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Land East of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Ref: BN/15/11
APP/C3810/A/11/2161133
Ref: 105011.01
May 2015



**Land East of Goodacres, Barnham,
West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land East of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Homes Ltd, Caterham, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land east of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 496345 104450.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of fifteen trenches, originally intended to be 40m in length, although two trenches had to be shortened due to restrictions on the ground. Only Trenches 13 and 15 contained any archaeological features. Trench 13 contained an undated gully and three intercutting pits, two of which contained pottery of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Trench 15 revealed a small pit containing two fragments of medieval roof tile. All archaeological features were sealed by subsoil and were cut from depths of 0.50–0.55m from the present ground surface.

The evaluation has demonstrated that this area has a low potential for archaeological activity although there is evidence for limited prehistoric settlement, probably associated with farming, in the vicinity.

The evaluation was undertaken on 9th and 10th July 2014, with a second phase on 3rd and 4th November 2014.



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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Croudace Homes Ltd, Caterham, and we are grateful to them for their support during the works. The fieldwork was monitored by Mark Taylor, Principal Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council.

The evaluation was carried out by Lisa McCaig and Lee Newton assisted by Edmund Grenier, Pete Capps and David Britchfield. This report was compiled by Lee Newton and Ruth Panes with contributions from Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



Land East of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Homes Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed residential development of 75 dwellings, with associated access and landscaping works, on land to the east of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex. The proposed development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 496345 104450 and is hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The original planning application was made in May 2011 (application ref. BN/15/11), subsequently an appeal was made and allowed in July 2012 (appeal ref. APP/C3810/A/11/2161133) and this granted outline planning permission for the proposed development on the Site, subject to attached conditions.
- 1.1.3 One of these conditions (Condition no. 8) pertained to the need to secure a programme of archaeological works, in advance of the development. Following consultation with the Senior Archaeologist of West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) it was decided a Stage 1 5% trial trench sample evaluation of the development area (excluding Open Space as defined in the scheme Masterplan¹) was to be undertaken of the Site.
- 1.1.4 It is intended that the results of the evaluation as outlined in this report would be used to inform decisions made (by WSSCC) regarding any subsequent stage/s of archaeological mitigation that may be required.
- 1.1.5 The format and content of this report is based on current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' and English Heritage guidance (CIfA 2014a; English Heritage 2006).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site occupies a parcel of agricultural land measuring approximately 2.88ha in size, on the eastern side of the village of Barnham, West Sussex (**Figure 1; Plate 1**). Excluding the proposed Open Space area, the viable site extent for calculation of the required sample was measured as 2.39ha, a 5% sample therefore equivalent to fifteen trenches, each measuring approximately 40m by 2m (i.e. a total of 1,200m²).
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the north and west by properties fronting Halliford Drive and Goodacres. The main railway line between Chichester and Brighton lies immediately south of the Site, with agricultural land to the east, mainly occupied by nursery glasshouses.

¹ Croudace Homes Ltd, 2014 (revised), *Goodacres Barnham Site Layout*, Dwg No: 117/010/A (Rev A: 03/02/14)



