Nick Tavener is a full Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and abides by its code of practice and other regulations.

Services include the standard range of archaeological excavations, evaluations, watching briefs and desk-based assessments as well as building survey, analysis & photographic recording and also planning advice and landscape survey. Specialist consultants are available to provide environmental, geophysical and finds advice and analysis.

Nick Tavener *BA MIFA*

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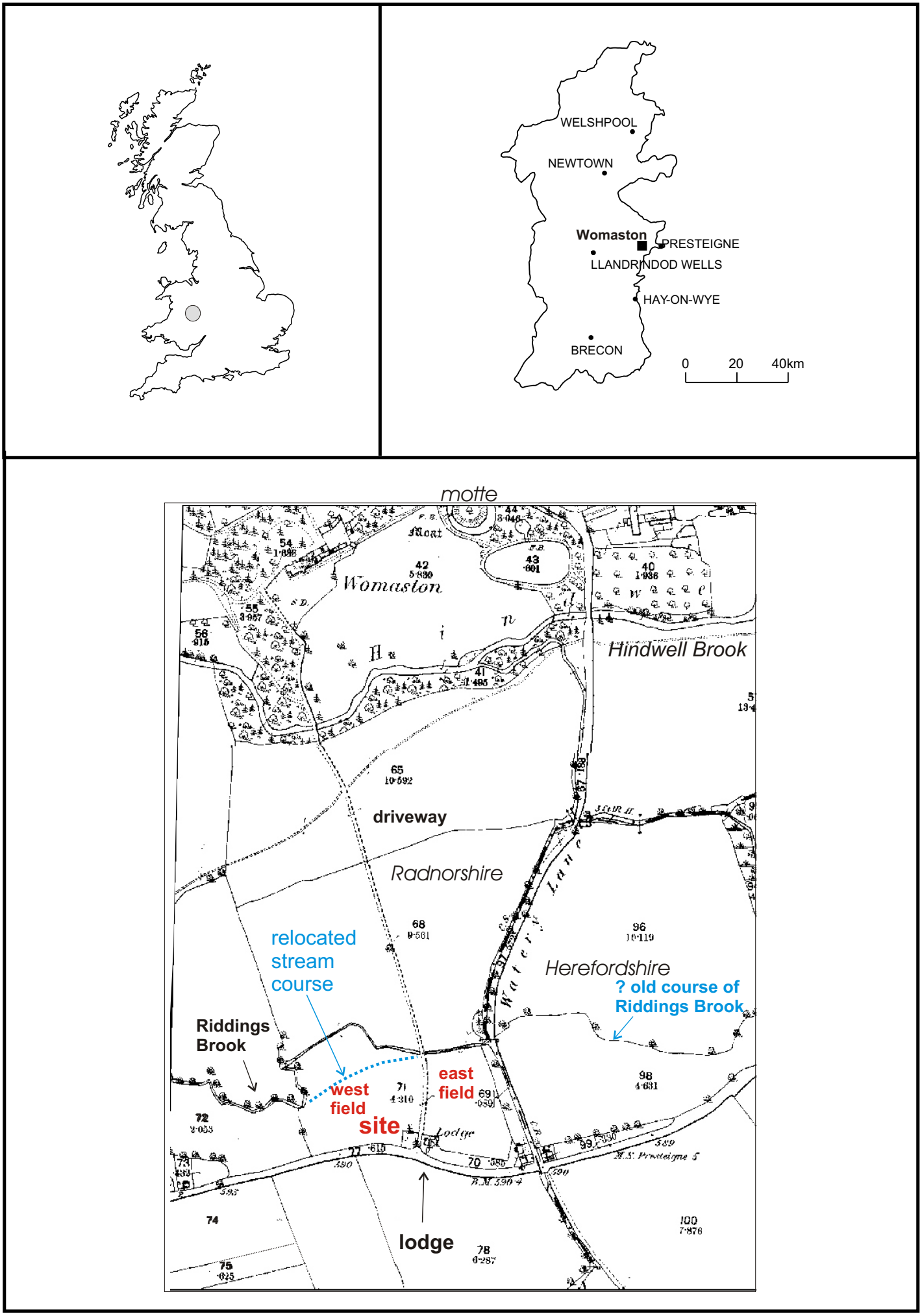

Fig. 1: Location of the proposed development area (detail map is 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2500)

Summary

The site lies a few metres to the north of the Walton Green cursus *near its eastern end.*

Four evaluation trenches were dug in the summer of 2009, finding no evidence for any Neolithic activity. They did, however, find three scattered post-holes as well as three shallow and roughly parallel ditches, two of which contained Roman pottery and had nearly V-shaped profiles. Too small to have been military, they were probably part of a field system for the nearby Roman military camps.

Two of the three post-holes definitely dated to the Roman period, one being cut by the westernmost ditch. These, along with the fairly common pottery and burnt stones (themselves undoubtedly manuports) found within the ditch fills, probably indicate Romano-British settlement nearby, but probably not within the development area.

In all four trenches, the Romano-British features had been at least partly truncated by cultivation shown by pottery to have been practiced until c. 1800. Three broad, shallow furrows in trench 3 indicated that this cultivation was at least partly associated with a ridge and furrow system. Centuries of cultivation had resulted in the topsoil profile becoming a minimum of 600mm deep, locally as much as 900mm.

The formation level for the road was 500mm below existing ground level almost everywhere. It was thus very likely that the formation level would rarely, if ever, reach the glacial subsoil. This indeed proved to be the case, except at the east end of the strip alongside the stream where a small area of soft peaty ground was removed to find something firmer (Fig. 3). Jam jars and part of a WW II gas mask were found at the base of the ground works.

In the eastern field, the formation level failed to bottom a topsoil profile formed in alluvium undoubtedly deposited by the nearby stream. No features cut this alluvium apart from a post-medieval field boundary ditch [502]. It is highly likely that the deposition of the alluvial silts entirely post-dated the nearby Romano-British activity.

The alluvium extended to the west of the central driveway into the west field for about c. 35m. Just before this, a ditch [504] found cutting the lower alluvium was, beyond doubt, a post-medieval ditch filled in (on aerial photographic evidence) between 1962 and 1972.

To the west, the alluvium gave way to the lower part of the cultivated soil profile and parts of two broad furrows (cuts [506] and [508]) belonging to the ridge and furrow system were identified. Nothing of any significance was revealed in the ground works for the two new houses.

In summary, the evaluation of 2009 showed that there were features of Romano-British date in the study area. The watching brief found nothing of any significance because the ground works rarely reached the subsoil. There is thus every possibility that archaeological features, as yet unseen, occur widely within the study area. One factor would argue against this, namely a complete absence of occupation debris (e.g., burnt stones, charcoal concentrations or pottery) anywhere along the roadline during machining.

1.1 The access roads for both Womaston School (running northwards from the Lodge on Fig 1) and for Upper Womaston Farm ('Watery Lane' on Fig. 1) used to join the B4326 to either side of a sharp bend that limited visibility severely at both locations, making egress dangerous. A new access road was extremely desirable.

1.2 The original proposal for such was drawn up by Mr Martin Edmunds (of Crossgates, Llandrindod Wells) and submitted on behalf of Mr C.J. Williams of Upper Womaston Farm, Walton Green (Powys County Council Ref:- P2008/0864). The proposed new road would be c. 3.5m wide, running across the fields to the west and north of 'The Lodge'. The single junction to the B4326 would be at a much better vantage point well to the west. The two existing junctions would then be closed off.

1.3 The new junction also required works to improve visibility along the B4362 by reducing and / or re-aligning parts of the existing hedgerows along the road corridor (see Fig. 3). The scheme also requested an enabling development of three new houses to help fund the new road. These, in turn, would need access driveways, parking areas and some landscaping (Fig. 2).

