Monitoring Report No. 277

Galliagh
Ballynagalliagh townland
Derry
County Derry

AE/13/201

Ruth Logue

Site Specific Information

Site location: Galliagh, Derry.

Townland: Ballynagalliagh.

SMR numbers: LDY 14A:017, LDY 14A:018, LDY 014:052.

County: Derry.

Excavation licence number: AE/13/20.

Date of monitoring: 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27 November, and 3, 4, 5 December 2013.

Brief summary: Test trench excavation at 5% or 10% cover across grid squares to evaluate different test trenching strategies.

Current land use: Green field site.

Intended land use: Housing development.

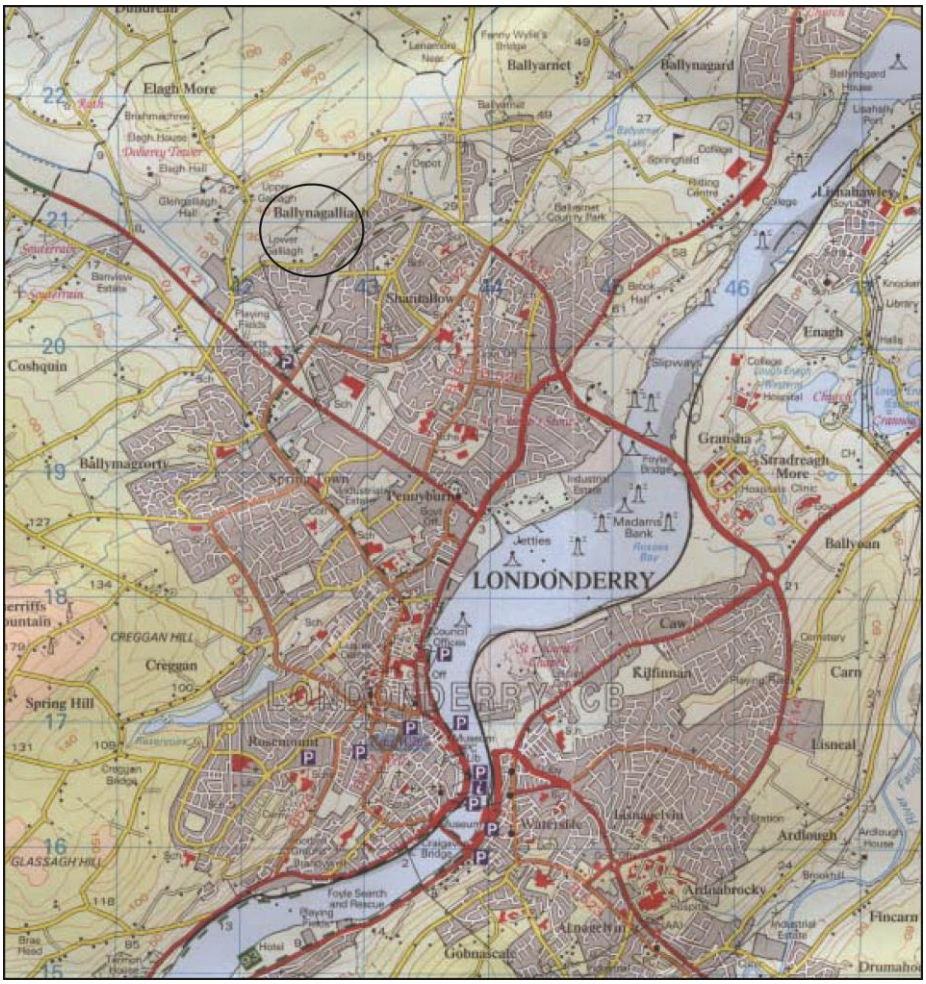

Figure 1: Map with location of site circled.

Introduction

This work (which took place in November and December 2013) was a continuation of a project the first season of which had been started under the direction of Cormac McSparron, CAF, in 2012. It was part of an archaeological project which had two primary aims:

- to identify any archaeological features or structures at risk from the proposed housing development;
- to evaluate different archaeological testing strategies.

The housing development site in the area of Lower Galliagh, in Ballynagalliagh townland, on the outskirts of Derry city (Figure 1) was chosen as a suitable site in which to carry out this project as it was a large site (approximately 40 acres), and the building work was not imminent.

Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics undertook a geophysical survey of the whole development site. They labelled the site Fields 0 to 4: the whole of Fields 1, 2 and 4 were surveyed, while in Fields 0 and 3 only the route of a roadway was surveyed (Figure 2). To facilitate the testing strategies the area was sub-divided into a grid of 50m by 50m squares (Figure 3) which would be tested using a range of different test trenching strategies, both with and without the benefit of prior geophysical survey data. Over the course of a few years up to 89 squares will be evaluated; the first 13 squares were tested in 2012, the next 11 in 2013. At the end of the trial trenching the removal of topsoil in advance of construction will be monitored. Test trenching began in Field 4, and the work in this area was completed during the first two seasons (i.e. 2012 and 2013).