- 1.2.3 Within the Site land gently falls to the north-west from approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 8m aOD, with levels dropping slightly further to 5.5m aOD along the access road to Goodacres.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology within the Site comprises London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand. Superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated – sand, silt and clay) may also exist as these are mapped to close to the north and west of the Site (British Geological Society Online Viewer).
- 1.2.5 These superficial deposits relate to Barnham Brook, to the north-west of the Site, which may have once been tidal, and was liable to flooding as recorded in 1341 and in the last decade (VCH 1997).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 No previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the Site itself, although a small number of investigations carried out within the locality have uncovered evidence of Iron Age–Roman occupation (detailed below). Another small-scale archaeological evaluation at Barnham Trading Post, 2 Barnham Road observed no archaeological features or deposits (HER ref. MWS6989); this was located approximately 250m south-east of the Site.
- 2.1.2 A rapid appraisal of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) data on the Heritage Gateway website provided information of known heritage assets within 1km of the Site (the study area), as summarised in this section. There are no designated Scheduled Monuments within the Site or the surrounding 1km study area. No designated Listed Buildings lie within close proximity of the Site.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 To the west of the Site, a quantity of prehistoric flintwork was found in the early 20th century at Barnham nurseries, immediately north of Barnham Junction. This included Mesolithic and Neolithic tools (HER ref. MWS5686, MWS4135, MWS 4136). This part of the Sussex coastal plain was submerged until the Upper Palaeolithic and was likely to have been periodically re-submerged during the Mesolithic and into the Neolithic; the changing coastline would have been attractive to hunter-gatherer populations (Woodcock 2003, 2).
- 2.2.2 No evidence of Bronze Age activity is recorded from the HER within the defined study area. However, in the adjacent village of Yapton, c. 2km south-east of the Site, a Bronze Age hoard and a Late Bronze Age settlement was excavated (Aldsworth 1983; Rudling 1987).
- 2.2.3 By the Late Iron Age, a range of settlement sites in the region is well known and together with the marked continental influences (known from imported pottery and coins) and the establishment of oppida such as the Chichester Dykes and the War Ditches (Arundel) indicate major social and political organisation. Chichester Dykes enclosed at least 150 square kilometres but may well have extended further to the east, bounded by the River Arun, and thus incorporated much of the coastal plain of West Sussex, with a suspected focus on Selsey Bill. The War Ditches, Arundel, recently proved to have Iron Age origins and enclosed 23 km² (English Heritage 2011a). The Site at Barnham lay between these important oppida.

- 2.2.4 Approximately 600m west of the Site, an evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken in 2003-2004 on land to the rear of 98 Barnham Road. Three Iron Age linear features (ditches and a gully) were cut by features from the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period (HER ref. MWS7451). On the southern edge of Barnham village, a findspot of Late Iron Age pottery fragments is recorded; these were recovered from just north of Barnham Court (HER ref. MWS4238).

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 Within the wider landscape, the origins of Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) were initially military and date from the invasion of 43AD; it subsequently developed into a thriving Roman town, with a surrounding hinterland of villas (including Fishbourne Palace) and other settlements.
- 2.3.2 The HER has one record pertaining to this period within the study area, located approximately 800m north-west of the Site, where an archaeological evaluation at Barnham Manor, Barnham Road, revealed a single gully of Roman date, which also contained residual Middle Iron Age pottery (HER ref. MWS8615).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and/or early medieval

- 2.4.1 There are no heritage assets of Saxon or early medieval date recorded on the HER within 1km of the Site.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The village name was first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book as *Berneham*. Twelve *villani* and 12 cottars were enumerated on Barnham Manor and a mill is also recorded (VCH 1997). The place name derives from the Old English meaning 'beorna's homestead' or 'the warrior's home' (Mills 1991, 25).
- 2.5.2 Approximately 900m south-west of the Site is the Parish Church of St Mary (HER ref. MWS2399, Grade I Listed). The walls of the nave are of Norman construction and the chancel dates from the 13th century. The medieval manor house of Barnham manor, mentioned from 1253, seems likely to have stood either on the site of its successor, Barnham Court (below), or to the east of it. The demesne farm of Barnham manor had 348 acres, including 284 acres of arable, in 1302. A bridge carrying the early route of the Yapton Road over the Barnham brook is documented from 1317 (VCH 1997).

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 Barnham Court is an outstanding 17th century residence with original outbuildings and gardens (HER ref. MWS2404, Grade I Listed) located approximately 1km south-west of the Site. The site of a demolished tithe barn is recorded nearby (HER ref. MWS2401). A windmill originally built in 1790 (HER ref. MWS2422, Grade II Listed) still stands approximately 600m south-east of the Site on Yapton Road.
- 2.6.2 Following the construction of the Portsmouth to Arundel canal (which opened in 1823; now disused and infilled), the Chichester to Brighton railway and the construction of a station at Barnham in 1864 for the junction to the Bognor Regis branch line, the focus of the village shifted away from Barnham Court and the church, to the north of Yapton Road. In this area, businesses built premises around the station, housing was developed and the village took on the character that remains today. Market gardening also expanded in the local economy with the coming of the railway.
- 2.6.3 Early edition OS maps show that the Site was occupied by fields.

