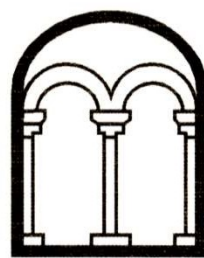


**LAND OFF DUNCOTS CLOSE
ICKLEFORD
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Albion
archaeology



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ICKLEFORD
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written; it may need to be updated if new information becomes available, or after a period of 6 months.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Williams (Assistant Archaeological Manager). Environmental samples were processed and examined by Irene Sala (Finds Supervisor). The project was managed by Jeremy Oetgen (Archaeological Manager). All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Hester Cooper-Reade (Business Manager).

This report was prepared by Adam Williams, with contributions from Irene Sala (plant remains), and was edited by Jeremy Oetgen. Digitisation of site drawings and illustration were undertaken by Joan Lightning (Geomatics Technician).

The project was commissioned by Glen Eaton of Peter David Homes and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Alison Tinniswood and Daniel Phillips of Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Advisory Team.

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

HER	Historic Environment Record (Hertfordshire)
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey



Non-Technical Summary

This is a report on an archaeological investigation undertaken between 26th and 28th August 2025, in relation to a planning application for Land to the Rear 34, Arlesey Road, Ickleford, Hitchin, Hertfordshire (25/01094/FP).

The only archaeological features revealed were three undated ditches, the tops of which were c.1m below the surface. No artefacts were recovered, but a ditch found on an adjacent site contained 10th–14th-century pottery, suggesting that these three ditches might also be medieval and possibly linked to water management on the low-lying land next to the river Hiz.

Because the features found in the evaluation are undated, they are unlikely to contribute to any period-based research objectives for the East of England. However, a tentatively medieval date means that they might make a minor contribution to our understanding of the landscape setting of the medieval settlement of Ickleford and the former moated site east of Pound Farm (HER 17376).

The evaluation suggests that the proposed development is unlikely to have a significant negative impact on any archaeological remains.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

A planning application for the erection of nine dwellings including access, parking and landscaping at Land to the Rear 34, Arlesey Road, Ickleford, Hitchin, Hertfordshire (25/01094/FP) is currently awaiting a decision. Albion Archaeology has been commissioned by Peter David Homes to undertake a trial-trench evaluation in anticipation that an archaeological condition might be placed on any consent.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the eastern side of Arlesey Road, north-east of Duncots Close, and forms a roughly rectangular plot of land, centred at OS grid reference TL 18372 31514 and measuring c.3950m² (Fig. 1). It is currently a vacant grassy plot of land lined with mature trees and shrubs, bounded to the north and east by similar empty plots, and to the south and west by houses fronting Duncots Close and Arlesey Road. The site lies within the area administered by North Hertfordshire Borough Council on the outskirts of Hitchin.

The land is relatively flat and lies at c.54m OD, with a gentle slope down to the north-east corner of the site, towards the river Hiz.

The bedrock is West Melbury Marly Chalk, formed more than 94 million years ago. Superficial deposits comprise glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposited more than 860 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period¹. The soil is recorded as loamy and clayey floodplain with naturally high groundwater².

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Existing knowledge of the site and its surroundings was collated in a desk-based Heritage Statement (Minerva Archaeology 2024). This is summarised below, incorporating results of an updated search of the Historic Environment Record (HER search ref no. 029.25). Only the entries which are most relevant for understanding the site's archaeological potential are discussed. The National Library of Scotland website was consulted for early editions of OS maps.³

1.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations

The HER records ten episodes of archaeological investigation nearby, four of which are potentially relevant.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 34 Arlesey Road (HER event ref. EHT 4801; Heritage Network 1997), immediately west and south of the site. Part of a water-management gully (HER 13274) was revealed, containing 10th–14th-century pottery. A watching brief was also undertaken, revealing later post-medieval features and deposits dating from the 17th–19th centuries, possibly associated with a blacksmith's works and later builders' yard.

¹ British Geological Survey, Geology Viewer (BETA) [online], <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed 22/05/2025]

² Cranfield Environment Centre, Land Information System [online], <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> [accessed 22/05/2025]

³ National Library of Scotland, <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/> [accessed 09/09/2025]



An evaluation to the rear of The Old George Public House, 170m north-west of the site, revealed no archaeological features, deposits or finds (EHT 8516; Heritage Network 2016). In contrast, trial trenching on land at Turnpike Lane, west of the site, produced a number of linear features and a single piece of unstratified flint debitage (EHT 9076; Minerva Archaeology 2022).

