RoCAS

Ross & Cromarty Archaeological Services

Newfield North, Alness
Trial Trenching Evaluation

National Grid Reference	**NH 6692 7032 (centred)**
Planning reference	**13/03436/PREAPP**
Site Code	**NNA14**
RoCAS Report	**2014-01/NNA14**
Client	**Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd**
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Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was conducted by Mary Peteranna. We would like to thank Hamish Little and Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd for commissioning the work. Mapping is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS licence LIG1044. Aerial imagery and other background mapping are reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer. This is an unpublished report.

Summary

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development on land located on the northeast side of Alness, Ross-shire. The trial trenching evaluation recommendation was the result of consultation between Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd and the Highland Council Historic Environment Team prior to the submission of the site plans for planning permission. Three features of archaeological interest, associated with field drainage, were identified on the site. No further work is recommended as a result of this evaluation.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 General information

1.1.1 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted by *Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS)* on 14-15 January 2014 in advance of submission of a planning application for new housing at Newfield North in the town of Alness. The work was commissioned by Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd. in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

1.1.2 The trial trenching requirement arose due to the location of the development near an area where significant archaeological settlement and burial sites have been found in the past, indicating that there was potential for buried archaeological remains within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching evaluation was to detect the presence or absence of any archaeologically significant remains on the site prior to its development and to inform decisions in the planning process.[1].

1.1.3 The site, which measures approximately 40,700m^2, was subject to a minimum of 5% (2,035m^2) sample evaluation by trial trenching.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 Trial trenching aims to identify the location, character, extent, quality and preservation of any features or objects of archaeological importance that would be damaged or destroyed by development. The results inform a strategy for the safeguarding where possible, and recording where necessary of any archaeological features or finds identified[2]. The aim was to evaluate the likely impact of the development on any identified archaeological remains to aid the planning authority's decision-making process. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and PAN2/2011describe how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment[3].

1.2.2 The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area

[1] Highland Council HET 2012
[2] Highland Council 2012
[3] The Scottish Government 2010 and 2011

- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To excavate, sample and record any features or to propose arrangements for their safeguarding, where possible
- To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
- To make recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development
- To make recommendations for other post-excavation work

2.0 Site Location

2.1 The development site is centred at approximately Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NH 6692 7032, in the northeast corner of Alness at Newfield (Figure **1**). The proposed development site (Figure **2**), 4km northwest of Invergordon, is located on the north of side of current housing schemes and southeast of sand/gravel quarries. The area to the north is named *White Hills* on Ordnance Survey mapping.

2.2 The landscape situation of the proposed development site comprises gently sloping, south-facing terrain, which runs downhill to the Cromarty Firth at a distance of approximately 1.5km. Prior to development, the site was predominantly open pasture with a modern field boundary dividing the site into east and west parts and electricity cables crossing over the northern edge of the site.

2.3 The underlying geology is Middle Old Red Sandstone comprising conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone with glacial sand and gravel surface deposits[4].

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Newfield is located in the former parish of Rosskeen. Although there are no known sites within the development area, the south-facing terraces and hills overlooking the Cromarty Firth at Alness are rich in prehistoric sites, including Carn Liath cairn to the south and two chambered cairns to the northwest. Of particular interest are the buried archaeological remains uncovered on an open field site located 1.5km to the southwest of the proposed development site (Highland HER No.EHG2893). Uncovered during an evaluation of Dalmore Farm in 2005, the remains formed part of a substantial prehistoric settlement. Another possible archaeological site is a cropmark seen on aerial imagery to the west of the site at *Crosshills.*.

3.2 There are no sites shown on historical mapping of the proposed development site, although Post Medieval farmsteads were located to the east and west of the site and a field boundary crossed the area (section **5.1.1**). William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1752 depicts the area as cultivated ground with groups of settlement around the area, including *Nynykill* and *Colkiny* to the north and west, presumably referring to kiln sites. This could relate to the meaning of the name *White Hills* for the landscape featuring bordering the site to north. Although quarried for gravels today, it is possible that in the past White Hills was a source of limestone, from which lime was extracted at nearby kiln sites to be used as fertiliser in the surrounding farmland.