1.4 The location is the first field on the north side of the B4362 as it leaves the east edge of Walton Green (Fig.1). It lies a few metres to the south of a site of archaeological interest registered on the Regional Historic Environment Record, namely a *cursus* monument of Neolithic date (HER PRN 5134).

1.5 The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor (CPAT Curatorial Section - henceforward 'the Curator') deemed it likely that remains associated with the *cursus* monument might be preserved in the areas affected by the ground works for the new road. Although the nature, location, extent and level of preservation of these potential remains was unknown at that time, it was highly likely that any such remains would be destroyed or severely disturbed by the new road and its associated enabling development.

1.6 The Curator thus recommended that a scheme of archaeological investigation should be completed by the applicant as a condition of consent (in accordance with

Planning Policy Wales and Planning Circular 60/96). The Curator advised that a archaeological evaluation would be necessary (pre-determination) in order to ascertain the potential for preservation of archaeological features in the application area. The Curatorial Section subsequently produced a Design Brief for the archaeological works (CPAT EVB 720).

1.7 The evaluation comprised 4 trenches and was undertaken in the summer of 2009 by this author. It found shallow ditches of Roman-British date along with occasional post-holes (Tavener, 2009 - see summary in section 4 below). The results seemed to indicate a fairly low level of activity. It seemed unlikely that the associated settlement lay in the immediate vicinity. The evaluation also found that the site was heavily truncated by deep cultivation in the medieval and early post-medieval period. Such cultivation is likely to have seriously truncated any earlier remains.

1.8 Some minor alterations were made to the scheme (notably now only two houses) by McCartneys (54, High Street, Kington) and the scheme was re-submitted on be3half of Mr David Williams of Upper Womaston Farm (Powys County Council planning ref:- 2010/0578 - see Fig. 4). Planning consent was subsequently granted and Tarmac Ltd were engaged as the main contractor.

1.9 Despite the relatively low concentration of features of Romano-British date found during the evaluation of 2009, logic dictated that others must be present nearby. Also, the presence of Neolithic remains could not be discounted. The Curator thus prepared a second Design Brief (CPAT ref:- INV 787) setting out the requirements for a watching brief during the stripping of topsoil for the new road and for the two houses that now constituted the enabling development (CPAT Ref:- INV 787).

1.10 The landowner, Mr. David Williams (Upper Womaston Farm) commissioned Nick Tavener to provide the archaeological services defined in Brief INV 787.

2.1 The primary objectives of the evaluation in 2009 were to locate and describe, by means of detailed desktop analysis and strategic trial trenching, the nature of all archaeological features that might be present within the development area.

2.2 The 2009 archaeological project consisted of: -

- ✓ The excavation of four trenches, each measuring 20x2 metres at or close to the locations shown on the plan that accompanied the Brief. The chosen locations targeted the three house plots plus the entry point of the proposed new access road.

- ✓ Adequate sample excavation and recording of archaeological deposits or features in order to understand said features

- ✓ presentation of the results as a formal bound report (see Tavener 2009)

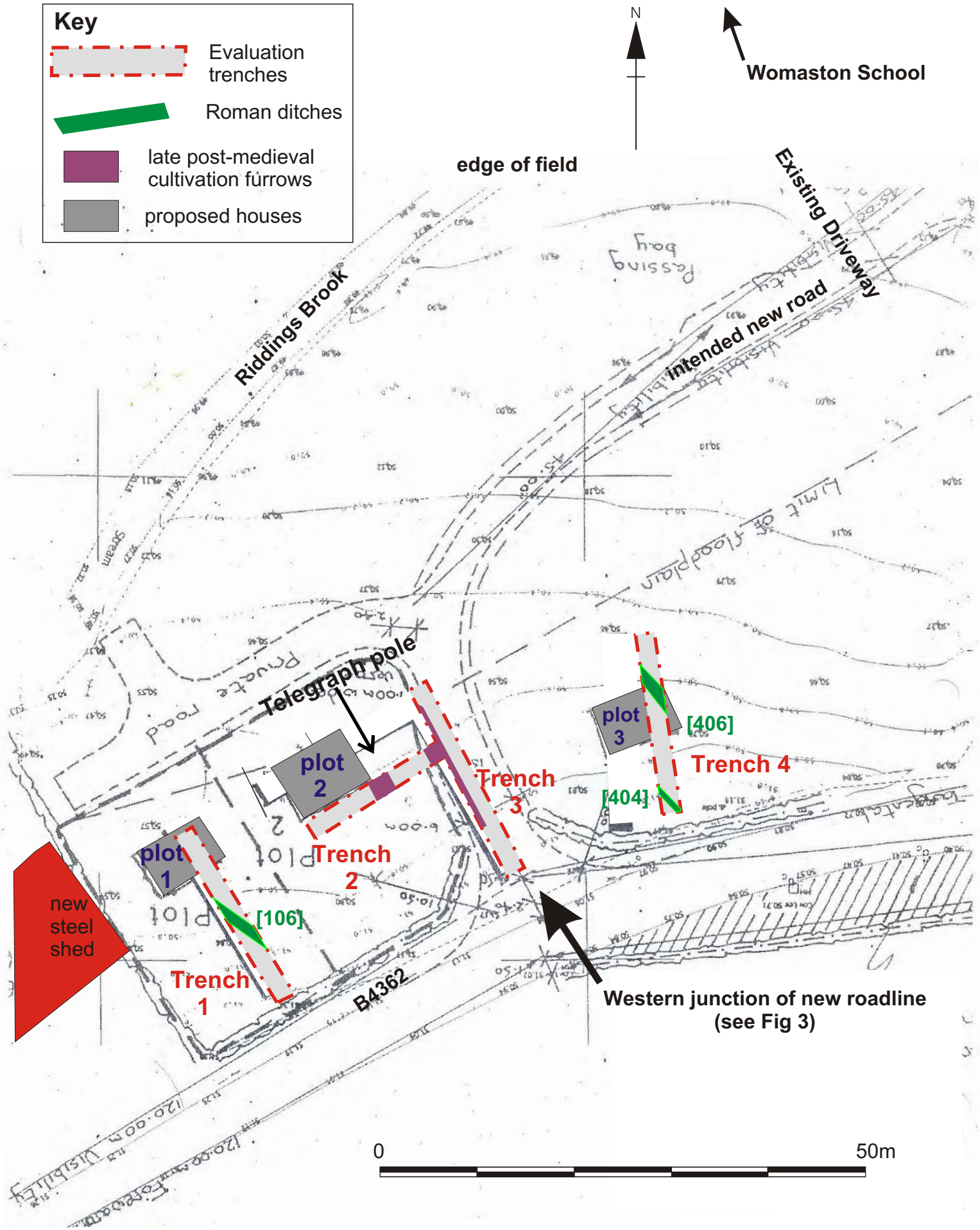

Fig 2 Detail of location of the 2009 evaluation trenches based on Architects Plan (scale 1:500)

2.3 The scope of the second phase of archaeological works, i.e., the watching brief of 2011/12 reported on here, was defined as:-

- ✓ the archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbance associated with the proposed development within the study area
- ✓ if significant archaeological features structures or deposits were encountered then provision was to be made (up to 5 days) for their investigation and full recording prior to removal or disturbance.
- ✓ the sequence of soil deposits present and all archaeological deposits and features to be fully recorded
- ✓ all artefacts and ecofacts to be collected, identified and catalogued
- ✓ the results to be set out in a formal bound report in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct, principle 2 (this report)
- ✓ a full archive to be lodged with the Historic Environment Record (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust).
- ✓ presentation of the results as a formal bound report (this report)

2.4 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists as:-

> 'to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works'
>
> and:
>
> 'to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

3.1 Documentary research

3.1.1 A full map regression was undertaken in 2009 prior to the evaluation.

3.1.2 The following primary and secondary sources were sought and consulted (as available and appropriate) in order to inform the fieldwork phase:-.

