ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

STANLEY MAIN

SKIPWITH

SITE CODE : STM 01

NGR: SE663385

REPORT

October 2001

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Summary

Five phases of archaeological watching briefs were undertaken at Skipwith, North Yorkshire. This involved the close monitoring and installation of a new drainage scheme in the area, as well as extensive test pitting to gain information about the local strata.

The watching brief identified great variation in the intensity of archaeological activity, with general concentrations on the higher ground which corresponded to cropmark evidence from aerial reconnaissance. Analysis of the soil strata revealed large areas of successive wind blown sand deposition, but failed to identify buried soils.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by Phil Cadman at UK Coal Mining Ltd, and the staff of the drainage contractors, Briggs Land Drainage & Excavations Ltd, Hagrapat Ltd and Sweeting Bros Ltd. We are also grateful for the assistance provided by the farmers, Mr G. Britain, Mr T. Britain, Mr R. McNeill, Mr D. Simpson, Mrs B. Simpson, Mr G. Eastwood and Mr M. Patrick during the archaeological surveys.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports on archaeological watching briefs carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd on the Stanley Main coal seam area, Skipwith, in association with Mike Griffiths and Associates and on behalf of UK Coal Mining Ltd. Five phases of watching brief for land drainage schemes were undertaken between September 2000 and September 2001 (Interventions 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25), and covered thirteen fields on six farms (Fig.1).

Three separate contractors were engaged to carry out the drainage works, consisting of Sweeting Bros Ltd (Int.18), Briggs Land Drainage & Excavations Ltd (Int.21 and Int.24) and Hagrapat Ltd (Int.23 and Int.25).

In each intervention, the fields covered by watching briefs were numbered consecutively. In Int.18 and Int.21, where earlier drainage schemes had not been completed, the numbering was continued from previous watching briefs. In Int.18, two fields (Fields 9 and 10) belonging to North House Farm had been part of a drainage scheme installed in 1999 (Holst 2000a), but could not be drained at the time, as they were under crops. A further field in Int.21 (Field 5) was test pitted in February 2000 (Holst 2000c), but a drainage scheme was not installed until March 2000.

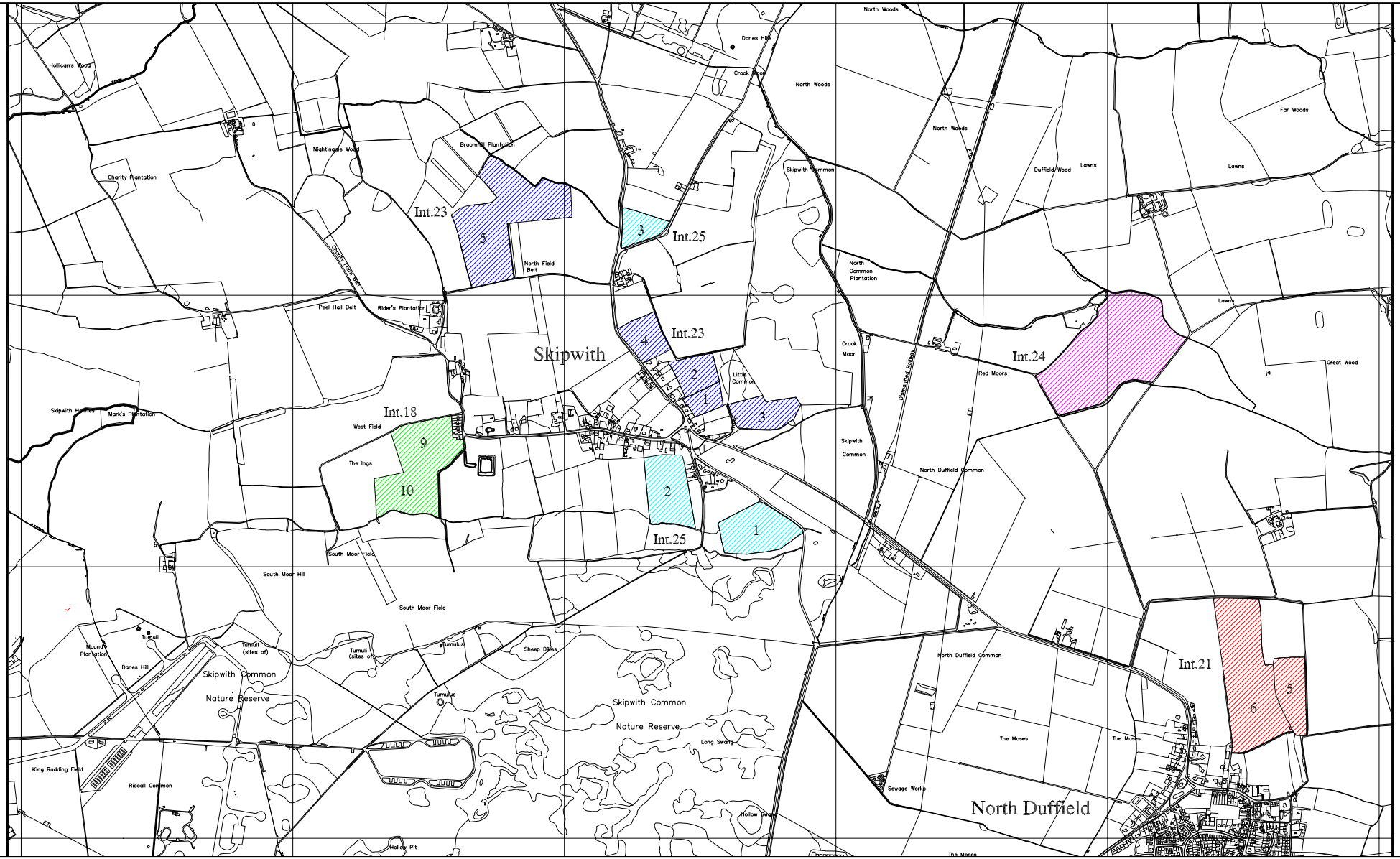
1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The watching brief covered 25.47km of land drainage in and around Skipwith (NGR SE663385), and between Skipwith and North Duffield (Fig.1). The fields monitored were under arable cultivation, and recently harvested, while some were uncultivated. Field 2 (Int.23) was under crops, while part of Int.24 was used as an air strip, and was therefore turfed.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Drainage schemes were installed in the fields in order to replace drains affected by mining subsidence. The watching brief involved the close monitoring of all ground disturbance carried out by the drainage contractors and the subsequent mapping of any archaeological features cut by the drainage scheme. Furthermore, the soil strata of each field was recorded in order to measure the depth of buried deposits, to identify the soil type and to assess the potential for buried deposits. All trenches and test pits were also monitored for peat deposits, and any association between these and archaeological features.

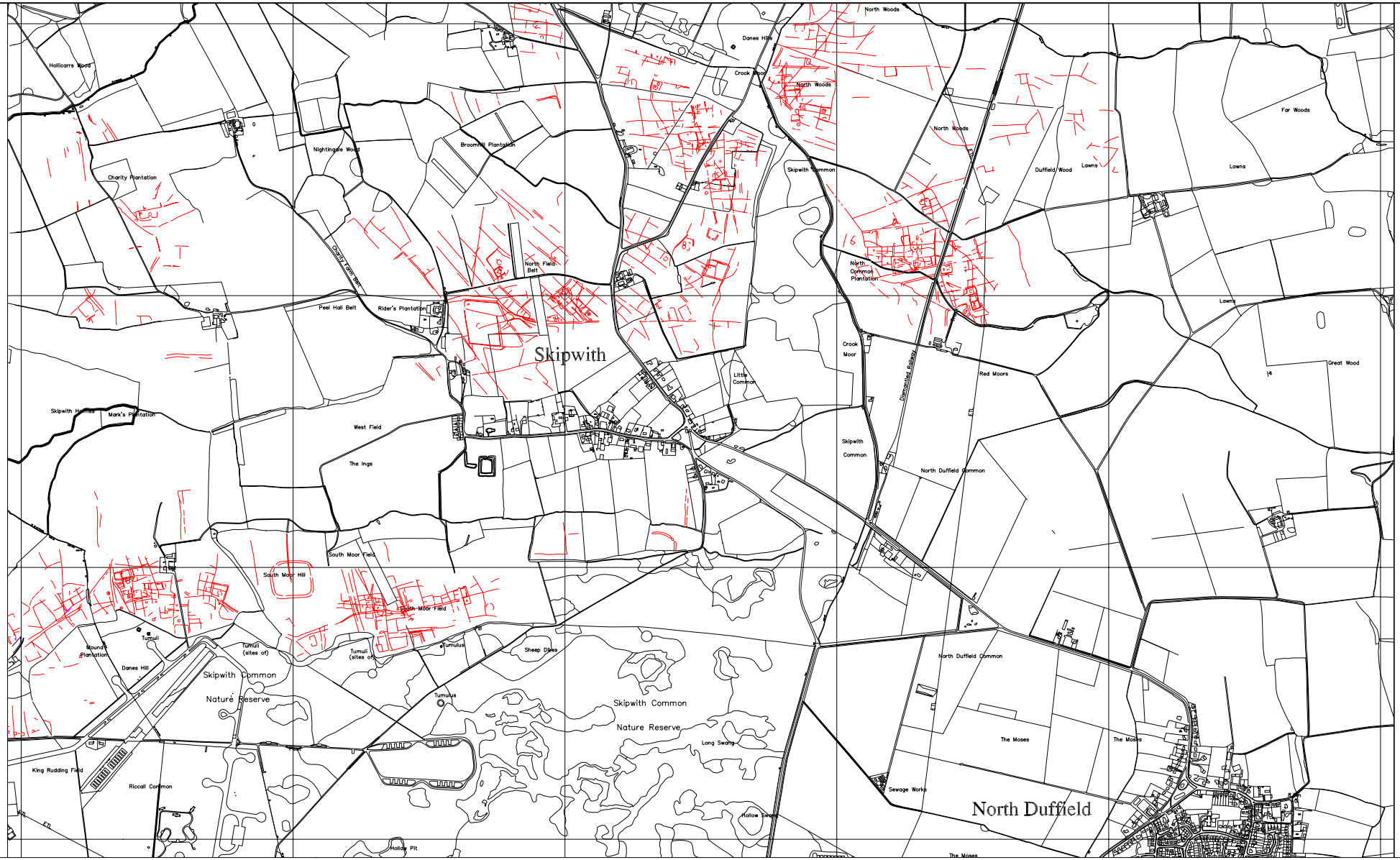
It was anticipated that the results of the watching brief, in conjunction with cropmark evidence, would produce a more accurate map of past activity in the Skipwith area than was previously available.



