

Syke Road, Wigton, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation Report

AOC 21176

20th November 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Syke Road, Wigton, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Goodson Associates 53 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7HL
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Non-Technical Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Goodson Associates (the agent), on behalf of Tesco Ltd (the client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Syke Road, Wigton, Cumbria (centred on NGR: NY 2674 4740) in advance of the relocation of Hopes' Auction Mart from its present location at South End, Wigton, to the site at Syke Road.

The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed development site and, if so, to indicate their nature, extent, date and condition.

Twenty-three evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total basal area of 2021.60m². No archaeological features or artefactual material of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date were encountered. The only datable features encountered were associated with demolished buildings of probable 19th century date located in the north-eastern corner of the site. These included a rectilinear foundation trench for a robbed out wall, a possible yard surface and much demolition debris. The buildings most likely represent a small 19th century farmstead.

A few undated features were also encountered. A network of shallow, undated ditches, generally aligned NW-SE, most likely represent a field drainage system. A large undated ditch and a shallow undated gully were also located in the vicinity of the demolished farm buildings. These may be associated with the occupation of the farmstead.

The archaeological significance and potential of the remains encountered are considered to be low and no further archaeological works are recommended.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Reasons for the project

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Goodson Associates (the agent), on behalf of Tesco Ltd (the client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Syke Road, Wigton, Cumbria (centred on NGR: NY 2674 4740). The evaluation was requested to assess the potential archaeological impact of relocating Hopes' Auction Mart from its present location at South End, Wigton, to the site at Syke Road and to inform any future planning application for this development.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation forms part of a wider scheme of archaeological investigation which comprises a desk based assessment of the Syke Road site (AOC Archaeology 2008a) and a desk based assessment and archaeological evaluation of the existing Auction Mart site (AOC Archaeology 2008b, 2008c). The latter site is under consideration for a proposed redevelopment by Tesco Ltd which would entail relocating the auction mart. All the archaeological works precede applications for planning permission.

1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is located to the south of Syke Road, Wigton, and covers approximately 5 ha of arable fields (Figure 1). The site is bounded by Syke Road to the north, by arable land to the east and south and by Syke Business Park and Recycling Centre to the west. The northern part of the site, adjacent to Syke Road, is relatively level but the fields further south slope gently and then steeply southwards into a narrow valley.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the area around Wigton consists of red, grey and green mudstones and siltstones, forming part of the Triassic Mercia mudstone group (Institute of Geographical Sciences 1976). The superficial (drift) deposits consist of glacial till containing rock clasts of pebble to boulder size and irregular bands or lenses of sand and gravel (Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd 2006, 3).

1.3 Project parameters

- 1.3.1 The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1994, rev. 2008). The project has also been informed by the results of an earlier desk based assessment (AOC Archaeology 2008a) and followed a detailed specification (AOC Archaeology 2008d). Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) was consulted before the project began and throughout the archaeological works.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to identify significant archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type and vulnerability to disturbance. The purpose of this was to determine their significance so as to inform any future planning application relating to the land and any associated archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 2.2 The project also had the following specific aim:

To determine if there are any surviving below-ground remains associated with buildings depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 as being located in the north-east corner of the site but no longer extant (Figure 2). Further, if such remains were present, to assess their nature, extent and date.

- 2.3 The project also had the potential to address research aims identified by Cumbria County Council's Extensive Urban Survey of Wigton (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, nd.):

To elucidate the nature of medieval settlement and land use at Wigton.

To address the question of whether a medieval hall existed in or around Wigton.

- 2.4 The project further had the potential to address wider research aims pertinent to north-western England as a whole, as identified by Philpott and Brennand 2007, 55-72.

To identify Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) rural settlements and increase knowledge of their form, chronology, material culture and economic and social status.

To relate the location of Roman military sites (such as Old Carlisle fort) to patterns of local LPRIA settlement.

To identify Romano-British rural settlements and elucidate their form, chronology, material culture and economic basis (particularly to investigate associated systems of agriculture and animal husbandry).