- Ordnance Survey maps; Tithe maps; Estate maps and other historical maps; Previous published and unpublished archaeological reports and archive work, non-archaeological written or published sources , air photographs; geological maps; borehole and other engineering data.

3.1.2 To achieve this, the following organizations were visited in 2009:-

- County Sites and Monuments Record (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust)

- Powys County Archives, Shire Hall, Llandrindod Wells.

- National Library of Wales (for records not available at Powys CC Archives).

- Royal Commission on Ancient & Historical Monuments in Wales, Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth (aerial photograph collection).

3.1.4 The aerial photographs that revealed any useful archaeological information were included in the evaluation report (Tavener, 2009, Figs 3 to 7). The more pertinent are reproduced again herein (Figs 4 and 5 below).

3.1.5 All relevant sources and documents are listed at the rear of this report.

3.2 Fieldwork – road line

3.2.1 Machine stripping took place using a 360 excavator with a 5 foot toothless ditching bucket (see Plates 5 to 17 below). The works took place in the first week in June 2011.

3.2.2 The formation level for the roadline was 500mm below existing ground level. The job was on a fixed contract price, so this was applied rigorously along the road line, the depth of machining being checked continuously using a rotating laser level. The only exception was a small area alongside the stream at the east end of the strip where soft peaty ground had to be removed to find something firmer (Fig. 3).

3.2.3 The machine work was supervised by an archaeologist at all times.

3.2.4 Stripped areas were not re-crossed by machinery after the initial stripping had taken place unless all archaeological features identified in those areas had been fully excavated and recorded

3.2.5 It was never intended to hoe or trowel the formation level of the whole roadline as this would have caused serious delays to the progress of the construction. It was, however, proposed to clean areas of potential interest by hoe / trowel.

3.2.6 Any archaeological features identified during the stripping process were to be marked, mapped and secured by temporary fencing as necessary.

3.3 Enabling development and other works

3.3.1 The two new dwellings comprising the enabling development were built in the field to the west of the Lodge from the winter of 2011 onwards. The footings for House 2 were dug in November 2011 and those for House 1 in February 2012. Both were monitored.

3.3.2 The scheme also involved works to reduce parts of the hedgerows along both sides of the B4326 to improve visibility at the new road exit (Fig 4). These involved little more than removal of vegetation and the turf but were monitored nonetheless.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 The recording system included written, drawn and photographic data. The photographic record was made using 35mm colour print film and digital photographs of 14 million pixel resolution.

3.4.2 The primary written record was on context record summary sheets. Plans and other pertinent drawings were made of significant data at appropriate scales.

3.5 Office work

3.5.1 A site archive has been prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data has been catalogued and cross-referenced.

3.5.2 This client report details the aims, methods, and results of the project. It comprises:-

a) a brief non-technical summary of the results of the fieldwork (page 1)

b) an outline of the scope, aims and the methods employed (sections 2 and 3 above)

c) full description of the results of the fieldwork along with pertinent illustrations and photographs (section 5 below and plates and figures 1 to 5 at end of report)

d) full description of the site archive in line with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (section 9 below)

e) descriptions, analyses and assessments of the environmental samples and artefacts

f) assessment of the site's importance within regional and national research frameworks and its potential for further analysis in line with MAP 2, Appendix 4 (see section 7 below)

g). assessment of the need for full formal publication and a programme for the full analysis of the site archive and publication of the results. This will include an assessment of the resources required in line with MAP 2, Appendix 5 (section 7 below).

3.4.3 The client has been given two copies of this report. Further copies will be deposited with the Regional Historic Environment Record and National Archaeological Record (digital files in .pdf format).

4.1 The development site is situated 1km east of Walton village. The southern boundary is the B4362 (running from Walton to Presteigne). The field to the west of the Lodge was under grass in both 2009 and 2011. The field to the immediate north of the lodge was a small paddock for horses. The northern boundary of both fields is a small and very clear stream known as Riddings Brook. This rises from springs in the higher ground to the south and flows strongly even in periods of prolonged drought (Mr David Williams, pers comm.). The land to both north and south of the development area is largely arable.

4.2 The development approaches to within 20 metres of the projected line of the north ditch of the Walton Green *Cursus* monument (PRN 5134) as identified on aerial photographs. This is a Neolithic (prehistoric) site of national importance. It originally comprised a pair of parallel ditches encompassing a long, narrow rectangular enclosure and would have been flanked by an earthen bank made from spoil from the quarrying of the ditch. *Cursus* monuments are believed to have been ceremonial corridors on an alignment whose significance has been lost over time.

4.3 *Cursuus* were often associated with other forms of Neolithic earthworks. A causewayed enclosure lying some 2 km to the north-west was identified on aerial photographs and partly investigated by CPAT in 2008. It should be broadly contemporary with the *cursus.* *Cursuus* often became the focal point for other later activity. Just outside the western extremity of the *cursus* monument there is a burial mound known as Walton Green Barrow (PRN 369). Overlying the *cursus* are three later rectangular enclosures and a further example lies at the western extent (south of the barrow). Such enclosures are also likely to be prehistoric in date.

4.4 Some of these monuments have been partly investigated during a major programme of field study in the area (Gibson, 1999).

4.5 All the later prehistoric periods are represented by other monuments in the near vicinity. .

4.6 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by this author in June 2009 of the western area intended for the enabling development and the proposed road exit..

4.7 The evaluation located 3 parallel ditches and also 3 post-holes, all probably associated with Romano-British settlement somewhere in the vicinity but probably not in the study area.

