



Letchworth House

Site Data

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| <i>ASC site code:</i> | WTF | <i>Project no:</i> | 898 |
| <i>Accession No:</i> | TBA | | |
| <i>County:</i> | Buckinghamshire | | |
| <i>Village/Town:</i> | Winslow | | |
| <i>Civil Parish:</i> | Winslow CP | | |
| <i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i> | SP 7543 2698 | | |
| <i>Extent of site:</i> | 22,300 sq.m. total | | |
| <i>Present land use:</i> | Pasture | | |
| <i>Planning proposal:</i> | Construction of a fishing lake | | |
| <i>Local Planning Authority:</i> | Aylesbury Vale District Council | | |
| <i>Planning application ref/date:</i> | 06/2705 | | |
| <i>Client:</i> | G. E. Haynes & Son Tuckey's Barn Winslow Buckinghamshire MK18 3ND | | |
| <i>Contact name:</i> | Fiona Haynes | | |

Internal Quality Check

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------|
| <i>Primary Author:</i> | Jonathan R. Hunn | <i>Date:</i> | 28/03/07 |
| <i>Revisions:</i> | | <i>Date:</i> | |
| <i>Edited/Checked By:</i> | | <i>Date:</i> | |

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Summary | 4 |
| 1. Introduction | 4 |
| 2. Aims & Methods | 6 |
| 3. Archaeological & Historical Background | 7 |
| 4. Results. | 10 |
| 5. Conclusions | 13 |
| 6. Acknowledgements | 14 |
| 7. Archive | 14 |
| 8. References | 15 |

Appendices:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| 1. Trench Summary Tables..... | 17 |
| 2. Photo List..... | 22 |
| 3. ASC OASIS Form | 23 |

Figures:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. General location | 3 |
| 2. Trench plan..... | 5 |

Plates:

Cover: View of work underway in Trench 8 looking west.

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. View of the landscape looking northwards on February 28 th 2007..... | 10 |
| 2. Potsherd from Trench 1 | 11 |
| 3. Trench 1 eastern end..... | 11 |
| 4. Detail of sub-soil in Trench 1 | 11 |
| 5. The site looking north..... | 12 |
| 6. View of trenches from top of machine | 12 |

