

Marches Archaeology

Moat House Longnor Shropshire

**A report on a
archaeological evaluation**

June 2004

Marches Archaeology Series 346

This report is produced by

Marches Archaeology

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Marches Archaeology is the trading name of Marches Archaeology Limited (Registered in England and Wales: 4095678). The directors are Nic Appleton-Fox and Richard Stone, who have worked in close association since 1991. All principal members of staff are members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and abide by its code of practice and other regulations. *Marches Archaeology* provides a full range of archaeological services to a client base of architects, local authorities, national bodies and private individuals. Our standard services include; excavation, watching briefs, building survey, building analysis, planning advice, landscape survey, photographic recording and historical research. Specialist consultants are available to provide environmental, geophysical and finds advice and analysis.

**Moat House
Longnor
Shropshire**

**A report on an
archaeological evaluation**

NGR: SJ 4935 0023

**Report by
Jo Wainwright**

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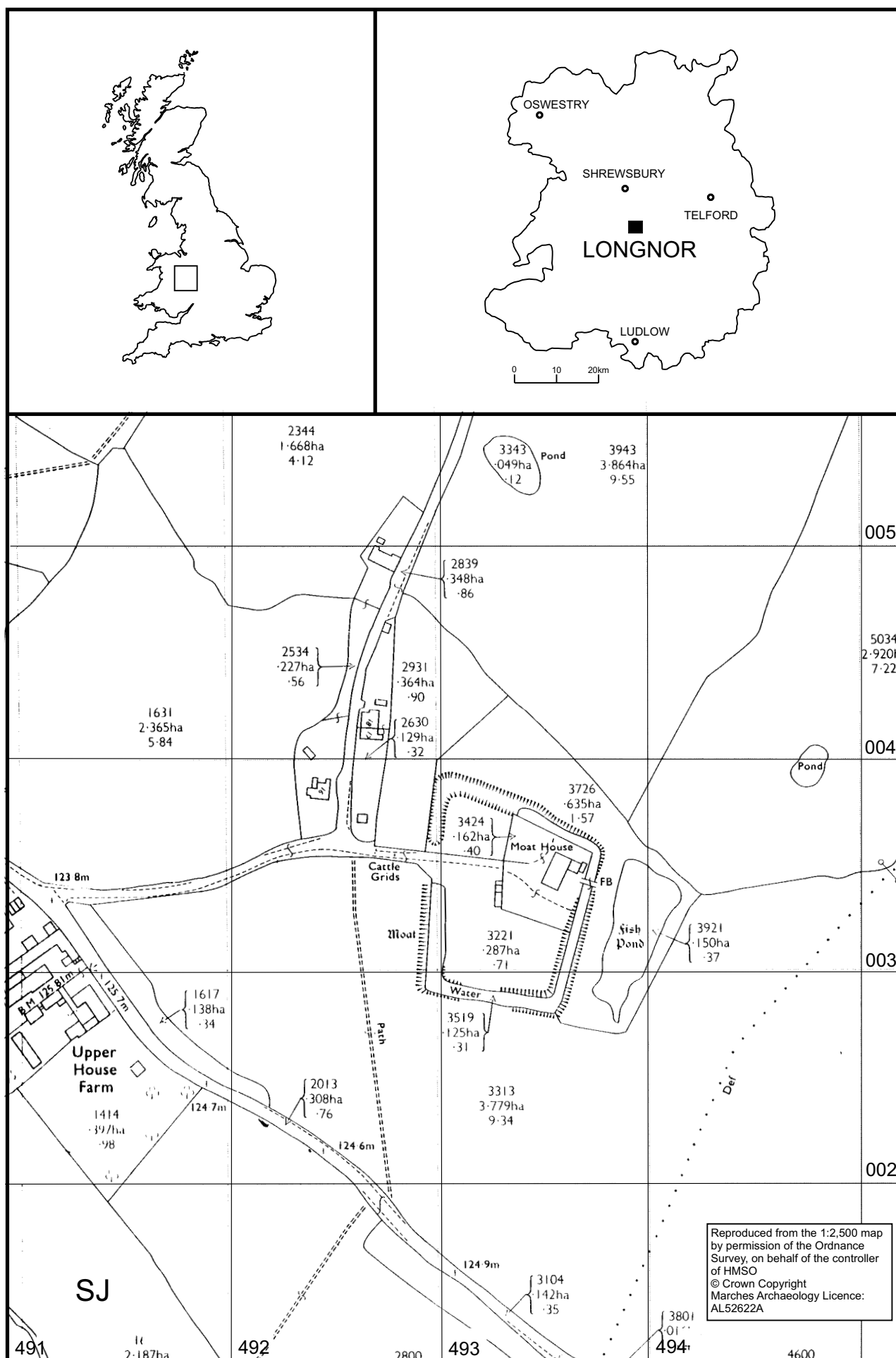


Fig. 1: Location of the site

**Moat House
Longnor
Shropshire**

NGR: SJ 4935 0023

**A report on an
archaeological evaluation**

Summary

One trench was evaluated at Moat House, Longnor, Shropshire. A gully of probable medieval date was excavated. A series of undated stakeholes to the west of the gully could be associated with it. Post-holes in the west end of the trench are possibly medieval and are probably part of a structure with the posts removed in the 18th century. Soil horizons excavated in the east end of the trench probably represent garden soils of an early post-medieval date. Several 19th century features were sealed by a 19th century cobbled yard surface. After this date the area became a garden.

1 Introduction

A planning application has been submitted to the local planning authority for permission to erect a garage at Moat House, Longnor, Shropshire. The site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (ref. 33809). The site is situated at NGR: SJ 4935 0023 (Fig. 1).

English Heritage granted Class 7 consent for an archaeological evaluation of the site and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor produced a "Brief for an archaeological field evaluation". Simon Corner (the client) commissioned Marches Archaeology to provide the archaeological services detailed in the Brief.

2 Aims and objectives

The Brief stated that the aim of the evaluation was to provide information that would enable an informed and reasonable decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

An archaeological evaluation aims to "gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for

further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

The Brief stated that the objectives of the evaluation were:

- To locate any archaeological features and deposits within the study area
- To assess the survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area
- To identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further archaeological provision where necessary

3 Methodology

Fieldwork

The archaeological project consisted of the excavation of a sample area 13m x 2m (Fig. 2) and preparation of a report on the results. It was agreed between the Local Authority’s Archaeological Advisor and Marches Archaeology that excavation would be no deeper than either the top of significant archaeology or 650mm from the present ground surface. This was because the proposed impact levels of the new build are no deeper than 650mm. Plant was provided by Marches Archaeology.

The upper deposits were excavated by mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance. Further excavation was by hand. Selected sampling by use of mechanical excavator to test deeper stratification was carried out to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Brief. All artefactual material recovered from hand excavation was retained. On completion of the fieldwork the trench was backfilled.

The recording system included written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers were allocated and context record sheets completed. Site notebooks were also used. A running matrix was maintained. Plans, sections and other appropriate drawings of significant data were made. The photographic record was made using black and white negative and colour transparency film. Levels were taken using a temporary bench mark which was given a nominal height of 100.00m O.D.

Documentary research

The Brief stated that documentary research should be undertaken where appropriate to assist with the assessment and interpretation of the site. The following sources were considered:

Ordnance Survey maps; Tithe maps; Estate maps and other historical maps.

Office work

On completion of fieldwork a site archive was prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data was catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The

artefactual data was processed, catalogued and cross-referenced and summaries produced. Assessment was based on the site archive. The pottery, which required specialist assessment, was submitted for such work.

4 Site description

The study area is situated on the outskirts of the village of the Longnor and consists of the scheduled ancient monument of Moat House moated site and fishpond. The site of the proposed garage is within the internal platform of the moated island about 15 metres south of the medieval house. The evaluation trench was situated in a lawned area directly to the south of flower bed. Between the house and the flower bed was a gravelled area. Several earthworks were noted within the lawned area. The underlying drift geology is boulder clay.

