DHAR/01

ACCESS ROAD, DUNSBURY HILL FARM, LEIGH PARK, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

commissioned by CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Peter Brett Associates

APP12/00338

February 2015

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

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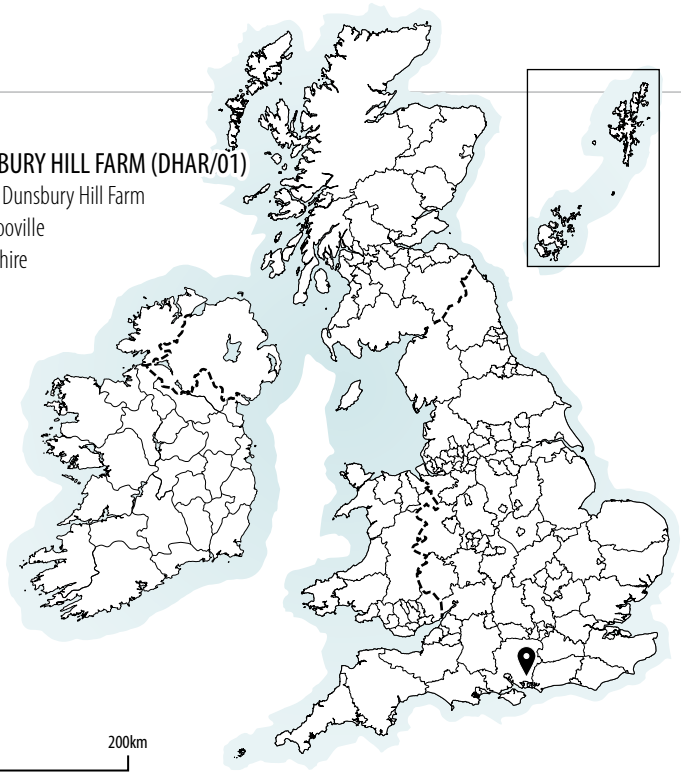
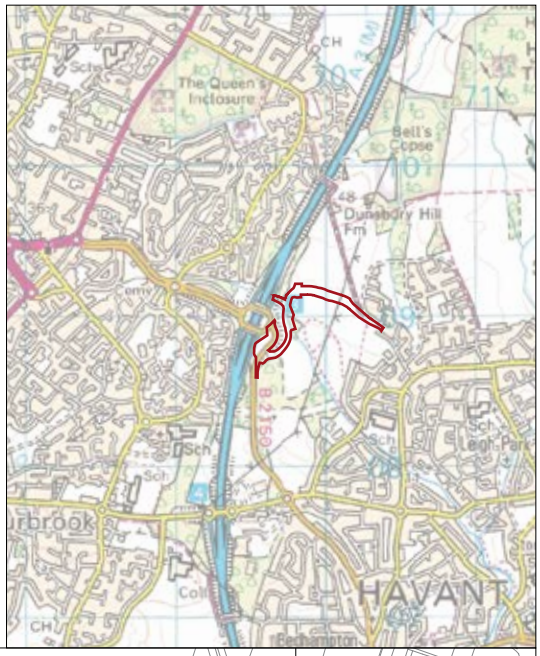
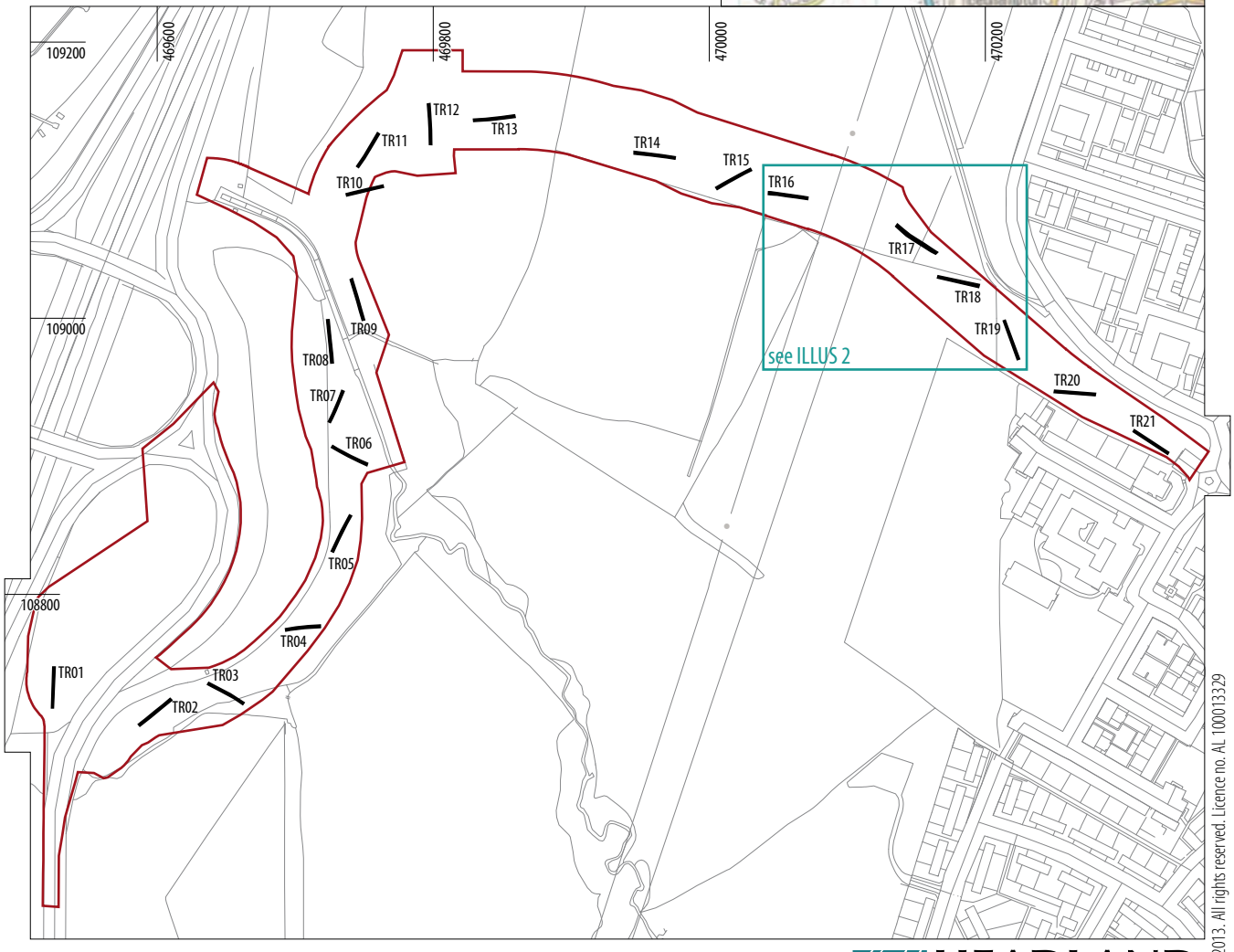
Hampshire







