trench locations were agreed prior to the excavation between KCCHC and SWAT. Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the

top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural subsoil, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trenches were to be subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were to have been excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification.

All surveying was to be carried out using a Leica 1200 series GPS. Surveyed points were to be digitised and ultimately dropped onto an Ordnance Survey map tile incorporating the digitised site plans. Section and planning points were all taken with this equipment.

A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded (**100**). The cut of the feature is shown [**100**]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; these are used in the report and shown in bold.

MONITORING

Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the evaluation.

RESULTS

A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site comprising topsoil/turf overburden beneath which was a layer of probably imported subsoil overlaying Brickearth, clay with flints or Chalk bedrock. The topsoil/overburden consisted of friable dark grey brown clay silt with very few geological inclusions. A clear line of horizon gave way to subsoil which was a mid grey brown clay silt which overlay the natural geological strata. It was at this point that mechanical excavation ceased and careful examination and investigation for truncating features was carried out. The depth of the overlying layers varied, with the depth of the natural geology being located c.0.50-0.70m below the existing ground level. Appendix 2 provides a stratigraphic sequence for the trench.

Trench 1

(21 x 1.8m)

Trench 1 was located along the north-east side of the site. Aligned approximately northwest-southeast, this trench cut through the Topsoil, (100), which was between 0.15m and 0.20m in thickness and subsoil, (101), 0.25 to 0.30m in thickness, and at the north-western end immediately hit Upper Chalk, (103). At the south-eastern end the subsoil overlay the truncated remains of Head deposits, (102), here in the form of Brickearth which was only 0.40m thick before hitting Chalk. No archaeological remains were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 2

(18.50 x 1.8m)

Trench 2 was located along the north-western side of the site. It was aligned approximately northeast-southwest, this trench also cut through the Topsoil, (200), which, here, was between 0.35m and 0.40m in thickness and subsoil, (201), an even 0.25m in thickness, and at the north-eastern end hit Brickearth, (202) some 0.25m thick which lay above isolated patches of Upper Chalk, (203). At the south-western end the subsoil also overlay the remains of Head Brickearth deposits, which here were up to 0.60m thick which overlay a clay/flint deposit. Chalk was not seen at the base of the sondages before 1.20m was reached. One feature, [206], was seen in this trench and this lay in the sondage at the south-western end. This was circular with a diameter at the top of 0.65m and upon excavation was seen to be 0.60m in depth. This feature was thought to be a posthole and was cut from either just below the topsoil, or through it, and through the underlying subsoil, which contained fragments of modern brick and other building materials, so the feature was therefore dated to within the age of the gardens.

Trench 3

(21.50 x 1.8m)

Trench 3 was sited to the south-west side of the site and was aligned approximately northwest-southeast, along the line of the footprint of the houses. This trench cut through the Topsoil, (300), which was between 0.20m and 0.35m in thickness and the subsoil, (301), 0.35 to 0.60m in thickness, and overlay Head Brickearth, (302). No archaeological remains were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 4

(17.50 x 1.8m)

Trench 1 was located in the centre of the site. It was aligned approximately northwest-southeast, this trench cut through the Topsoil, (400), which was between 0.20m and 0.25m in thickness and subsoil, (401), 0.40 to 0.45m in thickness, and at the north-eastern end hit a clay/flint deposit, (403). At the south-eastern end the subsoil overlay Head Brickearth, (402). No archaeological remains were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 5

(22.50 x 1.8m)

Trench 5 was located towards the south-eastern end of the site. Aligned approximately east-west, this trench was sited to evaluate the impact of the new driveway to the development. The trench cut through the Topsoil, (500), which was between 0.15m and 0.20m in thickness and at the western, lower, end the subsoil, (503), 0.30m in thickness. This overlay three make-up layers, (508) a layer of re-deposited clay/flint 0.22m thick, (506) a layer of pure grey silt around 0.20m thick, and (507) a layer of pale yellow-brown silt 0.15m thick, before coming

down onto the solid clay/flint head deposit, (509). However, at the north-western end outside the bounds of the garden the topsoil, (500) overlay two Victorian period make-up layers (501) a pure silty layer, 0.55m thick, and (502) a gravel make-up layer, 0.20m thick before coming down onto Head Brickearth deposits, (504). A band of chalk, (505), was seen in the base of the trench lying below the clay/flint and brickearth deposits. Aside from these recent make-up layers no remains were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 6

