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Archaeological trial trenching on the site of Barton Business Park, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire 2001

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1.0 Summary

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Barton Business Park, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire (NGR SK 2050 1780) by Birmingham University Field Archaeological Unit for Phoenix Consulting. The work was carried out in May 2001 as part of a planning application for a proposed industrial development. Prior to the trial trenching there had been a programme of desk-based assessment, aerial photograph rectification, field walking and geophysical survey. The location of the trial trenches was based upon the results of this research, in particular the rectified cropmark plot.

A total of fourteen trenches were excavated. The ring ditch of a possible Bronze Age barrow was identified in Trench 1 (SMR PRN 1476). An east-west single pit alignment was recorded in Trench 11, of probable Iron Age date (SMR PRN 1472). Other features of probable prehistoric date were identified in Trenches 8 and 12. Plough furrows and post-medieval field boundaries were present in the remaining trial trenches. Although this evaluation recovered a limited number of prehistoric features it suggested a contrast between the possible ritual Bronze Age landscape to the south and the functional Iron Age field systems to the north.

2.0 Introduction

The following report details the results of trial trenching as part of an archaeological evaluation undertaken as part of a planning application for a proposed industrial estate near Barton-Under-Needwood, Staffordshire (centred on NGR SK 2050 1780, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barton Business Park Ltd and was undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit between the 14th and 24th May 2001. The trial trenching followed a desk-based assessment (Martin 1998) and an aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1998) that had been carried out for a previously proposed development that incorporated the currently proposed development area. The Prorail development immediately to the east of the site had been subject to an extensive archaeological evaluation, including fieldwalking (Johnson 1999), geophysical survey (Bartlett 1999) and trial trenching (Hughes and Coates 1999a). A limited programme of excavations followed this evaluation (Coates and Hughes 1999). This programme of work on the adjacent site provided a strong focus for the current programme of trial trenching.

The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by Phoenix Consulting (Richmond 2001) and followed a recent geophysical survey (Bartlett 2001).

3.0 Site Location (Fig. 1)

The site lies on a sand and gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Trent just north of its confluence with the River Tame. The site lies to the south-east of the

village of Barton-Under-Needwood, which is located approximately 7km south-west of Burton-on-Trent. The site covers an area of 35 hectares and is bounded to the north by the B5016 Barton-Under-Needwood to Walton-on-Trent road, to the east by the Derby to Birmingham railway and the Prorail rail sidings. Catholme farm lies to the south with the A38 bounding the western extent of the site.

The site is flat arable farmland planted with wheat and sugerbeet and divided into several fields by hedges and ditches. The northern extremity of the site has been excavated and backfilled during the development of the Prorail sidings.

4.0 Archaeological Background

Information on past settlement and land use on the gravel terraces of the River Trent has been primarily obtained from aerial photographic survey, notably by Jim Pickering and Rowan Whimster (Whimster 1989). These surveys have demonstrated extensive and intensive human activity on the gravel terraces since at least the Neolithic (Gaffney and Hughes 1993).

A desk-based study was commissioned in 1998 (Martin 1998) which assessed the extent of the known archaeology within and around the development area, although it was for a different planning application. It included a walkover survey, an aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1998) and a comprehensive documentary and cartographic survey. Cropmarks identified during the aerial photographic survey suggested the presence of a ring ditch and possible field system (SMR PRN 1476), linear features (SMR PRN 4231) and a pit alignment (SMR PRN 1472), all of possible prehistoric date.

A further planning application was submitted for the construction of railway sidings on the 22 hectares of land to the east of present site at Fatholme. Although this incorporated the results of the 1998 desk-based assessment, further archaeological evaluation was made a condition of the planning permission and consisted of field walking (Johnson 1999), geophysical survey (Bartlett 1999) and trial trenching (Hughes and Coates 1999a). The field walking and the geophysical survey were unsuccessful at locating buried archaeological features and, as a result, the location of the trial trenches was based largely upon the earlier rectified aerial photographic survey.

Fewer features than expected were found, but the trenching did confirm the presence of a pit alignment and an enclosure (SMR PRN 1455). Prior to development three areas were subject to an ‘open area’ archaeological excavation to examine the enclosure and the pit alignment (Coates and Hughes 1999). The pit alignment consisted of a number of bowl-shaped pits less than 0.5m apart orientated on a northwest-southeast axis extending towards the area of the proposed Barton Business Park. Only a single fragment of pottery was found from the seven pits that were excavated, and was dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The enclosure truncated two of the pits and was dated on morphological grounds to the Iron Age (*ibid*.).

The land to the south of the site at Catholme has also been subject to archaeological evaluation. A desk-based assessment (Richmond 1999) assessed the extent of the known archaeology using documentary and cartographic sources. Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments were present in the area but the boundary of the application area was designed to avoid these monuments and preserve them *in-situ.* Fieldwalking and geophysical survey had failed to locate archaeological features, but an aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1999) identified three possible pit alignments. Trial trenches, located in relation to the rectified cropmark plot, provided evidence of two pit alignments and numerous linear features of possible prehistoric date (Hughes and Coates 1999b).