Location map

Scale 1:20,000

Figure 1



Map showing cropmark distribution

Scale 1:20,000

Figure 2

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous archaeological investigations have provided evidence for a wide spread pattern of land use in the region around Skipwith dating from the Iron Age (Fig.2). These remains, mostly identified by aerial reconnaissance but also from surviving earth works, have been interpreted as field boundaries, settlement patterns and burial mounds.

Monitoring of earlier drainage works in the area located archaeological features at Redmoor Farm (Copp 1998) and Plantation Farm (Holst 2000c), some of which corresponded with previously recorded cropmarks. Elsewhere, as at Park Farm and North House Farm (Holst, 2000a; Holst, 2000b), fewer archaeological features were observed, despite a close proximity to cropmark sites.

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

2.1 DRAINAGE PROCEDURE

In response to the failure of field drains caused by mining subsidence, a new drainage scheme was installed in the affected fields, with lateral drains feeding into main drains, and carrying water to dykes bordering the fields. The schemes varied widely in extent and shape according to the local effect of the subsidence. Earlier drainage schemes were observed in all of the fields under investigation, comprising circular ceramic and modern plastic piping.

All three drainage contractors followed the same general procedure. A tracked trenching machine was used to excavate a narrow trench for the main drain, resulting in the upcast being spread to either side of the trench. The trench measured between 0.15m and 0.40m wide and was dug to varying depths, depending on the gradient. Conjoining lengths of pipe were fed directly into the trench by a mechanism mounted on the rear of the machine. Each main drain was connected to an adjoining dyke or to a manhole, and was filled with stone ballast to the depth of the subsoil-topsoil junction, and was sealed with upcast.

Following the installation of the main drains, trenches were excavated with a JCB at each junction of a main and lateral drain. These measured approximately 0.5m x 3m and were cut to the depth of the main drain. Once the trenches were excavated, lateral drain pipes were connected to the main and installed by the trencher. Depending on the design, some of the laterals were filled with stone and topped up with upcast, whereas others were backfilled exclusively with upcast. Stone ballast was fed straight into the trench with the aid of a hopper on the back of the trenching machine. The lateral drainage channels were approximately 0.15m wide and were dug to a maximum depth of 1.60m.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF PROCEDURE

All ground disturbance carried out by the contractors was monitored archaeologically.

Archaeological remains were identified both in section (in the sides of the drainage and connecting channels) and from the upcast beside the trenches. The archaeological features were distinguished as darker deposits within light sandy soils, but were less clearly defined on the clayey soils. Identification of archaeological deposits was more successful where standing sections could be viewed. It is thought that this increased the chance of detecting smaller features which did not produce a distinctive upcast. Interpretation of archaeological features observed was not possible, as most were identified from the upcast. Any artefacts recovered during the watching brief were retained.

Archaeological features identified during the watching brief were mapped using a Leica total station theodolite. A local grid was established for each field, and was later re-aligned to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Local bench marks were not used except in Int.23, as they had been affected by subsidence and had not been updated to the correct height above sea level. All levels have, therefore, been measured from present ground level.

Following the completion of the watching brief, a series of exploratory test pits were hand excavated at 50m intervals with the aim of investigating and measuring the depth of strata (Appendix A). Each test pit (TP) comprised a small exploratory pit, 0.50m x 0.50m in size, excavated through topsoil and any deposits of windblown (aeolian) sand, down to the subsoil interface. Each strata was recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart and a written description, and was subsequently backfilled. However, in Field 2 (Int.23), standing crops limited test pit distribution, whilst no test pitting was possible on a part of Int.24, which was under turf and used as an air strip. No test pitting was carried out in Field 5 (Int.21), as this had been undertaken during a previous drainage scheme (Holst 2000c).

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

During this programme, thirteen fields belonging to six different farms were covered by five phases of drainage work. These activities are described by intervention below.

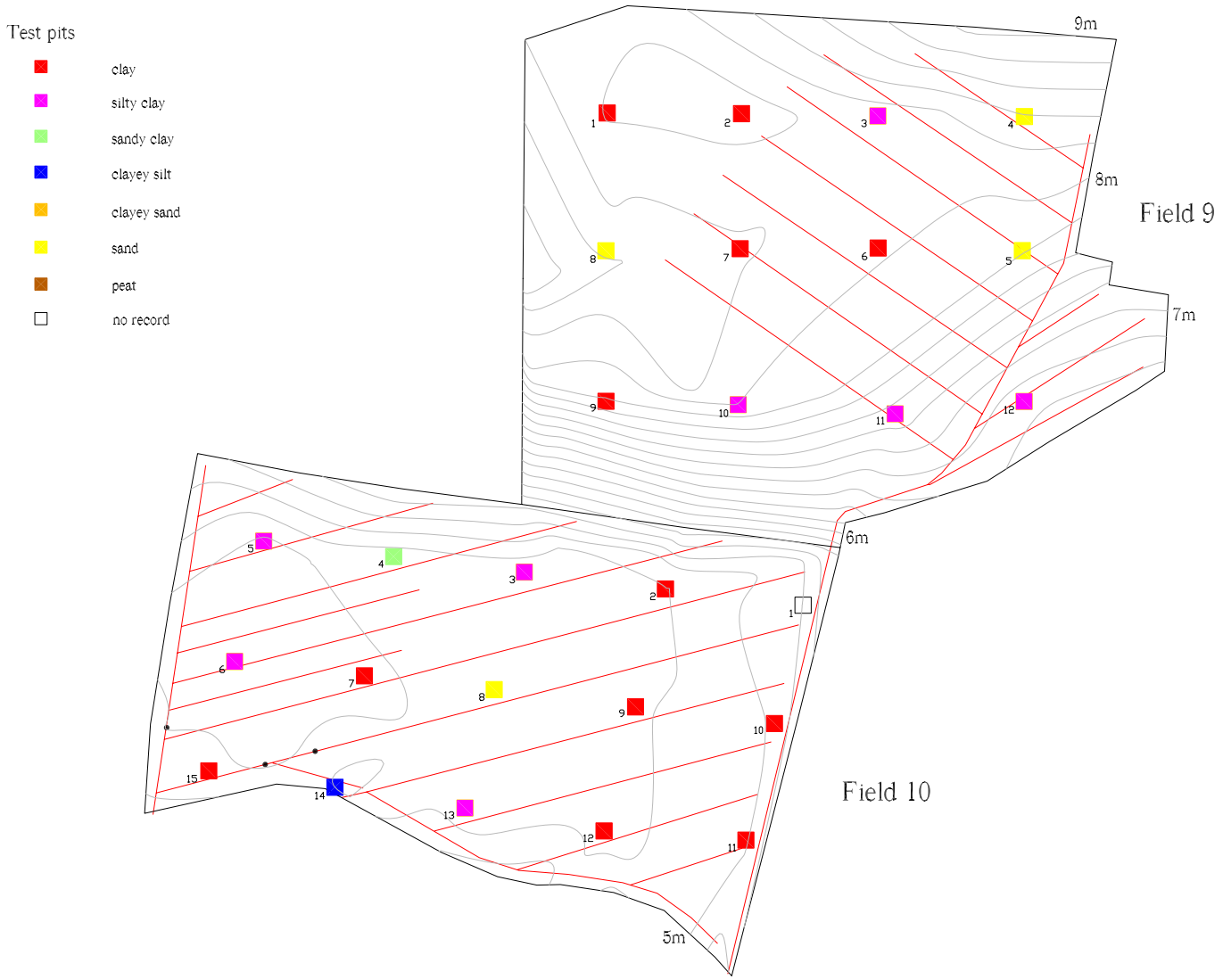
3.1 INTERVENTION 18

A drainage scheme was installed in September 2000 in two fields on the western edge of Skipwith (Fig.1), in an area known as the Ings. An earlier watching brief covered Fields 1 to 8 (Holst 2000a).