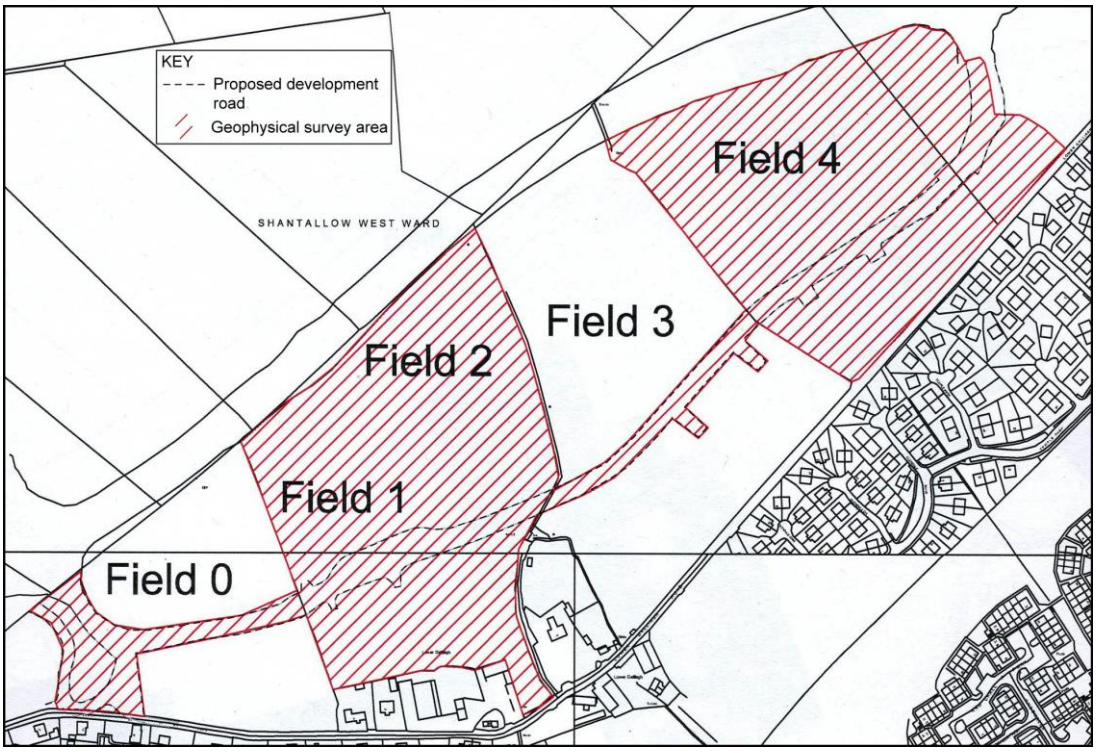

Figure 2: Map of development site showing Fields 0 to 4 and route of roadway; the striped area was subject to the geophysical survey.

