

Archaeological Field Evaluation



**Longtown Outdoor Learning Centre
Longtown
Herefordshire
HR2 0LD**

On behalf of

Longtown Outdoor Learning Trust

May 2022

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1 Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation undertaken on the 12th May 2022 in connection with the proposed construction of a new multifunctional dining facility at Longtown Outdoor Learning Centre, Longtown, Herefordshire HR2 0LD (NGR: SO 32307 29085). The works were carried out on behalf of Longtown Outdoor Learning Trust following advice by Mr Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor Herefordshire Council.

The Site, which was located immediately to the E of the current facilities, encompassed an area of c. 65,131m² and occupied a field currently utilised for outdoor activities designed for children.

A single evaluation Trench, located within the footprint of the proposed dining facility, was set out in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of the Site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential; to further this aim, two Trial-Holes were also excavated, one c. 10m to the NW of the trench and the other c. 5m to the SE, in order to further investigate the archaeological potential of the Site, should the proposed location of the dining facility need to be moved.

In the event, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the Trench or Trial-Holes.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Mike Fawcett, Director of Longtown Outdoor Learning Trust, to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) at Longtown Outdoor Learning Centre, Longtown, Herefordshire, HR2 0LD (NGR: SO 32307 29085 – approximate centre; *fig. 1*) in connection with the proposed construction of a multifunctional dining facility with kitchen, office and associated facilities.

The AFE, which was undertaken upon advice from Mr Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor Herefordshire Council (AAHC), was carried out on Thursday 12th May 2022. This report details the results of the programme of archaeological works and is for submission to the AAHC.

3 Site Description

Longtown is a linear settlement aligned NW-SE on either side of the C2103, a minor road running along a spur of land between the valleys of the River Monnow and the Olchon Brook. The Site is situated on the NE side of the C2103, to the immediate SE of the bailey of Longtown Castle (HER: 1036).

The outline boundaries of the Site cover an approximate area of 65,131m² extending to the rear of the Longtown Outdoor Education Centre. The proposed development area is situated within the western corner of a large enclosed pasture field approximately 20m to the E of the Visitor Centre at c. 169m AOD (*fig. 2*). This is approximately 35m to the NE of a Scheduled Ancient Monument relating to the Medieval castle and urban settlement at Longtown (SAM: 1021347).