5 Archaeological and historical background

It is believed that the moat at Moat House is of a later 13th century date and originally surrounded the homestead of Richard, son of Osbert of Diddlebury, a clerk of the lord of the manor (VCH, 1968). The present house dates from the later 14th century and it is possible that it was built by Edward de Acton as in 1370 he was given licence for a private oratory in Longnor (*op cit*). His descendants occupied it as the manor house of their half of the manor from 1377 to 1610 (*ibid*). After 1610 Moat House was a farmhouse until 1865 when it was divided into two cottages. In the second half of the 20th century restoration work was undertaken.

The house as it stands today is all that remains of a more substantial group of buildings. Four small evaluation trenches excavated in 1987 uncovered possible evidence of an earlier structure as well as possible vestiges of a chamber block (Hislop and Horton, 1987).

A survey of the Estate of Robert Corbett in 1794 (Fig. 3) shows the study area as parts of two parcels of land, Messuage and Old Pond and Moat Yard. Unfortunately no buildings are shown on the plan. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Plan of 1882 shows the house as it appears today and also shown is the existing pig sty (Fig. 4). Two other buildings are shown within the moated enclosure but are not in the vicinity of the area of the evaluation trench. The boundary shown to the south of the house and pig sty still exists today in the form of a flower bed between the lawn and gravelled area. Although the flower bed was overgrown several stones were identified and this suggests that this boundary was once delineated by a wall. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Plan of 1901 (not illustrated) shows no change from the 1882 Plan.

6 The evaluation (figs 5-8)

The earliest layer excavated was a yellow clay which became redder with depth [14]. This was thought to be either the natural subsoil or possibly re-deposited natural generated from the excavation of the moat in the 13th century. A sondage was excavated into [14] at the east end of the trench to try and establish whether this deposit was natural or re-deposited natural but no firm conclusion could be made due to the constraints of the excavation.

Above [14] in the east of the trench was a layer of mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal [13]. This was about 120mm thick and was interpreted as an earlier soil horizon. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit. Above [13] and also only seen in the east end of the trench was another soil horizon [23]. This was a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal, brick and pebbles.

Cutting [14] in the centre of the trench was a shallow gully running north to south [10]. This was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal [9]. To the west of gully [10] and cutting [14] were seven stakeholes [16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22]. These varied in shape and depth and were not aligned in a totally straight line. However, it is likely that they are all contemporary and associated with each other. The fill of the stakeholes was a sticky brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles [15].

In the west end of the trench a series of features cutting the natural [14] was excavated. The earliest was a shallow scoop filled with mid reddish brown silty clay with very frequent gravel [26]. To the south of this was a post-hole [27]. The post had been removed in antiquity but the post pipe was sub-square, had near vertical sides but was not bottomed. The post packing material was a firm brownish yellow silty clay [32]. The backfill of the post-pipe was a fine grey brown silty clay [28]. Pottery recovered from [28] dates from the late 17th to early 18th century. To the south of [27] was another post-hole [30]. The post was also not in situ. The post-pipe was sub-square with near vertical sides and was not bottomed. The post-packing around the post-pipe was a yellowish brown silty clay [29]. The backfill of the post-pipe was a yellowish red brown clay with loam patches [31]. Roof tile and brick was recovered from this deposit. At the limit of excavation and cut by both post-holes [27] and [30] was a firm mid red brown silty clay deposit [33]. It is possible that [33] is a fill of an earlier feature, perhaps a wall trench, with [27] and [30] being replacement posts.

In the north of the trench and cutting [26] and [10] was a linear feature [8]. This ran east to west and only the southern edge of [8] was within the trench. It is probable that [8] is a ditch or gully. Two sections were excavated across this feature. In the section in the west of the trench the cut was gradual then became steep for a further 100mm. The base of the cut was flat. Here there were three fills. The earliest was a damp firm reddish grey brown silty clay [25]. Above this was an almost identical fill of drier silty clay [24]. Pottery recovered from [24] dates from the 18th century. Above this was a dark mid grey brown silty clay with frequent tile, brick and ash patches [7]. In the other section across feature [8] the cut was gradual with no stepped base. Only fill [7] was excavated here. It is possible that in the west end of the trench there are two cuts and that the steeper cut seen towards the base is perhaps an earlier post-hole. However, because part of this feature is outside the excavated area it may be that the stepped part of the cut is beyond the limit of excavation.

Cutting [13] in the east end of the trench was a sub-circular feature [12]. This was not excavated but was probably a post-hole. The fill was a mixture of brick, stone and pebbles in a brown clay matrix [11]. Two other sub-circular features were also seen in the east end of the trench [6] and [4]. These are probably contemporary with each other and could both be garden features. They had similar fills of red clay and grey brown silty clay with coal, ash, pebbles, charcoal and brick [3] and [5]. Sealing both these pits and found over all of the trench was a layer of small cobbles, tile and brick [2]. This layer was a maximum 100mm thick but became thinner in the east. It is probable that [2] is the remains of a 19th century yard surface. Above [2] was the mid grey brown silty clay topsoil and turf of the garden.

7 The pottery by Stephanie Ratkái

Spot Dating and Catalogue

Context [1] 19th c

- 2 x mottled ware sherds
- 1 x brown stoneware sherd
- 1 x slip-coated ware sherd
- 1 x very abraded sherd, probably a slipware
- 2 x unglazed hard-fired red coarseware
- 1 x utilitarian whiteware
- 1 x blue transfer printed ware sherd
- 1 x flower pot sherd

Context [2] 19th c

- 1 x modern yellow ware (19th c) sherd
- 1 x blackware sherd
- 1 x white salt-glazed stoneware sherd
- 1 x utilitarian whiteware sherd
- 1 x blue transfer printed sherd

Context [3] 19th c

- 4 x flower pot sherds

Context [9] medieval?

1 x fine, sandy, orange sherd. This sherd is too small (less than 1g in weight) for certain identification but it is sufficiently unlike the micaceous orange post-medieval fabrics to make a medieval date possible.

Context 24 18th c

- 1 x trailed slipware (buff fabric) sherd
- 2 x coarseware sherds

2 x black glazed buff ware sherd. The fabric is the same as the slipware (above). There is no sign of an under-glaze slip, so it seems that a colorant (iron oxide and/or manganese) was added to the glaze.

Context 28 late 17th-18th c

1 x slipcoated buff ware sherd

Comment

The pottery is made up of a mix of 18th and 19th century sherds with the exception of the single abraded sherd from context [9]. The absence of pottery coeval with the Moat House is striking. The pottery recovered suggests that any activity in this area of the moat platform was very late. However the pottery, although the sherd size was quite small, was not especially abraded which makes it unlikely that it derived from a manuring scatter.

8 Discussion

The yellow clay seen in the base of the trench is either the natural subsoil or re-deposited natural clay from the excavation of the moat. No features or deposits can be securely dated to the medieval period but it is probable that gully [10], seen in the centre of the trench, is medieval. The stakeholes, to the west of [10] could be associated with this gully, perhaps forming a fence line running up to the gully.

The deposits excavated in the east end of the trench [13] and [23] are probably earlier soil horizons. Although no pottery was recovered from these layers, deposit [23] contained handmade brick probably of an early post-medieval date. No soil horizons were seen to the west of gully [10] so it is possible that the eastern end of the trench was utilised as a garden area.

The two post-holes, [27] and [30], excavated in the west end of the trench probably still had posts *in situ* until the 18th century when these were removed. However, these post settings could be much older and it is possible that there was a third post-hole masked by ditch [8] in the corner of the trench. These post settings could be interpreted as being part of a wall line of a building. A deposit, which these posts cut could be an earlier fill of a wall slot or trench.

A probable post hole [12] seen in the east end of the trench could be of a similar date to [27] and [30] though excavation did not take place the fill contained handmade brick of probably early post-medieval date.

The linear feature [8] excavated in the north of the trench is probably a 19th century ditch or possibly a garden feature. The two sub-circular features [4] and [6] are also 19th century in date and probably garden features. Presumably at some point in the 19th century the area changed from being a garden to a yard as a cobbled surface [2] was seen over the whole trench. After this the area was grassed over.