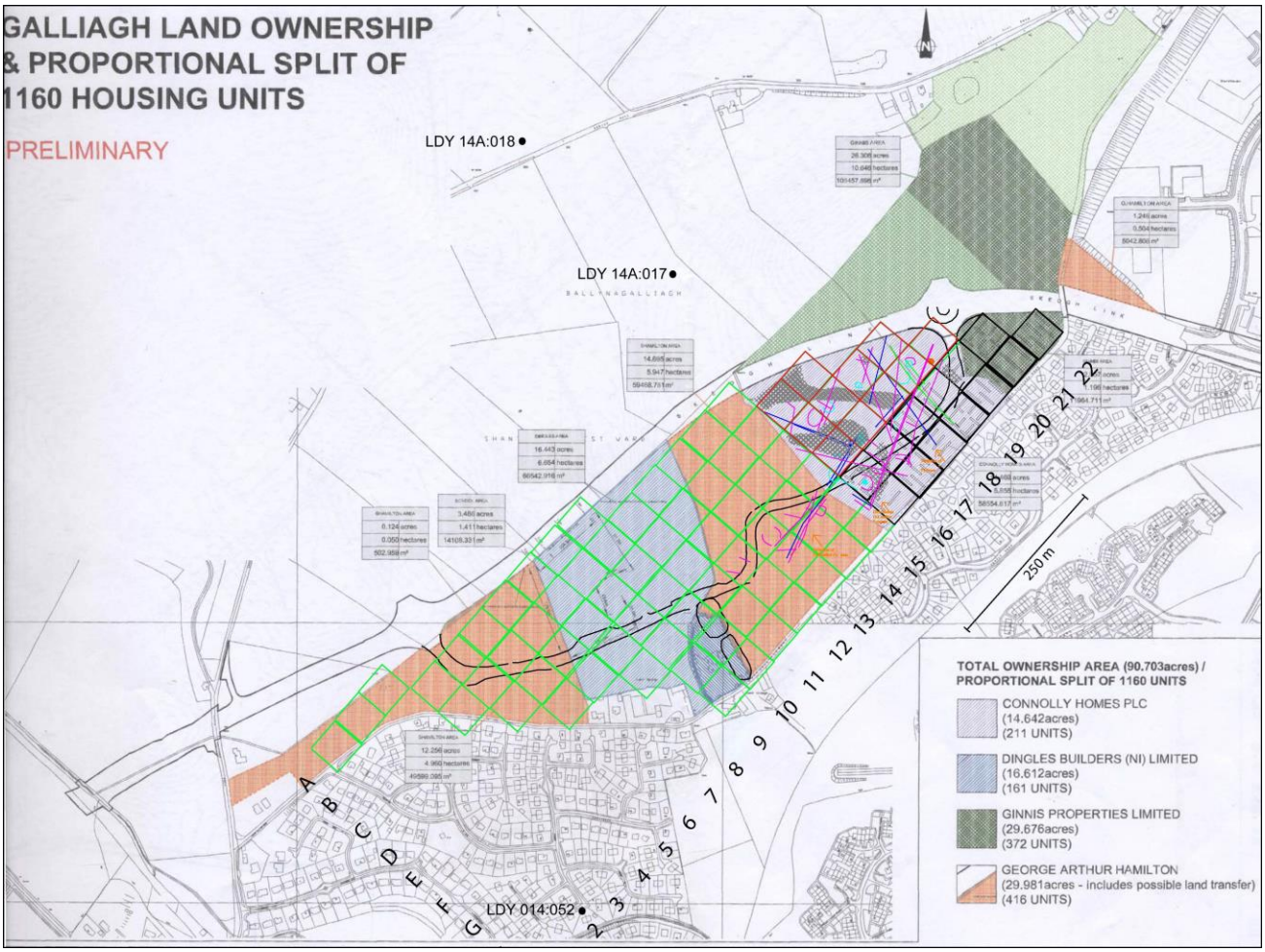

Figure 3: Map showing proposed housing development site and area immediately surrounding it. All 89 grid squares are shown, the grids outlined in black were test trenched in the first season of work, and those outlined in red were test trenched in the second season. Also shown are the locations of the three nearest SMR monuments (LDY 14A:017, LDY 14A:018 and LDY 014:052).

Background to the Project

Research has been conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit looking at the effectiveness of archaeological test trenching strategies (Hey and Lacey 2001). The project examined the archaeological features revealed by topsoil stripping of a number of very large development projects and compared this to both the geophysical survey results and also to what a series of computer simulated trial trenches at various percentage excavation densities might have uncovered if carried out before topsoil stripping. The project came to several conclusions regarding test trenching densities and trench layouts. This study suggested that while a 5% sampling strategy was adequate for finding Roman and medieval sites it was poor at finding early medieval or prehistoric sites. It also suggested that a 10% sampling strategy would allow the finding of approximately 70% of all types of archaeological features in a given testing area. In addition a number of grid arrays were identified as most successful at uncovering remains, although the differences between arrays was much less than the difference between sampling densities. The research also suggested that geophysical survey (mainly magnetometry) was good at finding Roman and medieval remains but poor at finding early medieval or prehistoric archaeology.

What the study was unable to do, because the trial trenches were only dug *virtually* after the actual excavation of the sites, was to identify if trial trench positioning could be usefully steered by geophysical data. It also was not capable of finding if trial trenching might actually find sites not found by topsoil stripping and if trial trenching might lead to the preservation of the upper layers of sites which might be disturbed by topsoil stripping, allowing for more complete hand excavation, well in advance of construction.

Geophysical Survey

In February and March 2012 a geophysical survey was conducted by Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics over some of the fields (Fields 1, 2 and 4) and over the route of a proposed road (through Fields 0 to 4) within the development area (Figure 2). An electromagnetic survey was undertaken as this meant electromagnetic/in-phase and conductivity/quadrature data could be collected at the same time.

“The survey was conducted upon a bedrock geology consisting of psammites, pelites, marbles and schists. The majority of the survey area was covered in short crop with an area of agricultural debris present in Field 4 and a central field boundary within Field 2. The presence of these features precluded the survey.

No significant archaeology sites or monuments have been conclusively identified. A number of archaeological and possible archaeological features were detected along with a relict field boundary ditch. Further anomalies comprise of trends which may be associated with archaeology, natural processes or cultivation. The impact of relict cultivation furrows is also visible in the quadrature data from all the fields surveyed as well as some ferrous responses and natural interference caused by the geological processes on site.” (Gimson 2012)

The aim of the geophysical survey was to determine the nature of the archaeological resource; the specific objectives were to determine the presence or otherwise of possible archaeological remains, and to assess the spatial extent of any such remains.

Archaeology in the Area
There are no recorded monuments contained within the development site but there are a number of known monuments within the immediate vicinity of it (Figure 3). Approximately 200m to the north of the northern perimeter of the development site is LDY 14A:017 - an aerial photography circular cropmark site, with no visible remains, and of uncertain date. LDY 14A:018 - also an aerial photography circular cropmark site, with no visible remains, and of uncertain date - lies *c.* 550m north of the northern perimeter of the site. Roughly 250m south of the southern perimeter of the site lies LDY 014:052 - a rath of which there are no visible remains.

Methodology
There were a total of 89 50m by 50m grids within the development site. It was proposed that each of the 89 grids be excavated using a range of separate methodologies to provide a number of datasets which may be compared against each other to find the most efficient method of uncovering archaeological remains from a green field site. The presence of archaeological remains at the site was not known but given the size of the area of development, and the evidence of monuments in the area around it, it seemed likely that there would be some archaeological remains of different periods on the site.

In advance of the project a geophysical survey of the site was carried out (Gimson 2012) which has identified a considerable number of geophysical anomalies which might be archaeological features. This survey used two geophysical survey methods, magnetometry and earth conductivity, which should maximise the chances of finding archaeological features which one survey type might miss.