[4] British Geological Society 2014

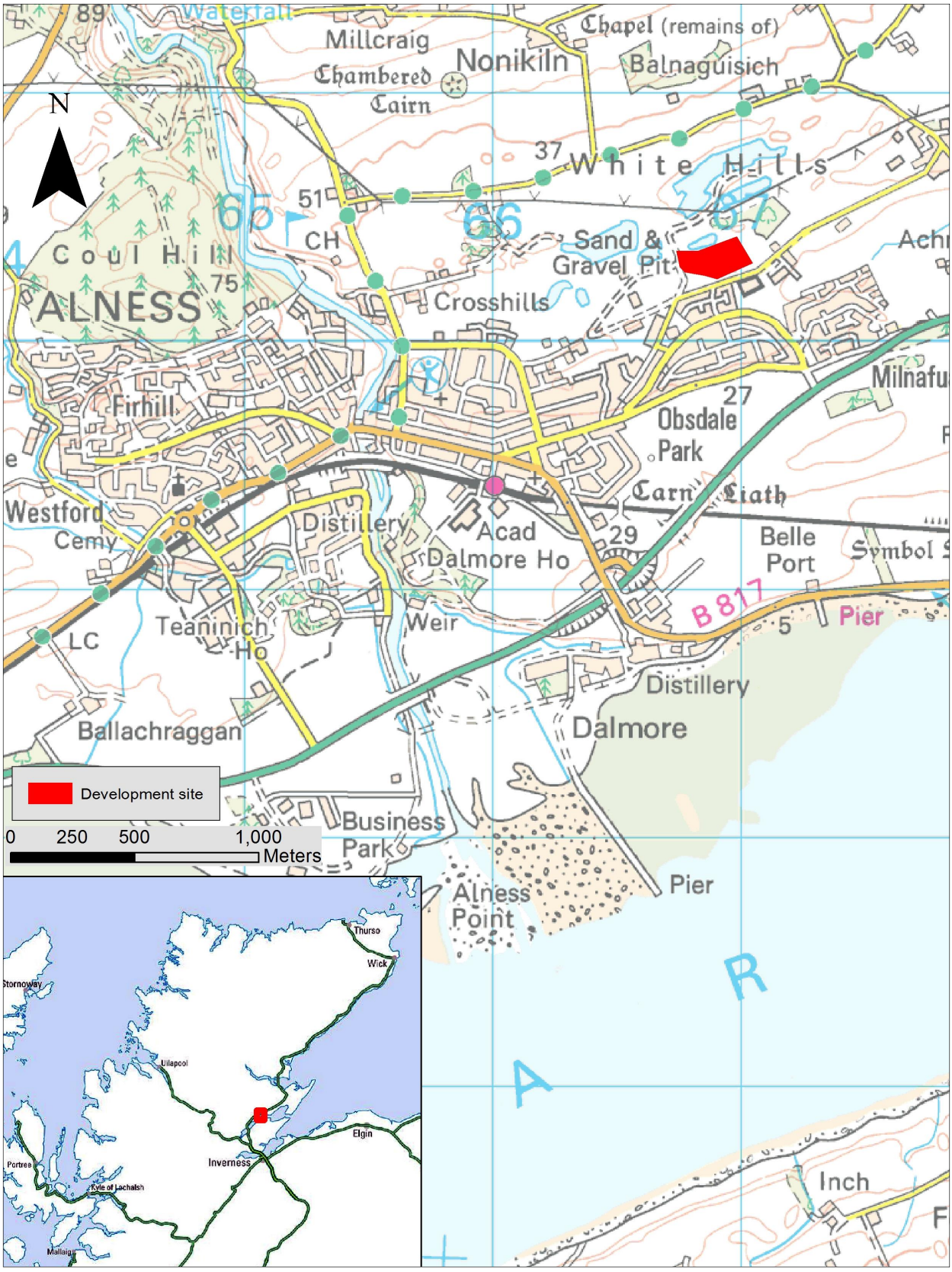

Figure 1 Site location

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Desk-based assessment

4.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. The purpose of the desk-based assessment was to understand the historical context of the site and assist in the formulation of a strategy for the archaeological fieldwork[5].

4.1.2 The drawings of the development area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland, the Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked via the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments (RCAHMS) database on 8 January 2014. The map collections of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were studied online on 6 January 2014. Other literary sources were also consulted.

4.2 Initial site visit

4.2.1 In order to inform the preparation of this report and positioning of the trial trenches, a site visit was made on 7 January 2014. At this time, the east side (largest area) of the development site comprised an open green field with a small ponded area in the northwest corner. This area was separated by a bank/ditch from the smaller, western area. Partial site clearance had recently taken placed over the western section as part of recent groundworks around a larger ponded area at the centre of the field. A large spoil bund covered approximately one-third of this area. In addition, overhead electricity lines crossed the northern part of the site and made-up ground formed the northeast corner of the site.

