ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

INT.18 STANLEY MAIN, SKIPWITH

REPORT

January 2000

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd in association with Mike Griffiths and Associates on behalf of RJB Mining (UK) Ltd. The aim of the investigation was to identify archaeological remains cut by the new drainage channels and to assess whether the remains would be affected by the drainage works. This report presents the results of the work (Intervention 18) carried out in eight fields during two phases of drainage installation between the 20th-29th of July 1999 (Phase 1) and the 14th October-19th of November 1999 (Phase 2).

2.0 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Phase 1 in Fields 1 to 3 was carried out at Park Farm which lies in the centre of Skipwith village (NGR SE 6615 3850), immediately south of Town Street, the main village road (Fig.1). Field 1 was 5.2ha in size and it was located on low ground to the north of Skipwith Common, it was bordered to the west by a small gully and to the north by the Southfield Drain. Field 2 was only 2.4ha, but was situated between the Drain and Park Farm. Both fields were in set-aside although the ground had been ploughed prior to the commencement of drainage work.

Work in Field 3, situated to the west of Park Farm and adjacent to the moated site was postponed since the ground was under crop.

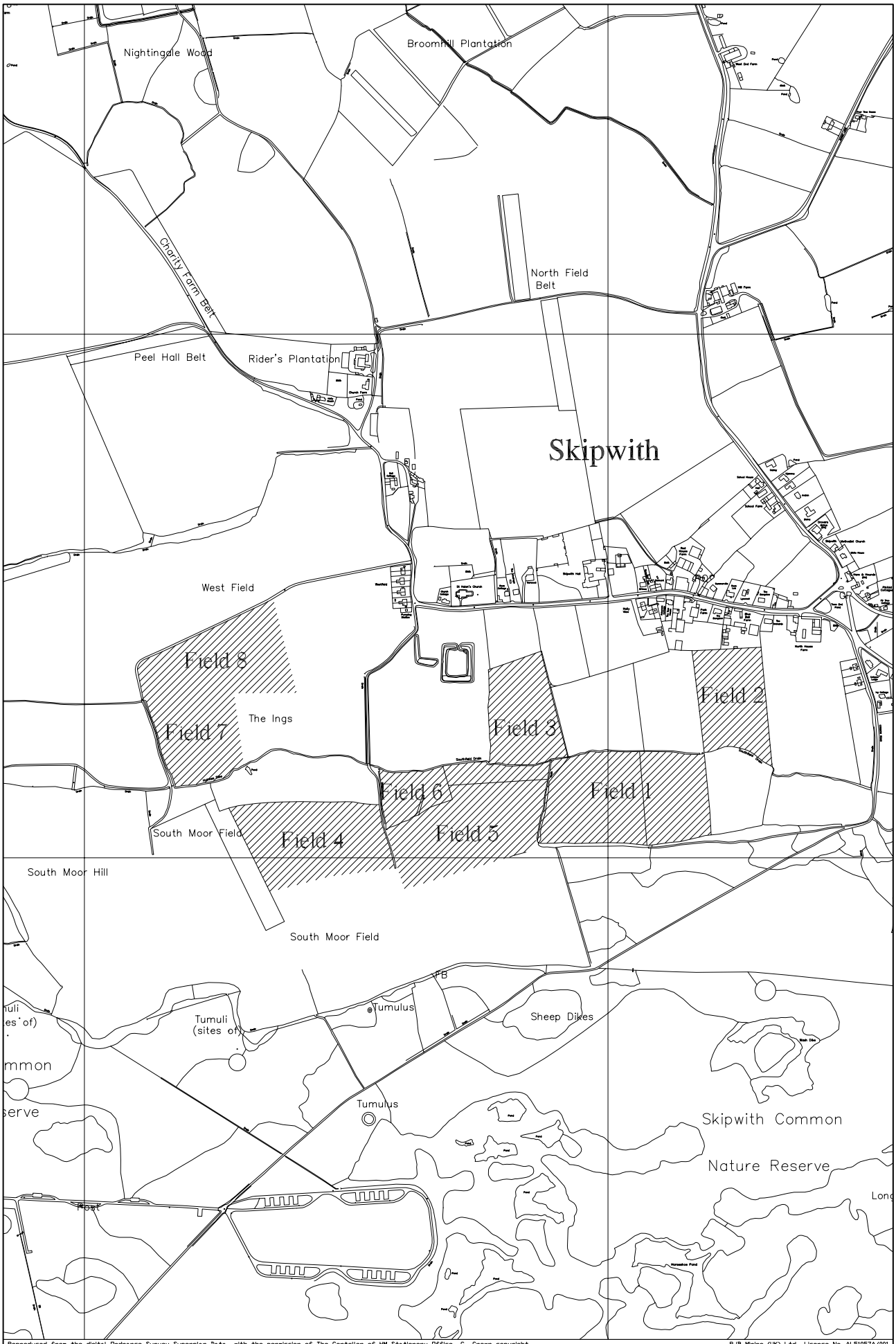
Phase 2 covered Fields 4 to 8, and the watching brief was carried out on land belonging to North House Farm (Fig.1). The land under investigation was located at the west end of the village. Field 4 (3.9ha.) was part of an area called South Moor Field, situated to the south of Holmes Dyke (part of the Southfield Drain) and bordered to the west by a narrow strip of woodland. Field 5 (4.7ha.) to the east was bordered by Skipwith Common on its southern side. Both of these fields had been recently under arable cultivation. Field 6 (1.1ha.), established pasture, was situated to the north-west of Field 5 and was also bordered by the Southfield Drain. Field 7 (2.50ha.) and Field 8 (3.68ha.) were arable and were situated to the north of Holmes Dyke, in an area called The Ings.

All fields were low lying, the land sloping gradually towards the principle drainage channel, the Southfield Drain. Fields 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Phase 2) were smaller parcels of larger fields whose edges were defined by different varieties of crop.

Further proposed drainage installations in two fields which also belong to North House Farm, adjacent to Field 7 and 8 were postponed as these were also still under crop.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological discoveries made around the village of Skipwith as a result of survey, extensive aerial reconnaissance and limited ground investigation have revealed a widespread pattern of land-use and settlement since at least the Iron Age (Fig.2).



