

Hilltop, Roade Hill
Ashton, Northamptonshire
(NGR 476510, 250255)

Archaeological Evaluation

Historic Environment Record No ENN111057

Planning App. Refs. WNS/2022/0918/FUL,
WNS/2022/0926/FUL & WNS/2022/0928/FUL

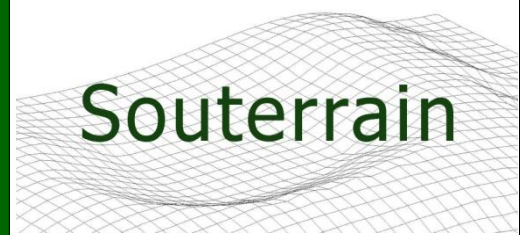


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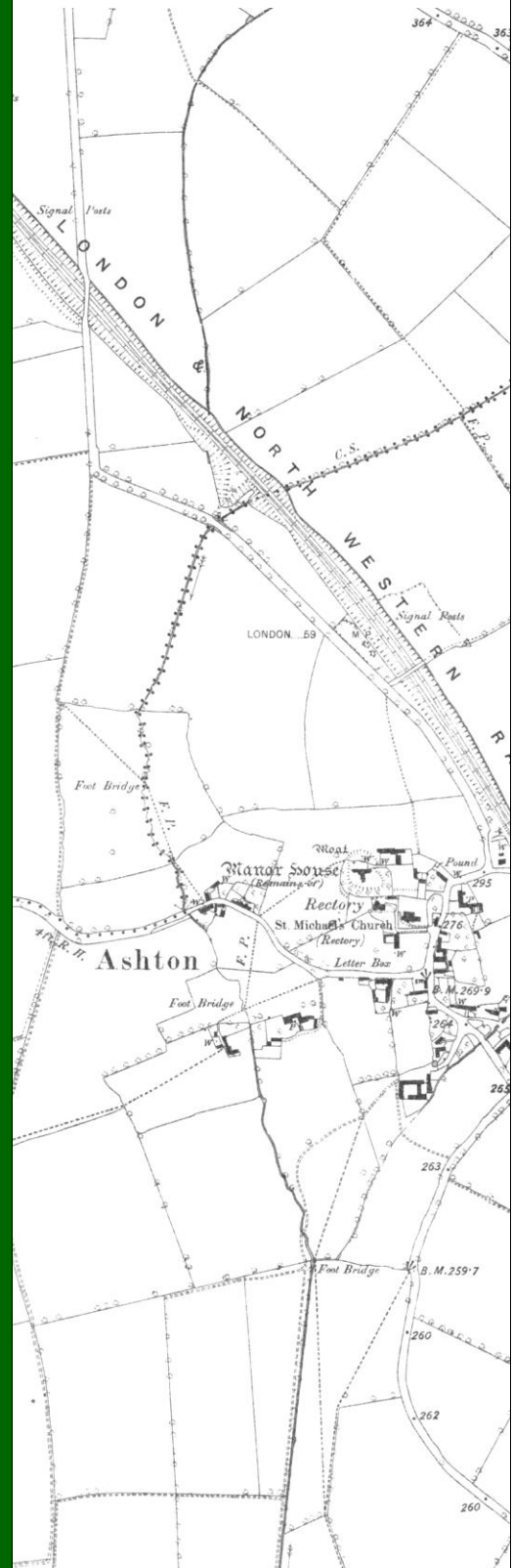
for

Dr Ian Hart

May 2023



Archaeological Services Ltd



**HILLTOP, ROADE HILL
ASHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NN7 2JH
(NGR 476510, 250255)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PLANNING APPLICATION REFS: WNS/2022/0918/FUL,
WNS/2022/0926/FUL & WNS/2022/0928/FUL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD EVENT NO. ENN111057

SOUTERRAIN PROJECT: SOU23-857

May 2023

Produced for:

Dr Ian Hart

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Summary

In April 2023, three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in the garden of Hilltop, Roade Hill, in the village of Ashton (Northants), where it is proposed to build three detached dwellings.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether significant buried archaeological remains would be affected by a proposed development, particularly remains pertaining to the origin and development of medieval settlement at Ashton. The evaluation would allow the planning authority's archaeological advisor to decide whether a form of mitigation would be required.

The trenches (in total, 120 sq. m) were positioned to provide a representative sample of the area to be affected by the development.

The trenches revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance and no artefacts of any period.

Historic mapping suggests that most of the proposed development area was agricultural land from the medieval period until at least the early 18th century. One of the trenches revealed part of a post-medieval quarry, resonant with late 19th century map evidence which shows that quarrying occurred in proximity to the site prior to the early 1830s, although the full extent is not known.

The results of the evaluation suggest that it is unlikely that anything of archaeological significance exists within the proposed development area.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by **Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd** (Souterrain) for **Dr Ian Hart** (the Planning Applicant). It presents the results of an archaeological field evaluation at Hilltop, Roade Hill, Ashton, Northamptonshire, NN7 2JH (The Application Site), where it is proposed to erect three detached dwellings. The evaluation took the form of a three trial trenches.
- 1.2 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to assess the significance of potential buried heritage assets at the Proposed Development Area (PDA), which will assist in the determination of the scope and level of any further archaeological mitigation work. The overall objective is to ensure that the archaeological interest of any buried heritage assets at the PDS is properly safeguarded, in accordance with National Planning Policy (MHCLG 2021, para. 194).
- 1.3 The report presents an outline of the site's deemed archaeological potential prior to the evaluation and rationale for the work and provides a descriptive and illustrative account of the evaluation results.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Three separate Planning Applications (WNS/2022/0918/FUL, WNS/2022/0928/FUL & WNS/2022/0926/FUL) were validated by West Northamptonshire Council (WNC), South Northamptonshire Area, on the 11th and 12th May 2022, for the construction of three detached dwellings at the PDA. The proposed locations and layout of the dwellings are shown on the masterplan drawing by Winestone Architect, submitted with the application¹.
- 2.2 Consulted by the Planning Officer, Rachael Townend, WNC's Archaeological Advisor highlighted the potential for significant buried archaeological remains at the site and the need to acquire more information in advance of development, as follows:

