A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements at Winderwath

Topographic Survey, Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Phase 1 evaluation works conducted prior to the construction by Skanska Construction UK Ltd (hereafter the 'client') of the A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements at Winderwath. The route lies to the south of the current alignment of the A66 and covers a 4.9km length from Whinfell House, west of Temple Sowerby (NY 589 287), to Lowmoor Row (NY 625 260), east of Temple Sowerby; the route crosses the River Eden.

During a four week period in May and June 2005 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), acting on behalf of Skanska Uk Ltd, undertook three elements of Phase 1 archaeological work, as defined in a WSI provided by the client's archaeological consultants, Jacobs Babtie, including: a topographic survey; an evaluation; and a watching brief of geotechnical pits.

Topographic Survey

Field House (Site 18 NY 604 271) was just to the east of the River Eden. The site consisted of the ephemeral remains of a rectangular structure, on the west side of a track leading down the escarpment onto the valley floor of the River Eden. The structure had overall dimensions of 32m by 4.5m. It appeared to be composed of earthfast boulders forming the foundations of the walls. Although they were obscured the walls may have been 0.5m to 0.75m wide and there was a possible cross wall 13m from the northern end of the structure subdividing the internal space. There was also a single, roughly-squared undressed block of local red sandstone that may have been the remains of a flat lintel for a wide door, or a door jamb. This was found within the eastern wall alignment.

The second feature recorded by topographic survey was a broad low linear mound, immediately north of the A66 in the fields south-east of Spitals Farm (NY 625 261). It was seen to be of natural origin.

Evaluation

The evaluation phase of the A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass scheme was undertaken between 31st May and 17th June n2005. The 67 evaluation trenches were fairly evenly distributed along the length of the scheme, with 35 trenches in the section west of the River Eden and 32 to the east of the Eden. The results of the evaluation trenching have highlighted that there is a significant difference in the quantity of archaeology to the west and east of the Eden. The western section had three trenches which contained archaeology of moderate significance, 19, 25, and 32. In each case, the trenches uncovered ditches, most probably field boundaries, extending beyond the limits of excavation.

The number of finds retrieved also reflected the relative lack of archaeological features in this section, with only one fragment of CBM (ceramic building material), eight fragments of worked flint and one piece of glass recovered. The finds came from Trench 3, Trench 33 and Field 11 (where Trench 33 was located). The eight flints, mainly small flakes with some cortex, tentatively identified as flint-working debitage,

were recovered from Field 11. This cluster may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity within this field, which contained Trenches 30 and 33-35 and was just on the ridge overlooking the western banks of the River Eden.

The eastern section of the scheme uncovered a higher density of archaeological remains of moderate significance. There were 11 trenches containing ditches, again most probably field boundaries, extending beyond the limits of the trenches: Trenches 38, 39, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 65, and 66. In addition to these trenches, there was also one trench with evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing and a possible cobble bank / cairn (Trench 43), another trench with a cobble wall and possible underlying ditch (Trench 44), and a third trench which revealed a cobbled surface in close proximity to the A66 (Trench 67).

In terms of finds, 22 trenches produced stratified finds of all material types. The highest frequency of finds was in the post-medieval ceramic category. The only evidence of prehistoric activity was four worked flint fragments recovered from Trench 44, perhaps suggesting a concentration of activity. The group included three small blades, and a larger utilised flake. The small group, taken as an assemblage, was indicative of a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

No definitive evidence was found of Roman features along the route of the scheme. A cobbled surface uncovered in Trench 67, immediately north of the current A66, has the potential to be part of the Roman road leading from Catterick to Brougham. However, no dating material was recovered from the deposits within the trench and the surface could not be determined as definitely Roman; it may be a much later surface relating to Spitals Farm or a later surfaced area adjacent to the road. The only Roman finds recovered were three abraded fragments of Romano-British oxidised wares from elsewhere along the route.