Int18 Park Farm and North House Farm Skipwith Watching Brief | Scale 1 10000 | Figure 1

Previous investigations during similar drainage works at Redmoor Farm, Skipwith, located archaeological features some of which were beneath deposits of wind blown sand and had been buried from detection by aerial reconnaissance. The fields at Park Farm did not contain any known cropmark sites, apart from recently removed field boundaries, but it was possible that deposits of wind blown sand existed. For example Field 4 (North House Farm) contained few cropmarks, but areas to the south and west were covered by a dense cluster indicating a high level of archaeological activity.

No earthworks were visible in any field, but it is likely that modern ploughing had truncated the top 0.30m and that accumulations of wind blown sand had buried archaeological strata.

4.0 DRAINAGE PROCEDURE

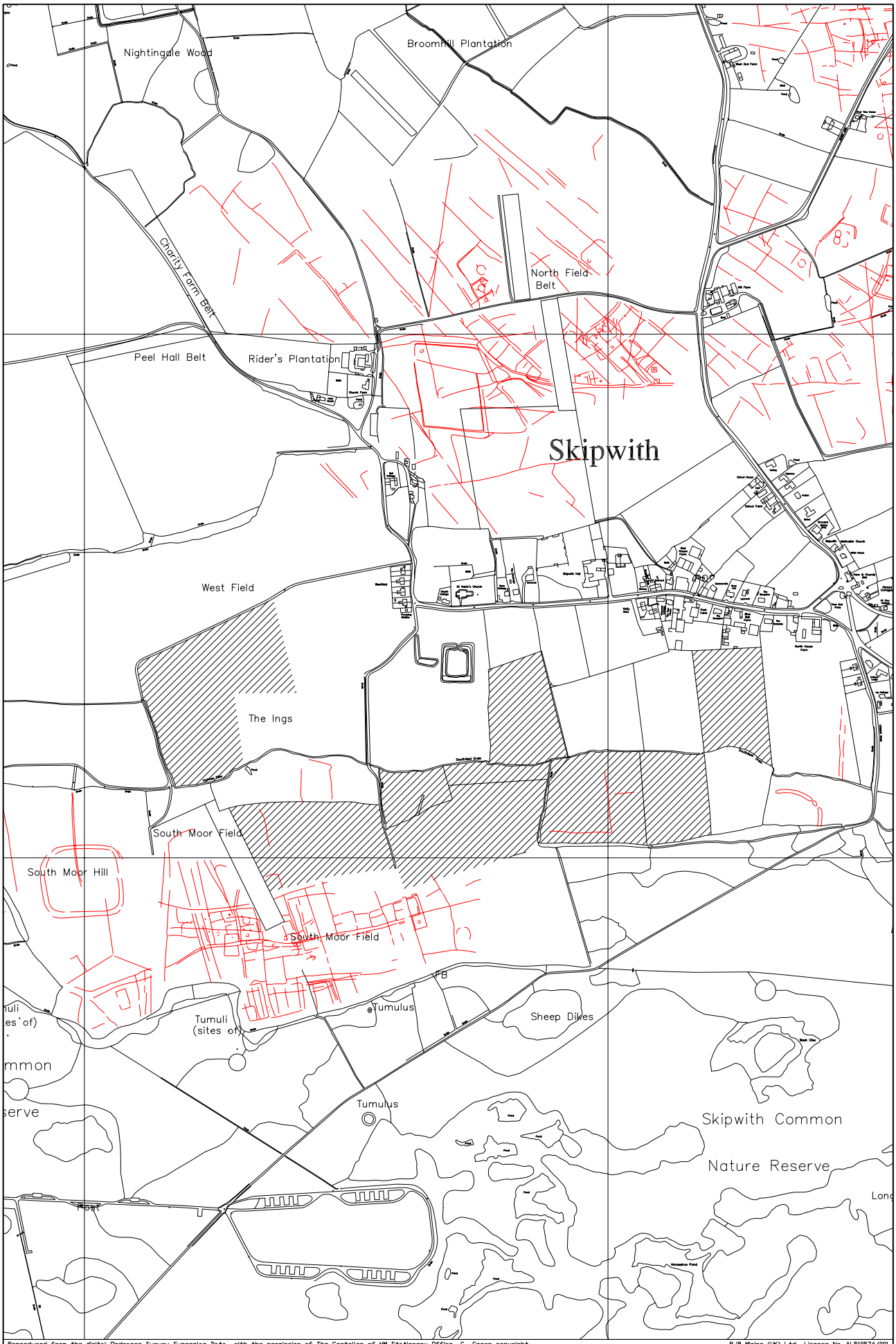
Previous drainage schemes were observed in both fields belonging to Park Farm, flowing towards the main Southfield Drain. In Field 1 there were three different types of field drain each set at different depths. The earliest scheme was represented by a set of horse-shoe shaped drain pipes set on flat sole plates and situated just below the level of the modern ploughsoil. Another set of pipes with a circular profile were set deeper, but were probably later. It appears that the entire system was replaced by a modern scheme using plastic pipes. In Field 2 no horse-shoe shaped drain pipes were noted.

Several types of earlier drainage installations were noted in the fields belonging to North House Farm which also consisted of horse-shoe shaped and circular drains, both glazed and unglazed. These were also replaced with modern plastic pipes and were drained into the Southfield Drain or Holmes Dyke and other subsidiary dykes. Whilst some of these only covered a small area, apparently with the aim of draining particularly waterlogged areas, others were more extensive.

The current drainage scheme was installed in order to replace failing drains affected by mining subsidence. In each field the design of the works was similar, with lateral drains feeding one or more main arterial drainage channels, which in turn took the water off the fields and into the dykes.

All drainage works were carried out by contractors working for RJB Mining, Briggs of Huddersfield (Phase 1) and Sweeting Brothers Ltd (Phase 2). In each affected field the drainage channels were mechanically excavated using a large tracked machine which cut a narrow channel 0.15-0.40m wide and spread the upcast either side of the cut. The drain, which consisted of conjoining lengths of plastic pipe, was fed directly into the trench by a mechanism mounted on the rear of the machine. Each drainage channel was backfilled with gravel ballast and infilled with upcast. Imported gravel (40mm stone) was used as ballast in all the drains and was fed into the trench either directly from a hopper situated on the back of the trenching machine, employed for backfilling the laterals, or indirectly from a conveyer belt mounted on the side of a trailer. In each instance the drainage channels were filled to the level of the ground surface.

The maximum depth of the new drainage channels was 1.50m below ground surface.



Cropmarks around Skipwith village | Scale 1 10000 | Figure 2

At the junction of each lateral drain, trenches were dug with the back-acting arm of a JCB in order to connect the lateral and arterial channels. On average these trenches measured 1.00 x 3.00m and were cut to a depth of 1.00m.