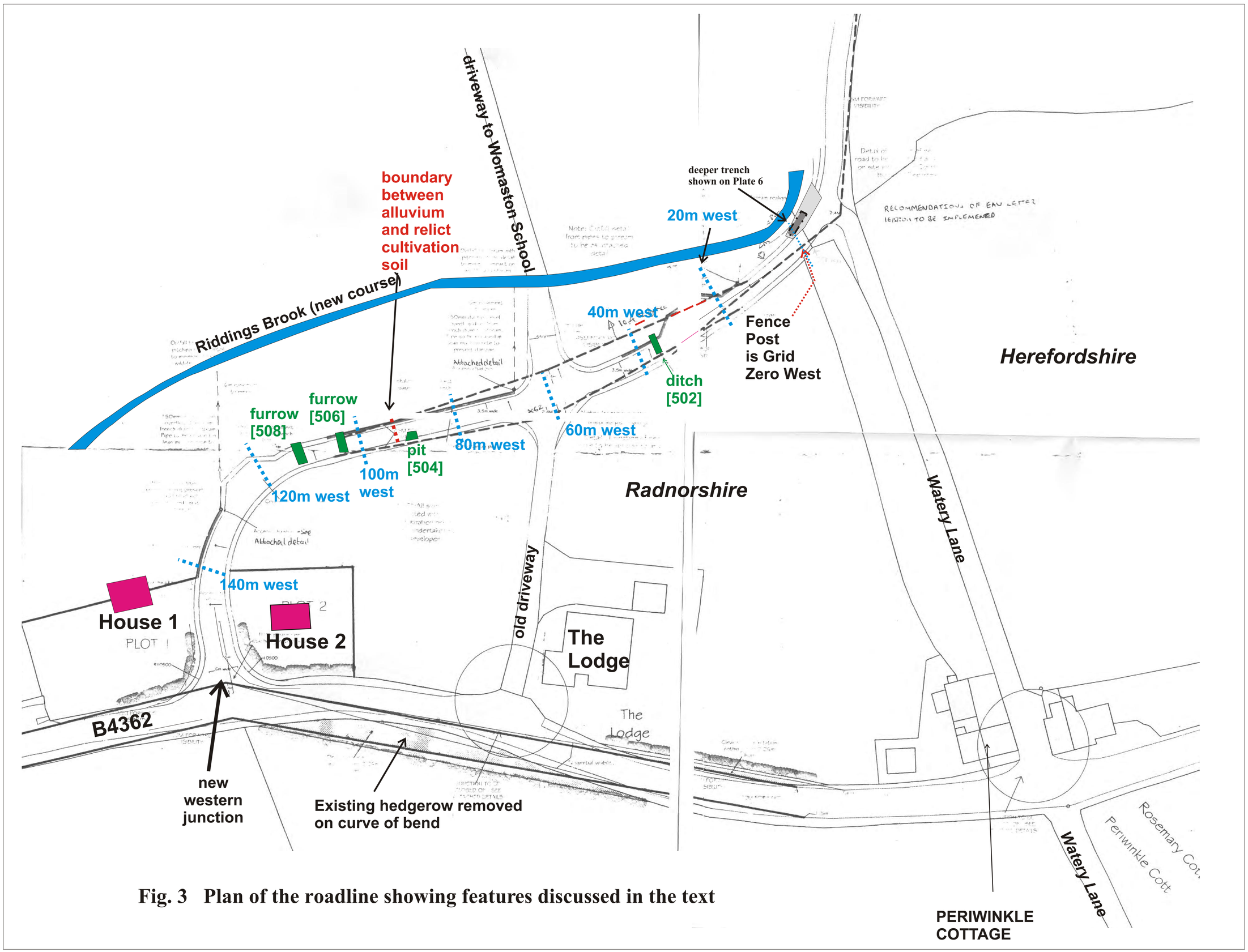

Fig. 3 Plan of the roadline showing features discussed in the text

4.8 No definite prehistoric features were identified but some of the features exposed during the evaluation remain undated. There are five or more Roman forts and marching camps c. 1km to the west around Hindwell and Walton Green (Davies, JL & Jones, RH, 2006)

Cropmark evidence within the study area

4.9 The review of the published historic maps and local histories showed that there was no reason to believe that the site was used for anything other than agriculture in the post-medieval period.

4.10 Accordingly, all relevant aerial photographs held at RCAHMW (Aberystwyth) were studied looking for cropmarks that might illuminate the results of the evaluation.

4.11 Cropmarks are lightened or darkened areas that show on aerial photographs when grass or cereal crops become stressed by lack of water. This occurs typically from mid May to mid-July. Most of the available vertical aerial photographs were taken at the wrong time of year. The dates of the flights are given in section 8 below.

4.12 Not every summer is suitable for cropmark formation. The photograph taken in July 1972 (Fig. 5) shows none of the *cursus* nor indeed anything else of any major archaeological significance.

4.13 The earliest aerial photograph, an RAF vertical taken in 1946, shows Riddings Brook still in its 19th century course (Fig. 1). This was irregular, meandering and some distance to the north of its present course (compare Fig 1 with Figs. 2 and 3). This course had not changed by 1962 (Fig 4) or indeed by 1972 (Fig 5) but had moved to its present course by 1989 (Tavener, 2009, Fig 6). Note that Riddings Brook continued as a meandering course to the east of Watery Lane in 1962 (Fig. 4 and see Fig. 1). It now runs northwards along the west edge of Watery Lane.

4.14 Interestingly, the driveway from the lodge to the building that is now Womaston School cannot be seen on the 1946 photograph.

4.15 Two linear cropmarks orientated north-south are noted on the County Historic Environment Record (see (see Fig. 4). They were of unknown function or date. Both were clearly visible on an oblique photograph taken in 1996 (Tavener, 2009, Fig 7). A slightly earlier photograph (1989) shows the western field has been used for arable in the fairly recent past. The 1946 and (especially) 1962 photographs (Fig 4) show that the easternmost of these cropmarks was an open field boundary ditch until some time just before 1972 (Fig. 5). The westernmost of the linear cropmarks visible in 1996 was probably the Romano-British ditch [106] (Tavener, 2009).

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5.1 General

5.1.1 No features or deposits of any archaeological significance were seen anywhere. Neither were any artefacts of any antiquity.

5.1.2 No deposits considered to have environmental, technological or scientific dating potential were encountered. No samples were taken.

5.1.3 During the evaluation in 2009, the Romano-British features were all very obvious immediately following exposure of the top of the subsoil by machine. The true glacial subsoil in all trenches was platy gravel brash with barely any silt or sand matrix. It dried very quickly, so differential drying of subsoil and archaeological features began very quickly. No new features revealed themselves subsequently by weathering of the exposed machined surface (the field work took place over a three week period). It thus seemed likely that genuine archaeological features would show fairly clearly during the ground works for the road.

5.1.4 In all the evaluation trenches, the subsoil was overlain fairly abruptly by mid brown gritty floury silt loam (101 etc). This merged gently upwards into a darker, more organic loam (102 etc) of nearly identical texture. The lower material was a cultivation soil of moderate antiquity, perhaps medieval. The total depth of the topsoil profile varied between 600 and 900mm across the western part of the study area.

5.1.5 Machining started at the eastern entrance on 31st May 2011 and lasted for three days. The formation level for the road was 500mm below existing ground level almost everywhere. It was obvious by the end of day one that the formation level would rarely, if ever, expose the subsoil and that little, if anything, would be found.

5.1.6 Rather than establish a formal site grid, the 'features' were located as distances to the west of a zero point set on a fence on the south side of the eastern splay (see Fig 3 –south side of new eastern junction). The plates at the end of this report work westwards along the corridor in roughly 20 metre increments (see dotted blue lines on Fig. 3)

5.2 East field

5.2.1 The conclusions about the depth of machining (para 5.1.5 above) proved to be true except at the east end of the corridor alongside the stream (Plate 5). Here, a small trench was dug through soft peaty ground to find something firmer (trench shown as dark grey on Fig. 3 and see Plate 6). Various jam jars, bottles and part of a WW II gas mask were found at the base of the ground works. The dig was then widened to take out all the peaty material (extent shown in light grey on Fig. 3). The peaty deposits would seem merely to have been part of the pre-1989 stream course.

5.2.2 In the eastern field, the formation level failed to bottom a topsoil profile formed in alluvium undoubtedly deposited by the nearby stream (Plates 7 & 8). No features cut this alluvium apart from a post-medieval field boundary ditch [502] c.

1.2m wide and filled with topsoil (Plate 9). It is highly likely that the deposition of the alluvial silts entirely post-dated the nearby Romano-British activity.

5.3 West field

5.3.1 The alluvium extended to the west of the central driveway (leading to Womaston School) into the west field for about c. 35m. (Plates 10 to 12). Just before this, a ditch [504] was found cutting the lower alluvium. It showed clearly as a pit on the south side of the trench becoming a damp patch on the east side (Plate 13). It was undoubtedly the fairly recent ditch still open in 1962 (Fig. 4) but filled in by 1972 (Fig. 5)

5.3.2 To the west, the alluvium gave way to the lower part of the cultivated soil profile (Plates 14 to 17). Parts of two broad furrows (cuts [506] and [508]) both belonging to the ridge and furrow system were identified. Both were c. 1.5m wide and filled with the light grey brown early cultivation soil.

5.3.3 Nothing of any significance whatsoever was revealed in the ground works for the two new houses (Plates 18 to 21).. Again, these rarely reached the subsoil.

6.1 The four evaluation trenches of 2009 found no evidence for any Neolithic activity. They did, however, find three scattered post-holes as well as three shallow and roughly parallel ditches, two of which contained Roman pottery and had nearly V-shaped profiles. Too small to have been military, they were probably part of a field system for the nearby Roman military camps.

