Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During March 2017 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derby. The evaluation comprised 15 trenches 50m long and *c*1.8m wide.

Geophysical survey had revealed a number of linear and discrete anomalies provisionally interpreted as of archaeological origin, but none of these proved to be of ancient origin. Most of the linear features that were identified were post-medieval furrows orientated SSW-NNE, corresponding to some of those identified in the geophysical survey carried out in 2015. Two of these were dated to the 17th-19th century by single sherds of pottery.

Many supposed linear features identified in the geophysical survey in the central part of the site did not appear at all below the ploughsoil, and were probably vestigial traces of former allotments of early 20th century date. The discrete anomalies that were targeted proved to be either illusory or to be variations in the underlying geology, with the exception of two postholes of recent date in Trench 13, and one possible but undated posthole in Trench 16.

The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological activity prior to the post-medieval period. Three linear features were dated from the 16th-19th century by single sherds of post-medieval pottery and one copper alloy button. One of these was a former boundary ditch shown on historic OS maps. One recent circular pit was also found in Trench 4.

The only features of potentially earlier date are a small gully in Trench 14 and what may be either a furrow or a small ditch in Trench 16, together with the undated possible posthole in Trench 16. All of these are undated.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Sykes, who was supported by Adam Rapiejko, Ben Slader and Diana Chard. Survey and digitizing work was carried out by Matt Bradley, Diana Chard and Anne Cooper. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Geraldine Crann and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Persimmon Homes Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DER/04/15/00449) and to inform the reserved matters application. On the basis of the desk-based assessment (Locus Consulting 2015) and a geophysical survey of the site (Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015) a trench layout was agreed between curatorial archaeologist Stephen Baker and Michael Dawson of CgMs Consulting. OA was commissioned to carry out the evaluation, and produced a written scheme of investigation detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition (Allen 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies at the north-east edge of Derby, some 2km from the town centre. It is bounded on the west and south by the Oakwood housing estate, on the north by the Mansfield Road (A608) and Lime Lane, and on the east by open fields.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of 10.2 hectares (Fig. 1) and the site was two fields, mostly lying within the western field, on a north-facing slope within an undulating landscape, and is currently under cultivation. The Dam Brook runs from east to west some 300m north of the site, draining into the River Derwent 2km further west.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as pebbly sandstones of the Nottingham Castle Formation, siltstones, mudstones and sandstones of the Tarporley Siltstone Formation and mudstones of the Mercia Mudstone Group (Geology of Britain Viewer 2015). Much of the bedrock is overlain by superficial diamicton till; adjacent boreholes indicate 0.5-0.7m of sandy, silty topsoil overlying clay glacial till (Locus Consulting 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment (Locus Consulting 2015), and only the elements closest to the site will be summarized here.

1.3.2 For ease of description, the more westerly of the two surviving fields has been called 'Field 1', and the eastern field 'Field 2'. Historic map evidence (Ordnance Survey maps from 1881-2 onwards) show that Field 1 was formerly divided into three by roughly north-south field boundaries (Fig. 2). These will be described respectively as A, B and C. Parts of the westernmost field boundary still survive as two lines of trees. Strip C, the easternmost, was subdivided into two by an ENE-WSW boundary, and Field 2 was similarly subdivided. The 2nd edn OS 1:2500 scale map dated 1900 shows that B, the central part of Field 1, was used as allotments at this time. These field boundaries were not removed until after 1987.

1.3.3 No previous fieldwalking or archaeological excavation has taken place within the site, but a geophysical gradiometer (magnetometer) survey was carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology in 2015 (Fig. 3; Trent & Peak 2015, fig. 2). This indicated that former fields B and C had been subject to ridge and furrow cultivation, the furrows running SSW-NNE (see Figs 3 and 4). This ridge and furrow cultivation was also visible on an aerial photograph of the site taken in 1971 (Locus Consulting 2015, 6.1.3). The evidence for furrows in Field A, the western part of Field 1, was limited to the faint possible traces in the south-eastern corner. The geophysical survey greyscale plot also contains faint indications of further furrows in the western part of Field 2 (see Fig. 3).

1.3.4 The geophysical survey also located what Trent & Peak Archaeology interpreted as an enclosure system within the central strip B, comprising a series of lengths of ditch running either east-west or (further north) ENE-WSW, similar to the alignment of Mansfield Road. Halfway down the western side of this system shorter lengths of ditch were interpreted as representing a small sub-square enclosure, and adjacent discrete geophysical anomalies and short lengths of ditch were thought to represent associated external occupation features (Fig. 3; WSI fig. 4, anomalies [45-52]).

1.3.5 An area of possible pits or postholes was also highlighted towards the south end of strip B (Fig. 4, WSI fig. 4, anomalies [59]). Further possible structures were identified at the north end of strip C (Fig. 3; WSI fig. 4, anomalies [71-74]), and halfway down Field 2 (Fig. 3, WSI, fig. 4, anomalies [82-85]).

1.3.6 The westernmost strip A contained few anomalies interpreted as being of archaeological origin (Fig. 3; Fig. 4, anomalies [5], [6] and [7]). The greyscale plot shows faint traces of possible further linear features at the north end (Fig. 3).

1.3.7 No prehistoric sites or findspots are known within the vicinity of the site.

1.3.8 Fieldwalking west of the site at Breadsall Nether Flatt (HER 32830) revealed scatters of Roman pottery and other finds, suggesting the presence of a Roman settlement. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Breadsall Hilltop just south of the site, and a spindle whorl from Chaddesden Wood just to the south-east, while a possible Roman road is recorded close to Breadsall village (Locus Consulting 2015, 6.2.15).

1.3.9 The church of All Saints at Breadsall dates back to the early medieval period; fabric of this period survives in the structure. The only other indication of activity of this period in the vicinity of the site is a gold sheet, possibly related to an Anglo-Saxon pendant, found east of the site and recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (Locus Consulting 2015, 6.2.18).

1.3.10 The church of All Saints at Breadsall continued in use in the later medieval period. The deserted medieval village (DMV) of Breadsall Nether Flatt (HER 32830) is centred 200m west of the site, and consisted of house platforms, sunken lanes and wall foootings. It is thought possible that the DMV extended into the western part of the site, although recent cultivation has removed any surface indications. Two medieval horseshoes were also recovered from Oakwood in 1987 (Locus Consulting 2015, 6.2.22).

1.3.11 In the post-medieval period the existing village of Breadsall formed the focus for local settlement. There was a large house, Breadsall Mount, within the area of the deserted medieval village, and another at Priory Platt immediately south-west of the site. The site itself

appears to have been fields throughout the post-medieval period, though strip B in Field 1 was used as allotments at the turn of the 19th/20th centuries.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
ii. To determine or confirm the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other remains.
iii. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
iv. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
v. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
vi. To determine the potential for the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
vii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
viii. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

i. To date and characterize the rectilinear enclosure system in the central part of the site.
ii. To characterise the potential structural foci suggested from the results of the geophysical survey, and if genuine, to date them.
iii. To date and characterize the possible discrete features to the west of the enclosure.
iv. To investigate the area of geophysical anomalies in the south-west of the site, and clarify their character and date.
v. To investigate the potential ridge and furrow features in the north-east of the study area.
vi. To clarify whether the absence of archaeological features indicated by the geophysical survey in the remainder of the site is likely to be correct.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 An evaluation consisting of 17 trenches 50m long and 1.8m wide was originally proposed for this site, and the proposed methodology was detailed in the WSI (Oxford Archaeology 2017a). The trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

2.2.2 Following the excavation of the first few trenches, which were targeted upon the central part of Field 1 (Trenches 2, 4, 9 and 14), it became clear that the enclosure system suggested following geophysical survey by Trent & Peak Archaeology did not survive below ploughsoil, and that these geophysical anomalies were probably vestigial traces of plots or drainage associated with the allotments of *c* 1900 AD (Fig. 2; sections 1.3.2 and 1.3 4 above).

2.2.3 Following discussion between Tim Allen of OA, Mike Dawson of CgMs Consulting and Stephen Baker of Derbyshire County Council, it was therefore decided to amend the trench layout to target other elements of the geophysical survey and provide a more even coverage of the site. As a result, Trench 9 was not excavated, and the number of trenches was reduced overall from 17 to 15. The new trench layout was included in a revised version of the WSI (OA 2017b).

2.2.4 Trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

2.2.5 Revealed features were hand-cleaned and sampled by hand-excavation, and the resultant sections drawn at an appropriate scale.

2.2.6 All trenches were planned by GPS, and where appropriate by hand, and a photographic record (digital and black and white transparency) was maintained of all trenches and features.

2.2.7 All plans and sections were levelled with reference to metres above Ordnance Datum.

2.2.8 Finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were recovered for further investigation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The upper soil sequence was broadly uniform across the site, topsoil consisting of a dark brownish-grey or grey clayey silt or silty clay with some sand, although in Trenches 5 and 13 sand predominated. Subsoil was generally a silty clay with a varying proportion of sandstone inclusions, varying in colour from light yellowish-grey to orange- or dark red-brown, presumably due to varying chemical staining. In a few trenches the subsoil was much sandier, reflecting eroded material from the underlying sandstone natural geology, though bedrock was not reached in any of the trenches.

3.2.2 The bedrock on the southern part of the site is overlain by a superficial diamicton till formed by glacial processes. Nearby boreholes indicated 0.5-0.7m of sandy, silty topsoil overlying clay glacial till (Locus Consulting 2015). Most of the trenches encountered a weathered version of the till at around 0.35 – 0.5m, which was cut by the features that were found. The glacial till proper was found at 0.6-0.74m by digging small sondages in a number of trenches, and was described as a yellow-grey or yellowish-red stiff clay containing sandstone fragments.

3.2.3 Trenches 8 and 11 encountered grey clay at 0.60m and 0.74m below ground level respectively (Plates 1 and 2). There were both overlain by a mixed grey/yellow clay subsoil deposit 0.31-0.45m thick at 0.30m below ground level. This was probably a glacial deposit.

3.2.4 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were reasonable although there was some rain on several days. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 (Fig. 4) and will be described in more detail below. Only modern features were found in Trench 4. Features of a post-medieval date were present within Trenches 1, 3 and 15.

3.3.2 Trenches 2, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 were devoid of any features and therefore will not be discussed further.

3.4 Trench 1, in Field 1

3.4.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-east part of the site, and was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 4). It contained a north-south aligned feature, 102 (Fig. 5; Plate 3), possibly a boundary ditch or furrow. This had shallow sides with a flat but slightly uneven base. It was

1.09m wide and ran for 4.32m across the trench, but was only 0.08m deep. Its single fill was 103, which was a brown silty clay with small pebbles. Fill 103 contained a 27g sherd of Midlands black ware, which dates from the 17th – 18th century.

3.4.2 Two small tree-throw holes were found truncating feature 102 (104, 106). These were both ovoid in plan with steep/irregular sides containing light brownish-yellow clayey silt with grey mottles. Neither contained any finds.

3.5 Trench 3, in Field 2

3.5.1 Trench 3 was located on the east edge of the site, and was orientated roughly north-south (Fig. 4). Stripping revealed a shallow gully (301, Fig 6; Plate 4), a linear cut containing a field drain, and two orange ceramic field drains orientated roughly north-west to south-east.

