



Outseats Farm, Area E Additional Trenching

Archaeological Evaluation



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SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Wheeldon Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of a planning application for a housing development at Outseats Farm, Alfreton, Derbyshire (centred on NGR 442414, 355540).

Previous excavations comprising both trial trenching and a strip, map and record excavation have already been undertaken within Area E and have identified and characterised a medieval enclosure system. The current scheme of works was commissioned to further investigate the area of the former Outseats Farm buildings to the south-west of the previous excavation and the area adjacent to a footpath through the southern section of the site.

The presence of asbestos around the previously demolished buildings of the farm shifted the focus of investigation to the footpath area. Five trenches were excavated; four contained archaeological features.

A drystone wall, running north-east to south-west, was identified in trench 4. The wall lies perpendicular to wall sections observed in previous excavation to the north and medieval pottery recovered from the wall further indicates contemporaneity with the medieval enclosure system to the north. Fired clay fragments, possibly hearth or kiln lining, were also recovered from the wall.

A second wall/ structure was seen in trench 6, lying east of the buildings of Outseats Farm visible on historic mapping from the 19th century onwards. The wall could therefore be of medieval or post-medieval date.

An undated pit in trench 5 contained evidence of *in situ* burning. Pit features were common across the previous excavation area, but the presence of *in situ* burning is unusual.

Two ditches were identified in trenches 5 and 8. They likely form part of a drainage or boundary system, however, they do not seem to be on a slightly different alignment to the medieval enclosure system and could represent a later delineation of the agricultural landscape.

The ditch in trench 5 may correspond with a shallow linear with dense rooting on a roughly similar alignment in trench 7, thought to be a hedgerow. Trenches 7 and 8 both contained further evidence of bioturbation with shallow shrub bowls/ tree throws. Previous work has identified evidence of former hedgerows and tree throws and this has been interpreted as the clearing of the landscape for farming or the spread of trees and bushes over recently abandoned pasture.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under project code 86563. The archive will be submitted to Derby Museum and Art Gallery under accession code DBYMU 2012-181. An OASIS form will be completed and will be finalised when the archive is deposited with the museum.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank The Wheeldon Group, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Derbyshire County Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Emma Carter, with the assistance of Nick Woodward, Dora Olah and Helene Benkert. This report was written by Hannah Dabill and edited by Richard O'Neill. The project was managed by Richard O'Neill on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Outseats Farm Area E Additional Trenching

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Wheeldon Group (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake additional archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land located in Outseats Farm, Area E, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 7JQ centred on NGR 442300, 355650 (hereafter 'the Site'; **Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out to inform a planning application (AVA/2012/0084) for a further phase of development at the Site. The development comprises 10 fields, totalling approximately 14.9 ha allowing for a residential development of up to 500 dwellings.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between Guy Kendall and Steve Baker, the Derbyshire County Council (DCC) Development Control Archaeologist (DCA), GK Heritage produced a WSI proposing a programme of evaluation trenching (GK Heritage 2018). The work was required in order to investigate the archaeological potential of this part of Area E following the results of previous trenching and excavation, and to inform the extent and nature of any further work that may be required. The WSI was approved by Steve Baker prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.1.4 Five trial trenches (Trenches 4 to 8; **Fig. 1**) were excavated between the 14th and 22nd May 2018. Eight trenches were originally proposed for this area (**Fig. 1**), however, due to the presence of asbestos in demolition rubble in the area of former farm buildings, three trenches could not be excavated and a further two trenches in this area were relocated beyond the contaminated area. It is anticipated that archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording of the area of former farm buildings will take place during and/or following proposed decontamination work.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the additional evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that will be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The whole development Site, of which Area E forms a portion, is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 442300, 355650 and comprises ten fields extending over approximately 14.9 ha, bounded by Mansfield Road to the north, allotments and a housing estate to the west and by the Alfreton to Chesterfield railway line to the east.



- 1.3.2 The area under evaluation, Area E, consists of one field, centred on NGR 442414, 355540. The Site is currently under pasture and occupies relatively level ground at around 125 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The Site is underlain by Pennine Coal Measures of Carboniferous Age defined as interbedded mudstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey 2018).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations

Wessex Archaeology (2012)

- 2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken targeting geophysical anomalies in the northern part of the Site, across three of the fields designated as Areas A to C. No archaeological features were recorded in any of these trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2012).

Wessex Archaeology (2017)

- 2.1.2 In February 2017, sixteen evaluation trenches were opened in Area D across three fields on the east boundary of the site targeting geophysical anomalies. Four undated features were excavated in addition to modern or natural features identified in three of the trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2017a).

- 2.1.3 In July 2017, twelve evaluation trenches were opened in Area E targeting features identified by previous geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2017). Four of the trenches contained ditches related to an enclosure system. A further five trenches contained features created by bioturbation but could possibly have represented a hedgerow system (Wessex Archaeology 2017b).