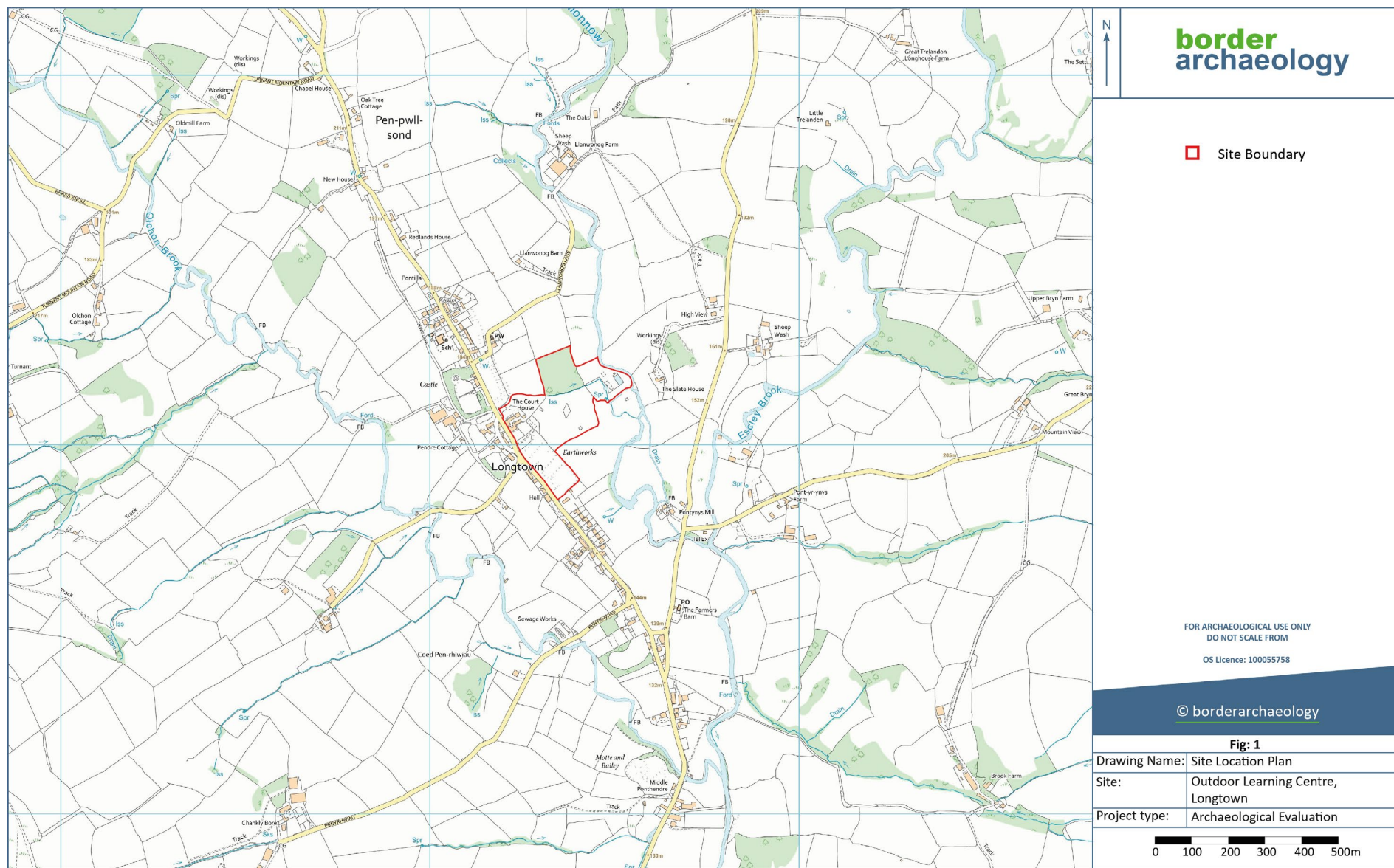
While Longtown itself is not designated as a Conservation Area, it should be noted that the proposed development lies adjacent to the Outdoor Education Centre, which incorporates Court House, a Grade II Listed Building of 18th Century date with later additions (LB: 1356613).

3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying geology of the Site as belonging to the St Maughan's Formation. This sedimentary bedrock consists of interbedded argillaceous rocks and (subequal/subordinate) sandstone, and was formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded within the boundaries of the Site or within its immediate vicinity (BGS 2022).

No borehole surveys are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Site, although in 1986 a survey was undertaken at Cayo Farm (NGR: SO 31800 28500), approximately 645m to the SW. This identified c. 2.7m of superficial soil and clay overlying c. 3.4m of St Maughan's Formation sandstone and c. 9.1m of 'variegated sandstone'.

A Watching Brief carried out in 2007 at Court House recorded fractured bedrock (St Maughan's Formation Sandstone) at a depth of approximately 1.3m below ground level (bgl; NGR: SO 32274 28964; EHE44733; Craddock-Bennett 2007).



4 Historical & Archaeological Background

A Desk-Based Assessment (BA 2021a) was previously submitted and the following summarises the information contained therein.

4.1 Prehistoric

No features of a prehistoric date have been positively identified on the Herefordshire HER within the immediate vicinity of the Site; however, prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider landscape surrounding the proposed development. The closest, located approximately 1.9km to the SE of Site (NGR: SO 3400 2780), are Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) findspots consisting of a Neolithic/Bronze Age axe head (HER: 54117) and Neolithic/Bronze Age debitage (HER: 54982).