5.0 WATCHING BRIEF PROCEDURE

During the watching brief, contact with archaeological remains was sought both in section, on either side of the drainage channel, and in plan from the upcast. However, observation of the sections whether across sand or clay was often limited since the contractors' routine was to backfill the trenches immediately. Without the ballast, channel sides were liable to collapse and this was more likely to occur where the trenching machine crossed slight inclines or had to cut through saturated patches of pure sand.

Where access to upstanding sections was restricted, the principle method of feature identification was from upcast. On the lighter sandier subsoil changes in colour, which marked the location of buried archaeological remains, were pronounced, although on the heavier clay soils the contrast was often less clear. No finds were discovered during the watching brief.

In addition to the watching brief a series of exploratory test pits were hand dug at intervals across the fields in order to investigate and measure the depth of buried strata. Each test pit consisted of a small hole, approximately 0.50 x 0.50m, dug to the subsoil interface, (schematically represented on the plans below).

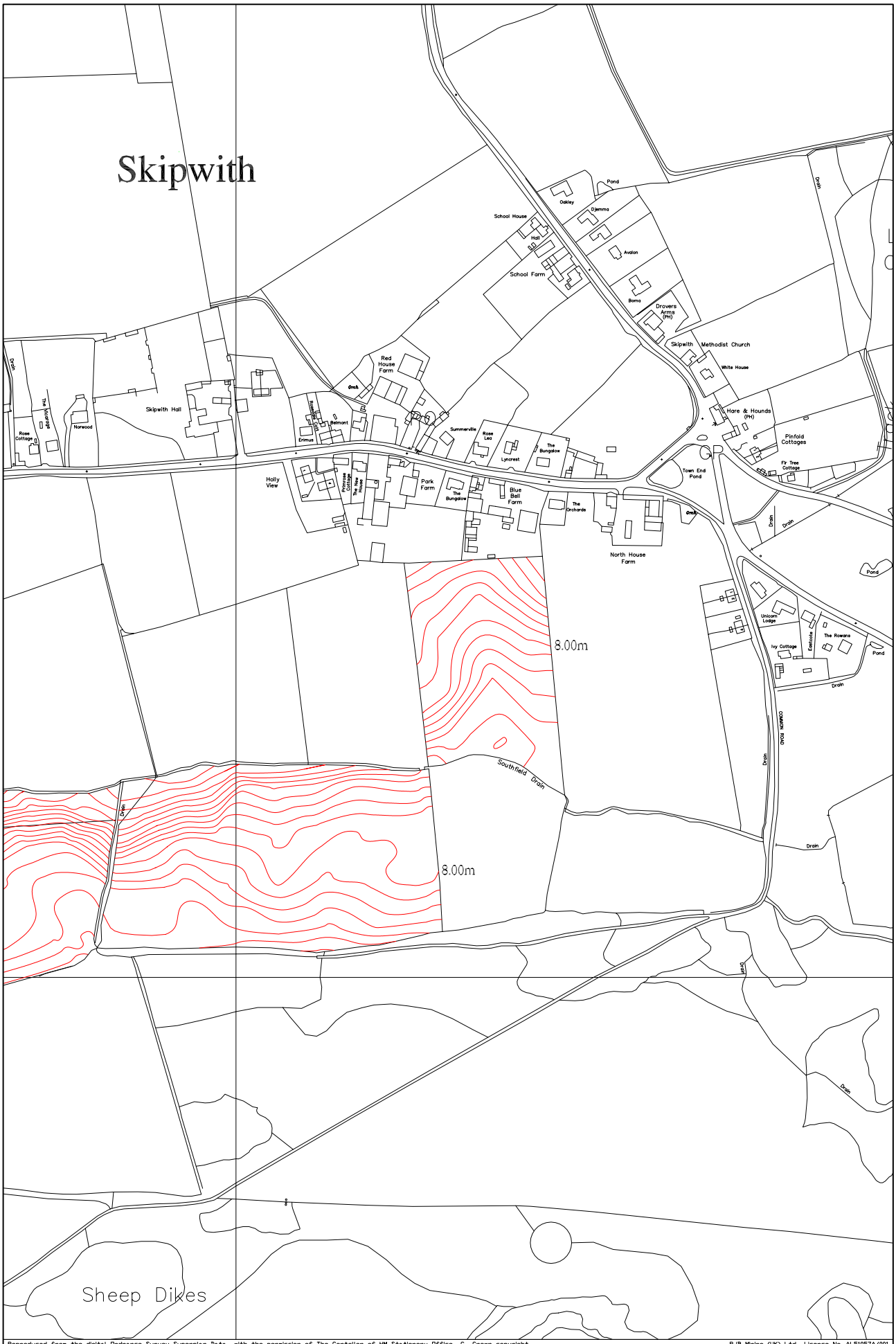
6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Field 1 Park Farm

