



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

**COLT INTERNATIONAL
BARTONS ROAD
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

September 2019



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located at the former Colt International, at the corner of Bartons Road and Martin Road, Havant, Hampshire PO9 5TE, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472590 108010). The archaeological evaluation comprised of five trenches was carried out between 2 and 6 September 2019.

The proposed development comprises of both commercial and residential use of the land within the boundaries of Colt International. A planning application (APP/18/00244) submitted to Havant Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions, and Condition 4 related to archaeological investigation.

The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits within the five trenches. The original ground surface is likely to have been removed and truncated during construction of the factory and made ground imported to build up the ground level for the establishment of the car parking area. This also included the installation of a significant area of reinforced concrete, in the southern part of the site, as revealed in Trench 5 to strengthen the route delivery lorries would have taken to and from the factory. Although the depth of the concrete could not be established it is likely to have had the same significant impact on any archaeological potential as revealed within Trenches 1 to 4.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS Consulting Services for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, and in particular Chris Clarke. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, Hampshire Archaeological Officer, who monitored the project for Havant Borough Council, and to Dan Wright of Drew Smith for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Matt Kendall, with the assistance of Neil Fitzpatrick. This report was written by Matt Kendall and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Colt International, Havant

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located at the former Colt International, at the corner of Bartons Road and Martin Road, Havant, Hampshire PO9 5TE, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472590 108010 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises of both commercial and residential use of the land within the boundaries of Colt International. A planning application (APP/18/00244) submitted to Havant Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relates to archaeological investigation:

Condition 4: *No development of the residential phase shall commence until the applicant has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved by the Planning Authority in order to recognise, characterise and record any archaeological features and deposits that may exist within the site.*

The assessment should take the form of trial trenching across those parts of the site not impacted by modern ground reduction activity. If the results of the evaluation are deemed significant enough by Havant Borough Council, then a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, should be carried out in accordance with a further Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Following the completion of all archaeological fieldwork, a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment consisting of specialist analysis and reports together with a programme of publication and public engagement.

Reason: *The site is of archaeological significance and it is important that the opportunity should be afforded to excavate the site before development commences and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.*

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (CgMs 2018). The Hampshire Archaeological Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 5 trial trenches was undertaken between 2 and 6 September 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on the western edge of the Site, situated on the former car park of Colt International which covers the rest of the Site. The Site is bordered to the north, east and west by Bartons Road, New Lane and Martin Road respectively. To the south, the Site is bordered by other industrial buildings.
- 1.3.2 The north-western part of the Site lies at approximately 26 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), falling to approximately 16 m aOD in the south-eastern corner.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, overlain by superficial Head deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer September 2019).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior DBA (WYG 2017) which considered the recorded historical resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970, 000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 Activity in the Havant area for the earliest period of prehistory is largely characterised by discrete findspots of lithics and hand axes comparable to the wider Hampshire region, where stone tools and waste flakes constitutes the main type of evidence. Additionally, an overwhelming majority of material is clustered in the terraces of the Solent River and its tributaries. Within the survey radius, there is one record of the Levallois (Lower Palaeolithic) hand axe (HER 23370) from Prospect Farm. To the north-west of the development site, and an additional findspot of the Palaeolithic hand axe from Leigh Lane, to the west of the development (HER 23461).
- 2.2.2 Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these communities left little other trace in the landscape. The is one potential instance of Neolithic activity within the study radius; pottery of unspecified prehistoric date was recovered from archaeological evaluation trenches c. 350 m to the east of the proposed development, along with worked flint (HER Event 57403).
- 2.2.3 There are no known Bronze Age sites within the survey radius but the coastline to the south of Havant includes significant evidence of Bronze Age activity. Additionally, there are no recorded sites belonging to the Iron Age within the survey area. However, there are several significant Iron Age sites in the wider area, demonstrating the Havant, and particularly Hayling Island to the south, were the focus of a range of Iron Age activities.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.4 There is little substantial evidence to suggest that Havant was ever a substantial Romano-British town, with sites including nearby Portchester, Chichester (Noviomagus) and Fishbourne representing regional focal points. However, the Havant area was the scene of significant activity in the Romano-British period and was crossed by a Roman road which ran from Bitterne to Chichester. Settlement evidence in the immediate area of Havant comes from a number of villa sites and other domestic dwellings, which are largely clustered along the course of the Roman roads.

