LAND AT TREVASSACK HILL, HAYLE, CORNWALL

Centred on SW 5682 3757

Results of an Archaeological Trench Evaluation

Cornwall Council Planning Reference: PA15/03787 (Condition 19)

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On behalf of:
Bovis Homes (South West) Ltd

Report No: ACD1100/3/0

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AC archaeology

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CONTENTS

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation, in advance of residential development, on land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 5682 3757), was carried out by AC archaeology during February 2016.The site is located on land characterised as medieval farmland, with an earlier geophysical survey identifying a series of linear anomalies likely to relate to different episodes of land division, including one curving example.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of 13 trenches totalling 265m in length. These generally confirmed the efficacy of the geophysics, in that a series of ditches were present, with these likely to relate to two phases of land division. The earliest was probably in the late prehistoric period and the second possibly during medieval times, when it is likely that the present field pattern was established.

With the possible exception of a single posthole, albeit in isolation, no evidence for settlement was identified, while the only pre-modern artefacts recovered comprising two small and abraded conjoining sherds of undiagnostic, but probably late prehistoric pottery, from one of the ditches. The two smaller fields on the east and northeast sides of the site have been severely affected by modern landscaping.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation on land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 5682 3757; Fig. 1), was carried out by AC archaeology during February 2016. The work was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological work as a condition (No. 19) of planning consent granted by Cornwall Council, as advised by their Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (hereafter HEPAO). The archaeological works were carried out on behalf Bovis Homes (South West) Ltd.

1.2 The development area forms an irregular block of land comprising four discrete plots in the parish of Hayle. The total area encompassed by the proposed development is approximately 3.9 hectares. The site is situated on a north facing slope at between *c.* 27m and 40m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). To the west it is bordered by Humphry Davy Lane and to the north the railway embankment forms part of the boundary. The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan Formation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been subjected to a Historic Environment Assessment (Cottam 2015) and geophysical survey (Dean 2016). The initial assessment established that the Historic Landscape Characterisation records the field pattern of the area as medieval farmland with little evidence of change within its boundaries during the post-medieval and modern periods. In 1842, the land was largely owned by the Cornish Copper Company, a smelting and founding company whose arrival in Hayle in the mid-19th century saw significant growth in population and industry. Although mining adits are shown on either side of the application area, no evidence was found for mining, or associated industrial activity, within the site itself. A possible prehistoric barrow and a stone axe have been found in the vicinity of the application area, but nothing within the site itself.

2.2 The subsequent geophysical survey identified a number of mainly linear anomalies, with some curving examples in the eastern field.

3. AIMS OF THE WORK

3.1 The aim of the work was to establish, through a trial trench evaluation, the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site, with specific reference to the geophysical anomalies. The results of the work, as set out in this report, will be used to inform any requirement for further archaeological work on the site as a next stage.

3.2 The site specific aims were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains, particularly the date and function of the curving linear features;
- To confirm the date of the linear features as depicted on historic maps and identified by the geophysics. This will establish when the existing field pattern was formed;
- To establish the nature of the activity of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- To recover any environmental evidence from archaeological features;
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains; and,
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Cornwall from any archaeological remains encountered.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2016) and adhered to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance, Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2014).

4.2 The locations of the trial trenches are shown on Fig. 2. These comprised the machine excavation of 13 trenches totalling 265m in length. Trenches were positioned to target the geophysics anomalies, as well as in 'blank' areas to test the efficacy of the survey. The targeted trenches were 1.65m wide, while those in 'blank areas' were 3m wide. All trenches were located using a Leica Netrover GPS, with 100mm accuracy,

4.3 The removal of soil overburden was undertaken under the control and direction of the site archaeologist. Non-archaeological overburden was removed by mechanical excavator in spits no greater than 20cm in depth, using a toothless bucket and stored alongside the trench. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which natural subsoil was exposed.

4.4 Following completion of overburden removal, the trench bases were cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits identified. Spoil heaps were scanned for displaced artefacts. All exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand to the sample levels outlined in the project design, and recorded using the standard AC archaeology *pro-forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

All trenches were excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil, which was exposed at a depth of a depth of between 0.22m and 1.4m below the ground level. The natural subsoil encountered was primarily a weathered sedimentary stone (sand or mudstone), generally angular, moderately sorted, sparse in frequency, within a pale yellow silty clay matrix. The only exceptions were Trenches 2, 5 and 13. These all saw a much higher frequency of angular stone fragments, with much less of a silty clay matrix.

5.2 Trenches 2-8 contained archaeological features that were excavated and recorded. These are described in detail below. These were mainly ditches, with the exception of Trench 7 which contained a single posthole. Trenches 1, 9, 10, 12 and 13 contained no archaeological features and are described in tabulated form only in Appendix 1. Trench 11 was abandoned due to the presence of asbestos, but not before a sondage was excavated down to the natural at a depth of *c*.1.4m.

5.3 Area A

This plot was located at the western end of the site and contained Trenches 1 to 4. The field was rough scrub/pasture. The topsoil was a slightly compact mid grey humic sandy silt loam, containing rare to sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone. The agricultural subsoil was a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stones.