The results obtained from these earlier archaeological investigations provide an important background understanding of the character and context of the archaeological remains on the Barton Business Park site. These investigations have shown that only a small percentage of cropmarks in the region actually relate to below-ground archaeological features. They have also demonstrated that higher up the gravel terrace to the west archaeological features have been damaged by plough action.

5.0 Aims

The objective of the programme of trial trenching was to attempt to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, date and significance of any archaeological features or deposits within the study area.

Specific aims of the trenches included:
(1) investigation of the continuation of the prehistoric pit alignment from the adjacent site, and
(2) investigation of the possible Bronze Age barrow.

6.0 Method (see Fig. 2)

A total of fourteen trenches was excavated, three measured approximately 20m by 6m while the remaining eleven measured approximately 40m by 2m. A fifteenth trench was to be excavated but it was located in a topsoil heap and could not be safely excavated. The rationale for each of the trench locations was principally based on the results of the aerial photographic assessment, with the wider 'box trenches' located to sample the possible pit alignments (see Appendix 1). Each of the trenches was positioned using a Total Station E.D.M.

The ploughsoil was excavated under archaeological supervision with a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. Where appropriate the subsoil surface was hand cleaned. A representative sample of the features identified was hand excavated to provide information concerning the survival and complexity of feature fills and to recover artefactual evidence. All trenches containing features were planned at a scale of 1:50 and sections of excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A detailed context record on individual pro-forma record cards was maintained, and all trenches and features were photographed with both colour slide and black and white film.

These records comprise the site archive, which is currently stored at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

7.0 Summary results of the trial trenching (Figs. 3-5)

Detailed results of the trial trenching, including the objectives of each trench location and descriptions of features and stratigraphy, are provided in Appendix 1. The following is a brief summary describing the principal features recorded.

The ploughsoil over most of the site varied between 0.3 and 0.4m deep. Generally, the natural subsoil encountered during trenching was an orange sand-gravel, although there were areas which contained higher percentages of sand and/or clay.

There was little of archaeological interest in Trenches 2 to 7, 9, 10, 13 and 14. Many of the features recorded in these trenches appear to have been plough furrows or former field boundaries of probable medieval or post-medieval date.

Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 8, 11 and 12. A curvi-linear ditch (F10/11) was identified in Trench 1 (see Fig. 3), 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Although, no datable artefacts were recovered from this ditch, its position in relation to a circular cropmark suggest it may be the northern edge of a possible Bronze Age barrow. A subcircular pit (F80) and a U-shaped ditch (F82/83), 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, were identified in Trench 8 (see Fig. 4). Again, there was no associated datable artefacts, but their morphology suggest that they may be archaeological in nature.

Trench 11 produced the most convincing archaeological evidence. This was a series of six circular pits (F110-F115) aligned approximately east-west (see Fig. 5). They were generally bowl-shaped with diameters between 1.2 and 1.7m and depths between 0.4 and 0.7m. They were filled with similar deposits of brown sand-silt. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from F110. This pit alignment corresponds with that identified in the cropmark plot (SMR PRN 1472) and also discovered in the excavations to the east of this development (SMR PRN 1455).

Several irregular features were identified in Trench 12. There were four shallow, sub-circular features that may have been pits (F120, F122-124), but they were not in any particular alignment and could not be matched up with the continuation of those pits recorded in Trench 11. Other linear features recorded in Trench 12 appear to have been post-medieval in nature.

8.0 Summary of finds by Annette Hancocks

Finds were recovered from five of the trial trenches. These are detailed in Table 1 below. The material was initially scanned and spot-dated where necessary. It comprised a single medium sized flake of flint from the topsoil of Trench 4, a sherd of post-medieval Blackware of 18th/19th century date from Trench 7 (F70, 7003) and a single sherd of oxidised medieval pottery from the cleaning surface of F82 in Trench 8. In addition, a single large, undiagnostic, but worked piece of flint was recovered

from the ploughsoil spoil excavated from Trench 9. A further sherd of pottery of probable Iron Age date was recovered from F110, Trench 11.

Trench/Material Type	4	7	8	9	11	Total
Flint	1	-	-	1	-	**2**
Iron Age pottery	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Medieval pottery	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Post-medieval pottery	-	1	-	-	-	**1**

Table 1. Distribution of finds by Trench

It is recommended that no further work should be carried out on this material at present.

9.0 Discussion

The trial trenching identified two areas of particular archaeological interest on the proposed Barton Business Park site, the ring ditch found in Trench 1 and the pit alignment identified in Trench 11.

The ring ditch (SMR PRN 1476) is probably Bronze Age in date and is particularly significant when placed within the context of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Staffordshire S.A.M nos. 215, 216 & 256) that lie to the south of the site close to Catholme Farm, in forming a ritual landscape of barrows, 'wood henge' and radiating pits.