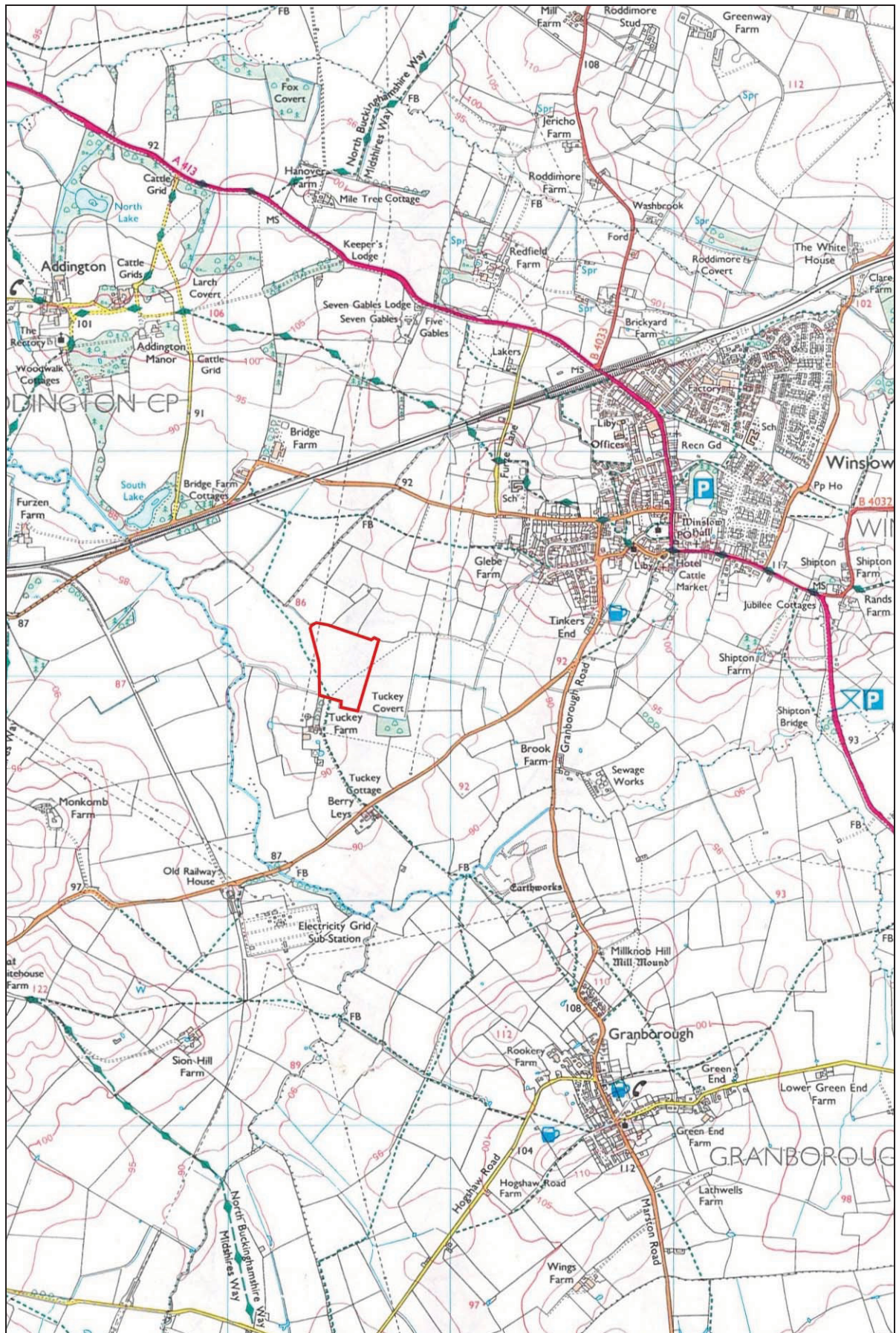


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In March 2007 Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook the evaluation of a proposed fishing lake at Tuckey Farm, Winslow in Buckinghamshire. Ten trial trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed lake, but archaeological features were not observed. A single sherd of medieval pottery was present in Trench 1. While the occasional survival of individual isolated archaeological features, away from the trenches, cannot be entirely excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features or artefacts are present on the site. The archaeological impact of the proposed lake is judged to be minimal.

1 Introduction

1.1 In March 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Tuckey Farm, Winslow. The project was commissioned by Richard Haynes Esq, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (ASC:898/WTF/1), and a *brief* (Radford 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), Aylesbury Vale District Council, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS)*. The relevant planning application reference is 06/2705.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of a fishing lake.

1.3 *Location*

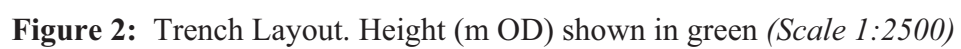
The site is situated in the parish of Winslow, in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It is located c.0.7km to the southeast of Winslow and c.0.3km to the east of Claydon Brook, a tributary of the river Great Ouse. It is northeast of Tuckey Farmhouse and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 7543 2698.

1.4 *Description*

The site lies within a single irregularly shaped, trapezoidal field enclosed by post and wire fences with lightly overgrown thorn hedges. There are large wet drainage ditches to the north, south and west. The east side is similar in character though the ditch is mostly dry. The southern boundary is defined by a small stream that drains into the Claydon Brook and also is fenced. The land use is grassland and is classified as Grade 4 (Ag Land Class. Sheet 146)

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The site lies on relatively flat ground to the east of Claydon Brook, at an elevation of c.85m AOD. The soils of the area comprise the *Denchworth Association*, which is described as *slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils* (Soil Survey 1983: 712b). The underlying geology consists of Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (*ibid.*).