KEY
development boundary
trench location

N
0
250m
scale 1:5,000 @ A4

ILLUS 1
Site location

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ACCESS ROAD, DUNSBURY HILL FARM, LEIGH PARK, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land proposed for the access road at Dunsbury Hill Farm, Leigh Park, Hampshire, in response to a planning condition. Trial trenching revealed no archaeological evidence for past activity, with the majority of the trenches simply consisting of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit. The only features revealed were two tree-throws, and a ditch and two gullies representing a modern and recently-removed field boundary in Trench 16.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

1.1.1 A draft condition relating to the application for a new access road on land at Dunsbury Hill Farm (Planning Ref: APP12/00338), stated that a programme of pre-development archaeological work was required. This followed the production of an Archaeological Assessment (AOC Archaeology 2002) and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014), which identified the potential for archaeological remains to survive across the development area (DA). A programme of work comprising a trial trenching evaluation along the route of the proposed road was agreed upon between CgMs Consulting Ltd and the Hampshire Archaeological Officer (AO).

1.1.2 CgMs Consulting commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. The evaluation has been carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow the AO to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the development area (DA), and the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

1.1.3 The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2014) before the fieldwork started, and was agreed with the AO. A systematic array of trenches was designed to effectively evaluate the DA (**Illus 1**). All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the AO.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 The DA is located to the southeast of junction 3 on the A3(M) and to the northwest of Leigh Park. It comprises a series of fields bounded by the B2150 Hulbert Road to the west and Calshot Road in Leigh Park to the east, between NGR SU 70200 09005 and SU 69720 08795 (**Illus 1**). It covers an area of approximately 2.8ha.