Wessex Archaeology (2018)

- 2.1.4 A strip, map and record excavation area of 0.36 ha was opened in January 2018 as a result of the previous trenching in Area E. Excavation revealed a ditched medieval enclosure complex with associated water channels/ gullies and pits (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The ditched enclosure complex consisted of two large complete sub-enclosures, one in the north-east of the site and one to the centre. An incomplete third enclosure lay to the south-west and contained a fourth curvilinear enclosure. The layout of the enclosures appears to have been well planned; the ditches formed a rectilinear drainage network taking water from the south-west to the north-east, down the natural slope of the Site, with an additional ditch draining the enclosures towards Cranfield Wood. Only a single formal entranceway was present in one of the enclosures, which was approached via a droveway from the north-west. Internal pits within the north-east enclosure are of uncertain purpose but may have been watering holes. The pits form two regular groups suggesting well-planned activities. The lack of evidence for domestic structures across the Site supports a function of livestock containment or cultivation for the enclosure complex. The approaching droveway suggests that livestock containment was the most likely purpose, at least for the central enclosure.
- 2.1.5 The presence of 13th to 15th century ceramics, from the enclosure ditches, droveway, a drainage gully and a pit, attest to settlement activity in the vicinity of the Site, perhaps immediately to the south-west as a precursor to the 16th- to 17th-century Carnfield Hall. A relationship between the enclosures and nearby settlement may be demonstrated by the



place name Outseats, with the enclosures possibly forming part of a fold or shieling associated with a nearby settlement such as a manor.

- 2.1.6 A series of later 'stone getting pits' (minor quarries) were associated with two sections of a sandstone wall in the south-west of the Site. These pits and wall probably represent a later phase of activity although they may represent the original south-west limit of the enclosures. The south-west part of the Site lay on higher ground and had been heavily truncated, probably by ploughing.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 This section contains information summarised from the WSI (GK Heritage 2018).

Prehistoric to Romano-British

- 2.2.2 No prehistoric or Romano-British sites or findspots are recorded from the development area, however; scattered evidence exists in the wider area and it is possible that prehistoric or Romano-British activity may have occurred on Site.

Medieval to Modern

- 2.2.3 The Grade II* Listed 16th- to 17th-century Carnfield Hall lies 180 m east of the Site boundary. Place name evidence for the hall suggests an earlier, medieval, date. Demolished former buildings associated with the hall may have survived archaeologically. The medieval boundary of the estate is unknown.
- 2.2.4 Historic maps from 1880 onwards demonstrate that the Site was open farmland from the late 19th century to the present day.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (GK Heritage 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- *To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and*
 - *To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.*

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:
- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;*
 - *To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;*
 - *To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and*



- *To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.*

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (REF.), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (GK Heritage 2018) were to:

- *Excavate archaeological evaluation trenches as identified in this document;*
- *Identify any structural elements of the former farm and the state of preservation. The range of objects that were in use, their status, presence of imports, etc.*
- *Identify any archaeological deposits along the southern footpath.*
- *Identify the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits if revealed.*
- *Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level to enable their extent and significance to be identified;*
- *Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;*
- *Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in future mitigation;*
- *Report the results of the evaluation excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context;*
- *Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository; and*
- *Identify areas where significant archaeological potential remains and areas where the archaeological potential is considered to be non-significant.*

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (GK Heritage 2018) and in compliance with ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS. Trenches 7 and 8 were opened in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 4 to 6 had to be moved from their original positions because of the presence of asbestos and on-site obstacles such as trees (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Four trial trenches (4, 5, 7 and 8) each measuring at least 25 m by 1.5 m, and one trench (6) measuring 20 m by 1.5 m, were excavated in level spits using a JCB excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the



monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (GK Heritage 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Steve Baker, DCC DCA, visited the evaluation on behalf of the LPA on 22nd May.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Four of the five excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits (**Fig. 2, 3 and 4**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprising ditches, pits, structures and spreads represent one main period of activity: medieval, though several features remain of uncertain date.

5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Fig. 1** shows all previous phases of archaeological works, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wardell Armstrong 2016) and development plan. **Fig. 2** provides detail of the features in trenches 4 and 6. **Fig. 3** provides detail of the features found in trenches 5,7 and 8. **Fig. 4** shows the results of this evaluation in relation to previous findings in Area E.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate was a light yellowish grey clay however this did vary in colour across the site. The subsoil, mid greyish brown sandy clay, was present across the site except in trench 4. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.18 and 0.3 m.

5.2.2 Out cropping coal seams were seen in trenches 4 and 6 (**Plates 1 and 3**). Trench 5 (**Plate 2**) contained a large sandy-silt spread of natural origin.

5.3 Medieval

5.3.1 A drystone wall 404 oriented north-east to south-west was excavated in trench 4. Constructed from sandstone, it survived as a single course with no evidence of a dressed surface. The wall measured 1.7 m in length and 0.4 m in width (**Plate 6**). Material around the wall comprised a compact clay deposit containing medieval pottery and fired clay (see Section 6 below).