- 2.6.4 Other HER entries relate to 19th century historic farmsteads to the south and east of the Site: Church Farm (HER ref. MWS9756), Saxby (HER ref. MWS10284) to the south of Todhurst Farm, Yapton (HER ref. MWS10374), the site of Denges Barn, Yapton (HER ref. MWS10049), and the site of Cox's Barn, Barnham (HER ref. MWS9937). An early 20th century brick works is located on the south side of Yapton Road (HER ref. MWS4708), c. 500m south-east of the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2014), were:
- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed.*
 - *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation.*
 - *To make available the results of the work.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2014) and ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014b), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of fifteen trenches within the proposed impact area of the housing development on the Site. Thirteen of the trenches measured 40m by 2m, and two (Trenches 9 and 15) measured 25m by 2m (**Figure 1; Plate 2**).
- 4.1.3 Trench 15 had to be abandoned at just over halfway along its proposed length due to the discovery of asbestos. The full length of the trench measured 25m, as opposed to 40m.

4.2 Machine excavation

- 4.2.1 The locations of all trenches were scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil or overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.
- 4.2.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained, unless of clearly modern origin.

4.3 Sample excavation and recording

- 4.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits were cleaned and hand excavated.
- 4.3.2 The following minimum sample-excavation strategy was employed:

- 50% of discrete features/deposits (such as pits and postholes).
- Minimum 20% of all linear features (such as ditches and gullies).

4.3.3 No deposits were deemed suitable for environmental sampling during the evaluation.

4.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using the Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording system. The written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation were not repeated.

4.3.5 A representative section of each investigated feature was recorded at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). Other plans and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (1:20 for plans). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. All drawings were located using a GPS in relation to the overall Site plan.

4.3.6 A full photographic record was maintained consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Only two trenches, 13 and 15, contained any remains of archaeological significance. Of these, the latter had to be abandoned due to flooding before the feature was fully recorded, although some dating evidence was recovered. Trench 13, however, contained one linear and three other features. None of the remaining trenches contained any archaeological features or deposits. Detailed trench summaries are contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

Topsoil

5.2.1 This deposit varied in depth across the evaluated area. It comprised dark grey brown silty clay containing occasional to rare small rounded flint pebbles. The depth ranged from 0.12m to 0.25m. This layer had a fairly well defined interface with the subsoil below.

Subsoil

5.2.2 This was characterised by a layer of light grey brown silty clay. The depth varied across the Site from 0.15m to 0.25m but was 0.20m in most of the trenches. This was slightly paler in colour than the topsoil and had a sharp, well-defined interface with the natural geology.

Natural

5.2.3 The underlying natural geology of the site was a mid yellow brown sandy clay containing occasional patches of compact, light yellow brown silty sand. This was identified in all of the trenches.

5.3 Evaluation trenches

Trenches 1 to 12

- 5.3.1 Trenches 1 to 12 contained no archaeological features or deposits and no finds were recovered.

Trench 13

- 5.3.2 Three small intercutting pits comprising [1306], [1308] and [1310] lay towards the north-east end of the trench (**Figure 2**), the fills of [1308] and [1310] containing sparse pottery probably dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Stratigraphically, pit [1306] was the earliest feature and was cut by pit [1308], with pit [1310] the latest feature in the sequence. Pit [1306] was sub-oval in plan, measured 0.80 x 0.50m and was 0.2m deep, pit [1308] was sub-circular, 0.60 x 0.55m with a depth of 0.15m, and pit [1310] more irregular, 0.70m by at least 0.45m and with a depth of 0.40m. Pit [1310] continued beyond the limits of excavation, and was also the only pit of the three to contain a primary fill reflecting natural silting. The secondary fills (1307), (1309) and (1312) of all three pits were very similar in composition, comprising brownish grey clay containing charcoal flecks and/or burnt flint (**Plates 3 and 4**).
- 5.3.3 A gully or shallow ditch [1305] measuring 0.50m wide, 0.28m in depth and orientated north-south lay towards the south-west extent of the trench. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature and it remains undated. This linear was not visible within Trench 12 to the north and, therefore, seems not to have extended this far.

Trench 14

- 5.3.4 This trench contained no archaeological features or deposits and no finds were recovered.

