



WILMSLOW TO ALDERLEY EDGE PIPELINE,

Cheshire East

Archaeological Watching Brief- Supplementary Report



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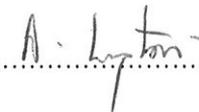
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SUMMARY

Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a new water main from Wilmslow High Lifting Pumping Station to Alderley Edge Service Reservoir, Cheshire (SJ 84974 81534 to SJ 85792 77757), the Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Officer recommended a programme of archaeological desk-based research, walkover and topographic surveys. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work. As a result of recommendations presented in the subsequent report (OA North 2009), a permanent presence watching brief was undertaken during all topsoil stripping activities associated with the construction of the pipeline.

The watching brief was undertaken in four phases, with groundworks in sixteen fields being observed between January and June 2010. The initial phase undertaken in January monitored the easement to the north of Alderley Edge. The second phase was undertaken to the south of Mottram Road in February. The third phase took place in April, and comprised the monitoring of topsoil stripping in fields to the east of Hough. The final phase, undertaken during May and June, observed groundworks to the east of Hawthorn Farm and to the south-east of Wilmslow and the A34 highway.

The archaeological features observed during the watching brief generally related to agricultural practice and, in particular, relict field boundaries and drainage systems. Ponds and the remains of ridge and furrow were also observed. The gradual disappearance of field boundaries in the study area is increasingly changing the landscape to a 21st century fieldscape across its entirety.

The topsoil stripping exposed a number of small peat basins with the largest and most interesting being located in Field 19. The results of a programme of palaeoenvironmental assessment of the peat cores taken from Field 19 will follow as a separate report. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the Project.

David Maron, Elizabeth Murray, Marc Storey and Alistair Vannan undertook the watching brief. Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford conducted the palaeoenvironmental coring. David Maron compiled the report and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of an approximately 5km long pipeline from Wilmslow to Alderley Edge in Cheshire. The pipeline (Fig 1) is aligned in an approximate north to south direction, from Wilmslow High Lifting Station to Alderley Edge Service Reservoir. As a result of recommendations presented in the archaeological desk-based assessment, walkover and topographic survey report (OA North 2009), a permanent presence watching brief was undertaken during all topsoil stripping activities associated with the construction of the pipeline.
- 1.1.2 This supplementary report presents the results of the watching brief and should be read in conjunction with the 2009 report.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The pipeline route was constructed between Wilmslow and Alderley Edge (SJ 84974 81534 to SJ 85792 77757), within the Cheshire Plain (Fig 1). The north end of the pipeline is located in Wilmslow to the north of the River Bollin at approximately 65m aOD. The pipeline route heads south across the river before following the A34 for a short distance, and then continues through open fields to the Hough Lane and Heyes Lane junction. The route turns south at the junction and continues to Alderley Edge. This section of the route is located on land which lies at approximately 95m aOD in the Hough area. The final part of the route rises steeply to Alderley Edge, reaching approximately 175m aOD (Ordnance Survey 2005).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology consists principally of Permian and Triassic sandstones (Countryside Commission 1998; BGS 2007). The sandstone has regular outcrops, such as Alderley Edge, which have been exploited through mining and quarrying. The solid geology is overlain by glacial deposits of peo-alluvial gley soils (Ordnance Survey 1978).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 FIELDWORK

- 2.1.1 The topsoil stripping entailed the partial removal of the topsoil prior to the laying of temporary stone surfaces in designated compounds, and the excavation of the pipe trench. The watching brief that was undertaken during these groundworks was done so in order to determine the presence, character and extent of any archaeological remains (Fig 2). A mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of an archaeologist removed the topsoil. All features and deposits of archaeological interest were manually investigated, and recorded using *pro forma* sheets provided by OA North.
- 2.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken in four phases, with groundworks in sixteen fields being observed between January and June 2010. The initial phase, undertaken in January, monitored the easement to the north of Alderley Edge in Fields 32, 36 and 37. The second phase was undertaken to the south of Mottram Road within Field 30 in February. The third phase took place in April, and comprised the monitoring of topsoil stripping in Fields 5, 7 and 8 to the east of Hough. The final phase, undertaken in May and June, observed groundworks in Fields 10, 12, 13 to the east of Hawthorn Farm; 15, 17, 19 at the Hough/Heyes Lane junction; 21, 22 and 23 to the south-east of Wilmslow and the A34. Gazetteer sites identified during the initial research and survey phase (OA North 2009), which were considered likely to be affected by the works, were investigated and recorded where relevant.
- 2.1.3 The watching brief comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, for potential archaeological remains. The location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and deposits identified during the course of the groundworks were recorded accurately.
- 2.1.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, while a digital photographic record was maintained throughout. Where appropriate, scaled plans and sections were produced to locate the presence of archaeological features and deposits as accurately as possible on the Ordnance Survey Datum.