4.2.2 During the site visit there were no potential archaeological features observed on the ground, although spreads of stones from field clearance were noted around the north, east and west boundaries of the of the eastern field. Animal burrowing had also revealed a shallow topsoil layer. The previously-cleared western section was walked over to check for any signs of archaeological features or artefacts.

4.2.3 The following limitations to the proposed trench placement were noted: due to 10-m buffer requirement between the mechanical excavator and the overhead power lines, the northern edge of the site could not be evaluated by trenching; as the western area had been mostly cleared around a ponded area and a large spoil bund covered part of the site, the trench layout would have to be revised at the time of the evaluation to target areas with any remaining archaeological potential; a ponded area in the northwest corner of the eastern area would have to be avoided; and the made-up ground, which had limited archaeological potential, in the northeast corner of the site could not be accessed due to the position of overhead power lines.

[5] IfA 2012

4.3 Trial trenching

4.3.1 Twenty-one trenches were initially proposed. Due to the constraints on site, the three trenches located in the northeast corner of the site were not excavated due to the access difficulty and the poor quality of the ground. As a result two additional trenches were opened in the eastern area. In the western area, the locations and shapes of the six proposed trenches were revised during the fieldwork depending upon the site conditions.

4.3.2 Twenty trenches (Table **1**) totalling 2,581m^2, **6.3%** of the total site area (40,700m^2), were excavated across the proposed development area (Figures **2** and **3**).

4.3.3 Under constant archaeological supervision, topsoil and modern deposits were removed by an earth-moving machine equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to reveal the subsoil surface. Trenches were further cleaned back by hand using a drawhoe or trowel to check for archaeological features. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA) Code of Conduct[6].