"The application site is located to the north of the village of Ashton at the northern limit of the settlement. It is one of three plots proposed for residential use. Cumulatively the proposed developments should be considered sufficient to result in potential impacts to as yet unknown sub-surface archaeological remains.

Such effects do not represent an over-riding constraint to development provided that adequate provision is made for the investigation and recording of any remains so affected. I recommend all three plots, considered together, should be subject to a phased programme of archaeological works. This should include, but not be limited to, trial trench evaluation of the overall site area encompassing all three plots and provision for further measures as dictated by the evaluation results.

In order to secure these measures please attach a suitable condition for a programme of archaeological work as recommended above and in line with NPPF paragraph 205 to any permission granted in respect of this application.

Our standard condition is worded as follows:

Condition: No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation

¹ Winestone Architect, *Proposed Site Plan Overall Masterplan* Drawing No. 304 S I - 0 0, 17.03.2022

of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This written scheme will include the following components, completion of each of which will trigger the phased discharging of the condition:

- i) fieldwork in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;
- ii) post-excavation assessment (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Authority);
- iii) completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of site archive ready for deposition at a store (Northamptonshire ARC) approved by the Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of a publication report to be completed within two years of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Authority.

Reason:

To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded and the results made available, in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 205”.

- 2.3 It was subsequently agreed between Souterrain and the Archaeological Advisor that three trial trenches of suitable size, within the development footprint, should be sufficient to provide an adequate understanding of the site’s archaeological potential. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Souterrain 2023) to this effect was accepted by the Archaeological Advisor and issued to the Planning Officer. The final trench layout is shown on Figure 2.

3. LOCATION & ASPECT OF THE APPLICATION SITE

- 3.1 Ashton is a small Northamptonshire village in the civil parish of the same name. It is situated in the southeast of the county, c.9 km south of Northampton and c.1.7 km northwest of the county boundary with Buckinghamshire.
- 3.2 The PDA is located on the northern periphery of the village (Fig. 1), about 370 m from the village centre. It overlooks arable farmland to the southwest and is bordered to the northeast by a road (Roade Hill), beyond which lies the West Coast Main Line. The PDA is presently part of garden of Hilltop (Fig. 2). It is approximately 2,160 sq. m. and is centred at NGR 476510, 250255.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the PDA is mapped by the British Geological Survey as the Blisworth Limestone Formation, described as “pale grey to off-white or yellowish limestones with thin marls and mudstones, fossiliferous, bioturbated peloidal, ooidal and shell-fragmental more-or-less argillaceous packstones and wackestones, subordinate cross-bedded ooidal shell-fragmental grainstones...”, 6 to 7 m thick, the upper boundary of which is “generally a sharp boundary of the limestones with mudstone, or locally an erosive contact with cross-bedded shell-fragmental ooidal limestone, both of the Blisworth Clay Formation” (BSG a, 2023). Borehole data c. 185 m to the northwest has recorded 6” (c. 0.15m) of soil directly above 8’ 6” (2.59 m) of limestone, in turn above 10’ (c. 3.05 m) of boulder clay (BSG b., 2023).

