

An Archaeological Evaluation at Humbleton Farm, Darlington, Phase 1



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Matt Johnson of WMC, on behalf of Darlington Farmers Auction Market, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Humbleton Farm, Darlington in advance of development. The proposed development involves the construction of an agricultural centre to include replacement livestock market/equine centre and ancillary uses at Humbleton Farm, Darlington.

The OS map of 1859 shows a network of fields around Humbleton Farm which by 2002 had been amalgamated into larger field patterns. The initial field layout indicates that the land had been utilised for agricultural purposes for much of the Medieval and Post Medieval period. Of interest is the area of the farm itself as the farm appears to have been built on an earthwork platform and is central to a possible field boundary that is present on the 1859 map.

Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated, thirteen measuring 50m x 1.6m and two measuring 25 x 1.6m. Trenches 1 to 5 and Trench 7 revealed features of archaeological significance. Trenches 1 to 5 revealed furrows matching the pattern of parallel linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Trenches 3, 5 and 7 revealed also linears (F.3003, F.5004, F. 7003, F.7005) that match the location of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and are interpreted as the field boundary ditches present on the 1858 to 2002 OS maps.

Trench 6 and Trenches 8 to 15 were revealed to be archaeologically sterile aside from a large modern waste pit and water pipe at the eastern extent of Trench 12.

The evaluation revealed very few features of archaeological significance and as suggested by the geophysical survey the parallel linear anomalies and associated perpendicular linear features were furrows and field boundaries indicative of agricultural land usage. Although no finds were recovered from either the furrows or the ditches, the presence of the field boundary ditches on the 1858 OS map could suggest a late post-medieval date for the identified features.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

1.1.2 In March 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Matt Johnson of WMC, on behalf of Darlington Farmers Auction Market, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Humbleton Farm, Darlington in advance of development. The proposed development involves the construction of an agricultural centre to include replacement livestock market/equine centre and ancillary uses at Humbleton Farm, Darlington.

1.1.3 The Environmental Statement cultural heritage chapter produced by WYG submitted alongside the planning application identified that the potential for archaeological remains on the site and its boundaries must be regarded as moderately high and recommended a programme of evaluation fieldwork including a geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching (WYG 2008, 190-2). The historic building recording of Humbleton Farm will record and assess the heritage significance of the farm buildings prior to submission of a planning application for their proposed development.

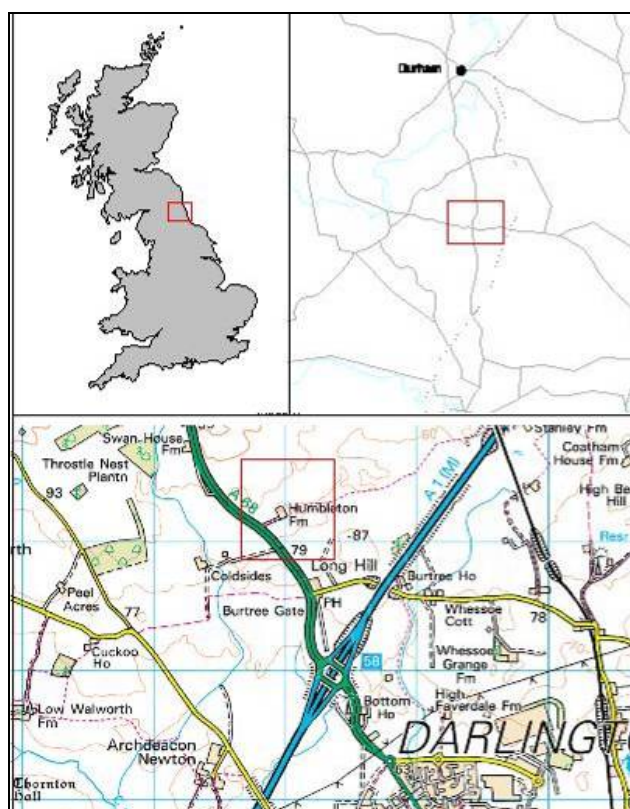


Fig. 1: Site location plan.

2. Location and Geology.

2.1 Location

The proposed development site is situated northwest of Darlington, and is centred at NZ 25954 19231 (Fig. 1). It is situated approximately 5.5km from the centre of Darlington off the A68 (West Auckland Road) which runs from southeast-northwest from Junction 58 on the A1(M).

2.2 Geology

The bedrock geology of the area comprises Permian Ford Formation, Dolostone with overlying superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey 2014).

3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised fifteen trenches; thirteen trenches measuring 50m by 2m and two trenches measuring 25m by 2m. The trenches were situated over identified geophysical anomalies targeting possible buried archaeological features. A further four trenches were untargeted and situated outside the geophysical survey area.

3.2 The trenches were excavated by a machine, using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The machine removed the deposits of each trench in grades until the first potential archaeological horizon was exposed.