(19.50 x 1.8m)

Trench was located along the south-east side of the site. Aligned approximately northeast-south-west, this trench cut through the Topsoil, (600), which was between 0.20m and 0.25m in thickness and the subsoil, (601), 0.25 to 0.30m in thickness, but at the north-eastern end immediately hit a natural clay/flint layer, (602). At the south-western end the subsoil overlay more Victorian period make-up layers, a pure silty layer (605), equating to (501) and a gravel make-up layer, (603), equating to (502). These lay above a possibly untouched Head Brickearth deposit, (604). No archaeological remains were uncovered in this trench.

FINDS

No archaeological finds of the pre-Victorian period were recovered during the course of the evaluation, aside from a single burnt flint from the topsoil above Trench 2. However, as this topsoil is likely to have been imported during the creation of the gardens it is highly possible that this came from elsewhere.

DISCUSSION

The evaluation carried out on land to the rear of 94 Crabble Hill, Dover did not encounter any significant archaeological remains, but provided an interesting insight into the Geology and the amount of landscaping that took place during the creation of some of the larger Victorian houses. It was seen from the trenches that the gardens were cut out of the natural slope of the hill, thereby removing any potential archaeology that may have been in the area. The hillslope, it is estimated, may have been reduced in places by as much as 1.5 to 2m in height. The exception to this is on the extreme south-eastern and south-western peripheries of the garden where the hill slope drops off, here the area appears to have been reduced down to the formation level for the garden, but where ground surface was lower than this it was built up with make-up layers of fine grey-brown silt, in some places by as much as 0.60m.

As mentioned above, the site was cut into the hillside to create a flat garden area in the late C19th. The soils revealed beneath the topsoil were brickearth and clay-with-flints drift deposits. No Woolwich beds deposits were seen as predicted by the BGS, it is possible that these may exist in patches below these drift deposits but were not seen where the excavations reached the Upper Chalk. It has been suggested that the line of the Roman

Watling Street may have used a natural terrace on the side of the hillslope, this may be related to the Woolwich Beds deposits marked on the BGS map however these excavations could not confirm this.

CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area, no significant buried archaeological remains were present within the excavated trenches suggesting that the proposed development presents little or no impact upon the local archaeological resource, due to severe localised truncation in the Victorian period.

This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (KCCHC) of any further archaeological mitigations measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SWAT would like to thank Lee Evans Partnership for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Heritage and Conservation (Kent County Council) for their advice and assistance. Geoff Morley carried out archaeological fieldwork, illustrations were produced by James Madden at 'Digitise This'.

Geoff Morley MSc (Oxon) FSA Scot PlfA

12th May 2009

REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (BGS) (1966) Solid and Drift Edition: Sheet 290: Dover

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/fldeval2.pdf

(accessed 31 Oct 09)

Kent County Council (KCCHC) (2009) *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent*. Kent County Council Heritage & Conservation

CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE

Correspondence

Photographs: Digital photographs 45

Photocopies of Ordnance Survey and other maps:

Drawings: One Digital site drawing, comprising trench plan and associated sections.

Finds: None.

Paperwork: Context Register (1), Photographic Register (1), Trench Sheets (6) and Context Sheets (34)

The site archive is currently stored in secure and controlled conditions at SWAT Headquarters. It will be deposited with Dover Museum when space becomes available.