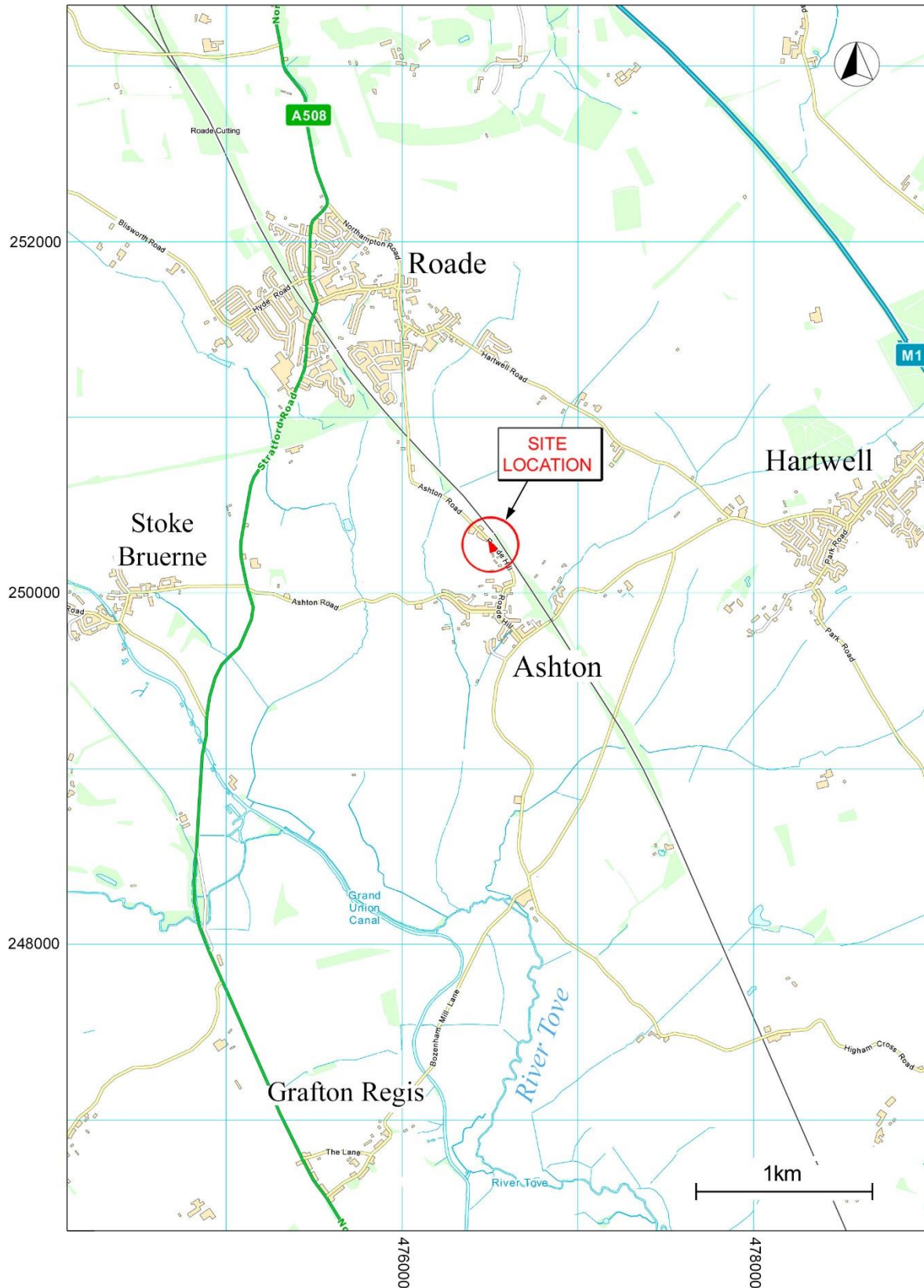


Figure 1. General Location of the Proposed Development Area

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Figure 2: Proposed Development Area and location of archaeological trial trenches (baseplan by Winestone Architect)

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE & POTENTIAL

4.1 The Archaeological Advisor's consultation response (*ante*, 2.2) considered that the PDA may conceal buried remains of archaeological and historic interest. This section provides a summary of the site's archaeological and historical context based on current knowledge. The primary source of information is the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), with data drawn from an 800m-radius Study Area. The HER UID and National Grid Reference for each record is shown in the footnotes. Other sources include published and unpublished archaeological reports, *Victoria History of the Counties* (VCH) and historic maps.

The Prehistoric periods

4.2 To date, prehistoric evidence is scant. It amounts to 17 sherds of possible Late Iron Age pottery, found in 2005 when test pits were dug in advance of service trenches in the churchyard (Fig. 3, 2). The pottery is thought to have been in a field boundary ditch² (c. 245 m S of the PDA).

The Roman period

4.3 Discoveries of Romano-British remains, albeit infrequent and slight, have been made at four locations in and around Ashton village (Fig. 3, 1 to 4). Initially, in 1948, three Roman coins were found somewhere a field on the north side of the village³; c.220 m SSW of the PDA (Fig. 3, 1). One of the coins was from the 1st century AD, another from the mid-4th century AD. In 2005, a suspected Romano-British field boundary ditch was exposed in the churchyard (*ante*, 4.4; Fig. 3, 2). Corroborative evidence for agricultural activity was then recorded at a small building plot (81 sq. m), to the north of Stoke Road in 2013 (Fig. 3, 4; c. 250 m SW of the PDA). It comprised a ditch, a pit and a gully, all dated to the 1st to early 2nd century AD. The environmental data indicated open grassland and field systems located some distance from settlement⁴. Further evidence of the Romano-British rural landscape was found on the northeast side of the village in 2016, when a ditch containing pottery sherds was exposed in a trial trench⁵ (Fig. 3, 3; c. 135 m SSE).

The Saxon & Medieval Period

4.4 The first mention of Ashton is found in the Domesday survey of 1086. Prior to the Norman Conquest it was held by an Anglo-Saxon called Healfdene of Hanslope. The nucleated settlement probably dates from the late Anglo-Saxon era, a period of widespread landscape reorganization, when dispersed farming communities were brought together to be centralized around church and manor house and surrounded by a planned open field system (*c.f.*, Lewis 2006, 191, Edgeworth 2007, 93). The purpose was most probably to improve social cohesion and increase productivity. However, nothing, is known of the layout of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and negligible archaeology of the era has been found. By 1086, Winemar the Fleming was the tenant-in-chief of Ashton, and Dodin his resident lord. There were 11 households possibly about 50 people (*c.f.* Powell-Smith, 2011), which is perhaps a reasonable indicator of the size of the late Saxon *vill*. The cultivable land was worked by 3 plough teams. Other resources comprised woodland and 5 acres of meadow.

4.5 The descent of the manor of and its tenants has been traced as far as possible by *VCH*, down to the 18th century. Winemar held the manor as part of his barony of Hanslope (Bucks.). By 1131, it was held by Michael of Hanslope, before passing along the female line of inheritance to the family of Maudit. The earls of Warwick were overlords from the mid-13th to mid-15th century. In 1329, the manor was bought by Philip de Hartshill (Hartshill, Warwicks.), who

² HER6994/0/1 - MNN142620, SP 7652 4998

³ HER4723/0/0 - MNN246, SP7651

⁴ HER 6994/0/2 - MNN164955, SP 7652 4998

⁵ HER4703/0/1 - MNN170444, SP 7655 5010

subsequently conveyed it to John de Hartshill (Lord Hatch). In 1367 the estate was inherited by John's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Culpeper, and it was subsequently acquired by their son Thomas and his wife Eleanor. The overlordship remained in the Culpeper family until 1537-8 when it was acquired by the Crown in an exchange of lands. The manor subsequently became a part of the honour of Grafton and was leased by the Marriots from 1534 until to the early 17th century; and thereafter by the Cooke family until the early 18th century.