3.5.2 Feature 301 was orientated SSW-NNE and was 0.60m wide but only 0.03m deep, with a possible termination at the north-east end. The fill was light brownish-grey silty clay, which did not contain any finds. Given that the feature was so shallow, the termination may not have been genuine, and instead simply due to truncation.

3.5.3 A linear cut containing an orange ceramic field drain at 0.25m depth was also encountered orientated roughly north-east to south-west. This was 0.56m wide, and was not numbered or further recorded. Two other orange ceramic field drains without clear evidence of linear cuts, orientated north-west to south-east, were also discovered within the trench.

3.6 Trench 4, in Field 1

3.6.1 Trench 4 was located south of Trench 1 and west of Trench 3, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 4; Fig. 7). It exposed a modern pit, a possible linear feature and a land drain.

3.6.2 The possible linear feature 403 was orientated NNE-SSW, and was 0.6m wide, but survived only 0.01m deep. It had a light brown silt fill, without any finds. A SSW-NNE orientated land drain was also found within the trench.

3.6.3 The modern pit was 2m in diameter, of which the northern half lay within the trench. Modern plastic was recovered from the surface of the fill, so this was not further investigated.

3.7 Trench 5, in Field 1

3.7.1 Trench 5 was located south-west of Trench 4, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 4; Fig. 8). It encountered ditches 502, 504 and 506.

3.7.2 Ditch 502 was orientated SSW-NNE and was 1.10m wide and 0.42m deep with sloping sides and a pointed base. It had a single fill, 503, which was a brownish-grey to dark grey silty sand with small stones. Fill 503 contained a copper alloy button of 18th or early 19th century manufacture and one sherd of pottery from an English stoneware salt-glazed, sub-rectangular bowl/dish manufactured in the 19th century. Ditch 502 had truncated adjacent ditch 504 (Fig 8; Plate 5).

3.7.3 Ditch 504 was also orientated SSW-NNE and was truncated by ditch 502 (Fig 8; Plate 5). This ditch was 2.30m wide and 0.34m deep with sloping sides and a cupped base. It contained a single fill, 505, which was a brownish-grey silty clayey sand. There were no finds.

3.7.4 Just west of ditches 502/504, and on a similar orientation, was broad linear feature 506 (Fig. 8; Plate 6). This was 3m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallow even sides with a flat, slightly irregular base. No finds came from 507, its brown clayey silt fill.

3.8 Trench 12, in Field 1

3.8.1 Trench 12 was located south of Trench 5, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 4). It exposed a linear feature 1202 (Fig. 9; Plate 7) in the centre of the trench orientated SSW-NNE. This was 1.28m wide and 0.24m deep and was concave in profile with sloping sides and an almost flat base. It contained a single fill 1203 of light brown/grey silty clay. There were no finds.

3.8.2 A larger linear feature, numbered 1204, was also encountered to the east of the trench and was orientated SSW-NNE (Fig 9; Plate 8). This was 1.64m wide and 0.26m deep and had gently sloping sides and an almost flat base. It contained a single fill of light brown/grey silty clay numbered 1205, which did not produce any finds. Both 1202 and 1204 may have been furrows.

3.9 Trench 13, in Field 1

3.9.1 Trench 13 was located towards the south edge of the site, south-west of Trench 12, and was orientated east-west (Fig. 4). It revealed two postholes (1304 and 1306) and three broad linear features 1302, 1308 and 1310, which were probably furrows. The three linear features were all orientated SSW-NNE.

3.9.2 Furrow 1302 (Fig. 10; Plate 9) was 1.13m wide and 0.18m deep, had gently sloping sides and a cupped base. It contained one fill 1303 of light brown grey-yellow silty clayey sand with small stones. Furrow 1308 (Fig. 10; Plate 10) was 0.90m wide and up to 0.16m deep, and had sloping sides and a cupped base. It contained a single fill numbered 1309, which was a light-yellow brown silty clayey sand with small stones. Furrow 1310 (Fig. 10; Plate 11) was 1.10m wide, up to 0.20m deep, had sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light yellow brown silty clayey sand with small stones numbered 1311. None of these features contained any finds.

3.9.3 Posthole 1304 (Fig. 10; Plate 12) was ovoid in plan, 0.50m long by 0.39m wide, and was 0.12m deep, with a sloping base and sides. This posthole may have been aborted due to the presence of a ceramic land drain in the lower part of the posthole. The cut of the land drain was difficult to identify as it appears to have been backfilled with clean natural. The land drain appears to have been disturbed and replaced within this posthole as it was located at a lower level than others on the site. The posthole contained a single fill of dark brown/grey clayey silt numbered 1305. There were no finds.

3.9.4 Posthole 1306 (Fig. 10; Plate 12) was 0.15m deep, roughly circular in plan (0.31m by 0.33m), concave in profile with steep sides and an uneven base. No post pipe was identified. It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown clayey silt numbered 1307, very similar to the topsoil, probably the result of the post being removed and the posthole being backfilled. There were no finds from this, but it is likely to be of a relatively modern date.

3.10 Trench 14, in Field 1

3.10.1 Trench 14 was located in the south-west corner of the site, and was orientated NNE-SSW (Fig. 4). It contained a small east-west aligned gully or ditch 1401 (Fig. 11; Plate 13) that was 0.89m wide and 0.36m deep. The ditch was concave in profile with sloping sides and a pointed base. It contained one fill numbered 1402, a dark brownish-grey clayey silt with small pieces of charcoal and occasional pebbles, but no artefacts.

3.11 Trench 15, in Field 1

3.11.1 Trench 15 was located in the north-west corner of the site, and was orientated NNW-SSE (Fig. 4). It contained a single linear feature 1502 (Fig. 12; Plate 14) orientated north-south. This ran for 12.75m diagonally across the trench, but was only was 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep, with shelving sides and a cupped base. Its single fill was a brownish-red clayey silt numbered 1503, from which a single piece of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered, dating from the 16th – 19th century. This may have been another furrow, or possibly the base of a heavily-truncated ditch.

3.12 Trench 16, in Field 1

3.12.1 Trench 16 was located in the south-west corner of the site, south-east of Trench 15 and north-west of Trench 14 (Fig. 4). It revealed two small linear features (1604 and 1606) and a possible small posthole (1602). The two linear features were orientated SSW-NNE.

3.12.2 Feature 1604 (Fig. 13; Plate 15) was 1.10m wide and 0.07m deep, with shelving sides and a slightly undulating flat base. Its single fill was a light yellowish-brown silty clay with small stones, numbered 1605. Ditch or gully 1606 (Fig 13; Plate 16) was 0.62m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained one fill, a light yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles numbered 1607. Neither feature contained any finds.

3.12.3 Posthole 1602 (Fig. 13; Plate 17) was roughly circular in plan, 0.35m across and 0.10m deep with sloping sides, stepped on the east, and a cupped base. It had a single fill of light yellowish-grey silty clay with small stones numbered 1603, but there were no artefacts.

3.13 Finds and environmental summary

3.13.1 Finds were recovered from contexts 103, 503 and 1503. These included pottery sherds and ceramic building material of 16th-19th century date and a copper alloy button of 18th-19th century date.

3.13.2 No environmental samples were taken.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken during a period of reasonable weather despite some rain, and the trenches remained mostly dry. The revealed features were easy to identify against the underlying clay. Only three of the features investigated contained datable finds (103, 503 and 1503) and one feature contained a late post-medieval/modern ceramic field drain (1304). The evaluation also noted the presence of late post-medieval/modern orange ceramic field drains within Trenches 3, 4 and 13.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 The features identified in Trenches 1, 5, 13, 15 and field drains in Trenches 3, 4 and 13 are all dated to the post-medieval period. This site appears to have been primarily used for agriculture during this period.

4.2.2 The geophysical gradiometer (magnetometer) survey carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology in 2015 indicated that former fields 1B and 1C had been subject to ridge-and-furrow cultivation, the furrows running SSW-NNE (see Figs 2 and 4). There are also faint indications of similar furrows in the south-eastern part of field 1A. The characteristic shape of the furrows of this type of cultivation is a reverse-S curve, the furrows bending slightly to the left at the top, and to the right at the bottom of the field, ie more towards north-south. This is mirrored in the shape both of the surviving field boundaries and of the former field boundaries shown on the historic OS maps (Fig. 3).

4.2.3 The linear features within Trenches 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 16 were all orientated SSW-NNE, while those in Trenches 1 and 15 were closer to north-south, as would be expected close to the northern limit of the fields. Linear features 102, 301, 506, 1202, 1206, 1302, 1308, 1310, 1502 and 1604 were all broad and shallow, with cupped or flat bases, and all are therefore likely to have been furrows.

4.2.4 The surviving furrows were all shallow, and some such as 102 had all but disappeared. The absence of regularly-spaced furrows along the evaluation trenches can clearly be attributed to the high degree of truncation that had occurred through later ploughing. The evidence from Trenches 15 and 16 may therefore indicate that ridge-and-furrow cultivation formerly extended across all parts of Field 1.

4.2.5 Finds recovered from fills 103 and 1503 indicate a date range of 17th-19th centuries for this ridge-and-furrow cultivation, although it may have originated before this. The historic map evidence shows that the ridge-and-furrow cultivation had gone by the latter half of the 19th century.

4.2.6 A few more ditch-like linear features were also found. Although on the same orientation as the furrows, Trench 5 contained a recut ditch that lies very close to the position of the former field boundary separating Fields 1B and 1C shown on Fig. 3 (1:2500 OS map of 1900), and probably represents the former field boundary ditch. The later phase of this ditch contained 19th-century pottery, though this is of only limited value, as historic maps show that these fields were in existence from at least the later 19th century until the later 20th century.

4.2.7 Trench 16 contained a narrower linear feature numbered 1606, which shared the SSW-NNE alignment of the furrows, but whose profile was slightly more V-shaped. This may have been another furrow, but may instead represent a small gully. Adjacent to this was a possible posthole, 1602, whose fill was very similar, and may therefore have been related, though neither feature was dated. This possible posthole may correspond to one of a group of discrete anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey (Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015, 6.1.6). As the fill was sterile, and no post-pipe was seen, its irregular profile may instead indicate that it was of geological origin.

4.2.8 In 2015 the geophysical survey located what was interpreted as an enclosure system within the central strip B, comprising a series of lengths of ditch running either east-west or (further north) ENE-WSW. The evaluation did not find any evidence of an enclosure system within Trenches 2, 6 and 10, and in retrospect these anomalies probably represent vestigial traces of the allotment cultivation at the start of the 20th century.

4.2.9 Only in Trench 14 was an east-west gully found, whose V-shaped profile differed from those of the furrows. Clearer east-west linear features indicated by the geophysical survey crossing this trench were however not located, just as in the trenches further north. The date of this single gully is unknown.

4.2.10 Two possible postholes were noted within Trench 13. Those in Trench 13 correspond to a group of possible features identified by the geophysical survey as group [59] (Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015, 6.1.10). Posthole 1304 is likely to have been relatively modern, as it was filled with topsoil, and may have been aborted due to the presence of a recent ceramic land drain in the lower part of the posthole. These postholes may have been contained posts for a fence or other structure during the use of Field 1B as an allotment during the late 19th-early 20th century.

