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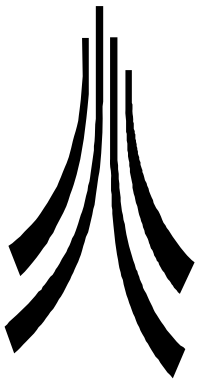

December 1996

GARLANDS HOSPITAL,

CARLISLE

CUMBRIA

Achaeological Report

Comissioned by:

Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust

Garlands Hospital,
Carlisle
Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Checked by Project Manager. ..... Date
Passed for submission to client. ..... Date

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November 1996

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Leah, Peter Redmayne, Graham Mottershead, and Emma Donnelly. Machine stripping of the topsoil and backfilling of the trenches were carried out by Storey Construction of Carlisle. The wood from Trench 37 was examined by Chris Howard-Davis. The report was compiled by Mark Leah, the illustrations prepared by Dick Danks and Graham Mottershead, and the final report edited by Dave Cranstone and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Dave Cranstone. Archaeological advice was provided during the course of the evaluation by M McCarthy, Director of the Carlisle Archaeological Unit, and M Daniells, County Archaeological Officer for Cumbria. The help and cooperation of the staff of Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust greatly facilitated the smooth running of the project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over a two week period, during November 1996, an archaeological evaluation was carried out on a *c* 18ha greenfield site (NY 430 540 centred) covering five fields (labelled A-E on Figure 3), at Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, in advance of proposed residential development. The evaluation was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological unit (LUAU) on behalf of Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust, and involved the machine excavation of 101 trenches measuring *c* 30m by 1.6m, under archaeological supervision. All trenches were then recorded and, where appropriate, investigated further.

Across much of the site trial trenching revealed nothing except modern drainage features, cut into the natural subsoil. The exceptions to this picture were provided by Trench 17, at the northern end of Field A, where a probable burnt mound was located, Trench 37, parallel to the western boundary of Field B, where an undated piece of wood was recovered from a damp, but not fully waterlogged, organic deposit sealed by modern tipping, and Trench 21, at the north-eastern boundary of Field C, where the presence of possible colluvial and alluvial deposits, perhaps cut by undated linear features was demonstrated. Finally, Trench 13, along the eastern boundary of Field A, produced evidence of a shallow, possibly ancient linear feature.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The area discussed in this report lies immediately to the north of Garlands Hospital, which is the property of Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust, and is the site of a proposed housing development. It lies *c* 3km to the south-east of Carlisle city centre. An investigation of the site was required on the basis of the *Carlisle District Local Plan* (E24-5) and the guidance contained in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning* (1990). As a consequence of this, a Project Design was prepared by LUAU in October 1996, at the request of Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust (Appendix 2). The work was undertaken between 17th and 29th November 1996 and this report presents the results of the evaluation.

1.2 Topographical and Archaeological Background

1.2.1 The site of the evaluation extends over an area of *c* 18ha, centred on NY 430 540, and was, at the time of the evaluation, entirely down to pasture. At the southern and eastern ends of the site the ground reaches a maximum height of *c* 40m above OD. The lowest lying part of the site lies along a north to south line through the middle of the area, where a shallow valley (containing the culverted Durranhill Beck) lies at a height of *c* 26m above OD. Soils on the site belong to the Salwick Association and consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Jarvis *et al* 1988, endmap), overlying varied glacial deposits of sand, gravel, and clay. To the north and west the site is bounded by the Harraby housing estate, whilst immediately to the south lie the buildings of Garlands Hospital. Some 200m to the east of the proposed development's eastern boundary lies the M6.

1.2.2 No archaeological data were available from within the area of the development, prior to the evaluation described in this report. Bronze Age burials (SMR 484) were, however, recovered from the grounds of Garlands Hospital during the nineteenth century and aerial photographic evidence, obtained by Carlisle Archaeological Unit and the University of Manchester, suggest the presence of field systems and a ring ditch to the south and east. Prehistoric finds have also been recovered from Scotby, *c* 1km to the east.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Design

2.1.1 A project design was compiled at the request of Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust, for an archaeological evaluation of the area of land affected by a proposed housing development.

2.1.2 The Project Design (Appendix 2) provided for an evaluation by means of a greenfield trenching exercise, in order to establish the presence, date, extent, and preservation of any archaeological deposits. The work was completed in accordance with the Project Design.

2.2 Evaluation Methodology

2.2.1 *Trenching design*: A total of 101 trenches, each measuring *c* 30m by 1.6m, was excavated by machine in order to test for the presence of archaeological deposits across the area (*c* 18ha) of the proposed development. This represents a *c* 3% sample of the site. Trenches were laid out in rows, with alternate east/west and north/south orientations, the aim being to ensure that no point, within the development area, lay at a distance of more than 30m from an excavated area. On occasions this pattern was varied somewhat to take account of modern services and footpaths. In addition, a number of trenches was laid out on a north-east/south-west or north-west/south-east orientation, in order to check for features between the more regular trench pattern described above. These latter trenches were established in parts of the site whose hilltop location or well - drained subsoil suggested that they might have been particularly attractive for early settlement. The distribution of trenches is shown in Figure 3.

2.2.2 *Excavation methodology*: All trenches were mechanically stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision, using a wheeled digger equipped with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. Following exposure of the natural subsoil each trench was examined in more detail and a standard LUAU trench recording form completed. Each form recorded the dimensions and orientation of an individual trench, together with data on the nature of the topsoil and natural subsoil. The presence of all cut features was also recorded on the sheets and recommendations made on which trenches required further investigation. The topsoil was checked for the presence of non-modern artefacts, with entirely negative results.

2.2.3 The positions of all trenches were recorded using a Total Station Theodolite, and these were subsequently superimposed with a digitised map of the study area using a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system, from which the final trench plot was produced (Fig 2).

2.2.4 Where further investigation of an individual trench was required, this initially involved the hand cleaning of the subsoil surface. Trenches treated in this manner are identified in the detailed trench descriptions (*Appendix 2*). Any features or deposits noted in this process, that were not obviously modern, were then investigated further by means of sectioning, in the case of cut features, or 1m square sondages, through more extensive spreads of material. In all cases the aim was to gather sufficient data to establish the nature of the deposits under investigation, whilst causing the minimum disturbance. Scale plans and sections were prepared on all trenches subjected to this level of investigation.

2.2.5 Any artefacts or ecofacts requiring further study were removed from the site and stored in appropriate conditions, prior to study.