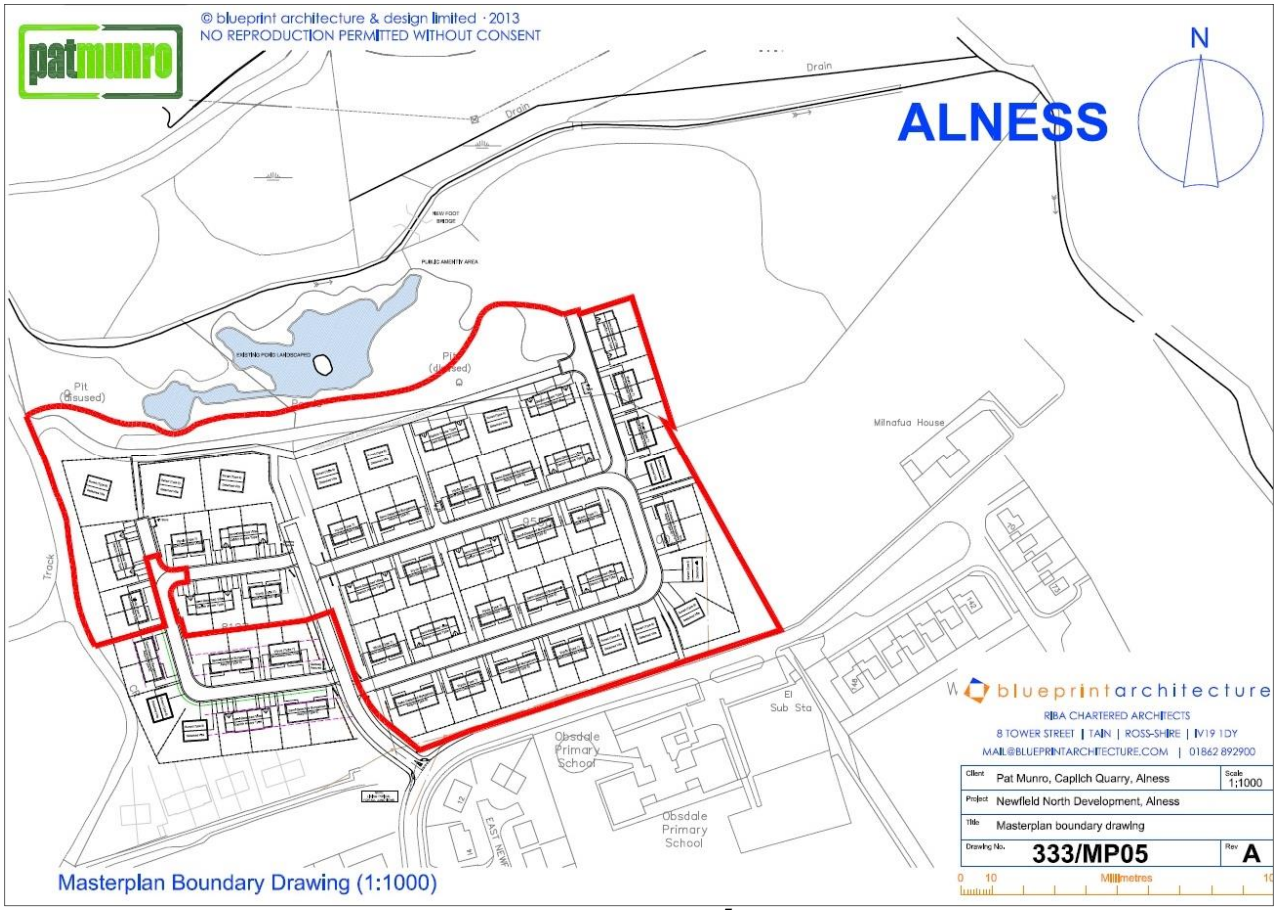

Figure 2 Development proposal for Newfield North Alness[7]

[6] IfA 2013
[7] Plan supplied by Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd

4.4 On-site recording

4.4.1 All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures[8], using written records and sketch drawings where necessary.

4.4.2 Trench positions and all archaeological features were plotted using a Trimble Geo-XR Rover equipped with centimetre accuracy.

4.5 Photography

The proposed development site was recorded using high resolution digital photography prior to the start of works and throughout the trial trenching evaluation. An Index of Photographs (Appendix **1**) is included in this report.

Table 1: List of Trenches

Trench No.	Alignment	Dimensions (m)	Area	Depth (m)	Features
1	ENE-WSW	130 x 2	254	0.30-0.70	-
2	NNW-SSE	16 x 6	102	0.25-0.30	-
3	NW-SE	68 x 1.8	136	0.25-0.35	-
4	ENE-WSW	22 x 10	211	0.15-0.30	-
5	NNW-SSE	118 x 2	247	0.20-0.35	1
6	NE-SW	64 x 2	131	0.25-0.40	-
7	NW-SE	19 x 12-14	257	0.25-0.35	-
8	NW-SE	44 x 2	91	0.35-0.40	-
9	NE-SW	71 x 2	149	0.25-0.40	2
10	E-W	33 x 3	114	0.25-0.40	-
11	WNW-ESE	30 x 10	278	0.25-0.40	-
12	ENE-WSW	16 x 14	232	0.15-0.25	-
13	NE-SW	7 x 5	35	0.25-0.35	-
14	ENE-WSW	7 x 5	37	0.25-0.40	-
15	NNW-SSE	10 x 5	55	0.25-0.40	-
16	ENE-WSW	10 x 5	60	N/A	-
17	NE-SW	7 x 5	39	N/A	-
18	-	7 x 7	45	N/A	-
19	NNW-SSE	8 x 6	50	N/A	-
20	NNW-SSE	10 x 5	58	N/A	-