4.3 Evaluation objectives and results

4.3.1 Aims i-iv. The evaluation provided reasonable coverage of the site, and established that archaeological remains were mostly poorly-preserved furrows of post-medieval cultivation. With the exception of a modern pit and a 19th-20th century field boundary, only a very few other potential features were found, limited to the south-west corner of the site, and these were poorly preserved and undated. No complex stratigraphy was found.

4.3.2 Aim v. The evaluation demonstrated that the shape of the surviving field boundaries within the site, and of former field boundaries marked on historic maps, was a result of previous ridge-and-furrow cultivation of the site in the post-medieval period.

4.3.3 Aim vi. Environmental potential was established to be low. Other than sparse charcoal flecks in the fill of one undated feature, no environmental remains were seen on the site.

4.3.4 Aims vii-viii. The quantity and range of finds from the evaluation was very low, and all of the recovered material was of 17th-19th century date. The vast majority of the features that were observed were the furrows of cultivation or former field boundaries, and as no finds were recovered from the very few other potentially archaeological features, the status of the site would appear to be very low, and the potential for social or economic information very limited.

4.3.5 Aim ix. The rectilinear enclosure system suggested by the geophysical survey results proved to be illusory, the only genuine element surviving being the former field boundary along the east side, which proved to be of post-medieval date. The geophysical anomalies constituting the other elements of the enclosure system are believed to be vestigial traces of the allotments of late 19th and early 20th century date known from historic maps to have existed in this part of the site.

4.3.6 Aim x. The only evidence for structural activity found in the evaluation was two postholes of recent date in Trench 13, corresponding to some of the anomalies identified by number [59] of the geophysical survey report (Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015).

4.3.7 Aims xi and xii. No archaeological features were found corresponding to the discrete features west of the enclosure. The only evidence of discrete features found in the south-west part of the site was a single possible posthole in Trench 16. This was undated, and may not have been man-made.

4.3.8 Aim xiii. The ridge-and-furrow features within the central and eastern part of the site were investigated and found to be genuine, although preservation was poor, some being shallow, others hardly surviving and many not evident below the ploughsoil at all. A few of these linear features were dated to the post-medieval period.

4.3.9 Aim xiv. The absence of archaeological features other than furrows was generally confirmed by the evaluation trenches. One or two undated small features that were not visible on the geophysical survey were revealed in the south-west part of the site.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The archaeology identified during the evaluation therefore appears to be post-medieval in date and agricultural in nature, and the site appears to be of low potential.

Appendix A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench was mostly devoid of archaeology apart from a north-south aligned furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Topsil layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. A dark brown/grey clayey silt with a few pebble inclusions	-	-
101	Subsil layer	-	0.07	Subsoil. A yellow/grey clayey sit with few inclusions	-	-
102	Cut of furrow	1.09	0.08	Cut of furrow. A linear orientated north-south with a flat and slightly uneven base with shallow sides	-	-
103	Fill of furrow 102	1.09	0.08	A mid brown silty clay with some small pebbles.	One sherd of pottery	C17-18
104	Cut of small tree-throw hole	0.58	0.17	Small tree-throw hole, ovoid in plan with a concave base, steep sides and a diffuse top profile		
105	Fill of tree-throw hole 104	0.58	0.17	A light brown yellow mottled with grey clayey silt with small pebbles.		
106	Cut of small tree-throw hole	0.64	0.21	A tree-throw hole, ovoid in plan with a concave base, steep and irregular sides and a diffuse top profile		
107	Fill of tree-throw hole 106	0.64	0.21	A mid brown yellow mottled with grey clayey silt with small pebbles.		
108	Natural layer	-	-	A dark brown silty clay with some sandstone		

Trench 2		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow/red clay with some sandstone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Topsoil layer	-	0.31	A dark brown clayey silt	-	-
201	Subsoil layer	-	0.29	A dark red brown clayey silt with sandstone pieces	-	-
202	Subsoil layer	-	0.09	A mid red/brown colluvium - clayey silt with sandstone pieces	-	-
203	Natural layer	-	-	A yellow/ red clay with some sandstone	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
The trench encountered a shallow gully 301 orientated SSW-NNE, possibly a shallow furrow and two orange ceramic field drains orientated NW/SE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow clay with grey smears and manganese flecks.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Topsoil layer	-	0.30	A soft mid grey silty clay	-	-
301	Cut of furrow	0.60	0.05	A shallow linear orientated NNE-SSW with a flat base and shallow sides. Probably truncated by ploughing	-	-
302	Fill of furrow 301	-	0.03	A light brown grey silty clay	-	-
303	Natural layer	-	0.08+	A mid yellow clay with grey smears and manganese flecks		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench encountered a modern pit 2m in diameter containing plastic, a furrow surviving only 0.01m deep and a north-south land drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of blueish-orange firm clay with manganese flecks.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Topsoil layer	-	0.25	A mid grey silty clay	-	-
401	Subsoil layer	-	0.10	A soft mid orange brown silty clay with manganese flecks	-	-

402	Natural layer	-		A blue orange firm clay with manganese flecks	-	-
403	Cut of furrow (vestigial)	0.6	0.01	A linear orientated NE-SW. This was less than 0.01m in depth so may have been the shadow of a former hedgerow	-	-
404	Cut of pit (modern)	2.0	<0.1	Pit circular in plan. Modern as it had plastic in the fill	Plastic	C20th

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench encountered recent ditch 502 recutting ditch 504, and furrow 506, all orientated SSW-NNE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-grey silty, clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Topsoil layer	-	0.40	Mid brown grey to dark brown grey silty clayey sand	-	-
501	Subsoil layer	-	0.15	Light yellow brown to mid yellow brown/grey silty clayey sand	-	-
502	Cut of modern ditch	1.10	0.44	Linear orientated NE-SW with V shaped base, sloping sides and a curved top profile. Truncated linear 504	-	-
503	Fill of ditch 502	-	0.44	Brown grey to dark grey silty clayey sand with small stones and charcoal	Cu button One sherd of pottery	C19
504	Cut of ditch	2.3	0.34	Linear orientated NE-SW with a U shaped base, steep sides and a curved top profile. Truncated by linear 502		
505	Fill of ditch 504	-	0.34	Mid brown grey silty clayey sand with small pebbles and charcoal		
506	Cut of furrow	1.8+	0.16	Linear orientated NE-SW with a flat, irregular base, shallow sides and a clear top profile.		
507	Fill of furrow 506	-	0.16	A mid brown clayey silty with small pebbles.		

508	Natural layer			Light yellow grey to mid yellow grey silty clayey sand		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSEW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greyish-yellow clay to the south and firm dark red clay to the north.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Topsoil layer	-	0.28	A dark grey silty clay with moderate compaction.	-	-
601	Subsoil layer	-	0.16	A mid pink red clayey sand (north end of the trench only)	-	-
602	Natural layer	-	-	To the south of the trench was a mid grey yellow clay with frequent sandstone and to the north was a firm dark red clay	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orangey-red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Topsoil layer	-	0.35	A soft dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
701	Subsoil layer	-	0.10	A mid orangey red clay	-	-
702	Natural layer	-	-	A mid orangey pink/red silty clay	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of grey/yellow clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Topsoil layer	-	0.29	A dark brown grey clayey silt with a few pebble inclusions	-	-

801	Subsoil layer	-	0.31	A mixed grey/yellow clay glacial deposit with possible coal	-	-
802	Natural layer	-	-	Grey clay similar to 801	-	-

Trench 9 (not excavated)

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orange-red clay to the west and light greyish-yellow silty clay with sandstone to the east of the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Topsoil layer	-	0.26	A dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.27	A mid brown orangey red silty sand	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	To the west of the trench was a firm mid orangey red clay and to the east was a light grey yellow silty clay	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish-grey clay with some sandstone and coal inclusions.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Topsoil layer	-	0.28	A mid grey brown clayey silt with a few pebble inclusions	-	-
1101	Subsoil layer	-	0.45	A mid yellow/grey glacial deposit with some sandstone	-	-
1102	Natural layer	-	-	A mid grey clay similar to 1101	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench encountered linear feature 1202 in the centre of the trench and a wider feature 1204 further east. Both were orientated SSW-NNE, and were probably furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish-grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1200	Topsoil layer	-	0.26	A mid brown grey clayey silt with a few pebble inclusions	-	-
1201	Subsoil layer	-	0.10	A light grey/yellow subsoil of silty clay	-	-
1202	Cut of furrow or ditch	1.28	0.24	A linear orientated NE-SW with an almost flat concave base with shallow sides and a clear top profile	-	-
1203	Fill of furrow 1202	1.28	0.24	A light brown silty clay	-	-
1204	Cut of furrow	1.64	0.26	A linear orientated NE-SW with a slightly concave almost flat base with shallow sides and a clear top profile		
1205	Fill of furrow 1204	1.64	0.26	A light grey/brown silty clay		
1206	Natural layer			A mottled yellow grey silty clay		

Trench 13

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench encountered two postholes 1304 and 1306 and three furrows 1302, 1308 and 1310 orientated SSW-NNE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish-brown to yellowish-grey silty clayey sand. A modern land drain was also encountered.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Topsoil layer			A mid brown grey to dark brown grey silty clayey sand	-	-
1301	Subsoil layer			A light yellow brown silty clayey sand	-	-
1302	Cut of furrow	1.13	0.18	A linear orientated north-south with a flattered base, shallow sides and top curved profile	-	-
1303	Fill of furrow 1302		0.18	A light brown grey yellow silty clayey silty clayey sand with small stones	-	-
1304	Cut of posthole	0.50	0.12	Ovoid in plan with a sloping base, shallow sides and a clear top profile. Posthole cut into a ceramic horseshoe		

				shaped land drain and may have been aborted.		
1305	Fill of posthole 1304	0.50	0.12	Dark brown grey clayey silt		
1306	Cut of posthole	0.33	0.15	Ovoid in plan with an uneven base, steep sides and a clear top profile		
1307	Fill of posthole 1306	0.33	0.15	Dark brown/grey clayey silt		
1308	Cut of furrow	0.90	0.16	Linear orientated NE-SW with a U shaped base, sloping sides and a curved profile at the top		
1309	Fill of furrow 1308		0.16	Light yellow brown silty clayey silty with small stones		
1310	Cut of furrow	1.16	0.20	Linear orientated north-south with flat base, sloping sides and a curved top profile		
1311	Fill of furrow 1310		0.20	Light yellow brown silty clay sand with small stones		
1312	Natural layer			A light yellow brown to yellow grey silty clayey sand		

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
The trench contained a small east-west aligned gully or ditch with no finds, though fill 1402 did have charcoal within it. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orangey-yellow clay with silty patches.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.26	Dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
1401	Cut of gully	0.89	0.36	Linear orientated east-west with concave regular base, shallow sides and a clear top profile	-	-
1402	Fill of gully 1401	0.89	0.36	Dark brown grey clayey silt with small flecks of charcoal and occasional pebbles	-	-
1403	Subsoil layer	-	0.14	Mid yellow/red clay silt with occasional small pebbles	-	-