APPENDIX 1 - Context Summary

Site to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent

Site Code: CHD/EV/09

	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 1	(100)	24.83-24.63m OD NW End 23.72-23.57m OD SE End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown clay silt.
	(101)	24.63-24.33m OD NW End 23.57-23.32m OD SE End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(102)	24.33-23.93m OD NW End	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)
	(103)	23.93m OD NW End 23.32m OD SE End	Natural. Upper Chalk

	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 2	(200)	24.37-23.97m OD NE End 23.59-23.24m OD SW End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown clay silt.
	(201)	23.97-23.72m OD NE End 23.24-22.99m OD SW End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(202)	23.72m OD NE End 22.99-22.39m OD SW End	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)
	(203)	23.56m OD NE End	Natural. Upper Chalk

	(204)	22.39m OD SW End	Natural. Mid Orange grey sandy clay with abundant medium to large flints. Drift Deposit (Clay-with-Flints)
	(205)	23.24-22.59m OD SW End	Fill of Posthole. Filled by dark grey brown silt clay.
	[206]	0.65m deep	Posthole cut

	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 3	(300)	23.83-23.48m OD NW End 23.43-23.23m OD SE End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown clay silt.
	(301)	23.48-23.13m OD NW End 23.23-22.63m OD SE End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(302)	23.13m OD NW End 22.63m OD SE End	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)

	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 4	(400)	23.49-23.24m OD SSW End 24.01-23.71m OD NNE End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown clay silt.
	(401)	23.24-22.79m OD SSW End 23.71-23.17m OD NNE End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(402)	22.79m OD SSW End	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)

	(403)	23.41m OD NNE End	Natural. Mid Orange grey sandy clay with abundant medium to large flints.
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	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 5	(500)	23.37-23.17m OD SW End 25.51-24.17m OD NE End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(501)	24.17-22.50m OD NE End	Makeup layer. Mid brown grey silt clay with frequent small chalk inclusions.
	(502)	24.99-24.00m OD NE End	Makeup layer. Dark brown grey silt clay with abundant small chalk inclusions.
	(503)	23.17-22.87m OD SW End 24.86-24.40m OD NE End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(504)	22.57m OD	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)
	(505)	22.52m OD	Natural. Upper Chalk
	(506)	22.65-22.45m OD SW End	Makeup layer. Mid brown grey silt
	(507)	22.65-22.43m OD SW End	Makeup layer. Mid grey brown silt with rare small inclusions of coal.
	(508)	22.97-22.75m OD	Makeup layer. Mid Orange grey sandy clay with abundant medium to

			(509).
	(509)	22.65-22.43m OD SW End	Natural. Mid Orange grey sandy clay with abundant medium to large flints. Drift Deposit (Clay-with-Flints)

	Context No.	Maximum Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 6	(600)	23.40-23.20m OD SSW End 23.45-23.20m OD NNE End	Turf/topsoil. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(601)	23.20-22.95m OD SSW End 23.20-22.90m OD NNE End	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt
	(602)	22.90m OD NNE End	Natural. Mid Orange grey sandy clay with abundant medium to large flints. Drift Deposit (Clay-with-Flints)
	(603)	22.85-22.65m OD SSW End	Makeup layer. Dark brown grey silt clay with abundant small chalk inclusions.
	(604)	22.55m OD SSW End	Natural subsoil comprising mid orange brown slightly sandy clay. Drift Deposit (Brickearth)
	(605)	22.95-22.75m OD SSW End	Makeup layer. Mid brown grey silt clay with frequent small chalk inclusions.

APPENDIX 2 – Kent County Council SMR Summary Form

Site Name: Land to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent	
SWAT Site Code: CHD-EV-09	
Site Address: 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent	
<p>Summary: Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill in Dover. A planning application (PAN: DOV/08/01306) for the construction of a new residential development, along with associated access, car parking and services at the above site was submitted to Dover District Council (DDC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. This is a consideration primarily due to the proximity of the main Dover to London Roman Road of Watling Street. The work was carried out in accordance with requirements set out within, an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2009), and IfA Standards and Guidance, (2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.</p> <p>The Archaeological Evaluation encountered no archaeological features of any significant antiquity, suggesting that there are no archaeological remains surviving within the site probably due to the observed severe truncation of the ground level of up to two metres, dating from the construction of the gardens during the C19th. The Archaeological Evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification.</p>	
District/Unitary: Dover	Parish: Buckland
Period(s): Tentative: NA	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs): NGR 630227 143018	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of Recording: May 2009	
Unit undertaking recording: Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT)	
Geology: Thanet Beds over Upper Chalk	
Title and author of accompanying report: Morley, G. (2009) Archaeological Investigations on Land to the rear of Beulah House, 94 Crabble Hill, Dover, Kent	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) As above <p style="text-align: right;">(cont. on attached sheet)</p>	
Location of archive/finds: SWAT	
Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson	Date: 14 th May 2009