2 Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 5), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- To identify and record any significant archaeological remains revealed by the groundworks, paying particular regard to the potential for medieval deposits.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the *brief* and project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the *brief*, which required:

- Removal of the topsoil and overburden down to the natural subsoil by suitable excavating plant fitted with a toothless bucket, working under close archaeological supervision.
- Sampling and recording of any archaeological features present, in accordance with the project objectives (see above).
- 10 evaluation trenches were excavated (Fig. 3) of c.1.8m width. Trench 1 was c.100m in length, Trenches 2, 4 and 6 were c.75m long, Trenches 3 and 5 were c.50m in length and Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 10 were c.25m long. Trench locations are shown in Fig. 2.

2.4 Constraints

There were no constraints on excavation of the evaluation trenches.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity is comparatively sparse in this part of Aylesbury Vale, although recent fieldwork (e.g. the *Whittlewood Project*) has suggested that this part of the county has a greater density of prehistoric and Roman occupation than was previously thought. No prehistoric finds or features are recorded on the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Recorded (SMR) in this area.

3.2 Roman (AD43-c.450)

- 3.2.1 Romano-British activity in Winslow is evident and is characterised as rural or dispersed in character. The course of a Roman road, which runs from Akeman Street, north of Fleet Marston, to join the road linking the Roman small towns of *Alchester* and Towcester, north of Saunderscope Farm at Lillingstone Dayrell (NGR: SP 7766 1563 – SP 6838 4113), lies c.700m to the west of the proposed development (SMR: 0203400000)

3.3 Saxon (c.450-1066)

- 3.3.1 The name Winslow is derived from *Wines-hlaw* which has been interpreted as meaning ‘Wines hill’ (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 75). However, Reed (1979, 56) includes it within those names that have been derived from *hlaw*, meaning ‘burial mound’. There is no extant physical evidence of a burial mound in the surrounding area although an entry in the 1509 court role implies that the lowe (*hlaw*?) was located to the east of Winslow in Shipton Field.
- 3.3.2 The earliest documentary reference to Winslow is found in a grant of land at Winslow, Salden, *Scuccan hlaw* or *Fenntun* with Horwood and *Lygetune* to the monastery of St. Albans by Offa king of *Mercia* in AD 792 (Sawyer 1968, no. 138). To what extent this grant comprised the entire area of the vill or township is uncertain.
- 3.3.3 Tuckey Farm is located in an area known as *Demoram*. Bull and Hunt’s article tracing the 10th-century boundaries of Winslow Manor states that *Damoram* was the name of one of Winslow’s three open fields (Bull & Hunt 1996: 99). In the 13th century the spelling changed to *Deneburgham* or *Denburnham* and on the 1599 Salden estate map it is shown as *Damerham field*. This field name may be evidence of the existence of an early medieval hamlet called *Deneburgham* (SMR: 0691000000), although its existence and location are conjectural. *Dammerham Slade*, to the north of Tuckey Farm (NGR: SP 75277 26957), may have been the water supply for this settlement (SMR: 0691001000).

3.4 Medieval (1066-1500)

- 3.4.1 In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Winslow is entered under the possessions of St. Albans Abbey (Morris 1978, section 8.3). At that time the settlement had a taxable population of 25 (17 villagers, 5 smallholders and 3 serfs) and its value had remained unchanged at £11 13s 4d with a tax assessment of 15 hides (*ibid.*).

- 3.4.2 Neither Offa's grant nor the Domesday Survey entry provide definitive evidence that Winslow was a nucleated settlement. Pottery sherds of 11th – 12th century date have been recovered on the north-western outskirts of the town (SMR: 0758000000), and it is assumed that there was settlement in existence by the 11th century, although this has never been conclusively demonstrated. Conclusive evidence that Winslow was a nucleated settlement dates from the first half of the 13th century. In 1235 a market was granted by Henry III and laid out to the south of the church (Reed 1979, 112). In the Hundred Rolls of 1279 Winslow is described as a 'borough' with ten burgesses (Levett 1938, 182).
- 3.4.3 The surviving ridge and furrow earthworks in this area were mapped in 1986 for the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service. This map illustrates that some earthworks survived along the northern side of the field in which the proposed development will take place. However, by 1995 the *Monuments Protection Programme Ridge and Furrow Project* showed that the earthworks were no longer visible in this field, although it survived in adjacent fields.