Field 9

The field is bordered on the east by a row of houses and on the north by a track. It abuts Field 8 on the west and Field 10 on the south (Fig.1). The ground surface drops by 3m towards the southern field boundary (Fig.3).

The new drainage scheme covered 12.1km, but no archaeological features were observed. Test pitting revealed two types of subsoil, of which a sandy or clayey sandy subsoil was predominant, while a



Plan of Int.18

Scale 1:2500

Figure 3

clayey subsoil was noted on the western side of the field (Fig.3). A windblown sand deposit was observed beneath the topsoil throughout the whole field, ranging in thickness between 0.04m and 0.63m (Appendix A, Table 1). This considerable variation in thickness was investigated and it was determined that the deposit generally became shallower towards the lower ground to the south. No buried soil layers were identified within the deposit of windblown sand.

Field 10

Situated between Field 9 to the north, Field 7 to the west and Southfield Drain to the south (Fig.1), the ground surface of Field 10 dropped southwestwards by 1.5m. Aerial reconnaissance identified cropmarks indicating extensive prehistoric land use to the south of Southfield Drain, but not in the fields covered by Int.18. Drains were installed in the whole field, covering of 1.91km.

The field contained a varied geology, with a prevalence of clay in the eastern half of the field, while the western half contained clayey sand, sand and clayey silt (Fig.3). Subsoil was not contacted in TP 1, as an older ceramic drain was found at 0.45m below ground level (BGL). Windblown sand was absent from TP 14 (Appendix A, Table 2). Only three archaeological features were identified and these were all located in the southwestern corner of the field.

3.2 INTERVENTION 21

Two fields belonging to The Beeches, a farm on the northern edge of North Duffield, were drained in March 2001.

Field 5

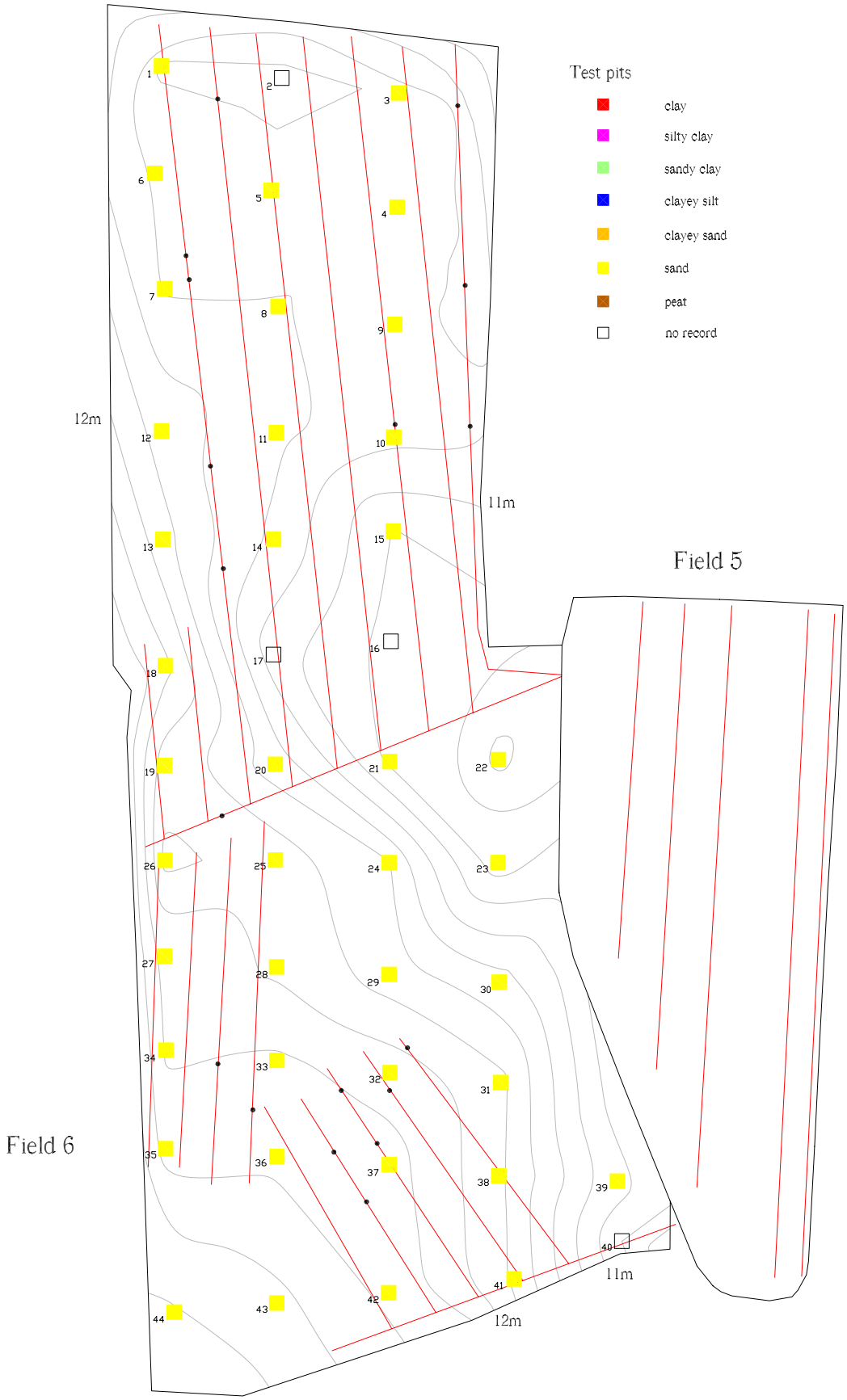
A small field with a flat ground surface, Field 5 is bordered by a track to the east and Field 6 to the west (Fig.1). 1.11km of drains were installed in this field, and were connected to an existing main drain.

A clayey subsoil was noted throughout, and no windblown sand deposits were observed in any of the test pits (Holst 2000c). No archaeological features were identified during drainage monitoring.

Field 6

This is a large field to the west of Field 5, and is bordered by a dyke to the north and by fields on the remaining sides (Fig.1). The ground surface drops by 2.54m eastwards. Drains were installed in the entire field, covering a length of 3.66km.

Test pitting revealed a uniform subsoil consisting of sand (Fig.4). However, subsoil was not contacted in Test Pit 40, as a field drain was encountered at 0.60m. Only the test pits in the southern and central parts of the field produced windblown sand deposits between 0.04 to 0.35m thick (Appendix A, Table 3). A concentration of thicker aeolian deposits was identified on higher ground in the southwestern corner of the field. Other, smaller concentrations followed no apparent pattern.



Plan of Int.21	Scale 1:2500	Figure 4

Twenty-three archaeological features were observed during the watching brief. These were infrequent to the north, but were more densely concentrated in the southern half, between TP 32 and TP 37. Two features noted in TP 16 and TP 17 fall within the limits of a disused field boundary and are thought to represent an enclosure.

3.3 INTERVENTION 23

This scheme covered five fields belonging to four separate farms, which were drained in early August 2001. Four of the fields are located on the eastern side of Skipwith, while the fifth is situated to the north (Fig.1). Aerial reconnaissance mapped limited cropmarks in Field 4, but dense concentrations of cropmarks to the north and east. Extensive cropmarks were identified in Field 5 (Fig.2), indicating a potential for surviving archaeological features.

Field 1

This field is relatively flat and is situated to the east of the Hare and Hounds public house, being defined by Skipwith Little Common to the east, a small paddock to the south and Field 2 to the north (Fig.1). It belongs to North House Farm and was uncultivated. Drainage installation took place in the western half of the field, covering 0.37km (Fig.5).

A consistently sandy subsoil was revealed by test pitting, covered by aeolian sand deposits which ranged in thickness from 0.04m to 0.28m (Appendix A, Table 4), the thicker deposits being found in the western part of the site. No archaeological features were identified in this field.

Field 2

This field is part of Park Farm, and is bordered by Field 1 to the south, by a dyke to the north, Skipwith Little Common to the east and residential housing to the west (Fig.1). The ground surface drops by 0.86m towards its centre. The drainage scheme affected the whole field, covering a length of 1.37km (Fig.6).