[8] IfA 2008

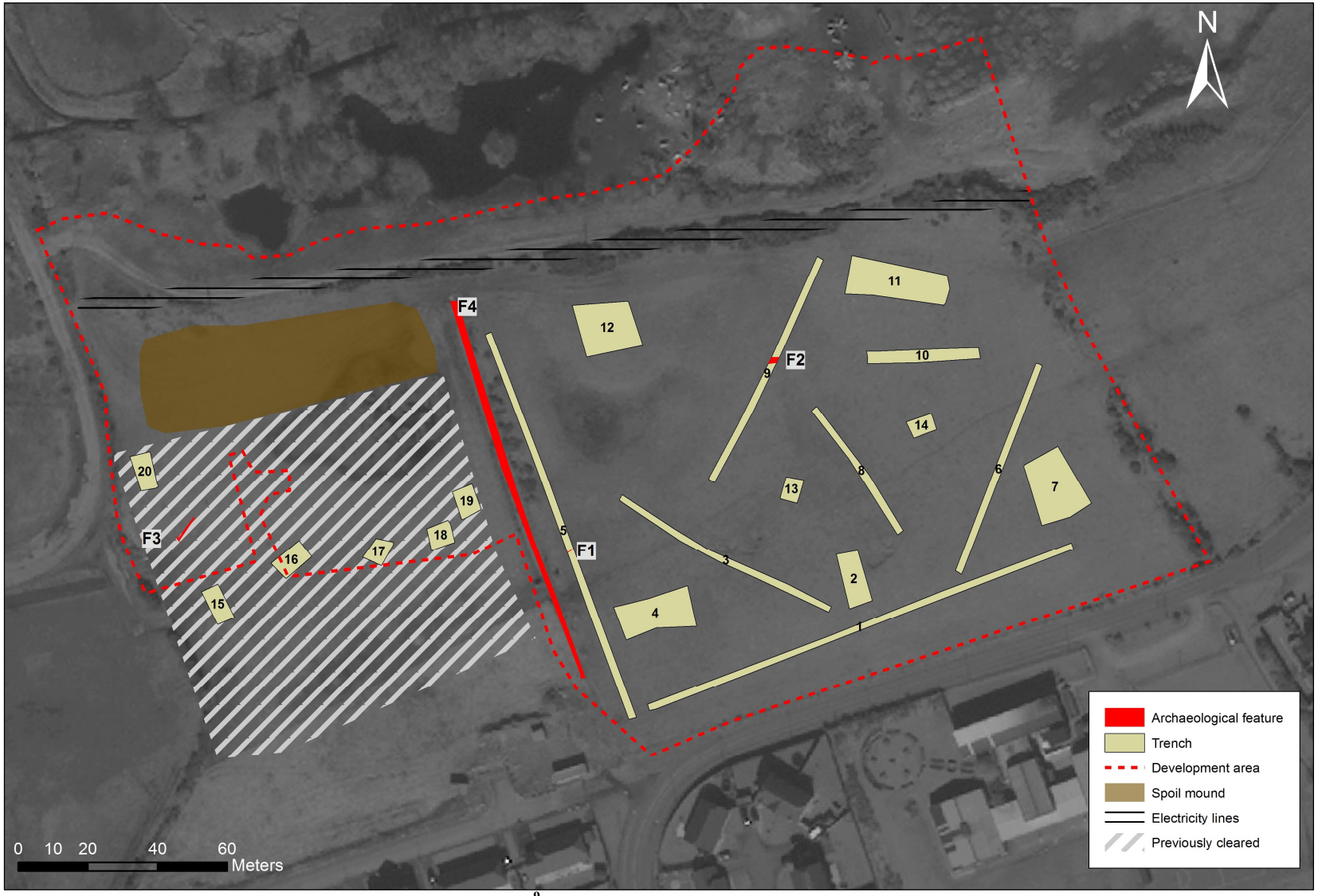

Figure 3 Location of trenches and archaeological features[9]

[9] Reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-based assessment

5.1.1 Historical mapping and aerial imagery

The RCAHMS online collection of historical aerial images[10] and modern aerial images supplied by Bing Maps[11] were checked. There were no potential archaeological features identified within the site. Historical maps were consulted at the National Library of Scotland online[12]. Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland 1654 and Herman Moll's map of 1745 did not depict the study area in sufficient detail to note particular sites.

William Roy's Military Survey of 1747-1755

Roy depicted a series of settlements to both sides of the Alness River. Small settlements at *Millcraig, Nynykill* and *Colkiny* were depicted in the vicinity of the site at Newfield.

John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland 1832

Thomson's map shows the town of Alness to the southeast of the site with the main road leading across the river to *Inchnevy*. The proposed development site is not depicted but *Ninekill* and *Milncraig* are both shown in the vicinity of its location.

1st Edition OS 25-inch to the mile – Ross and Cromarty Ross-shire Sheet LXV.4
Surveyed 1874, published 1880

This map shows a field boundary running NW-SE through the site, which is bordered by a forested area to the north side. *White Hills*, the present location of the quarry sites, is shown as a forested area to north and northwest. A track leading to *White Hills* forms the western border of the site while a track to Alness forms the south border. Enclosed fields make up the majority of the surrounding landscape.

The farmstead at *Caplach* is the closest settlement to west-southwest with an unnamed steading to the southeast of it. *Mullinafua* farmstead is located close to the east side of the fields. *Nonakiln* and *Millcraig* farmsteads are also shown to the northwest, with *Crosshills* farmstead to west.

2nd Edition OS 25-inch to the mile –Ross-shire Sheet 065.04
Revised 1904, published 1906

There is little change from the First Edition OS map, with the exception that *Newfield* is now named on the farmstead immediately east of *Caplich*.