1404	Natural layer			Mid orangey brown yellow clay with silty patches		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench had a single shallow furrow 1502 orientated roughly north-south that contained a single piece of CBM. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow/red/brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Topsoil layer	-	0.30	Dark red brown/grey clayey silt	-	-
1501	Subsoil layer	-	0.06	Dark brown/red clayey silt	-	-
1502	Cut of ditch	0.65	0.09	Linear orientated north-south with a concave flat base, shallow sides and a clear top profile	-	-
1503	Fill of ditch 1502	0.65	0.09	A mid brown/red clayey silt	CBM (red brick)	C16-C19
1504	Natural layer			Mottled yellow/red/brown sandy clay	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench encountered two linear features (a furrow and a possible ditch) orientated SSW-NNE and a possible small posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-green silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Topsoil layer	-	0.15	A dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
1601	Subsoil layer	-	0.15	A light yellow brown clayey silt	-	-
1602	Cut of possible posthole	0.35	0.10	Circular in plan with a U shaped base, steep sides and a curved top profile.	-	-
1603	Fill of posthole 1602		0.10	A light yellow grey with orangey patches silty clayey sand with small stones	-	-
1604	Cut of furrow	1.10	0.07	Linear with a flat base, shallow sides and a curved top profile. Orientated NE-SW		

1605	Fill of furrow 1604		0.07	Light yellow brown with orangey patches silty clayey sand with small stones		
1606	Cut of ditch or furrow	0.62	0.14	A linear with a concave, irregular base, shallow sides and a clear top profile. Orientated NE-SW		
1607	Fill of ditch 1606		0.14	Light yellow/brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles		
1608	Natural layer			A light yellow green silty clay with pink/red patches in places		

Appendix B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
103	1 sherd Midlands black ware, conical mug base, 27g	17th – 18th century
503	1 sherd Modern English stoneware salt glazed, sub-rectangular bowl/dish with plain rim, 48g	19th century

The pottery assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. It need not be retained.

B.2 CBM

By John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
1503	1 worn scrap of post-medieval red brick, 13g	16th – 19th century

The ceramic building material assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. It need not be retained.

B.3 Small finds

By I R Scott

The single metal object comes from context 503. It is an undecorated flat circular shank button (D: 21mm) originally with a wire shank and loop now missing. The button is copper alloy and probably dates from the 18th or early 19th century. This object need not be retained.

Appendix C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Geology of Britain Viewer, 2015

Locus Consulting, 2015 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Proposed Residential Development at land at Mansfield Road, Lime Lane, Derby, Derbyshire, unpublished report prepared for JGP Properties Ltd

Oxford Archaeology, 2017a Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derbyshire, Written Scheme of Investigation Version 2, unpublished client report Oxford Archeology

Oxford Archaeology, 2017b Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derbyshire, Written Scheme of Investigation version 3, unpublished client report Oxford Archeology

Trent & Peak Archaeology, 2015 Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derbyshire: report on geophysical survey conducted in October 2015, TPA Report No. 125/2015

Appendix D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derby
Site code:	BRLLEV 17
Grid Reference	437928, 339247
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	27th-30th March 2017
Area of Site	10.2 hectares
Location of archive:	Following a review of the archive by the Derbyshire Planning Archaeologist and Derby County Museums, the physical archive has been deemed to be of low significance, and has not been retained. The digital report and photographs have been archived with the ADS.
Summary of Results:	During March 2017 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at Lime Lane, Oakwood, Derby. The evaluation comprised 15 trenches 50m long and c1.8m wide, Trenches 1-8 and 10-16. By agreement with the Derbyshire Planning Archaeologist Stephen Baker, Trench 9 was not excavated. The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological activity prior to the post-medieval period. Three linear features (103, 503 and 1503) were dated from the 17th-19th century by. Most of the linear features on the site were some of the furrows orientated SSW-NNE identified on the geophysical survey of 2015, and two of these were dated to the 17th-19th century by single sherds of pottery. A former field boundary ditch shown on historic maps from 1881-2 onwards was also identified in Trench 5, and a recut of this contained a single sherd of 19th century pottery and one copper alloy button of 18th or early 19th century date. The only potentially earlier archaeological features were a small gully in Trench 14, and a shallow ditch or furrow and a possible posthole in Trench 16, all undated.

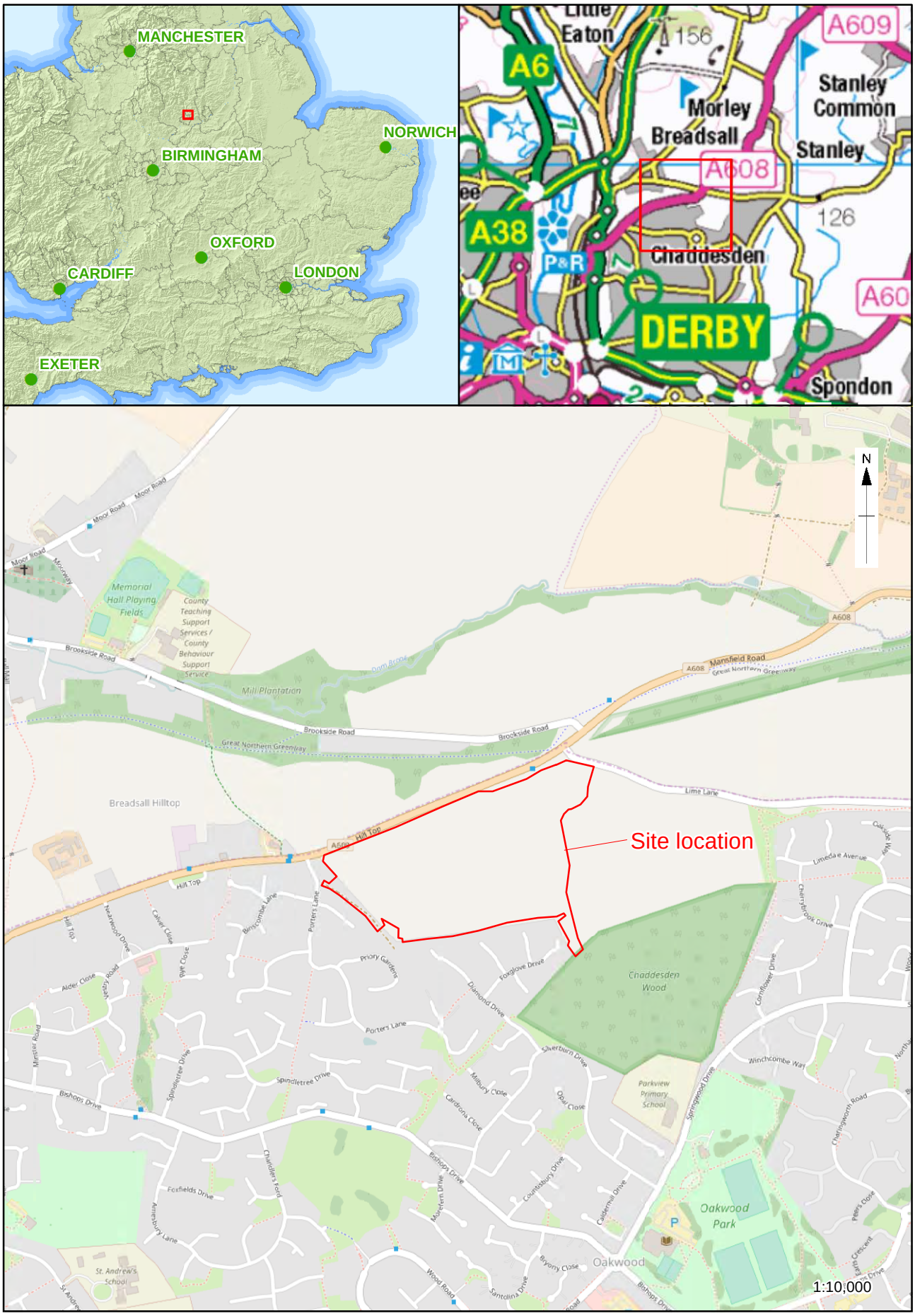

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Figure 1: Site location

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Feature

FIELD 1A
FIELD 1B
FIELD 1C
FIELD 2

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

339500
339400
339300
339200
339100
339000
437700
437800
437900
438000
438100
438200
438300

N

Breadsall Hilltop
Windmill Inn
Priory Flatte
Allotment Gardens
Gravel Pit
Lodge
Lane
Chaddesden W

Supplied by National Library of Scotland (2017)

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0 1:2,000 @ A3 100 m

Figure 2: Extract from 2nd edn 1:2500 scale OS map (1900) with trenches

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Feature

N

437800
437900
438000
438100
438200

339400
339300
339200
339100

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

Lindford Close
Priory Gardens
Primrose
Hemlock Cl

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0 1:1,500 @ A3 100 m

Figure 3: Geophysical survey (greyscale) with trenches (after Trent & Peak 2015)

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Feature
[0] Features highlighted by geophysical survey

N

437800
437900
438000
438100
438200

339400
339300
339200
339100

[71 - 74]
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

[1]
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

0 1:1,500 @ A3 100 m

Figure 4: Plan of trenches and archaeological features over interpretation of geophysical survey