Detailed magnetometer survey (EHT5653) was undertaken on large areas south of the River Oughton and east of the Hiz in advance of work on the East Coast railway line. Anomalies of potentially prehistoric and Roman date were recorded.

1.3.2 Known archaeological and historical heritage assets

1.3.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman (before AD 410)

Flint tools dating back as far as the Palaeolithic have been found as isolated, unstratified finds within the area (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020, 5). Roman coins and pottery have been found near the River Oughton, 160m south of the site (HER 1234), and also Roman pottery in the vicinity of Hyde Mill (HER 1190).

The Icknield Way (HER 4182), a route with prehistoric origins and which remained partially in use in the Roman period, runs approximately east to west c.100m north of the site.

Detailed geophysical survey revealed possible prehistoric remains, including Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and post structures (HER 17447–17449), as well as a possible Roman enclosure (HER 17452). Aerial photography shows evidence of later prehistoric activity in the wider area, including sub-circular enclosures 400m north-west of the site (HER 3544 and 4144) and rectangular enclosed areas 300m to the north (HER 6370).

1.3.2.2 Anglo-Saxon (410–1066)

Two antiquarian reports of discoveries somewhere in the village relate to a group of seven coins dated to AD 852–871, found in 1895, and three spearheads found in 1905 which are said to be ‘Saxon’, although grounds for their identification are not provided (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020, 16).

1.3.2.3 Medieval (1066–1540)

Ickleford does not appear in Domesday Book of 1086, as it formed part of the Manor of Pirton. It first appears to be documented as ‘Ikelineford’ in the 12th century, followed by ‘Hikleford’ in the 13th century (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020, 2). Before the Norman Conquest, Pirton was held by Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. After the Conquest, the manor of Pirton was given to a Norman knight, Ralph de Limesi. The manor remained with the de Limesi family until the late 12th century.

The site of Hyde Mill (HER 11415) is located 160m south-east of the site, close to the confluence of the River Oughton with the River Purwell. Two of Ickleford's watermills were located in detached areas of Shillington (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020, 4 and 22; OS 1881) – ‘Shillington Mill’, now Bowmer’s Mill (HER5796), and West Mill, which was outside the HER search area.



The parish church of St Katherine is located 150m north-west of the site and is a Grade I listed building. It was originally founded in the mid-12th century, with additions to the building in the 13th, 15th and 19th centuries (NHLE 1295821). The Old George Public house (HER 17377), with remains of a late medieval open hall house, lies 100m west of the site.

The site of a former medieval moated site, now built over, is located 250m north-east of the site, on the southern side of Arlesey Road (HER 1228). The moat, to the east of Pound Farm (HER 17376), is shown on the 1882 OS map as well-preserved earthworks with water fed to it from the River Purwell.

Artefacts including medieval pottery, slag and iron objects were found 70m north of the site (HER 1229), although it has been suggested that the slag and iron objects may relate to a smithy shown on the 1st edition OS 25-inch map of 1881 (Minerva Archaeology 2024, 7).

Surviving ridge and furrow strip fields are visible in aerial photographs on the north-western edge of the village (HER 17906).

1.3.2.4 Post-medieval (1540–1900)

A map held at the County Record Office of the land belonging to Ickleford Manor (CRO D/EHA P1, dated 1771) shows the area between the site and the River Oughton as orchards and open land – one or two old apple trees are still present in the scrub on the north side of the site. The 1st edition 25-inch OS map of 1881 is the first plan to show the pond at the south-eastern corner of the site, which is still in existence. Most of the cottages shown on the map of 1771 had gone by this time. Later editions of the OS map show gradual infilling along the frontage of Arlesey Road.

Ivy Cottage (NHLE 1174180) and Orchard Cottage (NHLE 1103224), immediately west of the site, are the nearest of the 21 Grade II listed buildings of late medieval or later date within the study area. Both cottages are timber-framed buildings with late 17th- to early 18th-century origins.