[10] RCAHMS 2014
[11] Supplied under ESRI licensing and Microsoft Bing Mapping
[12] NLS 2014

5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record

The Highland Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted online[13] and the following sites or events were recorded within the landscape surrounding the development area:

MHG40760	**Carn Liath cairn**	**NH6662 6952**
MHG42952	**Cropmark NE of Carn Liath**	**NH6663 6955**

These sites are located south of the proposed development site.

The site was described in 1886 by R Maclean as being known as Dalmore Cairn and that it had been removed in 1810. It measured 60ft in diameter and 15ft high and contained a cist enclosed by a stone wall. In 1966, the Ordnance Survey described the site, situated in a level pasture field, as the remains of a cairn reduced almost to ground level. The remains of a short cist covered by a flattish boulder were still visible.

A cropmark was noted on aerial imagery to the northeast of Carn Liath and may be the remains of a burial structure associated with Carn Liath.

EHG2893	**Trial Trenching, Dalmore Farm**	**NH 662 688 (centred)**

In 2005, a trial trenching evaluation was conducted at Dalmore Farm, located just over 1km SW of the development site. The evaluation uncovered the remains of a hut circle and various prehistoric features, including pits containing early Bronze Age pottery. Scattered prehistoric and later finds were recovered from the topsoil during trenching.

MHG14230	**Cropmark, Crosshills**	**NH6590 7000**

Less than 1km from the development site, a cropmark had been noted on aerial imagery. It may indicate the remains of an archaeological feature.

MHG6314	**Millcraig Cairn**	**NH 6585 7102**

Located 1km northwest of the site are the remains of an Orkney-Cromarty type round cairn. Most of the cairn was removed around 1854. A large stony circular bank composed mainly of small stones and some large stones are all that remains of the site today.

[13] Highland HER 2014

5.2 Trial trenching evaluation

5.2.1 Four features (F1-F4) were identified on the site (Figure **3**). Two field drains (F1 and F2) were recorded in Trench 5 and Trench 9 during the evaluation. All other trenches were sterile of archaeology. A third feature (F3) recorded had been previously uncovered during groundworks near the western edge of the development area. The fourth feature (F4) was the remains of a boundary running NW-SE across the centre of the site.

5.2.2 Weather and soil conditions

The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted over two days. The weather during the first day was clear, with freezing conditions while there was light rain on the second day.

The topsoil was a mid-brown gritty soil containing approximately 5-10% small-large cobbles and subangular stones. It did not appear to have been ploughed in the recent past. The subsoil, variable across the site, comprised a dark red-orange sandy gravel with small rounded stones (Plate **1**). There were some patches of white sand and larger areas of white-grey clay (Plate **2)**, which were waterlogged in low-lying areas. Due to the nature of the subsoil, almost all of the surface uncovered by the mechanical excavator was cleaned back using a draw hoe or trowel in order to distinguish natural deposits from potential archaeological deposits.

Plate 1 Trench 1, facing ENE

Plate 2 Trench 5, facing NNW

5.2.3 Features

Feature **1 (**F1**)** was a small, hand-cut field drain measuring approximately 30cm in width and containing small stones. Aligned ENE-WSW, it was located in a low-lying part of the site and providing drainage to the wet clay subsoil. The feature was not excavated as it became quickly waterlogged. A continuation of the feature was noted in the northwest end of Trench 3.

Feature **2** (F2) was uncovered in Trench 9, with a continuation of it visible in the west end of Trench 10. A surprisingly large, hand-cut ditch (Plate **4**), the field drain measured 1.8m wide and contained a gravelly stone fill. The feature corresponded with the drainage system uncovered below Feature **3** (F3), located on the west side of the development site. Site workers reported that recent groundworks in the west area had uncovered the remains of the same drainage trench. Given the conclusive nature of this feature, it was not excavated.

A portion of built walling (F**3**) was noted in an already-open pit over a silted-up drain on the west side of the site. The pit had been re-opened during recent groundworks and had reportedly been discovered by site workers at least once before in previous years. The remains of the feature comprised northwest and southwest faces of a cobble-lined revetment pit standing up to 0.5m high (Plate **3**). Although the southeast face of the structure had previously been removed the structure would have opened to northeast, in alignment with the field drain. One long-time site worker also recalled that the structure was first uncovered when a combine harvester slumped into the pit. He reported that the structure was covered over thereafter with railway sleepers. Excavation and recording showed evidence of a timber structure associated with it. A small exploratory trench was excavated on the northeast side of the structure, revealing the continuation of a drain associated with the structure (Plate **5**). The walling has been interpreted as a manhole or culvert for the drainage ditch.