9 Recommendations

The proposed impact levels of the development are no deeper than 650mm, approximately 200mm below ground level. Significant archaeological features and deposits were seen above this level. Although no features or deposits can be securely dated to the medieval period it seems likely that at least one feature is of a medieval date [10]. There are structural remains that survive in the development area and these could be medieval in date.

The archaeological resource is such that further archaeological provision is necessary emphasizing on the remains of the medieval period. In view of the size of the proposed garage it is recommended that the build footprint be stripped under archaeological supervision and a period of up to 10 person days be allowed for investigating and recording features of archaeological interest with provision for a report on the results.

10 References

Plans

Survey of the Estate of Robert Corbett, 1794

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, Sheet XLIX.7, 1882

Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, Sheet XLIX.7, 1901

Unpublished reference

Hislop, M and Horton, M, 1987, *The Moat House, Longnor, Shropshire: an archaeological evaluation*, Ironbridge institute Research Paper Number 25

Published reference

VCH, 1968, *Shropshire, Vol VIII*

11 Archive

The site code is MHL04A. The archive consists of:

- 33 context sheets
- 1 context index sheet
- 1 drawing index sheet
- 5 field drawings on 2 sheets
- 1 sheet of levels
- 1 sheet of site diary and notes
- 9 finds sheets
- 2 photo record sheets
- 1 film of black and white photographic negatives
- 1 film of colour photographic transparencies
- 1 box of finds

The archive is currently held by Marches Archaeology awaiting transfer to Shropshire County Museum Service.