APPENDIX 3 – Figures



Figure 1: Location of site of proposed development showing location of Evaluation Trenches; Scale 1:500

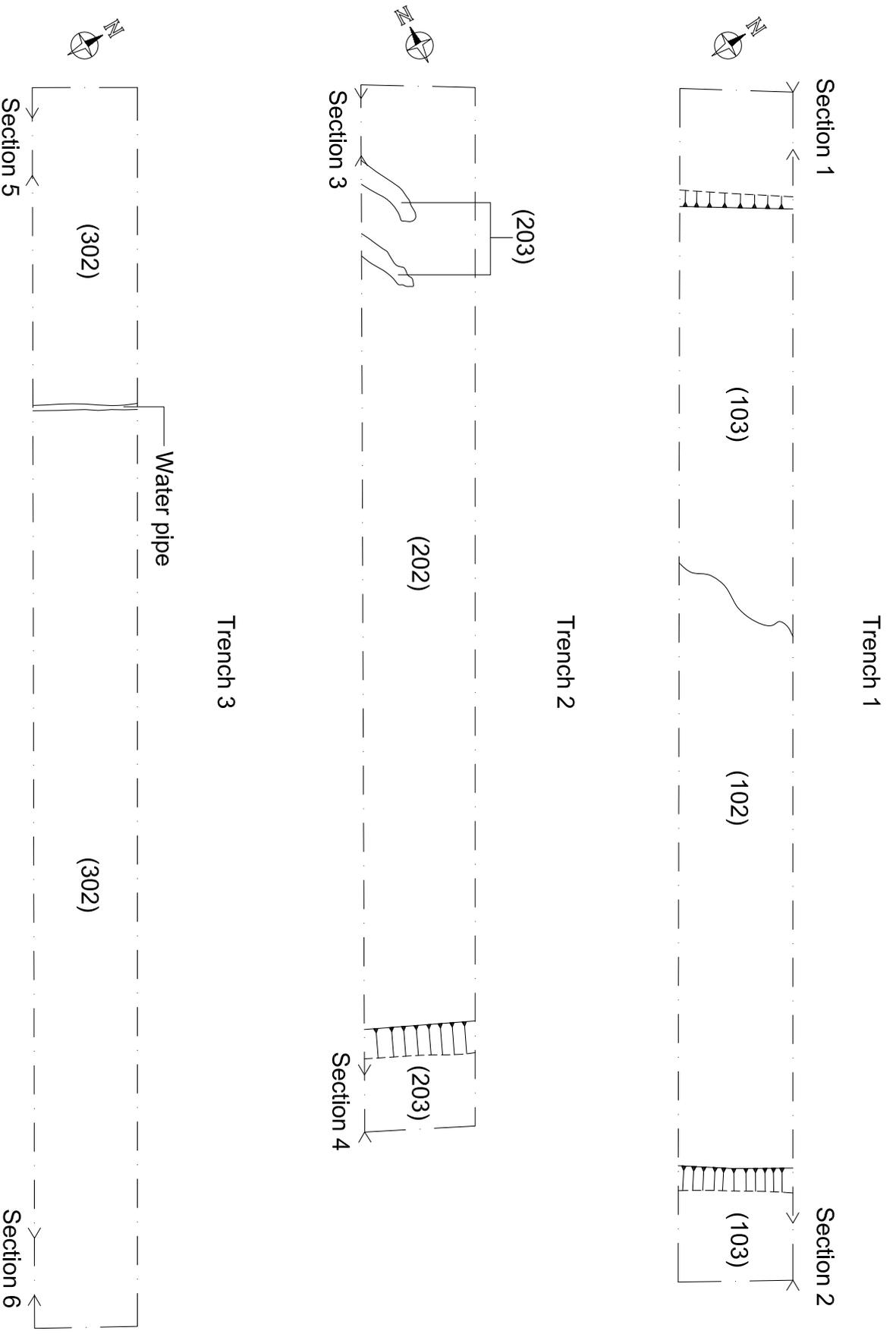
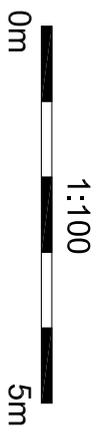