Prehistoric funerary/ritual activity is also recorded, with a linear cropmark of a probable Neolithic long barrow recorded approximately 2.6km to the SW of the Site (HER: 13063; NGR: SO 3126 2657). An undated prehistoric cist is also recorded on Hatterrall Hill, approximately 2.2km to the SW of Site (HER: 58250), while a round cairn is located at Llanveynoe (HER: 12020), approximately 2.3km to the W (Grinsell 1993). Further Bronze Age cairns are recorded across Hatterrall Hill (Olding 2000, 40) and Crouched Bronze Age burials have also been identified at Olchon Court Farm, approximately 4.8km to the NW of the Site on the lower slopes of the Black Mountains (Marshall 1932).

4.1.1 Previous investigations

The 2016-2017 excavations at Longtown Castle (EHE80252) also revealed evidence of possible Late Iron Age occupation, with charcoal samples obtained from the core of the castle ramparts returning a pre-Romano-British date; furthermore, a flint blade and two flint flakes were recovered (Hoverd 2018). This suggests that the Anglo-Norman castle is situated within a former Romano-British Fort (see Section 4.2) that may have itself been located within an earlier Iron Age settlement.

4.2 Romano-British

As has already been mentioned, it has been suggested that the Anglo-Norman castle at Longtown is situated within the site of an earlier Romano-British fort. This theory was first suggested in the 19th Century, and was based upon the unusual shape of the bailey, as well as various isolated findspots of a Romano-British date (not recorded on the Herefordshire HER; Duncumb 1812, 274). It has also been suggested that the settlement at Longtown is situated on the course of a Roman road between Kenchester (*Magnis*) and Abergavenny (*Gobannium*), running past Blackbush Farm (NGR: SO 3820 3270) and continuing SW towards Longtown (Halliwell 1992, 38); however, the course of Roman roads in the area is by no means certain and an alternative route for this Roman road has been proposed along the Golden Valley (Margary 1973, 342-3). Roman forts certainly existed at *Gobannium* and *Clyro*, and Longtown lies midway between them, roughly a day's march from each. A second potential has also

been suggested for the site of a possible Roman fort in the vicinity of Longtown, located to the S of the castle at NGR: SO 3260 2850 (HER: 33816), based upon aerial survey evidence (Halliwell 1992, 38), although it is possible that the features noted could relate to later Medieval settlement.

4.2.1 Previous investigations

In 2003 an English Heritage archaeological investigation and analytical field survey at Longtown (EHE15993) concluded that *there is little doubt, from the plan of the Castle and the form of the earthworks, that the motte... was built upon an earlier sub-square enclosure, which served as the bailey of the earthwork castle* (Smith 2003, 26). Subsequent excavations undertaken in 2016-2017 at Longtown Castle (EHE80252) confirmed this theory, by demonstrating that the turf core of the Medieval rampart was of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date and that this was constructed sometime after 156 BC. A trench excavated across the rampart on the E side revealed an early deposit consisting of alternating layers of decayed turf to a height of 0.55m above the natural surface and more than 5m wide. Charcoal from the turf core was radiocarbon dated to 209 BC +/- 20, a *terminus post quem* date suggesting the rampart construction could be of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date, the latter being considered the most likely based on its form and the absence of Iron Age pottery (Hoverd 2018, 14-15). Another trench produced Roman finds, including amphora sherds and a blue glass bead, with a charcoal sample returning an uncalibrated ¹⁴C date of 17 AD +/- 20 (*ibid.*, 19) and it was concluded, based on this evidence, that this was the site of a Roman fort of the 1st Century AD (*ibid.*, 47).

4.3 Saxon

A possible 8th Century linear boundary bank (HER: 31927; NGR: SO 3242 2842) standing to a height of c. 0.5m high has been identified c. 670m SSE of Site, running for a distance of some 200m and continuing along a hedge boundary for 450m, joining the Olchon Brook on the W and the river Monnow to the E. The line is straight and goes up and down hill. Documentary evidence in the Llandaff charters suggests the boundary feature may be evidence of an 8th Century land grant to the church of Ergyng/Llandaff.

4.3.1 Previous investigations

No evidence of Saxon occupation was discovered during the excavations carried out in 2016/2017.