- 4.6 The historic core of Ashton lies c. 300 m south of the PDA. It is dominated by two major medieval monuments: the moated site of Ashton Manor⁶, domicile of its lords, and the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels⁷. Minor investigations at the moated site have revealed 13th / 14th century occupation layers⁸ and the remains of a 12th century outbuilding⁹. The church is the oldest standing building, with a 14th century arcaded-aisle and a 12th century font (Fig. 4, **11**), but it was probably founded centuries earlier. The extent of the medieval churchyard¹⁰ is unknown (Fig. 4, **11**). The oldest standing vernacular building is a largely early 17th century cottage at Roade Hill which may have originated in the 14th century (Fig. 4, **17**; c.410 m SSE of the PDA)¹¹.
- 4.7 The remains of a deserted medieval village are believed to lie in farmland 320 – 500 m west of the PDA (Fig. 4, **5**); in Roade parish. Known as Cold Higham Closes, it contains several earthworks that have been identified as building platforms and enclosures (Fig. 4, **6 - 8**)¹². A 16th century mansion house once stood at the south end of the farmland (Fig. 4, **9**)¹³. A relict portion (c. 1.7 ha) of Ashton's former medieval open fields, survives as ridge and furrow earthworks¹⁴ to the south of village (Fig. 4, **15**; c.360-480 m SSW). The parish was inclosed by private Act of Parliament in 1819, yet it is evident from the map of 1727 that piecemeal enclosure began much earlier.
- 4.8 New house-building in the village has occasionally revealed mundane traces of the medieval settlement. A 13th century field boundary ditch was revealed at 14-16 Hartwell Road in 2011 (Fig. 4, **18**; c. 465 m SSE of the PDA)¹⁵; a large overflow ditch of the moated manor was found in 2014 (Fig. 4, **13**; c. 255 m SW)¹⁶; and a possible field ditch was exposed in evaluation trenches at Roade Hill in 2016 (Fig. 4, **14**; c. 135 m SSE)¹⁷.

Archaeological Knowledge of the Proposed Development Area

- 4.9 There are no recorded archaeological discoveries at the PDA, although historic map evidence is of interest. The earliest detailed map is the Duke of Grafton's estate map of Roade and Aston, made in 1727. The land boundaries were chain-surveyed and are of reliable accuracy, whilst buildings and fences shown in 'birds-eye view'. At this time, the PDA was largely part of the Warren Field, one of Ashton's cultivated open fields (Fig. 5), whilst the north-eastern part of the PDA contained part of the original route-way from Roade to Ashton, which separated the Warren Field from the Westnall Field. At this point, the route skirted around the northern and eastern sides of a small pre-Parliamentary enclosure on the hilltop, known as Fallow Corner, or

⁶ HER 4701/1 - MNN15482, SP 7645 5003 (84m by 76m)

⁷ HER 4701/2/1 - MNN105002, SP 76523 49977

⁸ HER 4701/1/6 - MNN31167, SP 7644 5005 (24m by 2m)

⁹ HER 4701/1/5 - MNN103969, SP 7644 5005

¹⁰ HER 4701/2/2 - MNN142614, SP 7647 5005

¹¹ HER DNN4526 - SP 7664 498

¹² HER 4701/0/2 - MNN24624, HER 4702/0/5 - MNN125292, SP 7609 5013 (76m by 89m); HER 4702/0/4 - MNN125293 SP 7609 5013 (21m by 16m); 4702/0/6 - MNN125295, SP 7609 5000 (11m by 19m)

¹³ HER 4702/0/2 - MNN116544, SP 761

¹⁴ HER 8594/0/3 - MNN136417, SP 76453 49807 (106m by 158m)

¹⁵ HER 4701/0/8 - MNN144135, SP 7662 4976

¹⁶ HER 4701/1/9 - MNN169883 SP 76405 49989

¹⁷ HER 4702/0/7 - MNN170445 SP 7659 5010

later (1819), Fallow Close. The 1727 map shows the route to have been hedge and fence-lined. The field was presumably left fallow on account of the proximity of bedrock. The ancient route-way was diverted to the present roadway of Roade Hill when the London and Birmingham Railway (later London & North Western Railway) was built across the enclosure in the 1830s (Fig. 5). The first edition Ordnance Survey map also shows that a large part of the hilltop had been quarried away before the railway was built (i.e. at some juncture between 1727 and the 1830s).

5. OBJECTIVES

5.1 The broad purpose of the evaluation was to:

- i. Ascertain the location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- ii. Establish the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- iii. Assess the significance (by sample excavation) of archaeological remains and to determine an appropriate level of mitigation;
- iv. Establish the date, nature and extent of past activity or occupation at the proposed development site;
- v. Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- vi. Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

Research priorities

5.2 It was considered that if archaeological remains were present at the PDA they would most likely to pertain to the medieval period, and, as such, may potentially augment regional research agenda (Knight, Vyner. & Allen 2012). Thus, the key objective was to acquire evidence that would expand understanding of the origin, location and development of Ashton's medieval settlement.