There were several questions which can be addressed by this project:
- What percentage of features detected by geophysical survey are ground ”proved” by either test trenching or topsoil stripping;
- What percentage of archaeological features found by either test trenching or topsoil stripping are not detected by geophysical survey;
- Can geophysical survey be used to improve the ability of trial trenching at a density of 10% to find sites compared with “blind” trial trenching at the same density;
- Can geophysical survey be used to improve the ability of trial trenching at a density of 5% to find early medieval or prehistoric sites;
- To compare the effectiveness of combined trial trenching and geophysical survey at finding archaeological monuments against the effectiveness of monitoring topsoil stripping on its own.

To answer these questions three types of testing strategy are envisaged:
1 Thirty squares, spread throughout the development are going to be tested at a sampling interval of 10%, without the benefit of the geophysical survey to place the squares but using, in rotation, one of three grid patterns shown by Hey and Lacey (2001) to be the most effective.
2 Thirty squares are going to be tested at a sampling interval of 10% but with the location of the trenches decided with the assistance of the geophysical survey data.
3 Twenty nine squares are going to be tested at a sampling interval of 5% with the location of the trenches decided with the assistance of the geophysical survey data.

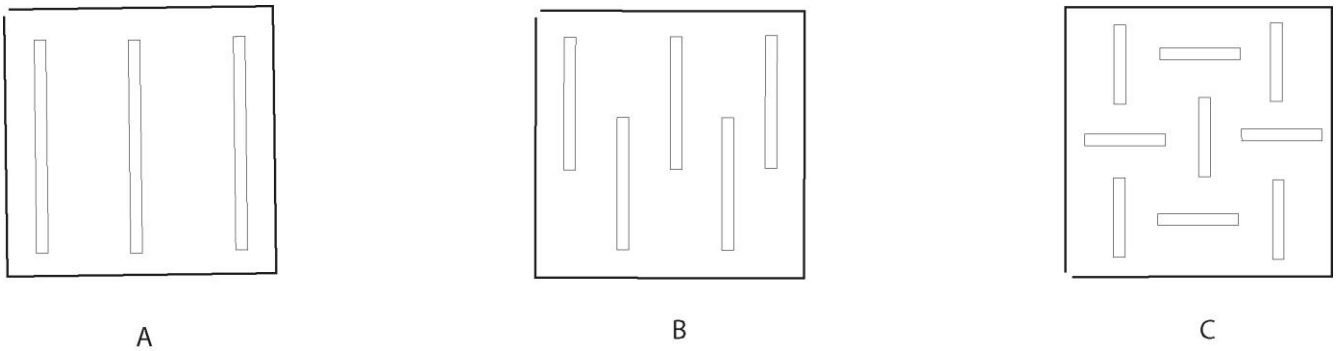

Figure 4: Three proposed test trench arrangements (grid patterns); other test trenches layouts will be informed by results of geophysical survey.

The trenches will be excavated by a back-acting mechanical digger using a flat-edged bucket. Each trench will measure approximately 2m in width with a number of different trench lengths depending on the trench layout utilised.

The grid patterns for testing strategy 1 are A, B and C (Figure 4). Grid pattern A has three 2m by 42m trenches arranged in continuous parallel formation evenly spaced across the grid. Grid pattern B has five 2m by 25m trenches in a discontinuous parallel formation across the grid square. Grid pattern C has nine 2m by 14m trenches arranged at right angles to each other across the grid.

At the end of the test trench evaluation it is proposed that the topsoil stripping of the whole development area by the developer, in advance of construction, is monitored to see if any archaeological features, not identified by the geophysical survey and test trenching are uncovered. In addition the removal of topsoil from the construction of the road will be monitored. In both these cases it is important that the removal of topsoil is carried out using back-acting mechanical excavator using a flat-edged bucket.

First Season of Work
During the first season of work 13 squares were tested, G16 to G21 and H16 to H22 (Figure 3). Of these three were outside the perimeter of the geophysical survey and were tested using testing strategy 1. Of the remainder, for which geophysical data was available, five were tested using testing strategy 2 and a further five using testing strategy 3.