Ickleford Manor House (HER 15978) is west of Arlesey Road – this was mostly destroyed by fire in 1911, but some elements however survive, including the 17th-century gatehouse.



2. METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

Detailed method statements for the investigation were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2025), which was approved in advance by Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Advisory Team.

2.1 Methodological Standards

The project adhered throughout to the standards and requirements set out in the following documents:

Albion Archaeology	• <i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2017, 3rd edn)
Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers	• <i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (D. Gurney 2003, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14)
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	• <i>Charter and by-law</i> (2022) • <i>Code of conduct</i> (2022) • <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> (2023) • <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2020)
Hertfordshire Association of Museums	• <i>Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards: A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire</i> (2025)
Historic England	• <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015) • <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2nd edn, English Heritage 2011)

2.2 Implementation

Archaeological investigation took place between 26th and 28th August 2025.

The trench layout is shown on Figure 2. It comprised a total of 130m of archaeological trial trenching, representing a six-percent sample by area, spread evenly across the site. The five trenches were 1.8m wide (three 30m trenches and two 20m trenches). The positions of the trenches were adjusted slightly due to onsite constraints.

The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and modern overburden were removed by machine down to the top of archaeological deposits, or natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first.

The photos of features do not include an information board or north arrow, but this information is shown in the figure captions. The information will also be recorded in the archive as part of the ADS metadata for each respective image. Otherwise, most of the photographs were general shots.



The fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Advisory Team, and a monitoring visited took place on 28th August.

2.3 Project Objectives

The general purpose of the archaeological trial trenching was to recover information on the location, extent, nature date, integrity, and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the site.

This information is required so that the Historic Environment Advisory Team can evaluate the significance of the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that might survive within the site and thereby inform decision-making during the planning process.

2.4 Project Archive

There were no finds, so there are no artefacts to deposit with North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service. The museum has been notified regarding the proposed project and has agreed to take the material archive. An appropriate online OASIS⁴ record will also be made, and the digital archive and report will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). On acceptance of this, the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) will be sent to the HER team. The museum accession no. and OASIS reference are cited on the title page of this report.

⁴ OASIS: Home <https://oasis.ac.uk/> [Accessed 0/07/0245]



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results of the trial trenching are presented below. Site recording numbers are distinguished by different bracket styles, as follows: feature number = [***] and fill/layer number = (***). Context numbers were allocated in batches to reflect the trench number, *e.g.* [106] is a feature within Trench 1 and [305] is a feature within Trench 3.

Context descriptions are presented in the tables below and the features are illustrated on Figures 2–4. No finds were recovered from any of the archaeological deposits. One soil sample was taken and is discussed in Section 3.5.

Trench	1	Length (m)	30	Width (m)	1.8	Depth to Arch. (m)		Min	1.10	Max	1.20
Orientation	NE	OS Grid	TL 18366 31511		Reason for trench	Untargeted evaluation of the site's archaeological potential.					
	SW	Ref.	TL 18346 31489								
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)			Excavated	Finds present				
			L	W	D/Th						
100	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, loam	–	–	0.20	Y	N				
101	Modern Layer	Firm, mid yellow white, chalk	–	–	0.10	Y	N				
102	Buried Topsoil	Firm, mid grey brown	–	–	0.45	Y	N				
103	Alluvium	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	–	0.45	Y	N				
104	Natural	Firm, mid blue grey, clay (with root disturbance)	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
105	Natural	Firm, mid grey yellow, gravel	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
106	Modern intrusion	Linear, NW-SE, straight sides, u-shaped profile	>1.80	3.10	0.50	Y	n/a				
107	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown, silty loam	–	3.10	0.50	Y	N				

Trench	2	Length (m)	20	Width (m)	1.8	Depth to Arch. (m)		Min	1.10	Max	1.10
Orientation	NNW	OS Grid	TL 18373 31512		Reason for trench	Untargeted evaluation of the site's archaeological potential.					
	SSE	Ref.	TL 18378 31493								
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)			Excavated	Finds present				
			L	W	D/Th						
200	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, loam	–	–	0.20	Y	N				
201	Modern Layer	Firm, mid yellow white, chalk	–	–	0.10	Y	N				
202	Buried Topsoil	Firm, mid grey brown	–	–	0.45	Y	N				
203	Alluvium	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	–	0.45	Y	N				
204	Natural	Firm, mid blue grey, clay	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
205	Natural	Firm, mid grey yellow, gravel	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				