2.2.6 At the conclusion of the excavation all trenches were mechanically backfilled, in a stratigraphic manner.

2.3 Health and Safety

Both Lancaster University and LUAU maintain safety policies, the latter based on the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) *Health and Safety Manual* (1991). In keeping with current Health and Safety at Work Regulations, prior to commencing on-site work, a risk assessment for each activity was compiled. A map of services within the area was provided by Lakeland Healthcare NHS Trust.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 Trench Descriptions

3.1.1 The majority of the trenches were seen to contain between 0.20m and 0.25m of topsoil, in places sealed by modern tipping. In most cases mechanical removal of the topsoil revealed nothing except modern drainage features, cut into the underlying natural subsoil, which consisted of a variety of glacial clays, sandy clays, and sands. All such features were readily identifiable by their clear edges, vertical profiles, and incorporation of modern debris. Such trenches were rapidly recorded using a standard LUAU trench recording sheet and are not discussed individually in the text. Details of individual trenches may be found in *Appendix 1*. Only trenches containing evidence of possible archaeological interest are discussed below.

3.1.2 *Trench 13:* In this trench a shallow, U-shaped linear feature was identified. The feature was aligned east to west and was filled with a pale grey sandy clay, containing occasional small and medium pebbles and fragments of sandstone. The feature was *c* 1.2m wide and *c* 0.35m deep. No finds were associated with this feature and its continuation was not located in any other trenches. Its profile, however, was entirely different to all of the modern drainage features and it seems probable that it represents a boundary of a now defunct system of land division.

3.1.3 *Trenches containing alluvial and colluvial deposits:* Across much of the site the topsoil was quite thin, often little more than 0.2m deep, particularly at the extreme east of the site, on the hill side. Either side of the western boundary of the eastern field (Field A), however, deeper deposits were encountered in a number of trenches. These (Trenches 9, 11, 12, 15, 21) lay in the lowest part of the site, close to the line of the culverted brook and usually included a thin band of dark soil over natural, sealed by a thicker deposit of sandy clay loam. The former deposit seems to be an old ground surface and the latter a hillwash or colluvial deposit, resulting from disturbance of the soils on the surrounding gentle slopes.

3.1.4 *Trench 21:* In Trench 21 the deposits described above were much thicker and were not bottomed during the course of the evaluation. Laminations were also apparent in the interleaved sand, silt, and organic bands, perhaps suggesting that Trench 21 contains water-lain deposits, filling a former stream channel. Possible cut features seen in section in this trench may represent nothing more than minor stream channels winding their way across the valley.

3.1.5 *Trench 17 (Fig 4):* In Trench 17, at the northern edge of the site and on the eastern edge of the shallow valley described above, a probable burnt mound was identified. The evidence consisted of a spread of heat-affected sandstone fragments, set in a charcoal rich matrix, which extended for *c* 10m along the northern half of the trench. No modern material was recovered from this deposit, when a sondage was sunk through it. The excavation of a modern drainage feature provided a useful section through the deposit, showing it to be between 0.2m and 0.3m thick, and to overlie a possible thin buried soil, consisting of dark brown sand. Natural sand underlay this latter deposit. Further machine trenching demonstrated that the spread of burnt stone extended *c* 5m to the east and as far as the footpath to the west. To the north of the burnt stone spread, and extending beyond the northern trench boundary, a depression, filled with occasional burnt stones and dark soil, was identified. This possibly form the southern fringes of a pit associated with the mound. A possible post-hole was found on the edge of the putative pit.

3.1.6 *Trench 37:* One final trench that demands special mention lay parallel and close to the western boundary of Field B. Here, a basal gravel deposit, possibly water lain, was identified at a depth of 0.75m below the modern ground surface. This was sealed by 0.2m of laminated sand, gravel, and organic bands. Set within this deposit was a large piece of poorly preserved wood measuring *c* 0.3m by 0.6m. The wood is described below (3.2.2). Sealing the laminated (water-lain ?) bands was a probable hillwash-type deposit, similar

to that seen in Trenches 9, 11, 12, and 15). This in turn was sealed by 0.3m of dumped material containing clinker, ash, and modern debris.

3.2 **The Finds**

3.2.1 *Artefactual material:* Only modern artefactual material was encountered during the evaluation, usually contained in modern dump layers deposited on the surface of low-lying parts of the site. None of this material was kept.

3.2.2 *The wood:* Only one item was removed from the site, the piece of wood recovered from Trench 37. The fragment measured *c* 0.6m by 0.3m and was in a poor state of preservation, probably due to the wood and surrounding deposits drying out periodically. The underside still retained its outer layer of bark but the upper surface consisted of a flat plane. This was probably not due to splitting of the log but the result of the drying out and decay of the upper part of the wood. No tool marks were noted on the wood but this may be due to its poor state of preservation. Without scientific dating of the material a definite date cannot be given but, in view of its location, it may very well be recent. The species is probably oak but this requires microscopic examination for confirmation.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Across much of the area the evaluation revealed nothing of archaeological interest. It must be accepted that an archaeological exercise such as this might fail to detect particularly ephemeral traces of prehistoric activity, consisting of a sparse or very localised distribution of pits and post-holes, without formal boundaries or enclosures. However, the total absence of recovered artefacts, despite examination of the spoil heaps for ploughsoil finds, reduces this possibility. Despite this caveat, which might be particularly applicable to any Mesolithic or, perhaps, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, activity, it seems safe to state that the area of the proposed development does not contain evidence for any extensive later prehistoric, Roman, or medieval settlement activity.

4.2 Most significance attaches to the extreme northern end of the site, where traces of the probable burnt mound were identified in Trench 17. The evidence, which is summarised above (3.1.5), is strongly suggestive of a burnt mound-type site and appears to bear similarities to examples investigated elsewhere in the country (Leah 1993, 26-27, Crowson forthcoming). Excavation of the site at Garlands Hospital, which lies in a typical valley edge location, might reasonably be expected to produce good pollen, soil micromorphological, and macro-fossil evidence. In addition waterlogged artefacts might be preserved in any pit or pits associated with the mound. Datable artefactual evidence might be less common as little lithic or ceramic material tends to be associated with these sites and radiocarbon dating would probably be required, in order to obtain a definitive date. By analogy with other, excavated examples, however, the site, if genuine, is likely to date to some point within the Bronze Age. If confirmed by excavation, this would represent the first burnt mound to be recognised in lowland Cumbria.

4.3 It should not be thought, however, that the rest of the area is devoid of archaeological interest or potential. On a minor level this was illustrated by the linear feature identified in Trench 13. This feature produced no dating evidence but its shallow, U-shaped, profile and lack of relationship to the modern field pattern, both suggest a pre-post-medieval date. It may, therefore, indicate an earlier field system on the site but no further traces of such a system were identified in any of the other trenches. It may also be associated with the burnt mound, which lies only *c* 100m to the north.

4.4 Information on the nature of the deposits in the valley, on whose sides the putative burnt mound was situated, was best provided by Trenches 21 and 37, although many other trenches close to the line of the culverted Durranhill Beck showed evidence of a former thin, peaty ground surface sealed by possible colluvial deposits (Trenches 9, 11, 12, 15). Definitive statements on the significance of the deposits seen in Trench 21 would require full-scale soil analysis but it seems likely that this trench was cut across a depression, possibly the line of a forerunner of the modern, culverted stream, which subsequently became filled with a complex mixture of colluvial and alluvial deposits. Putative features cut into these deposits are likely to be explicable in terms of natural processes.