5.3.1 Trench 2 (Plan Fig. 2a, section 2b)

This trench was 15m long, 1.65m wide, located in the NE corner of Area A and was aligned NE-SW. Natural subsoil (202) was exposed at a depth of between 0.36m and 0.58m below the ground surface at the SW and NE ends of the trench respectively. A pair of linear features (contexts F203 and F205) were exposed, broadly corresponding with linear anomalies 3/4 identified by the geophysical survey. These were overlain by up to 0.28m of agricultural subsoil (context 201) and 0.28m of topsoil (200).

F203 was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 1.4m wide by 0.2m deep. It had steep concave sides onto a wide flat base and contained a single fill (204). This was a pale yellow brown silty clay loam with common sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

F205 was aligned N-S and measured 1.26m wide by 0.55m deep. It had steep concave sides onto a concave base and contained a single fill (206). This was a pale brownish grey silty clay loam containing common sorted angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

5.3.2 Trench 3 (Plan Fig. 2c, section 2d; Plate 1)

This trench was 50m log, 1.65m wide, 'L' shaped and located in the centre of Area A. The long arm was aligned approximately NW-SE, with a shorter NE-SW aligned arm extending off the NW end. Natural subsoil (302) was exposed at a depth of 0.50m. Two ditches (F303 and F306) were exposed, with the former corresponding with linear anomaly 4 identified by the geophysical survey. These were overlain by up to 0.25m of subsoil (301) and 0.25m of topsoil (300).

F303 was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 1.05m wide by 0.55m deep. It had steep sloping concave to convex sides onto a concave base and contained two fills (304 and 305). Fill 304 was a pale yellowish brown silty clay loam containing

frequent poorly sorted angular stone. It produced two small conjoining sherds of abraded and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Above this was fill 305, a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam containing common angular stone. No finds were recovered from this fill.

F306 was a N-S aligned ditch measuring 1.3m wide by 0.47m deep. It had moderate to steep concave sides onto a concave base and contained a single fill (307). This was a mid yellowish-brown silty clay loam containing common sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

5.3.3 Trench 4 (Plan Fig. 3a, sections 3b-d; Plates 2-3)

This trench was 30m long, 1.65m wide and located at the southern end of Area A, on an approximate NW-SE alignment. Natural subsoil (403) was exposed at a depth of 0.5m to 0.6m, where four ditches were identified (F404, F407, F410 and F413). F404 corresponded broadly with geophysics anomaly 4, while F405 appeared to represent anomaly 5. These were overlain by up to 0.3m of subsoil (401 and 402) and 0.3m of topsoil (400).

Ditch F404 was aligned N-S and measured 1.4m wide and 0.62m deep. It had steep, convex edges onto a flat base and contained two fills (405 and 406). Fill 405 was a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam, containing common angular to sub-rounded stone. This was overlain by 406, a mid reddish brown silty clay loam containing frequent angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F407 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 0.85m wide and 0.67m deep. It had steep, slightly convex sides onto a slightly concave base and contained two fills (408 and 409). Basal fill 408 was a pale yellowish brown silty clay loam containing frequent angular to sub-rounded stone. Above this, fill 409 was a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

Parallel ditch F410 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 1.1m wide and 0.36m deep. It had steep convex to concave edges, a concave base and contained two fills (411 and 412). Basal fill 411 was a pale yellowish brown silty clay loam containing frequent angular to sub-rounded stone. Overlying this, fill 412 was a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam containing sparse angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F413 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 0.86m wide and 0.29m deep. It had steep convex sides onto a flat base and contained two fills (414 and 415). Basal fill 414 was a pale yellow brown silty clay loam containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stones. Overlying this, fill 415 was a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam containing sparse angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

5.4 Area B (Plate 4)

This plot was a large field of rough scrub/pasture located in the centre of the site and contained Trenches 6 to 10. The topsoil was generally a slightly compact mid brownish grey humic sandy silt loam, containing sparse sub-angular to rounded stone. The agricultural subsoil was a slightly compact mid brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate sub-angular to rounded stones.

5.4.1 Trench 5 (Plan Fig. 3e, sections 3f-g)

This trench was 30m long, 1.65m wide, located on the west side of Area B and aligned N-S. Natural subsoil (502) was exposed at a depth of 0.45m to 0.6m, where two ditches were present (F503 and F505). Both ditches corresponded with linear

anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (6 and 7) These were overlain by up to 0.22m of subsoil (501) and 0.38m of topsoil (500).

Ditch F503 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 0.93m wide by 0.6m deep. It had steep sides, slightly convex, (through very rocky natural), a narrow concave base and contained a single fill (504). This was a mid brownish grey silty clay loam containing frequent angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F505 was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 0.76m wide by 0.44m deep. It had steep convex sides onto a flat to concave base and contained a single fill (506). This was a pale grey brown silty clay loam containing common angular to sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered.

5.4.2 Trench 6 (Plan Fig. 4a, section 4b)
This trench was 20m long, 3m wide and located in the northern part of Area B on an approximately NW-SE alignment. Natural subsoil (605) was exposed at a depth of 0.5m to 0.6m, where a single narrow ditch was present (F603). This was overlain by up to 0.09m of colluvium (602), 0.3m of subsoil (601) and 0.3m of topsoil (600).