Trench 15

- 5.3.5 Trench 15 measured 25m in length and was not fully recorded due to flooding. However, it contained one discrete feature [1505], at the north-east end. Feature [1505] was circular, 0.4m in diameter, at least 0.15m deep, and has been interpreted as a pit. The fill (1504) of brownish grey clay loam contained two fragments of medieval roof tile.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered from contexts in just two of the 15 trenches excavated. Quantities are small and the range of material types is limited (see **Table 1**). All datable finds are prehistoric.
- 6.1.2 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All 11 sherds recovered are in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics. There are no diagnostic sherds, but this small assemblage can be dated on fabric grounds as Middle to Late Bronze Age. The sherds serve to date pits [1308] and [1310], with the caveat that too much reliance should not be placed on such small quantities.
- 6.1.3 The worked flint comprises an end scraper and a small waste flake, neither sufficiently chronologically distinctive to enable dating any closer than Neolithic/Bronze Age. The burnt, unworked flint is intrinsically undatable, but is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity, as seems to be the case here.
- 6.1.4 The single piece of fired clay, from pit [1310], is undiagnostic and undatable, while the ceramic building material, the only finds from Trench 15 (pit [1505]) comprises fragments of medieval roof tile.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Pottery
1302	2/24				
1309	10/249				1/1
1311					2/1
1312	35/439		1/17	2/17	8/46
1504		2/45			
TOTALS	47/712	2/45	1/17	2/17	11/48

CBM = ceramic building material

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has shown that there is some evidence for probable Middle to Late Bronze Age activity in the north-east of the Site, based on the few sherds of pottery recovered from the three small, intercutting pits within Trench 13. No Bronze Age remains have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the Site.
- 7.1.2 There is also some slight evidence for nearby medieval settlement, likely to be related to the village of Barnham, though the only finds were two fragments of roof tile from a single small pit.
- 7.1.3 Thirteen of the fifteen trenches, all in the south-western two thirds of the Site, contained no archaeological features or deposits and the evaluation suggests that the Site has a generally low potential for archaeological remains, although there is evidence for limited prehistoric activity, possibly settlement, in the north-eastern part.

8 ARCHIVING

8.1 Preparation and deposition

- 8.1.1 The complete project archive has been prepared in accordance with the archaeological contractor's internal guidelines for archive preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 2001; ClfA 2014c; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.2 All archive material has been prepared to Littlehampton Museum's requirements and guidelines and is marked with both the Site code and the Museum's accession number. Archive deposition has been arranged in consultation with the recipient museum.

8.2 Discard policy

- 8.2.1 The archaeological contractor followed the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts is fully documented in the project archive.

8.3 Security copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the written records has been prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003.
- 8.4.2 An OASIS online record² will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the West Sussex HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 37.4 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.5m	Ground level: 8.54m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496253 Y: 104437 X: 496272 Y: 104405	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0101	Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay with occasional rounded stones, large pieces of CBM and charcoal flecks.	0 – 0.21m
0102	Subsoil	Palebrownish grey silty clay with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, and occasional small rounded stones.	0.21 – 0.41m
0103	Natural	Brownish orange silty clay with occasional rounded stones, pea grit and mananese flecking dispersed throughout.	0.41m+

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 39 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 9.06m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496301 Y: 104427 X: 496328 Y: 104399	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0201	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, occasional rounded stones, CBM and charcoal flecking.	0 – 0.15m
0202	Subsoil	Pale grey brown silty clay, occasional small sub rounded stones and charcoal, rare CBM.	0.15 – 0.34m
0203	Natural	Mottled; pale grey/ orange silty clay, with rare sub angular stones.	0.34m+

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 39 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.4m	Ground level: 9.58m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496355 Y: 104426 X: 496381 Y: 104399	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0301	Topsoil	Light brownish grey loose silty clay with rare small sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal	0 – 0.15m
0302	Subsoil	Pale mottled orange brown silty clay with ocasional small sub rounded stones, charcoal and burnt flint.	0.15 – 0.34m
0303	Natural	Mottled; pale orangey brown and grey silty clay. Occasional rounded stones and manganese.	0.34m+



TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 9.97m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496402 Y: 104399 X: 496366 Y: 104380	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0401	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay with occasional angular stones, CBM and charcoal flecks.	0 – 0.18m
0402	Subsoil	Pale grey brown silty clay, occasional small sub rounded stones and charcoal, rare CBM.	0.18 – 0.32m
0403	Natural	Mottled orange and pale grey silty clay. Rare rounded stones and occasional manganese,	0.32m+

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 39.5 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 9.62m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496352 Y: 104400 X: 496317 Y: 104382	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0201	Topsoil	Light pale grey brown silty clay. Occasional angular and rounded stones. Rare charcoal flecks.	0 – 0.12m
0202	Subsoil	Mottled pale grey brown and pale orange silty clay. Rare rounded and angular stone, occasional manganese, rare charcoal and CBM flecks.	0.12 – 0.3m
0203	Natural	Pale brownish orange silty clay, occasional angular and rounded stones, moderate manganese dispersed throughout.	0.3m+

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 39.4 x 1.8m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 9.23m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496292 Y: 104401 X: 496258 Y: 104383	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0201	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones.	0 – 0.12m
0202	Subsoil	Mottled pale grey and orange silty clay. Rare angular stone and occasional manganese.	0.12 – 0.32m
0203	Natural	Mottled grey and orange silty clay with occasional manganese and moderate angular stones.	0.32m+



TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 35 x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.6m	Ground level: 8.40m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496262 Y: 104462 X: 496299 Y: 104468	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0701	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty clay.	0 – 0.20m
0702	Subsoil	Light grey/brown silty clay with dark yellow/brown mottling and occasional small sub angular flint fragments.	0.20 – 0.40m
0703	Natural	Mid yellow/brown clay with occasional patches of compact, light yellow/brown silty sand.	0.40m+

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 9.06m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496316 Y: 104459 X: 496287 Y: 104438	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0801	Topsoil	Blackish brown clay loam. Disturbed turf with tarmac/asphalt rubble and rooting.	0 – 0.40m
0802	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones and rooting.	0.40 – 0.58m
0803	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.58m +

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions: 25.5m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.5m	Ground level: 8.50m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496337 Y: 104525 X: 496330 Y: 104500	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
0901	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty clay.	0 – 0.20m
0902	Subsoil	Mid grey fine silty clay with dark yellow/brown mottling.	0.20 – 0.40m
0903	Natural	Mid yellow/brown clay with dark yellow/brown mottling.	0.40m+

TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.5m	Ground level: 9.26m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496386 Y: 104472 X: 496353 Y: 104494	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam, rooted and turfed with rare small stones.	0 – 0.30m
1002	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.30 – 0.50m
1003	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.50m+



TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 9.21m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496372 Y: 104505 X: 496345 Y: 104532	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam, rotted and turfed with rare small stones.	0 – 0.25m
1102	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.25 – 0.45m
1103	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.45m +