4.5 Natural processes also explain much of the build-up of deposits in Trench 37, although these were subsequently capped by a dump of nineteenth or twentieth-century rubbish. The main interest here attaches to the timber recovered from the interleaved sand and organic lenses, overlying the basal gravel. This find undoubtedly illustrates the potential for the survival of waterlogged material in the vicinity of Trench 37 but the antiquity of this particular piece of wood must be open to serious question, given that it lay within 0.15m of what was the ground surface until the dumping of the rubbish deposit.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 It is clear that the archaeological evaluation carried out by LUAU has not demonstrated the existence of any significant archaeological remains across much of the area affected by the proposed development, and in those areas no further archaeological input will be required.

5.2 The exception to this statement concerns the shallow valley containing the culverted Durranhill Beck and the putative burnt mound identified in Trench 17, on its northern fringes. If development goes ahead on the site without considering the implications for this site, it seems inevitable that it will be destroyed. Two options present themselves, in order to avoid this scenario: either a mitigation strategy is implemented, which involves leaving the area of the mound and its environs undisturbed (option A), or the area of the mound and its surroundings are excavated (option B).

5.3 Option A might appear attractive and would possibly preserve the integrity of the mound. It is likely, however, that the drainage of the area will have to be significantly improved, if development is to proceed. This is likely to compromise the preservation of any waterlogged deposits that survive in any pit or pits that are likely to be associated with the mound. It is clear from Trench 37 that such material does survive within the development area. The burnt mound is also sufficiently shallow to be liable to damage from any 'soft' uses of the area such as gardens.

5.4 Excavation, on the other hand, would need to be preceded by geophysical survey, on and around the mound, in order to establish the location of any subsidiary spreads of burnt stone and pits. This would need to cover a substantial area in order to obtain a comprehensive picture. Following on from this, the area of the geophysical survey, or, perhaps, a smaller area if the results were negative, could be machine stripped and the mound and any associated features excavated. In addition to purely archaeological techniques, it is likely that pollen, macro-fossil and soil micromorphological studies, plus radiocarbon and thermoluminescecne dating, would also pay dividends.

5.5 Such environmental studies might also examine the deposits which appear to fill channels taken by the former courses of the Durranhill Beck. Trenches 21 and 37, in particular, provided good evidence of the type of deposits that fill these channels but, in the event of an excavation, deposits closer to the mound would need to be examined and sampled.

5.6 The area examined in Trench 37, where the piece of wood was uncovered, also requires further work. In particular, the overburden of dumped material in the vicinity of the wood findspot should be removed and the underlying deposits investigated to see whether more timber is present and, if so, whether the material is ancient or relatively recent. This work could proceed at the same time as the examination of the burnt mound.

5.7 Finally, a topographic survey should be carried out to establish:

i. the extent of the alluvial/colluvial and waterlogged deposits;
ii. the nature of the lynchets, especially where these diverge from the modern field boundaries;
iii. the palaeo-topography at the time when the burnt mound was in use.

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Fig.1 Site location map

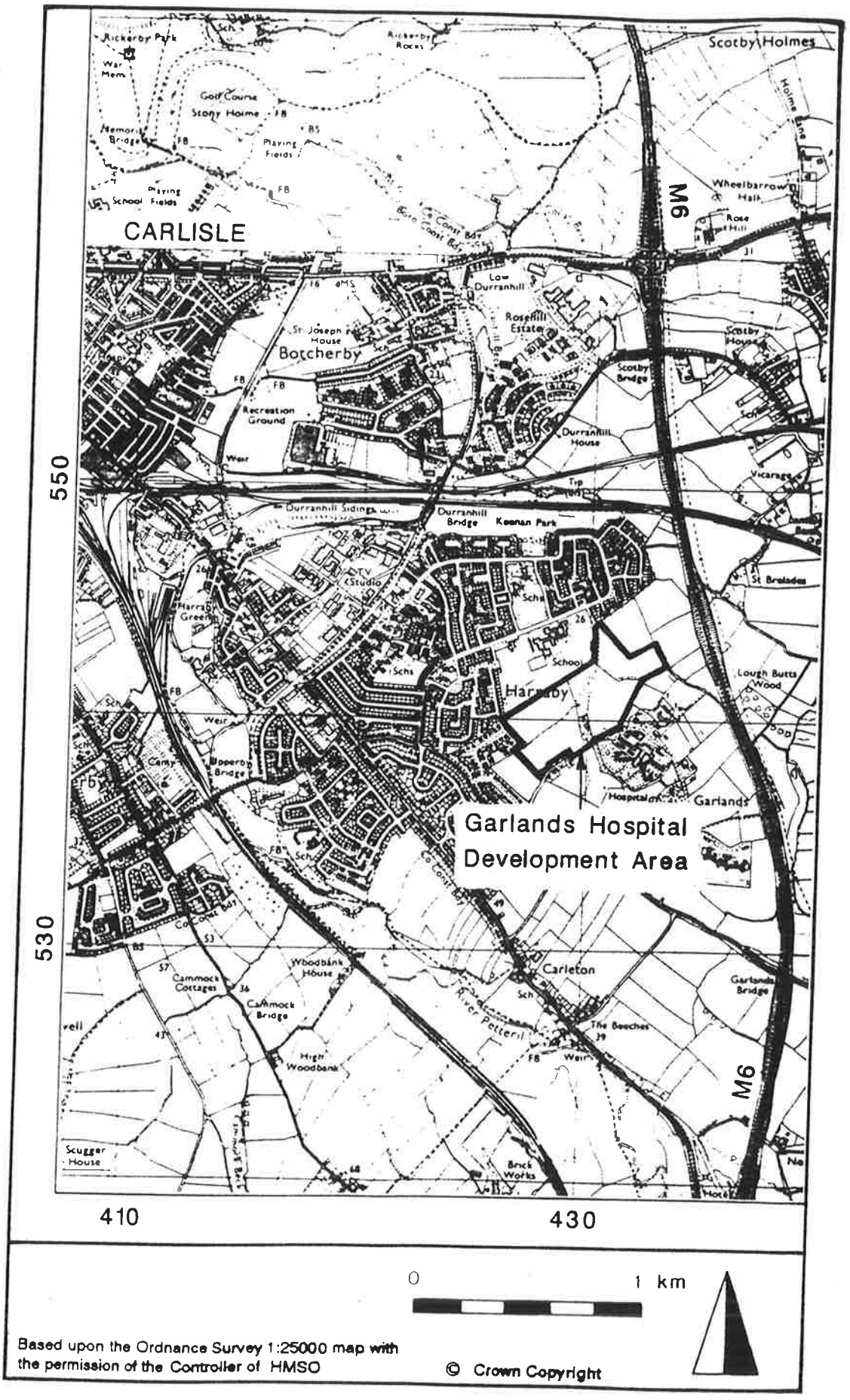
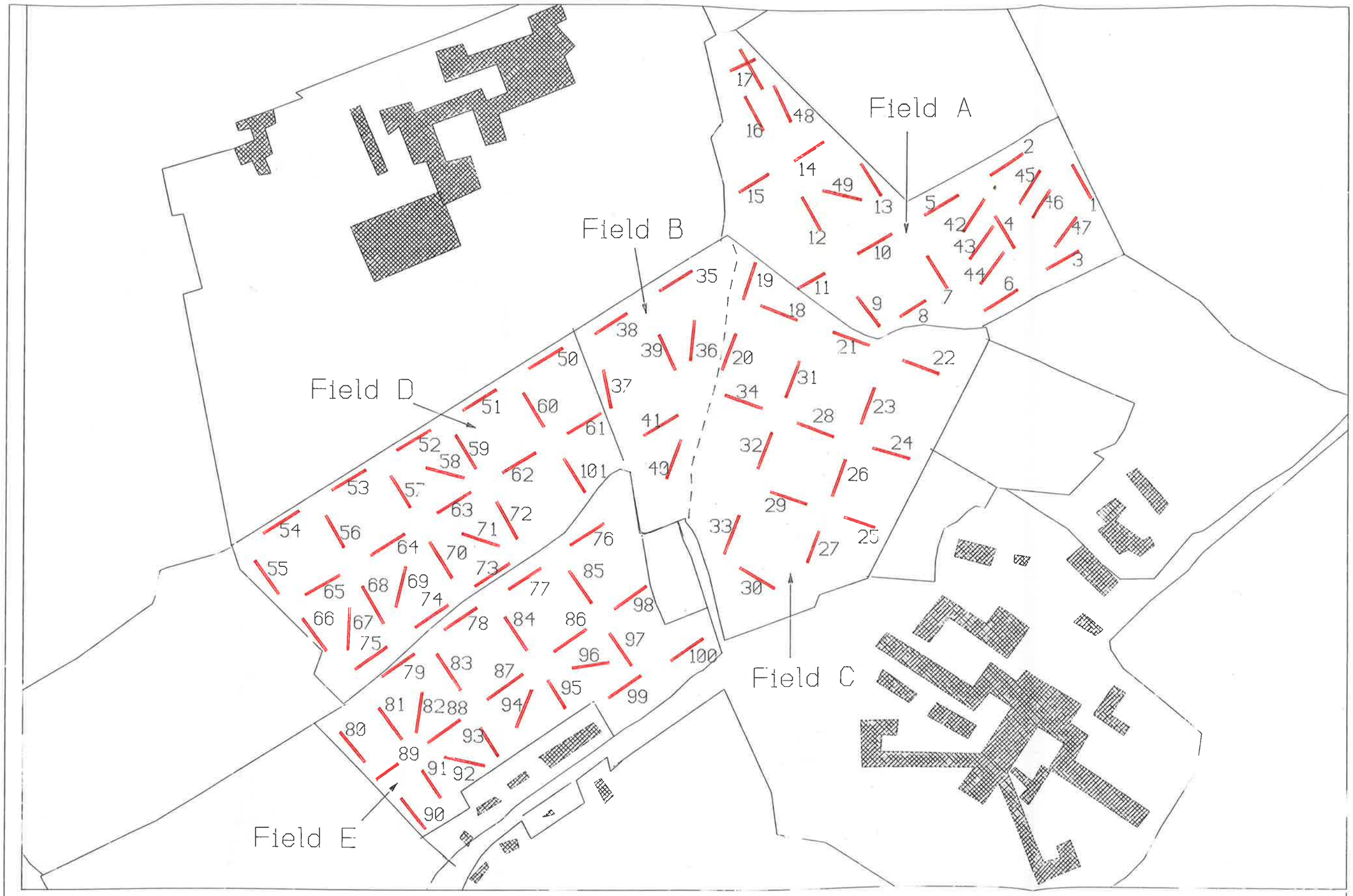