Figure 2: Trench plans; 1:100



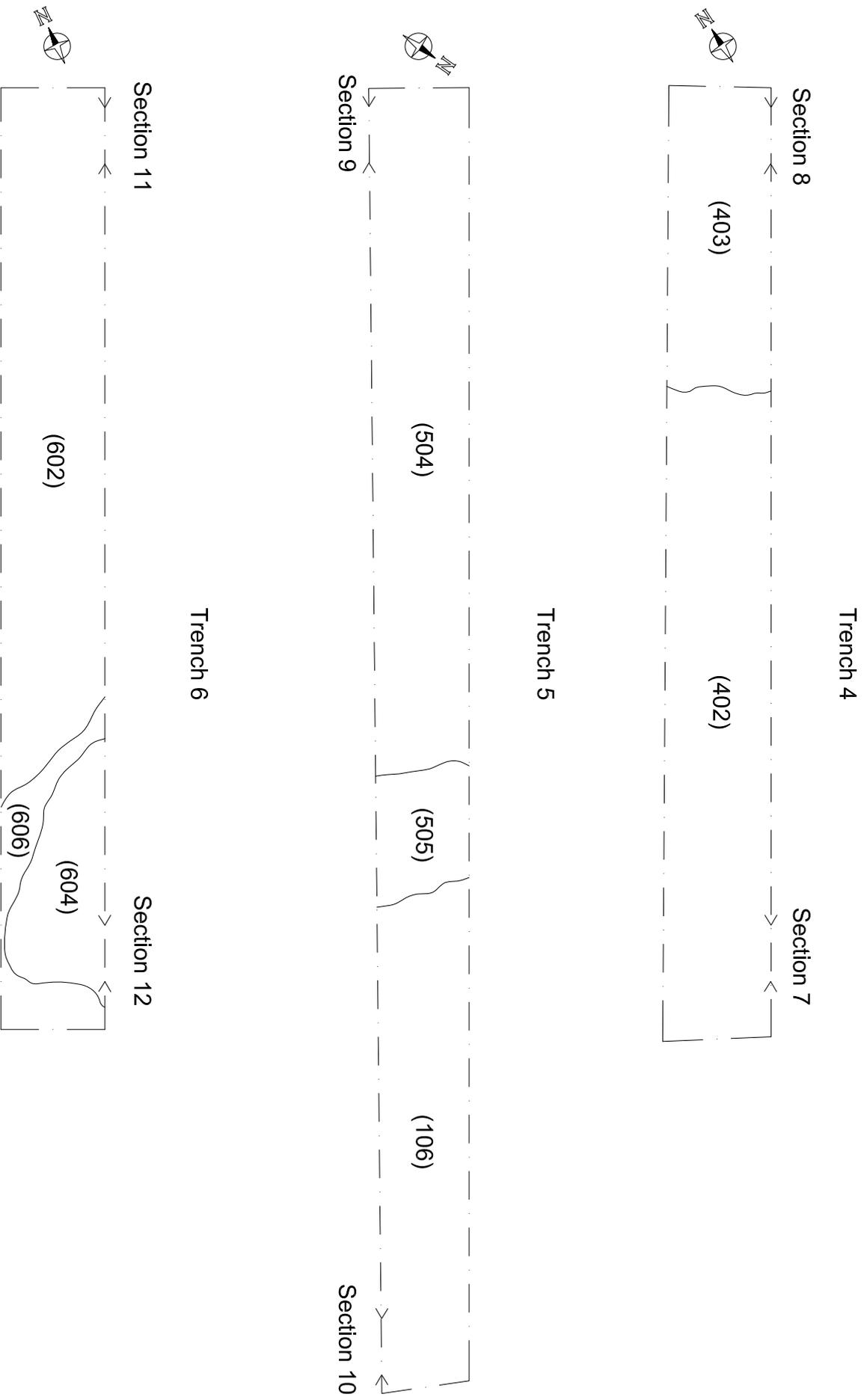
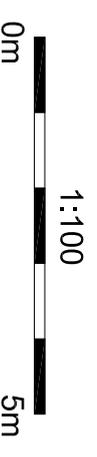
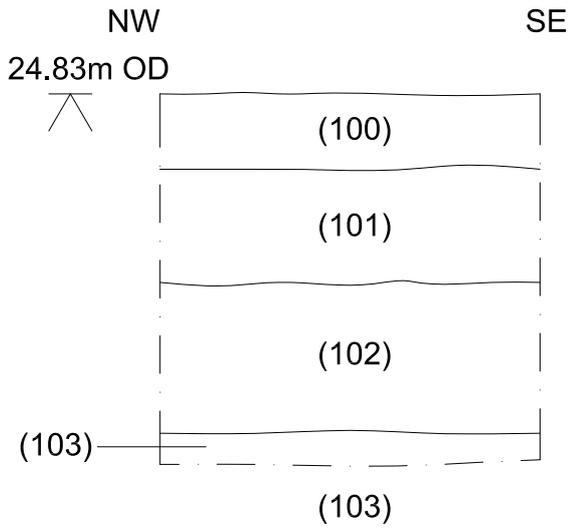


