Preliminary geoarchaeology of the Netton Clump depressions

by ***Michael J. Allen***

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for:-

Chase and Chalke Landscape Partnership Scheme
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A number of depressions were noted by volunteers on the LIDAR during the Chase and Chalke Landscape Partnership Scheme (LPS) leading to enquires of what these were. They are noted from LIDAR, aerial photographs, field and map observations, to be widely distributed from Grovely Wood to, for instance, Netton Clump north of Wilton. The primarily aim was to attempt to define what these depressions were; ie, natural solution hollows (eg, dolines, cf. Fir Tree Field Shaft, Dorset; Allen & Green 1998) or anthropogenic (man-made) features such as pits, quarries, marl pits etc., and Alan and Yvonne Crossley enquired about the possibility of test augering a couple of them. Their premise was that they were marl pits and if why were there so many in this area?

This investigation was to be undertaken as a part of the Chase and Chalke LPS with their volunteers as an inclusive 'Citizen Science' research activity. A walkover survey was conducted on 29th August 2024, fieldwork with 6 volunteers on 19th September 2024, and survey of feature 1 by A. & Y. Crossley and assistants on 28th September 2024 (Figs 9 & 10).

Background and testing the premise

The premise; 'Marl pits'

Marl pits are quarries for the extraction of chalk for either lime (burnt in lime kilns) or broken chalk to be spread on agricultural tilled fields to help break down tenacious clay-rich soils. They are often large, deep, and backfilled with a mixture of soil, flint rubble and chalk debris, or be left open to infill naturally. In the latter case we might expect to see a natural infill sequence of primary, secondary and tertiary fills (*sensu* Evans 1972, 321-328; Limbrey 1975, 190-200; Allen 2017, 38-41). Other archaeological features (anthropogenic) include quarries for chalk (liming, mortar or cob), or extraction of Clay-with-Flints (cob walls, clunch, etc.). These may all have similar or identical fills to marl pits.

Natural features such as dolines and sink holes created by subsurface solution and collapse of chalk into a void (as the Fir Tree Field Shaft; see Allen 1998; Allen & Green 1998; French *et al.* 2000; 2003; 2005; 2007; Green & Allen 1997) are likely to be more common on, or adjacent to, areas of Clay-with-Flints, as here. These can be very deep (at Down Farm 25m+), but when infilled can often be mistaken for archaeological features such as marl pits. They may either be backfilled (ie, chalk rubble and local material), or infill naturally, and be almost indistinguishable from archaeological features. However natural features created by dissolution of the chalk, and exacerbated by the presence of Clay-with-Flints, often contain a ferruginous reddish brown to strong reddish brown silty clay (commonly considered incorrectly to be 'clay').

Characterising the pits

Apart from pre-fieldwork basic background (ie, aerial photographs, Lidar, historic map regression analysis, basic agricultural/tax records etc.), and augering, the features should be

identified on the ground and a basic walkover survey locate number of the features, record their size (diameter), and depth, and form, and any variations of the vegetation or soil between the features and surrounding land. That record should be accompanied by a basic photographic record, and together with the augering provide the basis of address the original question.

Augering will only define the nature, character and potentially depth of the infill. This is not necessarily specific to the type of feature. Many hollows, whether natural or man-made, will infill and silt up naturally (cf. ditch fills in Allen 2017, 38-41) and all have similar upper fills. Although augering will characterise the fills, it is necessary, therefore, to outline the fill possibilities to assist in *interpreting* what the depression may be.

Hand augering can determine the presence, depth, and character of soily infills. Stony or flinty layers may prevent hand augering. The fills of archaeological features cannot necessarily be distinguished from those of marl pits (which are large archaeological quarry features), nor can they necessarily differentiate between large solution and other natural features infilled with soils from the surrounding area. Natural clay-rich fills typical of smaller solution holes are, however, obvious and easily distinguished. With these caveats in mind a project design was written and approved (Allen 2024), an augering risk assessment completed and a programme of community hand augering was undertaken.

Netton Clump environment - topography, geology, soils and land-use
The Netton Clump mapped depressions (Figs 1 & 2) are located at about 170m OD on the upper gentle slopes of northern edge of the ridge mapped as comprising Seaford Chalk Formation (Upper Chalk) mantled with Clay-with-Flints locally and supporting typical argillic brown earths (brown forest soils) of the Carsten Association. It is about 1km west of South Street/Portfield Road and just west of the Hare Warren Lorenzo Trail.