5.4 Uncertain date

5.4.1 A drystone wall or stone surface was uncovered at the western extent of trench 6 (Plate 3). The structure comprised sandstone blocks with dressed edges to the north-east and south-east perhaps indicating this is a corner structure. The wall/structure measured 0.7 m by 0.6 m with its long axis running north-east to south-west, parallel with the wall in trench 4. There was no evidence of a foundation cut and only a single course was present throughout. No dating evidence was recovered in association with the structure; however, it appears to lie east of the buildings of Outseats Farm visible on historic mapping from the 19th century onwards and therefore could be of an earlier date.

5.4.2 Pit 505 excavated in trench 5 contained evidence of *in situ* burning and deliberate backfill. It measured 0.74 m by 0.6 m (Plate 7). An environmental sample from the pit (see Section 7 below) indicated the presence of wood charcoal but also (probably intrusive) modern seeds.

5.4.3 A shallow ditch 511 running north-west to south-east, was excavated in trench 5. The ditch had a width of 0.9 m and a depth of 0.2 m (Plate 8).

5.4.4 Two archaeological features were excavated in Trench 8 (Plate 5); a pit or terminus 804 is cut by a shallow linear 806. Both features were north-east to south-west aligned. Feature 804 measured 1.15 m with a width of 1.2 m, feature 806 was present across the full width of the trench with a feature width of 1.2 m.

5.5 Bioturbation

5.5.1 A wider and shallow linear 704 in trench 7, on a roughly similar alignment to ditch 511 in trench 5, contained dense rooting indicative of a hedgerow. Additional evidence of

bioturbation included a shallow spread 705 and a shallow irregular shrub bowl/tree throw 707 in trench 7 (Plates 4 and 9) and a shrub bowl/tree throw 809 in trench 8.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds (Table 1, Appendix 2) recovered during the evaluation trenching, derived from one context (405).

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Ten sherds of pottery (112g) are abraded medieval sherds in a fine oxidised sandy ware with a dull green glaze, tentatively identified as Brackenfield-type wares (Cumberpatch 2004). There are eight body sherds, the flanged rim from a pancheon, and a small fragment of base. These most likely date between the 13th and 15th centuries.

6.3 Fired Clay

6.3.1 Other finds comprise four pieces of coarse fired clay (242g), possibly kiln or hearth lining. They are also from context (405), so are assumed to be medieval.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken, three samples from the pit with *in situ* burning and the fourth from the construction packing/fill around the wall containing medieval pottery. Only the sample from the context of *in situ* burning was processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence, since the remainder of the samples are considered to be of low potential for environmental purposes (one containing mixed material from two different contexts, one being a naturally formed layer in the base of a pit and the fourth being the construction packing/fill around a wall) and are recommended for discard.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the Site to address project aims and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

7.2.2 The nine-litre sample (50% of the context of *in situ* burning) was processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. A riffle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples when appropriate. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots and the abundance of modern seeds. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flot was large (Table 2, Appendix 2) and there were low numbers of roots but a moderate amount of modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic



movement and the possibility of contamination. Charred material comprised exclusively mature wood charcoal. No other piece of environmental evidence was preserved in the sample.

7.4 Discussion and further potential

- 7.4.1 The wood charcoal assemblage is consistent with an *in situ* burning activity and has the potential to inform about fuel selection, however this potential is limited as the chronology of the deposit is uncertain and there is no recognisable association with any industrial or processing activity. The assemblage may be radiocarbon dated should this be required, subjected to species ID to rule out old wood effect. The unprocessed samples are recommended for discard.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The positions of the evaluation trenches were selected to target both the former Outseats Farm buildings and the area adjacent to the footpath along the southern side of the Site. The presence of asbestos amongst the demolished farm buildings prevented further investigation of this area and accordingly the structure and preservation of the former farm could not be characterised. It is anticipated that archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording of the area of former farm buildings will take place during and/or following proposed decontamination work.

- 8.1.2 Two substitute trenches, 4 and 5, were excavated between trenches 6 and 7 allowing for better characterisation of the area adjacent to the footpath. The features excavated in these trenches comprised two walls, two ditches, a pit with *in situ* burning, and a further pit or terminus.

8.2 Discussion

Medieval

- 8.2.1 The section of drystone wall identified in trench 4 runs perpendicular to the wall sections previously excavated within the strip, map and record area to the north and was of similar construction and size (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The wall likely forms an extension of this enclosed landscape and the medieval date of the pottery recovered from the structure provides useful dating evidence for this and similar structures observed elsewhere on the Site.

Undated

- 8.2.2 The wall/structure seen in trench 6 could be of medieval or post-medieval date given its position beyond the buildings of Outseats Farm visible on historic mapping from the 19th century onwards.
- 8.2.3 The ditches and pit excavated in trenches 5 and 8 produced no dating evidence. The undated pit 505 in trench 5 contained evidence of *in situ* burning. Pit features were common across the previous excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2018), but the presence of *in situ* burning is unusual.
- 8.2.4 Ditches 511, 806 and possibly terminus 804 identified in trenches 5 and 8 could represent field boundaries. They likely form part of a drainage or boundary system, however, they do seem to be on a slightly different alignment to the medieval enclosure system seen to



the north (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and could represent a later delineation of the agricultural landscape.