Test pitting revealed a uniform sandy subsoil covered in all pits by a layer of windblown sand, varying in thickness from 0.15m to 0.44m (Appendix A, Table 5). Despite the close proximity to cropmarks, no archaeological features were encountered in this field (Fig.2).

Field 3

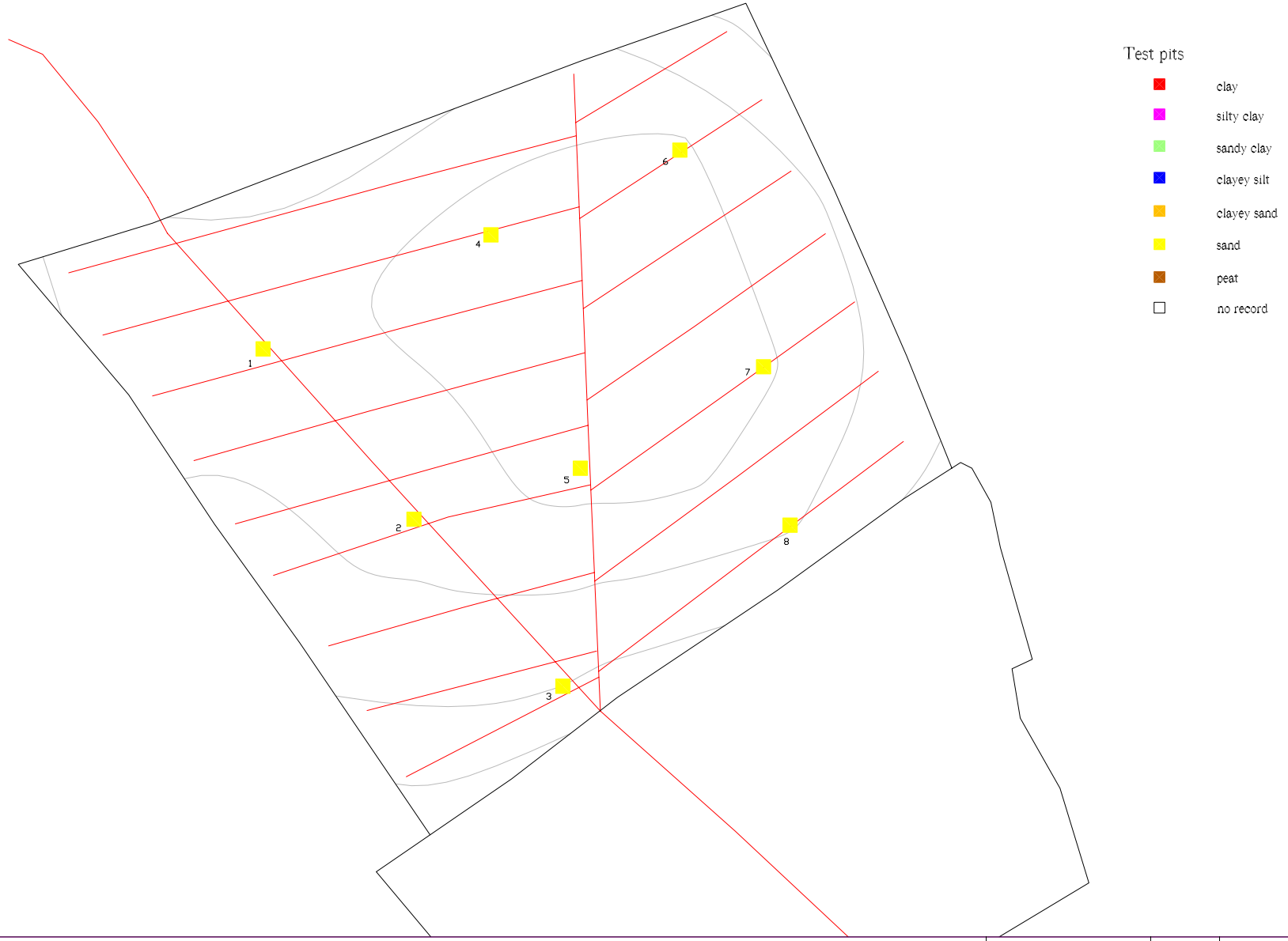
This field is bordered by fields and paddocks on three sides and by Skipwith Little Common to the east. It belongs to North House Farm and was uncultivated at the time of drainage installation. The ground surface drops by 0.98m towards its centre. Only two drains were installed, running in a northeast southwest direction and covering a length of 0.28km.

A sandy subsoil was observed in the eastern part of the field (Fig.7). Test pitting revealed a substantial deposit of windblown sand, between 0.35 and 0.73m thick (Appendix A, Table 6). Interestingly, TP 1 and TP 2 in the western part of the field revealed a deposit of peat beneath the