Ditch F603 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 0.68m wide by 0.1m deep. It had shallow concave sides onto a flat base and contained a single fill (604). This was a mid yellow brown silty clay loam containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.

5.4.3 Trench 7 (Plan Fig. 4c, sections 4d-e; Plate 5)
This trench was 15m long, 3m wide and located slightly SE of centre in Area B on an approximately NW-SE alignment. Natural subsoil (702) was exposed at a depth of 0.55m, revealing a single posthole (F703). This was overlain by up to 0.3m of subsoil (701) and 0.25m of topsoil (700).

Posthole F703 measured 0.7m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep. It had steep to moderate concave to convex sides onto a flat base and contained a single fill (704). This was a mid yellowish brown silty clay loam, containing frequent poorly sorted angular to sub-rounded stone up to 250mm long, which is likely to represent collapsed packing. No finds were recovered.

5.4.4 Trench 8 (Plan Fig. 5a, section 5b; Plate 6)
This trench was 15m long, 1.65m wide and located slightly south of centre in Area B on an approximate N-S alignment. Natural subsoil (802) was exposed at a depth of up to 0.55m, where a pair of heavily truncated linear features were identified (F803 and F805). Both ditches corresponded with linear anomaly 9 identified by the geophysical survey. These were overlain by up to 0.25m of subsoil (801) and 0.3m of topsoil (800).

Ditch F803 measured 0.85m wide by 0.06m deep and was aligned approximately E-W. It had shallow concave sides onto a slightly concave base and contained a single fill (804). This was a mid reddish brown silty clay loam containing sparse sub-angular stone. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F805 measured 0.50m wide by 0.03m deep and was also aligned approximately E-W. It had shallow concave sides, a slightly concave base and contained a single fill (806). This was a mid reddish brown silty clay loam containing sparse sub-angular stone. No finds were recovered.

Between ditches F803 and F805 was layer 807. This was a mid reddish brown silty clay loam with yellow hues and moderate poorly sorted angular stone. It was very similar to the subsoil but may tenuously represent the base of a small bank. It was far too diffuse to say with any degree of certainty.

6. THE FINDS *by Naomi Payne*

All finds recovered during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The 13 evaluation trenches produced a handful of finds including two conjoining sherds of prehistoric pottery and a small quantity of post-medieval material. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Context	Context Description	Glass		Prehistoric pottery		Post-medieval pottery	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
200	Trench 2 topsoil					2	16
304	Fill of ditch F303			2	5		
400	Trench 4 topsoil					1	17
1100	Trench 11 topsoil	1	68				
Total		1	68	2	5	3	33

Table 1. Summary of finds by context

6.1 Prehistoric pottery

Two conjoining body sherds (5g) of very abraded prehistoric pottery were recovered from context 304, lower fill of ditch F303. The fabric is reasonably soft and contains moderate sub-angular white and off-white quartz up to 6mm and sparse shiny black inclusions <1mm.

6.2 Post-medieval pottery

Three sherds (33g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from two topsoil contexts.

Context 200 produced a body sherd of 17th/18th century North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware and a base fragment from a post-medieval or modern crucible. The crucible fragment has a flat circular base with an original diameter of *c*. 33mm. Its sides are steep-angled. The surviving external surface is covered in a black glaze-like coating. On the interior surface there is black and green glaze-like deposit which has a speckled appearance. The size of the crucible suggests that it was used for assaying (pers. comm. Tim Young). The surface coating and vitrified nature of the fabric suggest that it has been subjected to heavy use.

Context 400 produced a sherd from the rim of a black basalt stoneware teapot with moulded foliate decoration around the rim. This dates from *c*. 1800.

6.3 Glass

A near complete glass lid (68g) from a modern Weck-style preserving jar was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 11. This is transparent and slightly turquoise in colour, with a diameter of 60mm.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 In the majority of instances archaeological features corresponded well with the interpreted results from the geophysical survey. A few additional features were present, for example a ditch in Trench 6 and posthole in Trench 7, but generally the geophysics appears to be a reliable guide as to what archaeology is present on the site.

7.2 The main archaeological features present on the site are linear in form and are likely to be ditches relating to former land division and drainage. None of the ditches were particularly substantial, with their generally rounded profiles indicating an agricultural rather than defensive function. None of the ditches identified are present on historic maps (Cottam 2015, Appendix 2), indicating that they are medieval or earlier in date. There was a general paucity of artefacts across the whole of the site and features that were excavated had generally sterile fills.

7.3 Area A contained the majority of ditches, with F205 (Trench 2), F303 (Trench 3) and F404 (Trench 4) broadly corresponding with linear anomaly 3/4 identified by the geophysics (Dean 2016, Figure 2). This feature shows as slightly curving round to the northwest, suggesting a later prehistoric date, perhaps confirmed by the recovery of two small and abraded conjoining pottery sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric date from F303. The absence of any other finds and settlement-type features in its vicinity (eg. pits and postholes) would appear to confirm its agricultural function.