2.2 FINDS

- 2.2.1 All finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned and bagged in accordance with current best practice. The finds were retained for assessment where relevant.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 Copies of this report will be deposited with the Cheshire Historic Environment Service. The material archive and a copy of the report will be deposited with the Cheshire West Museums Service.

3. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 In total, sixteen fields (Fig 2) were subject to the watching brief during the partial stripping of topsoil down to subsoil, which was undertaken in advance of the excavation of the pipe trench. Site numbers relate to the gazetteer in the 2009 report.

3.2 RESULTS

3.2.1 **Field 5:** a dark brown sandy-silt topsoil, **121**, with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions, overlay subsoil comprising mid brownish-grey clayey-sand containing patches of darker brown sand and rounded pebbles (**124**). The field was poorly drained on the surface. No archaeological features were observed.

3.2.2 **Field 7:** the topsoil (**121**) was as seen in Field 5, and overlay a similar subsoil (**122**). An area of peat was exposed *c* 40m from the northern end of the field. It measured approximately 20m long by 14m wide and 0.35m deep. The shallow depth of the peat made it unsuitable for sampling. An east/west aligned field drain, **125**, located 50m from the southern boundary of the field was investigated. This proved to be a machine-dug trench with a handmade brick drain, and a backfill of mid orangey brown silty-sand (**126**). No archaeological features were uncovered by the topsoil stripping.

3.2.3 **Field 8:** the topsoil was as seen in Field 5, and the subsoil, **123**, was a mid greyish-brown silty-sand with very few inclusions. Site **113**, a field enclosure, comprising a bank and ditch, was observed, but was partially obscured by the topsoil bund. No further archaeological features were observed in this field.

3.2.4 **Field 10:** topsoil, **180**, a medium bluish grey friable sandy-silt overlay a dark blackish brown friable sandy-silt subsoil (**181**). Beneath this, was a light whitish brown friable silty-sand natural, **182**, with patches of medium yellowish brown silty-sand. Located in the southern half of the field was Site **115**, an area of ridge and furrow (Plate 1). It measured approximately 6m wide from crown to crown and was aligned north-east/south-west, but did not respect the east/west aligned extant field boundary. Generally, the field was extensively drained, with ceramic pipes utilising the furrows in the southern part of the field. One of these was excavated in an attempt to determine an approximate date for the drainage system. The cut for the drainage pipe, **184**, measured 0.24m wide by 0.67m in depth. The fill, **183**, was a mixture of topsoil, subsoil and natural. The ceramic pipe was cylindrical, handmade, and with an internal diameter of 2 inches (500mm), and probably dates from the first half of the nineteenth century.

3.2.5 Ridge and furrow was also present in the northern half of the field, although this was narrower, measuring only 2m from crown to crown. Ceramic drainage pipes were present every 4m in this part of the field. A deposit of peat, **185**, was encountered at the northern end of the field, measuring approximately

20m by 13m and 0.3m deep. Its shallow nature was not suitable for sampling. Overlying the peat, and adjacent to the field boundary, was a deposit of building rubble, **186**, which included stone cobbles or setts each measuring 0.18m by 0.16m by 0.13m. The rubble was used as a repair to the track leading from Hawthorn Farm into Field 10.