To assess the relationships that existed between Romano-British rural settlements and Roman towns and forts.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary research

- 3.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk based assessment of the proposed development site by Goodson Associates prior to commencement of the evaluation (AOC Archaeology 2008a). This included a search of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (Cumbria County Council Offices, Kendal), documentary research at Cumbria Record Office (The Castle, Carlisle) and a map regression exercise. No further documentary analysis was deemed necessary before commencing the field evaluation.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Twenty-three linear trenches were excavated using 180° and 360° tracked excavators equipped with toothless ditching buckets. The trenches covered a total basal area of 2021.60m². The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 4.
- 3.2.2 The exact locations of some of the trenches differed from that illustrated on the trench location plan that accompanied the specification (AOC Archaeology 2008d). The trench locations were altered to accommodate entrance to and egress from the fields (trenches 8 and 15) and to target possible building remains on the north-eastern part of the site (trenches 22 and 23). The latter alterations were undertaken at the request of CCCHES.
- 3.2.3 Excavation of the evaluation trenches was conducted in shallow spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural geology was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.

- 3.2.4 Any potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand and a sample was then hand excavated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual and environmental samples where appropriate. For all investigated features, an adequate proportion was excavated to satisfy the aims of the project.
- 3.2.5 The trenching and recording was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, as outlined in the specification (AOC Archaeology 2008d, Appendix 7, 7.15-7.25).
- 3.2.6 All trenches were surveyed using a Leica Total Station and related to nearby landscape features. Levels were taken across all trenches and archaeological features and were related to a temporary benchmark established on site. On completion of the evaluation, all trenches were backfilled.

3.3 Structural analysis

- 3.3.1 All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Stratigraphic relationships were also checked once fieldwork was completed and a Harris matrix produced. Structural and artefactual evidence was considered in combination with the results of documentary research. This analysis provides the basis of the narrative in Sections 5 and 6.

3.4 Artefact recovery and methodology

- 3.4.1 The artefact recovery policy conformed to AOC Archaeology's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2008d, Appendix 7, 7.26-7.29). In the event, few artefacts were observed and all were clearly late post-medieval or modern in date. Unstratified, post-medieval artefacts were noted but not retained.

3.5 Environmental methodology

- 3.5.1 The environmental sampling methodology conformed to AOC Archaeology's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2008d, Appendix 7, 7.11). In the event, no features were observed that warranted detailed environmental analysis.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.1 A documentary assessment of the site has been produced (AOC Archaeology 2008a). The following represents a brief summary for the purposes of this report.
- 4.2 There have been a number of prehistoric finds in the vicinity of the proposed development area, notably a Neolithic stone axe (HER 673), a Bronze Age stone axe hammer (HER 667), a Bronze Age flanged axe (HER 675), and an Iron Age carved stone head (HER 5085). On the northern boundary of Wigton a cluster of prehistoric sites has been identified, including a field system and possible roundhouse (HER 40840) and enclosures (HER 40841, 40842, 41105). Cropmarks at Kirkland (HER 3327), to the north of the development site, and Old Carlisle (HER 3741), to the south may also represent prehistoric activity in the area. More significantly, to the west of the proposed development site, at Tiffenthwaite Farm, a palisaded enclosure, probably of Late Iron Age date, has been identified (HER 19091; Giocco 2000).
- 4.3 The Roman fort at Old Carlisle, to the south of the proposed development site, represents the focus of Roman activity in the vicinity of Wigton. It appears to have been occupied during the 2nd-3rd centuries and had an associated *vicus* on its southern side. Many of the numerous Roman finds from the Wigton area (including an altar (HER 670), carved stones (HER 19685; HER 668), a lion plate brooch (HER 19662), coins (HER 13508;

HER 19675), glass (HER 19736) and pottery fragments (HER 17954)) appear to derive from the occupation of the fort. It is notable, however, that a small Roman cremation cemetery was identified at Tiffenthwaite Farm to the west of the development site (HER 19091; Grahame 1999; Giecco 2000).