6. TRIAL TRENCH RESULTS

General

6.1 The fieldwork was carried out on the 17th of April 2023, in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation. The work was conducted with due consideration to Health and Safety and observed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

6.2 In the descriptions below, the bold numbers prefixed 'P' in square brackets refer to photographs at Section 11. The directions of photographs are shown on Figure 6. The red and white metric scales in the photographs have divisions of 0.5m.

Figure 3.

Distribution of Romano-British discoveries within the Study Area

(base map: OS 1st edn. 25" 1884)

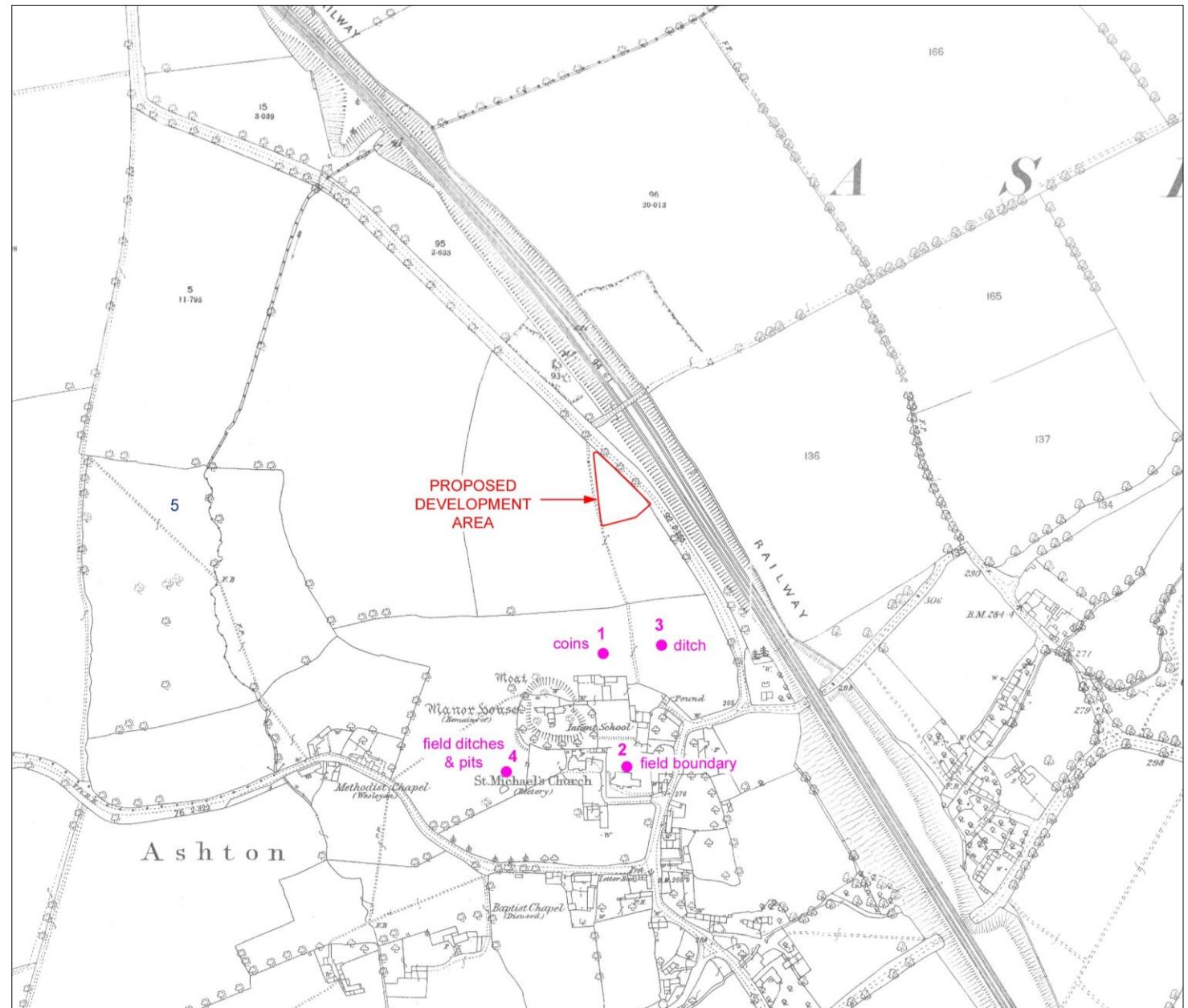
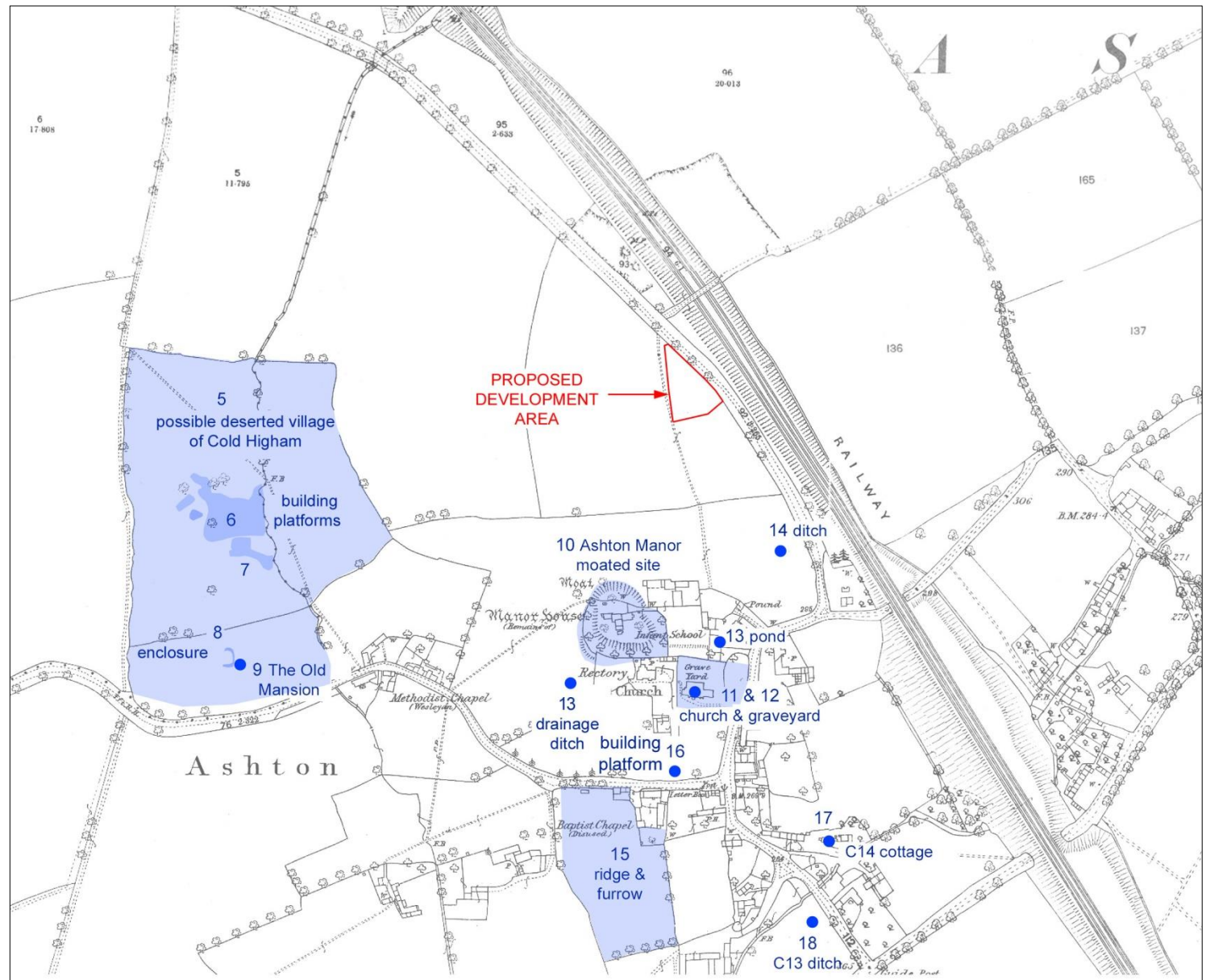
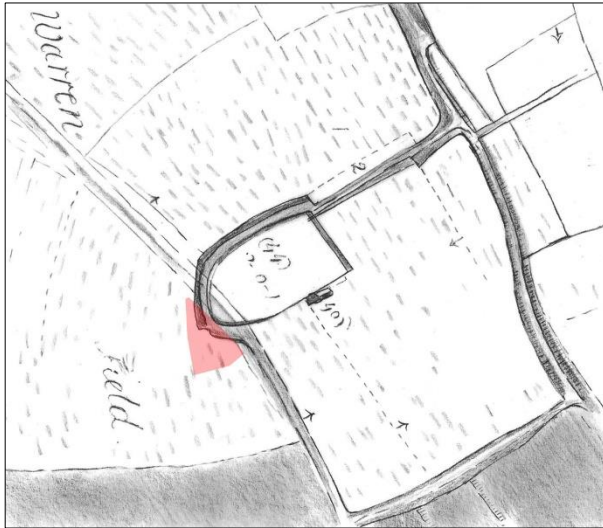