Bioturbation

- 8.2.5 The ditch in trench 5 may correspond with a shallow linear 704 with dense rooting on a roughly similar alignment in trench 7, thought to be a hedgerow. Trenches 7 and 8 in the southern portion of the site contained further areas of bioturbation with a shallow spread 705 and two probable shrub bowls/ tree throws 706 and 809. Previous work has identified evidence of former hedgerows and tree throws and this has been interpreted as the clearing of the landscape for farming or the spread of trees and bushes over recently abandoned pasture (Wessex Archaeology 2017a and 2017b).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Derby Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DBYMU 2012-181. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the DBYMU 2012-181, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the



relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench 4		30 m x 1.5 m		NGR 442354, 355463	130.72m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
401	Topsoil		Ploughsoil: Light greyish brown sandy clay with rooting		0.00–0.25
402	Natural		Natural: Light greyish yellow clay with <5%		0.25
403	Natural		Coal Measures. Patchy throughout trench.		0.25
404	Wall	406	Drystone wall NE-SW, single course, sandstone. 1.7 m present in trench, 0.25 m wide, 0.08 m depth		0.25-0.33
405	Deliberate Backfill	406	Dark greyish brown clay with 15% abundant degraded red stone and 15% abundant coal flecks		0.25-0.47
406	Construction Cut		Construction cut for NE-SW wall		0.25-0.47

Trench 5		30 m x 1.5 m		NGR 442388, 355455	130.00 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
501	Topsoil		Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown sandy clay (40/60) with dense rooting <1% sparse coarse components		0.00–0.25
502	Subsoil		Light greyish yellow/brown sandy clay with <2% (30/70) sparse coarse components		0.23-0.43
503	Natural		Light greyish yellow and orange clay with veins of grey and mudstone.		0.43
504	Layer		Mid greyish brown sandy clay with 1% rare subangular stones <15 mm. 0.2 m deep.		0.43-0.63
505	Pit		Oval concave pit. 0.74 by 0.6 m, 0.23 m deep		0.43-0.67
506	<i>In situ</i> burning	505	Light orangish brown with red hue silty sand with 40% abundant mudstone. 0.03 m deep.		0.64-0.67
507	<i>In situ</i> burning	505	Black charcoal deposit. 0.05 m deep.		0.59-0.64
508	Deliberate backfill	505	Mid greyish brown silty sand with 30% very common mudstone and 20% charcoal. 0.09 m deep.		0.5-0.59
509	Secondary Fill	505	Mid orangish brown silty sand. 0.07 m deep.		0.43-0.5
510	Secondary Fill	511	Light greyish brown sandy clay with orange mottling and 1% rare, subangular stones <25 mm. 0.2 m deep		0.53-0.73
511	Ditch		NW-SE concaved ditch. 0.9 m wide and 0.2 m deep		0.53-0.73

Trench 6		20 m x 2.0 m		NGR 442325,355493	128.62 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
601	Topsoil		Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown sandy clay (30/70) with rooting and bracken		0.00–0.3
602	Subsoil		Light greyish brown sandy clay with some friable red sand		0.3-0.5
603	Natural		Black coal measures		0.25
604	Natural		Mid orangish red clay		0.5
605	Structure		Drystone wall. NE-SW, single course, sandstone, no visible construction. 0.75 m by 0.6 m		0.35 – 0.45

Trench 7		25 m x 2.0 m		NGR 442396, 355443	130.61 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
701	Topsoil		Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown sandy clay with very dense tree rooting and <1% small gravel inclusions		0.0–0.2
702	Subsoil		Light greyish brown sandy clay with mixed rooting and <1%		0.2-0.4



			rare coarse components	
703	Natural		Light greyish brown sandy clay with orange veins	0.4
704	Layer		Mid greyish brown sandy clay with very common rooting, manganese and charcoal. <0.1 m in depth. Linear in plan with irregular sides and base.	0.4-0.5
705	Layer		Mid yellowish brown with orange hew silty sand with small angular stones, coal and manganese. <0.1 m deep. Irregular shape and sides.	0.4-0.5
706	Natural feature		Tree throw/ shrub bowl; oval with irregular sides and base. 1.0 m by 0.8 m, 0.18 m deep.	0.4-0.58
707	Primary fill	706	Mid orangish brown silty sand with 10% coal, rare manganese and rare rooting, angular stones, coal and manganese.	0.4-0.58