3.5 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

- 3.5.1 By the late 16th century much of the area was held by Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for whom the Salden Estate Map was prepared in 1599. The cartography is stylised and the exact relationship between the historic and modern layouts is unclear. This map shows the name *Tucky* (possibly a field name) to the west of the area labelled *Damerham field*, on the eastern side of the brook. This may have been where the name *Tuckey Farm* originated, although the Victoria County History volume for this area suggests that the name originated from the 17th-century place name *Tookey Mead* (Page 1969: 466).
- 3.5.2 The Salden map also shows the fields *Old Mill Field* and *Rye Field* to the southeast of Tuckey Farm. These place names have been used as conjectural evidence for the location of a possible windmill to the east of Brook Farm (NGR: SP 76111 26579; SMR: 069140000).
- 3.5.3 This area was originally one of Winslow's three open fields and was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1767. The *Historic Landscape Characterisation programme* survey of the area suggests that the layout has changed little since the Parliamentary enclosure.
- 3.5.4 Tuckey Farmhouse is a grade II listed building dating to the mid-18th century (DoE 1984: 66). The farm appears to have been established after the 1767 enclosure award (SMR: 1013300000) and is marked on Bryant's county map of 1825 (Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society 2000). The site of the proposed development is shown on this and on Jefferys' county map of 1770 as open land (*ibid.*). The Ordnance Survey 1st edition County Series map of 1885 shows the site of the proposed development as a field with the same boundaries as today and no structures within it.

- 3.5.5 In 1868 the Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway was opened. Winslow Road Station lies *c.*900m to the southwest (SMR: 0578800002) and the railway line runs *c.*700m to the west of the proposed development (SMR: 0578800000).

3.6 Modern *(1900-present)*

- 3.6.1 The contemporary layout of Winslow is shown on Figure 1. The town remains relatively small although considerable development occurred during the late 20th century, particularly on the eastern side of the town. In 1991 the population was only 4005 (Pevsner *et. al.*, 1994, 754).

4 Results

- 4.1 Ten trenches amounting to an area of 945 sq. metres were excavated across the footprint of the proposed fishing lake (Fig. 2). All but one (T.2) were aligned with the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Each trench was excavated down into the underlying sub-soil between 0.15 and 0.2m. Details of each trench are provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The topsoil was consistent across the site and was generally c.0.3m in depth. The underlying subsoil comprised yellowish and grey silt and gravel with a higher proportion of gravely silt (Plate 4) in the northern trenches (Trenches 1 to 4). Darker patches of very dark grey silt (Mun 10 YR 3/1) were present in some of the trenches. One of these areas was examined by trowel and proved to be a natural phenomenon caused by localised waterlogging.
- 4.3 No archaeological features were observed in the trenches. The only man made features seen were a number of modern field drains.
- 4.4 A single sherd of pottery was present in Trench 1. It had a sandy pinkish fabric covered with a thin green glaze (Plate 2). This has been identified as coming from Brill and is of 14th century date (Lucy Whittingham *pers. com.*)



Plate 1: Landscape setting looking northwards



Plate 2: Body shard of 14th century Brill ware (*Scale = 10cm*)



Plate 3: Trench 1 (northern segment)