- 3.2.6 **Field 12:** the topsoil, **187**, a dark bluish grey friable sandy-silt measured approximately 0.15m deep, and overlay a similar, but more compacted layer of subsoil (**188**). The natural geology, **189**, comprised a very fine yellowish brown sand. The deposit of building rubble (**186**) observed in Field 10 continued into the southern end of Field 12. A former hedgerow, **194**, was visible on an east/west alignment, and located alongside the northern edge of the track from Field 20. This boundary is shown on the current Ordnance Survey map (2005) and continues to the east in Field 11, gradually becoming redundant. No further archaeological features of note were observed in this field.
- 3.2.7 **Field 13:** the topsoil, **190**, subsoil, **191**, and natural, **192**, were very similar to those in Field 12, although the natural became clayey-sand at the northern end of the field. The natural was scarred with an arrangement of modern drainage pipes set in rubble backfill. A short section of relict field boundary was observed to the immediate west of the easement, and the presence of tree roots in the exposed bank (**195**) would suggest it was a tree and hedge boundary without a ditch. No further archaeological features were observed in this field.
- 3.2.8 **Field 15:** a footpath is marked in this location on the current Ordnance Survey map (2005), and utilises Site **122**, a field boundary bank lined with mature trees. No further archaeological features were observed.
- 3.2.9 **Field 17:** this field contained a number of gazetteer sites, which were considered likely to be affected by the pipeline works. The sites comprised ridge and furrow (Site **104**), bank and ditch (Sites **123** and **127**), and a pond (Site **126**). Neither the ridge and furrow nor Site **127** was observed, but the bank and ditch (Site **123**) was visible just to the west of the easement. The pond was silted-up. Stripping of the topsoil, **155**, a medium greyish brown friable sandy-silt exposed a spread of modern demolition rubble, **157**, between Hough Lane and the silted-up pond. At the southern end of the field a ditch, **154**, was aligned parallel with the boundary to Field 15. The ditch was filled with clayey-silt, **153**, being mid bluish grey brown, and above this, a dumped deposit, **152**, of late nineteenth and early twentieth century material was present (Plate 2).
- 3.2.10 **Field 19:** the topsoil comprised a dark brownish grey friable sandy-silt, **127**. Beneath this the subsoil was a sandy-clay, **128**, being a mixture of colours from brownish to blackish grey. Along the western edge of the field the remains of a relict hedge were observed, **132**. A ditch, **133**, was associated with the field boundary, and measured 2.1m in width and 0.47m in depth. The fill of the ditch, **131**, was a greyish brown friable silt. The hedgerow is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1872.

- 3.2.11 Two ditches (**141** and **142**) and the remains of a hedge bank were seen to be on a parallel alignment, along the south-west/north-east aligned boundary of the field. Mature Oak trees were present at intervals along the hedge bank as depicted on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. This appears to be the remains of a green lane, and is currently utilised as a footpath. Ditch **142** was truncated by a modern machine-excavated drainage ditch, **150**. Further, short segments of drainage ditches were observed in the north-westernmost corner of the field, but these were largely obscured by the topsoil storage bund.
- 3.2.12 Following the topsoil stripping in the eastern portion of the field, a small peat basin was exposed (Plate 3). The peat, **135**, began as a thin layer, approximately 3m from the eastern side of the easement, and was observed to be in excess of 1.5m deep in a slot located approximately 10m from the easement edge. A core, approximately 4m in depth, was extracted from the centre of the basin for assessment purposes. A number of tree trunks and roots, **138**, measuring up 2.65m long by 0.27m wide, were observed within the peat (Plate 4).
- 3.2.13 **Field 21:** gazetteer sites considered likely to be affected by the pipeline works within this field were a hollow (Site **129**), and a pond (Site **130**). Stripping of the topsoil, **177**, a mid yellow brown clayey-sand revealed an area of peat, **179**, in the north-east corner of the field, which extended eastwards towards the pond. The peat was approximately 0.3m deep, and therefore not suitable for sampling. A spread of modern demolition material filled the hollow (Site **129**).
- 3.2.14 **Field 22:** stripping of the topsoil, **163**, similar to that in Field 21, and subsoil, **164**, a light medium yellowish brown clayey-sand, revealed a former field boundary, **167**, as shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. A section of iron-railing was unearthed and may have been for a gateway, although as footings were not observed, it was more likely to have served as a repair to a damaged section of hedging along the boundary bank.
- 3.2.15 **Field 23:** the topsoil, **169**, comprises of mid yellowish brown clayey-sand which contained a modern demolition layer, **171**. A strip of subsoil, **170**, similar to that in Field 22, was visible in the southern end of the field.
- 3.2.16 **Field 30:** the topsoil, **107**, was dark brown sandy-silt, approximately 0.3m deep. The shallow depth of machining made it difficult to discern the presence or otherwise of archaeological features. Where the natural, **108**, was exposed, it was very mottled light to dark orange sand. A semi-circular raised and levelled area of modern demolition rubble, **120**, and a rectangular area of slit, **119**, were exposed, and both are probably the result of agricultural practice, possibly feeding platforms. A north/south aligned ditch, **109**, was truncated by an east/west aligned ditch, **111**, both were filled by loose, dark brown, sandy-silt (**110** and **112**) being very similar to the topsoil. The ditches were possibly drainage features that had silted up.
- 3.2.17 **Field 32:** stripping of the topsoil, **104**, revealed mottled brownish-grey-orange silty-sand, **105**, and a whitish grey natural, **106**. Three palaeochannels were observed, the convergence of two being utilised as a boundary ditch, **103**,