7.4 In Area B, although not depicted on historic maps, ditches identified broadly follow the existing field alignments, indicating they are likely to relate to former smaller divisions when the existing pattern was established, probably during the medieval period.

7.5 The only discrete feature present was a single undated posthole in the centre of Trench 7. This was in isolation within a 3m wide and 15m long trench, so it is likely that if other features of similar type are present in its vicinity, then at least some of these would have been present in the trench. On this basis, all that can be said, therefore, is that the posthole could be of any date and there is no evidence that it relates to a wider structure.

7.6 Trenches in Area C contained no pre-modern archaeological features or deposits. This area has clearly been extensively landscaped; Trench 12 was very shallow and appears to have been terraced and levelled, while Trench 11 was very deep and that area has clearly been extensively infilled. The presence of modern brick/tile and asbestos indicates a 20th century date for ground disturbance of this plot.

7.7 Area D contained a single trench (13), which did not reveal any buried archaeology corresponding to geophysical anomaly 13. As with Area C, this plot has clearly been landscaped in modern times, with the southern edge terraced into the hillside, whereas the northeast end appears to have been built up to compensate for the slope (the road immediately to the northeast is at a much lower depth).

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 On the basis of the results of the geophysics and trial trenching, it appears that the site has been used as farmland from the later prehistoric period to the present day. Probably two phases of land division have been recognised with the earliest represented by a slightly curving ditch in Area A. Subsequent changes to the field pattern appear to have then taken place possibly during the medieval period, with this alignment still in place today.

8.2 It is considered unlikely that there will be any *in situ* settlement evidence elsewhere on the site not tested by the trial trenching, as the geophysical survey appears to be reasonably reliable. In addition, Areas C and D appear to have been heavily disturbed by modern landscaping.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

9.1 The paper, digital and finds archive are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, where they will be retained until it has been established whether any further investigations are required. Longer-term storage arrangements will be made once a decision has been made on the future acceptance of archives by the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

9.2 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) entry has been created using the unique identifier **242273**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by David Russell on behalf of Bovis Homes. The fieldwork was carried out by Paul Cooke, Jon Hall and Abigail Brown, with the illustrations for this report prepared by Elizabeth Patkai. The collaborative role of Sean Taylor, Cornwall Council HEPAO, is duly acknowledged.

11. SOURCES CONSULTED

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Dean, R., 2016, *Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall: An archaeological gradiometer survey.* Unpublished Substrata report, ref. 1601TRE-R-1.

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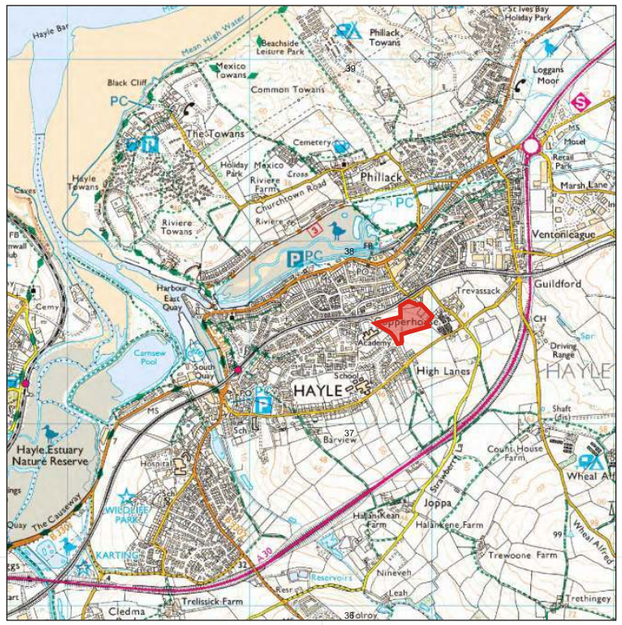
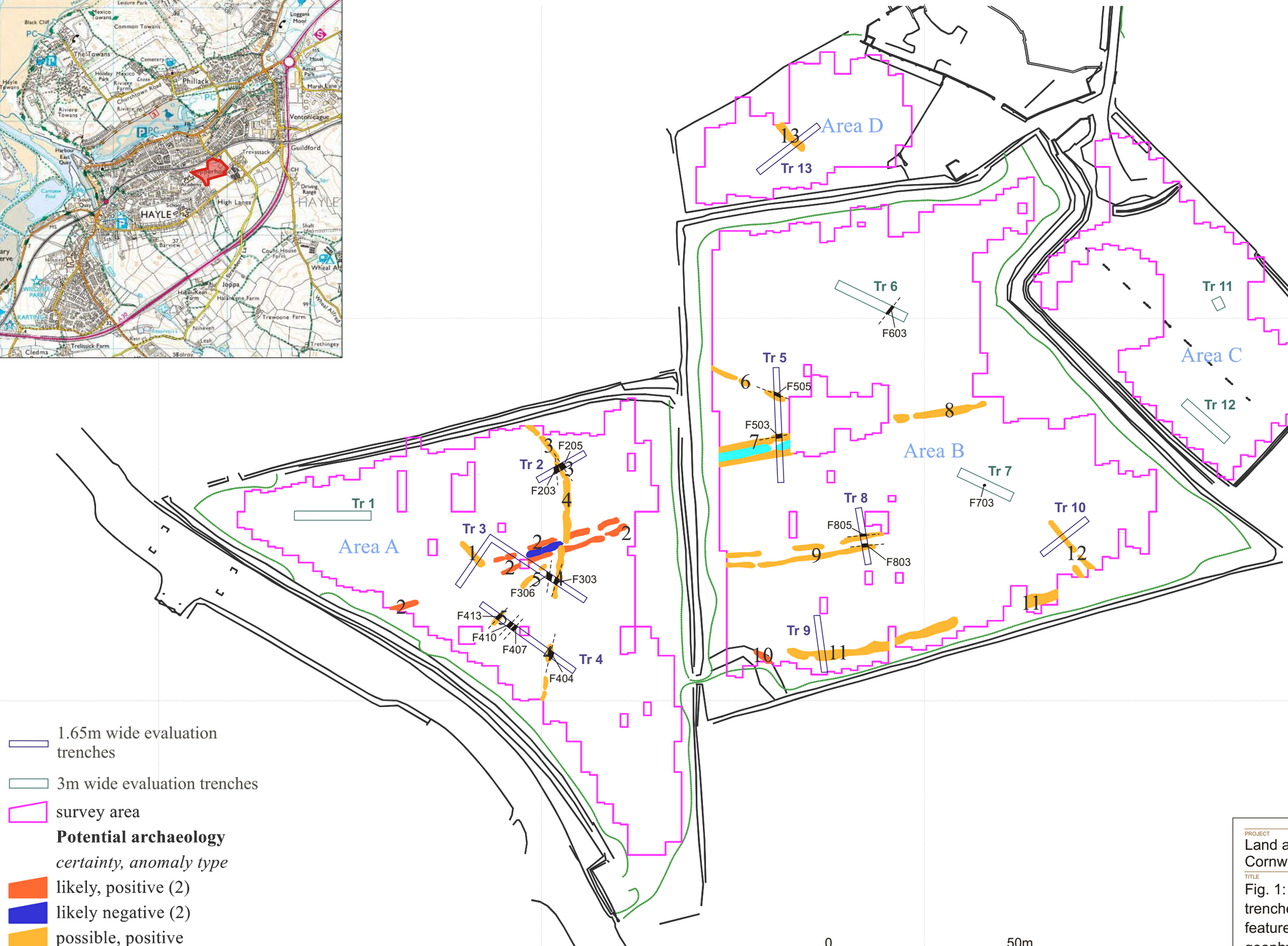