3.3 The excavated trenches were recorded using a single context recording system. Each layer encountered was given a unique context number and a full written description. A digital photographic record was created of each trench. A plan and single section of each trench was produced and any archaeological features that were encountered were planned and drawn in section at a suitable scale.



Rev.	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked
INFORMATION				
Project/Client:			Project No:	
Darlington Farmers Market			IALD 13 0033	
Wynward Park Management			Dwg No:	
Services			A1-00-01	
Drawing:			Scale:	
Proposed Masterplan			1:2000 @A1	
Initial Proposals			Drawn By:	
			JAS	
			Date:	
			28.08.13	
			Checked By:	
			AIC	
			Date:	
			28.08.13	

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4. Archaeological Background: Humbleton Farm

4.1 The Environmental Impact Assessment showed that the site itself has few recorded archaeological sites. However, this is likely to be a result of a lack of developmental impact that would reveal sites of notable interest within the area. The site itself is situated within an undulating landscape which, predominantly lends itself to pasture and or agriculture rather than settlement.

4.2 The OS map of 1859 shows a network of fields around Humbleton Farm which by 2002 had been amalgamated into larger field patterns. The initial field layout indicates that the land had indeed been utilised for agricultural purposes during the Medieval and Post-Medieval period and it is likely that ridge and furrow evidence is to be seen beneath the grassed fields and those that have seen modern ploughing. The farmyard and associated buildings are of interest as they appear to have been built on a earthwork platform and are central to a possible field boundary that is present on the 1859 map but not so obvious on the 2002 edition. This is due to part of this possible boundary having been removed in order to create a larger field.

5 Archaeological Background: Wider Historic Environment Data

5.1 Within a 5km radius of the proposed development there is a notable amount of medieval archaeology in the form of deserted medieval villages: Coatham Mundeville (H1487), Walworth (H1568), Ulnaby (H1561) and Archdeacon Newton (H1524). The number of sites in the area reflects the attractiveness for settlement this area had with regard to its association with the growing medieval town of Darlington. The local topography (see 2.1 above) may explain why the majority of Medieval settlements are sited further afield.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 Trenches 1 to 4 all displayed furrows orientated on a NNW-SSE alignment whilst Trenches 6, 8 to 11 and trenches 13 to 15 were revealed to be archaeologically sterile, producing no archaeological finds, features or possible surfaces (Fig.39)

6.2 Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were located in the westernmost field, WNW of the farmhouse and measured 50m by 1.6m (Figs. 39, 18, 20, 22). Trench 1 was orientated E-W, Trench 2 was aligned ENE-WSW and Trench 4 was orientated N-S. Trench 1 measured 0.40m at its deepest extent, Trench 2 measured 0.32m at maximum excavated depth and Trench 4 was excavated to 0.39m. Trenches 1, 2, and 4 were all cut through a greyish-brown topsoil and turf deposit (1001, 2001, 4001) which had a depth ranging from 0.29m to 0.40 metres. Topsoil deposits (1001) and (4001) sealed a greyish-brown silty-clay subsoil deposit (1002), (4002) in Trenches 1 and 4. Subsoil deposit (1002) and (4002) displayed a thickness varying between 0.11m and 0.16m. Deposits (1002), (2001) and (4002) all sealed a brownish-yellow sandy-clay (1003), (2002) and (4003) interpreted as natural substrate (Figs. 17, 19, 21).

6.3 Trenches 6, 9 and 10 were situated in the central field, immediately north-west of the farmhouse and measured 50m by 1.6m (Figs. 39, 24, 28, 30). Trenches 6 and 10 were orientated NE-SW and Trenches 7 and 9 were aligned NW to SE. Trench 6 measured 0.41m at its maximum depth, Trench 9 had a depth of 0.32m from ground level to natural substrate and trench 10 measured 0.33m at its deepest extent. Trenches 6, 9 and 10 were all cut through a greyish-brown topsoil deposit (6001), (9001) and (10001) which had a depth ranging from 0.32m to 0.41m. Topsoil deposits (6001), (9001) and (10001) all seal a brownish-orange silty clay natural substrate (6002), (9002) and (10002) (Figs. 23, 27, 29).

6.4 Trenches 8, 11 and 13 were all situated in the field west of the farmyard, north of the access road and bounded by the A68 to the west (Figs. 39, 26, 32, 34). Trenches 8, 11 and 13 measured 50m by 1.6m, and were all cut through a greyish-brown topsoil deposit (8001), (11001), (13001) which had a depth ranging from 0.35m to 0.40m. Trench 8 measured 0.40m at its greatest depth, Trench 11 measured 0.35m at its maximum extent and trench 13 had a depth of 0.37m. Topsoil deposits (8001), (11001) and (13001) sealed a brownish-orange silty clay natural substrate (8002), (11002) and (13002) (Figs. 25, 31, 33).