along the north-eastern side of the field. This ditch contained a modern concrete-sided inspection chamber. An east/west aligned ditch, **101**, adjoined ditch **103**, and upon excavation proved to contain a ceramic tile pipe with the profile of the ditch consistent with a machine-excavated ditch. Modern and Industrial Period land drains were evident in the field. In the southern end of the field an area of ridge and furrow (Site **138**) was located but this lay outside of the topsoil stripping activities.

3.2.18 **Fields 36 and 37:** no archaeological features were observed within these fields.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 SYNTHESIS

- 4.1.1 The archaeological features observed during the topsoil stripping activities associated with the construction of the pipeline were generally connected to agricultural practice. Relict field boundaries, both banks and ditches, were widespread along the easement, providing evidence for a substantial change in the pattern of the landscape. This was particularly evident in Field 17, where a pond (Site **126**) currently situated towards the north-west end of a large field, was formerly the meeting point of a number of boundaries that historically placed it in the corner of four smaller fields.
- 4.1.2 A number of areas of ridge and furrow had been identified, such as Site **104** in Field 17, although the only extensive remains encountered were those of Site **115** in Field 10. Drainage schemes were evident in all fields, either as open ditches, such as **142** in Field 19, or more usually hollowed brick pipes, for example **125** in Field 7. A number of areas of peat were located, all of which bore evidence of nineteenth and twentieth century attempts at drainage improvement. The largest area of peat was the small basin mire in Field 19, under threat by modern drainage and the stripping of the easement. The results of the assessment of the sample taken from the peat will be issued as a separate report.
- 4.1.3 The Historic Landscape Characterisation provided by the Cheshire HER, showed the landscape within which the study area is located to comprise several different landscape types. In the area to the immediate south of Wilmslow the landscape is described as ‘twentieth century fieldscape’, to a point immediately north of the road which heads south-west from Chonar Farm. The area to the south of this, as far as Moss Road, is described as ‘ancient fieldscape’. Ancient fieldscape refers to areas which are thought to have been enclosed before the c 1600 AD. To the south of this, the landscape is described as ‘settlement’, ‘post-medieval fieldscape’ and ‘twentieth century fieldscape’ (Cheshire County Council and English Heritage 2007). The results of the watching brief, particularly from Fields 17 and 19, have served to provide physical evidence for the changing landscape from ‘ancient landscape’ to 21st century. Substantial events, such as the pipeline works, bring about further landscape change, with the partial removal of post-medieval field boundaries and, particularly, as in this case, the draining of ancient peat basins.
- 4.1.4 Other than the peat assessment, which will be issued as a separate report, no further work is recommended.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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5.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Fields and Gazetteer sites subject to the Watching Brief

6.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: View to the north alongside the easement in Field 10, showing post-medieval ridge and furrow (Site **115**)

Plate 2: Cross-section through ditch **154** in Field 17. This is typical of the drainage ditches encountered along the easement.

Plate 3: View to the south in Field 19 of the peat basin (**135**)

Plate 4: View in Field 19 of a section of tree trunk and roots exposed in the peat basin (**135**)

Plate 5: View in Field 21 looking east towards the easement, showing a former clay extraction hollow (Site **129**)