- 4.4 Wigton is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1163 but appears to have earlier medieval origins. The only certain medieval sites in the vicinity of the development area, however, are St Mary's church (possibly of the 12th century but entirely rebuilt in 1788; HER 41802 / 21817)) and a medieval park to the south-east of the town (HER 6833). A manorial hall is documented in 1212 but there are no known surviving remains. The proposed development site lies outside the limits of the medieval town.
- 4.5 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 shows a small group of buildings situated in the north-east corner of the development site (Figure 2). These are most likely post-medieval farm buildings but their date of construction and demolition are unknown. Post-medieval pottery has been recovered from the vicinity of Wigton (HER 6369) and there are also a number of late post-medieval industrial sites including a tannery (HER 10249), two Dye Works (HER 10250; HER 10266), a Corn Mill (HER 10251), a Cotton Mill (HER 10265) and a Ropery (HER 10264). There is a Grade II Listed farm at Westward, to the south-east of the proposed development site, of 18th and 19th century date (HER 22354).
- 4.6 There have been three archaeological interventions along the course of Syke road in recent years (Figure 3). In 1999 an archaeological evaluation was conducted at Tiffenthwaite Farm, to the west of the proposed development site. This located a cremation deposit within a Roman ceramic vessel which had been placed at the bottom of a sub-circular cut into a ditch fill (HER 19091; Grahame 1999). An associated watching brief in 2000 identified a Late Iron Age palisaded enclosure, five additional Roman cremation pits and a possible inhumation (HER 19091; Giecco 2000). In 2005 an archaeological evaluation was conducted in fields immediately to the west of the proposed development site. This identified only field drains and a posthole of modern date (Jones 2005).
- 4.7 Given the proximity of Old Carlisle Roman Fort to the proposed development site and the weight of evidence suggesting prehistoric and Roman activity in the area, it was felt that the proposed development might impact on significant archaeological remains.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Statement of confidence

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken between Tuesday 21st October and Friday 31st October 2008, although work was suspended for three days (27th-29th October) at the landowner's request due to waterlogged ground conditions. Weather conditions varied with intermittent periods of heavy rain. This resulted in the flooding (complete or partial) of some trenches. However, ample opportunity was had to examine the bases of all trenches prior to flooding and archaeological visibility was generally good. The conditions and the methodologies adopted therefore allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.
- 5.1.2 The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 5 and 6 and Plates 1-13. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. The following sections should be read in conjunction with these data.

5.2 Natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Natural deposits were exposed in all trenches and consisted of a moderately compact but friable clayey sand which varied in hue from pinkish or orangey red to yellowish brown with varying degrees of mottling (Plates 1 and 2). This natural soil matrix incorporated varying quantities of small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, unevenly distributed. The archaeological features identified were cut into the natural deposits.
- 5.2.2 Most of the evaluation trenches showed a very similar soil profile: topsoil over natural deposits. The transition between the two soils was generally gradual, the transition occurring over a depth of c.0.10 - 0.15m. Generally the topsoil was between 0.35m and 0.45m deep, although, in some of the trenches on the sloping ground to the south, it extended to c.0.55m. In trench 21, a natural depression in the topography was filled by 0.75m of topsoil. Only in trench 20 was there any evidence of a subsoil lying between the topsoil and natural deposits, probably due to colluvial deposition or 'hill-wash' as the ground descends southwards into the valley. Very little unstratified artefactual material was observed within the topsoil. That which was noted was of late post-medieval date.