Plate 3 **Feature 3: remains of a cobble-lined culvert / manhole over a drainage ditch; facing W**

Plate 4 **Feature 2 field drain, facing SW**

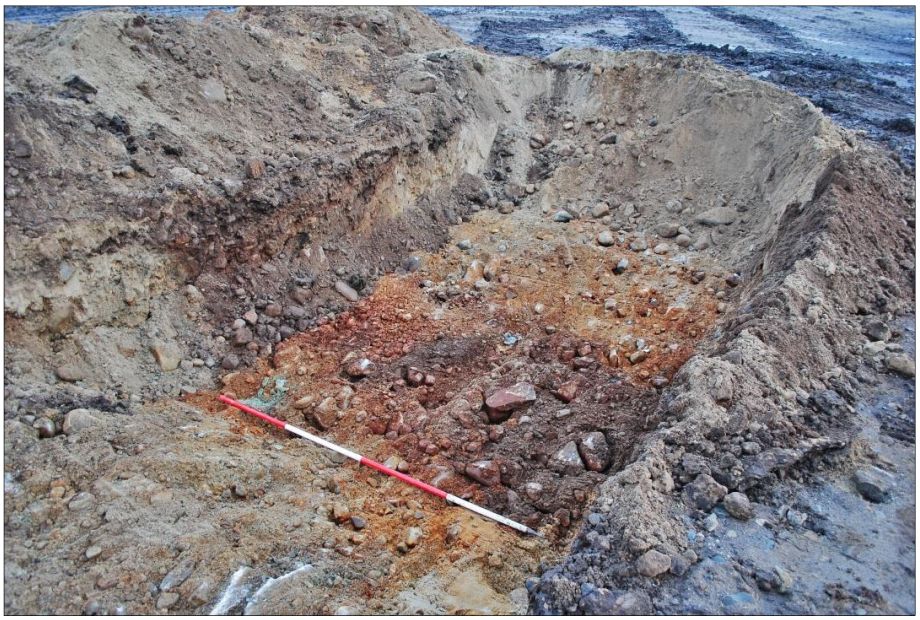

Plate 5 **Feature 3 field drain uncovered on the northeast side of the culvert/manhole; facing SE**

Feature **4** (F4) was a mutilated ditch/bank running NW-SE across the centre of the development site. Probably the remains of the earlier, Post Medieval field boundary depicted on the historical mapping, it comprised a shallow ditch lined on both sides by stony banks measuring up to 2m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. The feature mostly disappeared at the south edge of the site, having been cut away during previous construction work.

5.2.4 Finds

The only finds recovered from the topsoil were approximately 10 fragments of scattered 19th - 20th century ceramics and a small amount of modern glass and plastic. The paucity of scattered finds suggested that the field had not been intensely ploughed over the recent centuries.

The western side of the site, which had been mostly cleared during recent groundworks, was walkover thoroughly to check for any archaeological evidence that may have been disturbed. There were no finds or features identified.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Despite the development site's proximity to known prehistoric archaeological sites and its situation within 18th-19th century farmland, the evaluation did not uncover any significant archaeological features. The presence of two field drains is to be expected, given that part of the site contained low-lying areas with clay subsoil. The associated cobble structure built over one drainage ditch was an intriguing re-discovery. The location of the feature over the gravel/stone-filled drain, in a low-lying wet area confirms its association with a drainage system in the field. Given the fact that a previous farmer seemed unaware of the structure, it is possible that it could have been built prior to living memory, perhaps in the mid-19th century. The present ponded and waterlogged condition of the central part of the site indicated that cultivation of the land would require a working drainage system.

6.2 In considering the wider landscape situation, there are no significant archaeological or heritage sites visible from the proposed development site. Although, in general, the site is located in a raised position of the Moray Firth, it is bordered by housing to the south and southwest and quarries and woodland to the north. Thus, the positioning of the site prevents any further impact by the proposed development on the two prehistoric cairn sites within 1km of the development (both of which are extremely denuded).

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 Based on the results of the trial trenching evaluation alone further mitigation is not recommended. This is based on the general lack of evidence for buried archaeological remains other than field drains. The final decision as to further archaeological evaluation at the site rests with Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET).