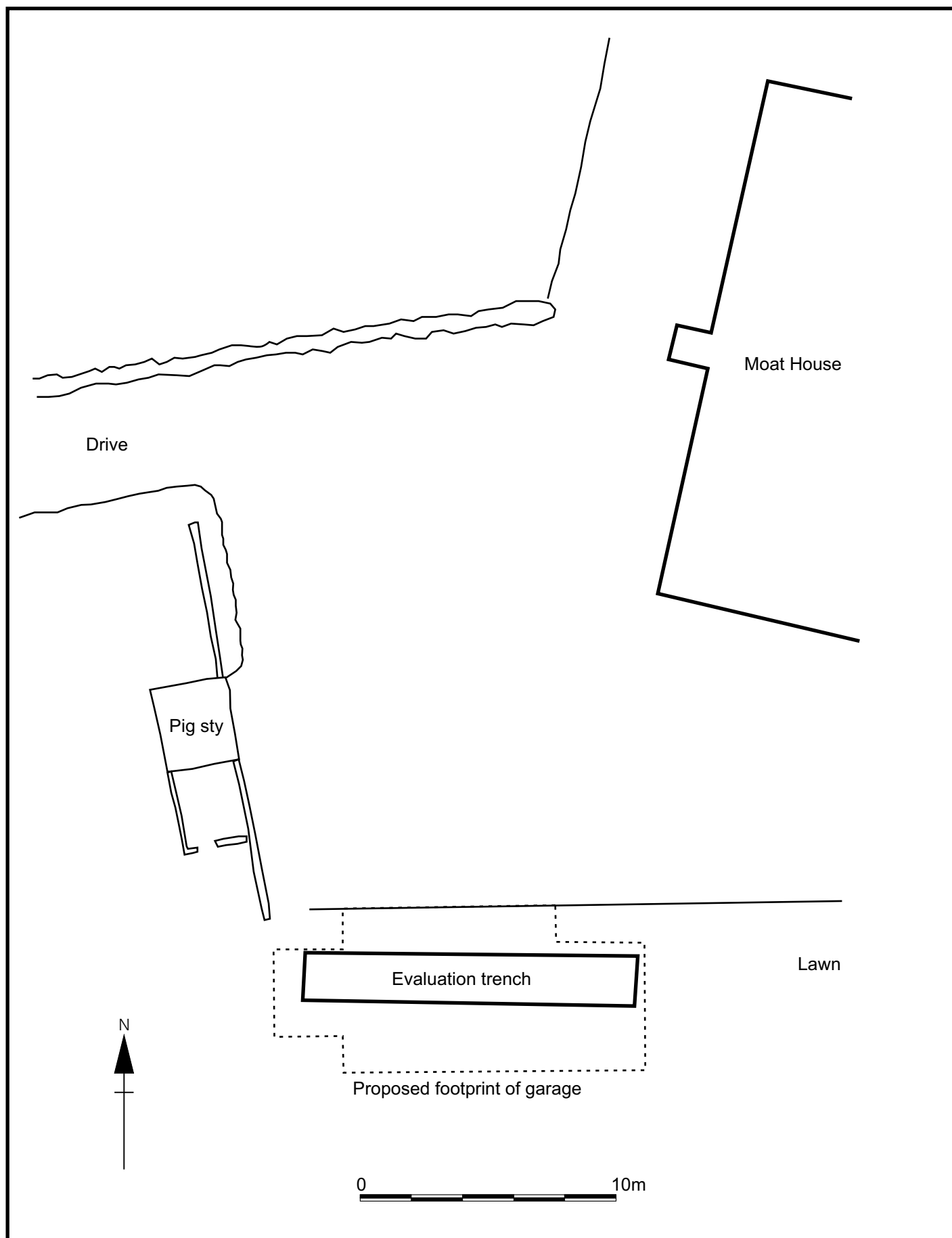


Fig. 2 Location of the evaluation trench

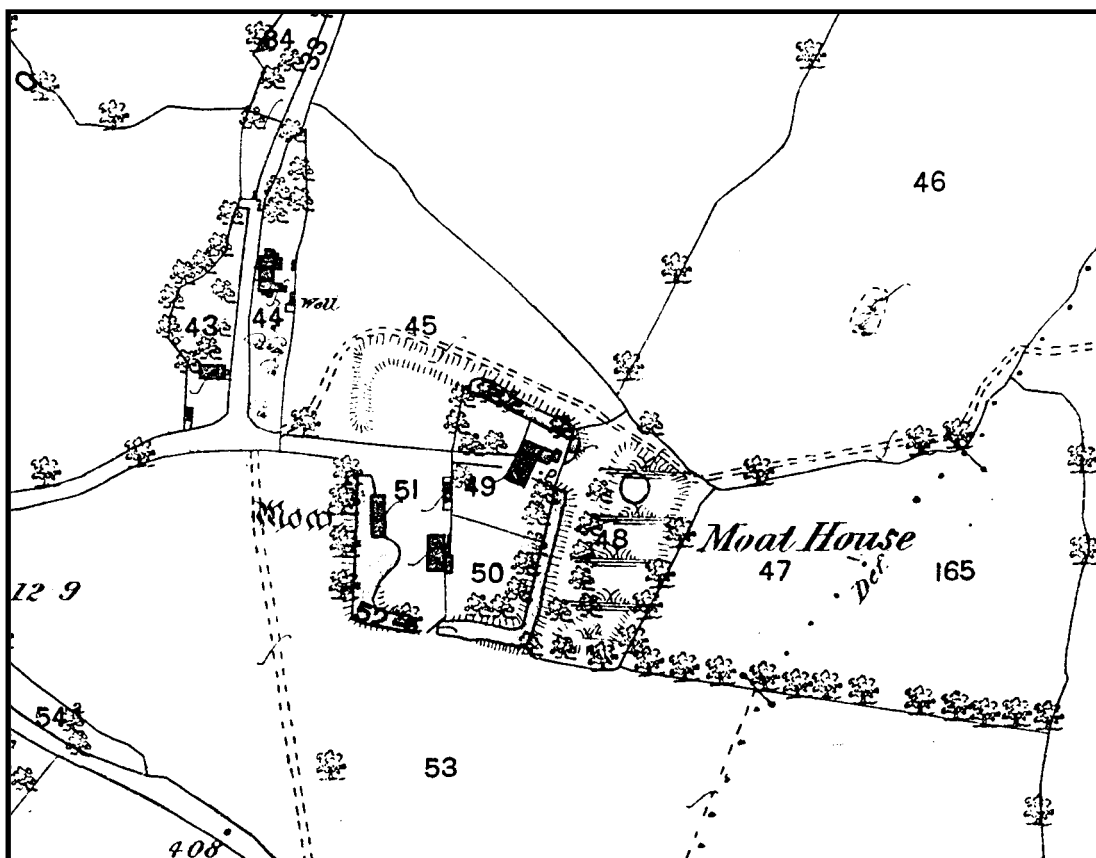
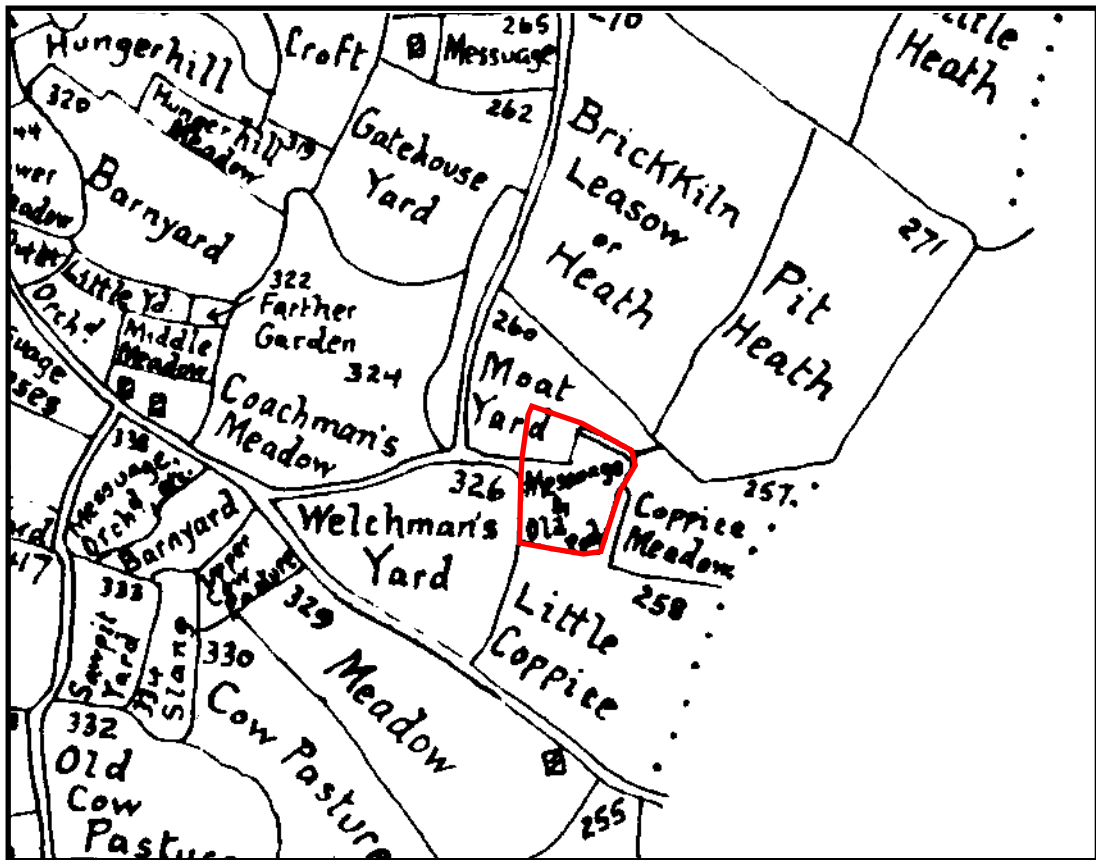


Fig. 5 Plan of the evaluation trench

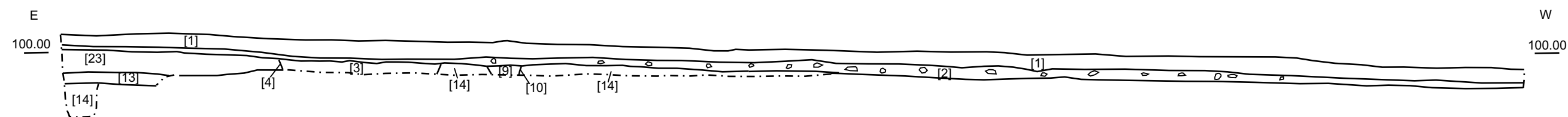
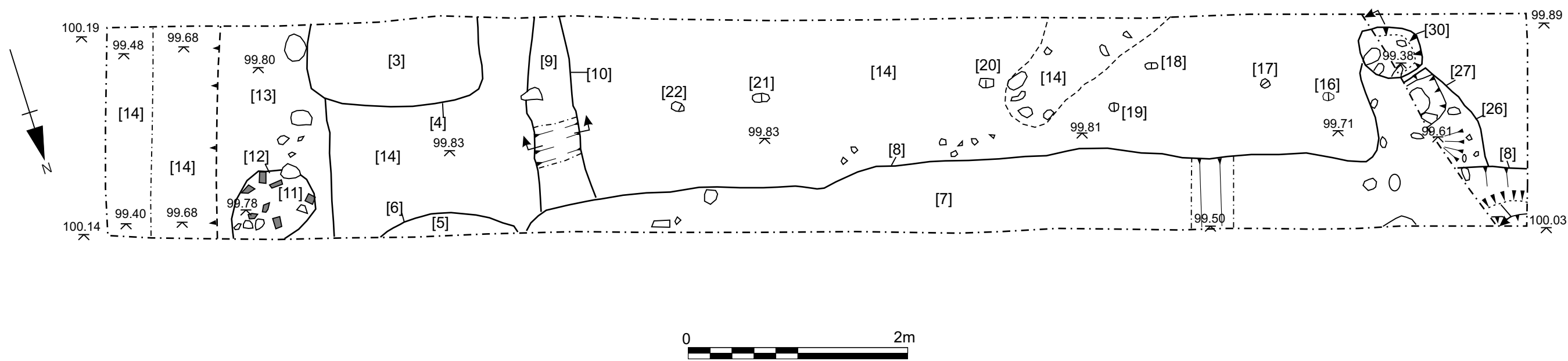


Fig. 6 North facing section of the evaluation trench

Fig. 7 Section showing features [8], [26], [27] and [30]

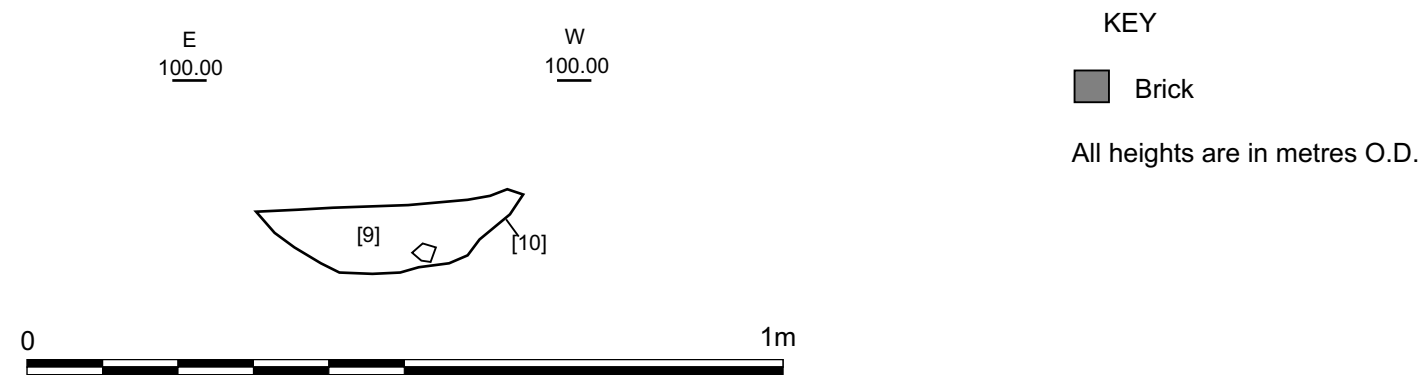
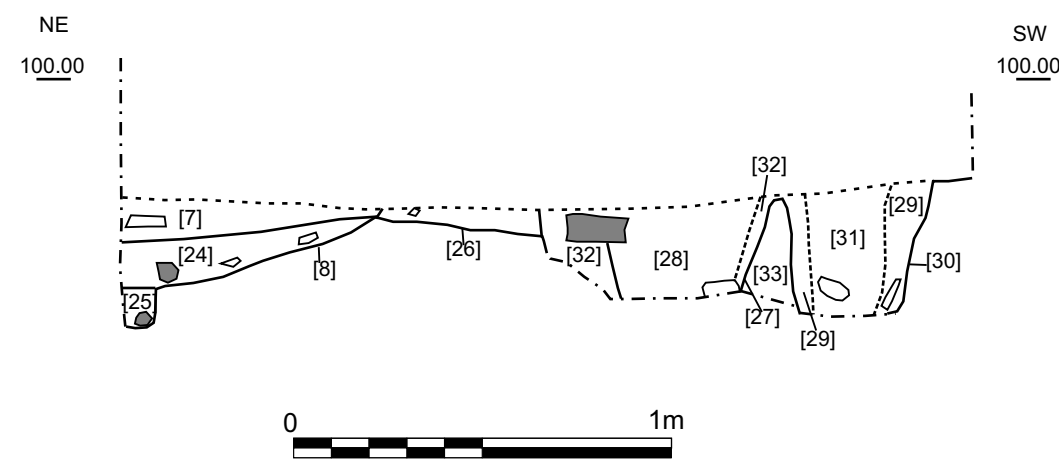