Plan of Int.23 Field 1

Scale 1:1000

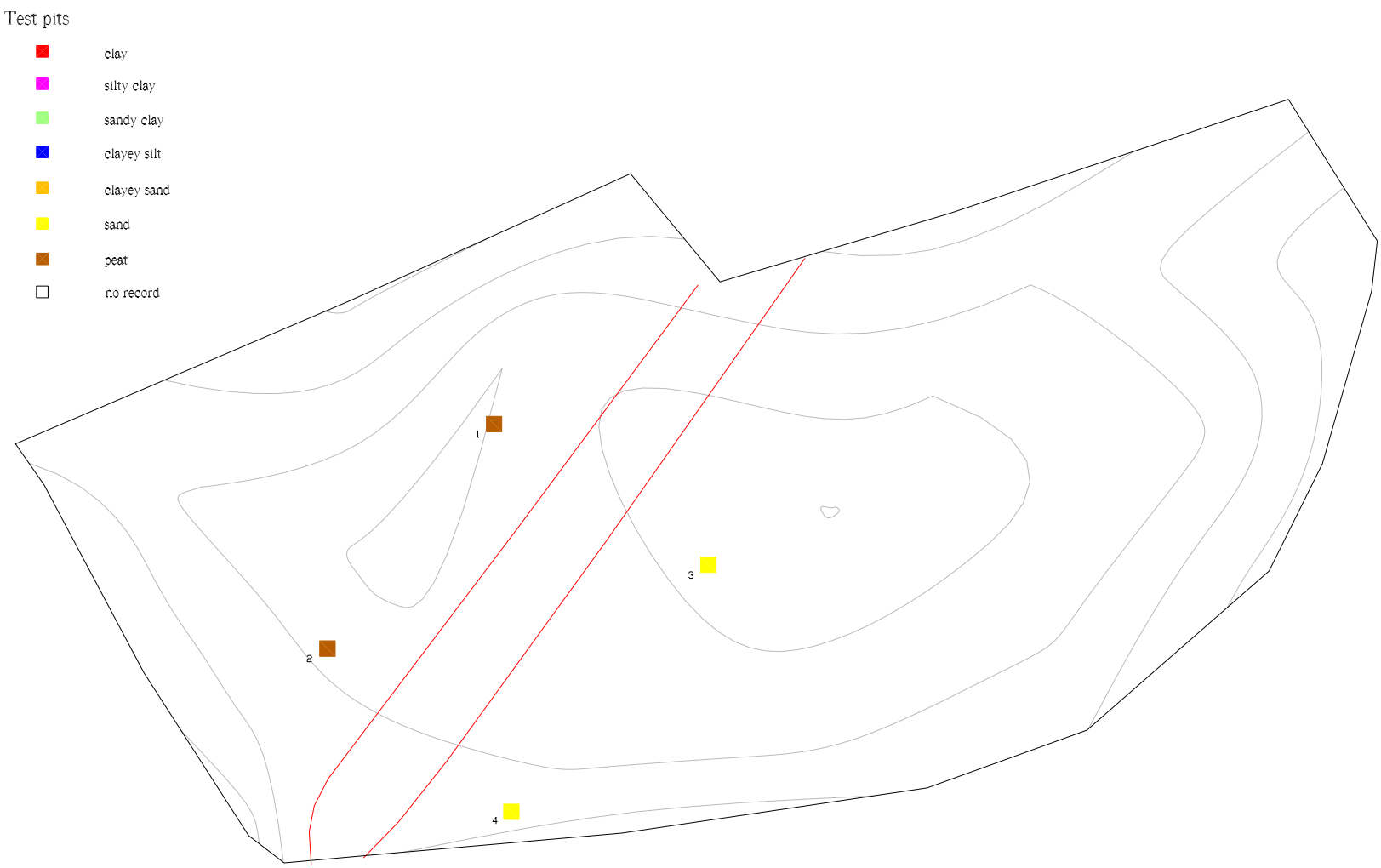
Figure 5



Plan of Int.23 Field 2

Scale 1:1250

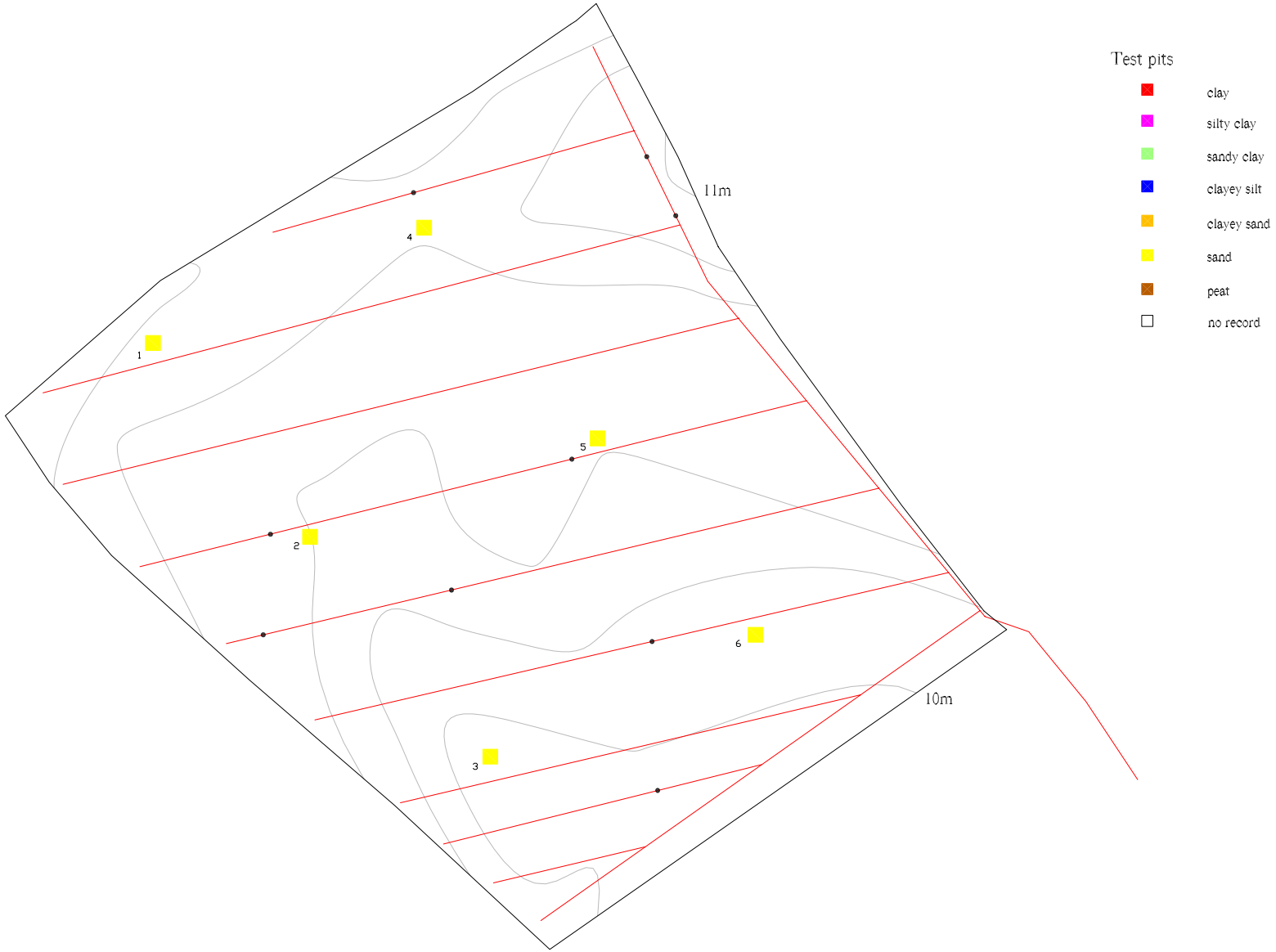
Figure 6



Plan of Int.23 Field 3

Scale 1:1250

Figure 7



Plan of Int.23 Field 4

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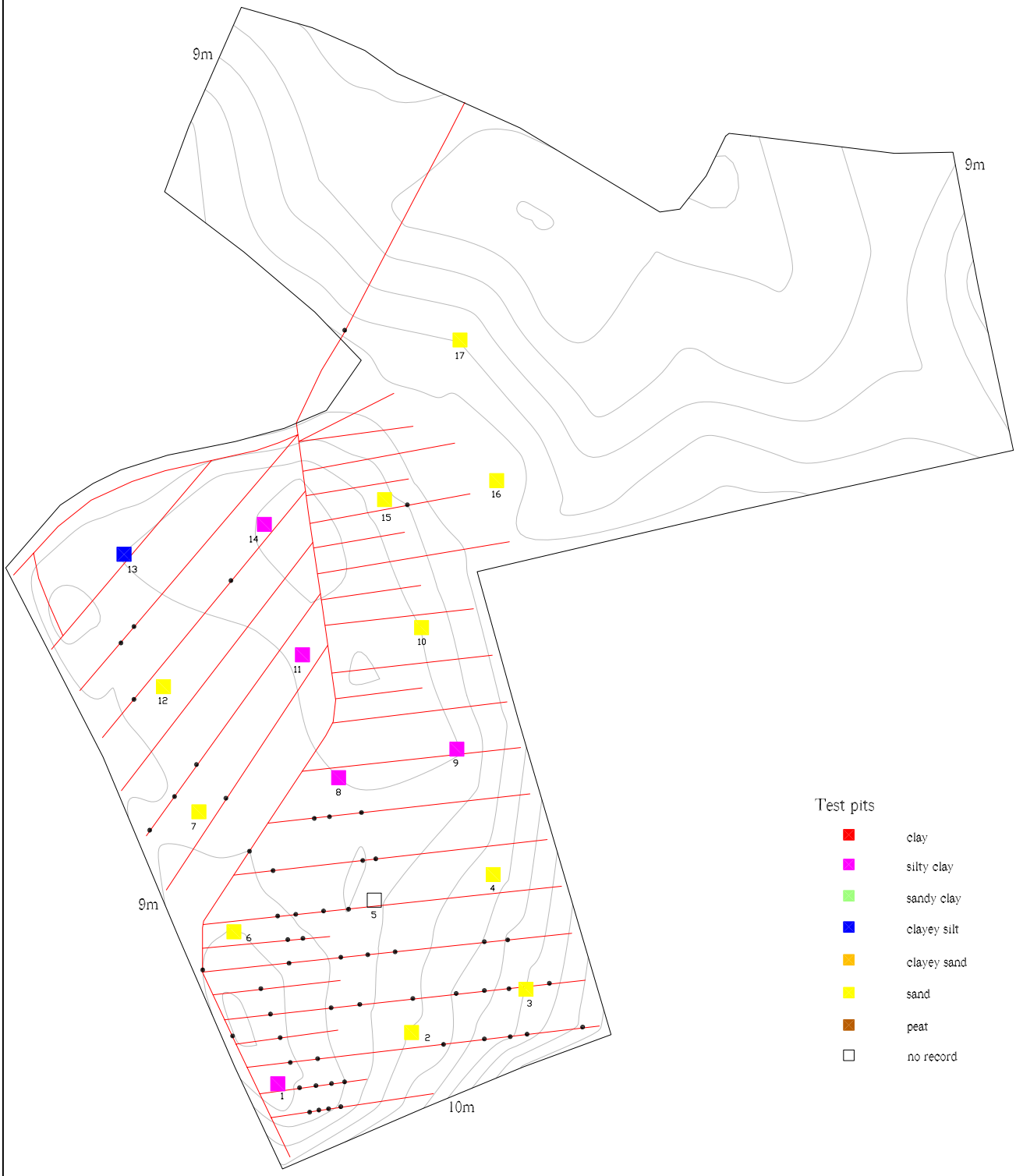
Figure 8



Plan of Int.23 Field 5 | Scale 1:2500 | Figure 9

aeolian sand, which was not penetrated by test pitting. No archaeological features were noted.

Field 4

This field forms part of School Farm and is bordered by the Oak Mere Farm caravan park to the north, the main Escrick road to the west, and residential housing to the south (Fig.1). Its ground surface drops southwards by 1.14m. A drainage scheme covering the whole field was installed (Fig.8), with a total length of 1.20km.

Test pitting revealed a sandy subsoil covered by a layer of aeolian sand, ranging in thickness from 0.02m to 0.38m. This deposit was thicker in the northeastern half of the field. TP 1 and TP 2, in the northwestern part of the site contained a thin layer (0.04m thick) of desiccated peat (Appendix A, Table 7) which overlay the subsoil and was located beneath the aeolian sand. Nine archaeological features were observed, which were scattered across the field.