4.4 Medieval

The local settlement focus during the early Medieval period, appears to have been Clodock, located approximately 1.5km to the S of Site (Smith 2003, 5). Whilst the earliest surviving fabric present at St Clydawg's church at Clodock dates from the 12th Century, a 9th Century tombstone has been identified, and the church's dedication suggests an earlier origin, being named after St Clawdwg ap Clitguin, a 6th Century Welsh king of Ergyng (Remfry 1997, 1). By the mid-10th Century, when it was first documented, the area of the Anglo-Welsh border containing Longtown was known as 'Ewias', meaning 'sheep district', and by the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), Ewias appears

to have been a Welsh dependency of the English Crown (Marshall 1938, 143; Coplestone-Crow 1989, 56; Remfry 1997, 1).

Whilst the exact date of the foundation of the borough at Longtown is not known (Buteux 1996), the Grade II Listed 13th Century church of St Peter (HER: 2362; LB: 1078153) – originally founded as a chapel-of-ease for the community at Longtown due to the settlement being located within the large ancient parish of Clodock – contains re-used 12th Century masonry. This suggests that the Medieval borough of Ewias Lacy developed around the 12th Century castle, an important stronghold built by the de Lacy family on the eastern slopes of the Black Mountains to replace the 11th Century motte and bailey castle of Pont Hendre (List Entry No. 1001763) located c. 1km to the SE (NGR: SO 32593 28110).

The name 'Nova Villa' was recorded in the *Curia Regis* Rolls of 1232 for the borough at Longtown (Coplestone-Crow 1989, 57). The town, which extended both N and S of the Castle, flourished briefly during this period, with income from 100 burgesses recorded before 1310 (Beresford 1988, 451), together with fees generated by a weekly market and two annual fairs.

The first detailed and accurate survey of the castle and settlement was carried out in 1888 by the Ordnance Survey, with further study undertaken between 1934 and 1952 (Kay 1978). In addition to work by Shoesmith and by Remfry in the 1990s, the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit examined the history of Longtown and development of the castle (Morriss & Williams 1991) and in 2003 a programme of archaeological investigation and analytical field survey was carried out by English Heritage. Previously unrecorded earthworks were surveyed and a sequence of development from the Roman through to the Post-medieval period was proposed (Smith 2003). This was followed by the archaeological assessment carried out as part of the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Buteux 1996) and by a geophysical survey in 2000 on the site of the new village hall (NGR: SO 3255 2835; Hoverd 2000).

The surviving remains of the castle includes a circular stone-built donjon (which replaced an earlier timber structure) atop a substantial motte c. 6m in height. The motte is located in the NW corner of the c. 20m × 40m inner bailey; this was surrounded by a curtain wall, remains of which survive. Pottery evidence and ¹⁴C dating strongly suggests that construction of the stone keep and possibly the remodelling of other elements of the early castle took place during the 1150s and that subsequent additions, including the gatehouse and inner bailey wall, were added in the 13th Century. This coincided with a further enhancement of the defensive rampart (Hoverd 2018, 4).

A stone gateway connects the inner bailey with an outer bailey of c. 100m², which is defended by a bank and ditch, with a gateway on the S side. Adjoining the outer bailey to the S are the southern defences of the borough (HER: 21946), measuring c. 16m × 140m; this appears to have been fairly large compared with the average for the Medieval period and is thought to have been the most densely settled part of the borough (Buteux 1996). It contained the Medieval marketplace (HER: 19473; NGR: SO 3216 2907), which was established in c. 1232.

Adjoining the borough defences to the SE, a range of six terraces about 60m long extend back from the frontage on the eastern side of the road. Additional earthworks of agricultural enclosures and house platforms are also recorded further to the SE, possibly representing later expansion (Smith 2003, 28). The geophysical survey carried

out in this area in connection with the new village hall in 2000 recorded five areas of interest, with two considered likely to represent rubble spreads associated with a number of buildings potentially both of a domestic and agricultural nature (Hoverd 2000). No earthwork remains are recorded to the W of the road, either because this area was never settled or because remains have been destroyed.