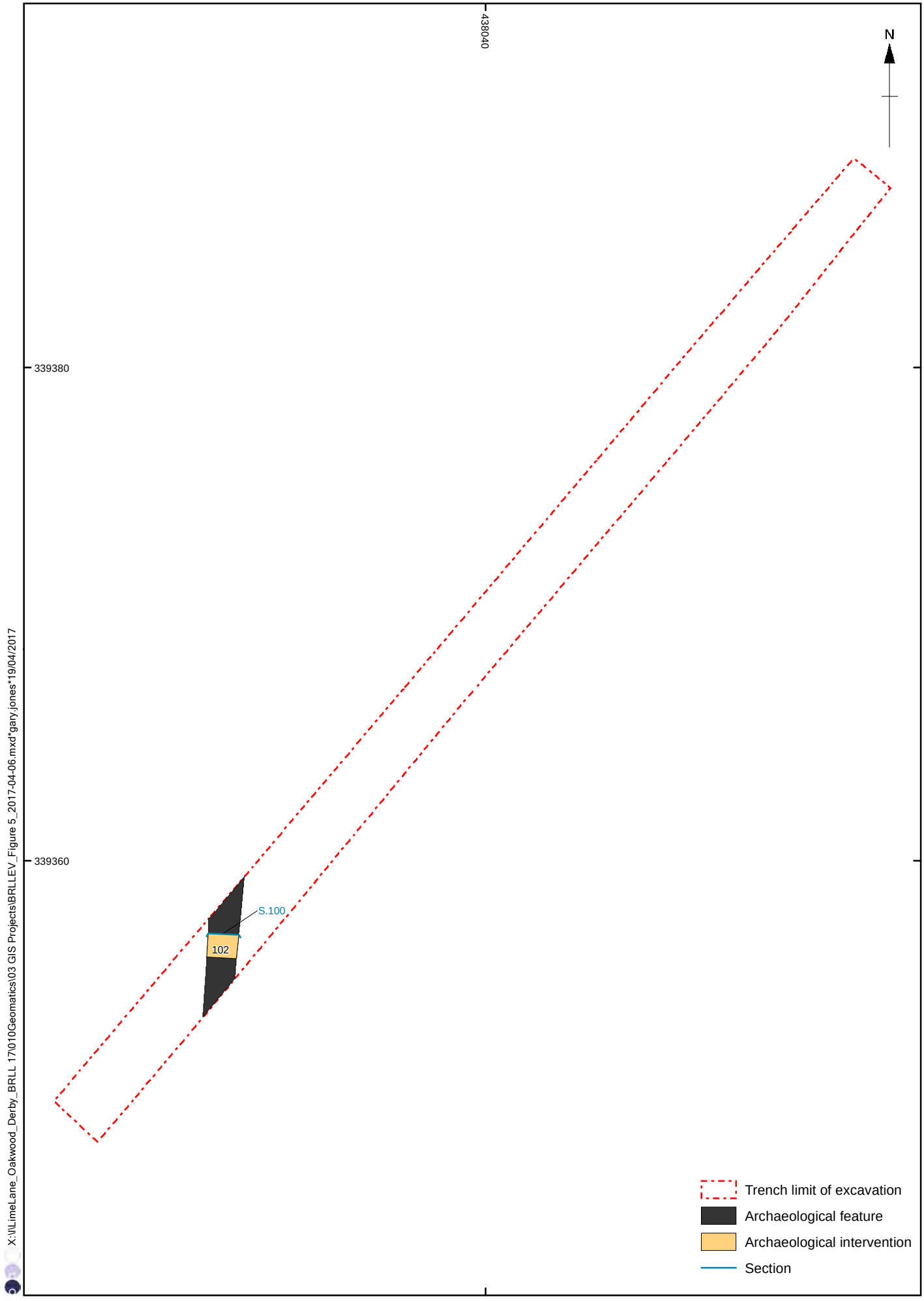

Figure 5: Trench 1 plan

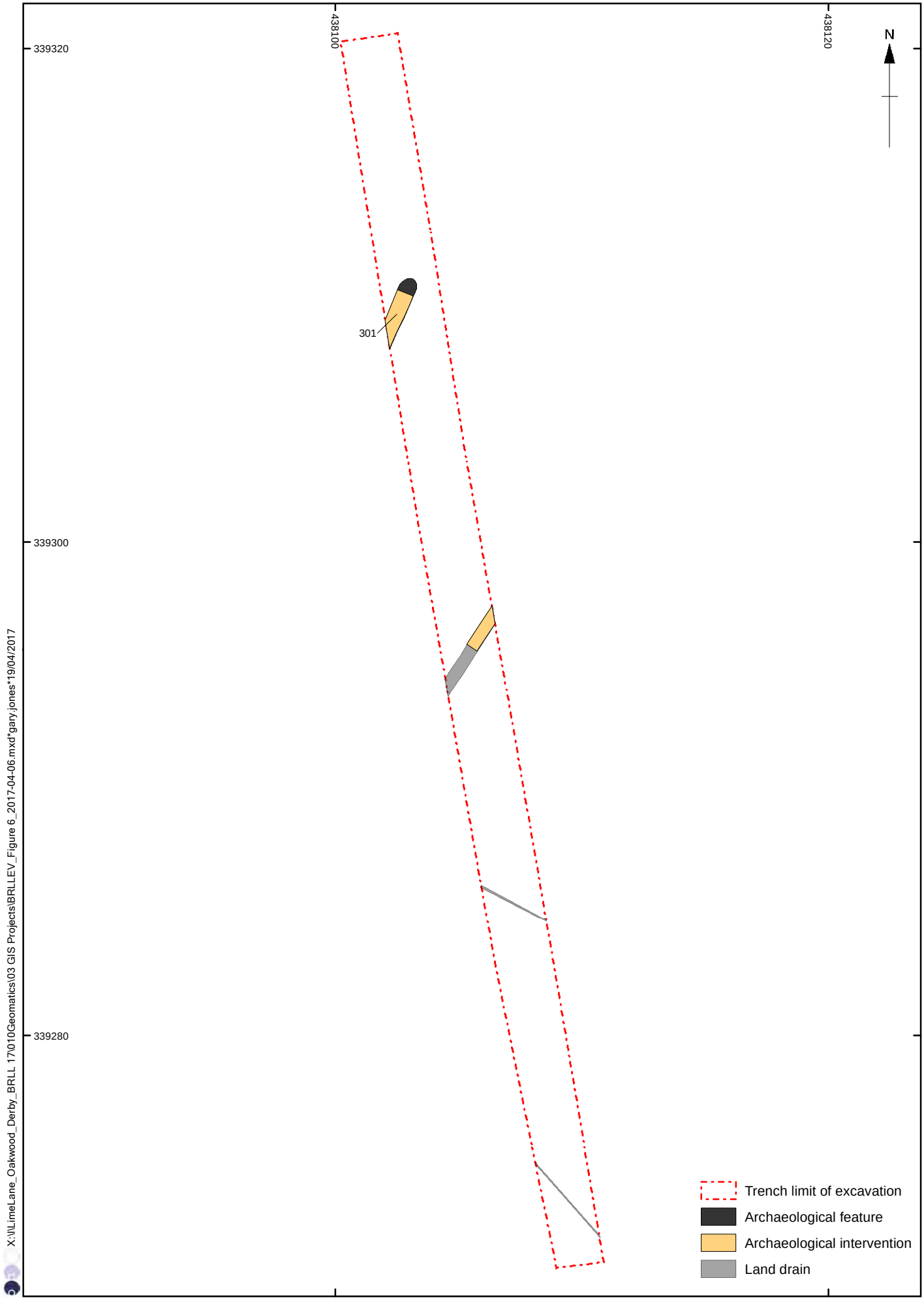

Figure 6: Trench 3 plan

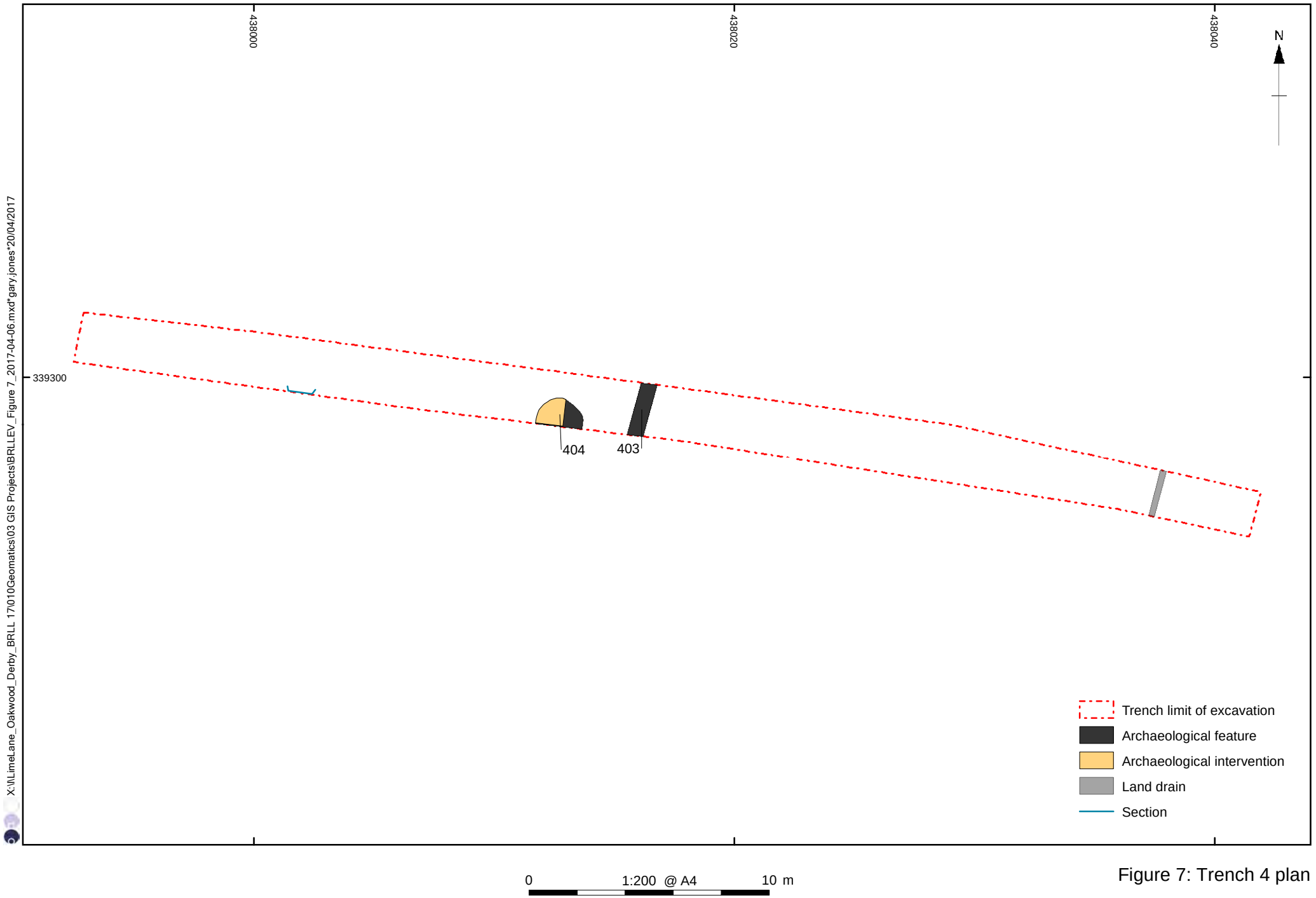

Figure 7: Trench 4 plan

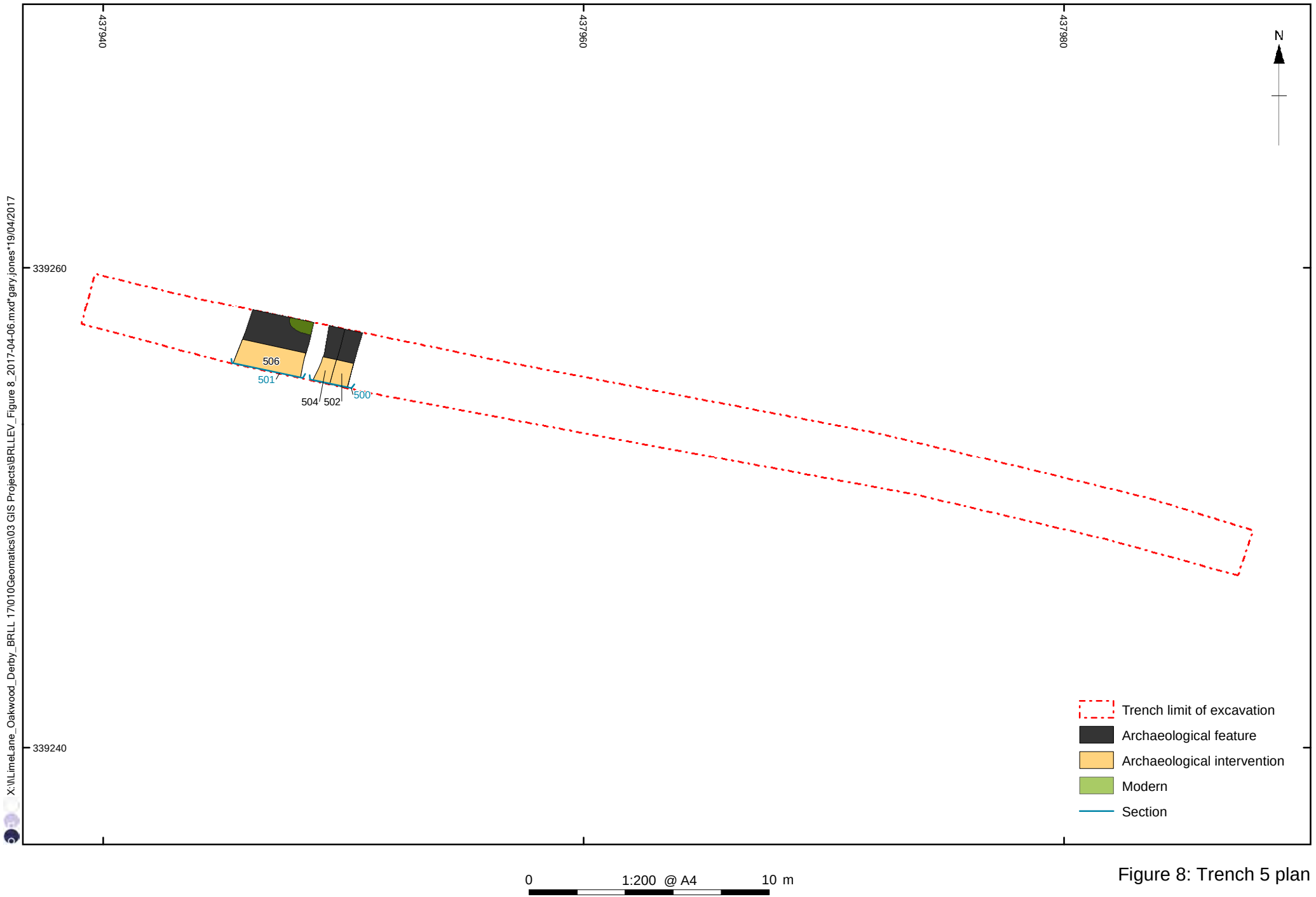

Figure 8: Trench 5 plan

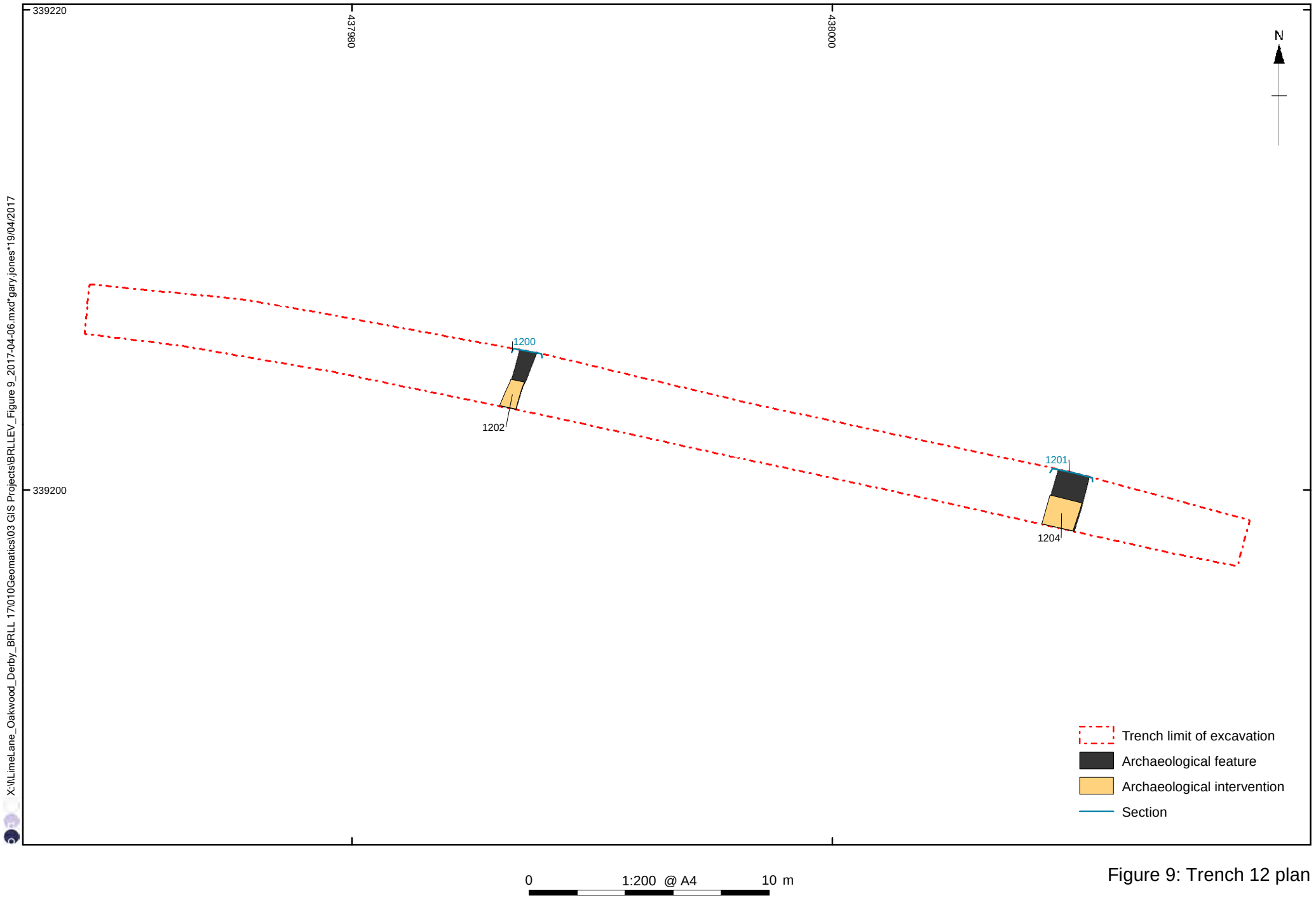

Figure 9: Trench 12 plan

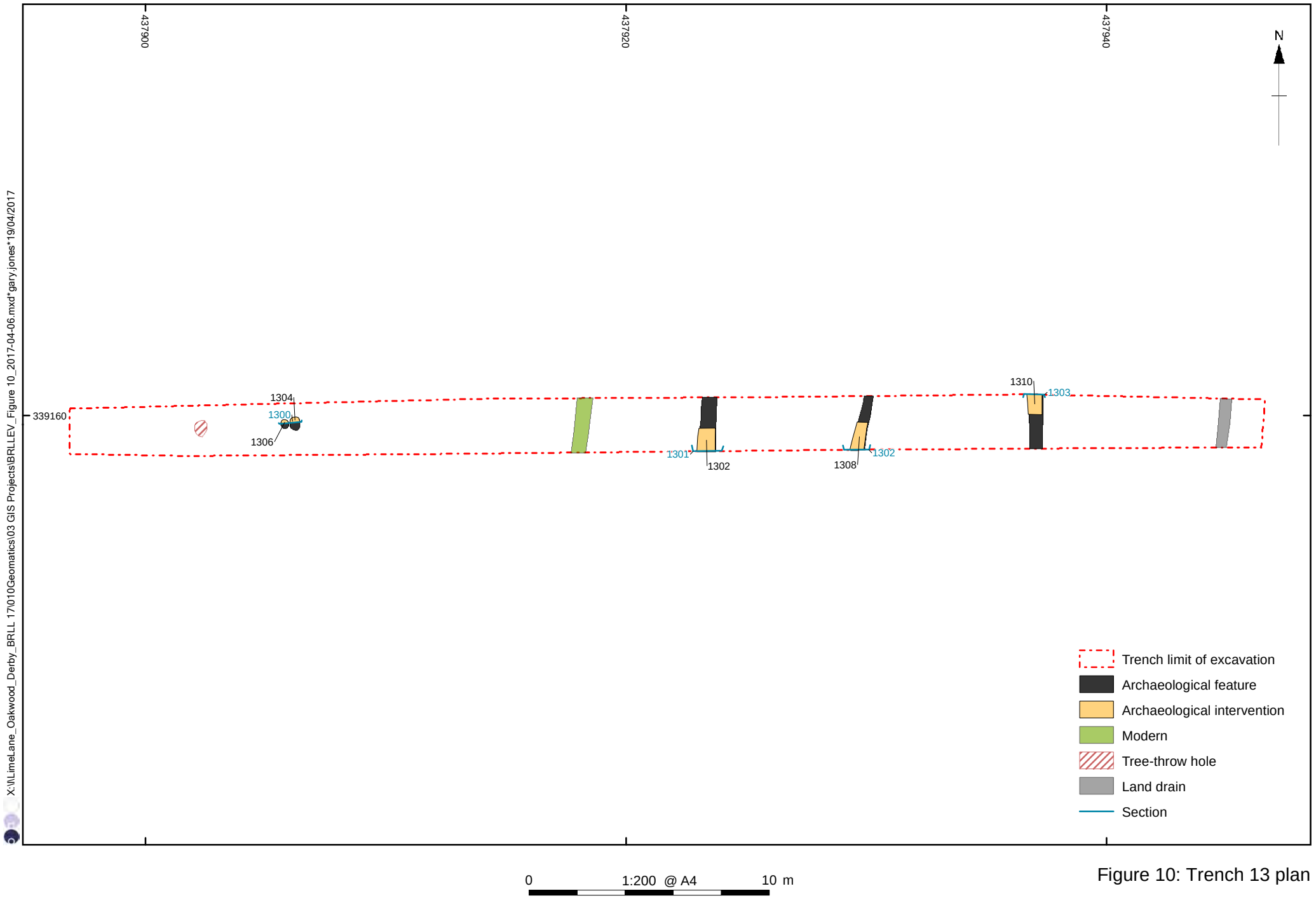

Figure 10: Trench 13 plan

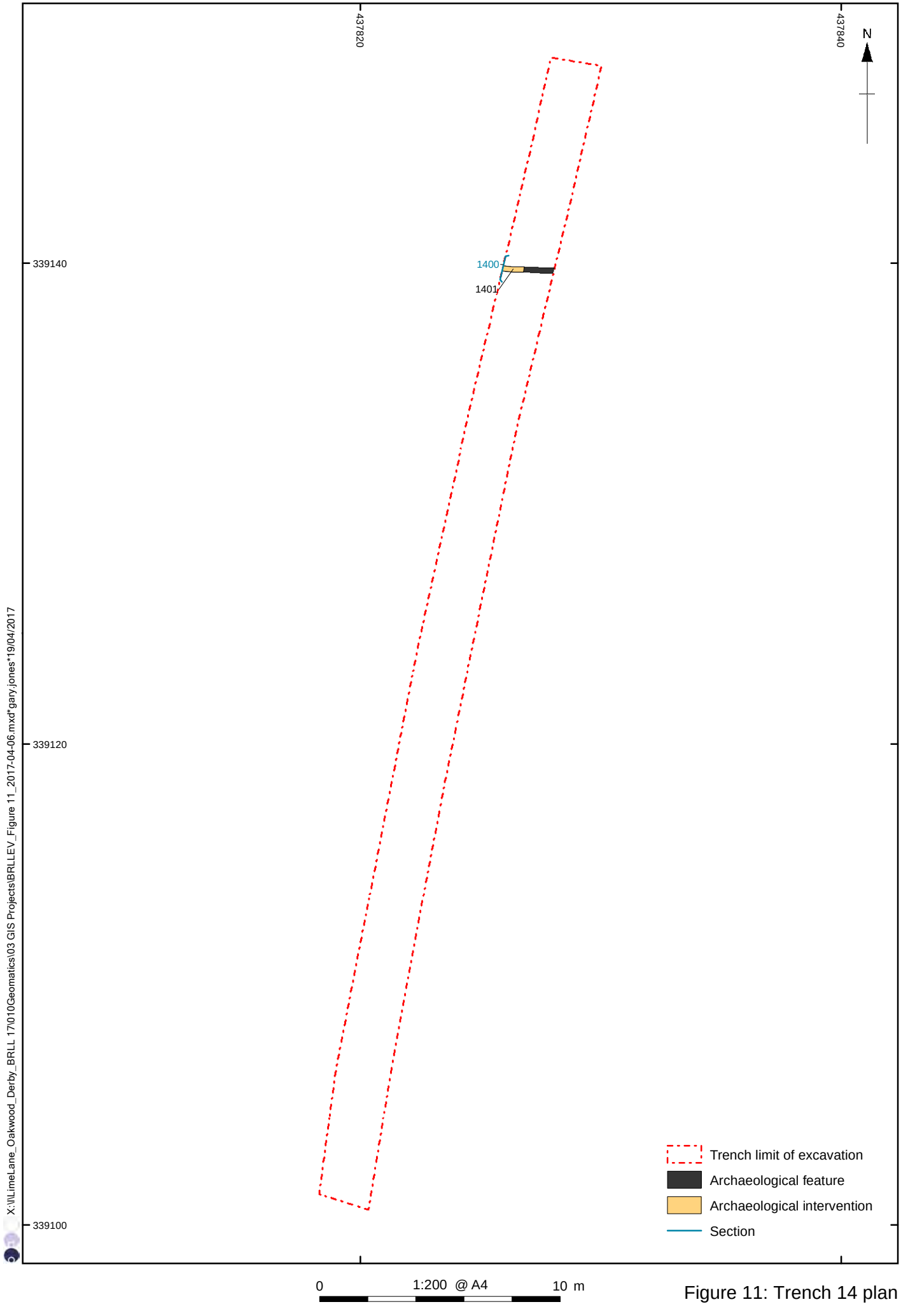