6.5 Trenches 14 and 15 were located in the fields east of the farmyard, measured 25m by 1.6m and were cut through a greyish-brown topsoil deposit (14001), (15001) with a depth of between 0.10m and 0.24m (Figs. 39, 36, 38). Trench 14 was orientated E-W and measured 0.49m at its maximum depth and contained deposits (1401), (1402) and (14003). Topsoil (14001) contains small to medium sub-angular and sub-sounded stony inclusions. Deposit (14003) has been interpreted as a glacially tilled natural substrate (Fig. 35).

Trench 15 was orientated NNE-SSW and contained deposits (15001), (15002) and (15003) and had a maximum depth of 0.26m. Topsoil deposit (15001) sealed a dark yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (15002), measuring 0.10m at its maximum extent and sealed a dark yellowish-brown sandy-clay natural substrate (15003) which contained moderate quantities of small to medium sized sub-rounded and rounded stony inclusions (Fig.37).

Trench 3

6.6 Trench 3 was located at the northern extent of the evaluation area (Figs . 39, 4), measured 50m by 1.6m, had a maximum depth of 0.45m, was orientated NE-SW and was cut through a brownish-grey topsoil deposit (3001). Deposit (3001) measured 0.47m at its deepest extent and sealed linear F.3003 and a brownish-yellow silty-clay natural substrate (3002). Linear F.3003 was orientated SE-NW, was cut through natural clay (3002), measured 1.05m in width, bisected the 1.6m trench extent and had a maximum recorded depth of 0.32m (Figs. 3, 11, 15). F.3003 also comprised a concave cut [3004] with a gradual break of slope at the top, non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom, a rounded base and was filled by a single greyish-brown, silty-clay deposit (3003). NW-SE orientated furrows, cutting through natural deposit (3002), are visible across the base of Trench 3 and appear to respect linear F.3003. Consequently, linear F.3003 has been interpreted as a field enclosure boundary ditch with a secondary drainage function.



Figure. 3- North-east facing section through topsoil deposit (3001), natural substrate (3002) and linear F.3003 (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure.4 – NW facing shot of Trench 3 with furrows visible across the base of the trench (Scale 2 x 1m)

6.7 *Trench 5*

Trench 5 was located in the field bounded to the west by the A68 (Figs. 6, 39), measured 50m by 1.6m, measured 0.43m at its maximum depth, was orientated NNE-SSW and was cut through a greyish-brown topsoil deposit (5001). Deposit (5001) measured 0.37m at its deepest extent and sealed linear F.5004 and a yellowish-brown silty-clay natural substrate (5002). Linear F.5004 was orientated NE-SW, was cut through natural clay (5002), measured 1.15m in width, bisected the 1.6m trench extent and had a maximum depth of 0.31m (Figs. 5, 12, 16). F.5004 comprised a concave cut [5003] with a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom, an uneven, rounded base and was filled by a single brownish-grey silty-clay (5004). NW-SE orientated furrows, cutting through natural deposit (5002), are visible on a regular alignment across the base of Trench 5 and are perpendicular to the NE-SW alignment of linear F.5004 possibly suggesting that F.5004 occupies the role of field boundary or enclosure ditch.



Figure. 5- ENE facing section through topsoil deposit (5001), natural substrate (5002) and linear F.5004 (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 6- SSW facing shot of Trench 5 (Scale: 2 x 1m)

6.8 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located at the north-eastern extent of the field north of the farmyard (Fig. 8, 39), measured 50m by 1.6m, measured 0.46m at maximum trench depth, was orientated WNW-ESE and was cut through a greyish-brown topsoil deposit (7001). Deposit (7001) measured 0.46m at its maximum depth and sealed linear features F. 703, F. 7005 and yellowish-brown, silty-clay natural substrate (702). Linear F.7003 truncates F.7005 and natural clay deposit (7002), is orientated NE-SW, measures 0.97m in width, bisects the 1.6m trench extent and has a maximum recorded depth of 0.37m (Figs.7, 13, 14). Linear F.7005 also truncates natural clay deposit (7002), is orientated NE-SW, measures 1.5m in width, is visible across the 1.6m width of the trench and has a maximum depth of 0.38m. Both linears comprise a concave sided cut [7004], [7006], a gradual break of slope at the top and bottom, a rounded, uneven base and are filled by a single brownish-grey silty-clay fill (7003), (7005). Both likely represent field boundary ditches, potentially representing an attempt to re-establish an earlier boundary ditch (F.7005) that had filled with silts and required re-excavation (F.7003) to demarcate field extents.