Fig.2 Garlands Hospital : The Extent of the Development Area



Garlands Hospital Carlisle, Cumbria	PLAN NAME Trench Location Plan	L.U.A.U. Copyright 1996	50m	DRAWN BY GM DATE 11/96	SCALE 1:2000
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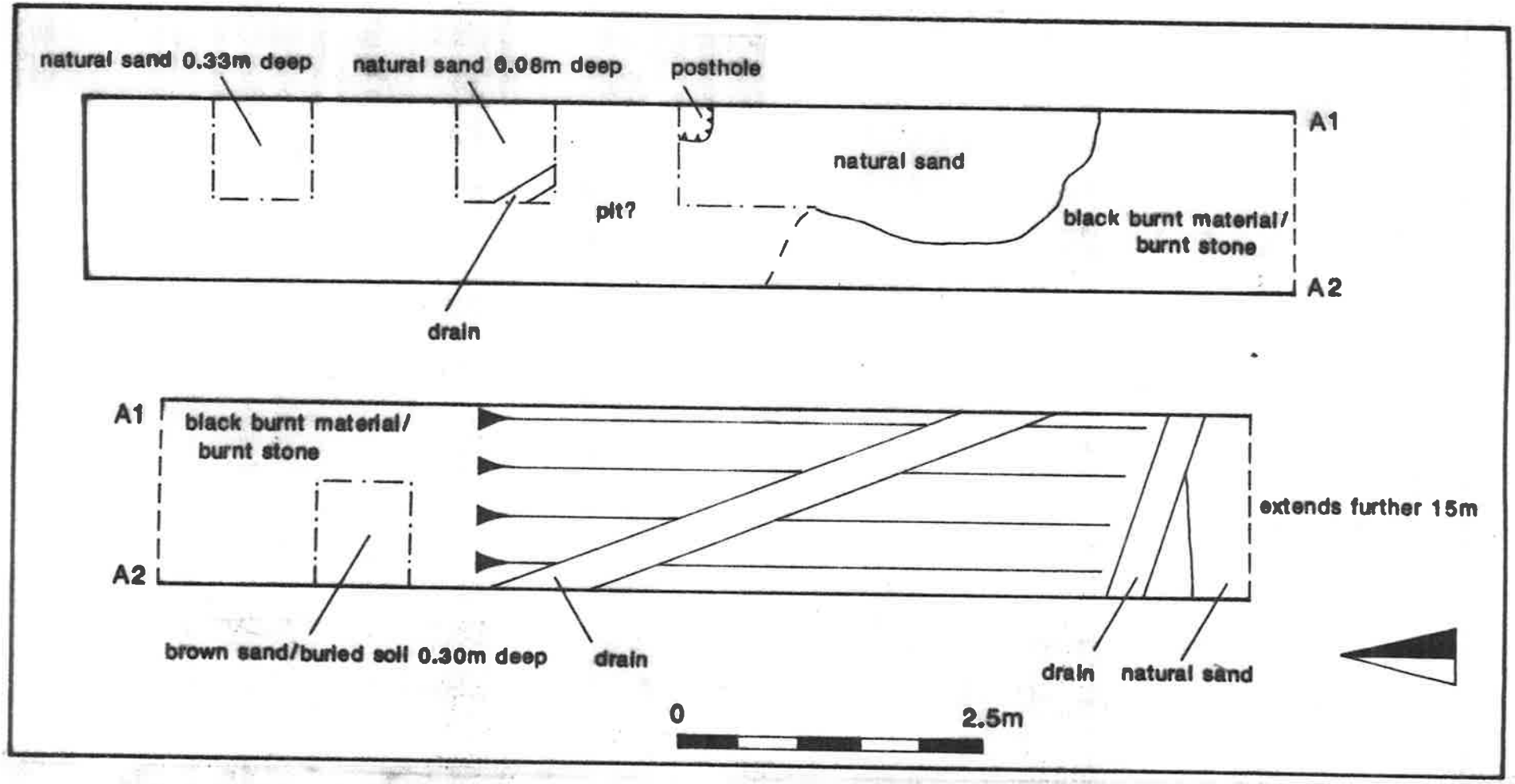