Trench 8	25 m x 2.0 m		NGR 442406, 355431	131.14m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
801	Topsoil		Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown sandy clay (30/70) with dense grass rooting and <1% coarse inclusions	0.00–0.18
802	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy clay with 1% stones	0.18-0.38
803	Natural		Orangish grey sandy clay with light grey patches	0.38
804	Pit		Subcircular pit or terminus with concave base and straight sides. North-east to south-west, 1.15 m in length, 1.2 m wide, 0.18 m deep. Cut by [806]	0.38-0.56
805	Secondary fill	804	Mid orangish brown sandy clay with 1% rare, subangular stones <15 mm	0.38-0.56
806	Ditch		Shallow ditch with flat base and irregular sides. NE-SW; exceeds 2.0 m in length, 1.2 wide and 0.08 deep. Cuts (805)	0.38-0.47
807	Secondary fill	806	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with 1% rare subangular stones <10mm	0.38-0.47
808	Secondary fill	809	Light greyish brown sandy clay with 1% rare subangular stones <10 mm	0.38-0.47
809	Natural feature		Shrub bowl/ tree throw, subcircular in shape with concave base and irregular sides. 1.05 m in length, 0.5 m wide and 0.09 deep	0.38-0.47



Appendix 2 Specialist Tables

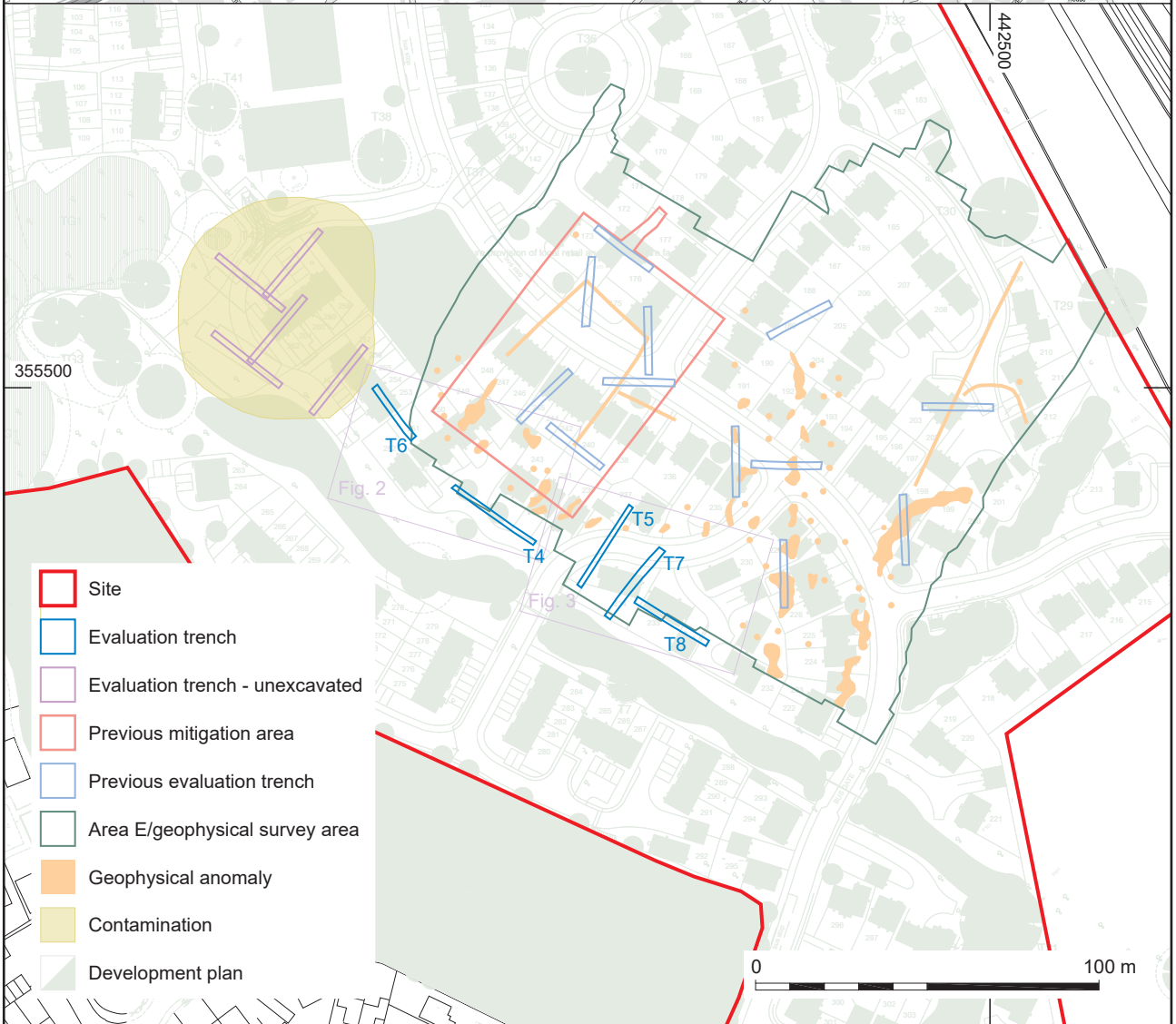
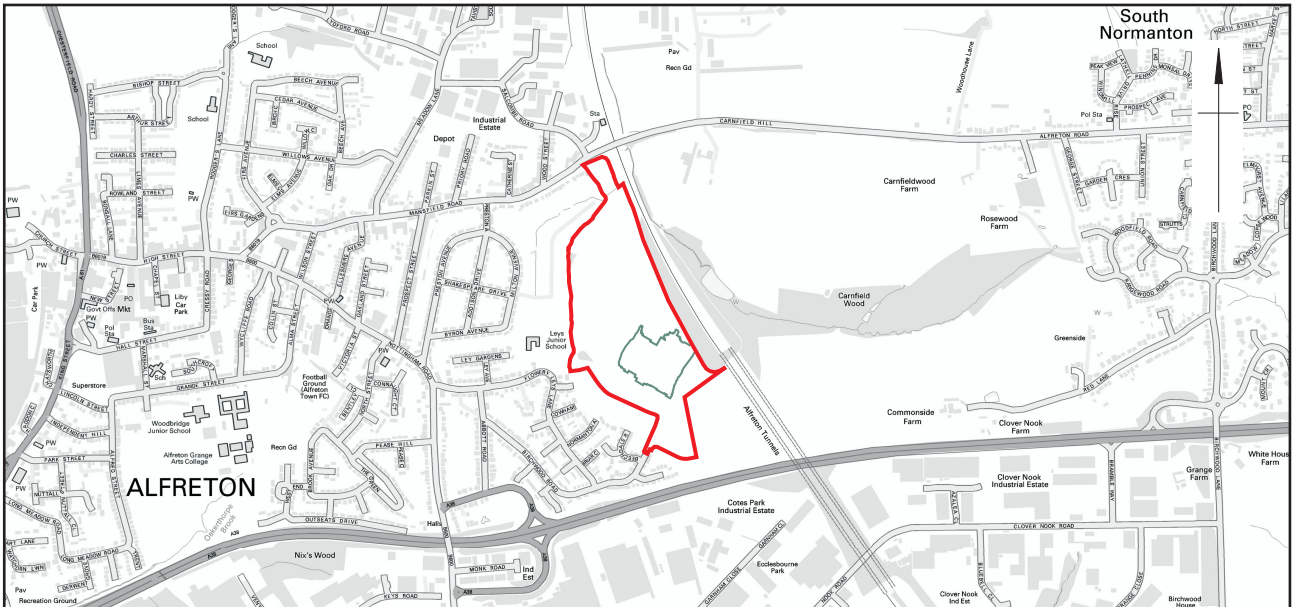
Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Fired Clay	Pottery
405		
Total	4/242	10/112