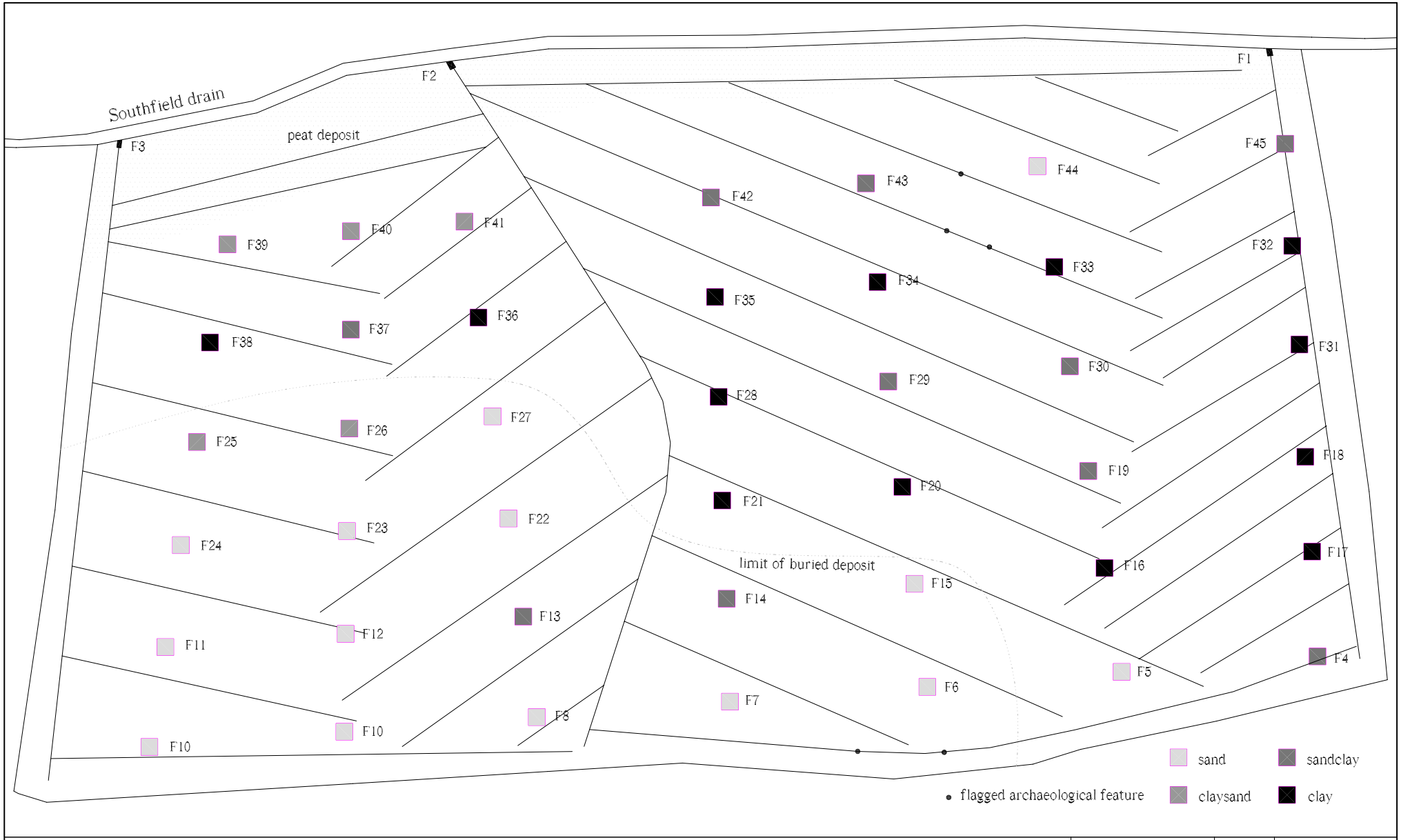
Two smaller land parcels had been recently amalgamated to create one larger field. The field gently sloped toward the Southfield Drain from just beneath the 9.00m contour (Fig.3). A slight hollow in the middle of the field marked the former boundary between the two smaller land parcels, although no corresponding feature was identified in the side of the cut drainage channels. A total of 3.70km of drainage channel were cut covering the entire field.

Tentative contact was made with archaeological remains at the eastern end of the field. Two areas of interest were identified, one against the edge of the Common and the other further north on the perimeter of an extensive peat deposit (Fig.4). The evidence, although tentative, suggests that these were the remains of linear features, smaller ditches or gullies which appeared to be limited in extent.

Forty-five test pits (F1-45) revealed different types of subsoil and areas of windblown sand in the field. Sandier subsoils (sand and clay sand) were located at the western end and in a narrow band along the southern edge of the field adjacent to the Common. To the east the sandy subsoil gave way to a heavier sandy clay and clay subsoil with the heaviest ground down the eastern side.



Park Farm contour survey in Fields 1 and 2 (0.20m interval) | Scale 1 5000 | Figure 3



Park Farm Field 1 land drainage scheme and results of investigation | Scale 1 1250 | Figure 4

Ploughsoil varied in depth from 0.22-0.30m with shallow soil overlying the clay subsoil. Buried deposits of windblown sand up to 0.30m thick were contacted on the lighter subsoils, although no specific buried soil horizons were identified in the strata (Appendix A).

Along the Southfield Drain an extensive bed of peat was discovered, it was up to 23m wide but was covered by ploughsoil. At three locations (labelled F1, F2 and F3) the depth of peat was measured in the base of the junction pits. F2 was subsequently excavated by machine to the base of the peat, which revealed a deposit 1.70m thick. The peat was well preserved, it was saturated and contained laminated layers of moss, well preserved vegetation including seeds, nuts and root debris, and occasional lumps of wood, but no archaeological remains.

6.2 Field 2 Park Farm

This field was south facing and the ground surface sloped gently from the 9.00m contour toward the Southfield Drain (Fig.3). The drainage scheme totalled 1.3km, but no archaeological features were contacted during the watching brief (Fig.5).

Within the field the character of the subsoil varied with sandy deposits at the northern end but clay sand and sandy clay deposits further south. An accumulation of windblown sand of varying depth covered all of the field apart from a small area in the south-eastern corner, but no peat was contacted in any of the drainage channels cut next to the Southfield Drain (Appendix A).