Fig. 8 Profile of gully [10]

Marches Archaeology

Moat House
Longnor
Shrewsbury
Shropshire

Project Proposal for an Archaeological Evaluation

Introduction

A planning application has been submitted to the local planning authority for permission to erect a garage at Moat House, Longnor, Shrewsbury. The site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (ref. 33809). The site is situated at NGR: SJ 4935 0023.

English Heritage has granted Class 7 consent for an archaeological evaluation of the site and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor has produced a "Brief for an archaeological field evaluation". Simon Corner (the client) has requested Marches Archaeology to quote for providing the archaeological services detailed in the Brief.

This project proposal is based on the Brief and will follow its stipulations, unless specified below. This proposal forms a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological works and should be read in conjunction with the Brief and its attached plan(s). Any subsequent alterations to the brief will be agreed in writing between Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The Brief summarises the interest of the site. If significant archaeological remains are encountered further study will be undertaken as part of a documentary study as required by the Brief.

Scope and aims of the project

The Brief states that the archaeological project will consist of the excavation of a sample area 13m x 2m and preparation of a report on the results.

An archaeological evaluation aims to "gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research" (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

Methodology

Before the project commences two full sets of any existing relevant drawings (plans, elevations, sections etc.) including the development site and any building(s) as existing and as proposed will be provided to Marches Archaeology by the client. Two copies of any amendments or revisions to such drawings and of any additional drawings will be provided as the project continues. Copies will also be provided to Marches Archaeology of any additional relevant historical, archaeological, structural or other information is held by the client.

Fieldwork

Before fieldwork commences the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor will be consulted to determine an appropriate repository for the archive.

It is presumed that there are no service trenches, hedges or other impediments either above or below ground in the area of the proposed archaeological ground works. It is the responsibility of the client to inform Marches Archaeology if there are any such impediments. Any costs to the project, whether archaeological or other, incurred by the presence of such impediments will not be borne by Marches Archaeology.

A single trench, 13m long and 2m wide will be excavated. Plant and machinery will be provided by Marches Archaeology.

The upper deposits will be excavated by mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance. Further excavation will normally be by hand. Selected sampling may be continued by use of mechanical excavator to test deeper stratification, the level of natural deposits or other information required for the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the Brief. Such features as are considered to be of value to the understanding and interpretation of the site may be selectively excavated, either in part or in full. All artefactual and ecofactual material recovered from hand excavation will initially be retained. On completion of the fieldwork the trench will be backfilled.

The recording system will include written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers will be allocated and context record sheets completed. Site notebooks may also be used. A running matrix will be maintained if appropriate. Plans (normally 1:20), sections (normally 1:10) and other appropriate drawings of significant data will be made. Plans will normally be multi-context, but certain features may require single context planning. The photographic record will be made using black and white negative and colour transparency film. Samples will be taken of deposits considered to have environmental, technological or scientific dating potential. This project proposal does not cover the eventuality that there are human remains within the area to be investigated as additional legal requirements then come into force.

Documentary research

Primary and secondary sources will be consulted if the fieldwork phase reveals significant archaeology. The local Sites and Monuments Record consulted. The following sources will also be considered, as appropriate and subject to availability:

Ordnance Survey maps; Tithe maps; Estate maps and other historical maps;
Previous published and unpublished archaeological reports and archive work;
Written non-archaeological sources; Air photographs; Geological maps;
Borehole and other engineering data.

Office work

On completion of fieldwork a site archive will be prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data will be catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The artefactual and ecofactual data will be processed, catalogued and cross-referenced and summaries produced. After an initial assessment any unstratified non-diagnostic artefacts and ecofacts and non-diagnostic samples will be discarded. Further dispersal of artefacts and ecofacts will be in line with the collection policy of the recipient repository and will be documented in the archive. The checked site matrix will be produced if appropriate.

The freeholder(s) of the land to which this document relates has title to all objects (unless within the jurisdiction of the Treasure Act 1996) recovered from the land. The client shall secure the agreement of the freeholder(s) to donate the archive, together with any artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the fieldwork, to an appropriate repository. Marches Archaeology will arrange for such deposition.

Assessment will be based on the site archive. Any artefacts and ecofacts which require specialist assessment will be submitted for such work.

An illustrated client report will be produced which will detail the aims, methods, and results of the project. A non-technical summary and details of the location and size of the archive will be included. Copyright of any reports is vested in Marches Archaeology.

The client will be provided with two copies of the report. Further copies will be deposited with the local Sites and Monuments Record, the Local Authority's archaeological service and the National Archaeological Record (one copy each).

If the project reveals that the quality and potential of the information resulting from the fieldwork is such that further analysis and/or formal publication is required the level of such work will be determined in discussions between the client, Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor. Such works would be subject to a further Project Proposal which would be separately costed.

Management of the Project

Marches Archaeology recognises the Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, By-Laws, Standards and other documents produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will be managed by a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The Safety Policy and General Risk Assessment operated by Marches Archaeology will be implemented. Copies of these documents are available on request. A risk assessment specific to this project will be carried out before commencement of fieldwork to identify any

risks not noted in the General Risk Assessment. If another body is responsible for Health and Safety on the site Marches Archaeology will conform to any policy which may be in force. If costs accrue due to Health and Safety issues not made apparent to Marches Archaeology by the time of submission of this Project Proposal these costs will be additional to any costs identified in the estimate. The requirements of Health and Safety legislation are deemed to take precedence over archaeological requirements. Appropriate insurance cover will be held throughout the project. The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor shall at any reasonable time be granted access to the site, with prior notice, for the purpose of monitoring the fieldwork.

Timetable

The timetable has not yet been finalised. This Proposal will be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor, who will be given at least one week's notice (or such shorter period as agreed between Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor) of the commencement of the fieldwork. The report will be presented to the client within one month of completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed. The results will be reported to the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor and the local Sites and Monuments Record within one month of presentation, unless otherwise agreed. A summary report will be submitted for publication in an appropriate medium within one year of completion of all fieldwork.

Resources

The project will be managed by either Richard Stone or Nic Appleton-Fox, both of whom are Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with a registered Area of Competence in Archaeological Field Practice. Other field and post-excavation staff will be appropriately experienced. Where trainees are used they will be closely supervised by senior members of the project team.