Figure 11: Trench 14 plan

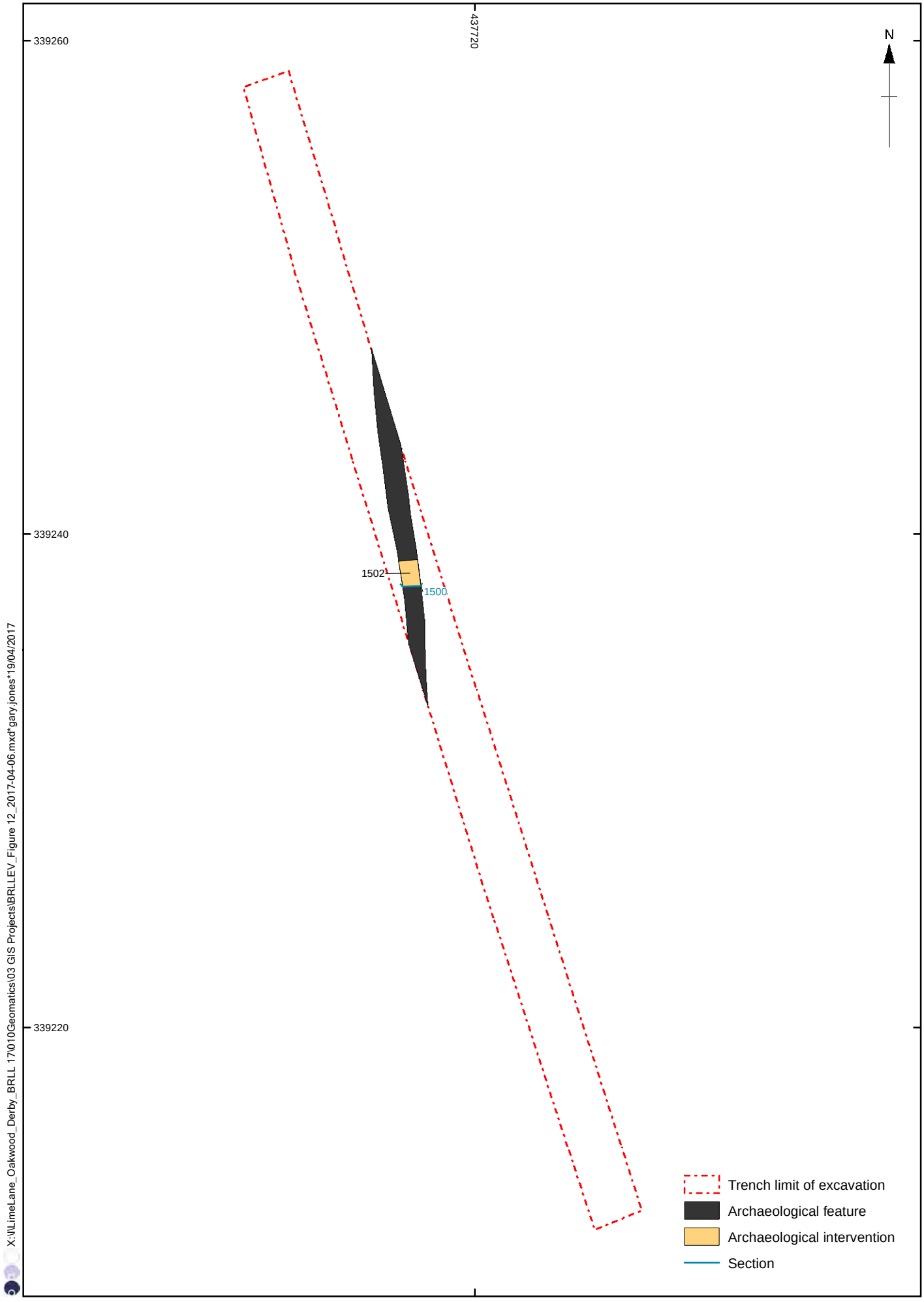

Figure 12: Trench 15 plan

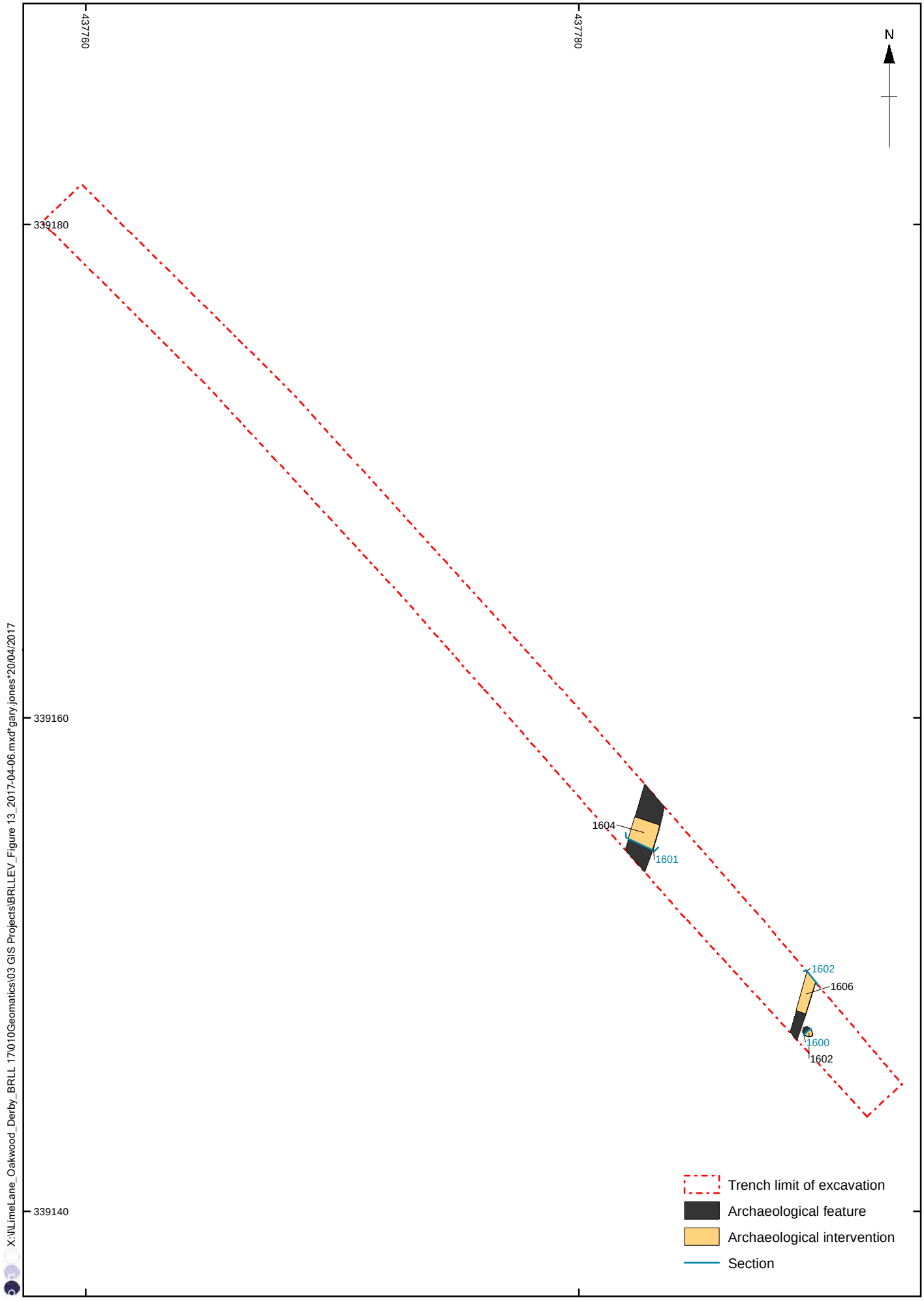

Figure 13: Trench 16 plan

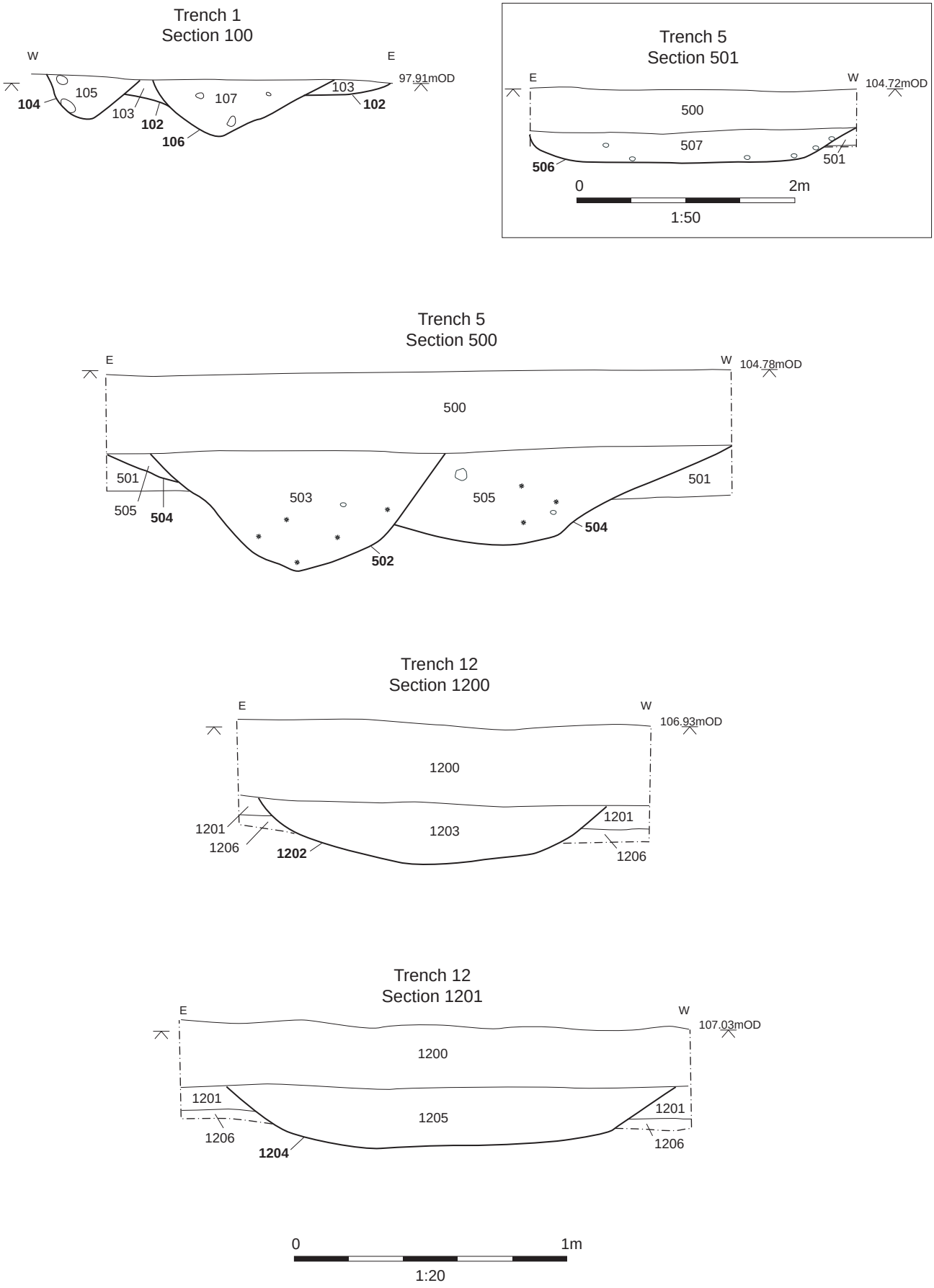

Figure 14: Sections from Trenches 1, 5 and 12

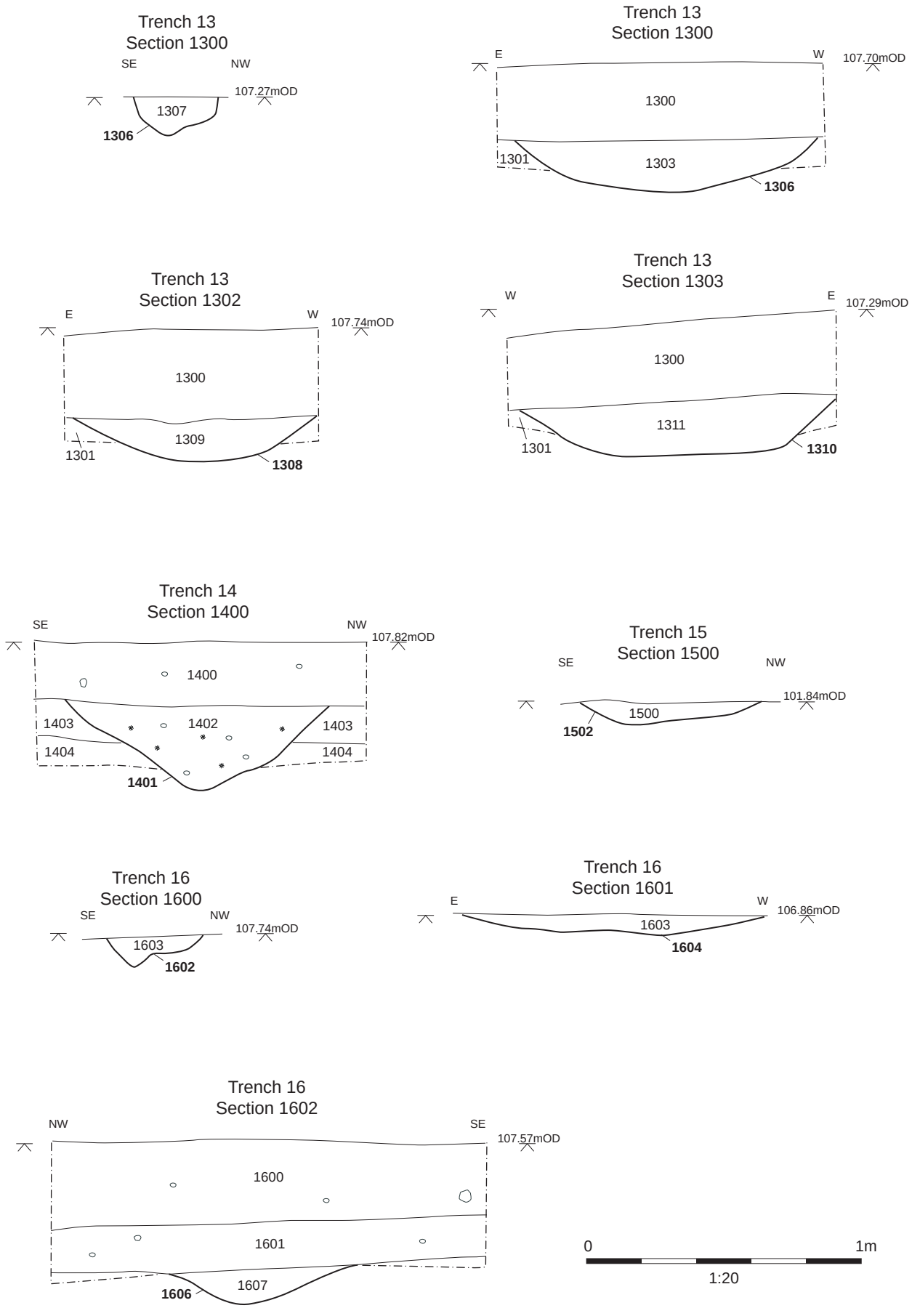

Figure 15: Sections from Trenches 13, 14, 15 and 16

Plate 1: Trench 8 showing stratigraphic sequence, looking west

Plate 2: Trench 11 showing stratigraphic sequence, looking south-east