Fig.4 The northern half of Trench 17 showing burnt mound deposits and possible pit to the north

APPENDIX 1

TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.32m, below the topsoil was a layer of red/brown sandy clay containing 30% sub-rounded pebbles. At a point 21.2m from the northern end of the trench the clay sloped down and was covered with a layer of silty pale grey clay, with occasional (3%) pebble inclusions. The silty clay was 0.52m deep with the red clay continuing below. to the southern end of the trench.

Features

1. A field drain orientated E/W, the drain was 0.2m wide and situated 0.8m from the northern end of the trench, the cut for the drain was vertical and it was filled with 80% subrounded pebbles and 20% topsoil. Probably C20.

2. A field drain orientated E/W, the drain was 0.2m wide and situated 5.55m from the northern end of the trench, the cut for the drain was vertical and it was filled with 80% subrounded pebbles and 20% topsoil. Probably C20

TRENCH 2

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, the section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil overlying a natural bright red/brown silty clay containing very occasional pebbles.

Features
None recorded.

TRENCH 3

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The trench was excavated along the line of a now removed field boundary on the southern edge of the development site. The topsoil was a mid-brown sandy loam averaging 0.18m in depth, and overlay a natural red/brown silty clay. Along the northern edge of the trench was quite substantial modern disturbance, with concrete brick and other demolition rubble.

Features
No features other than those associated with the modern demolition rubble were recorded.

TRENCH 4

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.18m in depth overlying a natural red/brown sandy clay.

Features
1. A field drain was exposed, cut into the natural clay, between 7.8 and 8m from the northern end of the trench. The drain was filled with sub-rounded pebbles, and is probably a continuation of the northern drain in Trench 1. Partial excavation of the feature recovered fragments of white glazed porcelain, and a fragment of clay pipe stem, the feature is probably of C20 date.

TRENCH 5

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a topsoil layer of dark brown sandy loam , averaging 0.28m in depth above a natural yellow/brown silty clay.

Features

2. **1**. North-south aligned field drain between 24.6 and 24.85m from the eastern end of the trench containing a mixture of sub-rounded pebbles (70%) and topsoil.

2. north-south aligned field drain between 28 and 28.2m from the eastern end of the trench filled with a mixture of sub-rounded pebbles (80%) and topsoil.

TRENCH 6

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.19m in depth, the trench was excavated to the west of Trench 3, again on the line of the former field boundary.

Features
None recorded, except modern disturbance as in trench 3.

TRENCH 7

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.24m, overlying a pale grey silty clay with orange streaking.

Features

1. A SW/NE aligned 'mole' drain was exposed towards the northern end of the trench, the line of the drain showed as red clay contrasting with the paler natural clay.

Trench 8

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The trench section showed an orange/brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.27m, overlying a natural pale grey/yellow silty clay. All features recorded were modern and mostly associated with drainage.

Features
1. 0.32m wide vertical sided cut crossing the trench between 2.25m (north section) and 3.10m (south section) from the western end of the trench.. The feature was cut from below the turf level, and was 0.38m deep, the base of the cut was filled with a coarse red sand 0.11m deep below redeposited natural.

2. As 1 between 4.2m (north) and 5m (south).

3. A 0.26m wide 0.32m deep (from top of natural) between 8.8m (north section) and 9.6m (south) containing a narrow square profiled ceramic field drain

4. As 1, between 11.3m (north section) and 12.1m (south)

5. As 1 between 13.5m (north section) and 14.8m (south)

6. As 1 orientated NE/SW between 15m (north section) and 15.4m (south).

7. A right angle shaped cut feature between 15m and 17m (south section) filled with dark brown sandy loam and modern brick fragments.

Trench 9

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a layer of mid-brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.3m in depth, overlying a layer of pale yellow brown silty clay. The only features recorded related to modern drainage.

Features
1. Concrete pipe crossing the trench at 5.1m from the south end (east section) and at 5.20m (west section).

2. A series of vertical drainage cuts for round narrow gauge ceramic field drains, which had been backfilled with cinder waste possibly from the former hospital boiler house. The main cut is located between 22.6m, and 24m from the south end of the trench, (west Section) 20.7m and 21m (east section).

Trench 10

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The trench was positioned on the line of a now removed east/west orientated field boundary to the west of Trench 7. The section showed a red/brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.23m in depth. Below the topsoil was a layer of natural grey silty clay with some orangey discoloration. Two features were recorded, one a modern field drain, the second a shallow ditch.

Features

1. Field drain 0.4m wide, cutting the trench between 7.8m, and 8.2m (north section), and 8.4 and 8.8m south (section), the trench was backfilled with cinder material as in Trench 9 Feature 2.

2. Shallow ditch 0.26m wide, 0.3m deep filled with 15% sub-rounded pebbles, 85% topsoil. The ditch is visible as a sunken feature starting from the north-south orientated field boundary, on the eastern edge of the site, and continuing between the existing east-west aligned post and wire fence and trenches 2 and 7. The ditch enters the trench 7.5m from the eastern end, and crosses it at a shallow angle cutting the western end 0.5m from the north western corner.

Trench 11

Alignment ` E/W
Length 24m
Width 1.6m
Description
The length of the trench was restricted by the existing post and wire fence at its western end. The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.18m in depth, overlying a coarse browny/yellow sand. 8.7m from the eastern end of the trench the topsoil and sand were separated by a shallow (0.09m average) lens of organic material. Three features were recorded, all of which proved to be modern.

Features

1. Field drain, cut 0.4m wide backfilled with cinder material, cuts north section between 1.2-1.6m from eastern end of trench and 0.5-0.9m south section.

2. As 1, cuts north section 11.6-12m, south section 11.1-11.5m.

3. Area of cinders in shallow cut across trench 21.1-22.1m from east end.

Trench 12

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description
The section showed a red/brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.18m, overlying a natural very pale grey clay. A total of four features were recorded, three related to land drainage, the fourth was investigated but no dating evidence was recovered.