4.4.1 Previous investigations

A significant number of archaeological interventions have been carried out in the vicinity of Longtown, including several located close to the development site. In 1979, limited excavations were undertaken within the large field to the E of the Outdoor Education Centre (known as Cae Mawr), which identified a series of rectilinear channel features, 0.14m deep and 0.11m wide, cut into the natural bedrock. These were recorded as Medieval terracing, drainage or quarrying features but may have also been geological in origin (Van Laun 1981); it should be noted that the proposed development area is located in the western corner of the field in which these same features were found.

In 1984 a geophysical survey was undertaken in various locations within the castle and the settlement of Longtown, including to the immediate N of the Outdoor Education Centre (HER: 5302; Bartlett 1984). This recorded a series of earthworks, most notably a slight hollow which may represent the line of the town ditch, although the results were inconclusive. This survey also targeted the terraced earthworks to the S of the Outdoor Education Centre, identifying a regular system of tenement plots.

A watching brief undertaken in 1989 to the immediate NW of the Outdoor Centre found no definite trace of the eastern line of the town defences although the occurrence of bedrock at the base of the trench at its eastern extremity might possibly indicate the presence of the eastern edge of the ditch cut (HER 22006; Edwards 1989; Topping *et al.*, 1998, 5). Substantial quantities of 19th/20th Century pottery and building rubble were noted in the trench fill, indicating that this area had been used for the dumping of domestic debris during this period, although the footings of a masonry wall of uncertain date were noted at the W end of the trench (Dalwood 1997).

More positive evidence for the eastern alignment of the town defences was revealed during an evaluation undertaken in 1998 on land to the E of the Outdoor Education Centre. A single trench, measuring 6m x 1.5m was aligned to investigate the presumed line of the town defences. The western edge of a large feature, at least 2.4m deep and over 6m wide, was identified as the probable line of the town ditch; two fills were recorded containing sherds of 13th/14th Century pottery, as well as several Post-medieval sherds and clay pipes from the upper fill, giving the ditch a *terminus post quem* of the 13th/14th Century. This suggests that the town defences may have been purposely silted in the late Medieval period (Topping *et al.* 1998).

There have been relatively few archaeological investigations to the immediate S of the Outdoor Education Centre, with a watching brief carried out in 2007 recording no features of archaeological significance (Craddock-Bennett 2007). However, there nevertheless remains potential for the groundworks associated with the provision of vehicular access to the development site to reveal evidence of buried archaeological features and deposits. The proposed access route would appear to cross the line of the town ditch as it extends to the S and SE of the Outdoor Education Centre, according to the alignment plotted in the Extensive Urban Survey report and the English Heritage

survey undertaken in 2003 (Buteux 1996, Topping *et al.*, 1998). There is also potential in this area to encounter evidence of extra-mural occupation features of Medieval date to the S of the town defences.

4.5 Post-medieval

The settlement contracted from the end of the 13th Century, although, the Hearth Tax of 1655 lists 128 hearths, showing that it was still a sizeable village even if its borough status had dwindled. During this period, the settlement was increasingly referred to as 'Longtown' due to its elongated nature, the earliest reference occurring in Leland's Itinerary of c. 1540 (Coplestone-Crow 2009, 68).

During the late 17th /early 18th Centuries, development at Longtown was limited to a few Grade II Listed properties, including Sun Inn Cottage (List Entry No. 1067711; NGR: SO 32159 29034), The Ferns (List Entry No. 1067683; NGR: SO 32200 29012) and the Outdoor Education Centre itself (HER: 20612), also known as Court House, which was originally built in the 18th Century as The New Inn (List Entry No. 1356613; NGR: SO 32224 29044).

The Ordnance Survey drawing of 1814 shows the New Inn as a group of buildings within a rectangular enclosure to the E of the main street. The proposed development area is located within the field to the E of these buildings, with no evidence for activity identified within the development area itself.

Further cartographic detail is provided by the 1840 tithe map, which shows seven plots within the wider Site boundary. The New Inn itself is shown as comprising two L-shaped buildings flanking either side of a central yard with a small detached building to the E; a sale advertisement contained in the Hereford Times dated 28th November 1846 also describes a complex of outbuildings including a brewhouse, cider mill, stabling and other ancillary structures. The development area is specifically recorded as lying within Plot 1051, which is listed as 'meadow'.