The results of the trenching demonstrated that most of the potential for medieval features and/or artefacts is concentrated immediately south of the village of Temple Sowerby. In Trench 44, the remains of a probable dry stone, cobble wall, 1626, contained an unabraded sherd of medieval pottery, which may have originated from a V-shaped ditch below the ploughed-out wall. A second feature in Trench 47 in the adjacent field comprised a pit with possible stone lining; in the lower of the two fills was a fourteenth century jug handle. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from Fields 20 – 21, where Trenches 44 and 47 were excavated. In the adjacent field, Field 18, Trench 43 contained the ephemeral remains of four furrows. These were likely to be medieval in date but no dating material was recovered to prove this conclusively. Elements of the medieval strip field system can be seen fossilized in the current landscape around Temple Sowerby.

Despite the paucity of dating material, the position and alignment of the numerous ditches uncovered, particularly on the eastern side of the Eden, could indicate that they are the remains of field boundaries associated with the enclosure of the medieval open fields in the later medieval/early post-medieval period. Other post-medieval activity included evidence for several land drains and a recent sheep burial in Trench 48.

Apart from the small group of worked Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints recovered from Trench 44, the artefactual evidence recovered from the evaluation is

limited and has little potential for further analysis. In addition, palaeoenvironmental samples taken from excavated features did not produce any significant evidence for charred plant remains and core samples taken from 18 locations in close proximity to the River Eden did not produce evidence for any former palaeochannels and/or buried land surfaces.

Watching Brief

In total, 70 Geotechnical Inspection Pits were observed along the length of the route. On average they were 4m by 0.6m and over 3m deep. No archaeological remains were encountered in any of the pits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The programme of archaeological investigation along the route of the proposed A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass has been greatly facilitated by support and assistance from numerous people. In the first instance, OA North would like to express its thanks to Skanska Construction UK Ltd, particularly Ernie Collingwood, for commissioning and supporting the work, and to Paul Garner and, Mike Pedley for logistical support. Further thanks are due to Jonathan Dempsey and Dan Johnston of Jacobs Babtie, the client's archaeological consultants, for their guidance, support and enthusiasm.

The evaluation field work was undertaken by two teams, the section west of the River Eden was lead by Andrew Bates and included Steve Clarke, Dave McNicol and Hannah Gajos; and the east of Eden team, lead by Vix Hughes, included Jason Clarke, Christina Clarke and Pascal Eloy. The topographic survey was carried out by Pete Schofield, Louise Ford, Vix Hughes and Chris Wild. The environmental sampling was undertaken by Denise Druce, with assistance from Sandra Bonsall. The finds were examined, analysed and reported on by Christine Howard Davis. The report was compiled by Hannah Gajos and Vix Hughes, with the drawings completed by Emma Carter. The project was managed by Alan Lupton, who also edited this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 This report presents the results of the Phase 1 evaluation works conducted prior to the construction by Skanska Construction UK Ltd (hereafter the 'client') of the A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements at Winderwath.

1.1.2 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), undertaken as part of the measures outlined for Stage 2 in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11 (Environmental Assessment) (Dept of Environment *et al* 1995), revealed 49 sites of cultural heritage significance. Of these, 13 were causal finds of Bronze Age artefacts, while the majority of the other sites were Roman in date. In addition, 22 Listed Buildings were also identified. The results of the desk-based assessment were published as Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology of the Environmental Statement carried out for the area of the scheme by the Highways Agency (Highways Agency 2002).

1.1.3 A subsequent geophysical survey undertaken during October and November 2002 by GSB Prospection identified several areas of anomalies which suggested potential below ground archaeological remains (GSB Prospection 2002).

1.1.4 As a result of this earlier work, the ECI contract for the A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements at Winderwath, awarded to Skanska Construction UK Ltd, set out specific mitigation measures to address the potential impact of the scheme on known and unknown archaeology. A staged programme of archaeological work was highlighted comprising archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) followed by archaeological mitigation involving either preservation *in situ* or archaeological recording in advance of, or during construction of the scheme.

1.1.5 Jacobs Babtie, acting on behalf of the client, formulated a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake the works. The Phase 1 evaluation comprised three main elements: topographic survey; archaeological evaluation trenching; and a watching brief of geotechnical inspection pits. The work was undertaken during a four week period in May and June 2005.

1.2 PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The area of works lies to the south of the current alignment of the A66 and covers a 4.9km length from Whinfell House (NY 589 287), west of Temple Sowerby, to Lowmoor Row (NY 625 260), east of Temple Sowerby; the route crosses the River Eden south-west of Temple Sowerby (Figs 1-3). The resulting study area is essentially linear in shape, curving south of the village.