Features

1. A 0.26m wide drain filled with medium sized sub-rounded cobbles (75%) and topsoil. Cuts north east section 1.4m from the south end of the trench, and west at 1m.

2. A shallow semicircular cut, or possible natural depression to the north of Feature 1. The feature was 0.14m deep filled with waterlogged organic material. There was no evidence of the feature in the section of the topsoil, and it is cut by a modern field drain (3). No dating evidence was recovered.

3. A modern circular ceramic field drain cutting the eastern section 3m from the south end of the trench and the western section at 7.2m

4. Same as 3, cuts east section at 25.4m, and west at 28.8m

Trench 13

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description

The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 0.31m in depth, above a layer of natural yellow ochre to white sandy clay. Two features were recorded, one was a modern field drain, and the second a shallow ditch.

Features

1. Modern field drain 0.3m wide crossing the trench 0.45m from the southern end.

2. A shallow east-west aligned ditch 1.1m wide and 0.23m deep. The sides are sloped at about 30°, and the ditch is filled with smallish sub-rounded pebbles in the base, with a fine pale grey silt above. A section of the ditch was excavated but no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 14

Alignment ` E/W
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description

The section showed a layer of mid-brown sandy loam topsoil at an average depth of 0.23m, over a layer of natural orange/red sandy clay. The only features recorded were two modern field drains.

Features

1. 'Mole' type field drain 0.19m wide, cuts north section at 13.2m from the east end, and south section at 10.8m

2. 0.2m wide field drain filled with 80% stones and 20% topsoil, cuts north section at 26.8m, south section at 26m.

Trench 15

Alignment ` E/W
Length 27.2m
Width 1.6m
Description

The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoilo.3m deep at the eastern end of the trench thinning to 0.17m at the western end, the topsoil overlay a substantial deposit of very dark brown waterlogged organic material which was thickest (0.46m) at 15m from the eastern end of the trench. The only features recorded in the trench were seven ceramic field drains, the cuts for which were backfilled with cindery ashy material. The trench was not excavated to 30m due to it's proximity to the public footpath.

Features

1. Narrow gauge circular ceramic field drain, cuts north section at 2.46m, south at 1.1m.

2. As 1 cuts N section at 7m, S at 6.5m.

3. As1 cuts N section at 14.1m, S at 13.6m.

4. As 1 cuts N section at19.9m, S at 18.6m.

5. As 1 cuts N section at 21.5m, S at 20.8.

6. As 1 cuts N section at 22.6m, S at21.9m.

7. As 1 cuts N section at 25.5m, S at 24.9.

Trench 16

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description

The section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.32m, overlying a bright red/orange sandy clay. Four features were recorded in the trench, all were linear vertical sided trenches for field drainage or services.

Features

1. Wide cut (0.65m) for modern pipe, cuts east section 9.3m, west section at 11.2m from southern end of trench.

2. Cut 0.3m wide for ceramic field drain, cuts N section at 24.5m S section at 25.4m.

3 Cut 0.28m wide for ceramic field drain, cuts N section at 26.2m, S section at 27.4m.

4 Cut 0.31m probably for field drain, Cuts N section at 28m, S section at 30m.

Trench 17

Alignment ` N/S
Length 30m
Width 1.6m
Description

The trench showed a mid-brown topsoil at an average depth of 0.34m, with a natural white/pale pink clay exposed below in some areas. The trench contained three modern linear drainage cuts, and the probable prehistoric burnt mound which is discussed in more detail in the main text. Hand cleaned.

Features

1 Mole type field drain bisecting the burnt mound, cuts E section at 16m from south end of trench, and W section at 21.3m.

2 Narrow (0.23m) stone filled field drain, cuts E section at 15.3m, and W section at 16.2m.

3 Cut for narrow gauge ceramic drain backfilled with cinders.

4 Burnt mound, the trench cuts through the eastern edge of the mound, which is comprised of small burnt stone fragments in a black silty matrix. Further excavation demonstrated that the mound continues to the edge of the footpath to the west, and for about 1.5m to the east. A possible pit lies to the north and extends as far as the trench boundary

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Trench 18

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a dark/mid-brown topsoil wit an average depth of 0.37m, overlying a natural pinky/buff sandy clay. No features were recorded, There was some modern brick in the section at the north-western end of the trench.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 19

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.37m, overlying a natural, gritty, orange/red sandy clay

Features

1 Mole drain cuts east section at 18.2m, west at 25m

Trench 20

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil overlying a varying bright red to yellow orange sticky silty clay.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 21

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid to dark brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.23m, overlying a pale brown silty clay, possibly a colluvial or alluvial deposit. These deposits were sectioned but not bottomed. Hand cleaned.

Features

1 Modern service trench, cut backfilled with orange brick,).5m wide cuts east section at 3.6-4.4m and continues through south-western corner of trench.

2 Modern narrow pebble filled drain cut with corrugated plastic pipe in base, Cuts E section 11.9m, W section at 10.9m.

3 As 2 on parallel alignment 8m to NW.

3 As 2 on parallel alignment 8.4m to NW.

Trench 22

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a dk brown sity loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.43m above a natural orange/yellow sand. At a point 22.3m from the north-eastern end of the trench there was a shallow slope or possible cut in the

sand which was filled with waterogged organic material to a depth of 0.12m increasing to a depth of 0.2m at the end of the trench.

Features

1 Narrow pebble filled derain cut Cuts E. section at 4m W section at 4.9m.

2 As 1 runs parallel17m to south.

Trench 23

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a darl brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth overlying a natural orange/red sandy clay.

Features

1 Narrow pebble filled drain, cuts W section at 9.4m from south-western end of trench W section at 12.6m.

2 As 1 15.9m to north.

Trench 24

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a layer of dark brown silty loam overlying a bright orange/red sand to a point 9.6m from the south-western end of the trench, where the topsoil and sand were separated by a layer of dark brown waterlogged organic material.which reached a maximum depth of 0.23m at the south-western end. The organic material appeared to be fillling a natural slope or possible shallow cut in the sand (see also T23 and 25).

Features

1 Narrow stone filled drain cuts W section at 13.8m E section at 13m

2 As 1 runs parallel 7.8m to north.

Trench 25

Alignment **NE/SW**

Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The sectionshowed a silty dark brown loam topsoilover alayer of bright orange/red sand at a point 6.9m from the south-western end of the trench there was a shallow slope or possible cut in the sand (see also TR24) filled with waterlogged organic material, which continued to the SW end of the trench.

Features

1 Linear cut 0.26m wide cuuting E section at 1m from SW end of trench and W section at 6.7m, modern service or drainage trench.

2 'Mole' drain, cuts E section at 18.8m from SW, and W section at 6.8m.

3 Linear cut feature cuts E section of trench at 16.2m, and W at 17.4m.

4 Service trench cut 0.54m wide backfilled with brick crossing trench from NW corner to 20.5m from SW end (W section).

Trench 26

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-dark brown sandy loam containing many modern brick fragments, with an average depth of 0.24m, above a natural pale grey silty sand.