1.2.2 The DA lies on undulating ground, which varies between c.25mOD in the west to c.27mOD in the east. The central part of the DA, around Trenches 11–13, lies on particularly high ground. Hermitage Stream, a watercourse set within concrete, runs northwest to southeast across the DA between Trenches 8 and 9.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the DA consists of London Clay in the western part of the DA, and Bognor Sand Formation in the western part. Superficial Head deposits are also recorded across the DA (www.bgs.ac.uk). Geotechnical

investigations undertaken on the DA (Peter Brett Associates, 2014) revealed the London Clay formation c.0.1m beneath the ground-surface in the western part of the DA, and clay head deposits at 0.1–02m beneath the ground-surface overlying London Clay at 1.4m in the northwestern part of the DA. In the eastern part of the DA, the geotechnical survey revealed sand and clay head deposits at c.0.1m beneath the ground-surface overlying the Bognor Sand Formation at between 0.5 and 1m beneath the ground-surface. Significant quantities of made-ground deposits were observed in the far western part of the DA (the other side of Hulbert Road) and around Hermitage Stream.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 The archaeological background of the DA has been detailed in the archaeological assessment (AOC Archaeology 2002) and supplemented by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

1.3.2 Excavations in the vicinity of the DA have revealed evidence for prehistoric activity. An excavation near Waterlooville, 2.5km west of the DA, uncovered two spreads of Early Mesolithic flint-working debris, a Late Bronze Age ditched trackway and enclosed urned cremation burial, and a Middle to Late Iron Age banjo enclosure, field system, and ditched metal-working area (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Excavations at Havant Road in Horndean, 4km to the north of the DA, recorded rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures dating to the Iron Age alongside evidence for occupation, farming, and grain storage (Archaeology Southeast, forthcoming). Closer to the DA, a limited number of isolated prehistoric artefacts and features have been recorded, including a small scatter of Mesolithic or Neolithic flints near the top of Dunsbury Hill (HER 57573), scatters of burnt flint near Hubert Road to the southwest, and a hearth and flint tools at Leigh Park to the east (AOC 2002).

1.3.3 Evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity comprises a series of Early to Middle Roman enclosures identified during the excavations near Waterlooville, with a range of roundhouses, pits, well, and kilns (Wessex Archaeology 2009). The excavations at Horndean also identified evidence for Roman industrial processing (Archaeology Southeast, forthcoming). Furthermore, Havant, c.1km southeast of the DA, is thought to have had its origins in the Roman period, with a range of Roman finds being recovered from this area.

1.3.4 It is possible that there was a Saxon fortified settlement or barrow at Dunsbury Hill, as a charter of 935 refers to Dunsbury Hill as 'dundeburnam' (HER 64687). It has been suggested that a cropmark identified by aerial photographic analysis 550m to the north of the proposed access road (HER 64992) may be the remains of this fortified Saxon settlement. There is also written evidence for a Saxon settlement at Havant, when it was known as 'Hamm Funta' (translated as 'the place of the covered spring'), and then in 935 recorded as 'Hamafunta'. Havant is also recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book. Nearby Bedhampton is also thought to have had Saxon origins.

1.3.5 Numerous industries were positioned in and around Havant in the medieval period, with Havant being widely known for its cloth industry in the 14th century (Reger 1975). The Warren Area to the east of the DA is the site of a medieval hunting lodge connected to the deer park of Bedhampton.

1.3.6 In the mid-17th century much of the area of Bedhampton Park was enclosed, with extensive areas of pasture converted into arable land (Reger 1975). The Bedhampton 1845 Tithe map depicts the area of the site divided into multiple field plots. The late 19th century and 20th century Ordnance Survey map sequence indicate only minor changes occur to the layout of the site.

1.3.7 The geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology identified some discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin in the northern area of the access road, which may represent pit features. Aside from this, no other features of archaeological origin were identified.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate and thus determine their significance.

2.1.2 The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

2.1.3 The local and regional research contexts are provided in the Hampshire Archaeology Strategy (Hampshire County Council). Specific questions from this framework will be analysed in relation to the evidence recovered from the evaluation, but may include:

- The presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site. How does this activity relate to recent prehistoric discoveries in the area?

- The presence or otherwise of Roman activity on the site.
- The presence or otherwise of Anglo-Saxon activity at the site. How does this evidence relate to the Anglo-Saxon documentary evidence for a possible fortified settlement or barrow?
- The presence or otherwise of any Medieval or Post-Medieval activity on site. Can these features assist in identify the evolution of land-use within the local landscape during these periods?
- The environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern activity.
- The likely impact of past land use and development.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 Trial trenching was carried out in two stages: between the 3rd and 4th December 2014, and between the 26th and 28th January 2015. Trenches 17–21 were excavated in the first phase, but the evaluation was then stopped because of safety issues. The remaining trenches, Trenches 2–16, were excavated in the second phase. All trenches measured 30m in length by 2m in width (**Illus 1**).