1.2.2 Temple Sowerby lies within the undulating farmland of the Eden valley, approximately 13km east of Penrith, in that part of east Cumbria formerly

constituting the county of Westmorland (Fig 1; Plate 1). The village straddles the A66 trunk road. To the west of the River Eden the land slopes gently down, north-eastwards from Whinfell Forest towards the A66, at approximate heights of 130 to 120m AOD (above ordnance datum). East of the Eden the land gently undulates at about 110 m AOD, with a slight rise towards a low mound near Spitals Farm, at *c* 128m AOD. The landscape surrounding Temple Sowerby consists of open and rolling farmland, of a mixed arable and pastoral character The area is subdivided into rectilinear field patterns by fences and hedgerows, with mature trees (Countryside Commission 1998, 39).

1.2.3 The solid geology principally consists of Permo-Triassic sandstones formed between 280 and 195 million years ago when the area was under desert conditions and covered in wind blown sand dunes. Within these deposits there are beds of gypsum which is commercially extracted for use in plaster. Quarries for this are located to the north of both Temple Sowerby and Kirkby Thore. The overlying glacial boulder clays / till, of Devensian date, are a highly variable mix of sands, silts and clays, with different levels of stony inclusions and occasional large boulders, probably glacial erratics.

1.2.4 The soils in the Temple Sowerby area are of the Clifton Association which are fine, reddish, loamy till soils and of a stagnogley nature (Jarvis *et al* 1984). Along the Eden valley floor itself in this locale the soils are of the Enborne Association and these are typical alluvial gley soils. The result is a fertile landscape suitable for the mixed arable and pastoral agricultural use.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The following historical background is derived from the Stage 2 DMRB desk-based assessment published in *Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology of the Environmental Statement published in June 2002* (Highways Agency 2002).

2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

2.2.1 During the prehistoric period the upper reaches of the River Eden provided an important natural route, linking the North East to the North West, with the area around Penrith acting as a focal point for activity. The fertile lands of the Eden Valley have been thought to have attracted settlement since the Neolithic period. The location of monuments of this period within Cumbria appears to suggest a shift in the emphasis of Neolithic activity from the coastal plain to the edge of the Lake District hills and the Eden Valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 37). Fieldwork has indicated that the majority of Neolithic long barrows are within the Eden Valley, such as the long cairn at Crosby Garret (Waterhouse 1985, 7). Perhaps the most well-known prehistoric monuments in the area are King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh Henges at Eamont Bridge, and Long Meg and Her Daughters stone circle near Langwathby (*ibid*).

2.2.2 Prehistoric activity in the Temple Sowerby area is represented by the cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch and a large number of prehistoric artefacts which have been found in the area around the village. The bulk of these finds dates to the Bronze Age and they include stone and bronze axes. These causal finds highlight Bronze Age activity in the area, which could include settlement sites.

2.3 ROMAN PERIOD

2.3.1 During the Roman period the area continued to be strategically important with the nearest fort at Kirkby Thore less than 1km to the south-east of the scheme (work on the site undertaken by OA North, in its former guise as the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), and others, is summarised in LUAU 2001). From the combination of several epigraphic sources, the *Antonine Itinerary* of the early third century AD, and the *Notitia Dignitatum* of the later fourth century AD (Shotter 1997), the equation of the fort at Kirkby Thore with *Bravoniacum* seems secure (Salway 1981).

2.3.2 The A66 itself runs along the route of the Roman road that connected Catterick in North Yorkshire with the fort and extramural settlement at Brougham near Penrith; parch marks suggest that the road may lie within the area of the scheme at the north-western and south-eastern ends. It is possible that in the hinterland of the road there may be as yet unknown sites dating to

this period, some of which may be hinted at from the results of the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment works. Other sites in the nearby area include three cropmarks, which may be the remains of Romano-British farmsteads and two Scheduled Monuments (SMs), a Roman mile stone and a possible Romano-British cropmark.