6.2 During the 2009 evaluation, a considerable quantity of early 19th century pottery was recovered from the base of soil (301) in Trench 3 nearly 0.6m below existing ground level. There was no indication that this pottery was in any form of intrusive cut, i.e., it seems to have been securely stratified at the base of cultivation.

6.3 Three broad, shallow furrows in trench 3 indicated that this cultivation was at least partly associated with a ridge and furrow system (Tavener, 2009). The pottery indicates that the ridge and furrow system was either in use (or extant in trench 3 at least), until c. 1800. Centuries of such cultivation had resulted in the topsoil profile becoming a minimum of 600mm deep, locally as much as 900mm. This soil entirely sealed the Romano-British features in all trenches.

6.4 The creation of such a deep profile had undoubtedly served to truncate earlier features, but the survival of a three small shallow post-holes of probable or provable Roman date indicated that truncation had not been too severe. The depth of the topsoil profile must be at least partly due to addition / accumulation.

6.5 More recent ploughing by motor tractor has not penetrated to the base of this ancient cultivation soil. Neither did the ground works for the roadline under

discussion here except for a small area around 120 metres west. Thus, no pre-medieval features were ever going to be exposed.

6.6 The valley floor land around Upper Womaston is some of the best arable land in the whole of Radnorshire. Groundwater levels are held reasonably stable at a good level by two spring-fed (and fairly reliable) streams, namely the Hindwell Brook and, more importantly the study area, Riddings Brook. Areas further west in the Walton Basin can suffer dryness problems (Mr. Williams, *pers comm*).

6.7 The upper fill of a Romano-British ditch [106] contained numerous sherds of pottery along with occasional clusters of burnt and fragmented stone. The heat affected stones were probably used as parts of hearths or as 'pot boilers' and were thus debris or rubbish from nearby domestic occupation. These stones were of lithologies not present in the local subsoil (which is virtually 100% platy grey-brown mudstone pieces). This means they must manuports ('carried by hand'). Mainly of volcanic origin, they could well have been brought from the area of the present-day road-stone quarries some 2km to the south at Walton.

6.8 The burnt stones, being highly distinctive, were easily visible. None were ever seen along the roadline corridor, nor were any sherds of pottery or charcoal scatters, all usually indicative of plough damaged features beneath. The overall impression is that there were no significant features within the corridor.

7.1 In summary, the evaluation of 2009 showed that there was no evidence of any Neolithic activity in the western part of the study area. It did find three shallow ditches (all roughly parallel) along with three scattered post-holes, all of Roman date. Too small to have been of military function, the ditches were presumably part of a field system for the nearby military camps.

7.2 Tthe fairly common presence of Roman pottery and burnt stones (all manuports) within the ditch fills, would seem to indicate Roman or Romano-British settlement nearby but probably not actually within the proposed development area. Had there been buildings in the vicinity of posts [108] or [208], then there would almost certainly have been other indications nearby.

7.3 The Roman features have been truncated to a certain extent by a ridge and furrow cultivation system shown by pottery to have been in use until c. 1800. The truncation cannot have been too severe or the post-holes would have been totally destroyed. There was not a scrap of medieval pottery anywhere on site.

7.4 The watching brief found nothing of any significance because the ground works rarely reached the subsoil. There is thus every possibility that archaeological features, as yet unseen, occur widely within the study area. One factor would argue against this, namely the complete absence of occupation debris (e.g., burnt stones, charcoal scatters or pottery) anywhere along the road corridor during machining.

7.5 The 2011 project archive has virtually no potential for further study.

Davies, JL & Jones, RH, 2006, *Roman Camps in Wales and the Marches*. University of Wales Press

Gibson, Alex 1999, *The Walton Basin Project: Excavation and Survey in a Prehistoric Landscape 1993-7*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 118

MAP 2, 1993 *Management of Archaeological Projects*. English Heritage.

Tavener, N, 2009, *land at Womaston Farm, Walton Green, Powys. Report on an archaeological evaluation.* Nick Tavener Archaeological Services Report 15_09).

(in date order, earliest first)

a) Air Ministry vertical photographs

128 - 106G/UK/836/3230&3231 & 4230&4231 - date 25/09/1945 – not found in box
128 - CPE/UK/1873/1313 - date 04/12/1946 - reproduced in Tavener 2009 as Fig 3
128 - 543/1913/150 date 17/10/1962 - part reproduced herein (enlarged) as Fig. 4

b) Ordnance Survey mapping photographs (vertical images at true scale)

72-252-345 - date 17th July 1972 - part reproduced herein as Fig. 5
72-251-231 - date July 1972 - centred c. 1km to east of site
75-072/191 & 192 not seen

99-967/055 not seen
99-968/170 not seen

c) RCAHMW – oblique shots

89-CS/679
895040/13 & 14 (date 1989 - see herein Fig 6)
96-CS/1279
96/5102/70 (date 1996 - see herein Fig 7)

The site record (i.e., the paper, drawings and digital archive) will be forwarded to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for long-term curation.

1 trench record sheet for the road line and 1 trench record sheet for the house footings

Paper copy of the Engineering drawings for the 2008 and 2010 planning applications

Detailed AutoCAD plot of the location of the evaluation trenches

1CD containing:- a) digital images in JPEG and RAW formats
b) digital copy of this report