Trench	3	Length (m)	20	Width (m)	1.8	Depth to Arch. (m)		Min	1.10	Max	1.10
Orientation	NW	OS Grid	TL 18382 31515		Reason for trench	Untargeted evaluation of the site's archaeological potential.					
	SE	Ref.	TL 18399 31504								
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)			Excavated	Finds present				
			L	W	D/Th						
300	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, loam	–	–	0.30	Y	N				
301	Buried Topsoil	Firm, mid grey brown	–	–	0.45	Y	N				
302	Alluvium	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	–	0.50	Y	N				
303	Natural	Firm, mid blue grey, clay	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
304	Natural	Firm, mid grey yellow, gravel	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
305	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE, straight sides, u-shaped profile	>1.80	1.40	0.25	Y	n/a				
306	Fill	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	1.40	0.25	Y	N				



Trench	4	Length (m)	30	Width (m)	1.8	Depth to Arch. (m)		Min	0.80	Max	0.90
Orientation	ENE	OS Grid Ref.	TL 18400 31535		Reason for trench	Untargeted evaluation of the site's archaeological potential.					
	WSW		TL 18372 31523								
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)			Excavated	Finds present				
			L	W	D/Th						
400	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, loam	–	–	0.20	Y	N				
401	Buried Topsoil	Firm, mid grey brown	–	–	0.30	Y	N				
402	Alluvium	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	–	0.35	Y	N				
403	Natural	Firm, mid grey yellow, gravel	–	–	–	n/a	n/a				
404	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE, straight sides, u-shaped profile	5.60	0.75	0.17	Y	n/a				
405	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown, silty clay	5.60	0.75	0.17	Y	N				

Trench	5	Length (m)	30	Width (m)	1.8	Depth to Arch. (m)	Min	1.10	Max	1.10
Orientation	WNW	OS Grid	TL 18338 31530			Reason for trench	Untargeted evaluation of the site's archaeological potential.			
	ESE	Ref.	TL 18366 31518							
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)			Excavated	Finds present			
			L	W	D/Th					
500	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, loam	–	–	0.20	Y	N			
501	Modern Layer	Firm, mid yellow white, chalk	–	–	0.30	Y	N			
502	Buried Topsoil	Firm, mid grey brown	–	–	0.35	Y	N			
503	Alluvium	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	–	–	0.5	Y	N			
504	Natural	Firm, mid blue grey, clay	–	–	–	n/a	n/a			
505	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW, straight sides, u-shaped profile	2.30	0.28	0.08	Y	n/a			
506	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown, silty clay	–	0.28	0.08	Y	N			

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden on site was between 0.80m and 1.20m thick. Its composition was similar in all trenches and consisted of a recently imported 0.2m-thick topsoil layer overlying the previous topsoil layer, 0.3–0.45m thick. This buried topsoil, in turn, overlay an alluvial deposit, 0.35–0.5m thick. A layer of modern material mainly comprising chalk and containing modern debris, 0.05m–0.15m thick, was observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 5 (Fig. 3, Photograph 6; Fig. 4, Photographs 7–8). This was located in the middle of the site and was clearly a recent make-up or levelling deposit. There were no archaeological finds in these deposits.

The undisturbed geological stratum varied across the site (Fig. 3, Photographs 1–5). Along the south and east edges, it comprised firm, mid-grey-yellow gravel; towards the north and west the geological deposits were firm, mid-blue-grey clay with localised rooting patches. At the request of the Historic Environment Advisory Team, a soil sample was taken from the latter to test for the possible presence of charcoal.

3.3 Undated Features

Three ditches were recorded (Fig. 2). None of them yielded any finds, however, and they are therefore undated.

Ditch [305] was aligned roughly north to south but with a slight curve (Fig. 3, Photograph 3; Fig. 4, Photograph 9). This might have been a drainage ditch on the eastern boundary of the property: the south end of the ditch was possibly aligned with the neighbouring north–south property boundary, while the north-east end turned towards an area identified as a water meadow on the west side of the river Hiz. An



existing ditch and pond located on the western boundary of the site are identified on the 1887 OS six-inch map.