Plate 3: Section of furrow 102 truncated by tree throws 104 and 104 facing north

Plate 4: Section of furrow 301 facing north-east

Plate 5: Section of ditches 502 and 504 facing south-west

Plate 6: Section of furrow 506 facing south-west

Plate 7: Section of furrow 1202 facing south

Plate 8: Section of furrow 1204 facing south

Plate 9: Section of furrow 1302 facing south

Plate 10: Section of furrow 1308 facing south

Plate 11: Section of furrow 1310 facing north

Plate 12: Section of postholes 1304 and 1306 facing south-west

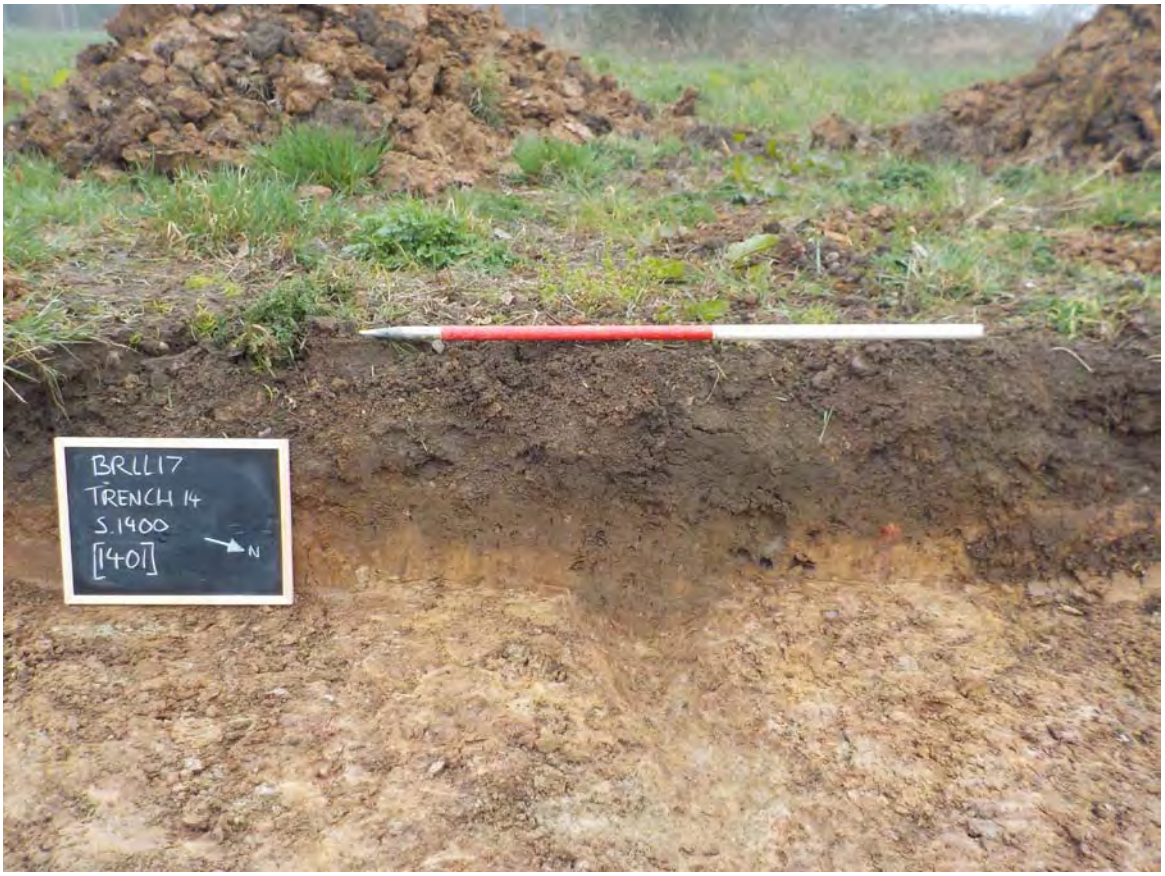

Plate 13: Section of ditch 1401 facing west

Plate 14: Section of ditch or furrow 1502 facing south-east

Plate 15: Section of furrow 1604 facing north-west

Plate 16: Section of gully or furrow 1606 facing north-east

Plate 17: Section of posthole 1602 facing north-west

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