Field 5

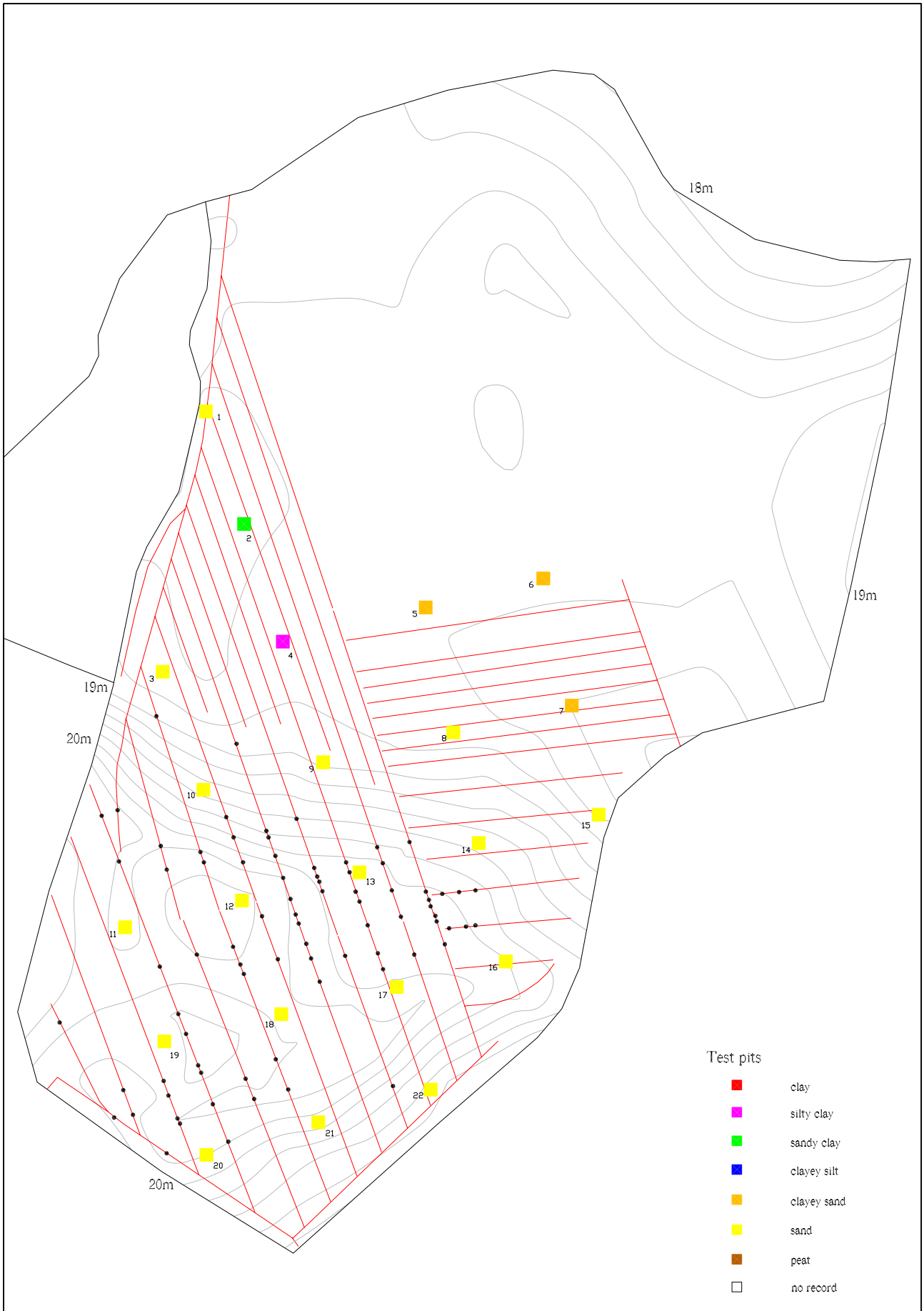
This field belongs to Hill Farm and is situated to the north of Skipwith, bordered to the south by a farm track, to the northwest by Broomhill Plantation and to the east by North Field Belt (Fig.1). The topography is undulated, but the ground surface displayed a general drop of 2.24m northeastwards (Fig.9). The field was under stubble at the time of drainage. Only the western half of the field was drained, while old lateral drains were tied into the new main pipe in the northeastern part. In total, the drains covered a length of 3.32km.

Test pitting in the drained area of the field revealed a sandy subsoil; however, the lower-lying areas of the field revealed a silty clay or clayey subsoil. Subsoil was not contacted in TP 5, where a feature was encountered. Windblown sand was detected in all test pits (0.17m to 0.51m thick) except in TP 14, where it was absent (Appendix A, Table 8). No pattern was apparent which might explain the varying thickness of aeolian sand deposits.

Fifty-five archaeological features were noted, with clear concentrations between TP 3 and TP 6, which correspond with extensive cropmark evidence for the field (Fig.2). Spade cleaning of drain sections was carried out wherever possible; this demonstrated that the features observed cut the layer of windblown sand.

3.4 INTERVENTION 24

A large field belonging to Redmoor Farm was drained during late August 2001. To the west of the field is a small wood with two ponds, while a small road is to the east (Fig.1). The topography varies across the field, with a slight ridge running east-west across the southern half of the site (Fig.10) and dropping by 2.91m to the north, culminating in a large flat area. A turfed air strip is located along the ridge. Only the southern half of the site was affected by the drainage scheme, which covered a length of 5.62km.



Plan of Int.24 | Scale 1:2500 | Figure 10

The test pits revealed a sandy subsoil on the higher ground, and silty or sandy clay on the lowest ground, while a clayey sand was noted in TP 5, TP 6 and TP 7 (Fig.10) Subsoil was not contacted in TP 5, where a drain was encountered at 0.40m (BGL). Only four test pits contained aeolian deposits (TP 10, 11, 13 and 22). These were between 0.02m and 0.20m thick (Appendix A, Table 9).

Eighty-one archaeological features were discovered, which were almost entirely concentrated on the higher ground, particularly along the ridge. There is no cropmark evidence for this part of Redmoor Farm, although extensive cropmarks are recorded to the north (Fig.2; Copp 1998). Occasionally, drain sections could be cleaned by spade and in such cases it was observed that archaeological features cut the aeolian deposits.

3.5 INTERVENTION 25

The drainage of Int.25 was carried out during September 2001. This intervention comprised three fields, two to the southeast of Skipwith and one to the north of the village.

Field 1

This field is located to the west of Blackwood Road and is surrounded on all remaining sides by Skipwith Common (Fig.1). It is part of North House Farm and was under stubble when drained. The local topography is generally flat, although the ground drops westwards by 1.38m (Fig.11). Drains were only installed in the southern part of the field, covering a length of 2.23km. One main trench was excavated with a JCB to a width of 0.50m, linking the western dyke with a manhole in the centre of the field.

A sandy and clayey sand subsoil was present. Subsoil was not contacted in TP 7, as a field drain was encountered at 0.84m (BGL). Aeolian deposits were revealed in five test pits in the eastern half of the site, which were between 0.08 and 0.37m thick (Appendix A, Table 10). Nine archaeological features were found to be scattered across the field.