The north-east end of shallow ditch [404] (Fig. 3, Photograph 4; Fig. 4, Photograph 10) aligned with a junction of field boundaries; it might have been an internal property drainage ditch, running down the slope. A similar interpretation could be suggested for shallow ditch [505], which was narrower than [404] but parallel with it, and was aligned with an existing ditch to the north-east.

3.4 Modern (20th- or 21st-century) Features

Trench 1 contained an area of modern disturbance [106] towards its south-west end, spanning the width of the trench (Fig. 2). It was present immediately below the topsoil and intruded into the buried topsoil and alluvial deposits but did not disturb the geological deposits (Fig. 4, Photograph 12). The deposit contained modern debris including corrugated iron sheet and drinks bottles, demonstrating that it derived from recent activity in this part of the site.

3.5 Charred Plant Remains

A bulk soil sample was collected from layer (104), to test the potential for recovery of charred plant remains and test whether it might be anthropogenic in origin. The 15-litre sample was processed using a flotation tank, with the flot captured on a 300-micron sieve and the residue on a 1mm mesh. No artefacts were found in the residue, so it is concluded that it was affected by natural bioturbation.

The flot (vol. <1ml) consisted of sparse charcoal fragments (2–5mm) and four charred seeds/fruits. They were scanned using a binocular microscope (magnification of up to x40) and, where possible, were identified using both modern reference material and reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Three were cereal grains, including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). The other seed was identified as a small legume such as wild vetch/tare/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). The remains were all poorly preserved, suggesting redeposition from elsewhere.



4. CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trench investigation of the site revealed three undated ditches. No other archaeological features were identified, and no artefacts of any antiquity were recovered, either from the ditches or the overburden. Furthermore, the features were relatively deeply buried, with at least 1m of overburden in all trenches.

The absence of dated archaeological remains within the site is consistent with the evaluation of land to the south, now Duncots Close (EHT 4801; Heritage Network 1997). A ditch at that site contained 10th–14th-century pottery, suggesting that the three ditches here were also medieval and possibly linked to water management on the low-lying land next to the River Hiz. Similar, undated features identified on the River Hiz floodplain west of Arlesey were also interpreted as relating to the exploitation of riverside meadows (Albion Archaeology 2023).

Because the ditches found in the evaluation are undated, they are unlikely to contribute to any of the period-based research objectives set out in the East of England Regional Research Framework⁵ and previous agendas (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). However, a tentatively medieval date means that they might make a minor contribution to our understanding of the landscape setting of the medieval settlement of Ickleford and the former moated site east of Pound Farm (HER 17376).

While the HER records indicate that prehistoric and Roman remains survive in the vicinity, the trial trenching found no evidence that such remains might be present on the site. The desk-based assessment (Minerva Archaeology 2024) concluded that the potential for heritage assets within the site was *high* for the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, but the new evidence from this evaluation suggests that the potential should be downgraded to *low to moderate* for these periods. The evaluation suggests that the proposed development is unlikely to have a negative impact on any significant archaeological remains.

⁵ <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> [accessed 03/07/2025]



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- OS, 1887, *6-inch map, Bedfordshire sheet XXVII.SW 1st edn, 1887 (1880–81)*