Table 2 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal
505	507	2	9	750	30%	1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	700	Mature

Key: Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance, A = >10)



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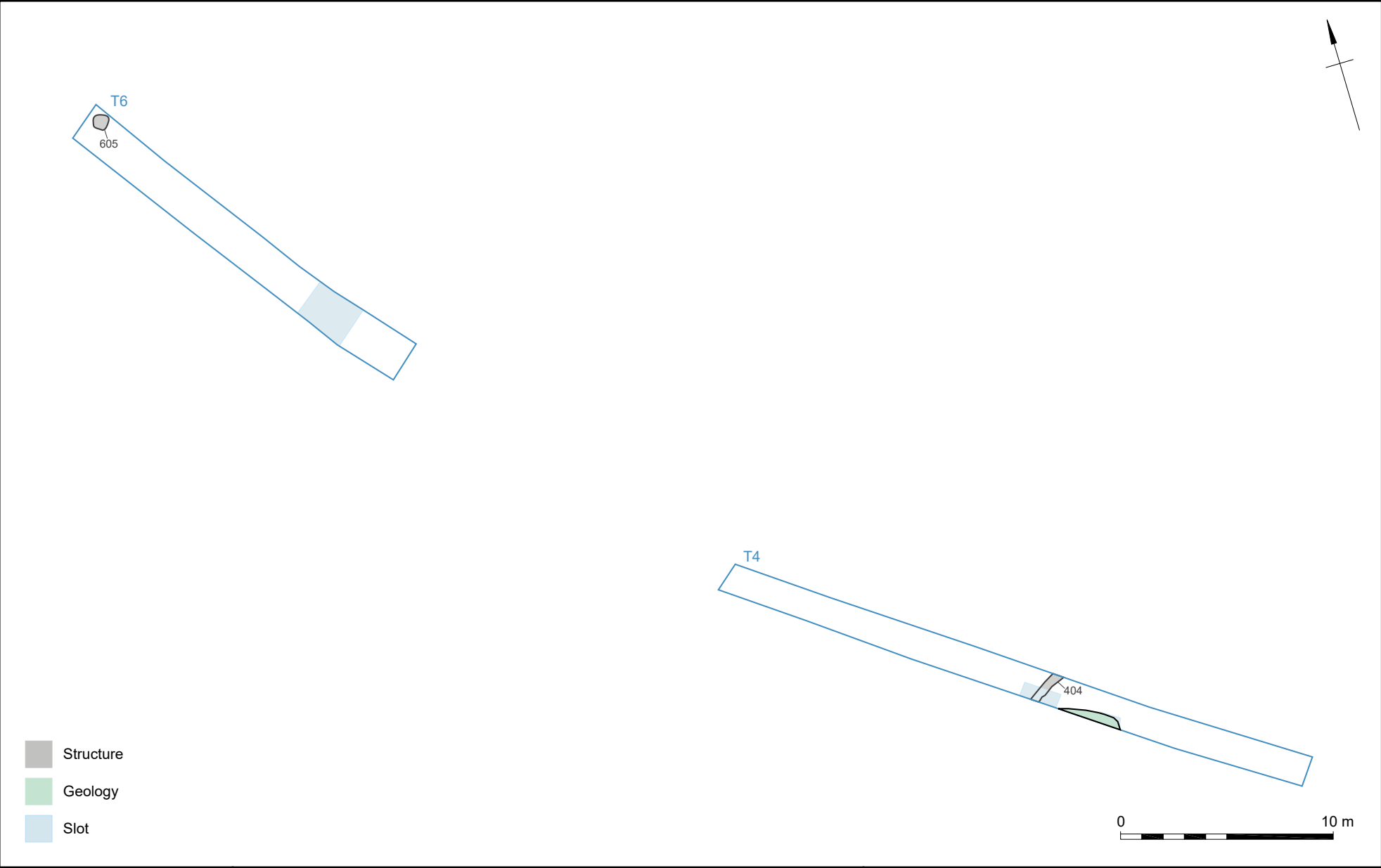