The pit alignment that was identified in Trench 11 (SMR 1472) is the continuation of the alignment that was examined to the east at Fatholme ahead of the railway development in 1999 (SMR 1455; Hughes and Coates 1999a; Coates and Hughes 1999). The pit alignment appeared to terminate to the east of Trench 12 as it was not visible, as such, in this trench. This alignment might relate to a series of late prehistoric land divisions which formed part of a system which also includes two alignments to the south at Catholme (Hughes & Coates 1999b), with further examples of double pit alignments to the south at Whitemoor Haye Quarry (Coates *forthcoming*). These have typically been seen as Iron Age in date, although associated datable evidence is rare. A single Iron Age pottery sherd discovered in pit F110 would seem to support this late prehistoric date. However, a sherd of pottery recovered from the excavations associated with the Prorail development was thought to be of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date, although possibly residual (Coates & Hughes 1999, 6). A second alignment that was suggested by aerial photography to be within the site was not located in Trench 4.

The contrast between the Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual monuments and Iron Age field systems is a feature of the past human settlement on these Staffordshire gravels, which has been noted elsewhere during excavations at nearby Whitemoor Haye Quarry (Coates *forthcoming*). Only the south-western corner of the proposed development site encroaches upon this earlier landscape, but it is interesting to note that, if the pit alignment is Iron Age in date, there is a definite separation of

monuments with the later prehistoric features appearing to respect the earlier ritual monument, as is the case at Whitemoor Haye.

Apart from the features discussed above, very little else of archaeological interest was recorded from the trenches throughout the rest of the site. Many of the cropmarks that were plotted from aerial photographs were misleading as the postulated features had either been lost or appear to have never existed. The features that were recorded were gullies, ditches or pits which could not be dated. This accords with the results of previous excavations in this area around Catholme Farm and for the Prorail development, where not all cropmark features were proved to be archaeological and, where they were of a possible archaeological nature, there was often a degree of truncation due to medieval and modern ploughing.

10.0 Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was supervised by Chris Patrick and carried out by Sebina Belim, Richard Cherrington, Mary Duncan, Emma Hancox and Andy Rudge. The report was prepared by Chris Patrick, Richard Cherrington and Gary Coates, with a contribution by Annette Hancocks. The illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds. The report was edited by Simon Buteux and Gary Coates, who also managed the project.

The project was monitored by Dr. Andrew Richmond from Phoenix Consulting on behalf of Barton Business Park Ltd. and Chris Welch on behalf of Staffordshire County Council.

Thanks are due to Keith Maliber and his staff for their co-operation and assistance during the project.

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Appendix 1

Detailed results of Trial Trenching

Trench 1 (see Fig. 3)

Aim: located to encounter a ring ditch identified during aerial photography, and also to test an area of suggested frost cracking.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long and orientated NE-SW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.6m at the SW end of the trench. The natural ground surface (1004) consisted of mixed orange and grey sands and gravel. This was directly overlain by the ploughsoil (1000), a sandy humic soil.

Features: Hand cleaning revealed a curvilinear feature (F10-F11) cut into the natural, emerging from the southern edge of the trench. Two metre-wide sections were cut through the feature (F10 and F11) which confirmed the curve of the feature. Both excavated sections were 1.4m in width and 0.5m in depth with sloping sides and a rounded base. Both sections showed the feature to be filled with a single brown sandy silt (1001, 1002). No finds were recovered.

At the extreme eastern end of the trench was a linear feature (F12), 2.1m wide and aligned from southeast-northwest. A one-metre section was excavated through the feature which showed it to be 0.25m in depth and filled with a single light brown sandy-silt fill. No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature was interpreted as a furrow; no other features were present.

Interpretation: F10/11 appears to be the northern edge of the ring ditch of a possible Bronze Age barrow identified by aerial photographic survey.

Trench 2

Aim: a trench to cover an area where the presence of medieval ridge and furrow is believed to exist, to see whether the preservation of earlier archaeological features occurs.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long, orientated N-S.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised yellow-orange gravel with lenses of yellow sand.

Features: three linear features were present in the trench aligned from southeast to northwest. The features were parallel with each other measuring 1.95m wide and evenly spaced at approximately 13m intervals. Two of the features (F20 and F21) were sampled and proved to be shallow measuring 0.2m and 0.25m deep respectively, and filled with a grey-brown silty sand with small stones (2003 and 2004).

No further features were present in Trench 2.

Interpretation: medieval furrows that were targeted by the trench; no earlier features were present.

Trench 3

Aim: to encounter western edge of suggested former quarry area, as identified during aerial photographic survey.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long, orientated SE-NW.

Stratigraphy: natural subsoil encountered at a depth of 0.35m consisting of orange/brown sand-gravel.

Features: two possible archaeological features were identified in Trench 3: F30, a sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminal, truncated by a linear ditch feature, F31.