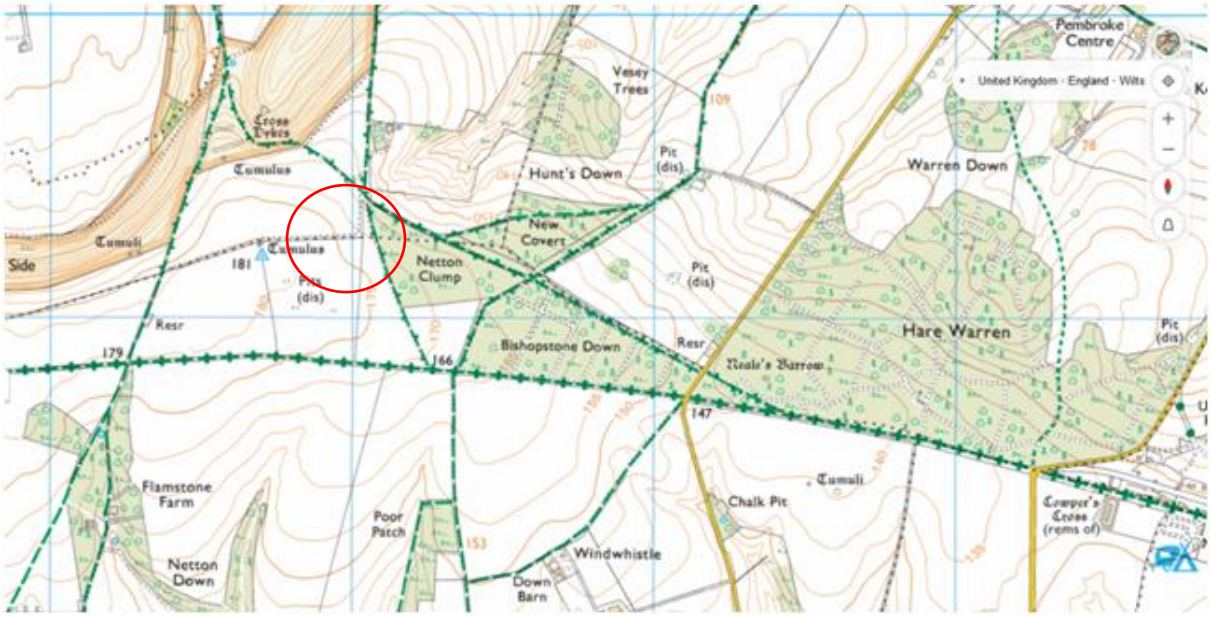

Figure 1. Location of Netton Clump, south of Wilton; the red circle shows the location of the features examined

Figure 2. Geology of the area (Seaford Formation Chalk with Clay-with-Flints) from BGS Geology Viewer

At Netton Clump the features (or 'pits) are not recorded on the 1888 survey (Fig. 3) nor the later 1901 survey. Many are obviously evident in field (Fig. 4) and many more were recognised on the Lidar Images (Fig. 5).

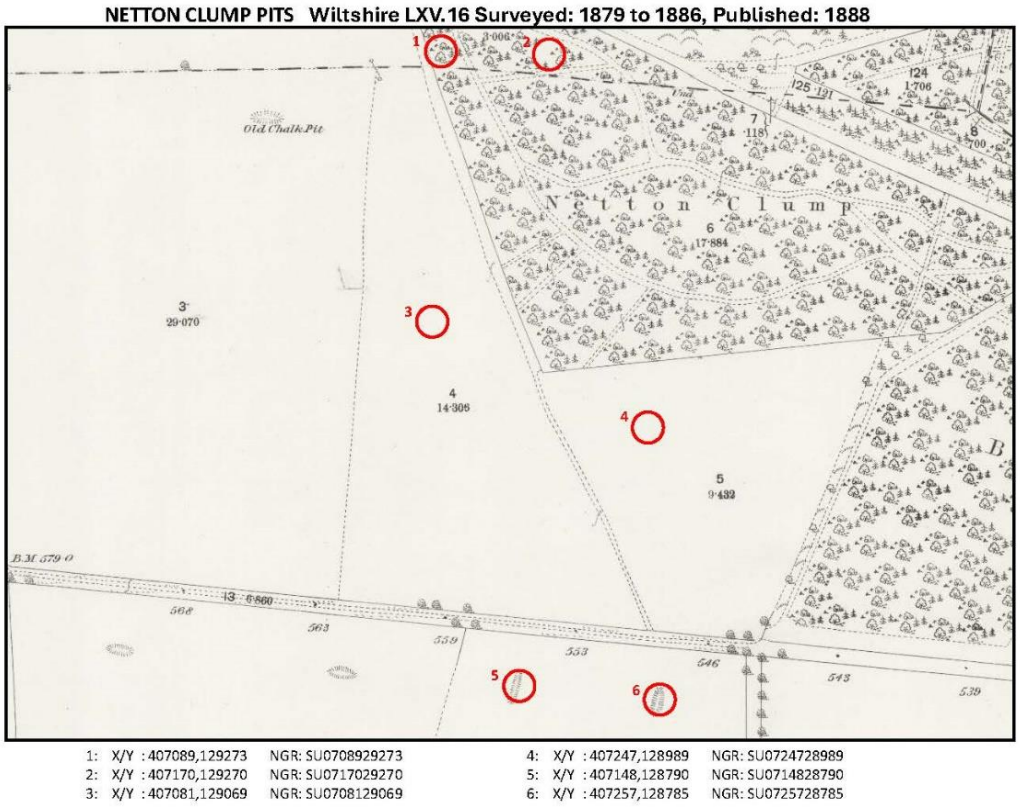

Figure 3. Survey of 1979 to1886 published in 1888; none of the 'pits' are shown on this, nor the 1901 survey