Figure. 7 – South facing section through topsoil deposit (7001), natural substrate (7002) in addition to ditches F.7005 and F.7007 (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 8 – West facing shot of Trench 7 with ditches F.7005 and F.7007 visible at the western extent of the trench. (Scale: 2 x 1m)

6.9 Trench 12

Trench 12 was sited at the eastern extent of the field immediately north of the farmyard (Fig. 10, 39), measured 50m by 1.6m, was orientated ENE-WSW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. Trench 12 was cut through a brownish-grey topsoil (12001) deposit measuring 0.25m in depth which sealed an orangey-brown silty-clay natural substrate (12005) and a modern, orangey-brown, silty-clay re-deposited natural (12002). At the eastern extent of trench 12 was a sub-oval pit F.1202, comprising a concave, near vertical sided pit cut [12004], and two fills (12002), (12003) (Fig. 9) Deposit (12002) measured 9m by 1.6m and had a maximum depth of 0.17m and was visible from the eastern extent of trench 12. The deposit has been interpreted as re-deposited natural due to the similarity in composition to natural clay substrate (12002) and the moderate quantities of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stony inclusions, occasional fragments of brick and a single fragment of modern pottery. Deposit (12002) sealed a brownish-grey, silty-clay (12003) which measured 9m by 1.6m by 0.75m where visible in the trench. The deposit was not excavated to its deepest extent in order to maintain trench integrity and due to reaching a maximum safe working depth at 1.1m below ground level. Deposit (12003) has been interpreted as a deliberately back-filled modern, waste dumping event due to the presence of moderate quantities of small to medium sized stony inclusions, occasional fragments of brick and rare charcoal inclusions. F.1202 should therefore be interpreted as a modern waste pit comprising a waste dumping event (12003) and sealed by a deliberately re-deposited layer (12002). A modern plastic water pipe supplying the modern farmhouse was revealed within

backfilled deposit (12003), was 1.5m from the eastern extent of trench 12, at a depth of 0.80m below ground level.



Figure. 9- SSE facing section through topsoil (12001), re-deposited natural (12002), deliberately deposited fill (12004) of modern pit [12003] visible immediately above the waterline (Scale 1 x 1m)



Figure. 10- ENE facing shot of Trench 12 (Scale: 2 x 1m)

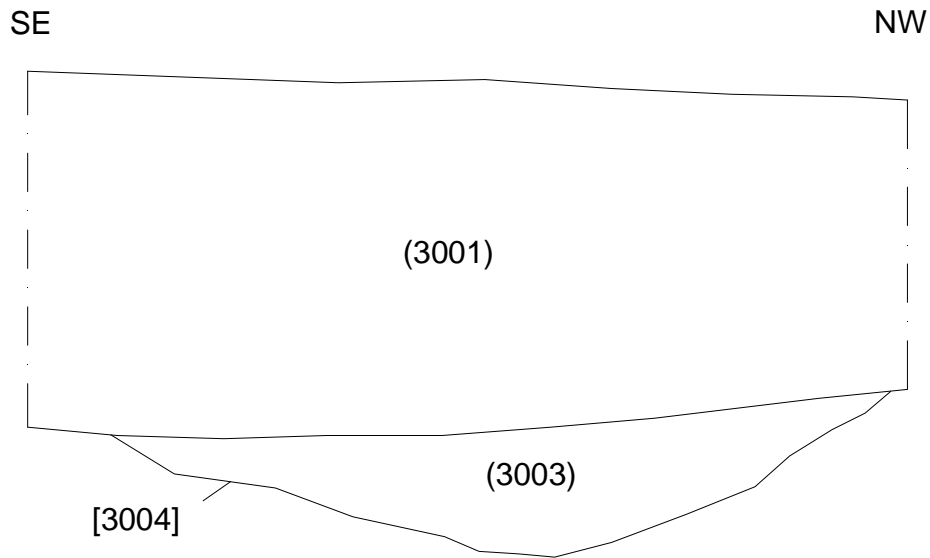


Fig 11. NE facing section of linear F.3003.