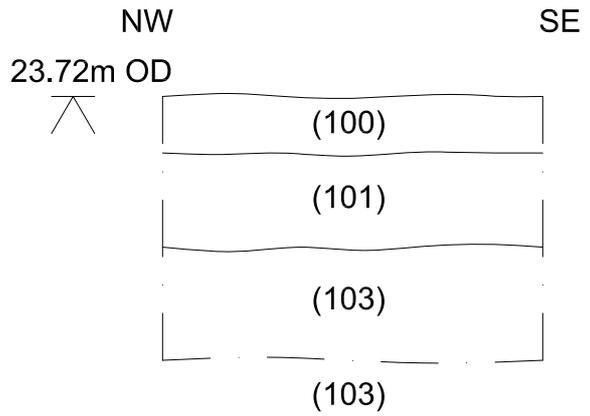
Figure 3: Trench plans; 1:100



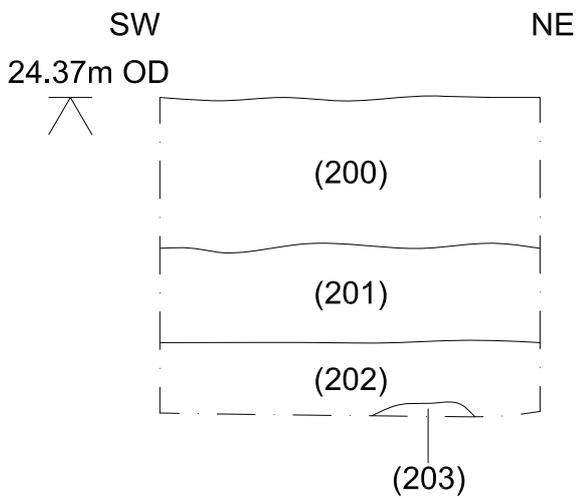
Section 1; Trench 1;
facing south west



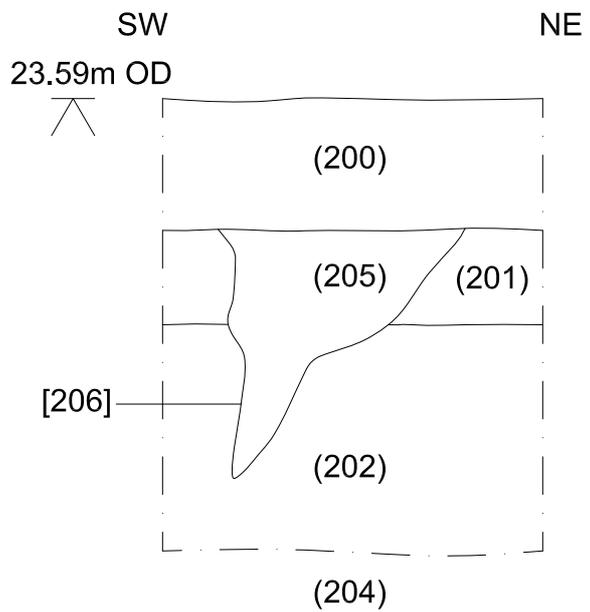
Section 2; Trench 1;
facing south west



Section 3; Trench 2;
facing south east