2.2.2 The methodology underlying the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2014), and agreed with the AO. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread evenly across the DA. Some of the trenches had to be shifted or rotated slightly, on the advice of the ecologist, to avoid tree stumps and brambles. It was agreed with the AO to not excavate Trench 1, as no archaeological remains were uncovered in the nearby trenches and the geotechnical report recorded substantial quantities of made-ground deposits in this area (unsurprising considering its position between the A1M and Hulbert Road) (Peter Brett Associates, 2014).

2.2.3 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

2.2.4 Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 RECORDING

2.3.1 All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

2.3.3 A full photographic record comprising digital photography and black and white print photographs were taken. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3 RESULTS

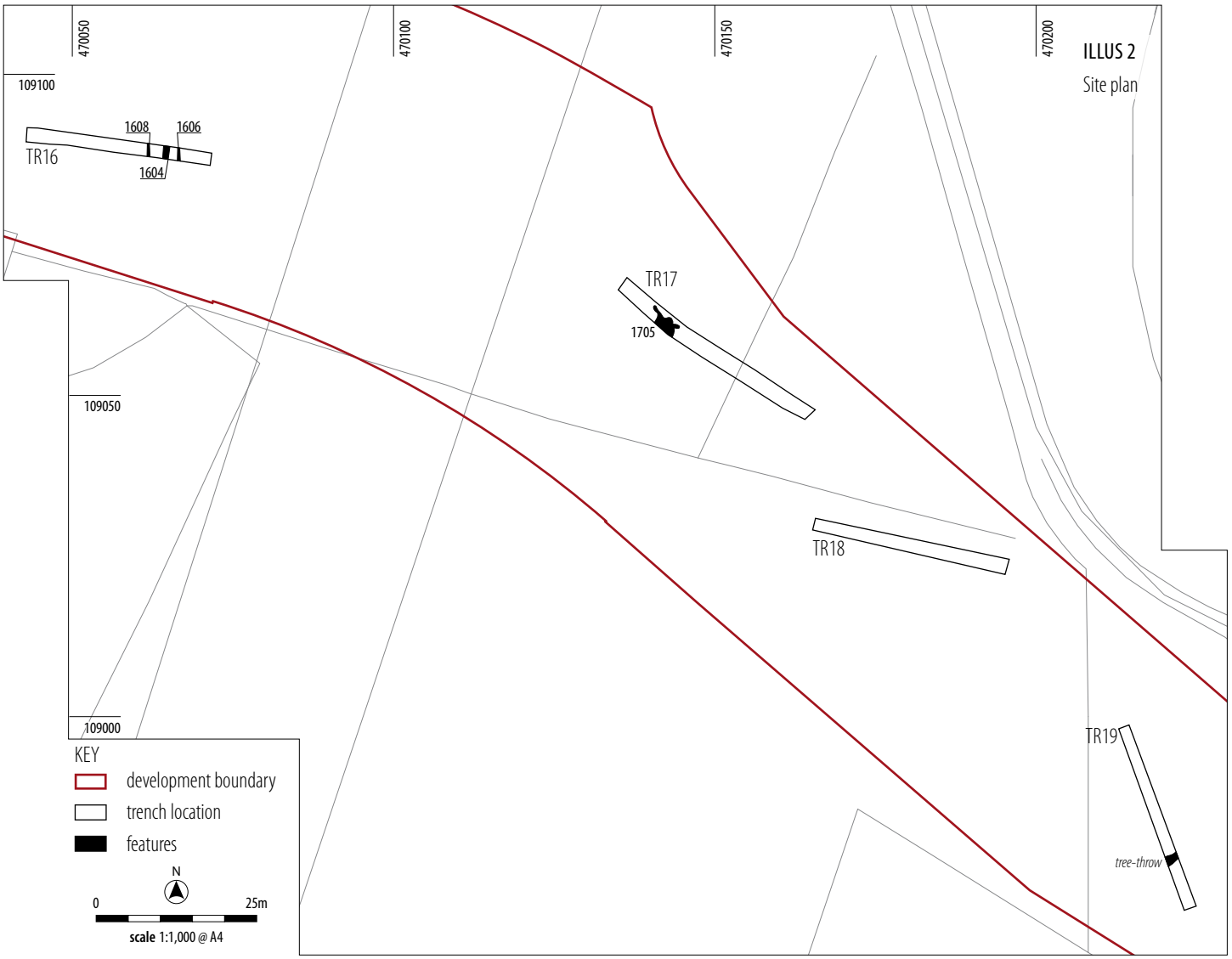
3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.