5.3 Post-medieval deposits

- 5.3.1 In trenches 16, 22 and 23 features were observed that appear to relate to the now demolished buildings portrayed on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Feature [1606], a rectilinear ditch containing two fills, one of which included sandstone fragments and 19th century pottery sherds, is interpreted as a foundation trench for a robbed out wall (Figure 5a; Plates 3 and 4). This might relate to the western end of the main building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map, although it should be noted that there is a discrepancy of about 5m when the Ordnance Survey data is related to the trench survey data (Figure 8). The ditch might equally, therefore, relate to a subsidiary structure associated with the building or farm. In trench 22, a shallow, possibly linear, feature crossed the trench at its western end (feature [2202]; Figure 5b; Plate 5). It was backfilled with a loose soil matrix containing sandstone fragments, coal and occasional 19th century glass fragments. This feature does not appear to relate directly to any structure depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It is possible that it belongs to the period of demolition. In trench 23, a rubble layer (2301) consisting of pebbles, sandstone fragments and 19th century debris (pottery, glass and pipe stems) may represent a yard surface (Figures 5c and 8). The map overlay presented in Figure 8 places Trench 23 in the vicinity of a small structure attached to a boundary fence; layer (2301) might also, therefore, represent levelled demolition rubble from this structure. No upstanding building remains were identified.
- 5.3.2 In trench 21, an amorphous spread of charcoal with occasional small cobbles and a small posthole cut through the topsoil and filled with similar material were clearly relatively modern in origin and were not further recorded. Both, however, may also be associated with the demolished farm buildings.
- 5.3.3 A pit or posthole in trench 18 was found to contain a loose, friable subsoil-like fill (feature [1804]; Plate 6). The loose, uncompacted fill indicated strongly that this was a recently cut feature. Similarly, in trench 17, ditch [1704], which truncated a rubble filled field drain of 19th or 20th century date, was clearly late in date (Plate 7).
- 5.3.4 A network of ceramic, rubble-filled and plastic field drains of 19th and 20th century date was observed crossing the proposed development area, indicating extensive recent land drainage.

5.4 Undated deposits

- 5.4.1 In trench 1 a wide, shallow feature filled with a light brown, friable sandy clay was investigated (feature [1003]; Figures 6a and 7a; Plate 8). Initially interpreted as a ditch, it is more likely a shallow depression filled with a

subsoil-like deposit. It did not continue into adjacent trenches and its fill contained no artefacts or charcoal. A similar feature was observed in trench 18 (feature [1806]).

- 5.4.2 At the north end of trench 16 a substantial east-west aligned ditch was investigated, being 2.40m wide and approximately 0.75m deep (feature [1604]; Fig 5a; Plate 9). Its single fill of light brown sandy silt contained no dating evidence. The ditch did not appear in adjacent trenches and its function and date remain unclear. Further, it does not appear to align with any feature depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8). However, its proximity to the farm buildings might suggest an association with the farm or with 19th century agriculture. At the south end of trench 16 a small east-west aligned gully was also excavated (feature [1609]; Figure 5a; Plate 10). It had the dimensions and form of a field drain (near vertical sides with a flat base) but contained no evidence of a stone, ceramic or plastic drain. It remains undated.
- 5.4.3 In several trenches, particularly in field 3, a series of hand-dug, shallow ditches was observed, most aligned north-east to south-west (features [3002], [9001], [10003], [1103], [1105], [1203], [1205], [1207], [1303], [1503]; Figure 4). All had similar shallow, concave profiles (0.50 - 0.75m wide) and the fills tended to be mid-to-dark greyish brown silty sand with stone inclusions (Figures 6b, 6c, 7b and 7c; Plates 11, 12 and 13). No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the ditches. In field 3, the alignment of some of the ditches could be traced across several trenches (Figure 4). They appear to form a reasonably regular pattern aligned across the slope of the field at approximately 10 to 18 metre intervals. It seems unlikely that these are the remnants of ridge and furrow, even though the spacing of the ditches would fit this hypothesis: the cuts were very distinct and had clean, clear interfaces with their fills rather than the more diffuse boundaries caused by decades of medieval ploughing. Indeed, arable farming also seems unlikely given the lack of artefacts from the topsoil (household waste, including pottery and other debris, was often used to manure arable fields) and the nature of the topography (an increasingly steep descent into the valley). It is possible that the ditches represent relict field boundaries, perhaps representing the division of the field into narrow strips, but, again, this seems unlikely due to the lack of other evidence for arable farming. They are most likely undated drainage channels: the extensive network of 19th and 20th century field drains shows that there has long been a need to drain excess water from these fields.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation provided no demonstrable evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity on those parts of the proposed development site that were investigated. This suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is low. The paucity of unstratified finds from the topsoil might also be indicative of an absence of significant archaeological remains within the development area. The lack of any incidental finds of Roman date, such as pottery fragments, is particularly surprising given the proximity of Old Carlisle Roman fort and *vicus*. It seems most likely that the fields that comprise the proposed development site have been under pasture for considerable periods and were not extensively manured. Certainly, the Enclosure Map of 1811 suggests that the fields were non-arable common land at the beginning of the nineteenth century.
- 6.2 The evaluation identified rubble, a robber trench and a possible yard surface associated with buildings that once stood in the north-eastern corner of the proposed development site. It was not possible to relate these features with accuracy to the structures depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) but the artefacts retrieved from them clearly relate to the 19th century, the period of use/occupation of the buildings. Some of the features, however, probably relate to the period of demolition rather than use. No artefacts pre-dating the 19th century were encountered which indicates, but does not prove, a 19th century date of construction. Further, the presence of domestic pottery fragments amongst the artefactual material suggests that there was a farmhouse on