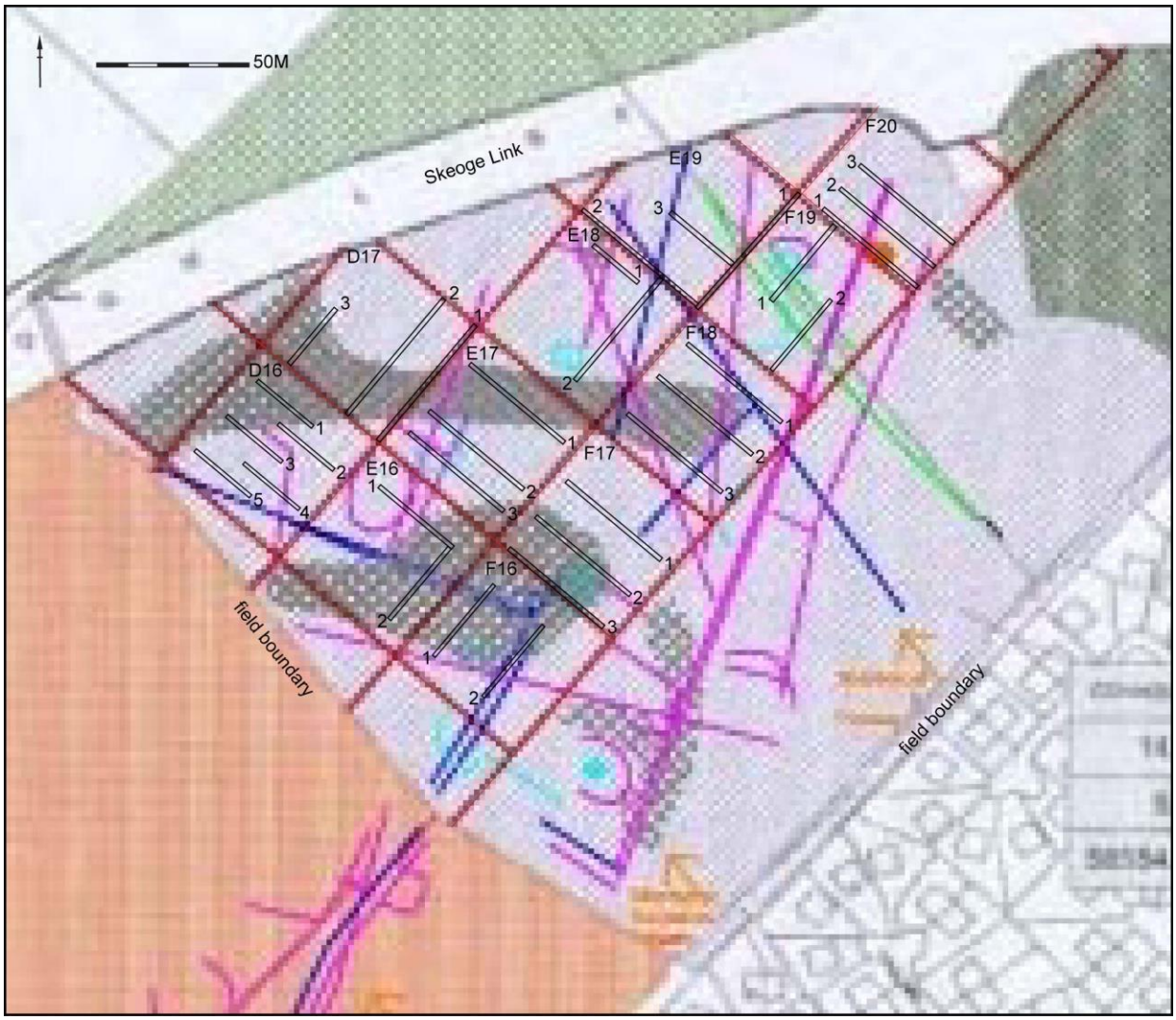

Figure 5: Map showing second season's grid squares and trenches overlaid on the geophysics results.
Geophysics key: pink = trend, green = ditch, dark blue = archaeology, light blue = archaeology?, orange = cultivation, brown = ferrous, grey check = geological interference.

Second Season of Work

Eleven grid squares were test trenched this season: D16, D17, E16 to E19, and F16 to F20 (outlined in red in Figure 3). The grid squares were laid out using a Leica Total Station, then the trenches were measured in using the grid edges, to ensure they were correctly located over the geophysical anomalies. These grid squares were in a block adjacent to the block of grid squares excavated in the first season of work (outlined in black in Figure 3), and were test trenched using a variety of trench patterns. One trench was dug in Pattern A (F18) and one in Pattern B (D16). Five trenches (D17, E17, E19, F17, F20) were dug at 10%, equating to 250m squared, equating to 125m length of trenching. Four trenches (E16, E18, F16, F19) were dug at 5%, equating to 125m squared, equating to 62.5m length of trenching. A total of 31 trenches were topsoil stripped by machine throughout the 11 grid squares, all the trenches were 2m wide, and

aligned either north-east/south-west or north-west/south-east. Apart from in the two grid squares where Patterns A and B were used the trenches were placed in the grid squares to target the geophysical results.

The descriptions 'archaeology', 'archaeology ?', 'ferrous', 'geological interference' and 'trend' using in the grid/trench descriptions are those used in the geophysical report to interpret the findings therein.

A dark brown loam topsoil was encountered across the entire site overlying an orange clay subsoil and bedrock. The results of the test trenching are detailed below by grid square; see *Feature List* for descriptions of features uncovered in each trench.

D16
Test trenched using Pattern B: five 25m long trenches.
Trenches 1 and 3 were located over areas of 'geological interference', neither showed this. Trench 1, which was of no archaeological significance, and was very deep at its north-west end, dug to a depth of 1.1m, due presumably to landscaping for the Skeoge Link road; Trench 3 had a possible archaeological feature (A) at its north-west end.
Trench 4 was located with a 'trend' at its south-east end, instead a possible archaeological feature (A) was found at its north-west end.
Trenches 2 and 5 were both located where there were no geophysical features and neither had any features.

D17
Test trenched at 10%: Trenches 1 and 2 50m long, Trench 3 25m long.
All three trenches located over 'geological inference', but none of them showed this.
Trench 1 had two features of possible archaeology, B and C, beside each other near the north-east end of the trench.
Trenches 2 and 3 were both of no archaeological significance.