F31: linear aligned approximately southeast to northwest running almost the full length of the trench. It was not possible to obtain a full profile of the ditch but a one metre section excavated through the feature showed it to be at least 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep with a sloping southern side and a flat base. The feature had a single dark grey-brown sandy-silt fill (3004) and had been cut by a modern field drain.

F30: pit or butt end of linear feature, partially buried in northeastern section of the trench, 1.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a shallow rounded profile. Filled with dark grey brown silty sand (3003). Feature apparently cut by linear feature F31.

Interpretation: no evidence of the suspected quarry area was present, the two features were probably field boundaries of an unknown date.

Trench 4

Aim: a box-trench to encounter probable continuation of a prehistoric pit alignment entering the area from the south.

Method: machine excavated trench 20m long and 6m wide, orientated SE-NW.

Stratigraphy: the natural sub-soil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised orange sand-gravel with lenses of yellow silt.

Features: single linear feature F41 aligned approximately north to south running diagonally across the trench. A section across the feature showed it to be 1.9m wide and 0.16m deep and filled a medium brown sandy silt (4003). A flint flake was recovered from the topsoil.

Interpretation: no evidence of the continuation of the prehistoric pit alignment was found. The feature F41 appeared to be a plough furrow.

Trench 5

Aims: a trench in a generally 'blank' area to act as a control.

Method: machine excavated trench 40m long and 2m wide, orientated NE-SW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.35m. It comprised orange-brown gravel with yellow silt lenses.

Features: single linear feature F50 present at extreme southwestern end of Trench 5, aligned southeast to northwest. The feature was 1.45m wide and 0.2m deep with shallow sloping sides and a single dark brown silty sand fill (5003).

Interpretation: furrow or field boundary.

Trench 6

Aims: A trench in a generally 'blank' area to act as a control. In this general area various former field boundaries are recorded.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long, orientated SE-NW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised mixed gravels and sands.

Features: no features identified.

Interpretation: no archaeology recorded.

Trench 7

Aim: a trench positioned to encounter a linear feature recorded during aerial photographic survey. Probably the line of a former field boundary.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long, orientated NE-SW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.35m. It comprised orange sand and gravel.

Features: two linear features present, aligned SE-NW.

F70: linear ditch feature, 2.25m wide and 0.7m deep, located 3m from southeast end of trench. Single dark brown sandy silt fill with small stones. Single sherd of post-medieval pottery recovered.

F71: shallow linear feature 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep located 18m from southeast end of trench. Single brown sandy fill (7002).

Interpretation: F70 appears to be a post-medieval field boundary while F71 does not appear to be a significant feature.

Trench 8 (see Fig. 4)

Aim: a trench in a 'blank' area to act as a control.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m wide and 40m long orientated E-W.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised a mix of orange sand and gravel.

Features: two linear features (F81, F82) and a pit (F80) were identified.

F80: subcircular pit feature located 8m from the eastern end of the trench. The feature, partially buried in the southern section of the trench, measured 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m in depth with a rounded profile and a single fill (8002) of dark brown sandy silt with a band of charcoal.

F81: shallow linear feature located 14m from the eastern end of Trench 8, aligned southeast to northwest, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.05m deep with a brown silt (8003).

F82: linear feature located 19m from the eastern end of Trench 8, aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep with a sloping sided profile and a flat base. Filled with a medium brown sandy silt (8004).

F83: equivalent to F82, second section excavated through the feature.

Interpretation: no dating evidence present, difficult to determine whether or not the recorded features are archaeological in nature.

Trench 9

Aim: a trench positioned to encounter a linear feature recorded during aerial photographic survey. Probably the line of a former field boundary.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m long and 40m wide, orientated SE-NW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.45m. It comprised an orange/brown sand and gravel.

Features: no features identified. Flint flake recovered from topsoil.

Interpretation: no archaeology recorded.

Trench 10

Aim: a trench positioned to encounter a concentration of cropmarks identified during aerial photographic survey, some of which may be archaeological. Also in this area are probable frost cracks of natural origin and former field boundaries.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m long and 40m wide, orientated N-S.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised an orange/brown sand and gravel.

Features: no features identified.

Interpretation: no significant archaeology recorded.

Trench 11 (see Fig. 5)

Aim: a box trench positioned to encounter the continuation of a prehistoric pit alignment as identified by aerial photographic survey and investigated during the archaeological work on the Prorail development, to the east of the present site.

Method: machine excavated trench 6m wide and 20m long, orientated NE-SW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised an orange sand with gravel and grey silty patches.

Features: six pits (F110-F115) were identified in Trench 11, along with four linear features, three of which were sampled (F116-F118).

F110: pit feature partially buried by northeast edge of trench, measuring 1.75m in diameter and 0.7m deep. Profile has nearly vertical sides with a rounded base. Single reddish brown sandy silt fill (11001) which contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

F111: pit feature to the southwest of F110, measuring 1.25m in diameter and 0.4m deep with a rounded profile. Single brown sandy silt fill (11002). Feature cut by furrow F117. No finds were present.