Section 4; Trench 2;
facing south east



1:20



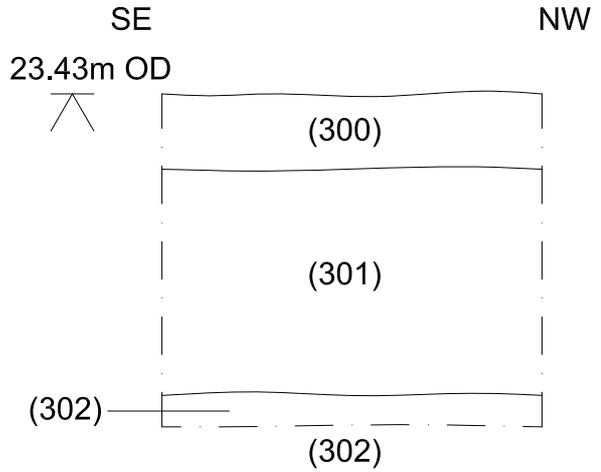
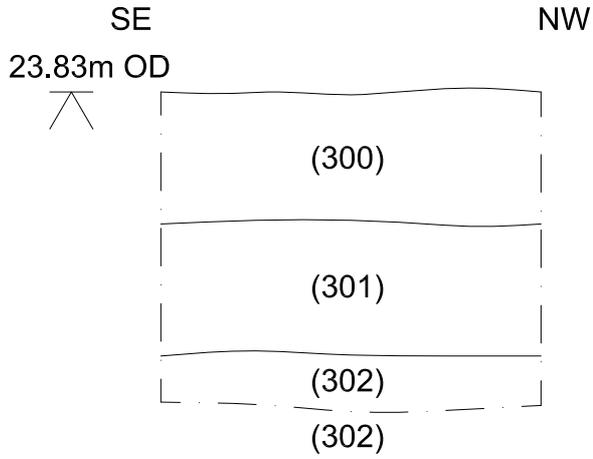
Figure 4: Sections; Scale 1:20

0m

2m

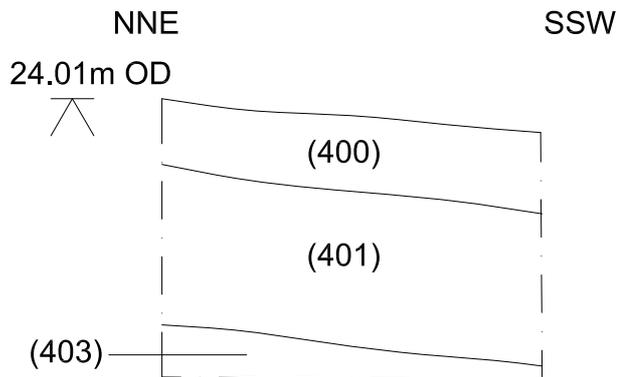
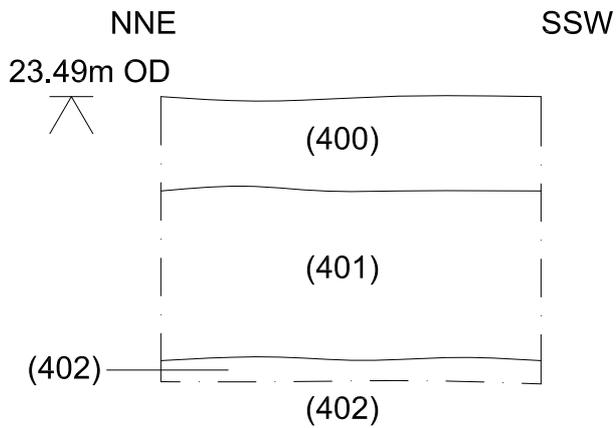
Section 5; Trench 3;
facing north east