E16
Test trenched at 5%: Trenches 1 and 2 both 62.5m long.
Trench 1 located over a sub-circular and two linear 'trends', and 'geological interference': no archaeological significance.
Trench 2 located over two adjacent linear 'archaeology' features, and 'geological interference': there was a linear feature (A) running across breadth of trench but it was *c.* 20m from the junction with Trench 1 so is not one of the features shown by the geophysics. This feature was also visible as F16 Trench 1A.
There was no visible geology in either trench.

E17
Test trenched at 10%: Trenches 1 to 3 all 42m long.
Trench 1 located over 'geological interference': bedrock lay in south-east half of the trench just below topsoil.

Trenches 2 and 3 located over arc of 'archaeology ?' and linears of 'trend': there was nothing of archaeological significance in either trench but Trench 2 had areas of shattered bedrock in the middle and at the south-east end, Trench 3 had an area of shattered bedrock at its south-east end.

E18
Test trenched at 5%: Trench1 20m long and Trench 2 42.5m long.
Trench 1 located over linear 'trend' and 'geological interference': no archaeological significance or geology.
Trench 2 located over linears of 'archaeology' and 'trend': these geophysical features were not found, but two small circular features of possible archaeology uncovered 9m (A) and 26m (B) from north-east end of trench. Feature B was in the same location as the 'trend' but was not a corresponding shape. Fractured bedrock at the south-west end of the trench was presumably the 'geological interference' which this end of the trench just reached.

E19
Test trenched at 10%: Trench 1 50m long, Trench 2 48m long and Trench 3 27m long.
Trench 1 located over linear features 'trend' and 'ditch': two possible archaeological features, A and B, appeared in the north-east end of the trench but not corresponding to location of geophysical features.
Trench 2 located over intersection of two linear 'archaeology' anomalies and a linear 'trend': a linear feature (C) did show up in the south-east end of the trench which could coincide with one of the geophysical 'archaeology' anomalies, but it was modern in nature. Also two possible archaeological features, A and B (only 0.6m from each other) showed up *c.* 20m from the intersection of Trenches 1 and 2: these did not correspond to the geophysics.
Trench 3 located over linear 'archaeology' anomaly: no archaeological significance.

F16
Test trenched at 5%: Trenches 1 and 2 both 32m long.
Trench 1 located over 2 adjacent (beside but not parallel) linears of 'archaeology' and 'geological interference': linear feature (A) running across breadth of trench, a continuation of E16 Trench 2 A could correspond to one of these linears; the geological anomaly did not show up on excavation.
Trench 2 located over a linear 'archaeology', a linear 'trend' and the 'geological interference': no archaeological significance or geology exposed.

F17
Test trenched at 10%: Trenches 1, 2 and 3 all 42m long.
Trench 1 was actually located in a geophysics free area of the grid because there was a pile of stone in the north-east quadrant of the grid which prevented a trench being located in this area: there was a patch of bedrock a maximum of 6.4m long in the middle of the trench and feature at the south-east end of the trench, the same as in Trench3, at the base of the slope of bedrock.

Trench 2 was located over 'geological interference' and an area of 'archaeology ?': bedrock was present in the south-east half of the trench only; and two small features (A, B, beside each ofher) of possible archaeology between 7m and 8m from north-west end of trench. The ditch feature which appeared in the other two trenches did not show up in this one, possible because it was slightly beyond the scope/reach of the trench's south-east limit.
Trench 3 was located over the same geophysical features as Trench 2: patch of bedrock just over 7m long at south-east end of trench; two small possible archaeological features, A and B, feature C 1m beyond south-east end of trench, same as in Trench 1 all turned up but were not on the geophysics.

F18
Test trenched using Pattern A: three 42m long trenches.
Trench 1 happened to be located over a linear 'trend' and a linear 'archaeology': there were three possible archaeological features (A to C), linear feature B could correspond to the geophysic's 'archaeology' which crossed the trench near its south-east end. This trench had stony topsoil and big stones in the subsoil, which could possibly correspond to the geophysic's 'geological interference' although this trench was beyond the bounds of this reading.
Trench 2 happened to be located over the same linear 'trend' as in Trench 1, a linear 'archaeology' and 'geological interference':
One possible archaeological feature (A) at north-west end of trench, does not correspond to the geophysics. As in Trench 1 the topsoil was stony and there were big stones in the subsoil, which could possibly be the geophysic's 'geological interference'.
Trench 3 happened to be located over two linear 'trends' (one of which was the same as that in the other two trenches), the same linear 'archaeology' as in Trench 2, and the 'geological interference': no archaeological significance.

F19
Test trenched at 5%: Trenches 1 and 2 both 32m long.
Trench 1 was located over an arc of 'trend', a circle of 'archaeology ?' and two 'ditch' linears: Feature A was possibly archaeological running across breadth of trench 9m to 10m from its north-east end which corresponds with the geophysic's 'trend'.
Trench 2 was located over the same two 'ditch' linears as Trench 1: no archaeological significance.