6.3 Field 3 Park Farm

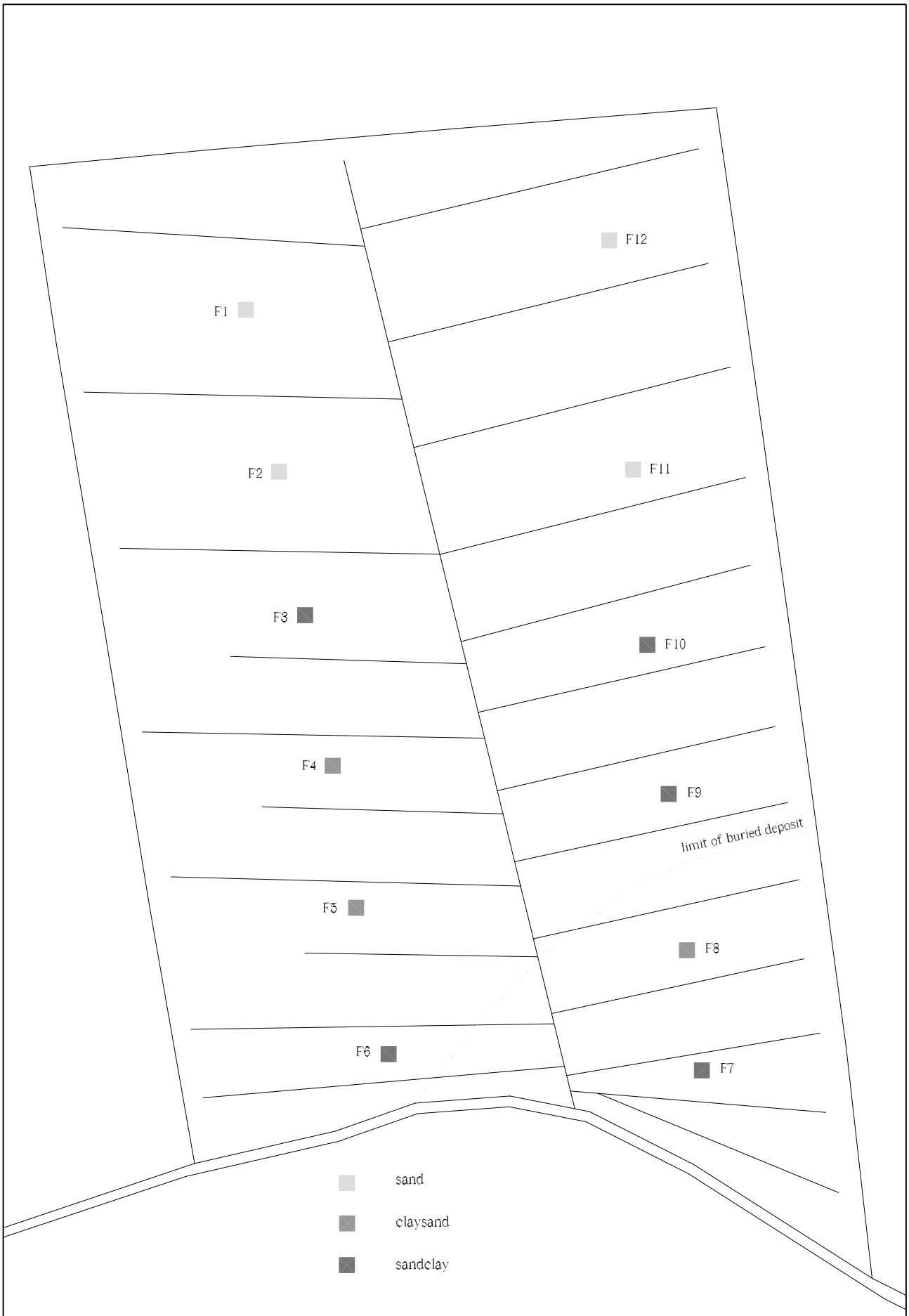
The drainage works in this field are still outstanding.

6.4 Field 4 North House Farm

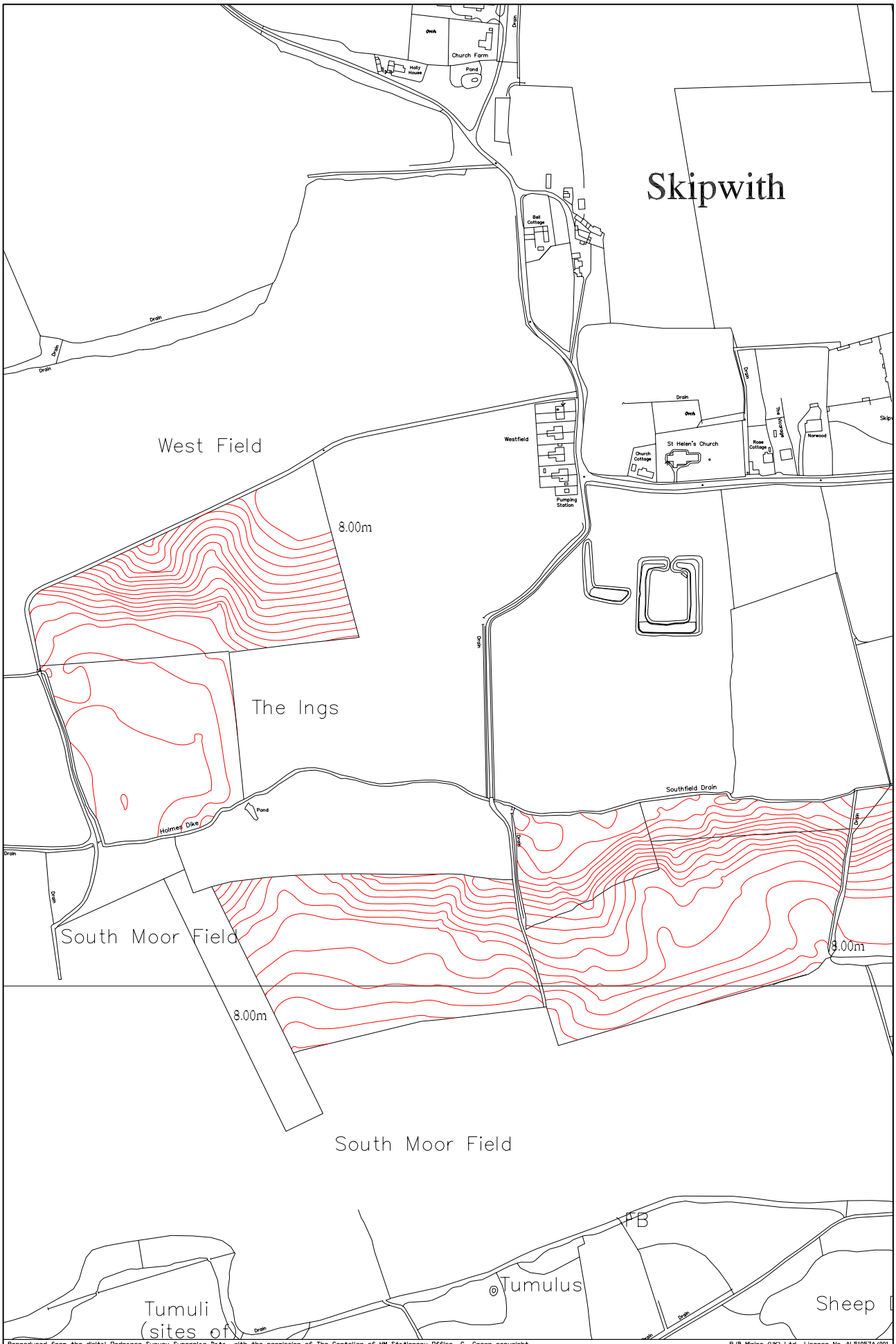
The field was north facing and sloped gently below the 9.00m contour towards a small dyke situated along the northern edge. A very slight dip was noted in the north-eastern corner of the field. Drainage work covered a total distance of 2.50km.

Nineteen test pits (F1-19) were excavated at intervals of approximately 50m across the field (Fig.7). From these it was possible to map the character of the subsoil which indicated that the north-eastern and western areas of the field were composed of a clay sand, while the remaining subsoil was sand (Appendix A). Windblown sand was found in 60% of the test pits and these deposits were located mainly on the higher ground at the southern end of the field. A small area of peat was discovered at the lowest point in the north-eastern corner of the field, adjacent to the small dykes which flow into the Southfield Drain.