Field 2

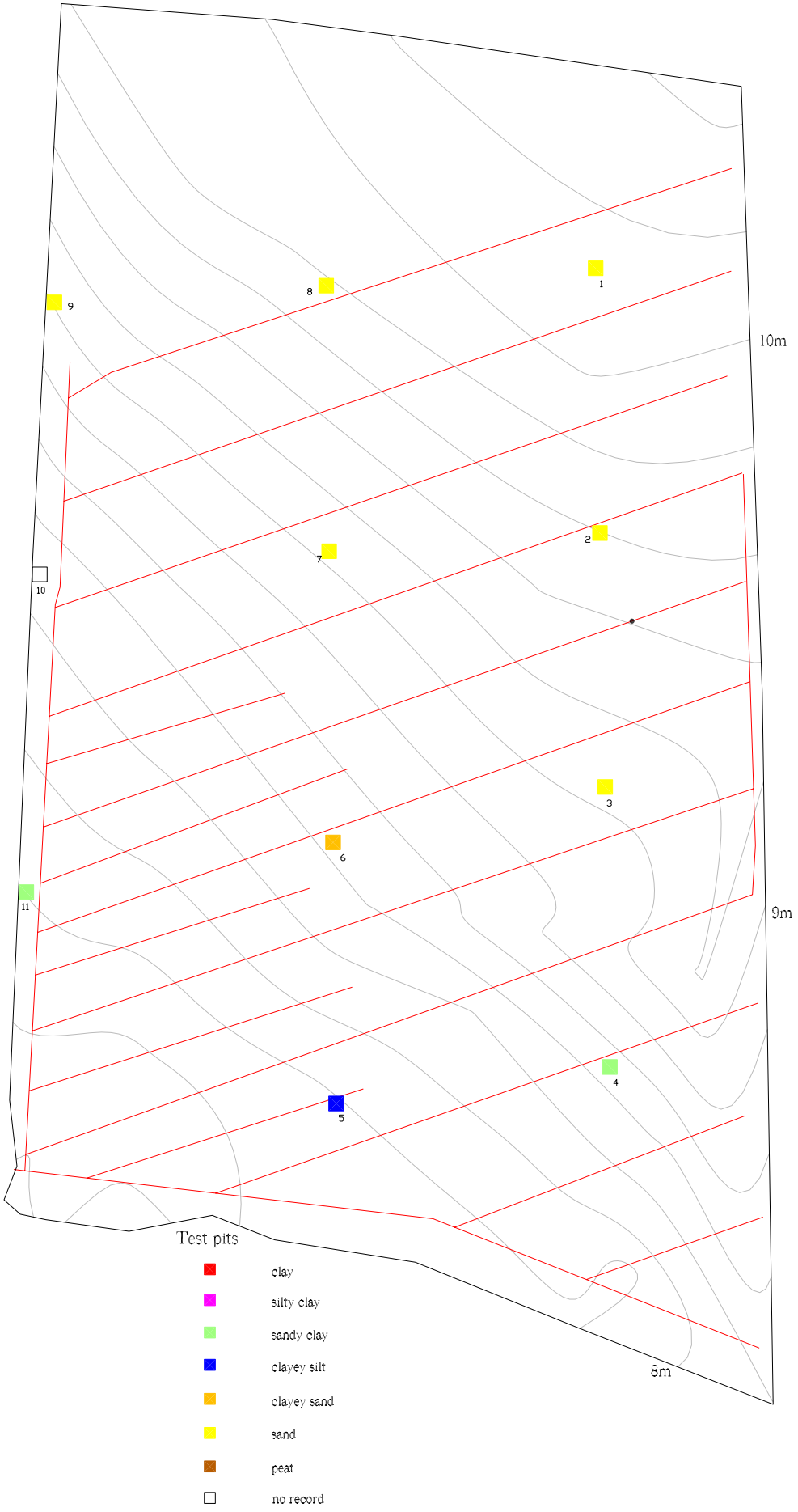
Situated immediately to the south of North House Farm, Field 2 drops southwards by 2.78m, towards Southfield Drain. To the east, residential houses along Common Road border the field (Fig.1). The drainage scheme covered almost the entire field, resulting in 2.13km of drains.

The subsoil consisted of a sandy or silty clay the south and sand across the remainder of the field (Fig.12). TP 6 revealed a clayey sandy subsoil, while subsoil was not encountered in TP 10, which contained an old field drain at 0.52m. Test pitting revealed deposits of windblown sand in all but three test pits in the southwestern corner of the field. The thickness of the deposits was relatively uniform, ranging from 0.20m to 0.34m (Appendix A, Table 11). Only one archaeological feature was observed in the eastern part of the field.

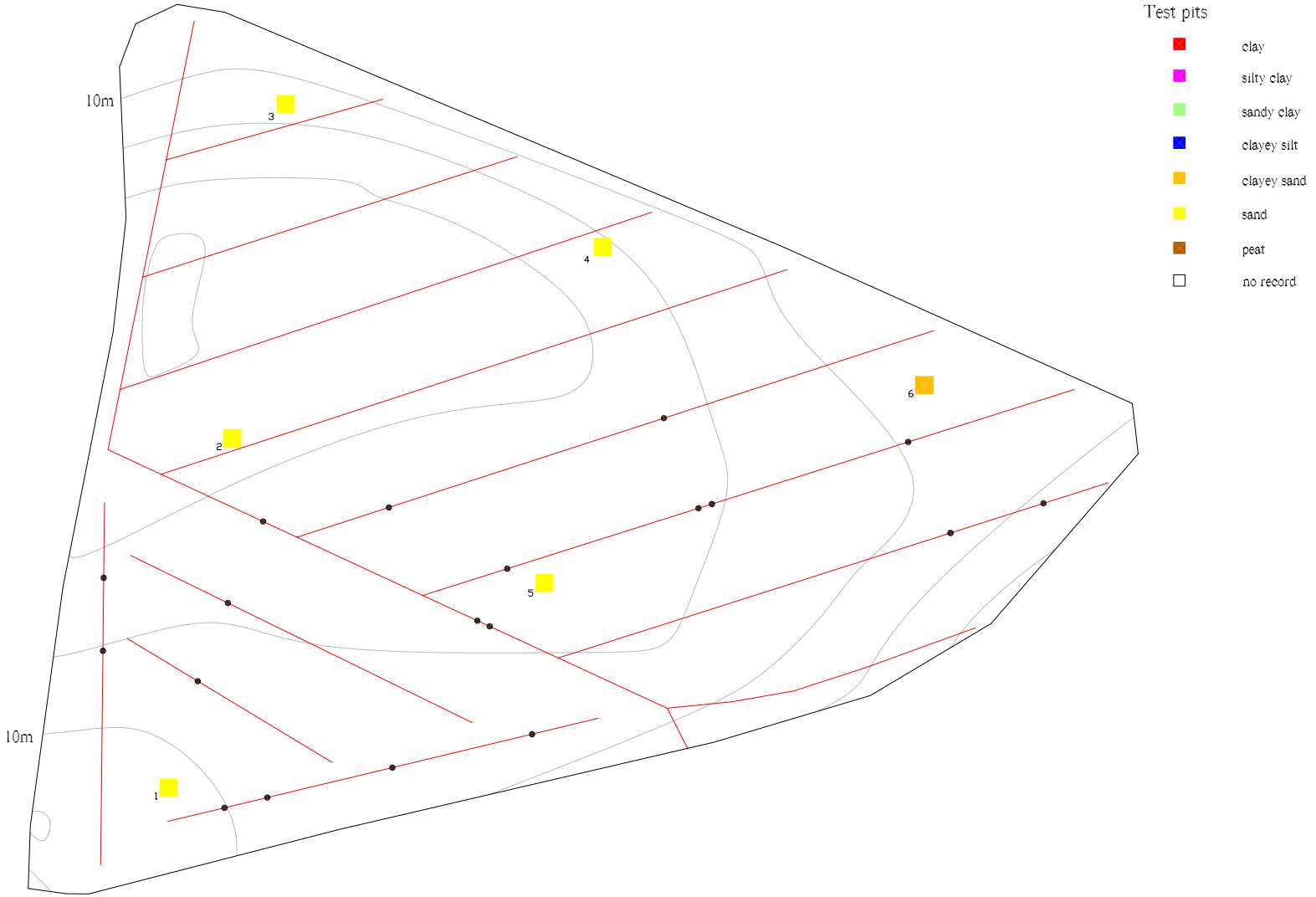
Plan of Int.25 Field 1

Scale 1:2500

Figure 11



Plan of Int.25 Field 2 | Scale 1:1250 | Figure 12



Plan of Int.25 Field 3

Scale 1:1000

Figure 13

Field 3

Limited cropmark evidence was mapped in Field 3 (Fig.2), a triangular field belonging to Hill Farm which is located to the north of the farm. The field is relatively flat and was under stubble at the time of the survey. Drains were installed in the entire field, covering a length of 1.04km.

Test pitting revealed a sandy subsoil, except in TP 6 (Fig.13), which contained a clayey sand. The subsoil was covered throughout the whole field by aeolian sands, which were between 0.15m and 0.33m thick (Appendix A, Table 12), with no apparent distribution pattern. Nineteen archaeological features were encountered in the southern half of the field.

4.0 ASSESSMENT

As a result of the archaeological watching briefs and test pitting in the Skipwith area, certain patterns in the distribution of archaeological features and deposition of aeolian sand were observed. The survey revealed great variations in the intensity of past activity, with general concentrations of archaeological features on areas of higher ground. It was observed that the density patterns of features on the ground corresponded with cropmark evidence (Fig.2). Where limited or no cropmarks had been recorded, the archaeological remains were more thinly scattered, suggesting marginal, rather than intensive occupation.

It was not possible to examine the majority of drain sections, but where these were accessible and could be cleaned, it was found that archaeological features cut the aeolian sand, indicating that these features were later than the windblown sand deposits (Int.23, Field 5; Int.24).

Extensive test pitting of the fields which were affected by the drainage schemes revealed deposits of aeolian sand which tended to be more concentrated on higher ground. These deposits consisted entirely of silty sand, often deposited in a succession of thin layers. The investigation of these strata did not identify buried deposits beneath the windblown sand. Comparisons between concentrations of aeolian deposits, distributions of archaeological features and recorded cropmarks suggest that archaeological features are not masked from aerial reconnaissance by the windblown sand deposits.

The anaerobic preservation of organic remains in peat significantly enhance the environmental potential of deposits, when they are found in association with archaeological features. However, no such link could be established through the drainage surveys. In every instance, the peat was located on sandy soils, beneath a layer of windblown sand. The peat deposits discovered in Int.21, Field 6 and Int.23, Field 4, consisted of thin and desiccated bands, which had probably suffered from previous drainage of the area. The peat deposit encountered in Int.23, Field 3, however, was much more substantial. Further drainage of this field may result in the future desiccation of this layer.