F20
Test trenched at 10%: Trenches 1 to 3 all 42m long.
Trench 1 was located over a linear 'trend', possibly just clipping another linear 'trend', and a circle of 'ferrous': no archaeological significance.
Trench 2 was located over the same two linear 'trends' as in Trench 1: no archaeological significance.
Trench 3 was located over a linear 'trend' which also ran through the other two trenches: no archaeological significance.
Trenches 2 and 3 did have parallel, very shallow linear features of irregular length and width, most probably to do with agriculture or drainage.

Discussion

The test trenching involved the topsoil stripping by mechanical digger using a flat-edged bucket of 31 trenches (Figure 5). Anomalies exposed by this process were superficially investigated (box-section or half-section depending on the size of the anomaly) to determine if they were possibly archaeological in nature or if they were modern. If investigations uncovered modern finds then the anomaly was not included as a feature; if no finds or indications of date were uncovered then the anomaly was interpreted as being possibly archaeological.

The main aim of this project was to determine if having access to geophysical survey results from a site meant that it was easier to find underlying archaeology than by random test trenching. The aim of this particular season's work was to determine if the geophysical survey results actually related to underlying archaeology when test trenching was targeted on these results. It is clear from this phase of fieldwork that there appeared to be little correlation between the geophysical anomalies and the results on the ground.

During the test trenching most of the archaeology/features that had been flagged from the geophysics did not turn out to be anything on the ground; also geological features from the geophysics did not correspond to visible geological presences. On a number of occasions possible archaeological features were found during test trenching which had not been detected during the geophysics; likewise a few times geological features found during test trenching had not been detected from the geophysics. Only a few times did the geology or possible archaeological features that were detected during the geophysics correspond to the same in the trenches.

The lack of success of the geophysics corresponding to what actually appeared during test trenching could possibly be due to what was being picked up by geophysics being deeper in the trenches than was dug, as during the test trenching the trenches were only topsoil stripped to the top of the subsoil. It may also be the case that possible archaeological features that were picked up on the ground may have been too small/shallow to have been detected by the geophysics.

Bibliography

Hey, G. and Lacey, M. 2001 *Evaluation of Archaeological Decision-making Processes and Sampling Strategies*, Oxford Archaeological Unit, unpublished report carried out for Kent County Council with EU funding.

Gimson, H. 2012 *Proposed Development, Galliagh, Londonderry, Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics, unpublished report carried out for Dingles Builders (NI) Ltd.

Feature List

D16 Trench 1: No archaeological significance.
D16 Trench 2: No archaeological significance.
D16 Trench 3: A: 4.3m long and 0.15m deep, aligned *c.* north-west/south-east.
D16 Trench 4: A: 2.7m maximum length but ran into north-east-facing section and 0.20m deep, aligned *c.* north-west/south-east.
D16 Trench 5: No archaeological significance.

D17 Trench 1: B: 0.7m long, 0.22m deep.
C: 1m long, 0.13m deep.
D17 Trench 2: No archaeological significance.
D17 Trench 3: No archaeological significance.

E16 Trench 1: No archaeological significance.
E16 Trench 2: A: 1.5m wide, ran across breadth of trench into both sections, 0.27m deep, aligned north-west/south-east. Probably same feature as F16 1 A.

E17 Trench 1: No archaeological significance; bedrock.
E17 Trench 2: No archaeological significance; bedrock.
E17 Trench 3: No archaeological significance; bedrock.

E18 Trench 1: No archaeological significance.
E18 Trench 2: A: 0.8m diameter, 0.24m deep.
B: 0.7m diameter, 0.17m deep.

E19 Trench 1: A: 1.1m wide, ran across width of trench into sections, 0.2m deep.
B: 1.3m diameter, runs into south-east-facing section, 0.2m deep.
E19 Trench 2: A: 2.6m long, runs into south-west-facing section, 0.5m deep, light charcoal content.
B: 1.7m long, 0.6m deep, light charcoal content.
C: modern linear feature at south-east end of trench corresponding to a geophysics linear 'archaeology' anomaly.
E19 Trench 3: No archaeological significance.

F16 Trench 1: A: modern feature which shows up in the geophysics, 1.9m wide, ran across breadth of trench into both sections, 0.25m deep, aligned north-west/south-east. Probably same feature as E16 2 A.
B: 0.5m wide, ran across breadth of trench into both sections, 0.07m deep, aligned north-west/south-east.
F16 Trench 2: No archaeological significance.

F17 Trench 1: A: 0.5m wide, ran across breadth of trench running into both sections. Same feature as F17 3 C.
F17 Trench 2: A: 0.5m wide, oval shaped.
B: 0.6m wide, oval shaped, very shallow.
Bedrock.

F17 Trench 3: A: 0.4m, circular, 0.17m deep.
B: 0.8m diameter, ran into north-east-facing section, 0.13m deep.
C: 0.5m wide, ran across breadth of trench into both sections. Same feature as F17 1 A.
Bedrock.

F18 Trench 1: A: 1.9m diameter, ran into south-west-facing section, 0.15m deep, charcoal present.
B: 11.5m long, linear feature which ran diagonally across trench into both sections, 0.15m deep.
C: 1.5m long, sub-circular, 0.35m deep.
F18 Trench 2: A: 2.1m wide, ran across width of trench into both sections. 0.15m deep.
F18 Trench 3: No archaeological significance.