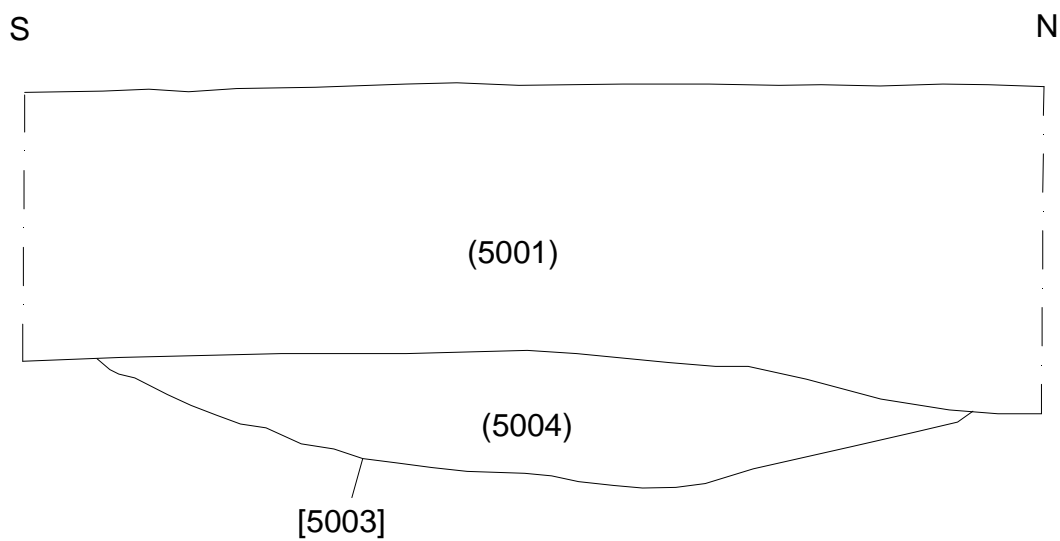


Fig 12. E facing section of linear F.5004.



Title: Fig 11. NE facing section of linear F.3003.
 Fig 12. E facing section of linear F.5004.
 Scale: 1:10
 Drawn by PGC

Key: — . — . — Section extent

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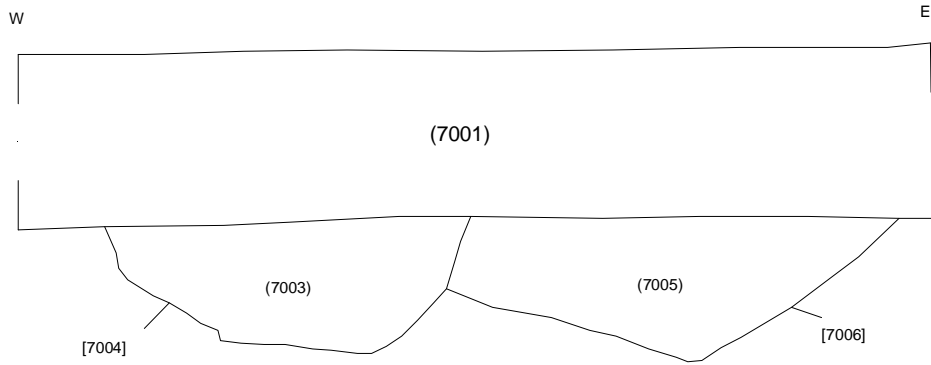


Fig.13. S facing section of linears F.7003 and F.7005.

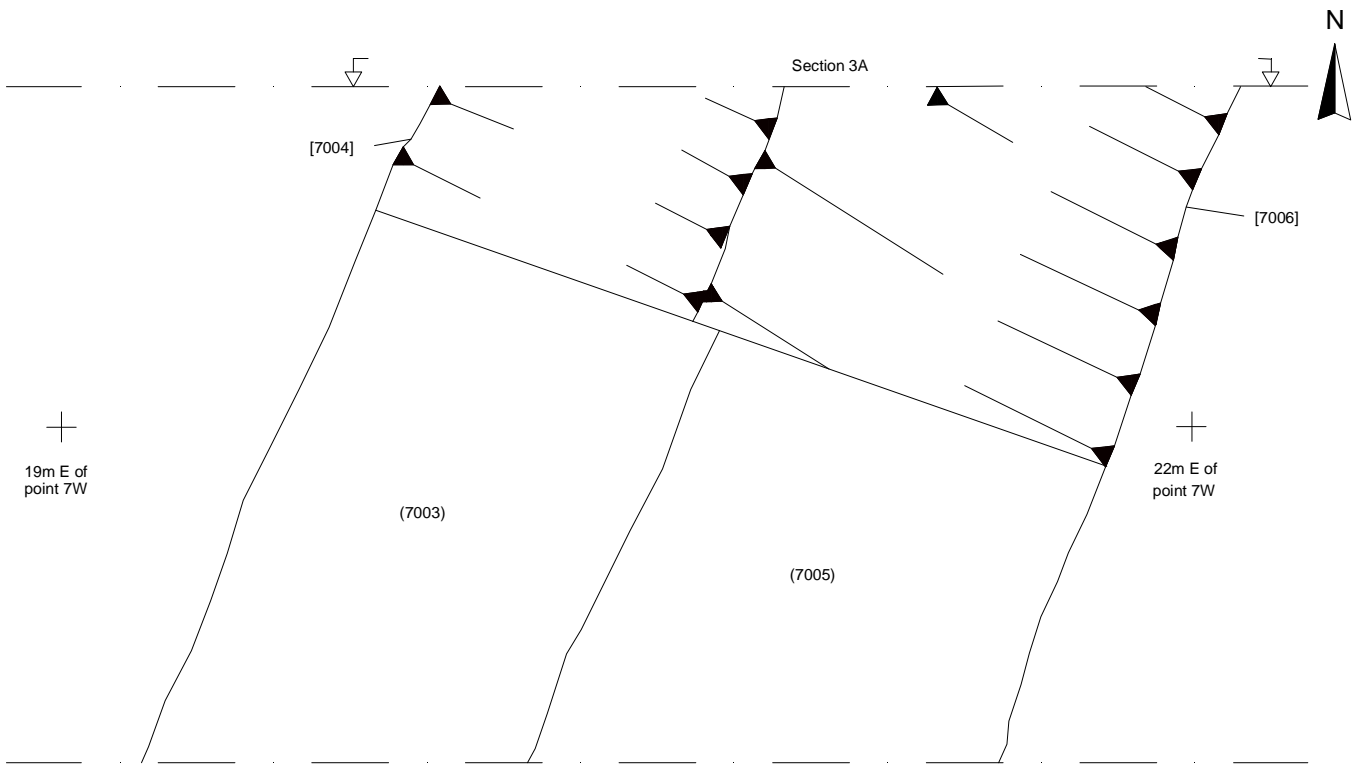
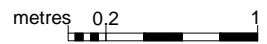