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 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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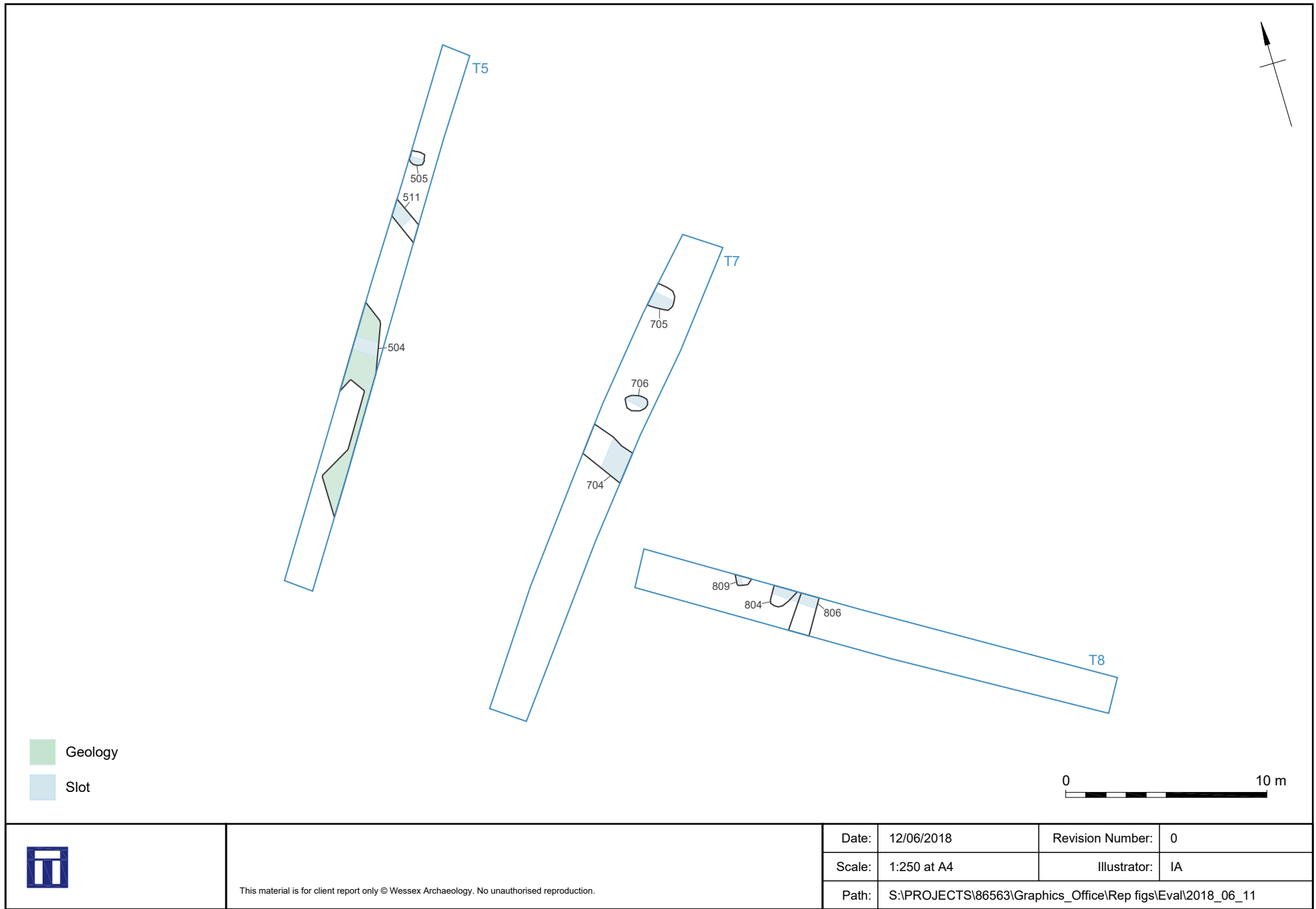
Figure 1