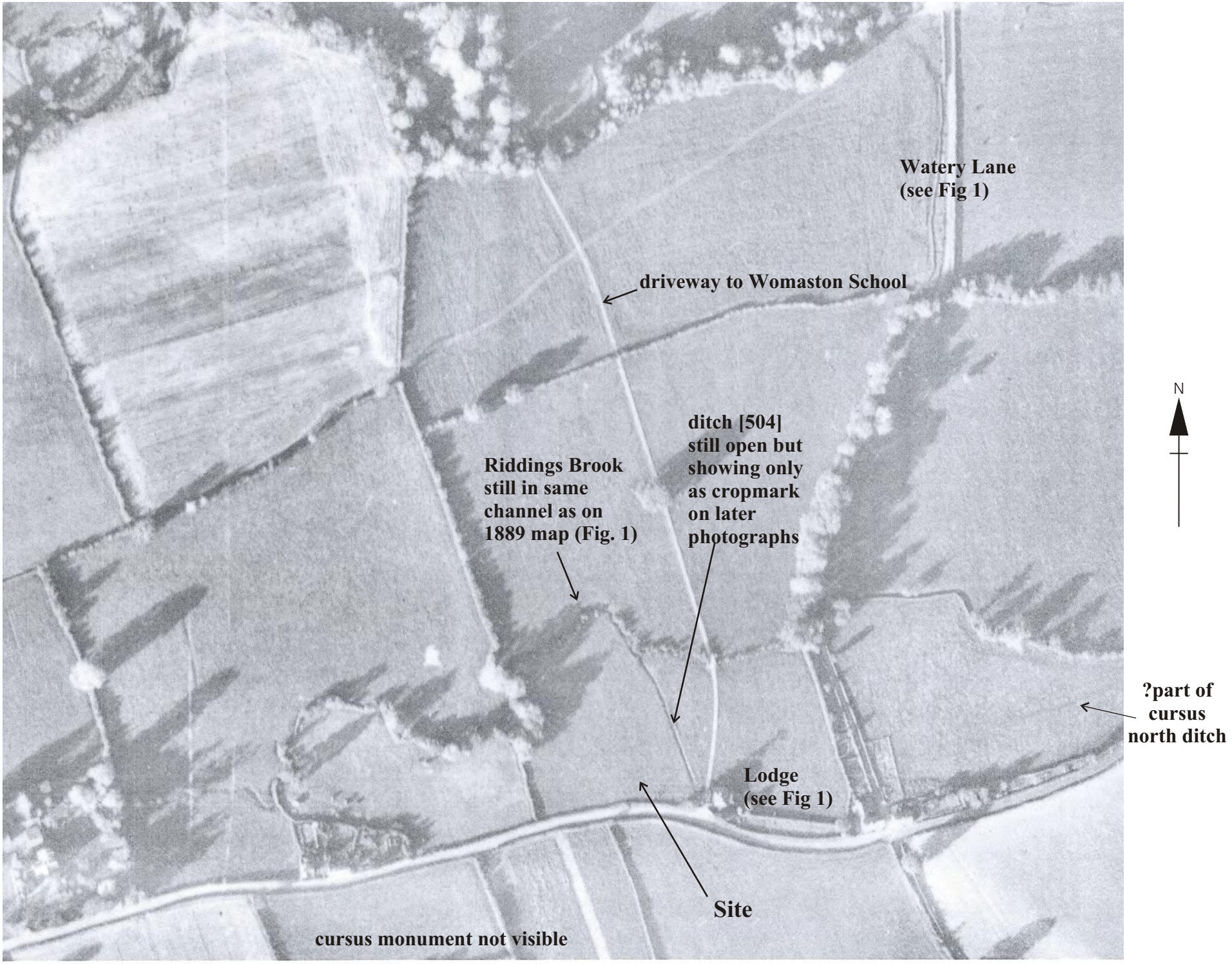

Fig. 4 The site in October 1962 - note stream still in 1889 position (part of MOD vertical aerial photograph 128/543/1313/frame 150)

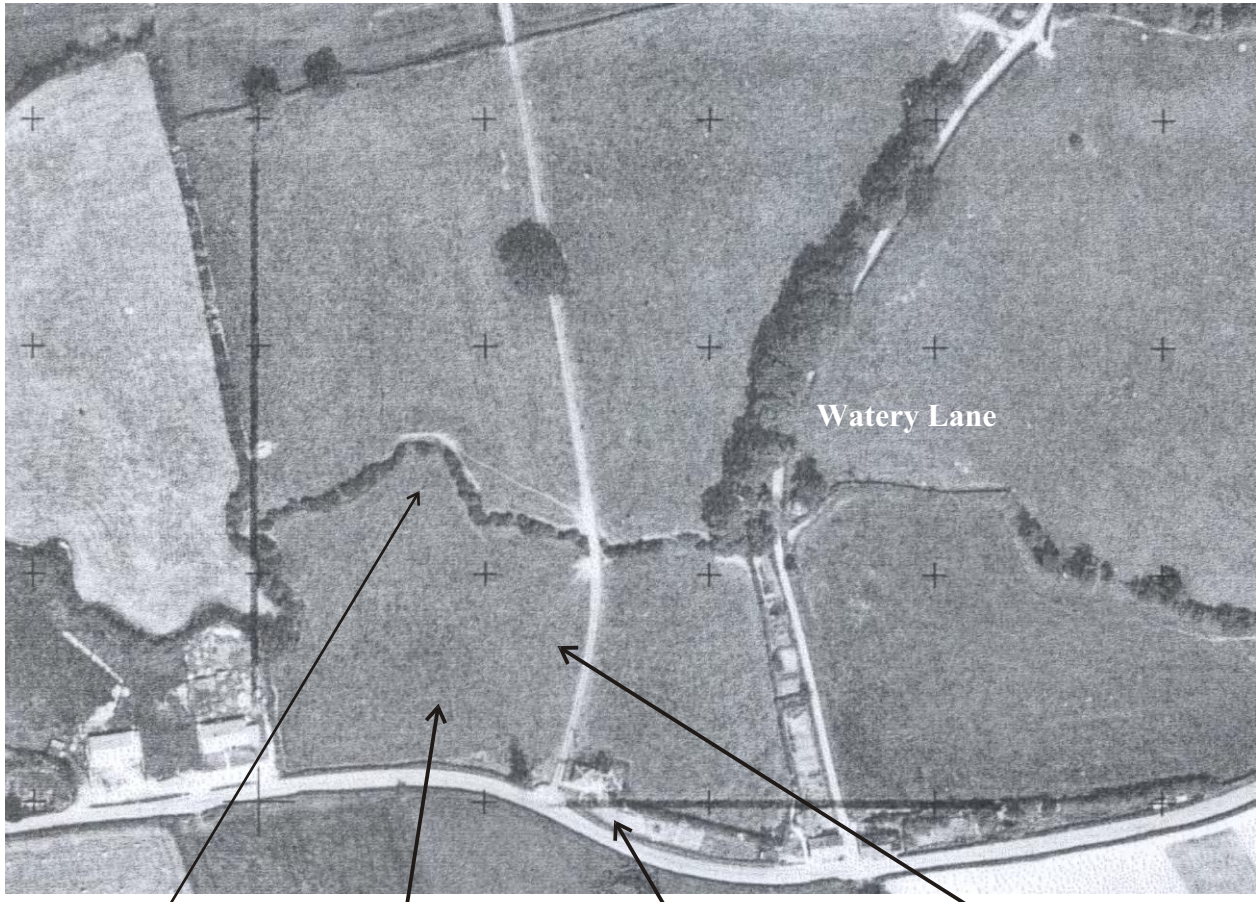

Fig. 5 The site in 1972 (part of Ordnance Survey vertical mapping aerial photograph Ref:- 72-252/frame 377)