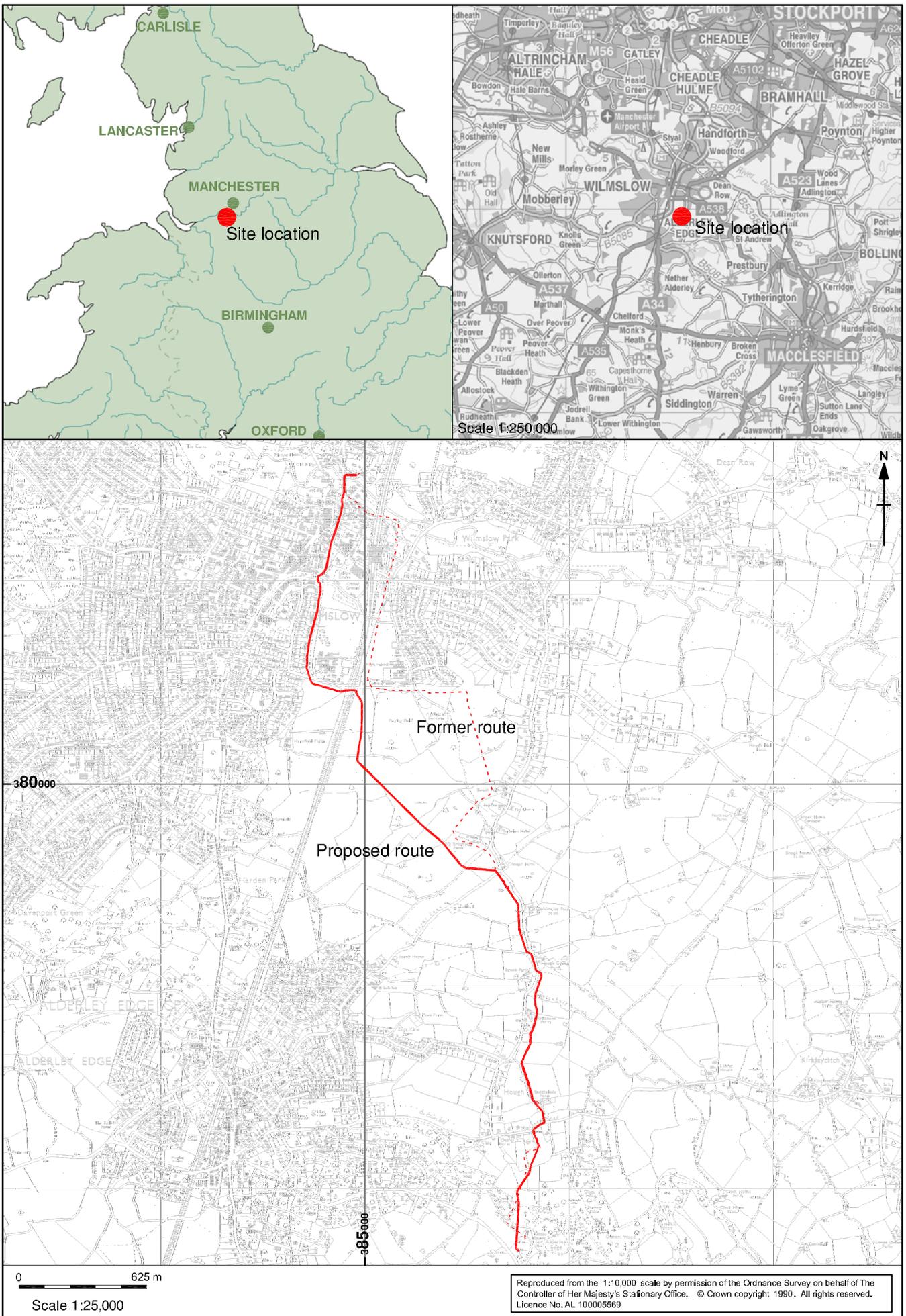


Figure 1: Site Location

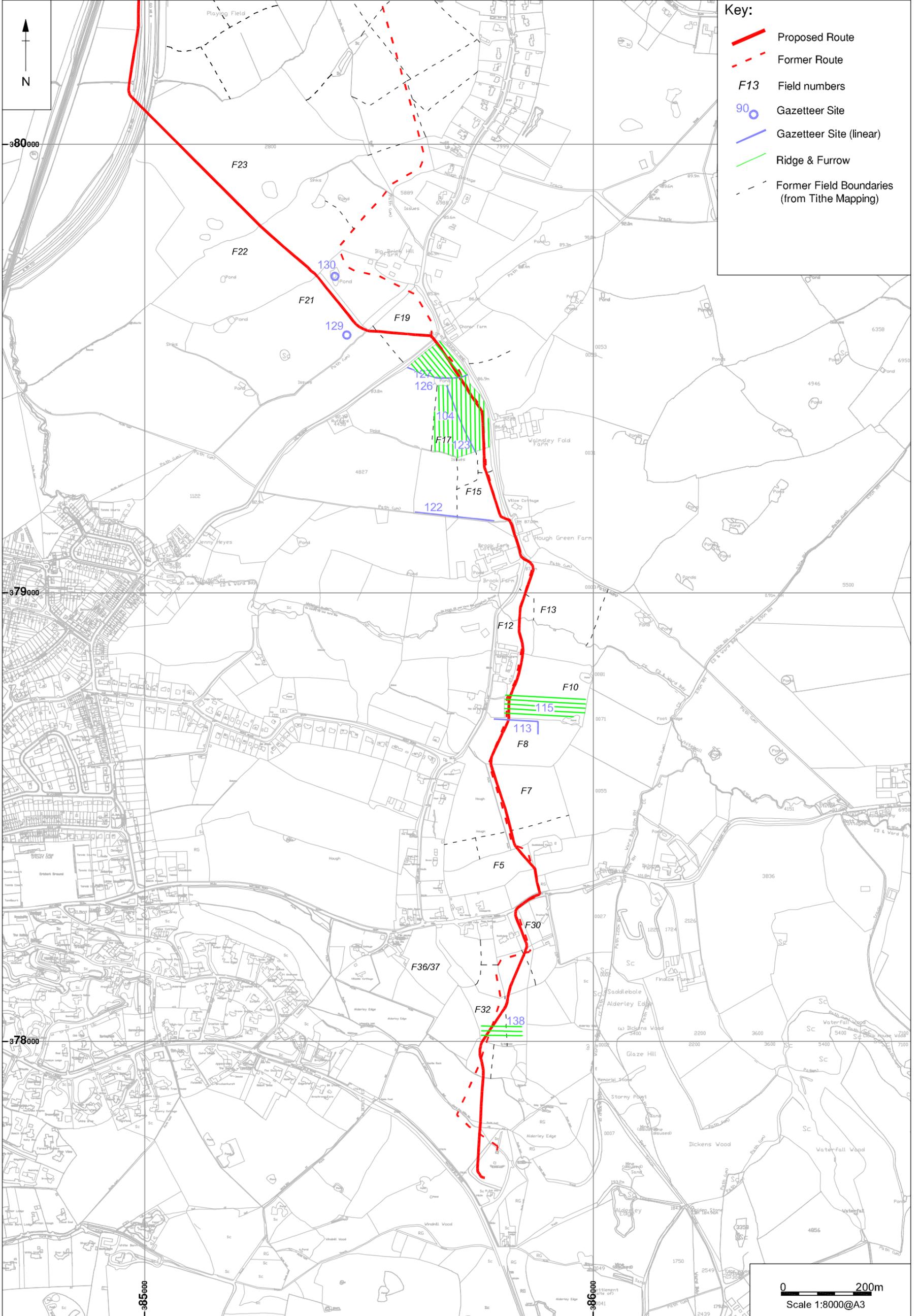


Figure 2: Location of Fields and Gazetteer sites subject to the Watching Brief



Plate 1: View to the north alongside the easement in Field 10, showing and post-medieval ridge and furrow (Site 115)



Plate 2: Cross-section through ditch 154 in field 17. This is typical of the drainage ditches encountered along the easement.



Plate 3: View to the south in Field 19 looking towards the peat basin (135)



Plate 4: View in Field 19 of a section of tree trunk and roots exposed in the peat basin



Plate 5: View in Field 21 looking east towards the easement, showing a former clay extraction hollow (Site 129)