Figure 4. Feature F1; an obvious depression about 1.5m deep and 20m+ in diameter in the woods of Netton Clump. Image © Alan Crossley 2024

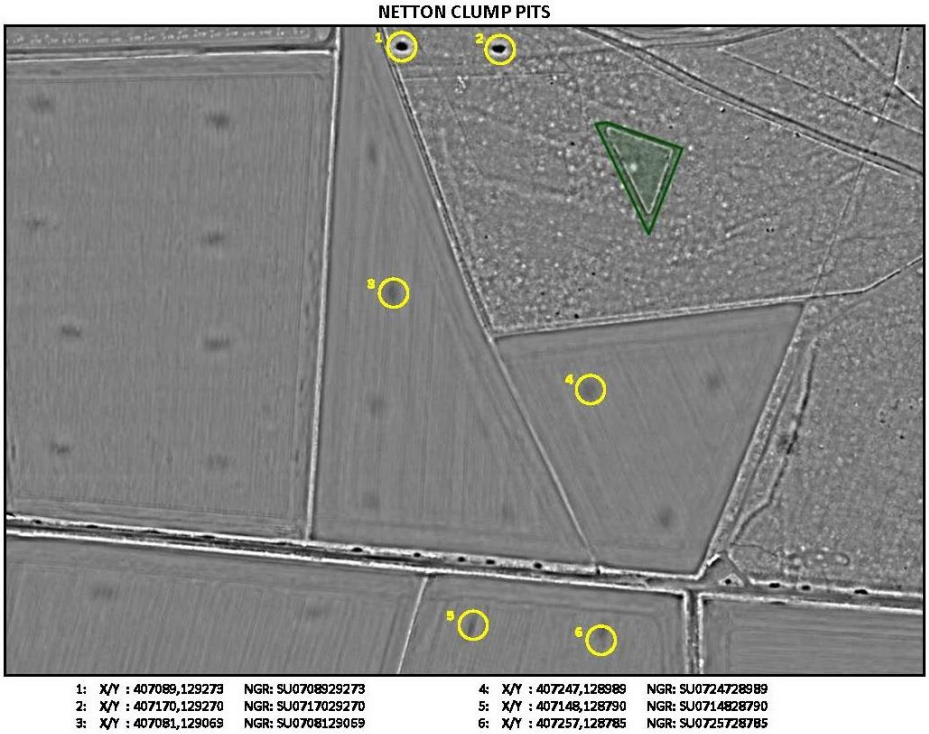

Figure 5. Lidar image of the Netton Clump ‘pits’; features1 and 3 were examined (2 and 4 were include in the walkover survey)

Geoarchaeological fieldwork (hand augering and survey)

Methods (Fig. 6)

A walkover survey was conducted and initial test augering to demonstrate to the Forestry Commission (Shaka Nares) the negligible intervention and lack of damage to any tree roots, and to the Chase and Chalke, LP Scheme Manager (Robert Lloyd), and some the volunteers, the viability of augering.

Hand augering was largely undertaken with a 5cm diameter dutch (Edleman) combination augers (Fig. 6a). The auger arisings were placed either on trays or the ground adjacent to the auger holes. All deposits were described by Mike Allen following standard notation (Hodgson 1997) with Munsell soil colours recorded on moist sample. All holes were backfilled and healed in. The relative levels of the auger holes was recorded by basic survey and there relative location recorded.

The records:

- characterise the fills
- define if the features defined are soil filled archaeological features or contain strong reddish brown silty clay typical of natural solution features
- provide some indication of fill and depth
- attempt to determine if they are marl pits

A walkover survey examined four features; two in Netton Clump itself (Fig. 2, nos 1 & 2) and two in the adjacent arable field (Fig 2, nos 3 & 4). Preliminary test augering in three of these revealed deposits in all. Two were selected for more detailed augering with a team of volunteers: feature1 within Netton Wood, and feature 3 in the adjacent arable field (Fig. 2).

Feature 1

The features was oval and approximately 12m (E-W) × 9m (N-S) steep-sided and about 1 to 1.55m deep (Figs 1, 7, 9 7 10; Appendix 1). A number of flint nodules had rolled in to the base and lay amongst the leaf litter. A north-south transect line was set out across the feature and 4 auger holes recorded; two on the lip or land adjacent to the depression and two in its base (Appendix 2). On its edges the woodland soil was a thin (*c.* 30cm) azonal rendzinaform humic soil over chalk to the north and Clay-with-Flints to the south. Neither of the two auger holes in the base were bottomed due the presence of flints, but were 0.4m and 0.6m deep and encountered deposits presumed to be derived from Clay-with Flints.