Plate 4: Detail of subsoil in Trench 1



Plate 5: View of the site looking north



Plate 6: Overall view of northernmost trenches.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 No archaeological features were observed in the trial trenches. It is also evident that, due to the almost complete absence of discarded artefacts the area has never been subject to intense manuring regimes.
- 5.2 Ridge and furrow cultivation strips, aligned east to west, have previously been identified in the north end of the field (above, section 3.4.3; Bucks R.O: N.Bucks 1:10560 6th Aug 1964 – run no. 1329, shot no. 6460). Its date is not known but it could have been the result of a fairly short period in agrarian history when there was a shortage of arable land in the 13th century (Dodgshon 1978, 102). This was not identified in any of the trenches but denuded ridge and furrow strips would be difficult to identify in trenches with the same alignment as the strips, but should have been more readily identifiable in trenches aligned perpendicular to its alignment (Trenches 2 and 3). It is possible that the ridge and furrow was too superficial and never penetrated the underlying subsoil or that it has now become too denuded.
- 5.3 No significant archaeological remains were identified in any of the trial trenches. While the occasional survival of individual isolated archaeological features, away from the trenches, cannot be entirely excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features or artefacts are present on the site. The archaeological impact of the proposed lake is judged to be minimal.
- 5.4 *Confidence Rating*
The fieldwork took place in generally dry and overcast weather conditions. The interface between topsoil and underlying strata was clear and full co-operation was received from the machining contractor. A high confidence rating is attached to the results of the fieldwork.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Richard and Fiona Haynes for commissioning the project on behalf of *G E Haynes & Son*. Access to the sites and monuments data was facilitated by Julia Wise. David Radford, Archaeological Officer of *Buckinghamshire County Council*, acted as curatorial monitor. Thanks are due to Mr Blane Wass, for his co-operation and skilled operation of the mechanical excavator.

The fieldwork was undertaken for *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* by Jonathan Hunn BA DPhil MIFA, assisted by Karin Semmelmann BA AIFA. The report was prepared by Jonathan Hunn and edited by David Fell BA MA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Clients site plans
4. Site records
5. List of photographs/slides
6. B/W prints & negatives
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Buckinghamshire County Museum*. Accession number pending

8. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J L & Holt A St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. Standing Conference of Unit Managers (London).
- Department of the Environment 1984. *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- EH 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. English Heritage (London).
- Ferguson L.M. & Murray D.M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Institute of Field Archaeologists' Paper 1 (Manchester).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- MAFF 1968: *Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales*, ALC 146 (Southampton).
- McKinley J.I. & Roberts C. 1993 *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 13.
- MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*. Museums and Galleries Commission (London).
- Radford D 2007 *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Tuckey Farm, Winslow*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.
- Schmidt A 2001 'Archaeology Data Service Geophysical Data' in *Archaeology: a Guide to Good Practice*, <http://adsahdsacuk/project/goodguides/geophys/>
- SMA 1995 *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. Society for Museum Archaeologists (London).
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).
- Walker, K. 1990: *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).
- Watkinson D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* (third edition). Rescue (Hertford & London).

Secondary Sources


- Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society 2000 *Buckinghamshire in the 1760s and 1820s: The County Maps of Jefferys and Bryant*. (Aylesbury).
- Bull E.J. & Hunt J. 1996 'Rewalking the Tenth-Century Perambulation of Winslow Manor' *Records of Buckinghamshire* **38**, 90-108.
- Dodgshon, R.A. and Butlin, R.A. 1978: *An Historical Geography of England and Wales*, Academic Press (London).
- Levett, A. E. 1938: *Studies in Manorial History*. Oxford University Press. Oxford.
- Lipscomb, G. 1847 *The history and antiquities of the county of Buckingham*. (London).
- Mawer A & Stenton F M. 1925: *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*. English Place Name Society. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge).
- Morris J, 1978 *The Domesday Book*. Buckinghamshire section. Phillimore (Chichester).
- Page W (ed.) 1969. *Victoria County History: A History of Buckinghamshire* **5**. University of London.
- Pevsner, N. & Williamson, E. 1994: *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire*. Penguin Books (London).
- Reed M. 1979: *The Making of the English Landscape. The Buckinghamshire Landscape*. Hodder & Stoughton (London).


Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form


| PROJECT DETAILS | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Project Name: | Tuckey Farm, Winslow, Bucks | | |
| Short Description: | In March 2007 Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook the evaluation of a proposed fishing lake at Tuckey Farm, Winslow in Buckinghamshire. Ten trial trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed lake, but archaeological features were not observed. A single sherd of medieval pottery was present in Trench 1. While the occasional survival of individual isolated archaeological features, away from the trenches, cannot be entirely excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features or artefacts are present on the site. The archaeological impact of the proposed lake is judged to be minimal. | | |
| Project Type: (indicate all that apply) | Evaluation | | |
| Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed) | none | Previous work: (eg. SMR refs) | none |
| Current land use: | pasture | Future work: (yes / no / unknown) | no |
| Monument type: | none | Monument period: | none |
| Significant finds: (artefact type & period) | none | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | | |
| County: | Buckinghamshire | OS reference: | SP 7543 2698 |
| Site address: (with postcode if known) | Tuckey Farm Winslow Buckinghamshire MK18 3ND | | |
| Study area: (sq. m. or ha) | 22,300 sq.m | Height OD: (metres) | 85m |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | | |
| Organisation: | Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd | | |
| Project brief originator: | BCAS | Project design originator: | ASC Ltd |
| Project Manager: | D. Fell | Director/Supervisor: | J.R. Hunn |
| Sponsor / funding body: | G.E. Haynes | | |
| PROJECT DATE | | | |
| Start date: | March 20 th 2007 | End date: | March 21 st 2007 |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | | |
| | Location (Accession no.) | Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets) | |
| Physical: | Bucks County Museum | ✓ | |
| Paper: | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Digital: | ✓ | ✓ | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report) | | | |
| Title: | | | |
| Serial title & volume: | | | |
| Author(s): | | | |
| Page nos | | Date: | |


Appendix 2: List of Photographs


| SITE NAME: Tuckey Farm, Winslow, Bucks | | | | SITE NO/CODE: 898/WTF |
|--|-----|-------|---------|---|
| Shot | B&W | Slide | Digital | Subject |
| 1 | | | 0194 | Landscape setting on February 28 th 2007 Plate 1 |
| 2 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 1 looking east (a) |
| 3 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 1 looking east (b) Plate 3 |
| 4 | | | ✓ | Detail of subsoil in Trench 1 Plate 4 |
| 5 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 2 looking north west |
| 6 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 3 looking north |
| 7 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 4 looking east |
| 8 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 5 looking north |
| 9 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 6 looking north |
| 10 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 7 looking east |
| 11 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 8 looking west |
| 12 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 9 looking north |
| 13 | ✓ | | ✓ | Trench 10 looking east |
| 14 | | | ✓ | Working view (a) |
| 15 | | | ✓ | Working shot (b) |
| 16 | | | ✓ | Site looking NNW |
| 17 | ✓ | | ✓ | Site view north Plate 5 |
| 18 | | | ✓ | The site north Plate 6 |
| 19 | | | ✓ | Bodyshard of Brill type pottery of 14 th century date Plate 2 |


| Trench 9 | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | | |
| | Length | 25 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 550mm | |
| | Levels | | | | | | |
| | Trench top north | | 85.98m OD | | | | |
| | Trench base north | | 85.41m OD | | | | |
| | Trench top south | | 86.03m OD | | | | |
| | Trench base south | | 85.58m OD | | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | | |
| | N | 750636 269954 | | S | 750636 269939 | | |
| | Orientation | | North to south | | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) | |
| 90 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - | |
| 91 | Layer | Dark orange and grey clay. Natural subsoil | | - | 250+ | c.300 | |


| Trench 10 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 25 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top east | | 86.14m OD | | | |
| | Trench base east | | 85.55m OD | | | |
| | Trench top west | | 86.13m OD | | | |
| | Trench base west | | 85.62m OD | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | W | 750646 269929 | | E | 750671 269929 | |
| Orientation | | | East to west | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | | General evaluation | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 100 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 101 | Layer | Dark grey to brown clay. Natural subsoil | | - | 150+ | c.300 |


| Trench 7 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 25 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top east | | 86.04m OD | | | |
| | Trench base east | | 85.60m OD | | | |
| | Trench top west | | 85.96m OD | | | |
| | Trench base west | | 85.36m OD | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | W | 750626 269990 | | E | 750651 269990 | |
| | Orientation | | East to west | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 70 | Layer | Dark grey silty clay with occasional pebbles. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 71 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil | | - | 150+ | c.300 |