3.1.2 Undisturbed natural deposits comprised a compact yellow-brown silty-clay, with patches of grey clay, mottling, flints, iron panning, and rooting, in the western part of the DA (**Illus 5**). This is the London Clay deposit, and was generally observed between 0.2 and 0.4m beneath the ground-surface (between 17.6mOD and 22.75mOD). This deposit was observed at deeper depths where made-ground deposits were observed (0.55m beneath the ground-surface in Trench 6, 17.25mOD; and between 0.7 and 1.1m beneath the ground-surface in Trench 8, 17.1–17.5mOD). Natural sand deposits (yellow-orange-cream-brown sands) were observed in the trenches on the higher ground towards the centre of the DA (Trenches 13, 14, and 15 (**Illus 6**)). These were part of the Bagshot Sand Formation and were observed 0.4m beneath the modern ground-surface (26.1-26.6mOD). A yellow-grey sandy-clay deposit was observed in the trenches in the eastern part of the site, part of the head deposits overlying the Bagshot Sand. These were observed between 0.5 and 0.85m beneath the present ground-surface (around 26.5mOD).

3.1.3 The topsoil was observed across the entirety of the DA, and consisted of a mid-dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rooting and occasional pebbles. This was between 0.08 and 0.4m in thickness, generally around 0.15-0.2m thick. Trench 21 was the only exception to this, where two modern dumping deposits (2104) and (2105) overlay the topsoil.

3.1.4 The topsoil overlay the subsoil deposit in the majority of trenches across the DA. This was a mid-light brown



ILLUS 2
Site plan

silty-clay with rooting and occasional pebbles, and was between 0.1 and 0.35m in thickness, with the shallower subsoil deposits on the higher ground and thicker deposits in the eastern part of the DA. Trenches 11, 12, and 13 did not have a subsoil deposit, simply consisting of the topsoil deposit over the natural deposit – this is presumably because these trenches were positioned on the top of the hill. Trenches 6 and 8 also lacked subsoil deposits, instead having made-ground deposits between the topsoil and natural geology.

3.1.5 Made-ground deposits were observed in Trenches 5, 6, and 8. These comprised a mixture of red-brown clay, dirty grey clay, gravels, concrete pieces, pea-grit, and modern brick. The quantities of these varied between 0.35m in thickness to 0.95m in thickness. These trenches were all positioned in the southern part of the site, just to the south of Hermitage Stream. This stream has been placed in a concrete channel, and so the made-ground deposits may be associated with the construction of this. The presence of these made-ground deposits is also demonstrated in the results from the geotechnical survey.

3.1.6 The stratigraphy of the majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil over subsoil over natural (with the exceptions of those discussed above). The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological finds, features, or deposits. The only exceptions to this are Trench 16, where the remains of a ditch and two gullies, the remnants of a recently-removed field boundary, were uncovered; and Trenches 17 and 19 where tree-throws were recorded.

3.2 DITCH [1604], GULLIES [1606] AND [1608]

3.2.1 A north-south aligned ditch, with a gully either side of it, was observed in Trench 16 (**Illus 2** and **3**). The line of this was identified on the geophysical survey as a linear trend. The ditch, [1604], measured 1m in width, was cut through the subsoil, and contained a single firm grey silty-clay fill. The gullies, [1606] and [1608], measured between 0.28 and 0.3m in width and 0.08m in depth, were positioned 2–3m away from the central ditch, and also contained a single compact grey silty-clay fill. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

ILLUS 3
NW view of ditch [1604] and gullies [1606] and [1608] (hedgerow and adjacent drainage gullies) and showing the hedgerow

ILLUS 4
View of tree-throw [1705]

ILLUS 5
View of Trench 5, showing natural silty-clay deposit

ILLUS 6
View of Trench 13, showing natural sand deposit

3.2.2 The ditch and adjacent gullies were on the line of a field boundary running to the north of Trench 16. This consisted of a large hedge, interspersed with trees, with drainage gullies on either side. The southern-most part of this, where Trench 16 crossed it, had been removed very recently (presumably in association with this development), as could be seen by the rough nature of this area with the remnants of recently-cut vegetation. This field boundary is of very recent date as it is not on the 1992 OS Map, however it is shown on 21st century google earth imaging.

3.2.3 The ditch and adjacent gullies identified in Trench 16 during this evaluation are the remains of this modern field boundary, with the central ditch being for the

hedge itself and the two adjacent gullies functioning as drainage gullies.

3.3 TREE-THROWS [1705] AND TRENCH 19

3.3.1 Two tree-throws were recorded in the eastern part of the DA (**Illus 2** and **4**). They fall within an area of ferrous responses on the geophysical survey, within an area with pit-like features. That in Trench 17 was excavated, [1705]. It measured 5m in length by at least 2m in width by 0.68m in depth. It was irregularly-shaped with a central bowl and three tangents branching off it, and contained a single orange-brown clayey-silt fill. The other, in Trench 19, was not excavated but measured at least 2m in length by 1.8m in width.