Feature 3

A more detailed auger survey was undertaken of this very shallow (max 0.44m) *c.* 25m diameter depression in the ploughed field west of feature 1 (Fig. 8). A series of 7 auger points were conducted along over a distance of 33.5m along the N-S orientated transect (Appendix 3). The plough soil at the ends of the transect were 0.35m thick over chalk to the north (at 1.25m) and 0.42m thick of weathered Clay-with-Flints over chalk to the south (at 34.7m). The fill on the inner edges overlay weathered chalk to 0.4m and 0.6m depth. The inner two auger points (at 8.7m and 22m) revealed a clay-with-flints derived material to a depth of greater than 1.4m; the flinty nature prevented hand augering further.

a

b

c

d

Figure 6. a) Mike Allen demonstrating augering; b) the volunteers recording the auger core; c) discussing the results; and d) survey; taking levels of F1 from the staff in the base. Images a & d © Robert Lloyd 2024; b © Yvonne Crossley; and d © Alan Crossley 2024

Figure 7. Relatively deeply incised hollow of F1 in Netton Clump. Image © Alan & Yvonne Crossley 2024

Figure 8. The shallow depression of F3 looking westwards. Image © Alan & Yvonne Crossley 2024

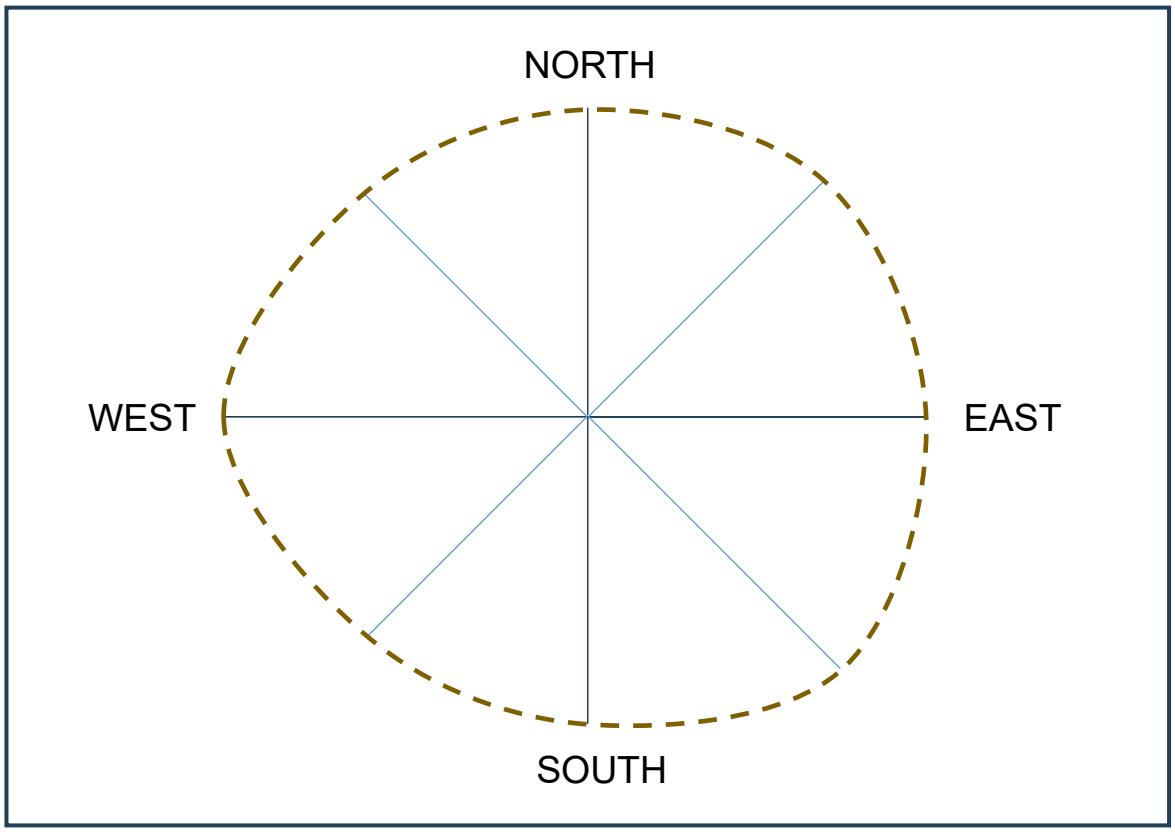

Figure 9. Plan of Pit 1, 12m × 9m (Lat. 51º 3’ 46” Long. 1º 54’ 1”; NGR: SU 0708329276, ///toast.gravitate.slowly). Survey A. & Y. Crossley. Image © A. & Y Crossley 2024

Radius	*Length (m)*
N	5.25
NE	5.70
E	5.75
SE	6.10
S	5.25
SW	5.30
W	6.20
NW	5.40

Table 1. Pit 1, radii lengths (see Figure 9)