the site, not just functional agricultural buildings. The significance and archaeological potential of these remains are low, however, especially as no intact stone foundations or other structural evidence was located.

- 6.3 Most of the undated features observed have low archaeological significance. The undated ditches identified in trenches 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 are most likely drainage channels. If they were field boundaries, their research potential would still be limited as it would not be possible to place the process of land demarcation that they represent into any temporal, archaeological or historical context. The significance of the substantial ditch located in trench 16 is more problematic (feature [1604]). It was not located in any of the other evaluation trenches and its course, extent and date are unknown. Given its proximity to the post-medieval activity associated with the demolished farm buildings, with which it may be linked, and given the lack of evidence for archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period across the other evaluation trenches, its archaeological potential also appears limited.
- 6.4 The archaeological evaluation has not, therefore, located any demonstrably significant archaeological remains on the proposed development site. All the archaeological features encountered are of low significance and have very limited research potential. This lack of significant archaeological remains accords well with the results of an earlier evaluation on adjacent property immediately to the west (Jones 2005). It would appear from these combined results and from the evidence for the distribution of known archaeological sites in the area (AOC Archaeology 2008a, 13-24, Figure 1), that the focus of prehistoric activity around Wigton is to the north-west of the present development area and that Roman activity is centred on Old Carlisle fort and to the south and west of the development area.
- 6.5 Based on these findings no further archaeological works are recommended, although the final decision on such matters rests with the archaeological curator, Jeremy Parsons (CCCHES).

7. RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 7.1 The results of the evaluation add little to our knowledge of medieval land use at Wigton, other than to suggest that the land comprising the proposed development site may have been pasture rather than arable during the medieval period (see 5.4.3 and 6.1 above). This concurs with what is already known about agricultural systems in medieval Wigton: arable land was concentrated to the north-east and south-west of the township, with grazing fields to the south (including the fields to the north of Syke Road at its western end; Cumbria County Council & English Heritage nd., 6-8).
- 7.2 The results of the evaluation do not elucidate the whereabouts or existence of a medieval hall at Wigton, other than to suggest that it was not sited at or near the proposed development site.
- 7.3 The evaluation has provided no additional information relating to LPRIA or Romano-British rural settlement in the area. Indeed, it suggests that the proposed development site might be an area devoid of such activity.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 AOC Archaeology would like to thank the following for their assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Euan Dale (Goodson Associates), Ian Ritchie (Land Agent for Hopes' Auction Mart), Bruce Walton (Hopes' Auction Mart), Stephen Lightfoot (Plant contractor), Jeremy Parsons (CCCHES) and Mr Todd (the Landowner).

7.2 The project was managed and the fieldwork was led by David Lakin. Fieldwork was undertaken by Stephen Potten, Alan Hunter-Blair and Donald Wilson. Stephen Potten prepared the report and the illustrations were prepared by Clare Watson.

9. SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Trench record sheets
37	Context sheets
1	Drawing register sheet
3	Photographic register sheets
12	Colour slides
12	Black and white negatives
12	Black and white prints
62	Digital photographs
2	Survey data record sheets
9	Scale drawings

The project archive is intended to be deposited at:

Tullie House Museum
Castle Street
Carlisle
Cumbria CA3 8TP

Tel: 01228 618718

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1

Trench summaries

Trench 1

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.35-0.37m

Total area: 100m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clayey sand; occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.00 - 0.37m
1001	Cut (field drain)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; vertical sides; not excavated to base. Modern field drain. Filled by 1002.	0.00 - 0.86m (LOE)
1002	Fill	Plastic field drain in a mixed matrix of topsoil and natural. Fill of 1001.	0.00 - 0.45m
1003	Cut (ditch?)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; gently sloping but uneven sides; concave base. Filled by 1004.	0.40 - 0.68m
1004	Fill	Friable light brown sandy clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1003.	0.40 - 0.68m
1005	Natural	Firm but friable light pinkish red clayey sand; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.35m+

Trench 2

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.33-0.50m

Total area: 100m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.48m
2001	Natural	Firm but friable light pinkish red clayey sand with occasional lenses of light yellow / orange clayey sand; occasional small fragments of degraded sandstone and occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.30m+

Trench 3

Dimensions: Length: 43m Width: 2m Depth: 0.35-0.40m

Total area: 86m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3000	Fill	Firm dark brown silty sand with black mottles; occasional small angular stones; rare small coal fragments. Secondary fill of 3002.	0.32 - 0.50m
3001	Fill	Firm pale greyish brown sand. Primary fill of 3002.	0.50 - 0.61m
3002	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NNw-SSE; steeply sloping sides; concave base. Filled 3000 and 3001.	0.32 - 0.61m
3003	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.40m
3004	Natural	Firm but friable light pinkish red clayey sand with occasional lenses of yellow / orange clayey sand; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.35m+

Trench 4

Dimensions: Length: 39.50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.32-0.40m
 Total area: 79m²
 Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.33m
4001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay with grey mottles and occasional lenses of pinkish red sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-angular stones.	0.33m+

Trench 5

Dimensions: Length: 49.50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.37-0.45m
 Total area: 99m²
 Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.28-45m
5001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay with grey mottles and occasional lenses of pinkish red sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.28m+

Trench 6

Dimensions: Length: 45m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.35m
 Total area: 90m²
 Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
6000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clayey sand; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-35m
6001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.30m+

Trench 7

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.35-0.53m
 Total area: 100m²
 Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
7000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.35-53m
7001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.35m+

Trench 8

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.27-0.38m

Total area: 100m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
8000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.27-38m
8001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.27m+

Trench 9

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.50m

Total area: 100m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
9001	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 9002.	0.50 - 0.70m
9002	Fill	Friable mid brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 9001.	0.50 - 0.70m
9003	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-50m
9004	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; moderate small-large sub-angular stones.	0.30m+

Trench 10

Dimensions: Length: 35m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.60m

Total area: 70m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
10000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-60m
10001	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+
10002	Fill	Friable mid brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 10003.	0.60m - 0.80m
10003	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned E-W; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 10002.	0.60m - 0.80m

Trench 11

Dimensions: Length: 55m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.50m

Total area: 110m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-50m

1101	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+
1102	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1103.	0.30m – 0.42m
1103	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 1102.	0.30m – 0.42m
1104	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1105.	0.30m+
1105	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Not excavated. Filled by 1104.	0.30m+

Trench 12

Dimensions: Length: 55m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.55m

Total area: 110m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-55m
1201	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+
1202	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1203.	0.55m+
1203	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Not excavated. Filled by 1202.	0.55m+
1204	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1205.	0.30m+
1205	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Not excavated. Filled by 1204.	0.30m+
1206	Fill	Friable mid-dark blackish brown silty sand; occasional small sub-rounded stones; rare large-medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1207.	0.30m – 0.45m
1207	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 1206.	0.30m – 0.45m