F112: pit feature to the southwest of F111, measuring 1.4m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a rounded profile. Single brown sandy silt fill (11003). Feature cut by furrow F117. No finds were present.

F113: pit feature to the southwest of F112, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a rounded profile. Single brown sandy silt fill (11004). Feature cut by furrow F117. No finds were present.

F114: pit feature to the southwest of F113, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.5m deep with a rounded profile. Single brown sandy silt fill (11005). Feature cut by furrow F117. No finds were present.

F115: pit feature to the southwest of F114 partially buried in the southwestern section of the trench, measuring 1m in diameter and 0.4m deep with a rounded profile. Single brown sandy silt fill (11006). Feature cut by furrow F116. No finds were present.

F116: linear feature aligned east to west measuring 2.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Single medium brown silty sand fill (11009). Cuts pit feature F115.

F117: shallow linear feature aligned east to west measuring 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep. Single medium reddish brown silty sand fill (11100). Cuts pit features F111-F114.

F118: linear feature aligned east to west measuring 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. Single

medium brown silty sand fill (F11101).

Interpretation: the six pit features are part of the pit alignment targeted by the trench from aerial photographic survey. The pottery recovered from F110 suggests that the alignment is late prehistoric. The linear features appear to be furrows of a medieval or later date.

Trench 12

Aim: a further box trench to encounter continuation of prehistoric pit alignment as identified on aerial photographic survey and as investigated during the archaeological work during the Prorail development, to the east of the present site. In this general area are also former field boundaries.

Method: machine excavated trench 6m wide and 20m long, orientated NE-SW.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. It comprised an orange sand and gravel.

Features:

F120: sub-circular pit feature 2.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep located 2.5m from the southwestern end of Trench 12. Single light brown silty sand fill (12003). Cut by linear F121.

F121: linear feature aligned east to west measuring 1.7m wide and 0.28m deep. Single medium brown silty sand fill (12004). Cuts pit feature F120.

F122: shallow pit feature measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m in depth, located 14m from the southwest end of the trench. Single light grey sandy fill (12005) with a concentration of charcoal.

F123: small oval shaped pit measuring 0.6m by 0.38m and 0.13m deep located just to the southeast of F122. Single light brown silty sand fill (12006).

F124: sub-circular pit feature 1.7m in diameter and 0.16m deep located 18m from the southwestern end of Trench 12. Single light brown silty sand fill (12007).

F125: linear feature aligned east to west measuring 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Single medium brown silty sand fill (12008).

F126: second excavated section through linear feature, equivalent to F125.

Interpretation: the prehistoric pit alignment identified from the aerial photographic survey and sampled in Trench 11 and during the Prorail development, does not continue as far as Trench 12. Later re-machining of the trench failed to identify a pit alignment. Four pits of unknown date are present while the shallow linear features appear to be furrows of medieval date or later.

Trench 13

Aim: a trench positioned to encounter two linears, which were believed to relate to former field boundaries.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m long and 40m wide, orientated N-S.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.45m. It comprised a mix of orange/brown sand-gravel.

Features: no features identified.

Interpretation: no significant archaeology recorded.