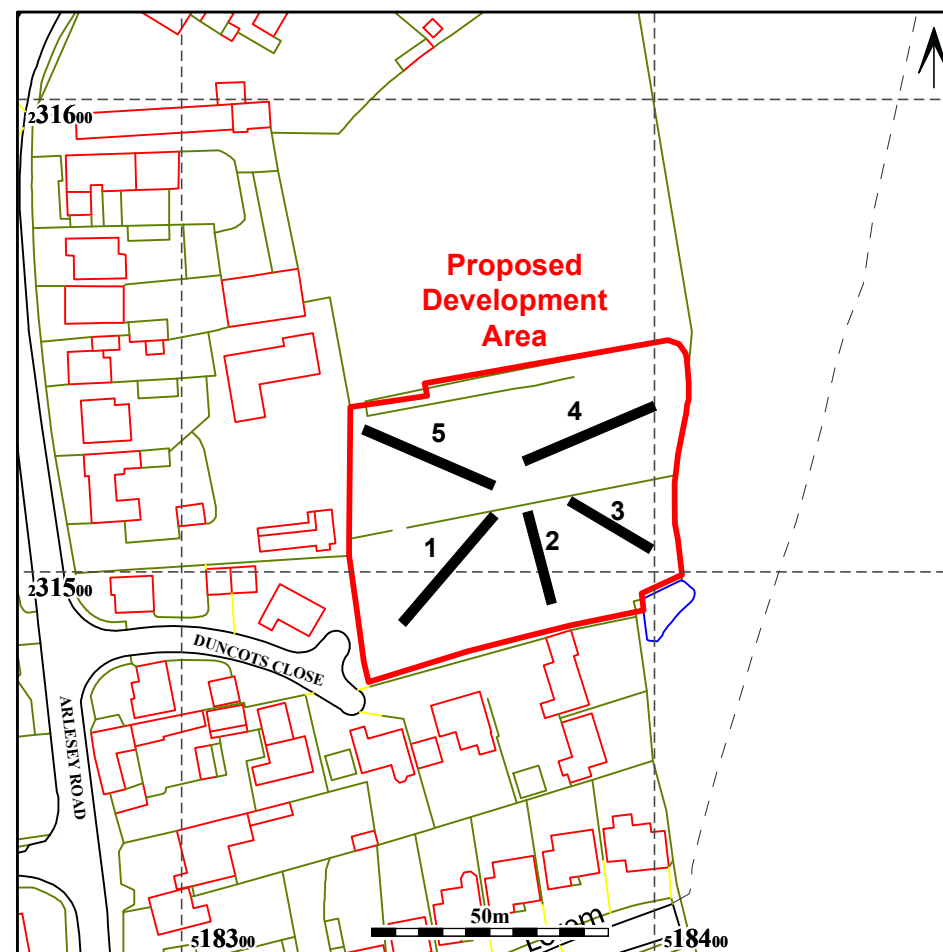
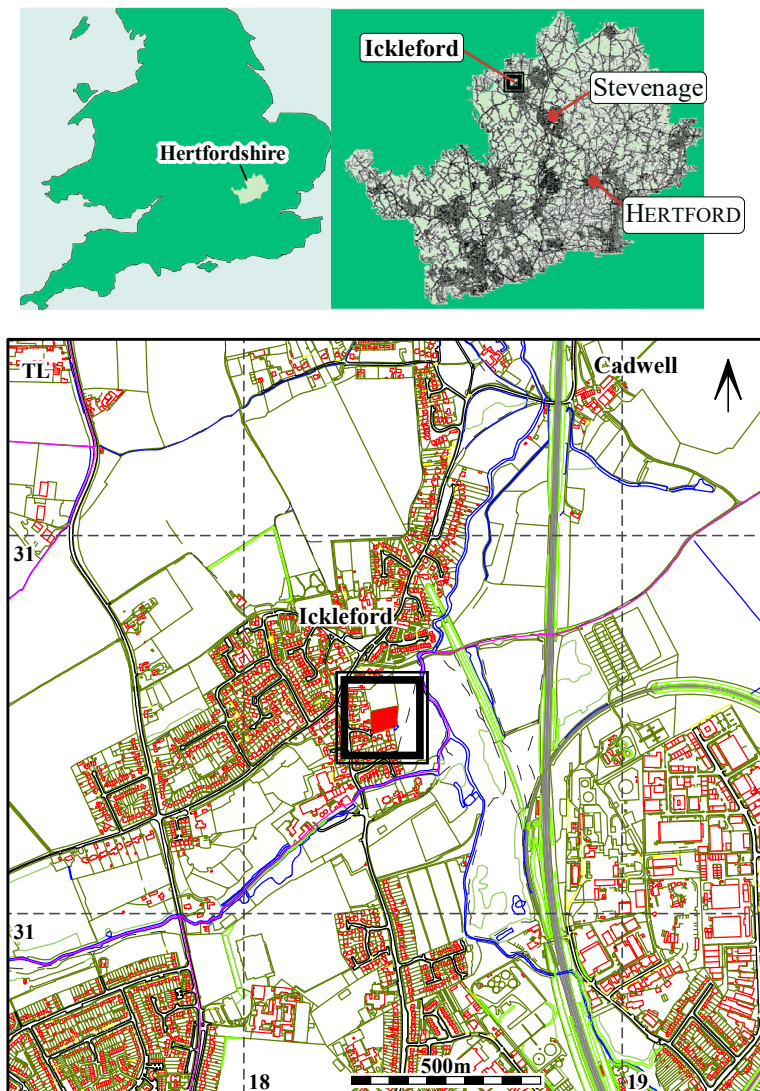