2.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.4.1 Although early church sites may have existed nearby, at Kirkby Thore and at Ninekirks (Simpson 1958, 75), very little is known of the origins and development of Temple Sowerby and the surrounding region during the early medieval period. The main evidence is from the name 'Saurby', which is potentially Old Scandinavian for sour field. The *–by* element of the name appears to be more specifically Danish and it is suggested that the distribution of settlements with *–by* could indicate the movement north-westwards along the Eden Valley towards the Carlisle plain (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 67, 70).

2.5 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.5.1 In about 1228 the site or manor at 'Saurby' came into the possession of the Knights Templars and the Temple element of the village's name was added. Nearly a century later, between 1312 and 1323, the manor was in the hands of Robert Lord, Clifford and documentation shows the manor to have had eight cottages and a mill. This mill may have left some traces detectable as Mill Island on 1838 mapping and it is possible for below ground remains to have survived. The order of the Knights Templars was dissolved in 1312 and after 1323 the manor was granted over to the Knights Hospitallers from which Spitals Farm at the eastern end of the scheme may derive its name. The Knights Hospitallers possessed the manor until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. (Highways Agency 2002.)

2.5.2 A fine gold 'fede' broach probably dating to the late fourteenth century to early fifteenth century, appears to have been found near to Temple Sowerby in Whinfell Park. Fede-rings are so called because of the two hands clasped in troth (faith). As a form, these brooches can trace their origins back to the Roman period when the motif was more common on finger rings. As brooches, fede-rings became very popular in the medieval period although complete examples are rare. The ring has an inscription on it which reads *To ye, ihe[s]u, my troth I plight, and to ye, Mary, his mother bright*. (Highways Agency 2002.)

2.5.3 Hutchinson's *The History of the County of Cumberland* (1794) has a reference to a "ring or fibula.....[which] was found in 1778 in Whinfield Park, turned up by the plough, [it] is of pure gold and weighs 19dw". The description and illustration which accompany this statement make it clear that this is the same brooch. 'Whinfield' or Whinfell' Park lies between Brougham Castle and Temple Sowerby, about five miles south-east of Penrith. In the fourteenth - fifteenth centuries it was a deer park belonging to the Clifford family. The

quality of this brooch would be consistent with it having belonged to a member of the aristocracy.

2.6 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.6.1 Henry VIII, in 1543, granted 'the whole manor of Temple-Sowerby, with the appurtenances, excepting the mines of coal and lead, in Westmorland and Cumberland, late the property of the priory of St John, of Jerusalem, and parcel of the possessions of the late preceptor of the mount of St John Baptist, Co. York,' to Thomas Dalton, Esq. It remained in the Dalton family until it passed, through marriage, to William Norton, Esq. William Norton was the landowner responsible for enclosing Temple Sowerby Moor in about 1784. The manor of Temple Sowerby then fell to a Mr Edmondson and, subsequently, to William Hodgson Esq. His sister married John Boazman, Esq of Aycliff, County Durham, and it passed into their family. (Highways Agency 2002.)

2.6.2 The descendants of Thomas Dalton (1543) built a manor house at Acorn Bank. Other possible remains in the area traversed by the scheme dating to the post-medieval period include: the bridge over the Eden constructed at about 1748 as a replacement for an earlier bridge built in 1575; a possible trackway near Acton Lodge, thought to have been created by Lady Anne Clifford, and to the west of the trackway the remains of Field House, a structure marked on a map of 1838. (Highways Agency 2002.)

2.6.3 In 1851 the village was described as consisting 'of two spacious streets, in which are many good houses, and three inns. Two important fairs for sheep and cattle are held here annually, on the last Thursday in January, February, and March, on the second Thursday in May, and last in October. They were established about forty years ago' (Mannex 1851). This demonstrates that the village was relatively prosperous and a focus for activity in the surrounding landscape.

2.6.4 The arrival of the railways in the nineteenth century brought a new mode of transport to Temple Sowerby. There were two lines nearby: the Carlisle to Settle route ran north of Temple Sowerby, and, to the south, was the branch line between Appleby and Penrith. There was a station associated with the latter, just to the south of the village. The branch railway went out of use in the mid twentieth century and was eventually dismantled. The result has been the return to road use and the dominance of the A66 over the surrounding landscape.