Fig 14. Plan of linears F.7003 and F.7005.



Title: Fig 13. S facing section of linears F.7003 and F.7005.
 Fig 14. Plan of linears F.7003 and F.7005.
 Scale:1:20
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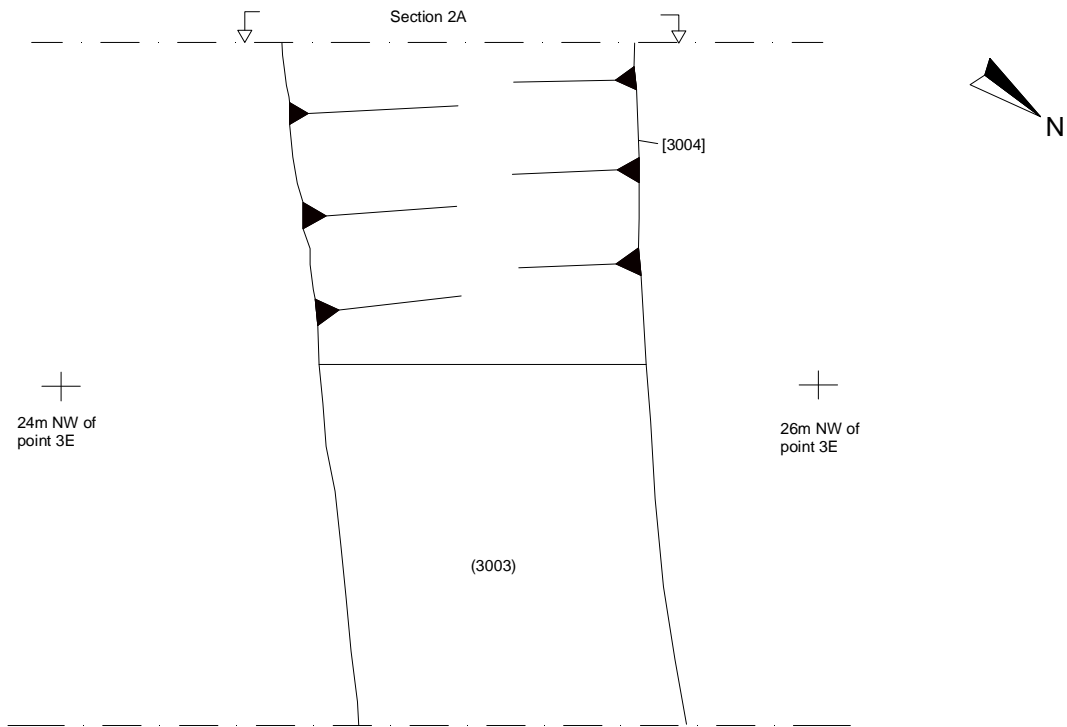


Fig 15. Plan of linear F.3003.