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Trenches 4 and 6

Figure 2

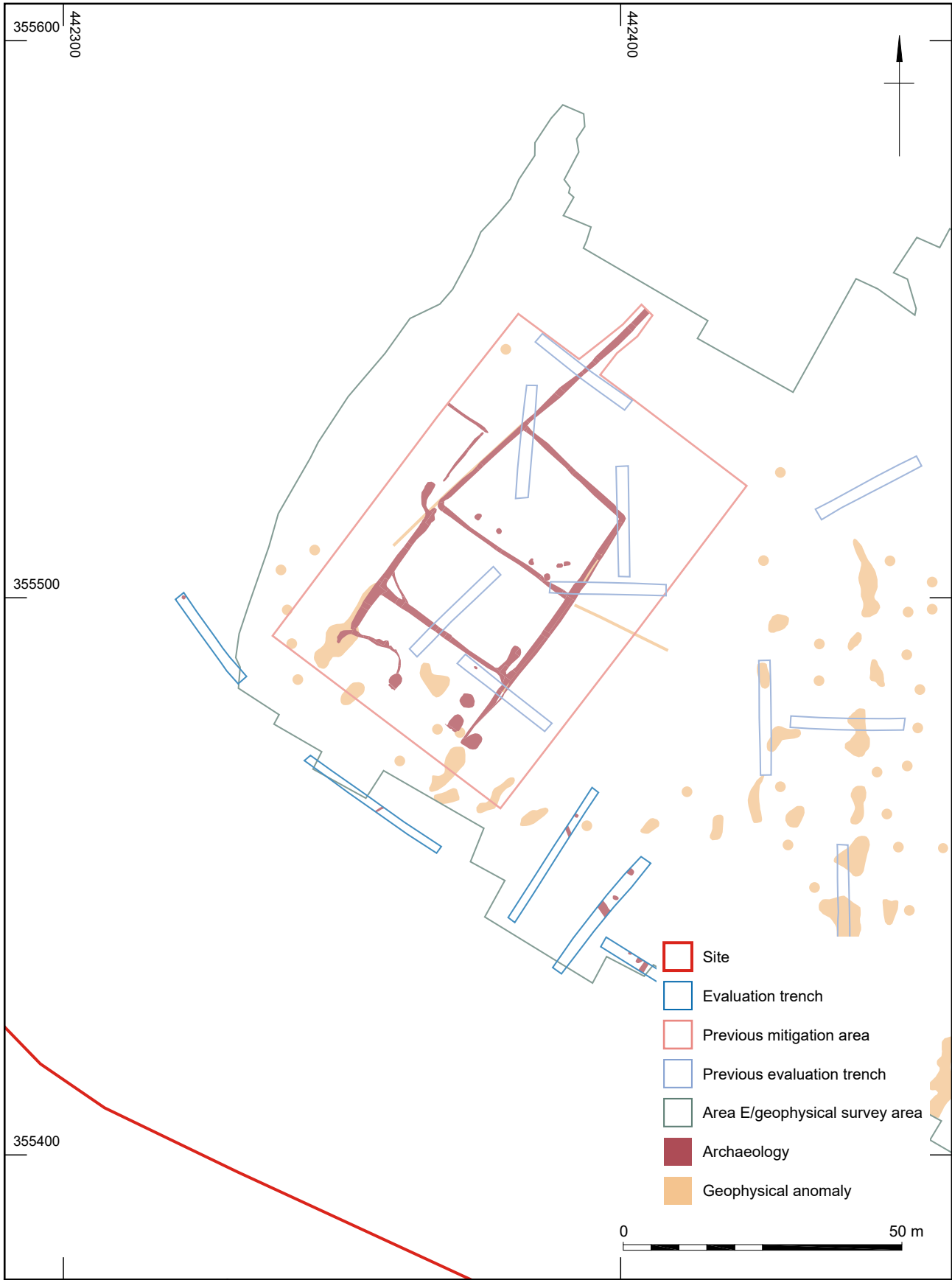



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Trenches 5, 7 and 8

Figure 3



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Results in relation to previous excavation results

Figure 4



Plate 1: Trench 4, view from south-west



Plate 2: Trench 5, view from south-west


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Plate 3: Trench 6, view from north-west, wall 606 in foreground



Plate 4: Trench 7, view from northeast


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Plate 5: Trench 8, view from south-east



Plate 6: Wall 404, view from south-east


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Plate 7: South facing section of pit 505



Plate 8: Ditch 511, view from south



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Plate 9: South facing section of shrub bowl 707

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