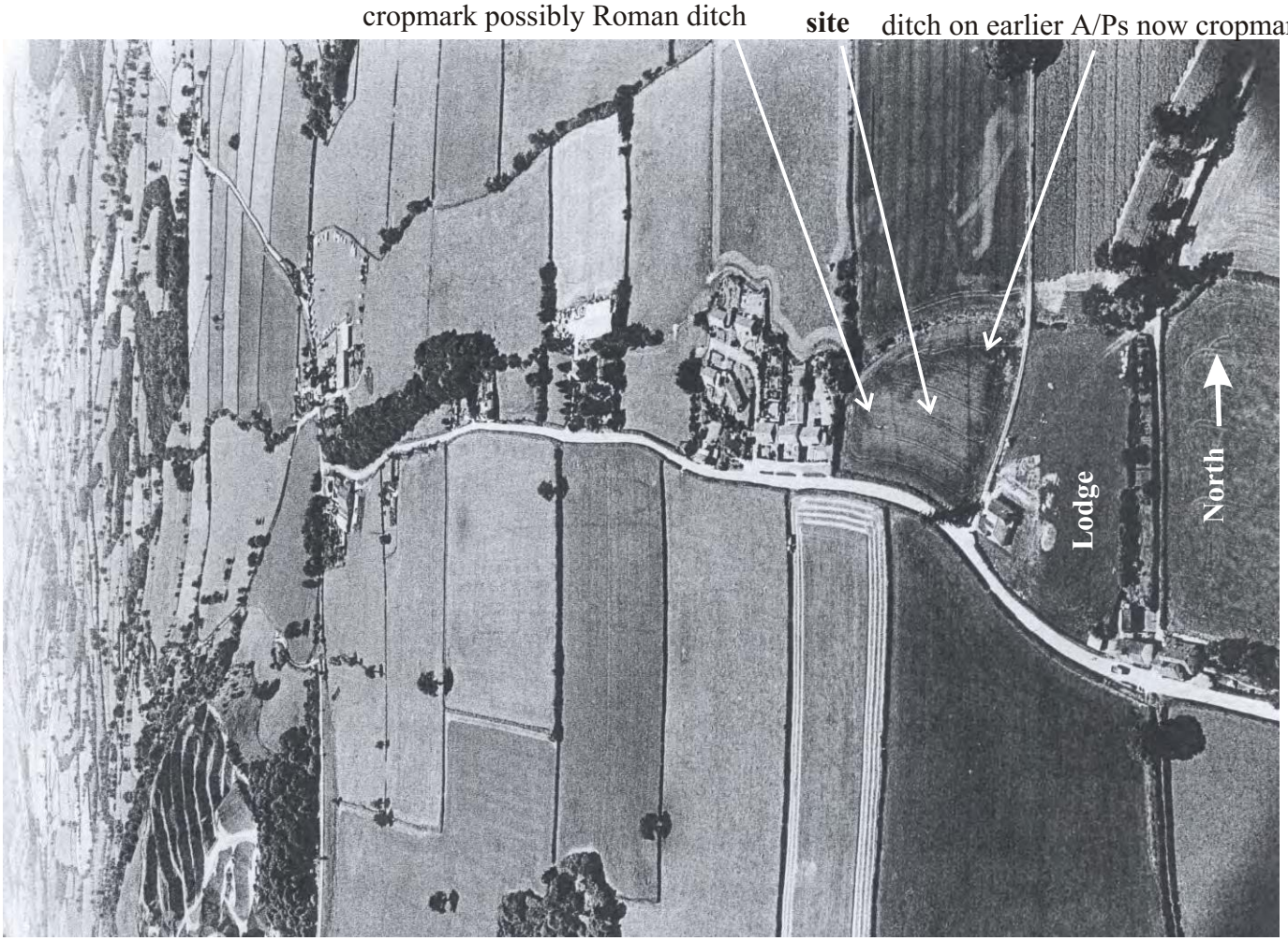

Fig. 6 The site in 1989 (part of Aerial photograph RCAHMW 89/5040-14

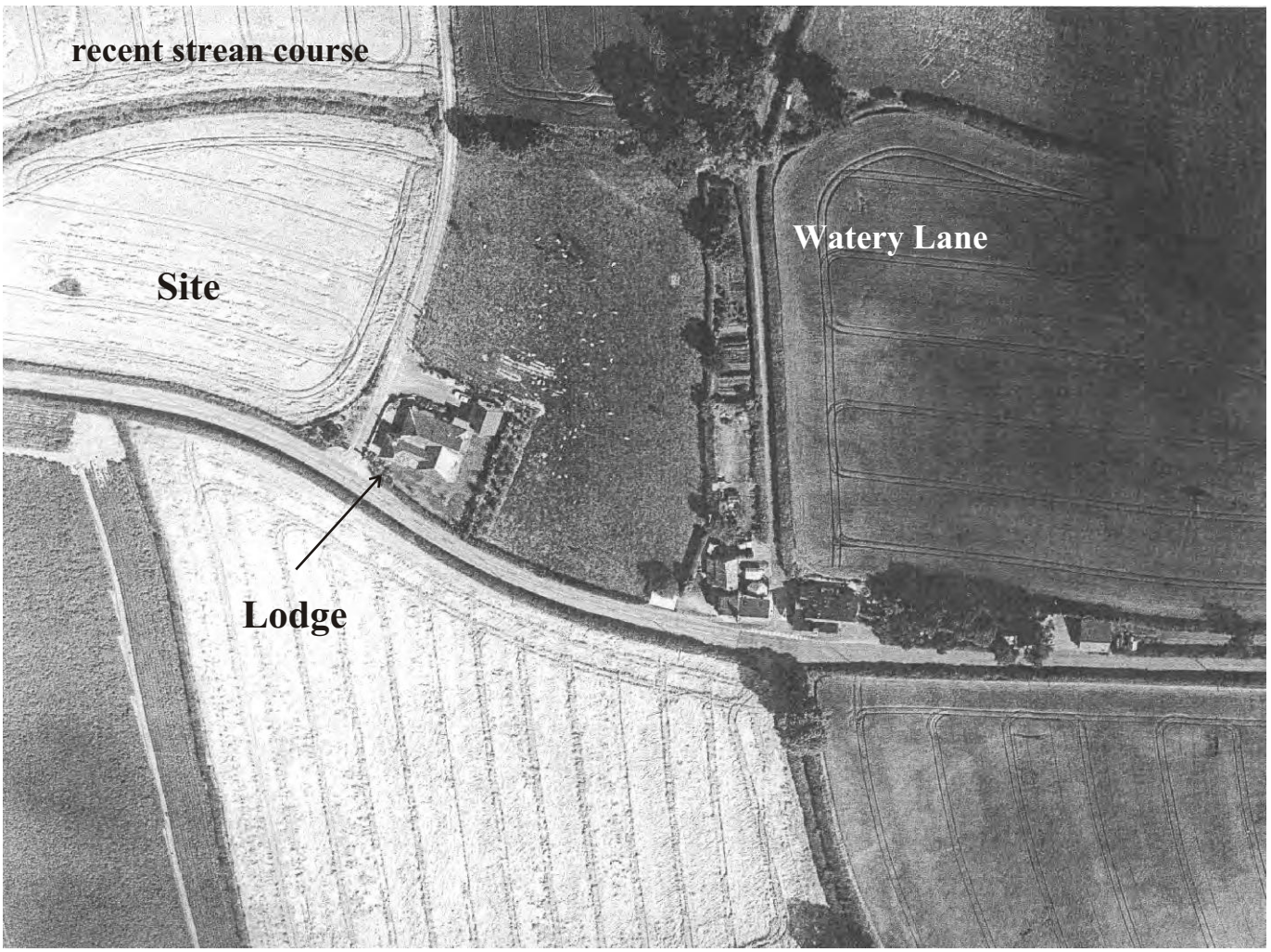

Fig 7 The site in 1996 (part of aerial photograph RCAHMW 96/5102-70)

Plate 1 View of the far eastern end of the roadline before excavation

Plate 2 View westwards across the east field from a point in the middle of Plate 1

Plate 3 View westwards across the west field from a point roughly midway along the roadline

Plate 4 View eastwards across the west field from a point near the western road junction

Plate 5 Splay / junction at the far east end of new road showing the intended formation level . The trench shown on Plate 6 is just to the right of the scales

Plate 6 Test trench to examine old stream bed.
Jam jars and parts of a Second World War gas mask were found at the base of the trench

Plate 7 East field, east part - formation level from Zero to 20 metres (west) note the base of machining is still very much in alluvial topsoil

Plate 8 East field, west part - formation level from 30m to 55 metres (west) again, note that the base of machining is still very much in alluvial topsoil

Plate 9 East field, mid part - recent ditch [502] cutting topsoil at formation level at c. 30m (west) note that the base of machining to either side of [502] is still very much in alluvial topsoil

Plate 10 West field - finished formation level from 80 eastwards back to 62 metres west showing largely alluvial topsoil in base of roadline (the roller is sitting on the school driveway)

Plate 11 West field - finished formation level from 80 to 100 metres west showing largely alluvial topsoil in base of roadline - pit f 504 (see Plate 12) is framed by the photo scales