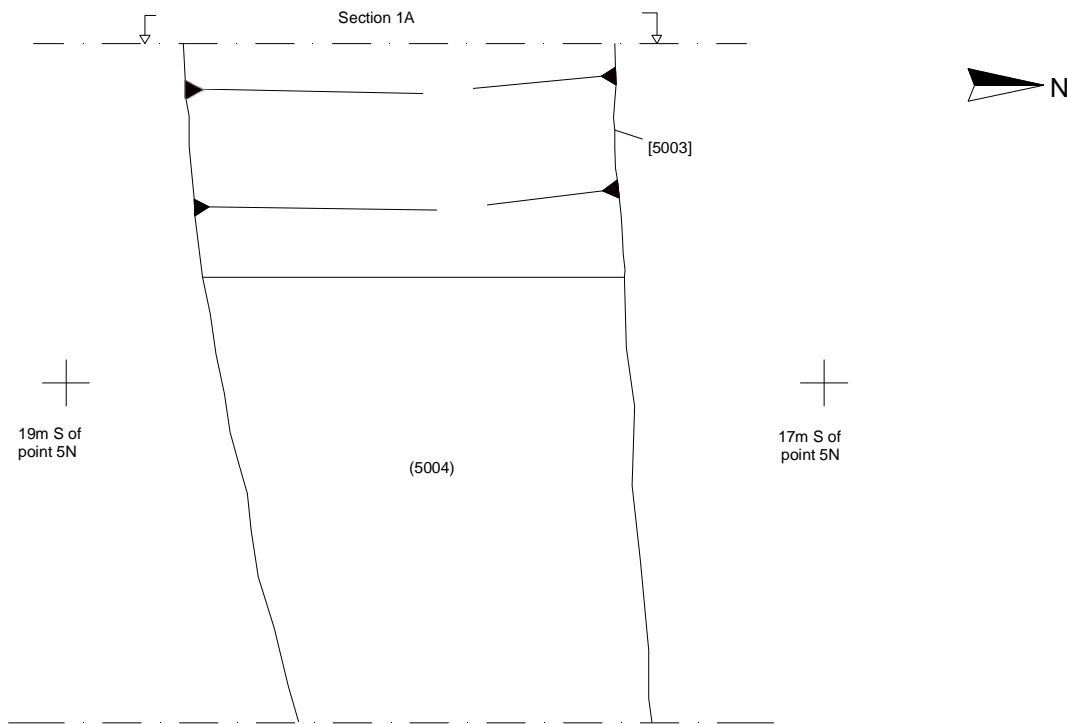
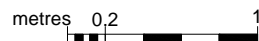


Fig 16. Plan of linear F.5004.



Title: Fig 15. Plan of linear F.3003.
 Fig 16. Plan of linear F.5004.
 Scale: 1:20
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Key: ———— Excavation limits

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7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The geophysical survey results suggested that the remains of a system of field boundaries may survive and that the high concentration of regularly spaced, identically orientated linears were furrows indicative of a landscape utilised primarily for agriculture.

7.2 Fifteen trenches were targeted over the geophysical anomalies identified by the survey and upon excavation, Trenches 1 to 5 and Trench 7 revealed features of archaeological significance.

7.3 Trenches 1 to 5 revealed furrows matching the location of the parallel linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 39).

7.4 Trenches 3, 5 and 7 revealed linears (F.3003, F.5004, F. 7003, F.7005) that matched the location of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as the field boundary ditches present on the 1858 to 2002 OS maps.

7.5 Trench 6 and Trenches 8 to 15 were revealed to be archaeologically sterile aside from a large modern waste pit and water pipe at the eastern extent of Trench 12.

7.6 The evaluation revealed very few features of archaeological significance and as suggested by the geophysical survey the parallel linear anomalies and associated perpendicular linear features were furrows and field boundaries indicative of agricultural land usage. Although no finds were recovered from either the furrows or the ditches, the presence of the field boundary ditches on the 1858 OS map could suggest a post-medieval date for the identified features.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The archaeological evaluation did not record any significant archaeological features and the anomalies noted in the geophysical survey were revealed to be furrows or field boundary ditches indicative of agricultural land usage. No further work is recommended in the area.

9. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in the project, in particular Matt Johnson of WMC

REFERENCES

www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Interpretation
1001	Topsoil
1002	Subsoil
1003	Natural
2001	Topsoil
2002	Natural clay
2003	Secondary fill of furrow [2004]
2004	Post-medieval furrow
2005	Secondary fill of furrow [2006]
2006	Post-medieval furrow
2007	Secondary fill of furrow [2008]
2008	Post-medieval furrow
2009	Secondary fill of furrow [2010]
2010	Post-medieval furrow
2011	Secondary fill of furrow [2012]
2012	Post-medieval furrow
3001	Topsoil
3002	Natural clay
3003	Secondary fill of furrow [3004]
3004	Post-medieval ditch
4001	Topsoil
4002	Subsoil
4003	Natural clay
5001	Topsoil
5002	Natural clay
5003	Post-medieval ditch
5004	Secondary fill of boundary ditch [5003]
6001	Topsoil
6002	Subsoil
6003	Natural clay
7001	Topsoil
7002	Natural clay
7003	Secondary fill of ditch [7004]
7004	Post-medieval ditch, a re-cut of ditch [7006]
7005	Secondary fill of ditch [7006]
7006	Late or post-medieval ditch; re-cut of ditch [7004]
8001	Topsoil
8002	Natural clay glacial till
9001	Topsoil
9002	Natural clay and till
10001	Topsoil
10002	Natural clay
11001	Topsoil
11002	Natural clay till
12001	Topsoil
12002	Re-deposited natural
12003	Fill of a pit [12004]
12004	Modern waste pit
12005	Natural clay
13001	Topsoil
13002	Natural clay glacial till
14001	Topsoil