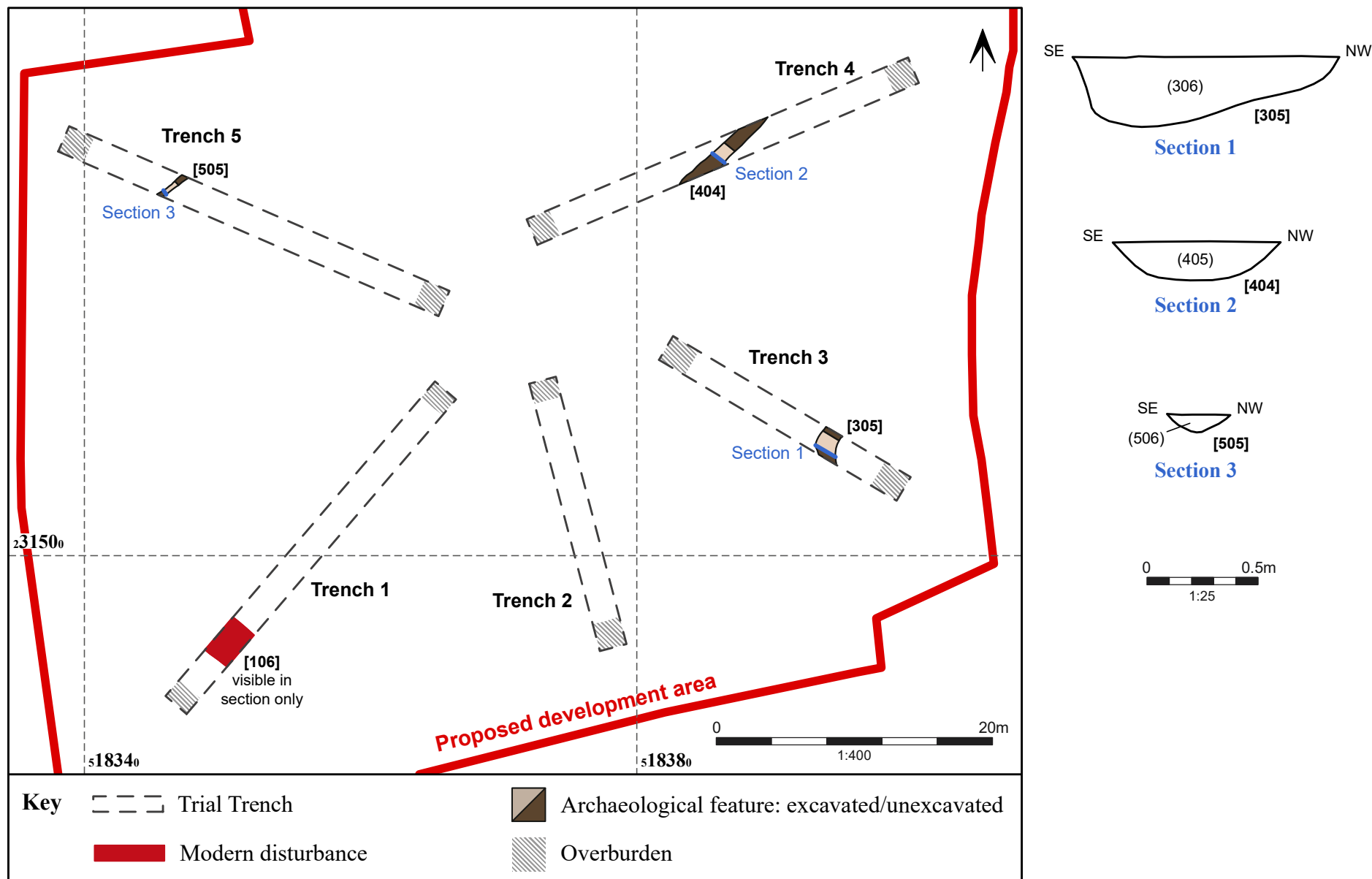