2.6.5 The population of Temple Sowerby has not seen any drastic increases, just a steady progression. In 1641/2 there were an estimated 140 people, 30 years later the estimated number had only increased by seven. By 1787 there were 301 and in 1801 the level was about the same at 299 inhabitants. (Highways Agency 2002.)

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The WSI prepared by the client's archaeological consultants defined the scope of works and outlined the methodologies for each element. As defined above (*section 1.1.5*), the Phase 1 evaluation comprised three main elements: topographic survey; evaluation trenching; and watching brief of geotechnical pits. The WSI was adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with representatives of Jacobs Babtie.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

3.2.1 The topographic survey utilised a total station (TST) with portable logger, with site detail recorded manually. The total station data was downloaded through Microsurveyor and then the resulting dxf file manipulated in an industry standard CAD package (AutoCAD). This was combined with the manual drawings to produce finished detailed drawings of the two sites that were surveyed.

3.2.2 The data was modelled to produce contour information for the areas of the surveyed sites. Initially, this was undertaken using the Surfer programme, but better results were subsequently realised using an alternative package, DGM (Digital Ground Model), which has produced a more accurate contouring picture of the area surveyed.

3.3 EVALUATION

3.3.1 The evaluation programme investigated the potential sub-surface survival of the archaeological resource. The trench locations, outlined in the WSI, were decided upon by:-

- proximity to known archaeological features
- areas found to produce anomalies when subject to geophysical survey
- positions of higher elevation where occupation and activity may survive
- areas of likely activity
- random locations to sample for unknown archaeology

3.3.2 The located trenches aimed to identify the potential for archaeological survival and also minimise logistical problems (namely services, public access and contaminated ground). The evaluation programme was intended to inform the requirements for any further mitigation. Figures 2 and 3 show the location of the trenches.

3.3.3 ***Fieldwork Methodology:*** the evaluation trenches targeted areas of archaeological sensitivity and accurately recorded the location, extent, and

character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits. The extent of the trenches was appropriately fenced, using either hazard tape and road pins or pedestrian barriers, as provided by the client.

3.3.4 Once the area of the trench was set out, the turf was carefully removed mechanically and set to one side of the trench. The underlying topsoil was then removed and stored on the same side of the trench as the turf. Any subsoil was kept separate on the opposite side of the trench. Machine stripping of trenches was undertaken using a 13 tonne 360^{o} excavator, fitted with a 2m toothless ditching bucket (Plate 4). The work was constantly supervised by either project officers or supervisors. The separated topsoil and subsoil were retained on site, stockpiled at a safe distance from the evaluation trench.

3.3.5 In most instances, the machining carefully removed the upper topsoil and subsoil in spits down to the underlying drift geology. Features truncating the natural were then identified and investigated. In a few cases, the mechanical excavation only proceeded to the depth of the first significant archaeological remains. The evaluation was undertaken to sufficient depth in order to establish the character of the archaeological remains. In one or two cases, it was necessary to mechanically investigate a small sondage at one end of the trench, in order to ensure the natural sequence of deposits was understood. The depth only exceeded 1.2m when a sondage was excavated at the end of one of the trenches to confirm the natural deposits (in Trench 30 the sondage was 1.4m deep and backfilled immediately).

3.3.6 Machine movement between trenches was kept to a minimum and limited to a single trackway taking the shortest distance to the end of the next trench in order to minimise damage to crops.

3.3.7 Once the mechanical stripping was completed, identified features were cleaned manually, using either hoes, and trowels which depended on the subsoil conditions and the extent of features. Following this, the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation took place. Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features. The location of any land drains encountered were plotted and the information will be made known to the consultant and the client as part of this report.

3.3.8 Any significant features were sample excavated (i.e. selected pits and postholes were half-sectioned, linear features were subject to a 10% sample, and extensive layers were sampled by partial rather than complete removal). The aim of any manual excavation was to determine the date, condition, form and function of the archaeological remains, sufficiently to allow a confident interpretation and a realistic record to be produced of any elements likely to be damaged during the subsequent scheme.