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT NO	DETAIL/ LOCATION	DIMENSIONS (M)	DESCRIPTION
100	Fill of ditch 101 Field 32	1.45m width 0.63m depth	Mid brownish-grey sandy-silt.
101	Ditch Field 32	1.45m wide 0.63m depth	Segment of ditch, machine-excavated cut.
102	Fill of ditch 103 Field 32	5.0m length 2.5m width	Dark greyish-brown loose sandy-silt.
103	Ditch Field 32	5.0m length 2.5m width	Segment of ditch for a ceramic pipe field drain.
104	Topsoil Field 32	0.3m -0.35m depth	Dark brown loose sandy-silt.
105	Natural Geology Field 32		Light brownish-orange loose silty-sand.
106	Natural Geology Field 32		Mid greyish-brown silty-sand.
107	Topsoil Field 30	0.3m depth	Dark brown sandy-silt.
108	Natural Geology Field 30		Mottled light tan to dark orange sand.
109	Ditch Field 30	0.4m length 0.5m width 0.15m depth	Segment of ditch with bowl-shaped profile.
110	Fill of ditch 109 Field 30	0.15m depth	Dark brown loose sandy-silt.
111	Ditch Field 30	1.0m length 0.5m width 0.22m depth	Segment of ditch, with a regular bowl-shaped profile.
112	Fill of ditch 111 Field 30	1.0m length 0.5m width 0.22m depth	Dark brown loose sandy-silt with 10% patches of mottled sand.
113	Ditch Field 30	0.45m length 0.5m width 0.17m depth	Segment of east/west aligned ditch, with a bowl-shaped profile.
119	Spread Field 30	0.1m depth	Dark brownish-black silt.
120	Spread Field 30	11.0m length 5.0m width 0.3m depth	Dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay with 5% inclusions of modern building rubble
121	Topsoil Field 8	0.15m to 0.5m depth	Dark brown sandy-silt.
122	Natural geology Field 8		Mid orange-brown sandy-silt flecked with coal and frequent stone inclusions.
123	Natural geology Field 8		Mid greyish-brown silty-sand with very few stone inclusions
124	Natural Geology Field 7		Mid brownish-grey clayey-sand containing sub-rounded stones.
125	Field drain Field 7	10.0m length 0.58m width 1.35m depth	Segment of ditch with sharp break of slope, near vertical sides, and a flat base. Modern machine excavated ditch.
126	Fill of 125 Field 7	10.0m length 0.58m width 1.35m depth	Mid orange-brown friable silty-sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones.
127	Topsoil Field 19	0.3m to 0.35m depth	Dark brownish-grey friable sandy-silt with 2% inclusions of small stones.

128	Natural Geology Field 19		Varied colours: dark blackish-grey; dark orange-brown; light whitish-grey sandy-clay with 30% small to medium-sized water worn stones.
130	Fill of cut 132 Field 19	1.0m length 0.35m width 0.42m depth	Dark brownish-grey mottled with orange brown stripes, compact clayey-silt, with lenses of clay and 2% small grit.
131	Fill of cut 133 Field 19	1.0m length 2.1m width 0.47m depth	Dark greyish brown friable sandy-silt, with 1% very small gravel.
132	Tree/hedge boundary Field 19	1.0m length 0.35m width 0.42m depth	Segment of ditch with steep sides and concave base, a cut for hedge planting.
133	Boundary ditch Field 19	1.0m length 2.1m width 0.47m depth	Segment of ditch with gradual sloping sides and concave base. Drainage ditch associated with a boundary.
134	Subsoil Field 19		Dark brownish-blue grey soft clayey-silt which overlies 135 .
135	Peat Field 19	40.0m length 12.0m width 3.6m depth	Dark blackish-brown loose peat, with 20% inclusions of tree trunks, roots and tree-stumps.
136	Subsoil Field 19	0.15m depth	Mid greenish-grey streaked with mid orange-brown, soft silty-clay, an interface between 135 and 128 .
138	Wood in peat basin Field 19	0.6m length 0.2m width 0.2m thickness	A length of tree trunk embedded in peat.
141	Fill of ditch 142 Field 19	1.35m length 1.0m width 0.3m depth	Light to mid whitish-grey firm sandy-clay, with 2% small stones and gravel.
142	Ditch alongside footpath Field 19	1.35m length 1.0m width 0.3m depth	Segment of hand-dug east/west aligned drainage ditch, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.
150	Cut of modern drainage ditch Field 19	0.71m length 0.6m width 0.85m depth	Segment of a steep sided U-shaped ditch that is east/west aligned.
151	Ditch Field 19	2.0m length 0.6m width 0.52m depth	Segment of hand-dug east/west aligned drainage ditch, with moderately sloping sides, and a concave base.
152	Dump deposit in ditch 154 Field 17	0.85m length 1.0m width 0.27m depth	Dark blackish-grey firm sandy-silt with 40% inclusions of pottery sherds, glass fragments and small angular stones.
153	Fill of ditch 154 Field 17	2.3m length 1.0m width 0.53m depth	Mid bluish-greyish brown compact clayey-silt, with 2% flecks of manganese, and small angular fragments of stone.
154	Drainage ditch Field 17	2.3m length 1.0m width 0.53m depth	Segment of U-shaped boundary drainage ditch with gradually sloping sides, and a concave base.
155	Topsoil Field 17	0.3m depth	Medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with 5% small stones.
156	Subsoil Field 17	0.15m to 0.2m depth	Dark blackish-grey and dark greyish-black compact clayey-sand, with 5% small stones.
157	Layer rubble, Field 17	25.0m length 16.0m width 0.35m depth	Mid yellowish-brown friable clayey-sand, with 60% fragments of brick, drainage pipe, roof tiles and small to medium sized pieces of stone.
162	Natural Geology Field 15		Light whitish-grey friable sandy-clay with 40% small to medium water-worn stones.
163	Topsoil Field 22	0.35m depth	Mid yellowish-brown firm clayey-sand, with 5% small stones.