3.3.2 The presence of tree-throws across the DA demonstrates the point that this area was, at one point in the past, wooded. This may have been in the post-medieval period when the area consisted of a number of fields, with 20th century OS Maps depicting a number of individual trees in this area. However it is also possible that they are associated with the earlier landscape, potentially from the medieval period when the land was part of Bedhampton Park, or even earlier when the area was presumably broadly open.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

3.4.1 The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Hampshire Archaeology Strategy (Hampshire County Council). In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval activity. The results of the trial trenching evaluation did not really provide any information in relation to these research aims, with the findings being related to the natural and modern landscape.

Description of HA	**Trench**	**Feature/s**	**Significance of HA (**Low, Medium, High**) and of local, regional, national, international interest**
Modern field boundary, recently removed.	16	1604, 1606, 1608	None
Tree-throws	17, 19	1705	None

TABLE 1

Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

3.4.2 HA1 consists of the remains of a modern field boundary, the continuation of which was still visible to the north. This is of very recent construction, not being shown on the 1990s OS Map, and had clearly been removed very recently. The archaeological evidence for this comprised the central ditch (for the hedge) and the two adjacent drainage gullies.

3.4.3 HA2 consists of the remains of two tree-throws in the eastern part of the DA. These may have been part of the post-medieval landscape, as a number of trees are depicted on 20th century OS Maps, or may have been associated with the earlier landscape.

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.4.1 The trial-trenching evaluation uncovered no archaeological evidence for past activity. The majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit (a mixture of London Clay, Bagshot Sands, and head deposits). Two tree-throws were identified, part of the post-medieval or earlier landscape, along with the remains of a modern field boundary.

4.4.2 The line of the field boundary was identified as a linear trend in the geophysical survey, and the two tree-throws are positioned within an area dominated by ferrous responses and pit-like features (although they could not be directly identified as one of these). Other anomalies identified on the geophysical survey were not recorded during the trial-trenching.

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6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	D	L
2	NE-SW	Topsoil (0201) over subsoil (0202) over natural (0203).	0.4m	30m
3	NW-SE	Topsoil (0301) over subsoil (0302) over natural (0303).	0.4m	30m
4	NE-SW	Topsoil (0401) over subsoil (0402) over natural (0403).	0.4m	30m
5	NNE-SSW	Topsoil (0501) over subsoil (0502) / made-ground deposits (0504) over natural (0503).	0.5m	30m
6	NW-SE	Topsoil (0601) over made-ground deposits (0602) over natural (0603).	0.65m	30m
7	NE-SW	Topsoil (0701) over subsoil (0702) over natural (0703).	0.5m	30m
8	N-S	Topsoil (0801) over made-ground deposits (0802) over natural (0803).	0.8m	30m
9	NNW-SSE	Topsoil (0901) over subsoil (0902) over natural (0903).	0.4m	30m
10	NEE-SWW	Topsoil (1001) over subsoil (1002) over natural (1003).	0.4m	30m
11	NE-SW	Topsoil (1101) over natural (1102).	0.35m	30m
12	N-S	Topsoil (1201) over natural (1202).	0.35m	30m
13	E-W	Topsoil (1301) over natural (1302).	0.5m	30m
14	E-W	Topsoil (1401) over subsoil (1402) over natural (1403).	0.5m	30m
15	NE-SW	Topsoil (1501) over subsoil (1502) over natural (1503).	0.5m	30m
16	E-W	Topsoil (1601) over subsoil (1602) over natural (1603). One north-south ditch, the previous hedge, [1604], with two narrow drainage gullies either side [1606] and [1608].	0.5m	30m
17	NW-SE	Topsoil (1701) over subsoil (1702) over natural (1703). One tree-throw [1705].	0.5m	30m
18	E-W	Topsoil (1801) over subsoil (1802) over natural (1803).	0.55m	30m
19	N-S	Topsoil (1901) over subsoil (1902) over natural (1903). One tree-throw (unexcavated).	0.6m	30m
20	E-W	Topsoil (2001) over subsoil (2002) over natural (2003).	0.55m	30m
21	NW-SE	Topsoil (2101) over subsoil (2102) over natural (2103). Two dumping make-up deposits (2104) and (2105) overlying topsoil.	0.7m	30m