Trench 14

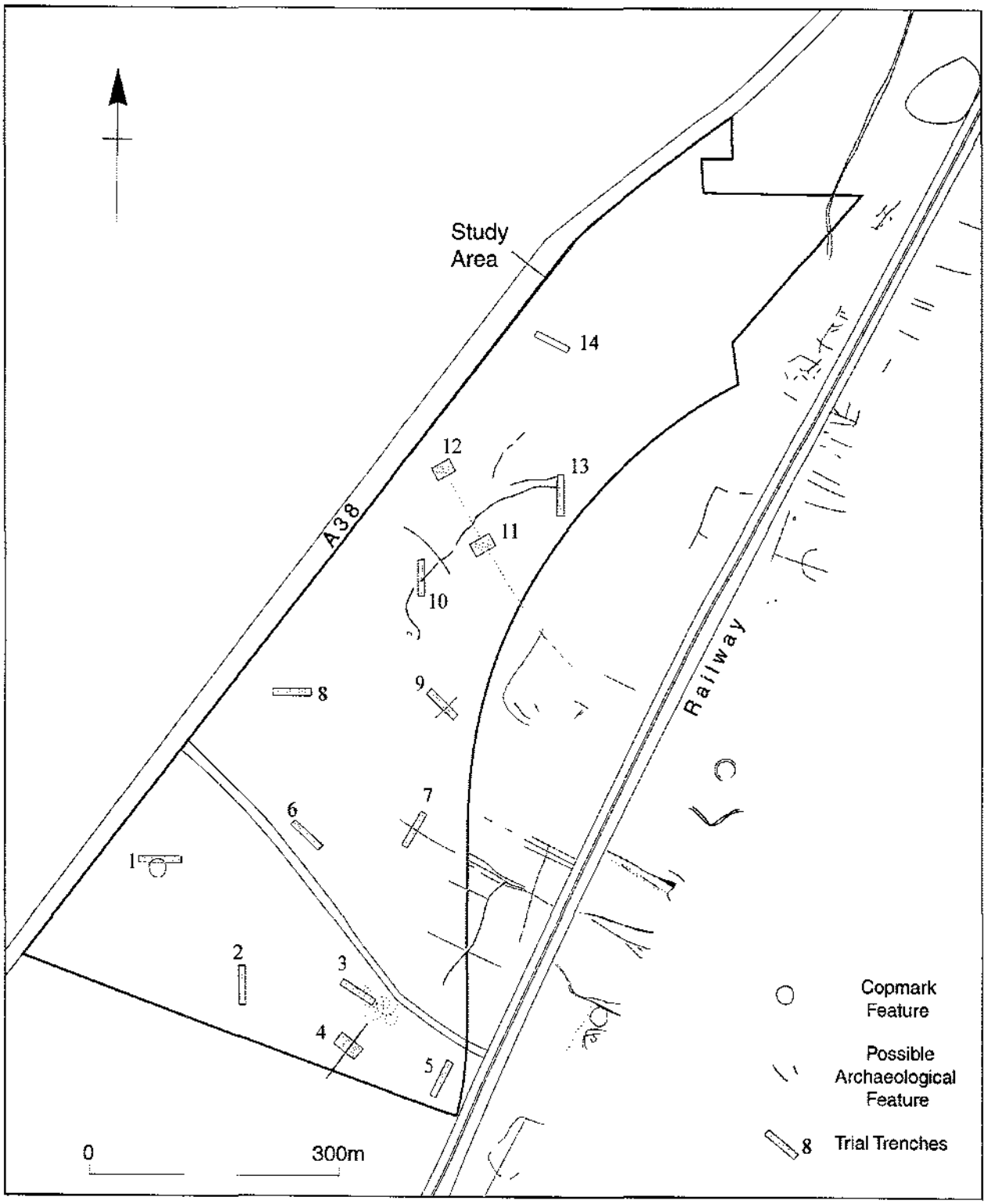
Aim: a trench in a 'blank' area to act as control.

Method: machine excavated trench 2m long and 40m wide, orientated east to west.

Stratigraphy: the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.5m. It comprised a mix of orange/brown sand-gravel.

Features: no features identified.

Interpretation: no significant archaeology recorded.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Railway
1
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13
14
0
300m
Copmark Feature
Possible Archaeological Feature
8 Trial Trenches

Fig.2

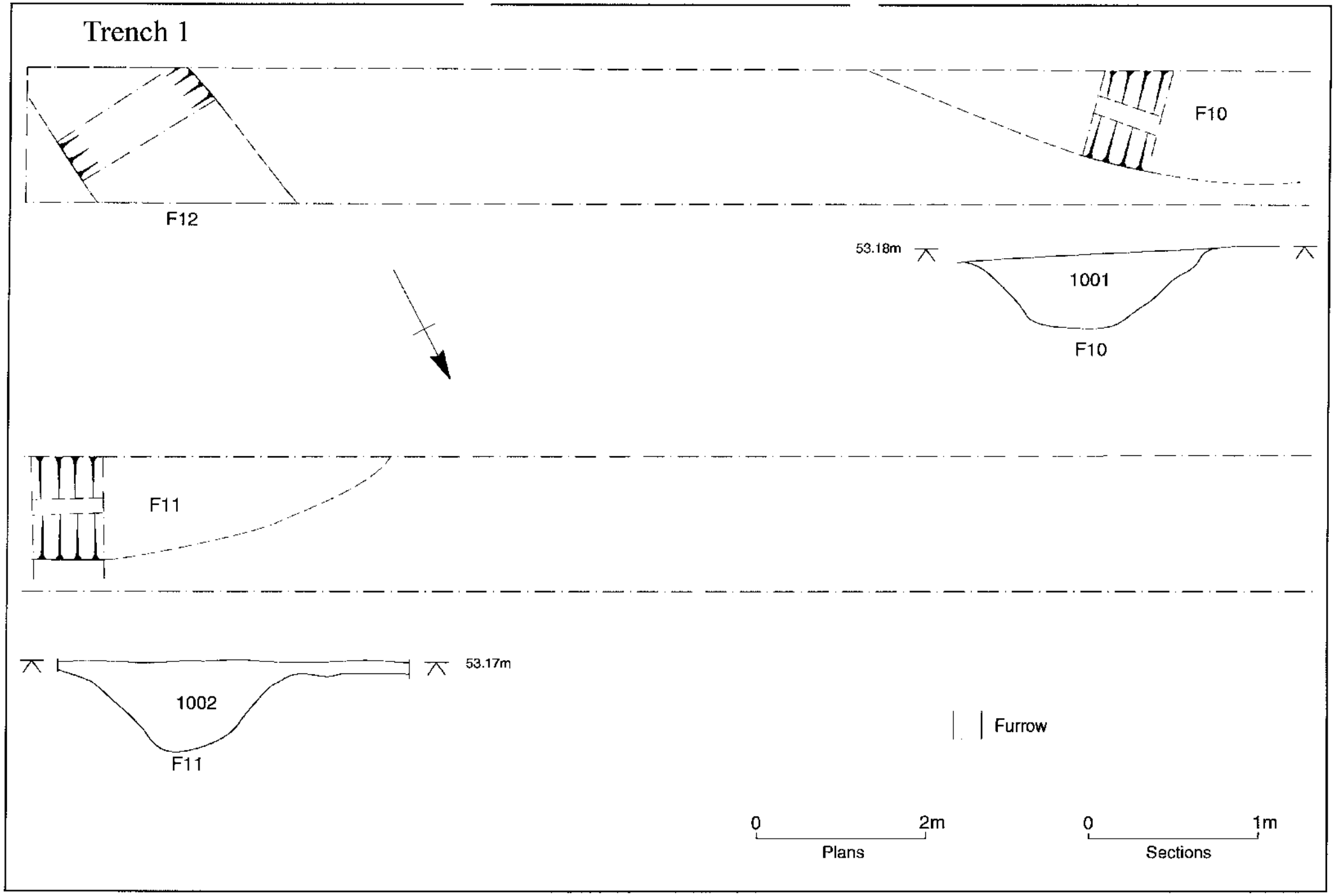
Trench 1
F10
F12
53.18m
1001
F10
F11
F11
53.17m
1002
F11
Furrow
0
2m
Plans
0
1m
Sections