| Trench 8 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 35 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 500mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top east | | | 86.15m OD | | |
| | Trench base east | | | 85.67m OD | | |
| | Trench top west | | | 86.11m OD | | |
| | Trench base west | | | 85.55m OD | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | W | 750645 269964 | | E | 750670 269964 | |
| | Orientation | | | East to west | | |
| Reason for Trench | | | General evaluation | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 80 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 81 | Layer | Grey silt. Natural Subsoil | | - | | c.300 |


| Trench 5 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
|  | | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | | Length | 50 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 500mm |
| | | Levels | | | | | |
| | | Trench top north | | 85.86m OD | | | |
| | | Trench base north | | 85.30m OD | | | |
| | | Trench top south | | 85.97m OD | | | |
| | | Trench base south | | 85.45m OD | | | |
| | | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | | S | 750634 270006 | | N | 750634 270056 | |
| | | Orientation | | North to south | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) | |
| 50 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Higher proportion of silt towards S.Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - | |
| 51 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil | | - | 200+ | c.300 | |


| Trench 6 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
|  | | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | | Length | 75 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm |
| | | Levels | | | | | |
| | | Trench top north | | 85.99m OD | | | |
| | | Trench base north | | 85.43m OD | | | |
| | | Trench top south | | 85.97m OD | | | |
| | | Trench base south | | 85.65m OD | | | |
| | | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | | N | 750675 270060 | | S | 750675 269985 | |
| | | Orientation | | North to south | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) | |
| 60 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam with clay to S. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - | |
| 61 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil. 2 modern field drains | | - | 200+ | c.300 | |

| Trench 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | | |
| | Length | 50 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm | |
| | Levels | | | | | | |
| | Trench top north | | 86.12m OD | | | | |
| | Trench base north | | 85.59m OD | | | | |
| | Trench top south | | 86.11m OD | | | | |
| | Trench base south | | 85.62m OD | | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | | |
| | N | 750708 270128 | | S | 750708 270078 | | |
| | Orientation | | North to south | | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) | |
| 30 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - | |
| 31 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil. Modern field drain at N end | | - | 150+ | c.300 | |

| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 75 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top east | | 86.05m OD | | | |
| | Trench base east | | 85.59m OD | | | |
| | Trench top west | | 85.81m OD | | | |
| | Trench base west | | 85.25m OD | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | W | 750614 270068 | | E | 750689 270068 | |
| | Orientation | | East to west | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 40 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 41 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil. Modern field drain at W end | | - | 200+ | c.300 |

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 100 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 450mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top east | | 85.97m OD | | | |
| | Trench base east | | 85.47m OD | | | |
| | Trench top west | | 86.18m OD | | | |
| | Trench base west | | 85.68m OD | | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | W | 750578 270125 | | E | 750678 270125 | |
| | Orientation | | East to west | | | |
| Reason for Trench | | General evaluation | | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 1 | Layer | Dark brown friable silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 2 | Layer | Yellowish brown silty gravel with irregular patches of dark grey pebbly silt. Subsoil. Land drain aligned NW- SE | | - | 150+ | c.300 |

| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Max Dimensions (m) | | | | | |
| | Length | 75 | Width | 1.8 | Depth | 500mm |
| | Levels | | | | | |
| | Trench top north | | | 85.72m OD | | |
| | Trench base north | | | 85.35m OD | | |
| | Trench top south | | | 85.80m OD | | |
| | Trench base south | | | 85.28m OD | | |
| | NGR Co-ordinates | | | | | |
| | NW | 750540 270125 | | SE | 750595 270070 | |
| | Orientation | | | Northwest to southeast | | |
| Reason for Trench | | | General evaluation | | | |
| Context | Type | Description and Interpretation | | Max Width (mm) | Max Thckn (mm) | Depth BGL (mm) |
| 20 | Layer | Dark brown silty loam. Topsoil | | - | c.300 | - |
| 21 | Layer | Mid brown mixed silt and gravel. Subsoil | | - | 200+ | c.300 |