The layout of the New Inn, as shown on the OS 1st edition map, appears to have changed little since 1840. No significant new features are recorded within the fields to the immediate N and E of the building, with the exception of a footpath leading ENE from opposite the church, which extends across the N boundary of the area now occupied by the present car park. The map also shows minimal changes to the field boundaries, the only exception being a slight realignment in some of the boundaries in the far NE corner of the Site.

The OS 2nd and 3rd edition maps, dated 1904 and 1920 respectively, again record little change to the Site, with the exception of a small enclosure to the immediate N of the New Inn, which is labelled 'Old Pounds' suggesting that this area was used in the late 19th or early 20th Century as a pound for livestock. Later Ordnance Survey maps dated 1953 and 1964 similarly show little change; however, an Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1978 shows that the New Inn had ceased to be used as a public house by that date and is now labelled as comprising a 'Mountain Rescue Post' and 'The Court House Youth Adventure Centre'. Small ancillary structures are marked to the rear of the buildings, most likely related to this change in use.

LiDAR imagery of the proposed development area shows little evidence for any archaeological features beyond a few faint linear depressions that may be natural and/or drainage features.

4.5.1 Previous investigations

A watching brief carried out within the car park to the NW of the Outdoor Centre in 1989 revealed evidence of a significant amount of domestic rubbish. This included 19th/20th Century pottery, suggesting that this area may have been used as a rubbish dump during this period, although it might also represent a deliberate landscaping deposit (Edwards 1989).

5 Aims & Objectives

The evaluation sought to:

- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on Site;
- establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the Site;
- establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development;
- inform a further programme of mitigation, should such be required.

Additionally, the work sought to address specific areas of interest as set out in *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011). This framework explicitly mentions Longtown as one of several castle sites in Herefordshire to have been subject to detailed survey. The framework acknowledges the predominance of 'development-based investigations' while reflecting on their limitations vis-à-vis research excavation (Hunt 2011, 203).

It was considered possible that the proposed evaluation might encounter remains – whether structures, features, deposits or artefacts – of any date from the later prehistoric to the Post-medieval period. Any positive results would have been of value in contributing to an eventual synthesis of work undertaken on the Castle 'to consolidate data and establish clear baselines' (*ibid.*). The importance of environmental sampling is emphasised throughout the framework extending to all periods and, consistent with this, BA sought to implement the sampling strategy set out in Section 5.3 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; BA 2022).

6 Methodology

All archaeological site works were undertaken in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2021b), together with accepted professional standards, including *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020b). BA was cognisant of the requirements of the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2021) throughout the project.

BA was additionally cognisant of *Archaeology and Development: Supplementary Planning Document* (Herefordshire Council 2010) and *Requirements for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire* (Herefordshire Council 2017).

6.1 Site specific

As outlined in the WSI (BA 2022), a single evaluation Trench measuring c. 1.8m × c. 2.5m and two Trial-Holes measuring c. 1.8m × c. 4m were excavated; these were situated in order to best investigate the archaeological potential directly beneath the footprint of the proposed construction with the Trial-Holes located in order to provide potential to alter (slightly) the precise location of the construction, should the need arise (*fig. 2*).

Trenches were opened by machine using a wide-bladed toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed in level spits by the machine down to the first significant archaeological or geological horizon.

Each trench was cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features and scanned with a metal-detector. Each trench was planned at an appropriate scale. Spot levels were taken as appropriate.

6.2 Recording

The following reference numbers have been assigned to this fieldwork project:

- Site code: LGT22;
- OASIS ID: borderar1-506255.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2021b). The written record was compiled using standard numbered context and trench recording sheets. The drawn record was produced on gridded, archive -stable polyester film at appropriate scales. Measured representative sections of empty trenches were prepared as appropriate and practicable, strictly within established safety parameters.

Temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were established and plans and sections contain level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register; these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written Site records.