3.3.9 Reinstatement of the trenches was undertaken after they were fully recorded and subjected to monitoring. The deposits were backfilled into the trench in the reverse order to which they were initially removed. No extraneous material was produced from the trenches. The backfilling was completed to provide an even ground surface. The removed turf / root mat was replaced last. Again,

machine movement was limited to the same track used in the excavation of the trenches in order to minimise damage to crops.

3.3.10 ***Written Record:*** archaeological stratigraphy was recorded using *pro-forma* context sheets which were in accordance with those used by English Heritage. These provided an objective and systematic description of archaeological remains. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* were used. All written records of survey data, contexts, artefacts and ecofacts have been cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering. The contextual details has been incorporated into a Harris matrix, essentially hand-drawn on site for checking purposes.

3.3.11 ***Drawn Record:*** any deposits or features were accurately located, and incorporated onto digital drawings provided by the client. The archaeological remains were manually planned and vertical sections or elevations produced. All features that required planning were done so accurately onto trench drawings, at an appropriate scales of 1:50, or 1:20 for detailed areas. All planned data has been digitally incorporated into a CAD system and superimposed with the base trench survey provided by the client. The long section of each trench was also drawn at a scale of 1:50 and detailed sections of features at 1:10.

3.3.12 ***Photographic Record:*** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard view-points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation were generated. Photography was undertaken using 35mm cameras on achievable black and white print film as well as colour transparency (slides). Use of digital photography was undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographic records were logged on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

3.3.13 ***Finds Record:*** finds recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with current best practice (following IFA and other specialist guidelines). All finds were treated in accordance with OA North standard practice, which is cognisant of IFA and UKIC Guidelines. In general, this meant that finds were washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions. No conservation was required at this stage.

3.3.14 Neither artefacts nor ecofacts were collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of overburden, although any visible finds were retained for general information. Finds recovered during the removal of overburden were retained only if of significance to the dating and/or interpretation of the site or specific features. Where finds were visible on the surface in the vicinity of the trenches they were collected and bagged, to give context to the stratified material.

3.3.15 Subsequent to the removal of overburden artefacts and ecofacts were collected and handled as per best practice. The main aim was to collect material from secure stratigraphic units. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit was the principal method of collection. The material collected included; ceramic objects, animal bone, stone / flint, glass, metal – both as objects and

potentially slag. No finds of a specialist or sensitive nature, such as waterlogged finds, human remains, gold or silver artefacts, were encountered during the course of the evaluation. Environmental samples were collected as per sections 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 in the WSI.

3.3.16 ***Palaeoenvironmental sampling in Transects A-D:*** in the original scheme, it was proposed to excavate 20 2m x 2m test pits in four transects close to the River Eden to investigate evidence for possible palaeochannels and former buried land surfaces; Figures 1 and 2 show the location of Transects A-D. Following discussions with the consultant regarding potential water inundation and trench collapse, an alternative methodology was agreed using a tracked terrier rig to excavate core samples down to depths of 5m.

3.3.17 A series of boreholes was drilled by a specialist contractor (Martin Dowse) in the locations of Transects A-C specified on the drawings supplies with the project brief. Transects B and C, however, were relocated slightly in order to respect the minimum working distances required for the River Eden and the eastern escarpment. Each core location was surveyed in the field using a Total Station. Two of the core locations from Transect A, north of the River Eden, had to be omitted owing to adverse weather conditions, which precluded moving the machine down the western escarpment. It was agreed with the consultant that these represented sufficient coverage of the area.

3.3.18 The boreholes were excavated using a hydraulic percussion Dando Terrier 2000 rig (Plate 2) and a series of 1m length windowless samples were retrieved, sealed, and transported back to the OA North offices in Lancaster to be cut open and described at a later date. The maximum depth of the cores was 5m as below this depth the sediments were very waterlogged and not cohesive enough to remain in the sampling tubes. Given the relative conformity of the deeper deposits, plus the practical difficulties of coring uncohesive and gravelly sediments, a decision was made to reduce the coring depth to 2-3m depending on the lithology.

3.3.19 Each of the cores was cut open and the sediments cleaned for observation. As the lithology was relatively uniform, only a representative amount of the cores were photographed and entered into a field sediment log. The remainder was rapidly described in a field notebook that will be deposited, along with the other documentation, with the project archive.