PROJECT
Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches, with archaeological features shown in relation to the geophysics interpretation

AC archaeology

Fig 2a. Plan of Trench 2

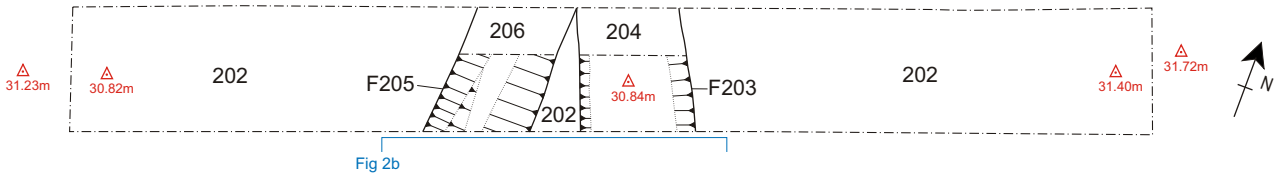


Fig 2b. Section of ditch F203 and ditch F205

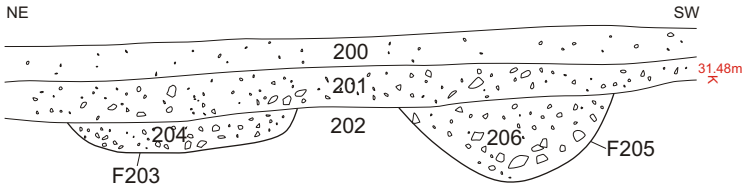


Fig 2c. Plan of Trench 3

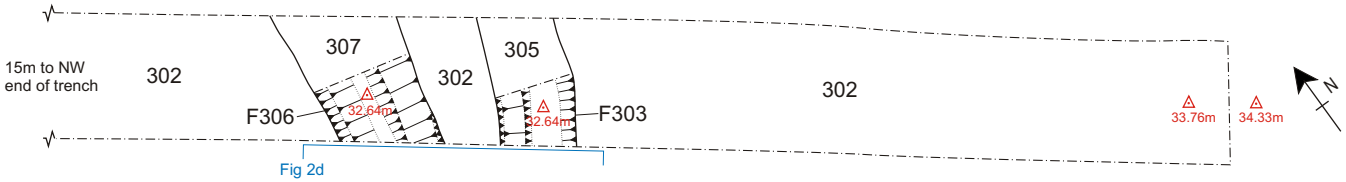
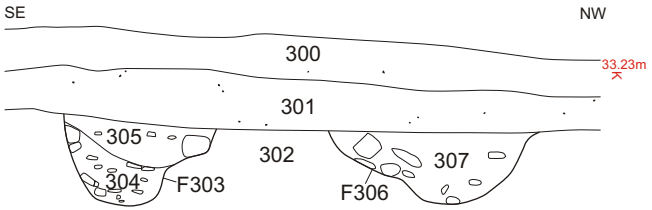
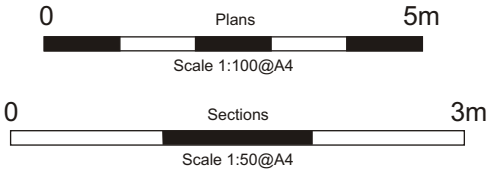