164	Subsoil Field 22	0.25m depth	Light to medium yellowish-brown firm clayey-sand, with 5% gravel inclusions.
165	Fill of ditch 167 Field 22	1.0m length 1.1m width 0.4m depth	Medium bluish-grey compact clayey-silt, with 5% manganese flecks.
166	Natural Geology Field 22	1.0m length 1.5m width 0.15m depth	Light yellowish-brown with medium blackish grey streaks firm sandy-clay, with 2% gravel inclusions.
167	Hedgerow Field 22	1.0m length 1.1m width 0.45m depth	Segment of an irregular U-shaped hand-dug ditch for the planting of a hedgerow.
168	Natural Geology Field 22		A range of colours: light yellowish-brown; medium orange-brown; and medium reddish-brown with bluish grey streaks. This firm sandy-clay contains 10% gravel.
169	Topsoil Field 23	0.3m depth	Mid yellowish-brown firm clayey-sand, with 5% small stones.
170	Subsoil Field 23	0.25m depth	Light to medium yellowish-brown firm clayey-sand, with 5% gravel.
171	Rubble spread, Field 23		Spread of demolition material over entire field with the depth unknown. Contains bricks, pieces of concrete, occasional electric wire, pieces of iron, patches of sand and pieces of plaster.
177	Topsoil Field 21	0.35m depth	Mid yellowish-brown firm clayey-sand with 5% small stones.
178	Natural Geology Field 21		A range of colours: light yellowish-brown; medium orange-brown; and medium red-brown with bluish grey streaks. This firm sandy-clay contains 10% gravel.
179	Peat Field 21	20.0m length 5.0m width 0.3m depth	Dark blackish-brown loose peat and very waterlogged due to close proximity to a pond.
180	Topsoil Field 10	0.4m depth	Medium bluish-greyish brown friable sandy-silt with 1% gravel.
181	Subsoil Field 10	0.16m depth	Dark blackish-brown friable sandy-silt.
182	Natural Geology Field 10		Light whitish-brown friable silty-sand with 2% small stones. Patches of medium yellowish-brown friable silty-sand with 5% water-worn small stones and pebbles.
183	Backfill of drain Field 10	1.0m length 0.24m width 0.67m depth	Mottled colours: light whitish-yellow; mid orange-brown; mid reddish-brown. A compact silty-sand and clayey-sand with 5% small stones.
184	Drain Field 10	1.0m length 0.24m width 0.67m depth	A cut for a ceramic drainage pipe. Possibly hand-dug.
185	Peat Field 10	20.0m length 13.0m width 0.3m depth	An area of dark blackish-brown loose peat at the northern end of the field.
186	Rubble Field 10	12.0m length 13.0m width 0.2m depth	Deposit of demolition material along a track subject to waterlogging. Fragments of broken bricks and stone setts.
187	Topsoil Field 12	0.12m depth	Dark bluish-grey friable sandy-silt with 2% gravel.
188	Subsoil Field 12	0.1m depth	Dark bluish-grey compact sandy-silt with 2% gravel.
189	Natural Geology Field 12		Medium yellowish-brown friable sand.

190	Topsoil Field 13	0.16m depth	Dark bluish-grey friable sandy-silt with 2% gravel.
191	Subsoil Field 13	0.1m depth	Dark bluish-grey compact sandy-silt with 2% gravel.
192	Natural Geology Field 13		Medium yellowish-brown friable sand becoming clayey-sand at northern end of field.
193	Demolition rubble Field 13	2.0m length 1.5m width 0.3m depth	Deposit of demolition material comprising brick fragments, pieces of tarmac, pieces of worked sandstone and slag.
194	Extant section tree boundary Field 12	13.0m length 1.5m width	A former hedgerow, marked on current mapping, section remains at base of tree to the west of easement.
195	Tree/hedge boundary	13.0m length 1.5m width	Dark to medium yellowish-brown friable sand with tree roots.