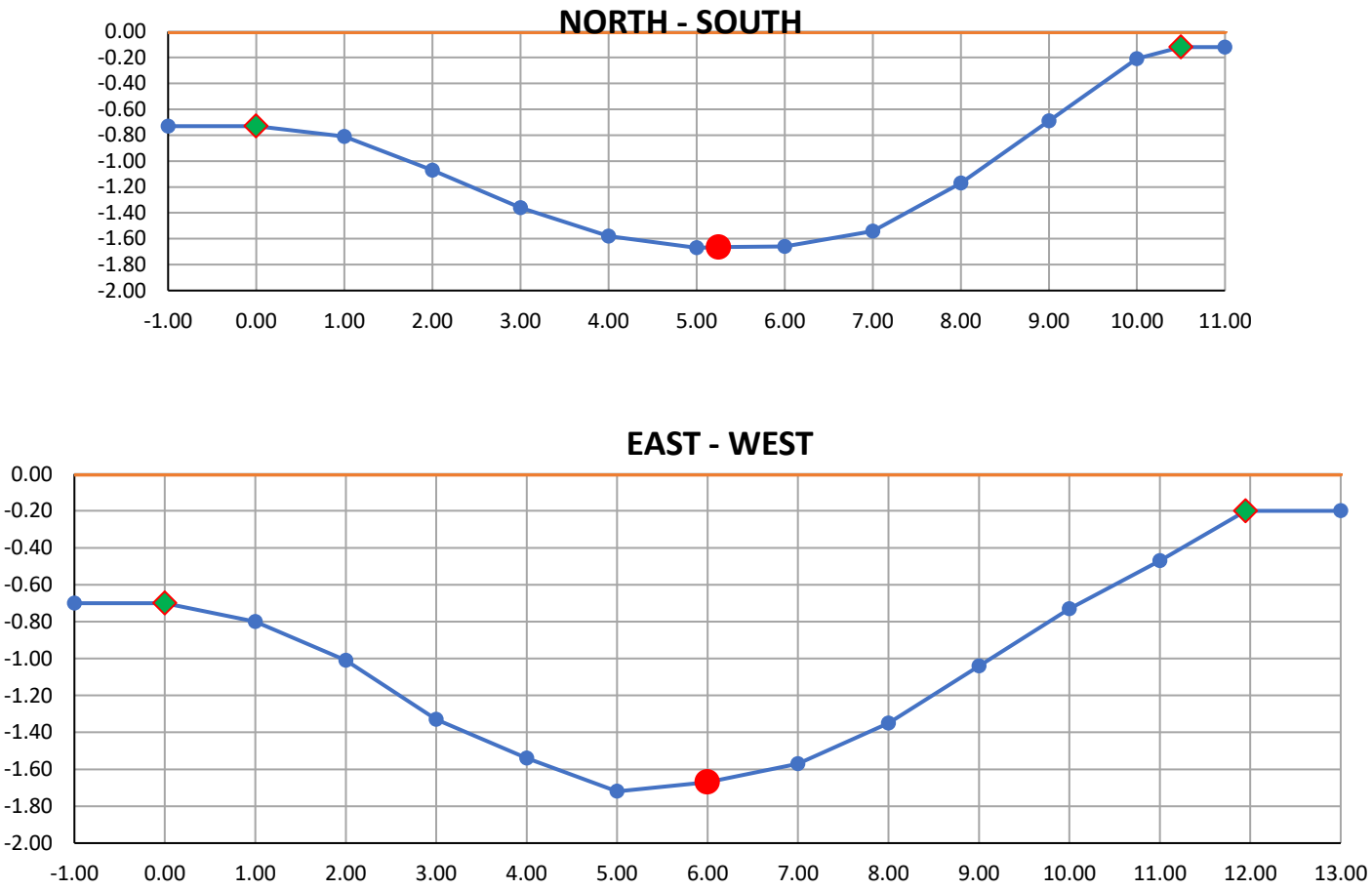

Figure 10. Pit 1; top north-south transect, bottom east-west transect. Image © A. & Y. Crossley 2024

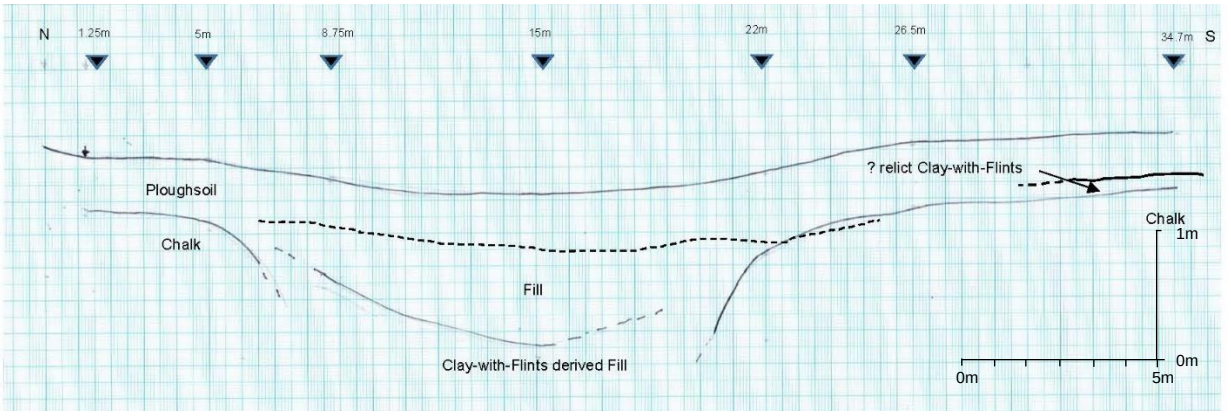

Figure 11. Annotated profile across F3; arrows indicate the auger points

Discussion

These two simple sets of auger records provide some important and interesting information in relation to the geology and the character of the feature fills. F1 was about 1.5m deep,