Fig 2d. Section of ditch F303 and ditch F305





PROJECT
Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

TITLE
Fig. 2: Plans and sections, Trenches 2 and 3

AC archaeology

Fig 3a. Plan of Trench 4

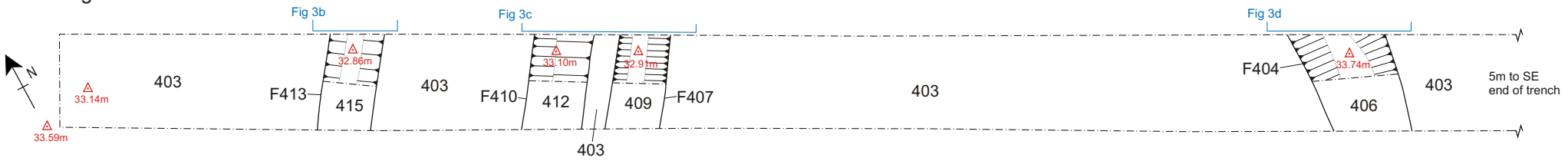


Fig 3b. Section of ditch F413

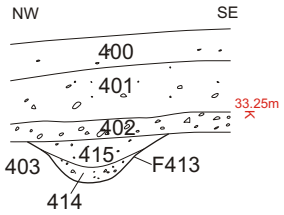


Fig 3c. Section of ditch F410 and ditch F407

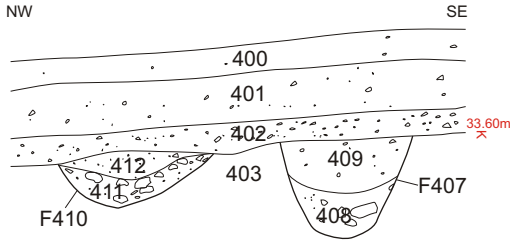


Fig 3d. Section of ditch F404

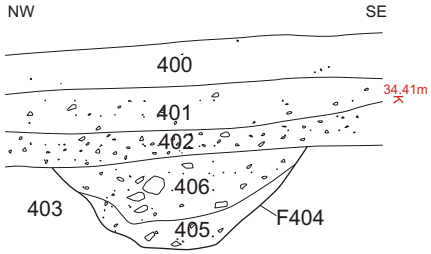


Fig 3e. Plan of Trench 5

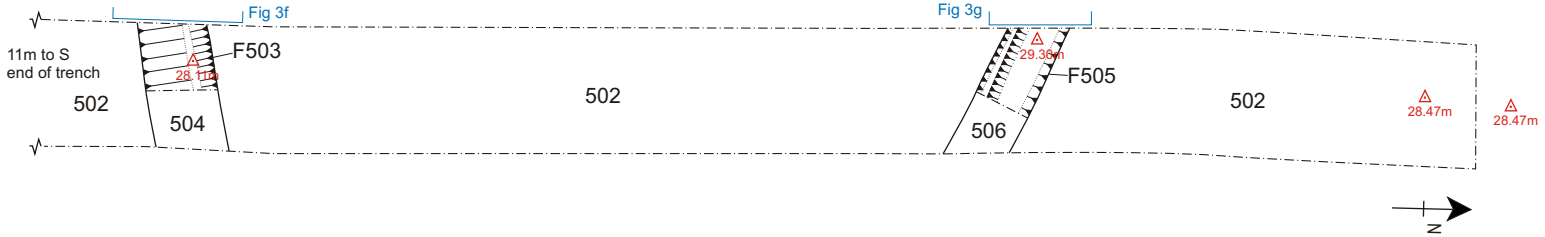


Fig 3f. Section of ditch F503

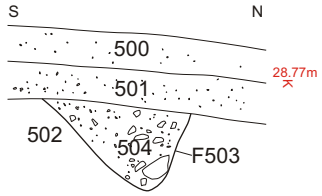
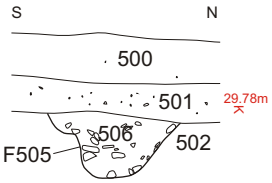
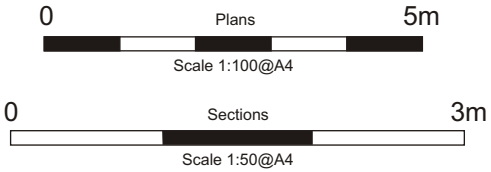


Fig 3g. Section of ditch F505





PROJECT

Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig. 3: Plans and sections, Trenches 4 and 5