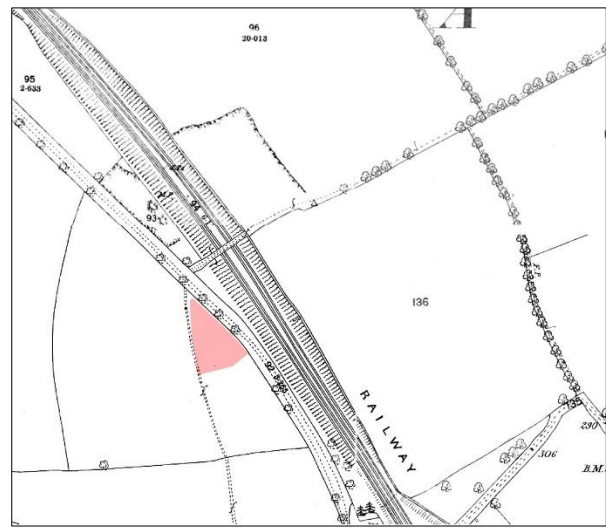
Figure 4.
Distribution of medieval sites and discoveries
within the Study Area

(base map: OS 1st edn. 25" 1884)





1727



1884



Figure 5. Super-imposed maps of 1727 (redrawn) & 1884 with Proposed Development Area (in red)

Trench Location & Constraints

- 6.3 Three trial trenches were excavated, each measuring each 20 m long by 2 m wide (Fig. 6). The trenches were positioned to provide a representative sample of the proposed development footprint and with due respect to constraints; viz, to provide adequate clearance from the root spreads of trees. The existing ground cover comprised lawn. The ground height was generally between 103.96 m OD (NW) and 102.64 m OD (S), with the exception of a hollow towards the SE corner of the site [P2], falling to c. 101.48 m OD. Pre-commencement views of the area of investigation are shown at Section 11, [1 - 3].