Specialist sub-contractors will be used as appropriate. Specialists will normally be people approved by English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Those who might be expected to be called upon (dependent upon availability) include:

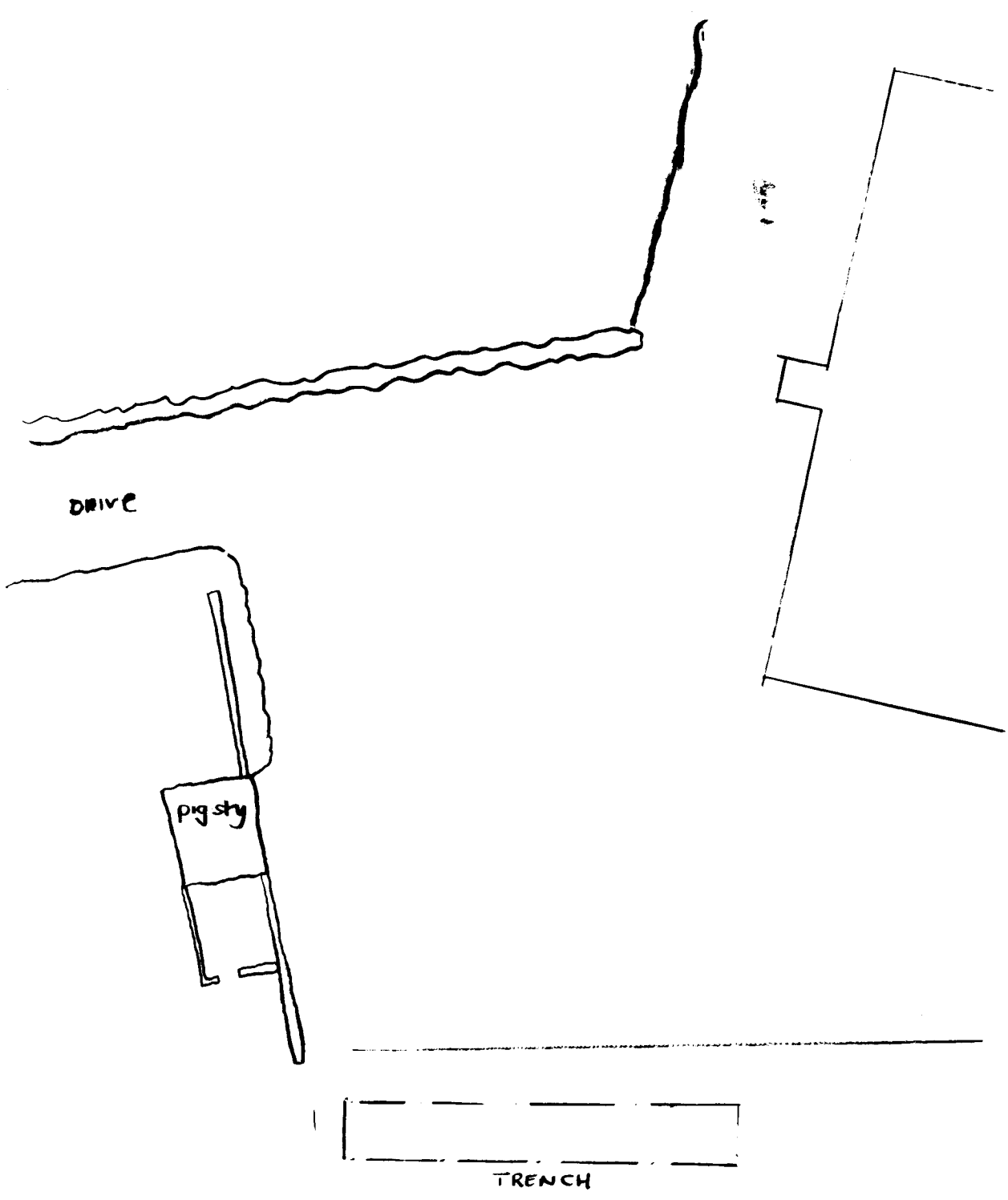
Jeremy Evans (Rátkai and Evans PX Partners)	Roman ceramics
Stephanie Rátkai (Rátkai and Evans PX Partners)	medieval ceramics
David Barker (Stoke on Trent Museum)	post-medieval ceramics
Liz Pearson (Worcestershire Archaeological Service)	environmental remains
Ian Baxter (freelance)	animal bone
Megan Brickley (Birmingham Univ. Field Archaeology Unit)	human bone

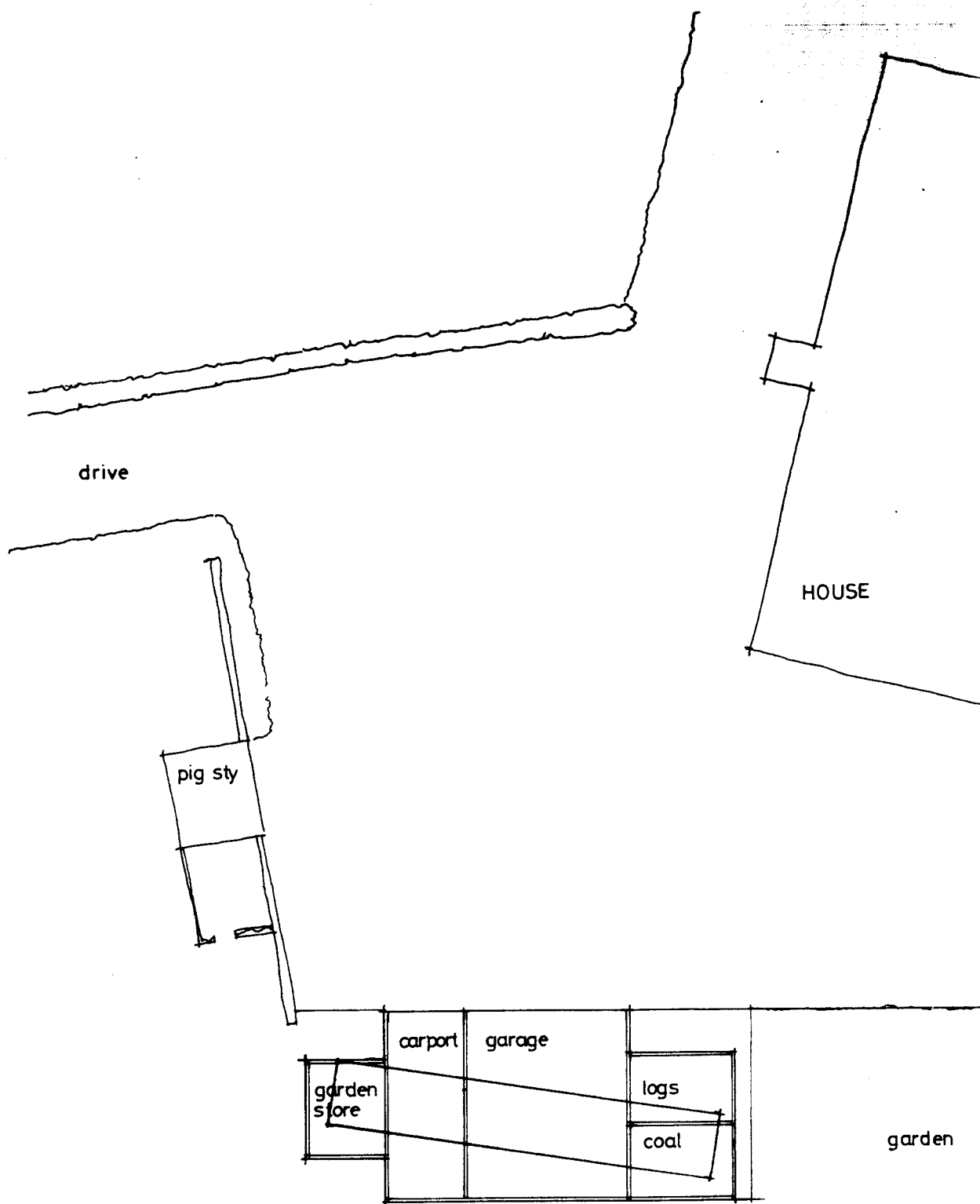
Field evaluation	Project director	2 days
	Project assistant	2 days
Desk based assessment	Project director	2.5 days if required
Archive completion	Project assistant	1 day
Finds processing	Project assistant	1 day
Report text	Project director	2 days
Report illustration	Project assistant	1.5 days
Report collation/production	Project assistant	0.5 day