AC archaeology

Fig 4a. Plan of Trench 6

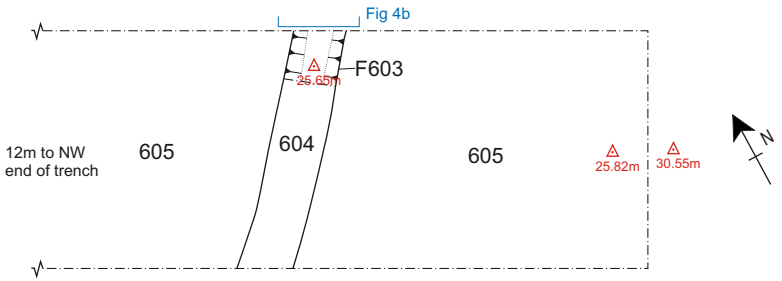


Fig 4b. Section of ditch F603

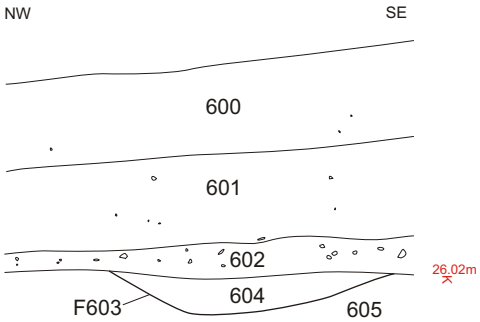


Fig 4c. Plan of Trench 7

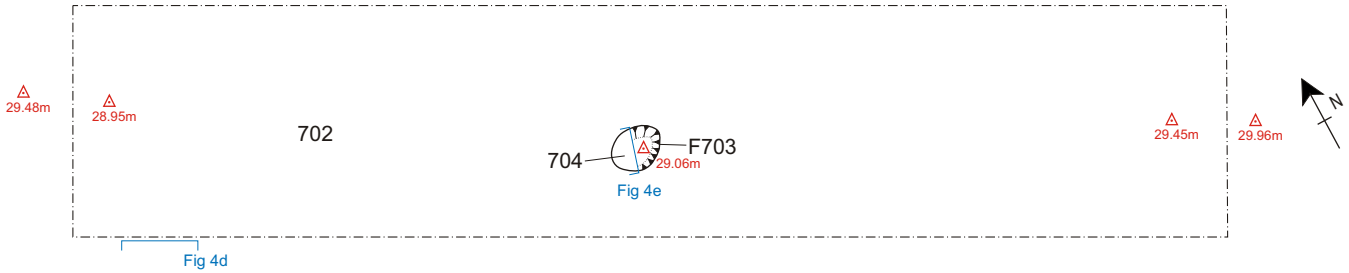


Fig 4d. Representative Section

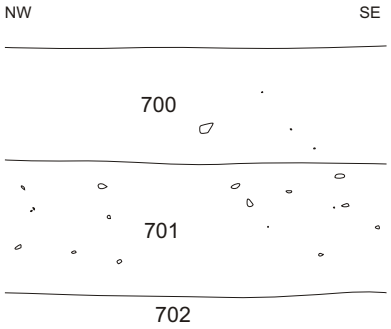
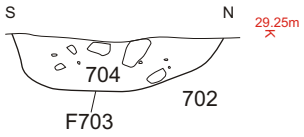
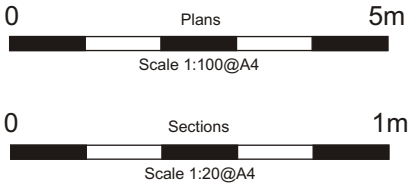


Fig 4e. Section of F703





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Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

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Fig. 4: Plans and sections, Trenches 6 and 7

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Fig 5a. Plan of Trench 8

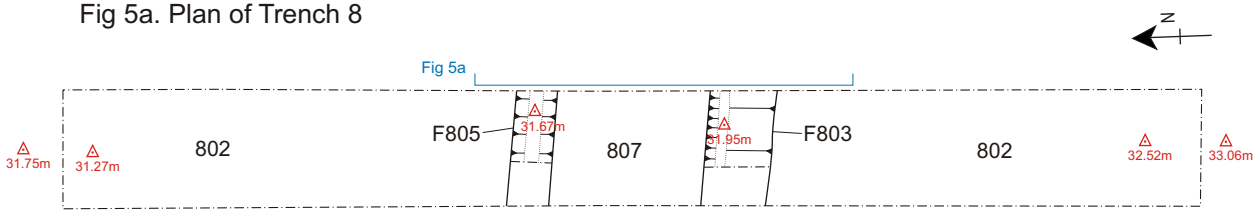
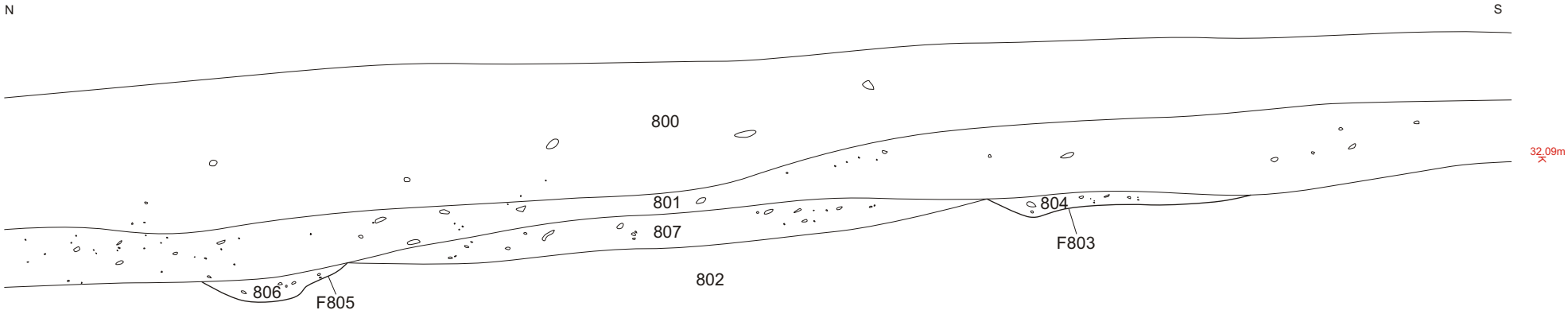