Features

1 Modern cut at north-eastern end of the trench filled with topsoil and modern brick.

2 Narrow pebble filled field drain, cuts E section at 4.4m W section at 2m.

3 As 1 on parallel alignment 17.4m to south.

Trench 27

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The sectionshowed a layer of dark with an average deoth of 0.23m overlying a natural red gritty sand. brown sandy loam

Features

1 Narrow pebble filled drain, cuts east section 11.2m from NW end of trench E section at 9.8m

2 As 1 Crosses trench 26m from NW end.

3 A 0.4m wide cut with vertical sides, fill contains brick and clay pipe.

Trench 28

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-brown silty loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.21m, above a natural sticky pinky/brown clay.

Features

1 Narrow pebble filled drain, cuts N section 10.4m from NE end of tench, S section at 11.2m.

2 Same as 1 7.8m to east on same alignment.

3 Cut 0.26m wide 0.64m+ deep, crosses trench at 23.4m from NE end, contains fragments of ceramic field drain.

Trench 29

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.3m, above a natural pale grey/white sandy clay with orange streaking.

Features

1 Narrow pebble filled drain, crossing trench 4.3m (E) to 5.1m (W).

2 As 1 8.2m to east.

3 Area of modern disturbance at thew north-eastern end of the trench with orange brick fragments.

Trench 30

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.2m, above a natural pale grey silty clay.

Features

1 Linear cut feature, cuts E section 5.3m from NW end W section at 5.8m fill contains modern brick fragments.

2 Cut for glazed ceramic pipe (0.35m diameter) Cuts E section at 9.1m W section at 10.4m

3 Modern linear cut backfilled with brick etc.., cuts E section at 17.5m, W section at 20.2m

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Trench 31

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a disturbed topsoil layer containg much brick and white glazed porcelain, with an average depth of o.23m, above a natural fine silty white sand

Features

1 A series of vertical sided linear cuts filled with coarse red sand at the north-eastern end of the trench, presumed to be modern drainage.

Trench 32

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a midto dark brown sandy loam with an average depth of 0.27m, above a natural pinkish/brown silty clay.

Features

1 An area of coarse red/brown gritty sand at the north-western end of the trench, containing ash, cinders and black glazed domestic type pottery.

Trench 33

Alignmen **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a dark brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.27m, over a natural pinky/brown sandy clay.

Features
None recorded

Trench 34

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed an red/brown sandy loam topsoil, overlying a natural orange/brown silty clay

Features
1 65° cut 1.9m wide at the north western end of the trench filled with same gritty sandy material as F1 Tr31.

Trench 35

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**
Description

The section showed a layer of dark brown silty loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.23m, over a layer of gravelly pale brown to red clay.

Features
1 A shallow sloping cut or natural undulation in the clay surface filled with waterlogged organic material at the north-eastern end of the trench.

2 Mole drain cutting across trench at 5.1m from NE end of trench (S section) to 13.8m N section.

Trench 36

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description

The section showed a red/brown gritty loam topsoil, above a natural brown silty clay.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 37

Alignment	**N/S**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description

The trench was excavated in a natural hollow, parallel to the westwern boundary of field B. The section showed two substantial layers of modern infilling above a horizon of organic material overlying gravel.

The upper layer of infill consisted of dark earth with some modern white glazed pottery between0.31 an 0.27m deep. The second layer of infill consisted of cinders and large quantities of white porcelain/china with a maximum depth of 0.26m. A substantial piece of timber was found within the organic layer,17m from the northern end of the trench, and was retained for further analysis. Hand cleaned. Hand cleaned.

Features

1 A ditch cut into the natural gravel between 8.4 and 9.9m from the northern end of the trench, the ditch is 0.48m deep in the centre and is filled with organic material. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

Trench 38

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description

The section a layer of mid-brown sandy loam topsoil with an average depth of 0.19m over a natural pale brown clay.

Features

1 Modern cut *c* 4m wide filled with red brick and dark earth, Cuts E section at 13.7m, W section at 16.6m

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Trench 39

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

The section showed a 0.21m deep layerof topsoil above natural pale brown clay.

Features

None recorded

Trench 40

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

The section showed a very dark brown sandy loam topsoil wwith an average depth of 0.28m, overlying a pinky/brown silty clay.

Features

1 A linear straight sided cut feature filled with coarse red/brown sand, Cuts E section at 11.2m from north-eastern end, and W section at 12m.

Trench 41

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

The section showed a redbrown gritty/sany loam topsoil above a natural sticky red clay.

Features

1 Area of coarse red sandat north-eastern end of the trench with vertical cut. Probably modern drainage.

2 Linear straight sided cut feature filled with same coarse sand as F1, cutsW section at 2.1m E section at 2.4m.

Trench 42

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

The section showed a layer of light brown sandy loam with occasional small to medium pebbles, above a pale brown/red sandy clay. Hand cleaned.

Features

1 0.6m wide modern drain cutting SE section 2m from north-eastern end, and at 3m SW section.

Trench 43

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Below the topsoil was a natural light brown sandy clay with an incresing content of pebbles towards the north-eastern end. Hand cleaned.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 44

Alignment
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

After machining the trench was hand cleaned to check for features, below the topsoil was a natural light brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles. Hand cleaned.

Features
None recorded.

Trench 45

Alignment
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of the topsoil revealed a natural sandy clay which was orangey at the north-eastern end of the trench, changing to light brown towards the south-west. Hand cleaned.

Features
1 NW/SE aligned plough scars in the top of the natural clay.

2 Modern field drain, cuts SE section 3m from NE end, and Nw section at 4m.

Trench 46

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a light brown sandy clay with very occasional pebbles. Hand cleaned.

Features
1 Crossing N/S and E/W aligned ploughmarks at the north-eastern end of the trench.

Trench 47

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layerof orange/brown sandy claywith very occasional pebbles. Hand cleaned.

Features
1 Modern drain cut 16m from south western end of trench.

Trench 48

Alignment **N/S**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
The trench was cut across the line of the lynchet to the south-east of the burnt mound in Tr17. Below the topsoil was alight yellowish brown to yellow sandy clay.
Features
1 Modern cinder filled drain cut to south of lynchet, continues in Tr16.

Trench 49

Alignment **E/W**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layerof natural yellow/brown clay. Hand cleaned.
Features
1 Modern drain 0.6m wide cuts Nsection at 18m, S section at 15m.

Trench 50

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a natural orangey brown sand, with occasional patches of greyer sand.
Features
1 Modern drain 6m from north-eastern end.

Trench 51

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layer of orangey brown sandy claywith occasional pebbles.
Features

1 Drain N/S alignmentcuts centre of north-eastern end of the trench.

2 Drain 3m from NE end.

3 Drain 7m from NE end

4 Drain 9m from SW end

Trench 52

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layer of mixed natural orange/brown clay with frequent smalland medium pebbles.
Features
None recorded

Trench 53

Alignment NE/SW
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layer of brown/orange sticky to sandy claywith frequent small to medium sized pebbles.
Features
1 Small patch of charcoal 8m from north-easern end of trecnch-no finds.