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client

MR S CORNER

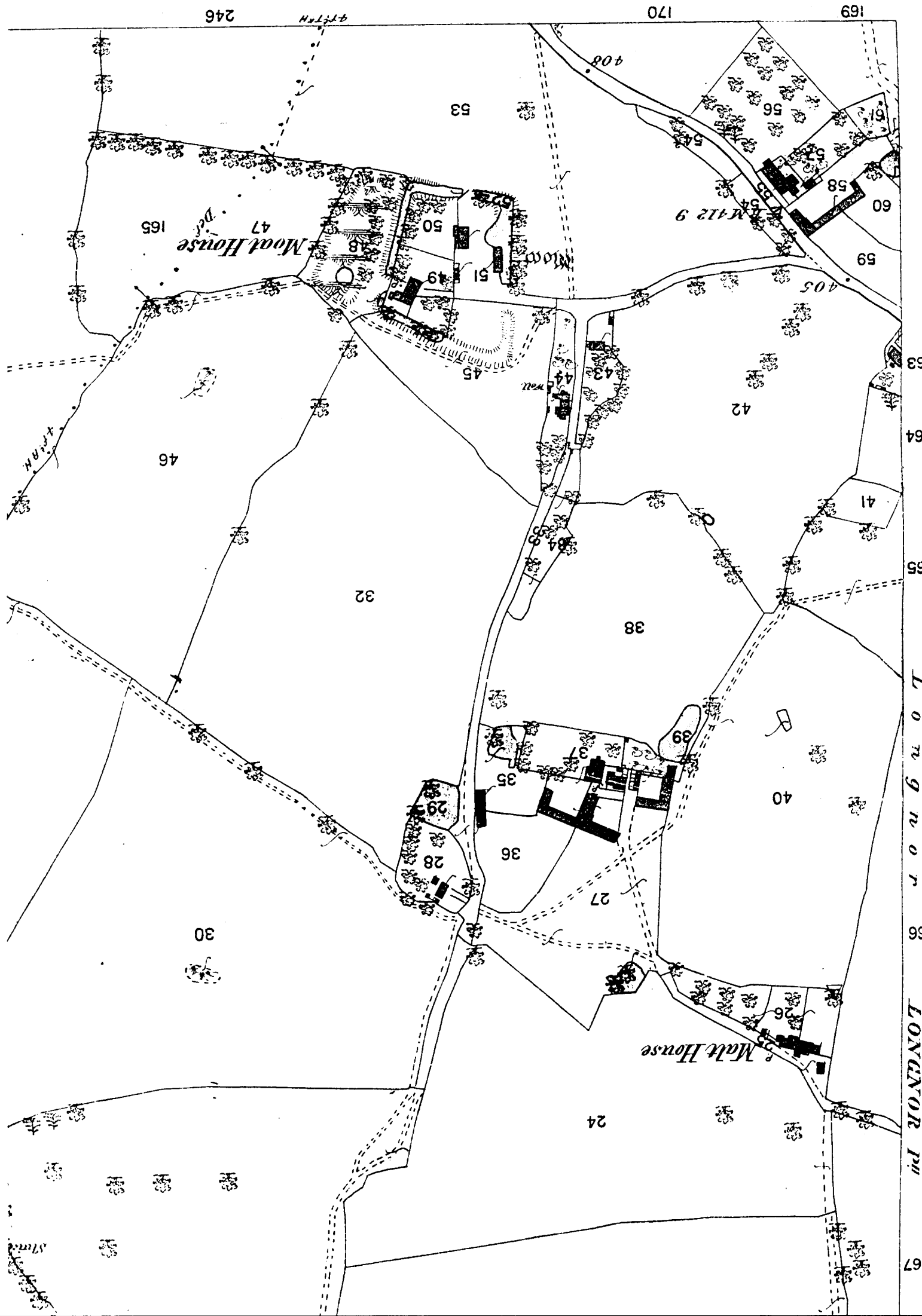
project

PROPOSED DETACHED GARAGE
MOAT HOUSE, LONGNOR.

drawing proposed

1:200

This is a detailed historical map of the Longnor area, showing numerous land parcels with names like 'Longnor', 'Hall Meadow', 'Oak Leasow', and 'Wet Reys'. The map includes a compass rose and a scale bar.



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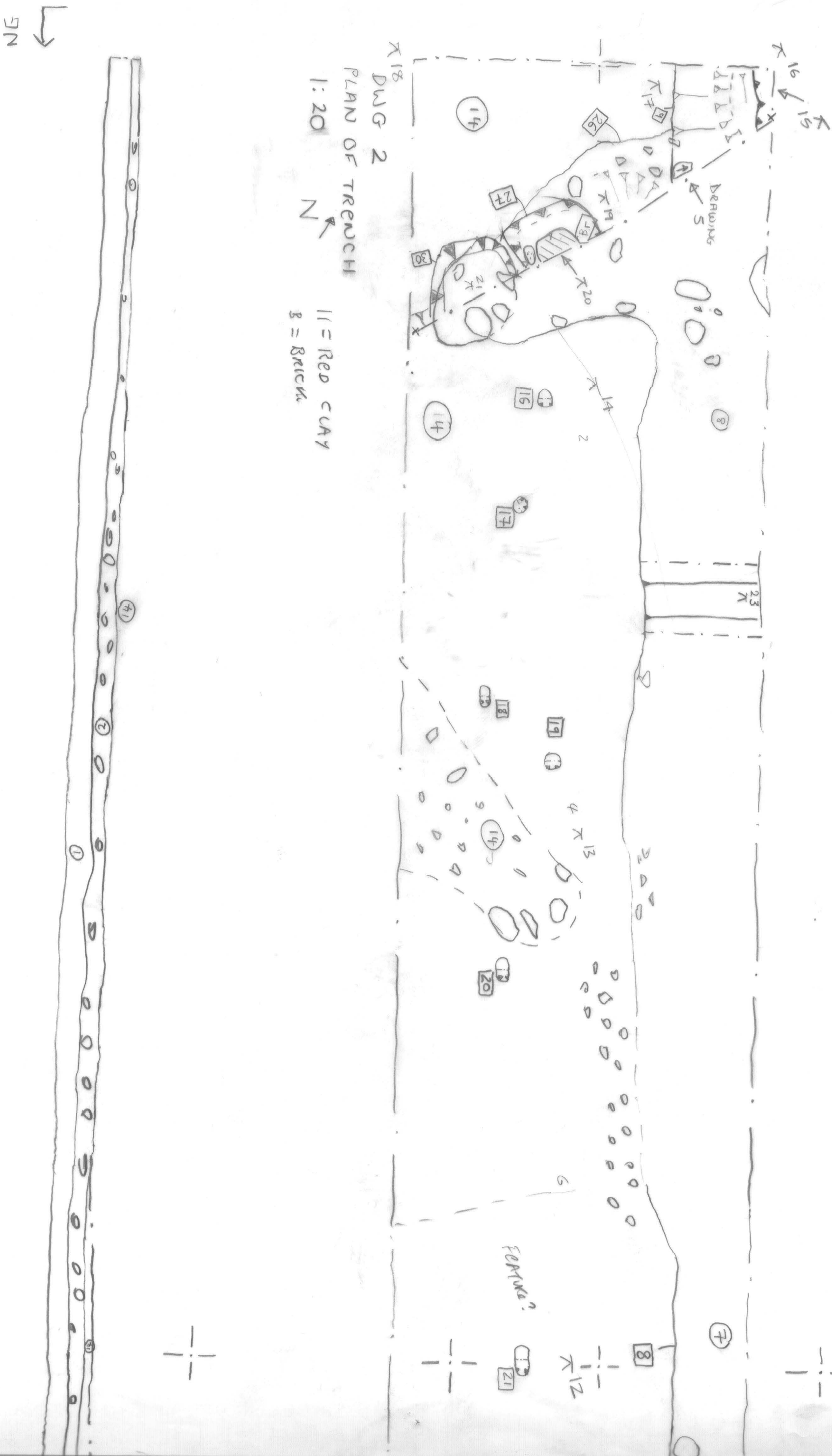
169