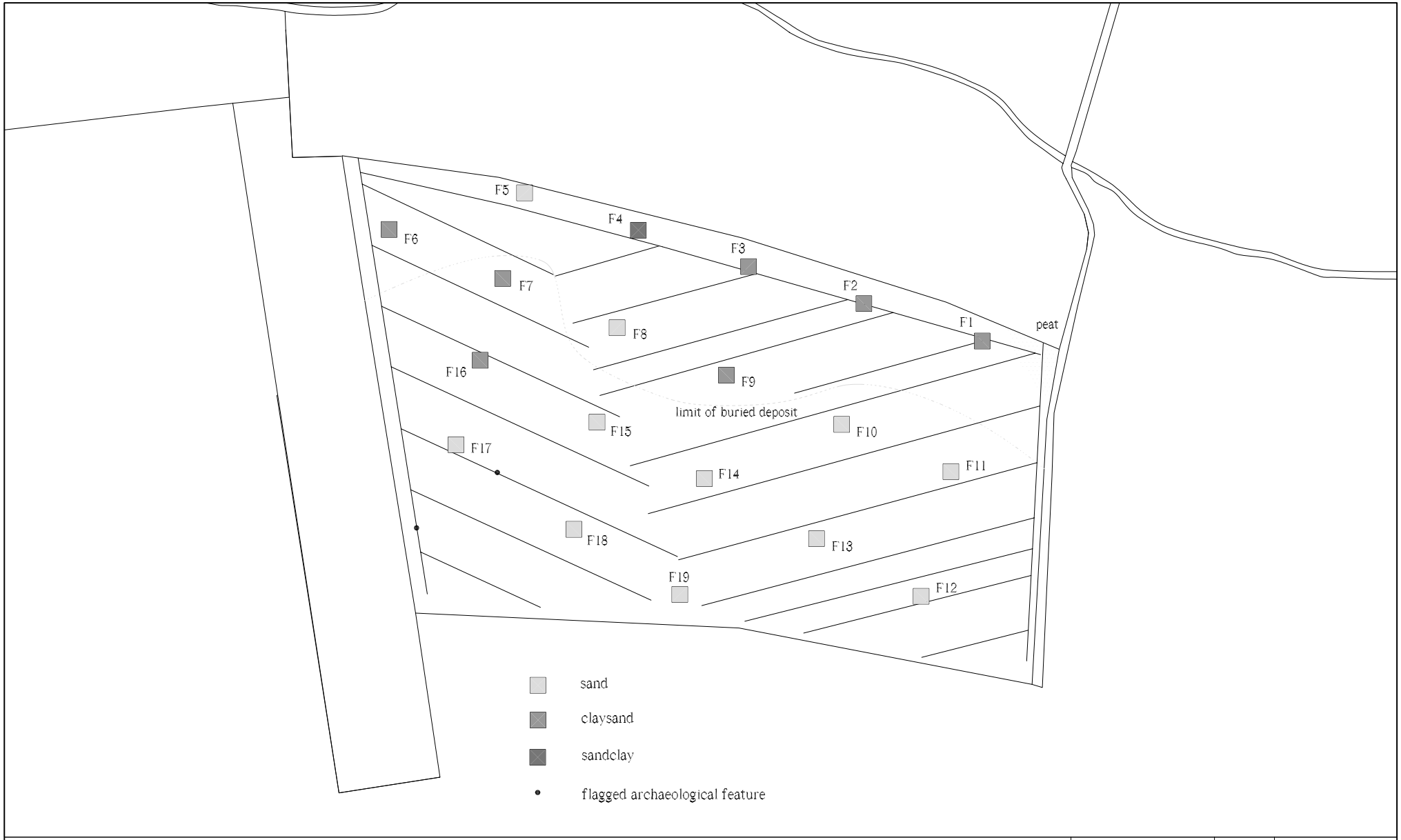
Two possible archaeological features, (pits or gullies), were identified in the south-western corner.



Park Farm Field 2 land drainage scheme and results of investigations	Scale 1 1000		Figure 5



North House Farm contour survey in Fields 4 to 8 (0.20m interval) | Scale 1 5000 | Figure 6



North House Farm Field 4 land drainage scheme and results of investigation | Scale 1 2000 | Figure 7

6.5 Field 5 North House Farm

Field 5 sloped gently from a point below the 9.00m contour but more abruptly from the northern side toward the Southfield Drain (Fig.6). Drainage schemes were installed in three distinct areas over the northern part of the field, labelled 5a-5c. The main arterial channel in Field 5a ran into Field 6 and eventually emptied into the Southfield Drain, whilst the other arterials in 5b and 5c lead directly into the Drain. In total the drainage works covered 1.19km.

Six test pits (F1-6) were hand dug in Field 5a (Appendix A). The subsoil consisted of sand, although patches of clay and sandy clay were present (Fig.8). Windblown sand up to 0.22m thick was found in F2, F3, F4 and F6. F4 contained a sandy clay deposit 0.10m thick situated over the subsoil.

Similar variations in the subsoil cover were noted in Field 5b (F1-6), although no purely clay deposits were recorded (Appendix A). A thin deposit of peat up to 0.12m thick covered subsoil at the northern end, although no deposits of alluvium were noted in any test pit (Fig.8). F3 and F6 situated on higher ground contained deposits of windblown sand up to 0.20m thick, but ploughsoil exposed in F2 and F5 directly overlay the subsoil.

In Field 5c more deposits of windblown sand were recorded in the test pits, up to 0.30m thick (F1, F2, F4 and F5), overlying sand or sand clay subsoil (Fig.8). Peat deposits up to 0.31m thick were discovered in F1-F3 also adjacent to the Southfield Drain (Appendix A).

Only two possible archaeological features were identified. One of these was located in the centre of Field 5a and was thought to consist of a linear feature, running in a north-south direction. The second feature was observed in the southern part of Field 5b and was probably a pit with a charcoal-rich fill.