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0201	2	Topsoil: mid-dark grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.15m
0202	2	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay with rooting.	0.15–0.3m
0203	2	Natural: compact yellow-brown clay with mottled and grey clay patches and frequent rooting.	0.3m+
0301	3	Topsoil: dark brown / black silty-clay with frequent rooting.	0–0.08m
0302	3	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay.	0.08–0.2m
0303	3	Natural: mid brown-yellow silty-clay with rooting and patches of grey clay.	0.2m+
0401	4	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.15m
0402	4	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty-clay.	0.15–0.3m
0403	4	Natural: yellow-brown silty-clay with grey clay patches and mottled patches, and frequent rooting.	0.3m+
0501	5	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.2m
0502	5	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty-clay.	0.2–0.4m
0503	5	Natural: compact yellow-brown silty-clay with grey clay patches, iron panning, and mottled patches.	0.4m (SSW end) / 0.8m (NNE end) +
0504	5	Modern made-ground deposits: mixture of red-brown clay with modern brick in. Only observed at NNE end for a distance of c.9m.	0.2–0.8m
0601	6	Topsoil: dark brown silty-clay.	0–0.2m
0602	6	Made-ground deposits: mixture of red-brown clay, gravels, concrete pieces, and dirty grey clay.	0.2–0.55m
0603	6	Natural: yellow-brown silty-clay with iron panning and mottled patches.	0.55m+
0701	7	Topsoil: dark brown silty-clay with occasional small pebbles.	0–0.2m
0702	7	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty-clay with rooting.	0.2–0.4m
0703	7	Natural: compact yellow silty-clay with patches of grey clay, iron panning, mottling, and rooting.	0.4m+
0801	8	Topsoil: mid-brown clayey-silt with roots and pebbles.	0–0.15m
0802	8	Made-ground deposits: mixture of gravels, pea-grit, grey-black clay, and concrete.	0.15–0.7m; 0.15–1.1m (N end)
0803	8	Natural: compact yellow-brown clay with grey patches and iron panning. Some rotted organic material staining natural at N end.	0.7m (S end) / 1.1m (N end) +
0901	9	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent rooting and organic matter.	0–0.2m
0902	9	Subsoil: mid-grey clayey-silt.	0.2–0.35m
0903	9	Natural: compact yellow silty-clay with rooting.	0.35m+

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
1001	10	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt with rooting and pebbles.	0–0.2m
1002	10	Subsoil: light brown silty-clay with pebbles. Not present across whole of trench.	0.2–0.3m
1003	10	Natural: compact yellow / orange-brown silty-clay with occasional flints and grey clay patches.	0.3m+
1101	11	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.25m
1102	11	Natural: compact yellow clay, with patches of flints and grey clay.	0.25m+
1201	12	Topsoil: grey-bropwn silty-clay with rooting.	0–0.25m
1202	12	Natural: solid yellow clay, with some areas of mottling.	0.25m+
1301	13	Topsoil: mid-brown sandy-silt.	0–0.4m
1302	13	Natural: yellow-orange-cream-brown compact sand.	0.4m+
1401	14	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy-silt.	0–0.2m
1402	14	Subsoil: yellow-grey-brown sandy-clayey-silt.	0.2–0.4m
1403	14	Natural: mixture of compact orange-brown / cream clays, sandy-clays, and gravel patches.	0.4m+
1501	15	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles.	0–0.15m
1502	15	Subsoil: mid-brown / yellow sandy-silt.	0.15–0.4m
1503	15	Natural: compact orange / yellow / light brown sands, with occasional flints and gravel patches.	0.4m+
1601	16	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.15m
1602	16	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty-clay.	0.15–0.5m
1603	16	Natural: solid yellow clay with patches of mottling and grey clay.	0.5m+
1604	16	Cut of N-S aligned ditch. Unexcavated due to flooding. Cut through subsoil (1602). On line of recently-removed hedge. Smaller gullies [1606] and [1608] either side.	2m+ (N–S) X 1m.
1605	16	Fill of ditch [1604]. Mid-grey firm silty-clay with occasional small pebbles.	2m+ (N–S) X 1m.
1606	16	Cut of N-S aligned gully. Regular 45° sides and flat base. Cut through subsoil (1602). On line of recently-removed hedge. Similar to another gully [1608] on other side of ditch [1604]. Thought to be drainage gullies functioning alongside hedge.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.28m X 0.08m
1607	16	Single fill of gully [1606]. Mid-grey compact silty-clay with occasional small pebbles.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.28m X 0.08m
1608	16	Cut of N-S aligned gully. Unexcavated due to flooding. Cut through subsoil (1602). On line of recently-removed hedge. Similar to another gully [1606] on other side of ditch [1604]. Thought to be drainage gullies functioning alongside hedge.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.3m
1609	16	Fill of gully [1608]. Mid-grey compact silty-clay with occasional small pebbles.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.3m
1701	17	Topsoil: mid-dark grey clayey-silt with rooting.	0–0.35m
1702	17	Subsoil: mid-brown-yellow clayey-silt with occasional pebbles.	0.35–0.5m
1703	17	Natural: yellow-grey compact sandy-clay.	0.5m+
1704	17	Fill of tree-throw [1705]. Loose orange-brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	5m (NW–SE) X 2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.68m
1705	17	Cut of tree-throw. Irregular-shaped: cenral bowl with three tangents branching off.	5m (NW–SE) X 2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.68m
1801	18	Topsoil: grey-brown silty-clay with rooting.	0–0.25m
1802	18	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt.	0.25–0.55m
1803	18	Natural: compact yellow clay.	0.55m+
1901	19	Topsoil: grey clayey-silt with rooting.	0–0.3m
1902	19	Subsoil: brown-yellow clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3–0.65m
1903	19	Natural: compact yellow sandy-clay.	0.65m+
2001	20	Topsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt.	0–0.35m
2002	20	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty-clay.	0.35–0.6m
2003	20	Natural: yellow sandy-clay with lenses of compact stones.	0.6m+
2101	21	Topsoil: dark grey clayey-silt with frequent rooting.	0.4–0.6m
2102	21	Subsoil: brown-yellow clayey-silt with small stones and rooting.	0.6–0.85m
2103	21	Natural: light grey-yellow sandy-clay with moderate small stones.	0.85m+
2104	21	Modern dumping deposit. Dark orange-grey loose silt with rooting.	0–0.2m
2105	21	Modern dumping deposit. Light grey-yellow clay.	0.2–0.4m