3.4 WATCHING BRIEF ON THE GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PITS

3.4.1 A programme of field observation was undertaken during the geotechnical ground works to record the location, extent and character of any surviving archaeological features and deposits revealed during the ground disturbance. A record was also made of the location, layout, depth and stratigraphy of each trial pit, irrespective of whether archaeological remains had been identified (Plate 3).

3.4.2 The topsoil from the trial pits was removed using a JCB mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket down to the level of the subsoil, with further

excavations continuing to a maximum depth of 6m using a toothed bucket. These groundworks were carried out under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological investigations and recording were undertaken with the cooperation of the geotechnical team, and in such a manner as to minimize any delays to the groundworks.

3.4.3 The recording comprised a description of the trial pits on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, with measured sketch sections being produced. A photographic record, using black and white and colour slide formats, was maintained.

4 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass scheme involved direct impact on a possible earthwork immediately south-east of Spitals Farm (NY 625 261) and potential impact on the known building foundations at the site of Field House (NY 604 271). Both sites were three-dimensionally surveyed to produce contoured topographic information to help determine their nature.

4.2 POSSIBLE EARTHWORK SOUTH-EAST OF SPITALS FARM

4.2.1 The putative earthwork was observed in Fields 34, 35 and 36, as a broad, low linear mound, immediately north of the A66. The mound sloped gently downwards towards the north-east into a gentle depression outside the CPO area (Fig 19). There was a slight rise beyond this continuing north-east that resulted in a small vale. The earthwork was approximately level with the present A66 road level and measured 415.55m by 65m in total. Examination determined that it was a natural feature.

4.3 FIELD HOUSE

4.3.1 This site consisted of the ephemeral remains of a structure marked on a map of 1838, on the west side of a track leading down the eastern escarpment of the Eden onto the valley floor of the river (Fig 20; Plate 12). The track itself forked immediately north of the structure and branched both west onto the flood plain and continued southwards along the eastern side of the structure.

4.3.2 The structure had overall dimensions of 32m by 4.5m (Fig 21). At its western end there was a pronounced pile of rubble material, 5m in diameter. Within this were several earthfast rounded boulders which possibly formed the north-western corner of the foundations. There appeared to be little survival of the eastern elevation but a sharp drop was noted from the trackway bed approximately 0.5m from the present track edge. Within the eastern wall alignment was a single roughly squared undressed block (Plate 13). The block measured 1.5m by 0.32m by 0.28m and was composed of local red sandstone. It was probably the remains of a flat lintel for a door. A 0.5m wide by 0.15m high ridge, aligned east / west and located 13m from the north end of the structure may be the remains of a cross-wall.

4.3.3 The southern wall of the structure was found to be approximately 0.75m wide, with numerous stones evident, mostly forming the outer face and the core of the wall. The western wall was more difficult to establish as there were many earthfast boulders, some of which were probably the result of post-occupation tumble (Plate 14).

4.3.4 The overall plan of the structure remained somewhat conjectural due to the obscured nature of the remains, but they did appear to be the foundations for a

rectilinear building aligned north-east / south-west that was located on a slight slope overlooking the flood plain of the River Eden.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation trenching was undertaken between 31st May and 17th June 2005, following a week of setting out trenches and conducting a pre-excavation condition survey. In the WSI, 69 trenches were identified, with Trenches 1-35 lying west of the River Eden and Trenches 36-69 east of the Eden. The position of the River Eden effectively divided the scheme into two sections.

5.1.2 Of the 69 proposed trenches, a total of 67 trenches were excavated. Trench 36 could not be excavated due to its proximity to a badger exclusion zone; the trench lay just within the proscribed 30m zone which restricts any excavation activity. Trench 37 was to be located on Field House, the site of one of the topographic surveys; a decision as to whether this trench needs to be excavated or not is still pending.

5.1.3 In addition to the reduction of trench numbers, it was necessary to relocate two further trenches. Trench 51 was moved approximately 9m to the west to avoid excavating under an overhead cable. Since this trench had been provisionally located as a random sample of a 'blank' area, it was possible to move the trench with no impact on the evidence being sought. The second relocated trench, Trench 69, lay at the very east end of the scheme. A pre-excavation site visit revealed that the area was in use for farm storage and the trench was moved approximately 6.5m west. Both relocations were undertaken following approval from the client's archaeological consultants, Jacobs Babtie. Other than these two instances the trench locations and methodologies were adhered to as in the project design. Figures 2 and 3 show the location of the trenches, whilst Figures 4-10 show the trenches in relation to the geophysical anomalies identified by earlier propsection (GSB 2002).