14002	Subsoil
14003	Natural glacial till clay
15001	Topsoil
15002	Subsoil
15003	Natural

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Description
1.	-	-	ID shot
2.	E	1m	Trench 1
3.	W	1m	Trench 1
4.	S	1m	1001, Trench 1 sample section
5.	SE	1m	2004, Gully [2004]
6.	NW	1m	2006, Gully section
7.	NW	1m	2008, Gully section
8.	NW	1m	2010, 2012, Gullies' sections
9.	W	1m	Trench 2
10.	E	1m	Trench 2
11.	S	1m	2001, Trench 2 sample section
12.	W	1m	5003, Ditch and sample section
13.	S	1m	Trench 5
14.	N	1m	Trench 5
15.	S	1m	Trench 4
16.	N	1m	Trench 4
17.	E	1m	4001, Trench 4 sample section
18.	E	1m	Trench 6
19.	W	1m	Trench 6
20.	S	1m	6001, Trench 6 sample section
21.	SW	1m	3004, Ditch and sample section
22.	SE	2 x 1m	Trench 3
23.	NW	2 x 1m	Trench 3
24.	NE	2 x 1m	15001, 15002, Trench 15
25.	NW	1m	SW facing section of Trench 15
26.	S	1m	14001, 14002, 14003, North facing section. Trench 14
27.	E	2 x 1m	Trench 14
28.	E	2 x 1m	Trench 12
29.	N	1m	12001, Trench 12 sample section
30.	N	1m	Made ground
31.	N	1m	7004, 7006, Ditches and sample section
32.	E	2 x 1m	Trench 7
33.	W	2 x 1m	Trench 7
34.	E	2 x 1m	1001, 1002, 1003, Trench 1
35.	E	2 x 1m	2001, 2002, 2003, Trench 2
36.	NE	2 x 1m	4001, 4002, 4003, Trench 4
37.	S	2 x 1m	5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005, Trench 5
38.	NE	2 x 1m	6001, 6002, 6003, Trench 6
39.	NW	1m	5001, 5002, 5003, SE facing section of Trench 5
40.	E	2 x 1m	7001, Trench 7
41.	NE	2 x 1m	1001, 1002, Trench 10
42.	SE	1m	1001, 1002, NW facing section, Trench 10
43.	SE	2 x 1m	9001, 9002, Trench 9
44.	SW	1m	9001, 9002, NE facing section of Trench 9
45.	SW	2 x 1m	11001, 11002, Trench 11
46.	NW	1m	11001, 11002, SE facing section of Trench 11
47.	NW	2 x 1m	801, 802, Trench 8
48.	SW	1m	801, 802, NE facing section of Trench 8
49.	SSE	2 x 1m	13001, 13002, Trench 13
50.	WSW	1m	13001, 13002, ENE facing section of Trench 13

APPENDIX III: EVALUATION TRENCH FIGURES



Figure.17. N-facing section through Trench 1, displaying topsoil deposit (1001), subsoil deposit (1002) and natural clay (1003) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 18. E-facing shot of Trench 1 (Scale 2 x 1m)



Figure. 19. N-facing section through Trench 2, displaying topsoil deposit (2001) and natural clay substrate (2002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 20. E-facing shot of Trench 2 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 21. W-facing section through trench 4 displaying topsoil deposit (4001), subsoil (4002) and natural clay substrate (4003) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 22. Shot of Trench 4 looking north (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 23. N-facing section through Trench 6 displaying topsoil deposit (6001) and natural clay substrate (6002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 24. ENE-facing shot of Trench 6 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 25. ENE-facing section through Trench 8, displaying topsoil deposit (8001) and natural substrate (8002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 26. WNW facing shot of Trench 8 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure.27. ENE facing section through Trench 9, displaying topsoil deposit (9001) and natural clay substrate (9002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 28. SE facing shot of Trench 9 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 29. NNE facing section through Trench 10, displaying topsoil deposit (10001) and natural clay substrate (10002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 30. ENE facing shot of Trench 10 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 31. NNE facing section through Trench 11, displaying topsoil deposit (11001) and natural clay substrate (11002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure.32. N-facing shot of Trench 11 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 33. NNE facing section through Trench 13, displaying topsoil deposit (13001) and natural clay substrate (13002) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure.34. SE-facing shot of Trench 13 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 35. NNE facing section through Trench 14, displaying topsoil deposit (14001), colluvium (14002) and natural clay substrate (14003) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 36. E-facing shot of Trench 14 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Figure. 37. SE facing section through topsoil (15001), subsoil (15002) and natural clay substrate (15003) (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Figure. 38. NE facing shot of Trench 15 (Scale: 2 x 1m)



Title: Phase 1 trench locations with geophys underlay

Scale: 1:4500 at A4

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PLANTING HUB OF FARM FIELDS GRIDS