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.2.5 Havant itself is situated at the boundaries of the kingdom of Wessex and the South Saxons. There are no recorded sites belonging to the Early medieval period within the survey radius, or Havant itself, apart from the Towncil Field urn and the Church of St Thomas-a-Becket. Havant was recorded as 'Haman Funtan' in AD 935, in a grant of Aethelstan. By the end of the 10th century it was held by the monks of St Peter and St Paul, Winchester.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.2.6 Leigh itself receives no mention in the Domesday Book, though it would have fallen within the bounds of the manor of Havant. The manor of Havant itself was recorded in 1086 as a possession of the Bishop of Winchester. A number of medieval heritage assets fall within the survey radius and include a circular ditch near Leigh Park Gardens, where excavations recorded medieval pottery and horn (HER 23418). During the medieval period, the development site would have fallen within the eastern extent of the Forest of Bere, an extensive Royal hunting forest, expanding northwards from Portchester, and to the north-east of the medieval settlement of Havant.

Post-medieval and Modern (AD 1500 onwards)

- 2.2.7 Leigh Park was developed at the turn of the 19th century from an earlier small country estate. The estate passed through various hands and various phases of rebuilding, until it was requisitioned by the Admiralty during the Second World War. West Leigh House and West Leigh Cottage, the latter on the development site itself, were requisitioned as offices for the HMS Vernon Mining Facility section in 1939. The development area itself remained clear until 1961, when it was purchased by Colt Heating and Ventilation for a new factory complex. This opened in 1963 and was joined in 1969 by Colt HQ.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CgMs 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish the present or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site;
- To establish the presence or otherwise of Romano-British activity on the site. Can any of the features identified be related to the alignment of the Roman road in proximity, or related roadside activity?;
- To establish the presence or otherwise of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval activity at the site;
- To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity;
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development; and
- Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (CgMs 2018) and 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 trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though **Trenches 1, 3 and 5** had to be slightly moved or shortened from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such trees, located services and concrete hardstanding (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 Five trial trenches, measuring up to 25 m in length and 2 m wide, were set out and excavated using a 360° excavator under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. The machine was equipped initially with a breaker to form the trench footprint through the asphalt hardstanding. A toothless bucket was then deployed to remove all soft material. Machine excavation proceeded within **Trenches 1 to 4** until either the archaeological/geological horizon was exposed. Removal of the surface tarmac on **Trench 5** revealed a thick concrete layer (**Plate 1**) which was present across the entire length of the trench. A subsequent test pit north of **Trench 5** was started to attempt to reach the natural geology but encountered the same concrete leading to excavation of the trench being curtailed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Hampshire Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Plans and sections were 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. Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights for the top and base of trenches were recorded.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 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 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The Hampshire Archaeological Officer, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Hampshire Archaeological Officer.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Work comprised of the machine excavation of five trenches measuring up to 25 m in length x 2m in width, and their subsequent recording and backfilling. Due to the presence of suspected services identified during CAT and Genny scans, **Trenches 1** and **3** had to be subsequently shortened (**Fig. 1**). **Trench 5** had to be shortened due to access issues but could not be extended due to potential impact on pre-existing trees and the presence of services. Removal of the surface tarmac on **Trench 5** revealed a thick concrete layer which was present across the entire length of the trench (**Plate 1**). A subsequent test pit north of Trench 5 was started to attempt to reach the natural geology but encountered the same concrete, and after consultation with the client and the Hampshire Archaeological Officer, no further work was undertaken.
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 All five trenches were situated in the car park of the former Colt International factory and the surface of the evaluation area was covered in a layer of tarmac measuring between 0.09 m and 0.13 m. The underlying geology across all of the trenches was a mid-yellowish grey brown clay which contained sparse patches of sub-angular flint pebbles and rare rooting (**Plate 2**). The natural geology was overlain by a sequence of made ground deposits, comprised of compacted chalk or demolition rubble/crush, which measured between 0.38 m and 0.70 m in depth (**Plates 3** and **4**).