A high-resolution digital photographic record was made comprising photographs of all stratigraphic units. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph and all photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written Site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

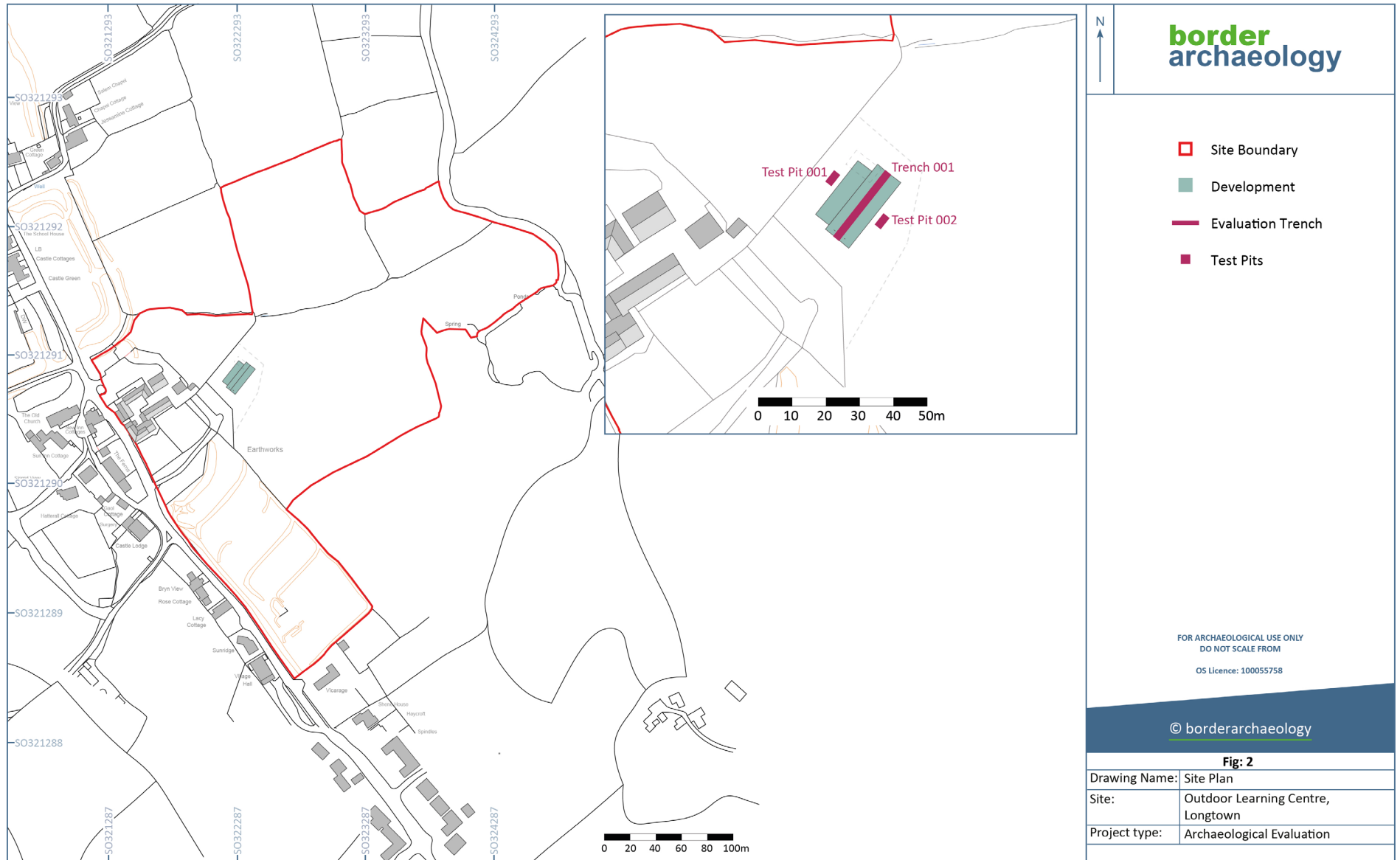
The progress of the works was recorded and assessed using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

6.3 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling

No archaeological deposits suitable for Palaeoenvironmental sampling were encountered during the course of the AFE.