Figure 1: Trench location plan

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Photograph 1: Trench 1, looking north-east. Scale 1m



Photograph 2: Trench 2, looking north. Scale 1m



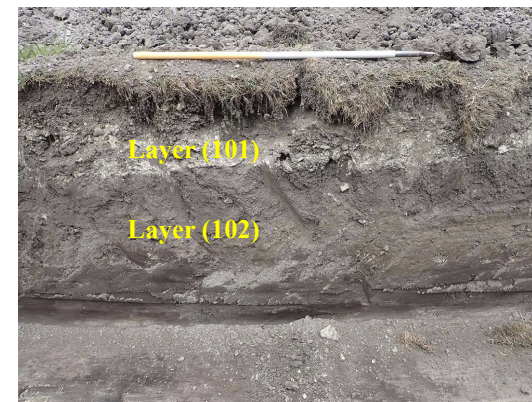
Photograph 3: Trench 3 with unexcavated ditch [305], looking north-west. Scale 1m



Photograph 4: Trench 4 with unexcavated ditch [404], looking west. Scale 1m

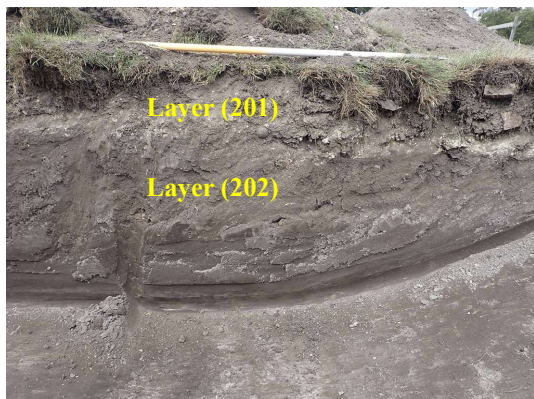


Photograph 5: Trench 5, looking north-west. Scale 1m

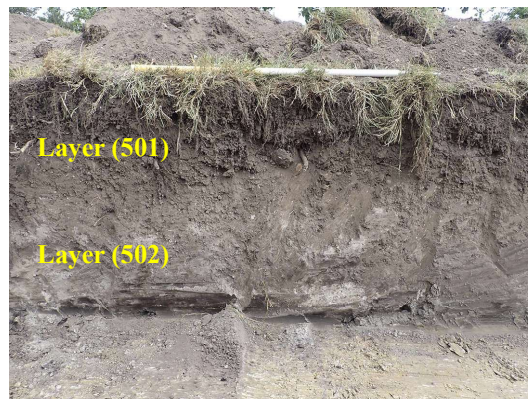


Photograph 6: Modern layer (101) and buried topsoil (102), looking north-west. Scale 1m

Figure 3: Selected photographs



Photograph 7: Modern layer (201) and buried topsoil (202), looking west. Scale 1m



Photograph 8: Modern layer (501) and buried topsoil (502), looking south-west. Scale 1m



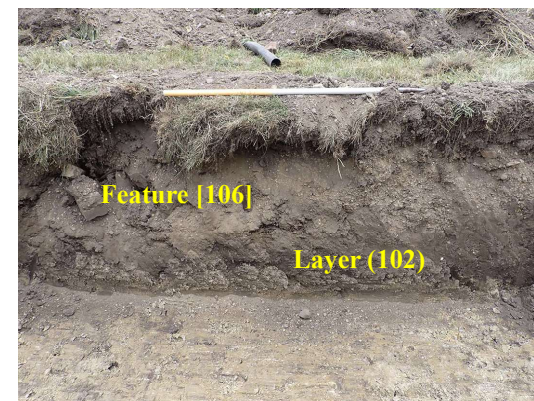
Photograph 9: Ditch [305], looking south-west. Scale 1m



Photograph 10: Ditch [404], looking south-west. Scale 1m



Photograph 11: Ditch [505], looking south-west. Scale 1m



Photograph 12: Modern feature [106], looking north-west. Scale 1m

Figure 4: Selected photographs



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