Moor House

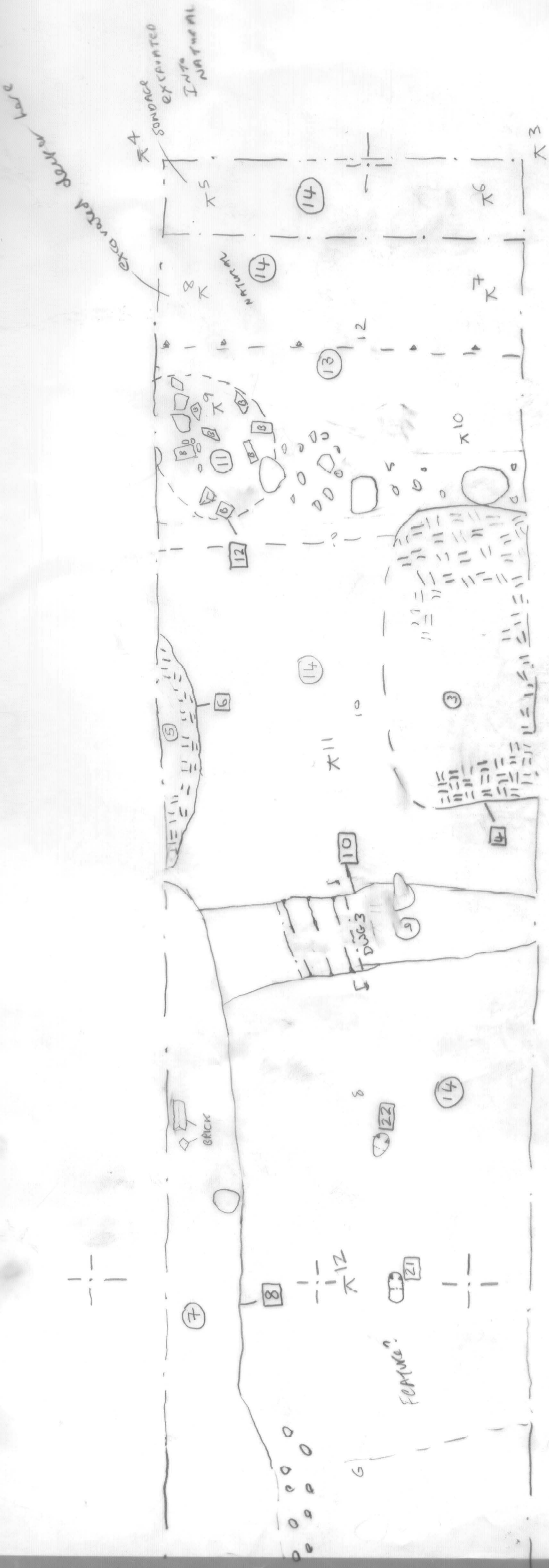
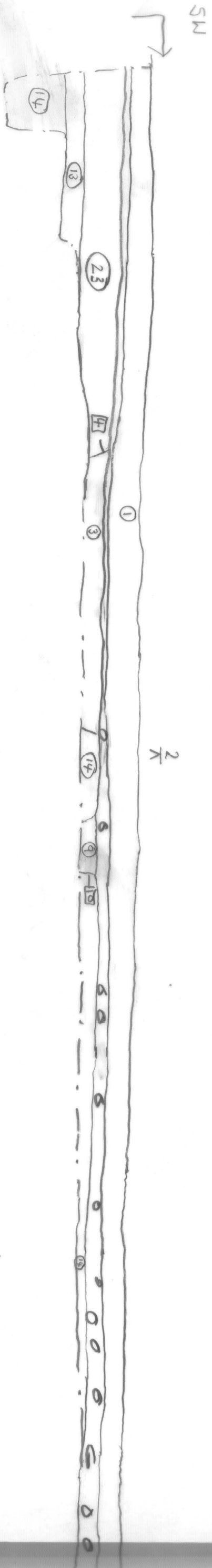
Malt House

L o n g n o r

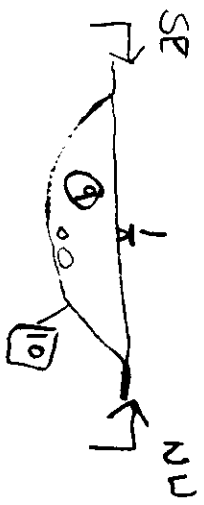
67



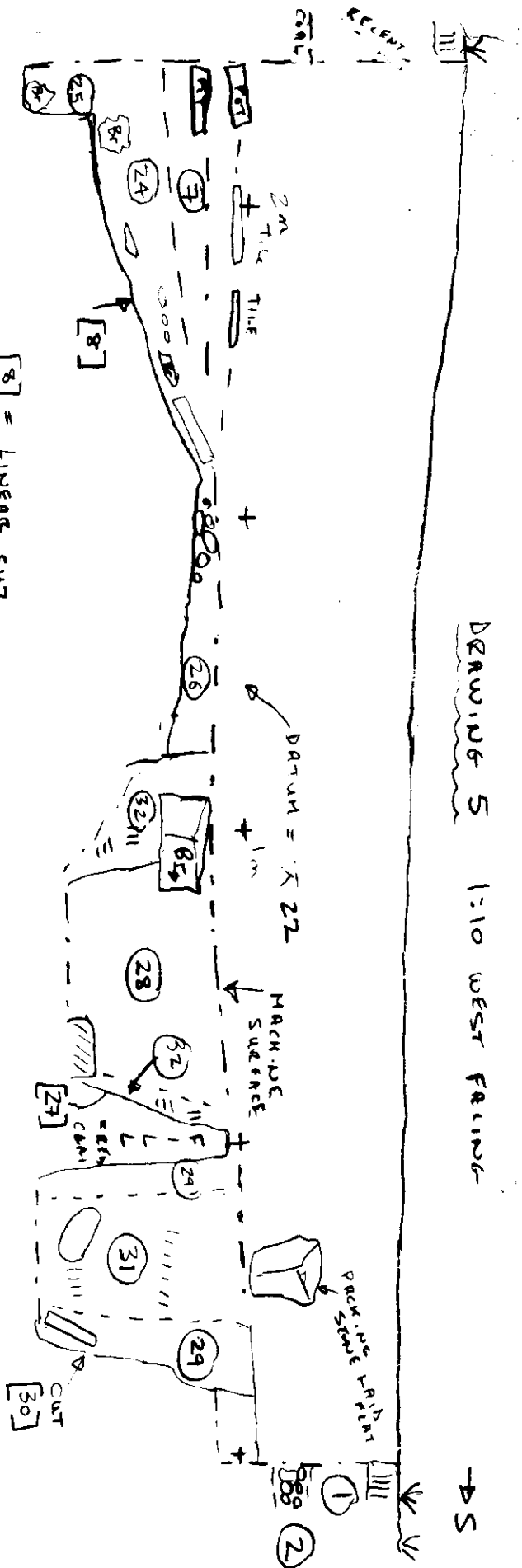
DUG 4 NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH
1:20 Jm



DWG 3 profile of
1:10 cut 10



DRAWING 5 1:10 WEST FACING



[8] = LINEAR CUT

(7) = DARKISH MID GREY BROWN SILTY LOAMY CLAY

(24) = LIGHTER REDDISH GREY BROWN & CLAY

(26) = MID REDDISH GREY BROWN LOAMY CLAY + GRAVEL

[27] = POST SETTLEMENT

(28) = FINE LIGHT GREY / GREY BROWN FLOUZY SILTY CLAY LOAM - POST PIPE FILL

(29) = YELLOWISH RED BROWN CLAY WITH LOAMY LENSES

(31) = LOAMY PATCHES / YELLOWISH RED BROWN CLAY LENSES - POST PIPE FILL

[30] = POST SETTLEMENT