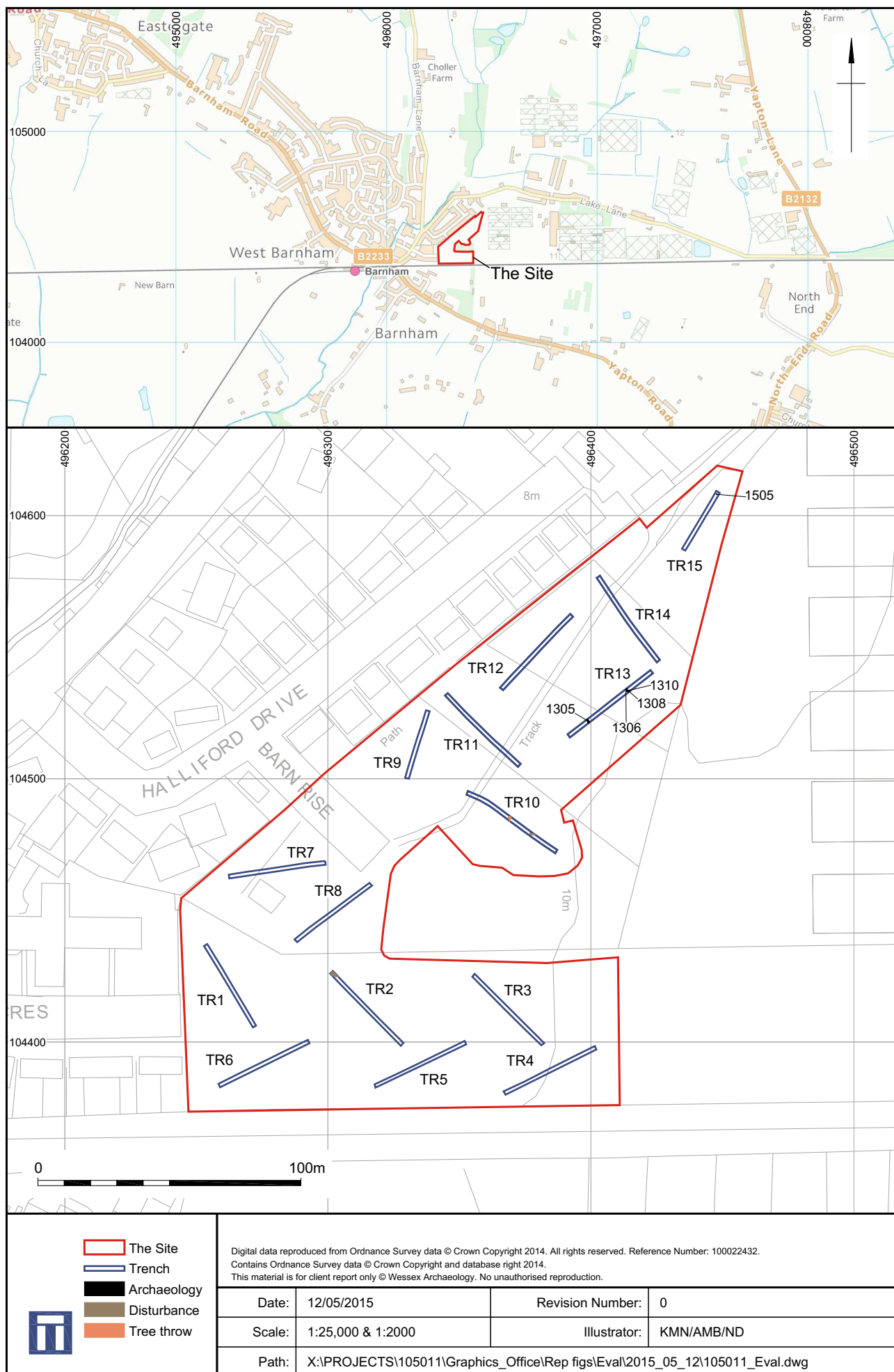
TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 8.81m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496392 Y: 104562 X: 496356 Y: 104534	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam. Rooted and turfed with rare small stones.	0 – 0.25m
1202	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.25 – 0.45m
1203	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.45m+

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 9.33m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496423 Y: 104540 X: 496391 Y: 104516	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam. Turfed with rooting and rare small stones.	0 – 0.25m
1302	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.25 – 0.45m
1303	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.45m+
1304	Fill	Fill of Gully FO [1305]	0.45 – 0.73m
1305	Cut	Cut of gully FW (1304)	0.45 – 0.73m
1306	Cut	Cut of pit FW (1307)	0.45 – 0.65m
1307	Fill	Fill of pit FO [1306]	0.45 – 0.65m
1308	Cut	Cut of pit FW (1309)	0.45 – 0.60m
1309	Fill	Fill of pit FO [1308]	0.45 – 0.60m
1310	Cut	Cut of pit FW (1311) + (1312)	0.45 – 0.85m
1311	Fill	Primary fill FO [1310]	0.77 – 0.85m
1312	Fill	Secondary fill FO[1310]	0.45 – 0.77m