- 5.2.2 A concrete floor was revealed within **Trench 2 (Plate 5)**. Measuring 5.48 m in length, the floor was located immediately under the tarmac surface and was likely to have been a working surface for a small building associated with Colt Industrial.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were present within any of the trenches.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the trenches and accordingly no samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed no archaeological features or deposits. Due to the lack of any surviving topsoil or subsoil deposits, as well as the lack of terrace deposits above the natural geology, this indicates that the Site had been reduced from the current ground level prior to being built up again when the Colt International factory was built. This would have meant any archaeological features and deposits if present would have been removed.
- 8.1.2 The reinforced concrete encountered in **Trench 5** is likely to extend across the entire southern edge of the evaluation area, and given that this was the main access to the factory, it is reasonable to suggest that the concrete was used to strengthen the route delivery lorries would have taken to and from the factory. The impact associated with the installation of the concrete in having truncated any potential archaeological features or deposits is likely to be similar or greater to that observed within Trenches 1-4.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation have revealed that there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits to be encountered during the proposed development of the Site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the site code **215970**. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2019.45**.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Security copy

9.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.4 OASIS

9.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. 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 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*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

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 (eg, 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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- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 25 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.05 m
Easting 472550.30		Northing 108097.94		m OD 25.94
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Tarmac	Tarmac	0.09
102		Made ground	Type 1 laid gravel overlying brick rubble.	0.09-0.35
103		Natural	Mixed mid yellowish grey brown clay with rooting and modern material leeching in from above.	0.35-0.72
104		Lower natural	Light to mid yellowish grey clay.	0.72+

Trench No 2		Length 25 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.94 m
Easting 472537.97		Northing 108078.45		m OD 25.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Tarmac	Tarmac	0.10
202		Made ground	Chalk and sandy gravel levelling material.	0.10-0.52
203		Made ground	Dark greyish brown clay with occasional brick demolition rubble.	0.52-0.80
204		Natural	Mid yellowish grey clay with sparse sub-angular flint pebbles.	0.80+

Trench No 3		Length 19 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.76 m
Easting 472526.21		Northing 108061.57		m OD 25.17
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Tarmac	Tarmac	0.13
302		Made ground	Type 1 gravel overlying thin band of demolition rubble (dark grey silty clay with sparse brick rubble).	0.13 - 0.34
303		Made ground	Compacted chalk acting as a levelling / stabilising deposit.	0.34 - 0.51
304		Natural	Mid yellowish grey brown clay with occasional rooting and sub-angular flints.	0.51 +



Trench No 4		Length 25 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.96 m	
Easting 472516.38			Northing 108034.29			m OD 24.46	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
401		Tarmac	Tarmac			0 - 0.09	
402		Made ground	Dark grey silty clay with occasional brick rubble. Used as hardcore			0.09 - 0.24	
403		Made ground	Compacted chalk used as a construction level.			0.24 - 0.47	
404		Made ground	Mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with demotion rubble.			0.47 - 0.72	
405		Made ground	Compacted chalk used as a construction level.			0.72 - 0.90	
406		Natural	Mid yellowish grey brown clay with occasional rooting and sparse sub-angular flints. Some discolouration due to leaching of materials from above.			0.90 +	

Trench No 5		Length 20 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.10 m	
Easting 472509.33			Northing 108015.27			m OD 23.79	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
501		Tarmac	Tarmac			0 - 0.10	
502		Made ground	Concrete. Extends across the entire length of the trench. Most likely put in to strengthen the access route to the factory. Trench stopped at this depth.			0.10 +	

Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-366501

Project details

Project name	Colt International, Havant
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located at the former Colt International, Barton Road, Havant, Hampshire PO9 5TE, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472590 108010). The archaeological evaluation comprised of five trenches was carried out between 2 and 6 September 2019. The proposed development comprises of both commercial and residential use of the land within the boundaries of Colt International. A planning application submitted to Havant Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions, and Condition 4 related to archaeological investigation. The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits within the five trenches. The original ground surface is likely to have been removed and truncated during construction of the factory and made ground imported to build up the ground level for the establishment of the car parking area. This also included the installation of a significant area of reinforced concrete, in the southern part of the site, as revealed in Trench 5 to strengthen the route delivery lorries would have taken to and from the factory. Although the depth of the concrete could not be established it is likely to have had the same significant impact on any archaeological potential as revealed within Trenches 1 to 4.
Project dates	Start: 02-09-2019 End: 06-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	A2019.45 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	APP/18/00244 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	215970 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Colt, International, Havant
Postcode	PO9 5TE
Study area	3.53 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 72590 08010 50.866474096799 -0.968354028011 50 51 59 N 000 58 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	RPS Consulting Services
Project design originator	RPS Consulting Services
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting Services

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	A2019.45
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	A2019.45
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	A2019.45
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Unpublished Text"



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Colt International
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rosa, D
Other bibliographic details	215970.02
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 text format with illustrated cover, 1 no figure and 5 no plates