Fig.3

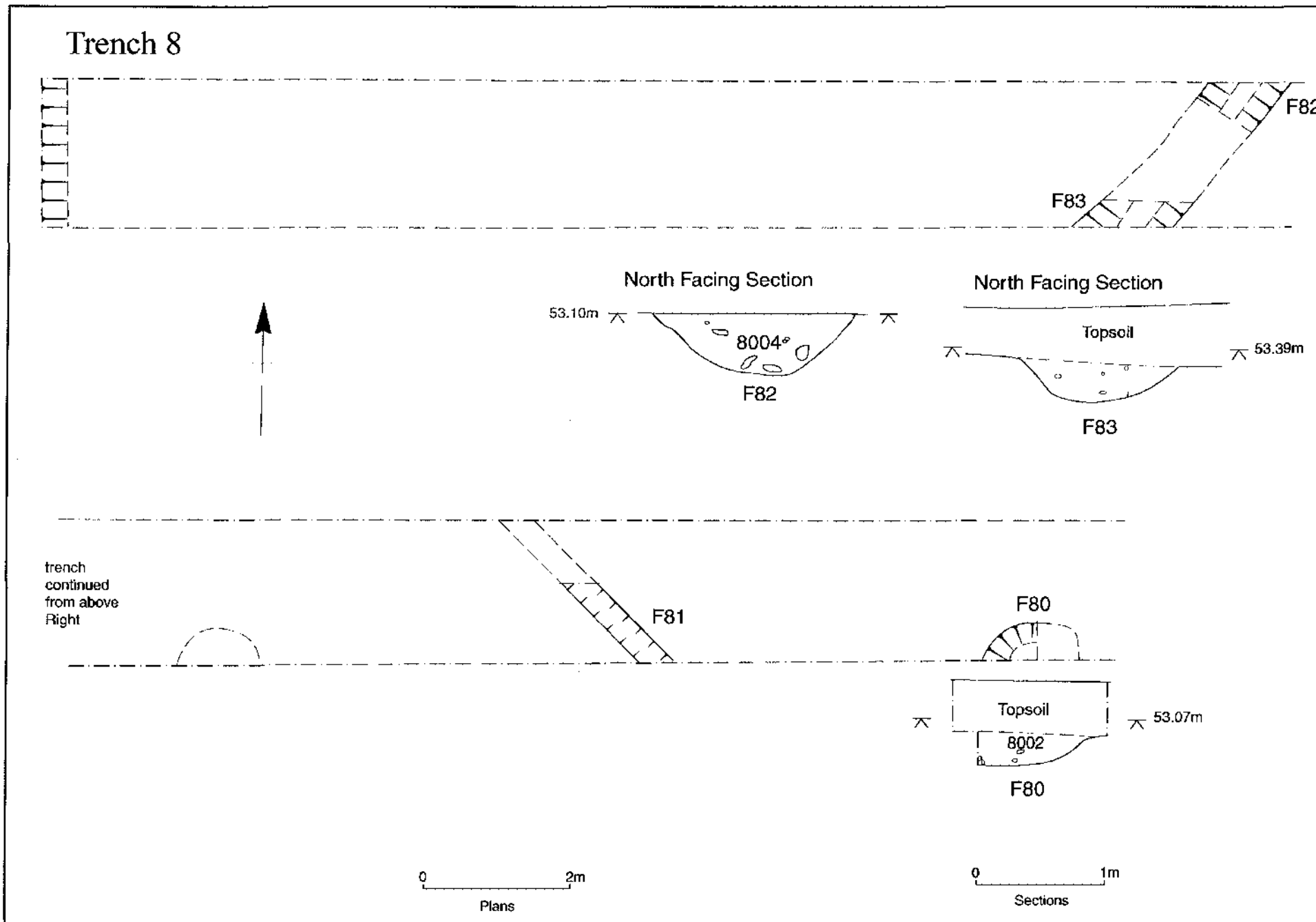
Trench 8
F82
F83
North Facing Section
53.10m
8004
F82
North Facing Section
Topsoil
53.39m
F83
trench
continued
from above
Right
F81
F80
Topsoil
53.07m
8002
F80
0
2m
Plans
0
1m
Sections