Approach & Method

- 6.4 Topsoil and subsoil was carefully removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under direct guidance of experienced archaeologists. The surface was then cleaned and investigated as necessary using hand-tools. An archaeological context recording system was used for registering textual descriptions and stratigraphic relationships. The trench locations and archaeological deposits were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights by means of RTK Differential GNSS and a series of high-resolution digital photographs were taken.

Trench 1

- 6.5 The trench was situated in the NW part of the PDA, in proposed house **Plot C** (planning app. **WNS/2022/0918/FUL**). The trench measured 20 m by 2 m wide and was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 6; [P4 - P5]). The topsoil (101) comprised dark brown friable calcareous loamy soil and was generally c. 0.26 – 0.35 m thick. The subsoil (102) consisted of light reddish-brown calcareous clay, of variable thickness: c. 0.25 – c. 0.44 m. There was no recognisable evidence of historic cultivation (e.g. ridge and furrow) and no artefacts were present in either the topsoil or subsoil. The geological stratum was encountered below the subsoil: between 103.26 m OD (NW) and 102.78 m OD (SE). It consisted of creamy-buff cornbrash limestone and calcareous clay.

Trench 2

- 6.6 Trench 2 was excavated in the central part of the PDA, in proposed house **Plot B** (planning app. **WNS/2022/0928/FUL**). The trench measured 20 m by 2 m wide and was aligned approximately E-W (Fig. 6; [P6 – P7]). The topsoil (201) was shallow, generally c. 0.10 m thick. The subsoil (202), the same as in Trench 1, was generally c. 0.1- 0.15 m. There was no recognisable evidence of historic cultivation (e.g. ridge and furrow) and no artefacts were present in either the topsoil or subsoil. Equally, there was no evidence of the sunken lane or hedge depicted on the 1727 map. The geological stratum, similar to that in Trench 1, was encountered at 102.97 m OD (W) and 102.55 m OD (E). There were no archaeological features present.

Trench 3

- 6.7 The trench was situated in the SE part of the PDA in proposed house **Plot A** (planning app. **WNS/2022/0926/FUL**). The trench measured 20 m by 2 m wide and was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 6; [P8 – P9]), taking in a surface anomaly - a downward slope in the SE corner of the site [P2].
- 6.8 At the W end of the trench, topsoil (301) was c.0.4 – c. 0.5m thick. This decreased to 0.3m at the E end of the trench. Below the topsoil at the W end of the trench a lens of grey ashy clay soil (302) was encountered. It was between 0.2m and c.0.4m thick and extended E for c. 7 m. A few fragments of brick and a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered. The ashy clay deposit directly overlay the geological stratum (303) at 101.37 m OD to 101.22 m OD. The