Trench 54

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Below the topsoil was alayer of natural yellowish/brown sandy clay with numerous small pebbles.

Features

1 Modern drain 18m from south-western end of trench.

Trench 55

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Below the topsoil was a layer of natural yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.

Features

1 Modern drain 16m from south-western end of trench.

Trench 56

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Below the topsoil was a layer of natural, dark yellowish/brown sandy clay

Features

None recorded.

Trench 57

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of the topsoil revealed a natural orangey/brown clay with numerous small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Features
None recorded.

Trench 58

Alignment	**E/W**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of the topsoil revealed a light grey/brown natural sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones.

Features
1 Modern drain on NW/SE alignment cutting S section at 6.5m from the western end of the trench.

2 Modern drain on NW/SE alignment cutting S section 8m from the western end of the trench.

Trench 59

Alignment	**NW/SE**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoil was a layer of natural orangey/ brown silty clay with occasional smallrounded pebbles.

Features
1 Modern drain aligned NE/SW in centre of trench.

Trench 60

Alignment	**NW/SE**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Below the topsoilwas a layer of natural orangey brown sandy clay.

Features
1 Modern drain aligned E/W 1.5m from north-western end of trench (NE section)

Trench 61

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
1 A 1m wide drainage feature, 8m from SW end of the trench.

2 As 1, 7m from NE end of the trench

3 Narrow modern drain 5m from NE end of the trench.

4 As 3, 13m from SW end of the trench.

Trench 62

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed an orangey/brown sandy claycut by modern drainage features. The south-western half of the trench contained a cut for a modern sewer.
Features
1 Linear drain 0.6m wide at NE end of the trench.

2 Linear drain as 1 8m from NE end of the trench.

3 As 1 and 2 1.5m SW of 2.

Trench 63

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized rounded pebbles.

Features

1 Linear drain aligned E/W 3m from Ne end of the trench.

2 As 1, 12m from NE end of trench.

Trench 64

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 65

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.

Features

1 Small area of charcoal, no finds *c* 0.31 diameter, 8m from NE end of trench.

Trench 66

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a light yellowish sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbbles.

Features

1 Linear drain cutting centre of SE end of trench.

Trench 67

Alignment **N/S**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
removal of topsoil revealed a natural light yellowish/brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 68

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed an orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.
Features
1 Modern drain along SW side of trench.

Trench 69

Alignment **N/S**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural light yellowish brown sandy clay.
Features
1 NW/SE aligned ploughmarks at south end of trench.

Trench 70

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown clay with numerous pebbles.
Features
1 None recorded.

Trench 71

Alignment	**E/W**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural yellowish brown sandy clay.
Features
1 NW/SE aligned drain 2m from W end of the trench.

Trench 72

Alignment	**NW/SE**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural yellowish brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Ploughmarks parallel to trench section.

2 Linear drain cutting centre of SE end of trench.

Trench 73

Alignment	**NE/SW**
Length	**30m**
Width	**1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural light greyish brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded

Trench 74

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Linear drain 0.8m from NE end of the trench.

2 As 1 14m from NE end of trench.

Trench 76

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orange/brown to light yellowish clay.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 77

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed an natural orangey brown clay with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.
Features
1 Trench for gas main 0.6m wide, N edge of trench is 20m from the NE end of the trench.

2 Linear drainage feature, 0.4m wide 2m from NE end of the trench.

3 A 0.6m wide drain aligned N/S cutting section to south of F1.

Trench 78

Alignment **NE/SW**

Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural light greyish to brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 79

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural light greyish brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Linear drain aligned N/S cuts NW section of trench 5m from the NE end.

Trench 80

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Drain aligned N/S 12m from SE end of trench.

Trench 81

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Drain cutting NE corner of trench.

2 Drain 8m from SE end of the trench.

3 Drain 15m from Se end of trench.

4 Two drains 7m from NE end of trench.

Trench 82

Alignment **N/S**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural reddish brown sandy clay with numerous small pebbles.
Features

1 NW/SE aligned drain 13m from NE end of the trench.

2 As 1, 12m from SW end of the trench.

Trench 83

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length
Width

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown silty clay.
Features

1 Linear drain 6m from the NW end of the trench

2 As 1, 2m further south.

3 Linear drain cuts SE end of the trench, and NW section at 15m.

Trench 84

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
1 Linear drain 8m from the NW end of the trench.

2 As 1, 17m from NE end of the trench.

3 As 1, 6m from SE end of trench.

4 Drain aligned N/S between F1 and F2.

Trench 85

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed natural reddish brown sandy clay with occasional pebble inclusions.

Features

1 Modern sewer trench 5m wide, 7m from NW end of the trench.

2 Linear drain 17m from NW end of the trench.

Trench 86

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural greyish brown sandy pebbly clay.

Features

1 Linear drain 20m from the NE end of the trench.

Trench 87

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed natural light greyish brown sandy clay.

Features

1 Linear drain at SW end of the trench.

Trench 88

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length
Width

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural pale grey brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 89

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed natural pale brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 90

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length
Width

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed natural grey brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized rounded pebbles.
Features
1 Two modern drains, not measured in.

Trench 91

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed natural grey brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized rounded pebbles

Features

1 One modern field drain, not measured in.

Trench 92

Alignment **E/W**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.

Features

1 Three modern drains, not measured in.

Trench 93

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural mid-brown sandy clay with occasional medium sized pebbles.

Features

1 Two modern drains, not measured in.

Trench 94

Alignment **N/S**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.

Features

None recorded.

Trench 95

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural grey brown silty to sandy clay.
Features
1 Two modern drains, not measured in.

Trench 96

Alignment **E/W**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural pale brown/grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sized pebble inclusions.
Features
None recorded.

Trench 97

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a layer of natural re brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles.
Features
1 Two modern drains, not measured in

Trench 98

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description
Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey brown sandy clay.
Features
None recorded

Trench 99

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of topsoil revealed a natural orangey red sandy clay.

Features

1 Modern cut filled with orange sand at the NE end of the trench.

2 Modern cut filled with dark sand in the NE corner of the trench, cuts orange sand layer and continues beyond the section.

Trench 100

Alignment **NE/SW**
Length **30m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Removal of the topsoil revealed a layer of natural orange sand which sloped to the north-east from the south-western end of the trench.

Features

1 A stone built culvert aligned NW/SE for the small stream crossing the site.

Trench 101

Alignment **NW/SE**
Length **20m**
Width **1.6m**

Description

Short trench limited by the line of the modern sewer crossing the site, below the topsoil was a layer of natural orangey brown clay.

Features

1 N/S aligned drain cutting across the centre of the trench.