Section 6; Trench 3;
facing north east



Section 7; Trench 4;
facing west north west

Section 8; Trench 4;
facing west north west



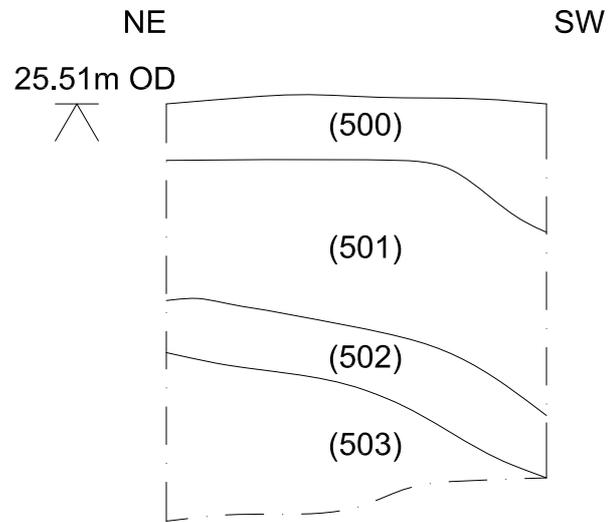
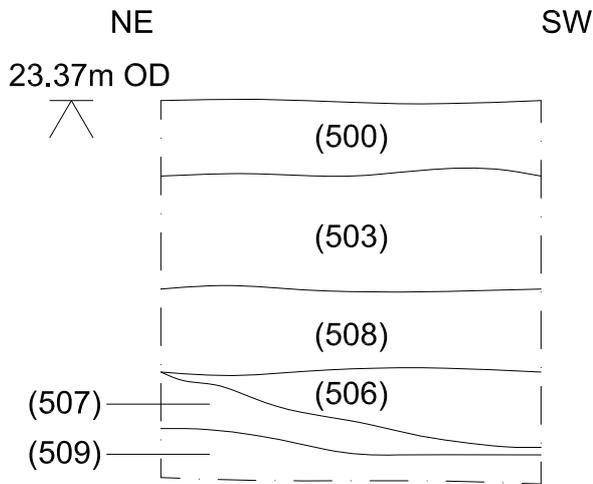
1:20



Figure 5: Sections; Scale 1:20

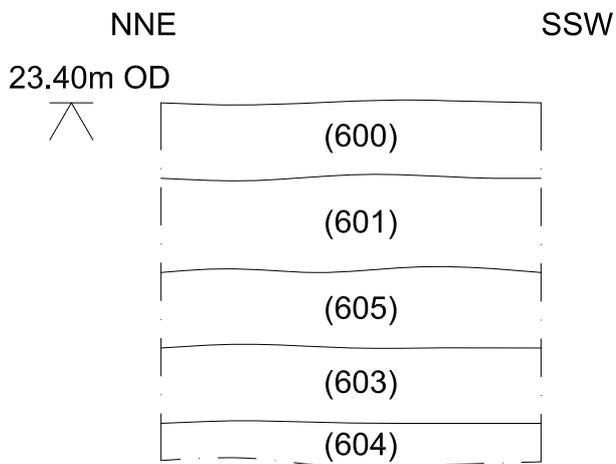
Section 9; Trench 5;
facing south east

Section 10; Trench 5;
facing south east



Section 11; Trench 6;
facing west north west

Section 12; Trench 6;
facing west north west



1:20



Figure 6: Sections; Scale 1:20