steep-sided depression with loose flints. The present soils were shallow (0.35m) rendzinas. Although under woodland with extensive leaf litter the soils were immature shallow soils more typical of the former downland, and indicate the young age of the woods and limited pedogenesis soil formation under these woodland conditions. The basal fills were >0.6m deep and flinty with silty clay reddish brown fills derived from former Clay-with-Flints which was not apparent on the edges of the depression. Hand augering could not penetrate further. F3 in contrast was 25m in diameter, plough out with a depression 0.45m deep, and fills greater than 1.4m deep making the features minimum of 1.84m deep. It seems to be cut into a chalk, formerly covered with Clay-with-Flints.

Are these features natural or man made?
The steep edges of F1 suggest a quarry (ie, anthropogenic), but the sides of the natural Fir Tree Field Shaft sinkhole (doline) below the weathering cone were about 1m in diameter and were vertical. The shape of F3 (Fig. 9), suggests a similar, but infilled, form of F1. At the base of both are Clay-with-Flints derived deposits. These are not the typical soils or plough soils seen surrounding the features today, nor are they the rubified ferruginous silty clays seen in natural solution features.

2. If they are natural, are they solution hollows, dolines or other features?
If these are natural features then they are sinkholes or dolines which typically form on the edge of superficial deposits such as Clay-with Flints (see Allen 2002; Green & Allen 1997; Allen & Green 1998). The do not contain typical solution residues of strong reddish brown sity clays

3. Is there any spoil from the excavation of the pits?
4. Could these be quarries? If so what for? (chalk, clay-with-flints or ?flint). Is there any evidence around the features of the quarried remains?
There is no spoil around any of the features examined in the walkover survey, nor the two features examined. This suggest they are either natural sinkholes (dolines) or quarries for either chalk (marl pits to lime fields) or Clay-with-Flints (for cob and clunch).

5. What date are they?
The augering cannot (see Allen 2024), and did not, provide any indication of the date.

Conclusions
The augering refined the present distribution of Clay-with-Flints over the chalk showing it to be much reduced by ploughing and almost total removed from the area of F3 and F4. The augering is not conclusive, but shape and character of the features and the presence of Clay-with-Flints derived deposits and of flinty, stony fills tends to suggest that this is remnant of either backfill or weathered material into an open pit. As such, although this could be fills such as those in the doles at Fir Tree Field, the evidence tends to suggest an anthropogenic origin, probably quarries. The fact the better preserved feature in the woods are oval, and have a possible entrance also tends to support this hypothesis. The augering has assisted in characterising the features and also helps also toward a tentative interpretation. Though as indicated at the outset augering was never likely to provide a definitive answer, but provides an excellent platform for continuing other recording, which in combination with this, the Lidar data, and historical records will go a long way to providing an acceptable, if not definitive interpretation.

The results of this work, especially with any further work (see below) and little historical background would provide a publishable note or paper in *Wilshire Archaeological magazine* (the journal of the Wiltshire Natural History & Archaeological Society) which would provide a

- permanent record for the volunteers
- legacy for the Chase and Chalke project
- useful piece of real research

Further work and proposals

Suggestions for other fieldwork that can involve community and volunteers are as follows:

i) physical survey (especially measured plans) of a number of the features within both the wood and arable land, and including those studied and reported here (esp. F3). and those visited in the walkover survey (F2 and F4) and a range of others

ii) collating the survey data and characterising the features by size, (depth), and shape

iii) further historic documentary research (with expert or professional guidance)

iv) further targeted augering with exert geoarchaeological interpretation.

Acknowledgements

This project was undertaken under the auspices of the Chase and Chalke LPS. Permission to access the land and undertake the augering was kindly given by the Wilton Estate and Forestry England.

The walkover survey was conducted with Robert Lloyd (Chase and Chalke, LP Scheme Manager), Shaka Nares (Forestry England) and Alan and Yvonne Crossley with Mike Allen. The augering was led by Mike Allen with Rob Lloyd and 6 volunteers: Natalie Aldrich, John Blake, Alan and Yvonne Crossley, Mike Gilbert, and Nick King. The survey of pit 1 was undertaken by Alan and Yvonne Crossley and family (on 28th September).