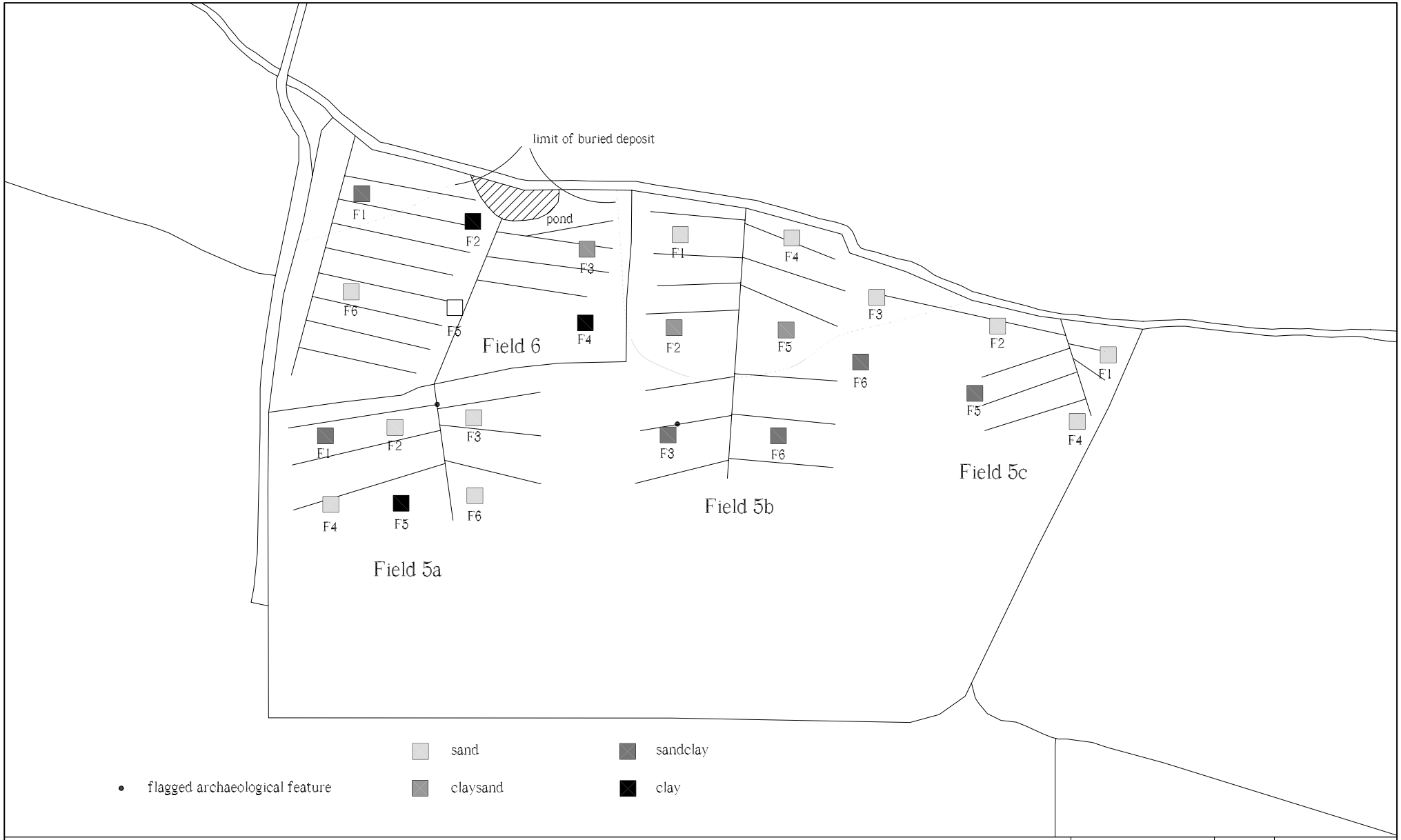
6.6 Field 6 North House Farm

Field 6 was low lying and wet (Fig.6). A small pond dug at the northern end of the field had apparently been dug to improve drainage, although the ground remained in a poor condition at the time of the survey. No archaeological remains were discovered.

Six test pits were hand dug (F1-F6), (Appendix A). The results of the investigation revealed a mixture of subsoil types (Fig.8). A peat deposit over 0.70m thick was revealed in F5 but investigations elsewhere suggest that the peat is scattered in isolated pockets, an assumption confirmed by observation of the upcast, (F5 was abandoned before contact could be established with the underlying subsoil). A small amount of windblown sand, no thicker than 0.18m was recorded in each pit except F1 and F5.

6.7 Field 7 North House Farm

Field 7 was situated between Holmes Dyke and Field 8 on flat, low lying ground (Fig.6). Drainage



North House Farm Fields 5 and 6 land drainage scheme and results of investigation

Scale 1 2000

Figure 8

works over the entire field covered 1.57km.

Clay sand subsoil was discovered in the pits next to Holmes Dyke but sandy subsoil was contacted elsewhere (Fig.9). Except for F3 and F5 situated at the southern end, the pits contained deposits of windblown sand 0.18-0.39m thick (Appendix A).

Five archaeological features were observed in the upcast and these were located towards the northern end of the field and were tentatively identified as small gullies or pits.

6.8 Field 8 North House Farm

Field 8 was situated between Field 7 and the gravel track to the Adamson Farm. The ground surface sloped towards Holmes Dyke but a shallow hollow ran north-south along the centre of the field (Fig.6). Drainage works covered 2.25km.

Fourteen test pits were hand dug (F1-14, Fig.9) which revealed a uniform sandy subsoil on the lower parts of the field (south) and sandy clay on the higher ground (north), (Appendix A). One pit (F7) in the south-eastern corner of the field revealed a clay subsoil. Deposits of windblown sand up to 0.37m thick were revealed in each test pit.

Two possible archaeological features were observed which were tentatively identified as pits or gullies.

7.0 ASSESSMENT

The watching brief results confirmed the presence of extensive buried horizons in the soil profile of all the fields investigated. The results support the discoveries elsewhere which indicate that aeolian deposition is widespread around Skipwith village. It was observed that these deposits were most likely to occur on the higher ground, rather than on the wetter areas adjacent to the dykes. Although only isolated archaeological remains were encountered it further supports the view that buried horizons are masking the archaeological remains.

The discovery of only isolated features in the studied fields suggests that these fields were on the periphery of more intensively occupied areas. Indeed, the presence of peat and the generally poor ground conditions indicate that these areas were wet in the past and should be considered marginal, suitable for seasonal occupation or for specialist exploitation.

The peat deposits discovered on the southern side of the Southfield Drain were variable. In some areas the peat had been reduced by drainage schemes to no more than a thin desiccated band but in others, notably in Fields 1, 4 and 6 the presence of extensive and deep deposits suggest the presence of islands of peat surviving in deeper hollows.