Trench 13

Dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30m

Total area: 100m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30m
1301	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+
1302	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1303.	0.30m – 0.40m
1303	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 1302.	0.30m – 0.40m

Trench 14

Dimensions: Length: 43m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.32m

Total area: 86m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-32m
1401	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+

Trench 15

Dimensions: Length: 47.60m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30-0.55m

Total area: 95.2m²

Orientation: NE-SW

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay; rare small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-55m
1501	Natural	Firm but friable yellow / orange sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30m+
1502	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand; occasional medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of 1503.	0.30m – 0.42m
1503	Cut (ditch / gully)	Linear in plan aligned E-W; gently sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 1502.	0.30m – 0.42m

Trench 16

Dimensions: Length: 45m Width: 2m Depth: 0.40-0.55m

Total area: 90m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1601	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.28-50m
1602	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red sandy clay with orange mottles; occasional small-large sub-angular stones.	0.28m+
1603	Fill	Friable light brown sandy silt; rare small-large sub-rounded stones; rare charcoal flecks. Fill of 1604.	0.44m – 1.19m
1604	Cut (ditch)	Linear in plan aligned E-W; north side near vertical, south side stepped but near vertical; flat base. Filled by 1603.	0.44m – 1.19m
1605	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt; occasional small sandstone fragments; occasional charcoal and coal. Secondary fill of 1606.	0.52m – 0.64m
1606	Cut (ditch)	Rectilinear in plan; steeply sloping sides; flat base. Filled by 1605 and 1607.	0.52m – 0.77m
1607	Fill	Moderately compact light greyish brown sandy silt; occasional small rounded stones. Primary fill of 1606.	0.64m – 0.77m
1608	Fill	Firm but friable light brown sandy silt; rare medium sub-angular stones. Fill of 1609.	0.55m – 0.78m
1609	Cut (gully)	Linear in plan aligned EEN-WWS; near vertical sides; flat but uneven base. Filled by 1608.	0.55m – 0.78m

Trench 17

Dimensions: Length: 44m Width: 2m Depth: 0.40m-0.65m

Total area: 88m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1701	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-40m
1702	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red and yellow / orange sandy clay; abundant orange mottles; occasional lenses of grey sandy clay; occasional small-large sub-angular stones.	0.40m+
1703	Fill	Firm but friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional lenses of re-deposited natural. Fill of 1704.	0.65m +
1704	Cut (ditch)	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Not excavated [modern]. Filled by 1703.	0.65m+

Trench 18

Dimensions: Length: 45m Width: 2m Depth: 0.38-0.53m

Total area: 90m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1801	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.32-43m
1802	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red sandy clay with mottling; occasional lenses of greyish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.32m+
1803	Fill	Loose and friable light brown sandy silt; occasional medium sub-angular stones. Fill of 1804.	0.53m – 0.73m
1804	Cut (pit)	Oval in plan; steeply sloping sides; concave base. Filled by 1803.	0.53m – 0.73m
1805	Fill	Firm but friable light brown sandy silt. Fill of 1806.	0.53m – 0.88m
1806	Cut (hollow)	Appeared oval in plan; shallow, gently sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by 1805.	0.53m – 0.88m

Trench 19

Dimensions: Length: 45m Width: 2m Depth: 0.37-0.48m

Total area: 90m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1901	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.28-35m
1902	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red sandy clay with abundant orange mottles; occasional small-large sub-angular stones.	0.28m+

Trench 20

Dimensions: Length: 46m Width: 2m Depth: 0.48-0.58m

Total area: 92m²

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
20001	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.26-36m
20002	Subsoil	Friable light reddish brown sandy clay; occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.36m – 0.54-58m
20003	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red sandy clay with occasional orange mottles; occasional small-large sub-angular stones.	0.54m+