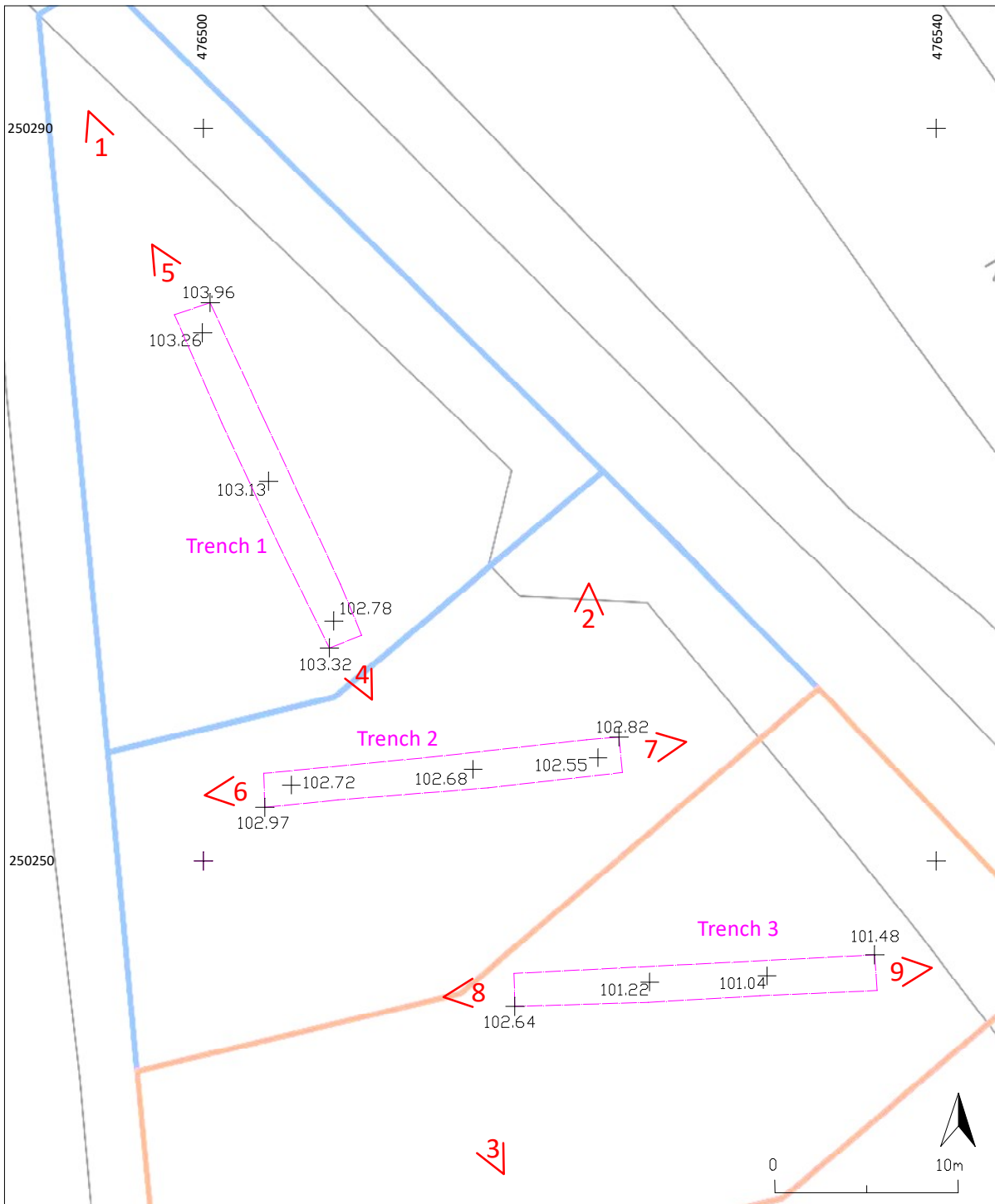


Figure 6: Direction of photographs

geology comprised differential deposits of limestone cornbrash and patches of reddish-brown clay. Notably, there was no subsoil throughout the trench; in the remainder of the trench, the topsoil directly overlay the geological stratum around 101.02 m OD. The surface anomaly was evidently the remains of a post-medieval quarry, the ashy clay deposit (302) being part of its back-fill. No other artefacts or features were present.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The trial trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance and no artefacts of any period. Historic mapping suggests that the land was agricultural land from the medieval period until at least the early 18th century. It further shows that at some point between 1727 and construction of the railway the early 1830s, a large area of farmland to the immediate north of the site was quarried for stone, although the southern extent of the quarrying is unclear. The results of Trench 3 demonstrates that such activity took place over a part of PDA. The results of the evaluation suggest that that it is improbable that anything of archaeological significance exists within the proposed development area.

8. ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record Event UID **ENN111057** is the Archive Accessions Number for this project. All data is contained within this report. Artefacts from archaeologically significant features are temporarily retained by Souterrain. The artefacts will remain the property of the landowner although the landowner will be invited to transfer finds ownership to the NARC. The planning applicant/owner will be responsible for any costs pertaining to long-term museum storage of the archaeological archive.
- 8.5 In due course, the report is to be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website and is to become a publicly-accessible record, in accordance with the NPPF. A hard copy and a digital copy of the report are to be issued to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record, which is to be made available via Northamptonshire Archives.
- 8.3 The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) record UID for this project is **souterra1- 515917**

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- 9.4 Souterrain will advise the Applicant of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not Souterrain's copyright.

- 9.5 Souterrain undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Applicant's/Owner's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that owners respect Souterrain's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

10. REFERENCES

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Historic Maps

(NA = Northamptonshire Archives)

1727. Plan of Duke of Grafton's Manors of Hartwell, Ashton & Roade, NA Map/360

1818. Ashton, Roade, Northamptonshire Inclosure Map (NA Map/2932) & reference table

1884. Ordnance Survey 25" map of Northamptonshire, surveyed 1883

11. PHOTOGRAPHS



P1. Pre-commencement site overview, facing SE



P2. Pre-commencement site overview, facing S



P3. Pre-commencement site overview, facing NNW



P4. Trench 1, facing NW



P5. Trench 1, facing SE



P6. Trench 2, facing E



P7. Trench 2, facing W



P8. Trench 3, facing ENE



P9. Trench 3, facing WNW

APPENDIX 1: List of Contexts

KEY: Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **adj.** adjoins; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context No.	type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Finds	Suggested date	Date of record
101	layer	TR1. Topsoil, dark brown friable calcareous loamy soil	a. (102)	Th. c. 0.26 – 0.35 m	GNSS plan	-	Post-med	17.04.2023
102	layer	TR1. Subsoil. Light reddish-brown calcareous clay. Variable thickness though no signs of ridge & furrow	b. (101) a. (103)	Th. c. 0.25 – c. 0.44 m	“	-	-	17.04.2023
103	layer	TR1 Geological stratum. Creamy-buff cornbrash limestone and calcareous clay. Reached c.t 103. 26 m OD (NW) ; 102.78 m OD (SE).	B.(102)	-	“	-	-	17.04.2023
201	layer	TR2 Topsoil. Same as (101)	a. (202) b. (201)	Th. gen. c.0.10m	“	-	Post-med	17.04.2023
202	layer	TR2. Subsoil. Light reddish-brown calcareous clay. No visible signs of ridge & furrow	B.(203) a. (202)	Th. gen. c. 0.1-0.15m	“	-	-	17.04.2023
203	layer	TR2 Geological stratum. Same as (102) Reached at c. 102.97 m OD (W) , 102.55 m OD (E)	B.(202)	-	“	-	-	17.04.2023
301	layer	TR3. Topsoil. Same as (101). Thicker at W end of trench at the crest of surface hollow	a. (302), (303)	Th. c.0.4 – c. 0.5m (W) to 0.3m (E)	“	-	-	17.04.2023
302	layer	Ashy clay deposit (lens). Continues beyond baulks at W end of trench, extended c. 7m into trench. Domestic (hearth) thrown into post-med hollow / poss. Stone pit	B.(301) a. (303)	Th. 0.2m - c.0.4m	“	frag clay pipe stem small frags brick	Early C19	17.04.2023
303	layer	TR3. Geological stratum. Underlies topsoil (no subsoil present). Differential deposits of limestone cornbrash and patches of reddish-brown clay. Reached at 101.37 m OD (W), c. 101.02 m OD (E)	b.(301), (302)	-	“	-	-	17.04.2023