North House Farm Fields 7 & 8 land drainage and results of investigation | Scale 1 2000 | Figure 9

The impact of the deeper drainage, which was necessary as a result of the mining subsidence, and the intensification of the farming regime will reduce the peat profile further and where only a shallow deposit survives it will be lost altogether.

APPENDIX A DEPTH AND COMPOSITION OF SOIL STRATA

Field 1 Park Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.90	-	n/ a	peat depth 0..72m in tench
2	1.10	-	n/ a	peat depth 1.70m in total
3	0.96	-	n/ s	peat depth 0.42m in trench
4	0.40	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 8) greyish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 2) yellowish brown
5	0.40	-	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
6	0.36	-	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-
7	0.30	-	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
8	0.45	0.25	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-
9	0.53	0.30	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
10	0.50	0.23	sand (7.5YR 4/ 4) brown	panned
11	0.52	0.22	sand (7.5YR 4/ 4) brown	mottled (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown
12	0.54	0.29	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
13	0.53	0.28	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	mottled (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown
14	0.50	0.20	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown
15	0.40	0.10	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
16	0.33	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
17	0.30	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	flecks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
18	0.32	-	clay (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	flecks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
19	0.30	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	mottled (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
20	0.28	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	flecks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
21	0.23	-	clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	flecks (10YR 5/ 1) grey
22	0.41	0.17	sand (10YR 6/ 2) light brownish grey	flecks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
23	0.32	0.07	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
24	0.42	0.14	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-
25	0.37	0.09	clay sand (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	flecks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
26	0.30	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	flecks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown
27	0.30	-	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	flecks (10YR 5/ 8)yellowish brown
28	0.30	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	flecks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
29	0.30	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	flecks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
30	0.30	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	flecks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
31	0.25	-	clay (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	mottled (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
32	0.22	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
33	0.22	-	clay (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	streaks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown
34	0.22	-	clay (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 4) dark greyish brown
35	0.22	-	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 4) dark greyish brown
36	0.23	-	clay (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
37	0.22	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown
38	0.30	-	clay (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-
39	0.30	-	clay sand (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
40	0.28	-	clay sand (10YR 4/ 4) d. yellowish brown	-

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
41	0.30	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
42	0.35	-	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 4) d. yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown
43	0.38	-	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 6) d. yellowish brown	-
44	0.28	-	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-
45	0.43	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-

Field 2 Park Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.53	0.25	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-
2	0.72	0.39	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
3	0.80	0.46	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 1)	streaks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
4	0.50	0.22	clay sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
5	0.62	0.30	clay sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) yellowish brown
6	0.50	0.19	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-
7	0.24	-	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-
8	0.30	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
9	0.43	0.17	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
10	0.54	0.22	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 1) dark grey	flecks (10YR 4/ 4) yellowish brown
11	0.40	0.12	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-
12	0.51	0.24	sand (10YR 4/ 6) light yellowish brown	-

Field 4 North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.36	-	clay sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	Mottling (10YR 5/ 3) brown
2	0.38	-	clay sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-
3	0.40	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
4	0.40	0.10	sand clay (7.5YR 6/ 6) reddish yellow	-
5	0.38	-	sand (10YR 3/ 3) dark brown	-
6	0.38	-	clay sand (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-
7	0.47	0.20	clay sand (10YR 4/ 3) brown	-
8	0.40	-	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
9	0.33	-	clay sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown
10	0.52	0.26	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-
11	0.46	0.13	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
12	0.51	0.27	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
13	0.50	0.20	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-
14	0.54	0.22	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-
15	0.62	0.33	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
16	0.44	0.19	clay sand (10YR 6/ 4) l. yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow
17	0.55	0.25	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
18	0.74	0.38	sand ((10YR 6/ 4) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow
19	0.59	0.23	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-

Field 5a North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.32	-	sand clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 6/ 8) brownish yellow
2	0.50	0.22	sand (7.5YR 4/ 4) strong brown	-
3	0.40	0.13	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
4	0.35	0.10	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
5	0.42	0.15	silt clay (10YR 5/ 3) brown	flecks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown
6	0.48	0.20	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-

Field 5b North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.32	-	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown sand	streaks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown; peat 0.12m thick
2	0.28	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	streaks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
3	0.50	0.20	sand clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
4	0.36	-	sand (10YR 6/ 2) light brownish grey	mottles (10YR 6/ 8) brownish yellow; peat 0.10m thick
5	0.33	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	streaks (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown
6	0.40	0.14	sand clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 7/ 8) yellow

Field 5c North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.60	0.21	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	peat 0.05m thick
2	0.45	0.11	sand (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	-
3	0.62	-	sand (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	peat 0.31m thick
4	0.43	0.11	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-
5	0.58	0.30	sand clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 7/ 8) yellow
6	0.41	0.13	sand clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	streaks (10YR 7/ 8) yellow

Field 6 North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.27	-	sand clay (10YR 7/ 3) very pale brown	streaks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown
2	0.51	0.18	silt clay (10YR 3/ 1) very dark grey	sand clay layer, 0.09m thick
3	0.51	0.03	clay sand (10YR 5/ 1) grey	peat 0.28m thick
4	0.39	0.11	silt clay (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
5	n/ a	-	n/ a	peat checked to depth of 0.70m
6	0.58	0.16	sand (10YR 5/ 1) grey	streaks (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown

Field 7 North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.52	0.28	clay sand (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	-
2	0.54	0.22	clay sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-
3	0.32	-	clay sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
4	0.72	0.43	sand (10YR 6/ 2) light brownish grey	-
5	0.34	-	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
6	0.49	0.19	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
7	0.66	0.38	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
8	0.67	0.39	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
9	0.68	0.36	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
10	0.47	0.19	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-
11	0.70	0.41	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
12	0.59	0.18	sand (10YR very pale brown	-

Field 8 North House Farm

Feature No.	Total Depth (m)	Thickness of Aeolian Sand (m)	Subsoil Type & Munsell Description	Notes
1	0.63	0.31	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-
2	0.58	0.31	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown sand	-
3	0.56	0.30	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-
4	0.42	0.11	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-
5	0.52	0.18	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-
6	0.54	0.25	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
7	0.53	0.21	silt clay (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-
8	0.52	0.21	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-
9	0.47	0.17	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-
10	0.48	0.28	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
11	0.53	0.25	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-
12	0.67	0.37	sand clay (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
13	0.56	0.28	sand clay (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-
14	0.57	0.28	sand clay (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-