6.4 Recovery, Processing & Curation of Artefactual Data

No artefactual material was recovered during the course of the AFE.



7 Results

A total of one evaluation Trench (Trench 001) and two Trial-Holes (Trenches 002-003) were excavated, none of which contained any archaeological deposits or features; a full contextual and stratigraphic description/sequence is detailed below for all three excavations (see Appendix 1 for full context descriptions).

The Trench and Trial-Holes were all orientated NE-SW (*fig. 2*).

Topsoil, comprising a c. 0.2m thick moderately compacted, mid-red brown sandy silty clay with very occasional small gravel inclusions, overlaid a c. 0.5m-c. 0.8m thick subsoil, which consisted of a firm to moderately compacted, dark to mid-red brown silty clay with no inclusions.

The natural substratum was encountered beneath the subsoil.

No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or subsoil.

7.1 Trench 001



Plate 1: Trench 001 looking NE



Plate 2: NW-facing Section of Trench 001

7.2 Trial-Hole 1



Plate 3: Trial-Hole 1 looking SW



Plate 4: NW-facing Section of Trial-Hole 1

7.3 Trial-Hole 2



Plate 5: Trial-Hole 2 looking SW



Plate 6: NW-facing Section of Trial-Hole 2

8 Conclusions

In order to assess the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the Site in advance of the construction of a multifunction dining facility with associated facilities, and upon the advice of the AAHC, a single evaluation Trench measuring c. 1.8m × c. 25m was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development; in addition, two Trial-Holes measuring c. 1.8m × c. 4m were also excavated, each placed parallel to the Trench just outside the development footprint in order to allow for any minor alterations of the buildings precise location.

In the event, no archaeological deposits or features were identified, with natural clays and bedrock being encountered at the base of each intervention.

As a result, no further archaeological work is recommended.

9 Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was led by Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI^fA, with assistance from Ross Shurety MA (Cantab.).

This report was written by Ross Shurety MA (Cantab.). The illustrations were produced by Holly Litherland BA (Hons.) (Senior Manager: Archaeological Illustration & Digital Processing). It was edited and approved by Lyndsey Clark BSc (Hons.) ACI^fA (Director: Archaeological Operations & Reporting). The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emma Hardy MA (Archivist) and Kate Smith MA ACI^fA (Director: Performance Delivery).

The project was managed by Amy Bunce BSc (Hons.) MA MCI^fA (Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Science), with George Children MA MCI^fA (Director: Quality and Compliance) providing technical and editorial guidance. Overall project management remained the responsibility of Neil Shurety (Founder).

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12 Appendix: Context Tabulation

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Samples	Provisional date
001	(001001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted, mid-red brown sandy silty clay; very occasional small-sized rounded & irregular stones; c. 0.2m (max.) thick; overlies (001002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(001002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly to moderately compacted, dark to mid-red brown silty clay; no inclusions observed; c. 0.5m (max.) thick; underlies (001001); overlies (001003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(001003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark to mid-red brown silty clay with degraded mudstone & exposed bedrock; underlies (001002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
002	(002001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted, mid-red brown sandy silty clay; very occasional small-sized rounded & irregular stones; c. 0.2m (max.) thick; overlies (002002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(002002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly to moderately compacted, dark to mid-red brown silty clay; no inclusions observed; c. 0.8m (max.) thick; underlies (002001); overlies (002003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(002003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark to mid-red brown silty clay with degraded mudstone & exposed bedrock; underlies (002002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
003	(003001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted, mid-red brown sandy silty clay; very occasional small-sized rounded & irregular stones; c. 0.2m (max.) thick; overlies (003002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(003002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly to moderately compacted, dark to mid-red brown silty clay; no inclusions observed; c. 0.65m (max.) thick; underlies (003001); overlies (003003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Samples	Provisional date
	(003003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark to mid-red brown silty clay with degraded mudstone & exposed bedrock; underlies (003002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological

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