Fig 5b. Section of ditch F805 and ditch F803



0 Plans 5m

Scale 1:100@A4

0 Sections 1m

Scale 1:20@A4

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Fig. 5: Plan and section, trench 8

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Plate 1: Trench 3, ditches F303 and F306 looking southwest (1m scale)

Plate 2: Trench 4, ditches F407 and F410, looking northeast (1m scale)

Plate 3: Trench 4, excavation in progress ditch F410, looking northwest

Plate 4: General view of Area B, looking northeast

Plate 5: Trench 7, posthole F703, looking southwest (0.5m scale)

Plate 6: Trench 8, truncated ditches F803 and F805, looking east (1m scale)

Appendix 1

Tabulated context descriptions - negative trenches

Trench 1 – Length 20m, width 3m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-260	A slightly compact mid grey humic sandy silt loam, containing rare to sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone up to 40mm long.	Topsoil
101	260-470	A moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stone up to 80mm long.	Agricultural subsoil
102	470 +	Weathered angular to sub-rounded sedimentary rock fragments in a mostly pale yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

Trench 9 – Length 15m, width 1.65m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
900	0-310	A slightly compact mid grey humic sandy silt loam, containing rare to sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone up to 40mm long.	Topsoil
901	310-460	A moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stone up to 80mm long.	Agricultural subsoil
902	460-610	Primarily a mid yellow brown clay loam. Contains common angular to sub-rounded stone up to 50mm long.	Possible periglacial deposit
903	610 +	Weathered angular to sub-rounded sedimentary rock fragments in a mostly pale yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

Trench 10 – Length 15m, width 1.65m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-300	A slightly compact mid grey humic sandy silt loam, containing rare to sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone up to 40mm long.	Topsoil
1001	300-550	A moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stone up to 80mm long.	Agricultural subsoil
1002	550 +	Weathered angular to sub-rounded sedimentary rock fragments in a mostly pale yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

Trench 11 – Length 5m, width 3m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
1100	0-280	Mid grey brown humic sandy silt loam, friable, containing sparse sub-angular stone up to 50mm long. Contains evidence of modern dumping.	Topsoil
1101	280-450	Mid orange yellow sandy clay loam, slightly compact, containing sparse well sorted angular stone up to 50mm long. Clear dump of material.	Dumped deposit (modern)
1102	450-660	Dark brown friable humic sandy silt loam. No coarse components, some fragments of brick/tile.	Possible buried soil/topsoil dump (modern)
1103	660-990	Pale grey sandy clay loam, compact and sticky. Contains common angular to sub-angular stone up to 70mm long. This material produced some signs of dumping, including tree roots and asbestos.	Dumped deposit (modern)
1104	990-1400	Pale grey brown sandy silt clay, soft, containing rare angular to sub-rounded stone up to 120mm long.	Dumped deposit (modern)
1105	1400+	Weathered angular to sub-rounded sedimentary rock fragments in a mostly pale yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

Trench 12 – Length 15m, width 3m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
1200	0-150	A slightly compact mid grey humic sandy silt loam, containing rare to sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded stone up to 40mm long.	Topsoil
1201	150-350	A moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt loam, containing moderate angular to sub-rounded stone up to 80mm long.	Agricultural subsoil
1202	350 +	Weathered angular to sub-rounded sedimentary rock fragments in a mostly pale yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

Trench 13 – Length 20m, width 1.65m

Context	Depth below ground level (mm)	Description	Interpretation
1300	0-260	Dark grey humic sandy silt loam, friable, containing moderate sub-angular to rounded stone up to 30mm long.	Topsoil
1301	260-290	Black burnt layer at ENE end of trench. Contains burnt metal, up to 30mm thick.	Dumped deposit
1302	260-520	Identical to (1300)	Buried topsoil
1303	520-780	Mid brown clay loam, slightly compact. Contains common angular to sub-rounded stone up to 60mm long.	Buried subsoil
1304	780 +	Abundant non-bedded large angular stone in a mid yellow silty clay matrix.	Natural subsoil

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