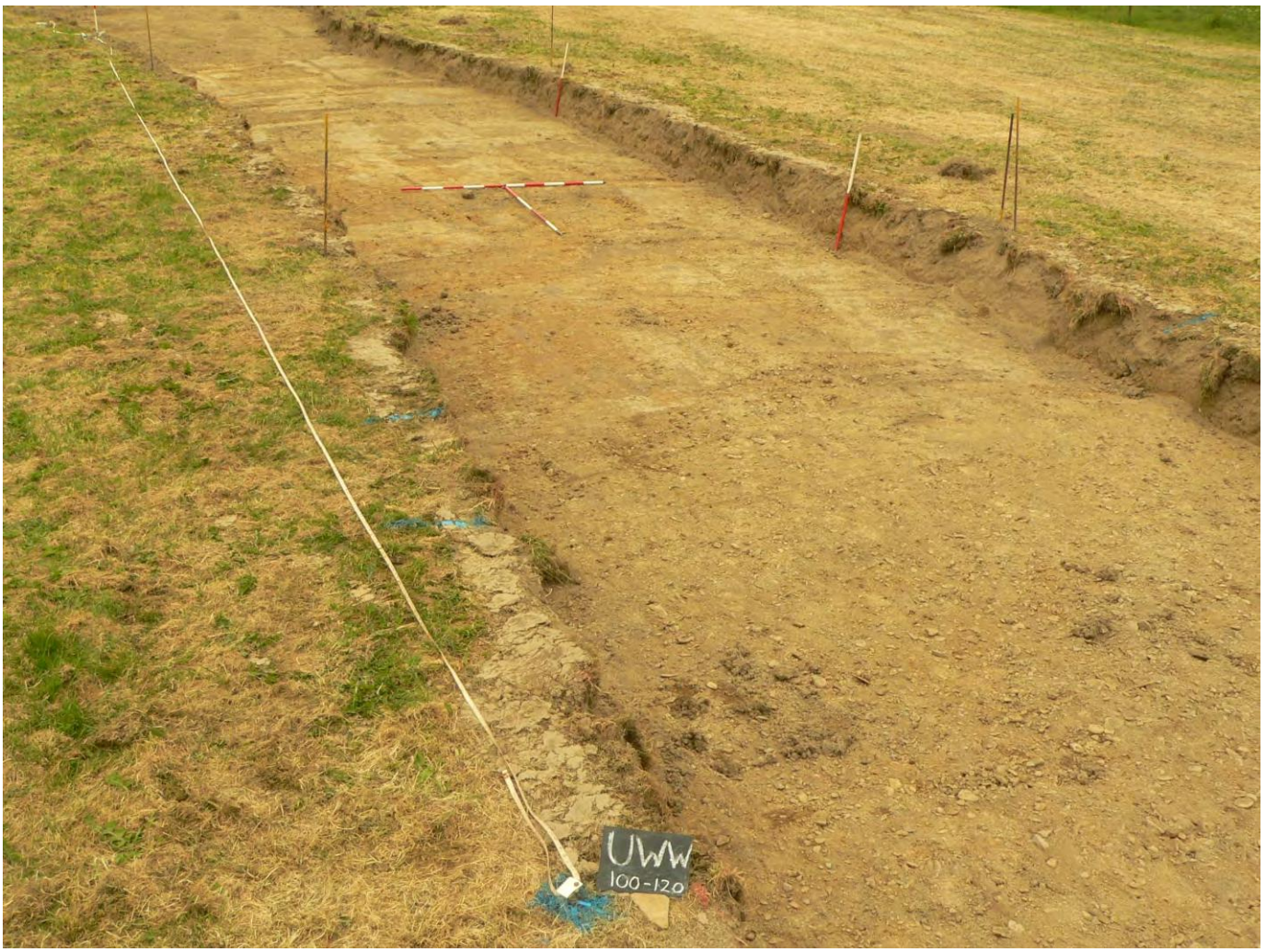

Plate 12 West field (i.e., to west of school driveway) - finished formation level from 100 to 120 metres west again showing only alluvial topsoil

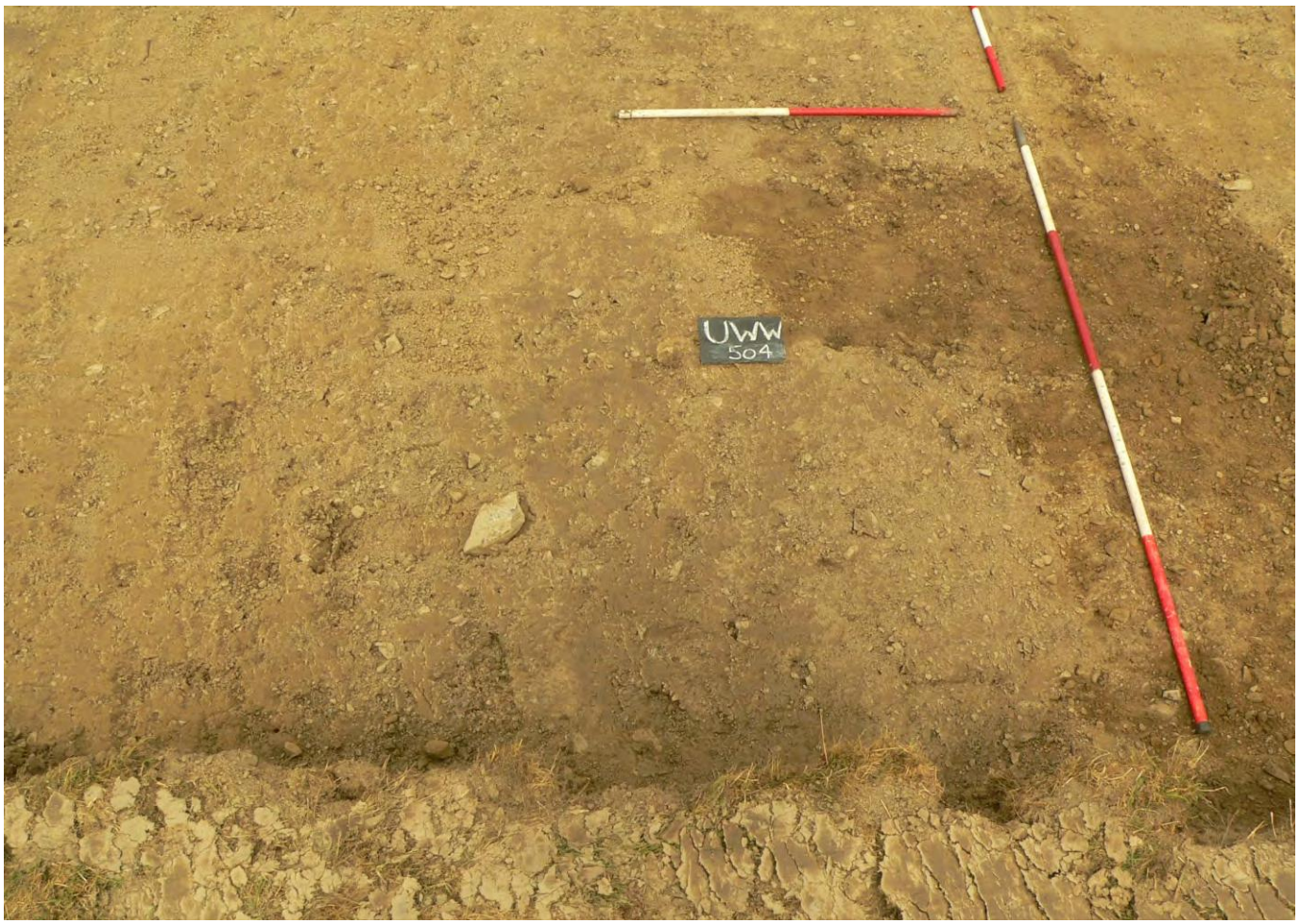

Plate 13 West field - post-medieval scoop or pit f [504] - see Plate 10 for location
This clearly cut the lower part of the alluvial topsoil that formed the finished roadline formation level

Plate 14 West field - finished formation level from 120 to 135 metres west
base of trench again largely alluvial topsoil except for a small area of gravel subsoil in mid foreground

Plate 15 Same area as Plate 14, but the reverse view from 135m west to 120 metres
showing a patch of orange subsoil to the right of the photo scales and only alluvial topsoil elsewhere

Plate 16 West field - finished formation level from 160 back to 135 metres west base of trench now largely still well within the lower part of the ancient cultivation topsoil

Plate 17 The western entranceway onto the B (1 metres to 1 metres west) base of trench still very much within the ancient cultivation topsoil profile

Plate 18 House 1 footing being topsoiled

Plate 19 House 1 footing - east side, showing medieval cultivation soil in base

Plate 20 House 2 footing - east side, again showing only medieval cultivation soil in base

Plate 21 House 2 - mid part showing some clean subsoil in base