Fig.4

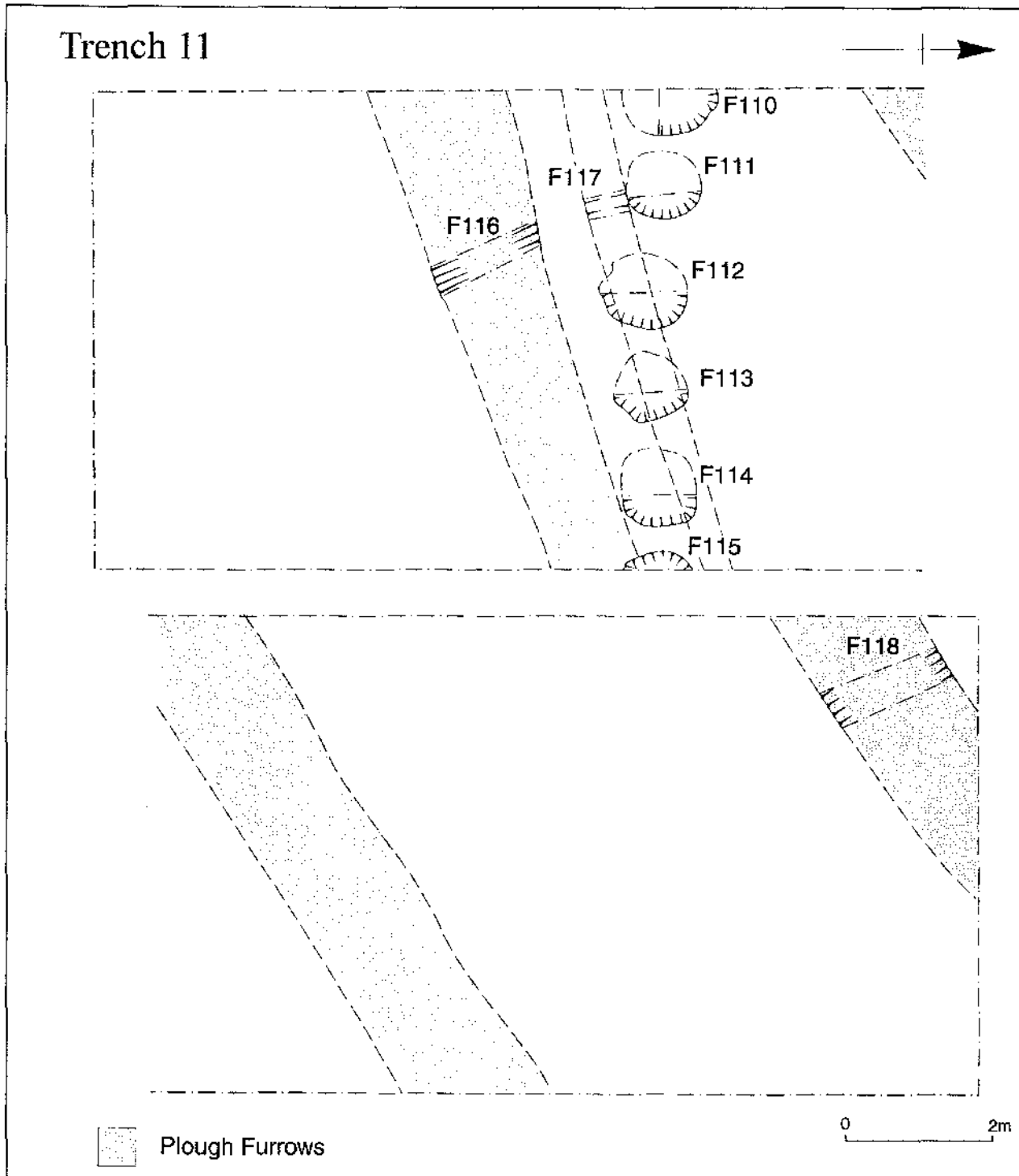
Trench 11
F110
F111
F117
F116
F112
F113
F114
F115
F118
0
2m
Plough Furrows
West Facing Section
53.15m
1101
F110
West Facing Section
53.17m
11002
F111
West Facing Section
53.18m
11003
F112
West Facing Section
53.16m
11004
F113
West Facing Section
53.07m
11005
F114
East Facing Section
53.03m
11006
F115
0
1m

Fig.5