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APPENDIX 1: Survey records from F1; in woodland of Netton Clump
Data: Alan and Yvonne Crossley

	North to	*South*		*East to*	*West*
Transect 1	*Depth*	*Transect 2*	*Depth*	*Transect 3*	*Depth*
-1.00	-0.80	-1.00	-0.73	-1.00	-0.70
0.00	-0.80	0.00	-0.73	0.00	-0.70
1.00	-0.88	1.00	-0.81	1.00	-0.80
2.00	-1.14	2.00	-1.07	2.00	-1.01
3.00	-1.43	3.00	-1.36	3.00	-1.33
4.00	-1.65	4.00	-1.58	4.00	-1.54
5.00	-1.74	5.00	-1.67	5.00	-1.72
5.25	-1.74	5.25	-1.67	6.00	-1.67
6.00	-1.73	6.00	-1.66	7.00	-1.57
7.00	-1.61	7.00	-1.54	8.00	-1.35
8.00	-1.24	8.00	-1.17	9.00	-1.04
9.00	-0.76	9.00	-0.69	10.00	-0.73
10.00	-0.28	10.00	-0.21	11.00	-0.47
10.50	-0.19	10.50	-0.12	11.95	-0.20
11.50	-0.19	11.00	-0.12	13.00	-0.20
		Crossover	-0.07		

Pit 1 transect survey data from North to South and East to Wes transect. Red and green figures relate to survey points in Figures 9 & 10 (data A. & Y. Crossley)

APPENDIX 2: Auger records from F1; in woodland of Netton Clump

South 1, on edge of depression level ht 0.95m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-10	A	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/3) humic silt, to silt loam, stone-free, clear to abrupt boundary
10-35+	B/fill	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) silty loam, common medium (and larger) flints, many not recovered), no chalk: too flinty to continue (?derived from Clay-with-Flints)

South 2 level ht 2.22m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-10	A	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) humic silt, rare medium chalk pieces, abrupt boundary Topsoil
10-28	A	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt to silt loam with common small and medium chalk pieces Topsoil
28-40	B1/fill	Dark greyish brown to very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2-3/2) silt, some small chalk pieces few medium chalk pieces Subsoil/fill
40-54	B2/fill	Light grey (10YR 7/2) calcareous silt, very chalky deposit with few chalk stones, rare medium chalk pieces Fill
54-60+		Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) silty clay with flints (heard not recovered) [Clay-with-Flints *sensu lato*] Clay-with-Flints/ backfill (or natural geology)

Auger S2: top is to left, tray is 50cm long. Image © Yvonne Crossley 2024

Auger 2 level ht 2.32m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-10	A	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) humic silt, essentially stone-free, few small stones, clear to abrupt boundary Topsoil
10-20	A	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt, rare chalk pieces Topsoil
20-35	Fill	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), with common small chalk and medium chalk and flint pieces Fill
35-40+	Stony fill	Nothing recovered; many flint stones – too flinty to continue Fill, backfill (or natural geology)

Auger 1 in woodland on edge of depression level ht 1.53m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-15	A	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) humic silt, few small stones, clear to abrupt boundary Topsoil
15-22	A/C	Loose chalky silt (very pale brown 10YR 8/2-3) with some soil inclusions, rare small chalk stones Weathered parent material (natural)
22-30+	Cw	Soft silty chalk marl (white to pale brown 2.5Y 8/1-2); weathered chalk Weathered parent material (natural)

Auger 1: top is to left, tray is 50cm long. Image © Yvonne Crossley 2024

APPENDIX 3: Auger records from F3 in arable field

Transect N = 0; South = 34.7m

Auger at 1.25m level ht 1.71m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-35	Ap	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam, with common small and very small chalk pieces, rare medium flints, abrupt boundary
35-46	A/B	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay, essentially stone-free, sharp boundary; essentially residual Clay-with-Flints
46+	C	Chalk

Auger at 1.25m, top is to the left. Image © M.J. Allen 2024

Auger at 5m level ht 1.73m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-32	Ap	Plough soil
32-41	B/fill	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) dense silty loam, essentially stone-free, few chalk pieces/flecks
41-47+	Cw	Chalk marl

Auger at 5m, top is to the left. Image © M.J. Allen 2024

Auger at 8.75m level ht 1.84m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-37	Ap	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) firm silt loam, becoming silty clay loam with depth, rare small and very small chalk stones
37-95	B/fill	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty loam to silty clay, below 60cm stones (flints) heard but not recovered (Clay-with-Flints derived)
95-110+	B/fill	As above - Becoming stonier (flints) with depth

Auger at 15m level ht 1.95m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-20	Ap	Plough soil
20-60	B fill	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam fine chalk pieces rare medium chalk pieces rare flints, clear to abrupt boundary
60-127	B fill	Brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt, many chalk flecks, and small/very small chalk pieces, rare medium flints, some medium (and larger) flints heard, not recovered (derived from Clay-with-Flints)
127-137+	B fill	Brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt almost stone-free, some chalk pieces, no flints, getting stiffer with depth (derived from Clay-with-Flints)

Auger at 22m level ht 1.82m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-30	Ap	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam with many small and very small chalk pieces, abrupt boundary
30-60	A/B	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) calcareous silt loam no chalk stones, but common chalk flecks, medium flint stones (heard not recovered)
60+	Cw	Weathered chalk

Auger at 22m, top is to the left. Image © Yvonne Crossley 2024

Auger at 26.5m level ht 1.68m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-19	Ap	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam few stones, but stones (flints) heard
19-40+	Cw	Calcareous marl (pale brown 2.5Y 8/3) and chalk stones