References

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APPENDIX 1: Index of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description	Taken By	Date
1	NE	Trench 1, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
2	ENE	Trench 1, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
3	ENE	Centre of Trench 1, post-excavation - dark areas showing subsoil colour changes	MKP	15/01/2014
4	WSW	Trench 1, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
5	E	Trench 1, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
6	NE	Trench 6, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
7	NE	Trench 6, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
8	SE	Trench 7, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
9	E	Trench 7, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
10	NNW	Trench 8, post-excavation; subsoil change to clay half-way across trench	MKP	15/01/2014
11	SW	Trench 2, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
12	NW	SE end of Trench 3, post-excavation; the faint remains of machine plough-marks are visible at the end of the trench	MKP	15/01/2014
13	NW	NW end of Trench 3, post-excavation; subsoil change to clay	MKP	15/01/2014
14	SW	Trench 4, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
15	NNW	South end of Trench 5, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
16	NNW	Central section of Trench 5, post-excavation; change to clay subsoil	MKP	15/01/2014
17	NNE	Feature 1 in Trench 5 - not recorded due to water-logged conditions	MKP	15/01/2014
18	NNW	North end of Trench 5, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
19	SW	Trench 12, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
20	SW	Trench 9, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
21	SW	Feature 2 in Trench 9 - rubble-filled field drain	MKP	15/01/2014
22	SW	Feature 2 in Trench 9 - rubble-filled field drain	MKP	15/01/2014
23	NE	Trench 11, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
24	WNW	Trench 10, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
25	SW	Trench 14, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
26	WSW	Trench 13, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
27	NW	Looking across the trenches investigated in the previously cleared, western side of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
28	NW	Looking across the trenches investigated in the previously cleared, western side of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
29	NW	Trench 19, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
30	WSW	Trench 18, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
31	WNW	Trench 17, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description	Taken By	Date
32	NW	Trench 16, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
33	NNW	Trench 15, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
34	NNW	Trench 20, post-excavation	MKP	15/01/2014
35	SSE	Looking across the previously cleared area in front of the spoil mound; west side of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
36	ENE	Looking along the line of the overhead power lines behind the spoil mound on the west side of the site; photo taken from the northwest corner of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
37	NE	Looking along the track at the northwest side of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
38	ENE	Looking along the track at the central north side of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
39	NE	Previously cleared and built-up area on the northeast corner of the proposed development site - past use was a rubbish dump	MKP	15/01/2014
40	N	Previously cleared and built-up area on the northeast corner of the proposed development site - past use was a rubbish dump	MKP	15/01/2014
41	SE	View across the trenches excavated in the eastern half of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
42	WSW	View across the trenches excavated in the eastern half of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
43	WSW	View across the trenches excavated in the eastern half of the proposed development site	MKP	15/01/2014
44	SE	View across the trenches excavated in the eastern half of the proposed development site; taken from the north side of Trench 5 and showing the ponded area between Trench 9 and Trench 5	MKP	15/01/2014
45	W	Feature 3 - after cleaning back and recording	MKP	15/01/2014
46	W	Feature 3 - after cleaning back and recording	MKP	15/01/2014
47	W	Feature 3 - after cleaning back and recording	MKP	15/01/2014
48	W	Feature 3 - after cleaning back and recording	MKP	15/01/2014
49	NW	Location of Feature 3 at the centre of the west edge of the proposed development area; the structure had been uncovered twice during previous works on the site	MKP	15/01/2014
50	ENE	Location of Feature 3 at the centre of the west edge of the proposed development area; the structure had been uncovered twice during previous works on the site	MKP	15/01/2014
51	SE	Remains of the gravel and stone-filled field drain running off of Feature 3; fill of ditch is visible in trench section in top left of image	MKP	15/01/2014
52	SE	Looking across the east section of the site prior to the evaluation; Feature 4 bank/ditch is visible in the far right of the image	MKP	07/01/2014

APPENDIX 2: Index of Features

Feature	Type	Description	Easting	Northing
F1	Field drain	Hand-cut field drain measuring 0.3-0.35m wide, aligned ENE-WSW, and containing small cobbles and stones under loose mid-brown gritty soil	266880	870275
F2	Field drain	Hand-cut field drain measuring 1.8m wide, aligned E-W, and containing medium-large cobbles and stones and loose mid-brown gritty soil; a probable continuation of field drain Feature 3	266938	870330
F3	Stone culvert or manhole and field drain	Remains of a small culvert or manhole comprising small cobbles and stones; a trench dug to the east side of the feature revealed a hand-cut field drain measuring 1.8m wide containing medium-large cobbles and stones under loose mid-brown-orange sandy gravel; probably linked to field drain F2	266767	870279
F4	Bank/ditch	A 0.5m-wide drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE is lined on both sides by banks measuring 1.5-2m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. Spreads of field clearance cover the bank in places.	266862	870299