F19 Trench 1: A: 0.9m wide, ran across width of trench into both sections.
F19 Trench 2: No archaeological significance.

F20 Trench 1: No archaeological significance.
F20 Trench 2: No archaeological significance.
F20 Trench 3: No archaeological significance.

Field Drawings List
D16 Trench 3 (A)
D16 Trench 4 (A)
D17 Trench 1 (B, C)
E16 Trench 2 (A)
E17 Trench 1 (bedrock)
E17 Trench 2 (bedrock)
E17 Trench 3 (bedrock)
E18 Trench 2 (A, B)
E19 Trench 1 (A, B)
E19 Trench 2 (A, B, C)
F16 Trench 1 (A, B)
F17 Trench 1 (A, bedrock)
F17 Trench 2 (A, B, bedrock)
F17 Trench 3 (A, B, C, bedrock)
F18 Trench 1 (A, B, C)
F18 Trench 2 (A)
F19 Trench 1 (A)
All done at a scale of 1:100

Photographic List

1 Western side of Field 4 taken from gate between Fields 3 and 4; looking north-west.
2 View into middle of Field 4 taken from gate between Fields 3 and 4; looking north-east.
3 F20 Trench 2 (no archaeological significance); looking north-west.
4 F20 Trench 3 (no archaeological significance); looking north-west.
5 F18 Trench 1, 'ditch' feature B visible running through trench; looking north-west.
6 F18 Trench 1 A (possible archaeology); looking north-east.
7 F19 Trench 1 A (possible archaeology); looking south-east.
8 F18 Trench 2 (features tagged in this south-east end of trench turned out to be of no archaeological significance); looking north-west.
9 F18 Trench 2 A (two darker features running breadth of trench, only one nearest to end of trench was possible archaeology. Linear feature running lengthways in foreground was not of archaeological significance); looking south-east.
10 Concrete pipe at south-east end of F20 Trench 1 (didn't show up in geophysics); looking south-east.
11 F17 Trench 1, bedrock outcrop, and pile of clearance stone to right; looking north-west.
12 F18 Trench 2, showing possible archaeological feature A sectioned; looking south-east.
13 F17 Trench 1, very stony subsoil at north-west end of trench; looking south-east.
14 F17 Trench 2 A and B (two possible archaeological features at north-west end of trench); looking north-west.
15 F17 Trench 2, bedrock at south-east end of trench; looking north-west.
16 F17 Trench 3 A (possible archaeology); looking north-west.
17 F17 Trench 3 B (possible archaeology); looking south-west.
18 F17 Trench 3, stony subsoil at south-east end of trench going downslope; looking south-east.
19 F17 Trench 3 C (possible archaeology) and bedrock, looking north-west.
20 F17 Trench 1 A (possible archaeology), looking south-west.
21 E19 Trench 1 A to D (A and B possibly archaeological, C and D of no archaeological significance); looking south-west.
22 E19 Trench 1 A (possible archaeology); looking south-west.
23 E19 Trench 1 B (possible archaeology); looking south-west.
24 E19 Trench 2 C (modern feature which showed up in geophysics as linear 'archaeology') with Skeoge Link road in background, looking north-west.
25 E19 Trench 2 A and B (both possible archaeology); looking south-east.
26 E19 Trench 2 C (modern feature which showed up in geophysics as linear 'archaeology'), and junction with E19 Trench 1; looking south-east.
27 E18 Trench 2 A (possible archaeology); looking north-east.
28 E18 Trench 2 B (possible archaeology); looking north-east.
29 E18 Trench 1 (no archaeological significance) and E19 Trench 2 to the right, with Skeoge Link Road in background; looking north-west.
30 E16 Trench 2 A (possible archaeology, same feature as F16 Trench 1 A, Photo 35); at top of photo is the junction with Trench 1, running off to the left; looking north-east.
31 D17 Trench 1 B and C (both possible archaeology), A (modern feature) at top of

photo; looking south-west.

32 D16 Trench 1 (no archaeological significance) showing depth of topsoil at north-west end, presumably to do with landscaping for the Skeoge Link road (in background); looking north-west.

33 D16 Trench 3 A (possible archaeology); looking south-east.

34 D16 Trench 4 A (possible archaeology); looking south-east.

35 F16 Trench 1 A (possible archaeology), same feature as E16 Trench 2 A, Photo 30); looking north-east.

Plate 1: F18 Trench 1, feature B visible running through trench; looking north-west. (Photo 5)

Plate 2: F17 Trench 1, bedrock outcrop (with ranging rod at top of slope) and pile of clearance stone (under lighter vegetation at top right); looking north-west. (Photo 11)

Plate 3: E19 Trench 1 A and B in foreground, (C and D of no archaeological significance); looking south-west. (Photo 21)

Plate 4: E19 Trench 2 C, modern feature which showed up in geophysics as a linear 'archaeology' with Skeoge Link road in background; looking north-west. (Photo 24)

Plate 5: D16 Trench 1 (no archaeological significance) showing depth of topsoil at north-west end, presumably to do with landscaping for the Skeoge Link road (in background); looking north-west. (Photo 32)

Plate 6: F16 Trench 1A, possible archaeological feature which corresponds to a geophysics 'archaeology' linear; same feature as E16 Trench 2 A; looking north-east. (Photo 35)