Auger at 34.7m level ht 1.51m

Depth (cm)	*Context*	*Description*
0-35	Ap	Brown (10YR 4/3) dense silty clay, almost stone-free, rare chalk flecks, many *surface* small and medium flints, sharp boundary
35-42	B/fill	Brown (10YR 5/3) chalk silt, many fine chalk pieces, rare medium flints
42-45	B/fill	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay, rare chalk, no flints
45-62+	Cw	Weathered chalk rare medium flints, ?periglacial solifluction material

APPENDIX 4: Auger Survey Records

Depression F1

Auger	level
S1	0.95
S2	2.22
A2	2.32
A1	1.53

Depression F3

	level	chalk/cwf	base of auger
0m	1.61	-	-
1.25m	1.71	2.06 C	2.17
5.00m	1.73	2.14 C	2.20
8.75m	1.84	?2.79 cwf	2.89
15.00m	1.95	3.22 cwf	3.32
22.00m	1.82	2.42 C	2.42
26.50m	1.66	2.06 C	2.06
30.00m	1.60	-	-
34.70m	1.51	1.96 C	2.13

APPENDIX 5: Photograph archive

Photographic Register 2024

Ref no	*Photograph details*	*Photo*	*Date*
AEA518 1	Core in F3 at 1.25m; top to left	MJA	19/09/2024
AEA518 2	Core in F3 at 1.25m; top to left	MJA	19/09/2024
AEA518 3	Core in F3 at 5m; top to left	MJA	19/09/2024
AEA518 4	General view across arable field to Netton Clump	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 5	General view across arable field to Netton Clump	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 6	Arable field surface W of Netton Clump	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 7	Arable field surface W of Netton Clump	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 8	General view arable field to Netton Clump	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 9	Edge of Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 10	F3 shallow depression in arable field	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 11	Coppice stool in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 12	Old tree bole in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 13	Old tree bole on edge of Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 14	Netton Wood and undergrowth	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 15	Tree with moss Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 16	Rabbit/badger burrow poss F2	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 17	Depression F1 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 18	Depression F1 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 19	Depression F2 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 20	Depression F2 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 21	Depression F2 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 22	Depression F2 in Netton Wood	AYC	11/03/2024
AEA518 23	Depression F1 View looking South along the transect	AC	19/09/2024
AEA518 24	Depression F1 looking SE along the transect	AC	19/09/2024
AEA518 25	Mike Allen demonstrating augering and giving introduction	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 26	Depression F1; Rob Lloyd auger N end transect	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 27	Depression F1; core N end auger S2; top to right	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 28	Depression F1; auger hole 1	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 29	Depression F1; core in base S2; top to right	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 30	Depression F1; augering 1 top of feature Mike Allen & Mike Gilbert	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 31	Depression F1; general view	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 32	Depression F1; auger hole 1	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 33	Depression F1; Mike Allen surveying with Dumpy level	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 34	Depression F1; general view (Alan with staff in base)	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 35	Depression F1; Mike Allen surveying with Dumpy level	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 36	Depression F1; Surveying Alan Crossley with staff base of feature	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 37	Depression F3; Auger core at 5m, top to right	AC	19/09/2024
AEA518 38	Depression F3; Augering core at 1.25m	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 39	Depression F3; Augering (Alan Crossley) at 26.5m	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 40	Depression F3; Augering and description 5m	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 41	Depression F3; View looking to South along transect	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 42	Depression F3; Mike Allen recording core at 34.7m, looking N	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 43	Depression F3; Augering & recording along the transect looking N	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 44	Depression F3; Recording auger at 22m	AC	19/09/2024
AEA518 45	Depression F3; Recording auger at 22m	AC	19/09/2024
AEA518 46	Depression F3; Core at 22m, top uppermost	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 47	Depression F3; Discussing results Rob, Nat and Mike A	YC	19/09/2024

Ref no	*Photograph details*	*Photo*	*Date*
AEA518 48	Depression F3; Augering on transect	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 49	Depression F3; Core at 5m, top is to left	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 50	Depression F3; Rob Lloyd augering	YC	19/09/2024
AEA518 51	Depression F1; Augering point 1	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 62	Depression F1; Demonstrating auger results	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 53	Depression F1; Discussing auger 1	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 54	Depression F1; Surveying, Mike Allen with level	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 55	Depression F3; Augering and recording along transect looking N	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 56	Depression F3; Augering and recording along transect looking N	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 57	Depression F3; Augering and recording on transect	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 58	Depression F3; Recording augers along transect	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 59	Depression F3; Augering with the volunteers	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 60	Depression F3; Discussing auger results	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 61	Depression F3; Auger core at 1.25m	RL	19/09/2024
AEA518 62	Depression F3; Auger core at 22m top uppermost	RL	19/09/2024

Photographer
MJA: Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
AYC: Alan/Yvonne Crossley (Chase and Chalk volunteer)
AC: Alan Crossley (Chase and Chalk volunteer)
YC: Yvonne Crossley (Chase and Chalk volunteer)
RL: Robert Lloyd (Chase and Chalk Manager)