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APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF SOIL STRATA

Table 1 INT.18 Field 9 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.58	0.36	clay (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	mottled (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-
2	0.47	0.23	clay (10YR 6.3) pale brown	mottled (5YR 5/ 3) yellowish red	-
3	0.74	0.45	clayey sand (5YR 5/ 4) reddish brown	-	-
4	0.95	0.63	sand (10YR 4/ 2) greyish brown	-	-
5	0.62	0.35	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
6	0.57	0.29	clay (10YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-	-
7	0.46	0.22	clay (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	mottled (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-
8	0.77	0.55	sand (10YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-	-
9	0.30	0.06	clay (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 1) grey	-
10	0.29	0.07	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-	-
11	0.24	0.04	clayey sand (5YR 4/ 6) yellowish red	-	-
12	0.47	0.22	clayey sand (10YR 4/ 3) brown	-	-

Table 2 INT.18 Field 10 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.45	-	-	-	field drain
2	0.33	-	clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	mixed (10YR 7/ 1) light grey	-
3	0.28	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	mixed (10YR 7/ 1) light grey	-
4	0.30	-	sand clay (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-	-
5	0.31	-	clayey sand (10YR 6/ 2) light brownish grey	-	-

6	0.30	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
7	0.30	-	clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
8	0.29	-	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
9	0.28	-	clay (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
10	0.37	-	clay (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
11	0.32	-	clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
12	0.28	-	clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
13	0.28	-	clayey sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
14	0.42	0.11	clayey silt (10YR 3/ 4) dark yellowish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-
15	0.25	-	clay (10YR 6/ 1) grey	mottled (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-

Table 3 IN T.21 Field 6 The Beeches

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.34	-	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	mottled (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-
2	0.79	-	-	-	feature?
3	0.60	-	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	0.04 desiccated peat
4	0.35	-	sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-	-
5	0.53	-	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	0.03 desiccated peat
6	0.47	-	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
7	0.73	-	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	-
8	0.45	0.10	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	-
9	0.45	-	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	0.07 desiccated peat

10	0.33	-	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
11	0.54	0.09	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
12	0.60	0.08	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
13	0.60	0.35	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
14	0.60	0.36	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
15	0.46	0.16	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	-
16	0.85	-	-	-	feature?
17	0.59	-	-	-	feature?
18	0.56	0.23	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish red	-	-
19	0.35	0.06	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
20	0.32	0.09	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
21	0.24	0.04	sand (10YR 7/ 8) yellow	-	-
22	0.40	0.12	sand (10YR 7/ 6) yellow	-	-
23	0.34	0.05	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
24	0.42	0.12	sand (10YR 7/ 6) yellow	-	-
25	0.43	0.16	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
26	0.70	0.30	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
27	0.33	0.12	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-
28	0.50	0.15	sand (10YR 6/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
29	0.51	0.21	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-	-
30	0.60	0.30	sand (10YR 4/ 3) brown	-	-
31	0.42	0.10	sand (10YR 4/ 6) dark yellowish brown	-	-
32	0.40	0.10	sand (7.5Yr 5/ 8) strong brown	-	-
33	0.42	0.11	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
34	0.55	0.22	sand (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-	-
35	0.58	0.25	sand (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-	-

36	0.50	0.20	sand (10YR 3/ 3) dark brown	-	-
37	0.40	0.09	sand (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-	-
38	0.42	0.15	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
39	0.48	0.22	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
40	0.60	-	-	-	field drain?
41	0.55	0.29	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-
42	0.53	0.27	sand (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-	-
43	0.59	0.29	sand (10YR 4/ 3) brown	-	-
44	0.58	0.30	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-

Table 4 IN T.23 Field 1 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.60	0.26	sand (10YR 3/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-	-
2	0.48	0.28	sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-	-
3	0.40	0.15	sand (2.5Y 7/ 3) pale yellow	-	-
4	0.25	0.03	sand (2.5Y 7/ 4) pale yellow	-	-

Table 5 IN T.23 Field 2 Park House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.70	0.44	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
2	0.66	0.46	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-	-
3	0.65	0.25	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
4	0.59	0.24	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
5	0.52	0.17	sand (10YR 6/ 2) light brownish grey	-	-
6	0.56	0.16	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
7	0.55	0.15	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-

8	0.58	0.18	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-

Table 6 IN T.23 Field 3 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.77	0.42	-	peat	-
2	1.03	0.73	-	peat	-
3	0.85	0.55	sand (10YR 3/ 1) very dark grey	-	-
4	0.55	0.35	sand (10YR 4/ 2) dark grey	-	-

Table 7 IN T.23 Field 4 School Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.54	0.20	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-	0.04 desiccated peat
2	0.30	0.02	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	0.04 desiccated peat
3	0.48	0.18	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
4	0.54	0.22	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
5	0.78	0.38	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
6	0.30	0.05	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-

Table 8 IN T.23 Field 5 Hill Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.62	0.22	silty clay (2.5Y 5/ 2) greyish brown	-	0.14 sand
2	0.62	0.27	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-
3	0.76	0.46	sand (7.5YR 6/ 8) reddish yellow	-	-
4	0.78	0.51	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-	-
5	0.95	-	-	feature?	-

6	0.40	0.17	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
7	0.60	0.30	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
8	0.70	0.40	silty clay (2.5Y 4/ 1) dark grey	-	-
9	0.62	0.26	silty clay (2.5y 4/ 1) dark grey	-	-
10	0.53	0.26	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
11	0.64	0.44	silty clay (10YR 4/ 2) dark greyish brown	-	-
12	0.50	0.25	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-	-
13	0.58	0.33	clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	-	-
14	0.30	-	silty clay (10YR 4/ 1)dark grey	-	-
15	0.66	0.36	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
16	0.45	0.22	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-	-
17	0.76	0.48	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-

Table 9 IN T.24 Redmoor Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.30	-	silty clay (10YR 5/ 2) greyish brown	-	-
2	0.25	-	sandy clay (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
3	0.38	-	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
4	0.29	-	silty clay (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
5	0.30	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 8 yellowish brown)	-
6	0.30	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown)	-
7	0.35	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	mottled (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown)	-
8	0.40	-	-	field drain	-
9	0.34	-	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
10	0.50	0.18	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
11	0.50	0.18	sand (10YR 3/ 3) dark brown	-	-
12	0.30	-	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-
13	0.32	0.02	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-

14	0.36	-	sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-	-
15	0.30	-	sand (10YR 4/ 4) dark yellowish brown	-	-
16	0.50	-	sand (10YR 3/ 4) dark brown	-	-
17	0.35	-	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-
18	0.31	-	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-
19	0.25	-	sand (7.5YR 4/ 6) strong brown	-	-
20	0.29	-	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-	-
21	0.30	-	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
22	0.60	0.20	sand (10YR 5/ 8) yellowish brown	-	-

Table 10 IN T.25 Field 1 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.73	0.37	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
2	0.41	0.15	sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
3	0.32	-	sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
4	0.35	-	clayey sand (10YR 6/ 3) pale brown	-	-
5	0.34	-	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
6	0.69	0.39	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-
7	0.84	-	-	field drain	-
8	0.34	0.08	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
9	0.37	0.11	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
10	0.35	-	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
11	0.39	-	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-

Table 11 IN T.25 Field 2 North House Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.58	0.20	sand (10YR 3/ 2) light yellowish brown	-	-
2	0.72	0.32	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
3	0.61	0.31	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	-
4	0.71	0.34	sand clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	-	-
5	0.29	-	silty clay (10YR 5/ 1) grey	-	-
6	0.50	0.20	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-
7	0.62	0.30	sand (10YR 5/ 4) yellowish brown	-	-
8	0.67	0.33	sand (10YR 7/ 4) very pale brown	-	-
9	0.58	0.29	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
10	0.52	-	-	field drain	-
11	0.45	-	sandy clay (10YR 4/ 3) brown	-	-

Table 12 IN T.25 Field 3 Hill Farm

Test Pit No.	Total depth (m)	Thickness of aeolian sand (m)	Subsoil type and Munsell colour	Notes on Subsoil	Further deposits (m)
1	0.53	0.23	sand (10YR 5/ 3) brown	-	-
2	0.40	0.15	sand (10YR 6/ 3) light yellowish brown	-	-
3	0.72	0.33	sand (7.5YR 5/ 6) strong brown	-	-
4	0.61	0.23	sand (10YR 6/ 6) brownish yellow	-	-
5	0.58	0.22	sand (10YR 6/ 4) light yellowish brown	-	-
6	0.49	0.17	clayey sand (10YR 5/ 6) yellowish brown	-	-