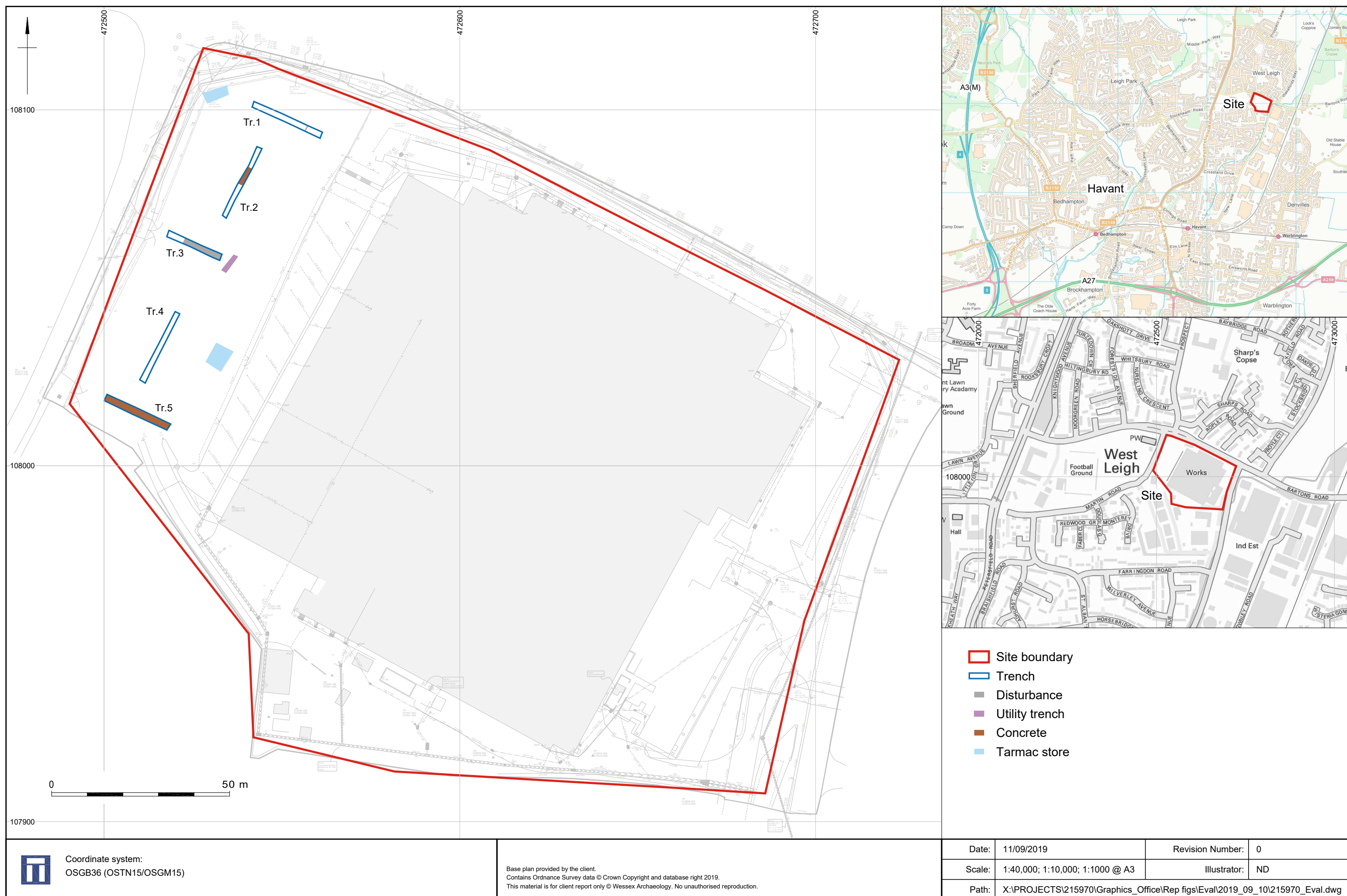


Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 5 viewed from the north-west showing concrete 502 (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)



Plate 2: Trench 1 viewed from the south-east (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)

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Plate 3: South-west facing representative section of Trench 1 (1 x 1 m)



Plate 4: South-east facing representative section of Trench 2 (1 x 1 m)

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Plate 5: Modern concrete floor within Trench 2 viewed from the east-north-east
(1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)

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	Date:	10/09/2019	Revision Number: 0
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	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\215970\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_09_10\215970_Plates.ai	

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