Trench 21

Dimensions: Length: 32.20m Width: 2m Depth: 0.35-0.85m

Total area: 64.40m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2101	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.30-75m
2102	Natural	Firm but friable pinkish red sandy clay; occasional medium-large sub-rounded stones.	0.30m+

Trench 22

Dimensions: Length: 31.90m Width: 2m Depth: 0.25-0.40m

Total area: 63.8m²

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2200	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.00 - 0.25-40m
2201	Fill	Moderate to loosely compacted light-mid greyish brown sandy silt; frequent small rounded stones and sandstone rubble. Fill of 2202.	0.40m – 0.55m
2202	Cut	Appears linear in plan aligned SW-NE; gently sloping sides; flat base. Filled by 2201.	0.40m – 0.55m
2203	Natural	Moderately to loosely compacted mid orange brown silty sand; occasional light greyish brown clayey mottles; occasional small rounded stones.	0.40m+

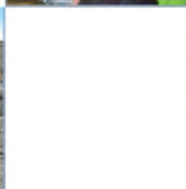
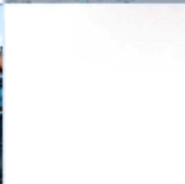
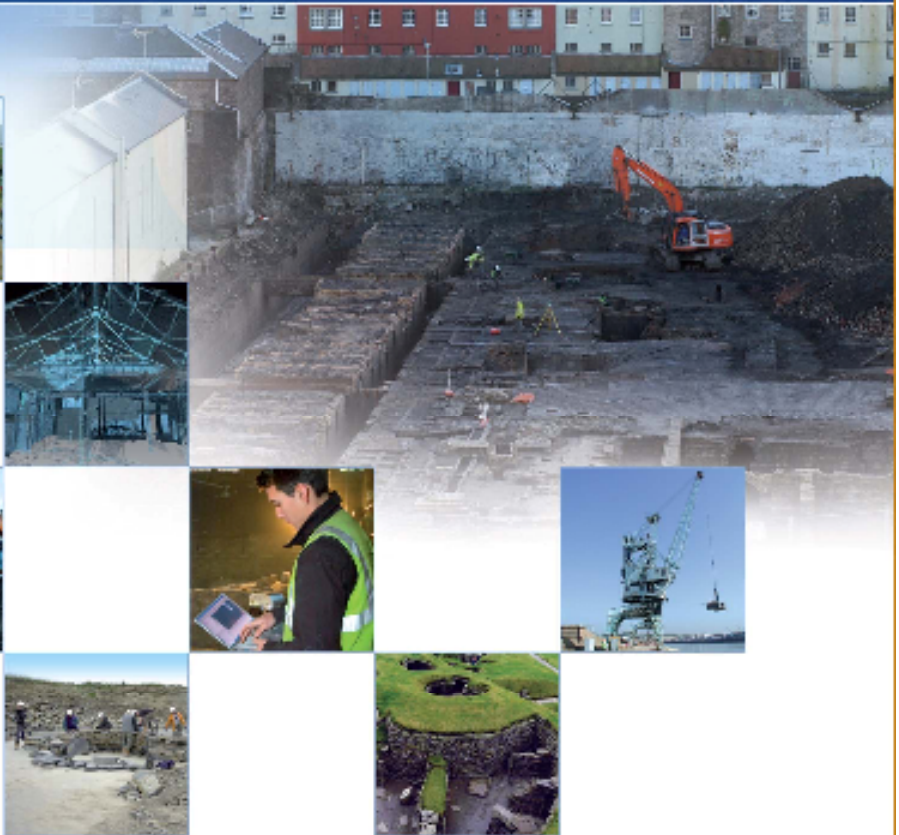
Trench 23

Dimensions: Length: 6m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.50m

Total area: 13.2m²

Orientation:N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2300	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt.	0.00 - 0.30m
2301	Layer	Medium rounded and angular stones in a matrix of brown sandy silt; occasional medium-large sandstone fragments and 19 th century debris. Yard surface?	0.30m – 0.50m
2302	Natural	Moderate to loosely compacted mid orange brown silty sand.	0.50m+



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