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	B&W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
001	–	1263	SE	Trench 21
002	–	1264	–	ID shot
003	–	1265	E	Trench 20
004	–	1266	N	Trench 19
005	–	1267	E	Trench 18
006	–	1268	SE	Trench 17
007	–	1269	NW	Tree-throw [1705]
008	–	1270	N	Tree-throw [1705]
009	–	1271	E	Rooting in Trench 19

Photo	B&W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
010	36	001	–	ID shot
011	35	002	NE	Trench 2
012	34	003	SW	Trench 2
013	33	004	SE	Trench 3
014	32	005	NW	Trench 3
015	31	006	E	Trench 4
016	30	007	W	Trench 4
017	29	008	NNW	Trench 5
018	28	009	SSW	Trench 5
019	27	010	SE	Trench 6
020	26	011	NW	Trench 6
021	25	012	NW	Trench 8
022	24	013	W	Trench 8
023	23	014	NE	Trench 7
024	22	015	SW	Trench 7
025	–	016	N	Trenches 7 and 8 generally
026	21	017	NE	SW-facing section of Trench 6
027	20	018	SW	SE-facing section of Trench 5
028	–	019	N	Trenches 6, 7, and 8 generally
029	–	020	SW	Trenches 2, 3, and 4 generally
030	–	021	N	Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 generally
031	19	022	SW	NE-facing section of Trench 3
032	–	023	S	Trenches 2, 3, and 4 generally
033-038	–	024-029	–	Backfilled trenches on western side
039	18	030	N	Gully [1606]
040	17	031	W	Hedgerow and gullies [1604], [1606], and [1608]
041	16	032	W	Hedgerow [1604]
042	–	033	N	Hedgerow [1604]
043	–	034	NW	Hedgerow and gullies [1604], [1606], and [1608]
044	–	035	W	Hedgerow and gullies [1604], [1606], and [1608]
045	–	036	N	Hedgerow and gullies [1604], [1606], and [1608]
046	15	037	W	Trench 16
047	14	038	E	Trench 16
048	13	039	N	South-facing section of gully [1606]
049	12	040	NNW	Trench 15
050	11	041	SSE	Trench 15
051	10	042	W	Trench 14
052	9	043	E	Trench 14
053	–	044	SE	Field drain Trench 14
054	8	045	SE	Trench 12
055	7	046	NW	Trench 12
056	6	047	SW	Trench 11
057	5	048	NE	Trench 11
058	4	049	SW	Trench 10
059	–	050	S	N-facing section of Trench 10
060	–	051	NE	Trench 10
061	–	052	SSE	Trench 9
062	3	053	NNW	Trench 9
063	2	054	E	Trench 13
064	–	055	S	N-facing section of Trench 13
065	–	056	W	Trench 13
066	–	057	E	Trenches 9-13 generally
067	–	058	W	Trenches 14-16 generally
068-070	–	059–061	–	Backfilled trenches in central part

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