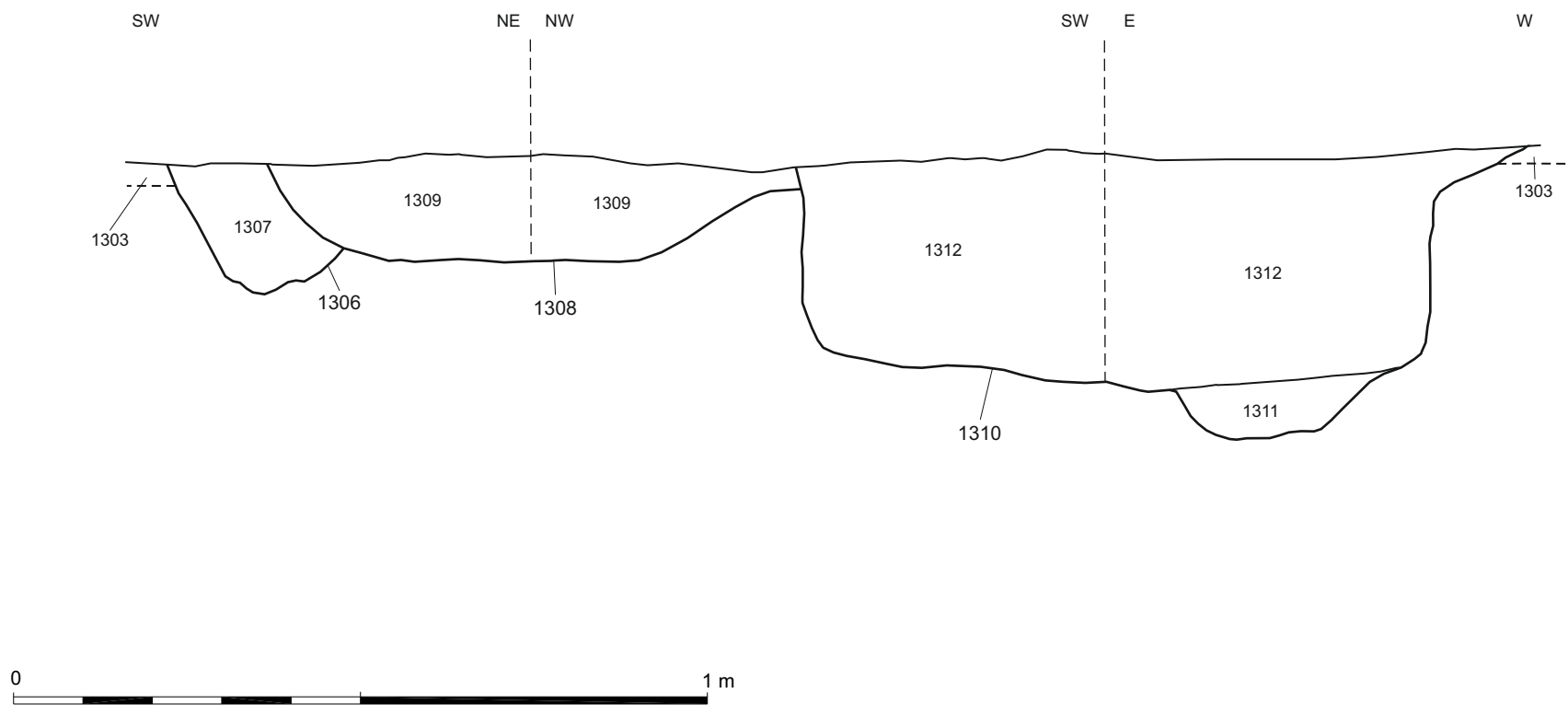
TRENCH 14			
Dimensions: 40m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 9.12m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496402 Y: 104576 X: 496425 Y: 104544	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam. Turfed with rooting and rare small stones.	0 – 0.25m
1402	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.25 – 0.45m
1403	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.45m+


TRENCH 15			
Dimensions: 25m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.5m	Ground level: 8.70m
Coordinates (NGR)		X: 496448 Y: 104609 X: 496434 Y: 104586	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam. Turfed with rooting and rare small stones.	0 – 0.25m
1502	Subsoil	Greyish brown loamy clay with rare small stones.	0.25 – 0.5m
1503	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	0.5m+
1504	Fill	Fill of pit FO [1505]	0.50 – 0.65m
1505	Cut	Cut of pit FW (1504)	0.50 – 0.65m



Site location and trenches

Figure 1



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Section through pits 1306, 1308 and 1310

Figure 2



Plate 1: View of the Site prior to excavation of the trenches



Plate 2: Trench 1 (view from the south-east)



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Plate 3: Trench 13, south-west facing section through pits **1308** and **1310**



Plate 4: Trench 13, south-east facing section through pits **1306** and **1308**

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