5.2 GENERAL STATEMENTS

5.2.1 ***Truncation***: the evaluation trenches demonstrated that for most of the features uncovered there had been some form of vertical truncation. The degree of truncation observed varied and was dependent on the underlying original topography of the area. The main indication of whether truncation was to be expected was the surviving depth of topsoil and subsoil. Across the majority of the site the topsoil had an average depth of 0.3-0.4m and below this was a preserved subsoil of varying depth. The main source of truncation was from modern ploughing activity and plough scars were seen truncating the drift geological deposits in some areas. The features, such as the ditches and pit, on the whole were quite shallow showing that the upper parts of them have in nearly all cases been truncated.

5.2.2 ***Preservation:*** the degree of preservation throughout was poor to reasonable with clear disturbance from post-medieval and modern land drainage in the

area. There was minimal survival of layers and positive features (patches of cobbling) in some trenches, but the majority of features seen were truncated negative cut features. There was some degree of possible waterlogged deposits within Trenches 42 and 47 but preservation was limited.

5.2.3 ***Contamination:*** there would appear to have been some contamination of contexts, in terms of stratigraphy and artefact distribution. Contamination may have occurred from possible root action, which can downwardly displace artefacts and disrupt boundaries between deposits. There was also contamination of finds from mechanical sources, namely ploughing, which has brought finds from underlying deposits to the surface or upper layers. This was evident, for example, in Fields 20-21, where flints and medieval ceramics were recovered along with post-medieval ceramics and a golf ball.

5.2.4 ***Complexity:*** in terms of absolute stratigraphy the evaluation trenches produced limited results with at most three phases of activity evident. There was essentially no complex stratigraphy throughout the route.

5.2.5 ***Constraints:*** the overall paucity of dating evidence for the revealed features has meant that, although suggested origins can be postulated, they cannot be confirmed in most cases. The expectations based on the geophysical findings were found to differ from the reality of the excavated remains. The archaeology was much less prominent than the geophysical survey implied. In all probability this is due to the highly variable nature of the underlying drift geology producing spurious results.

5.2.6 ***Grading of Features:*** features within trenches were given a relative ranking, within the framework of the project and their regional archaeological significance. The ranks are listed below:

- *No importance* - applied to natural features
- *Low importance* - single isolated features, definite post-medieval features such as land drains, or those where form and function were found to be ambiguous
- *Moderate importance* - ditches or other features that extended beyond the area of excavation and indicate a wider landscape view, features clearly dated to the medieval or earlier periods
- *High importance* - groups of features indicating the presence of a site of any period
- *Extreme importance* - a site or group of sites with parallels to known scheduled sites

5.3 TRENCHES 1 – 35 RESULTS: WEST OF THE RIVER EDEN

5.3.1 In summary, the maximum dimensions of any of the trenches along this section were 50m in length by 2m in width, with depths varying from 0.3m to 1.4m. The majority of the trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies (21 trenches in fact), 11 were topographic locations, a further two composed a random sample and the final trench was located on the basis of

being close to known activity; some of the trenches had a combined purpose. Complete details of each trench and the rationale behind its location are included as Appendix 2; the results presented below represent a summary of the most pertinent information.

5.3.2 The overall results showed that many of trenches, 14 in all, contained either no features at all or that those found were entirely natural in origin. The non-archaeological features were categorised as either glacial / post-glacial patterned ground (frost wedges, changes in the boulder clays etc), stone throws (where a stone has been dragged or removed and the resulting hollow infilled with soil), or the result of bioturbation (undatable root activity or animal burrows).

5.3.3 Of the remaining 21 trenches, 18 contained features of low archaeological importance. These features were interpreted as post-medieval/modern land drains, other drainage features, plough scars, isolated postholes of probable modern date, one undated probable pit (Trench 34), and a small deposit of probable modern charcoal (Trench 31).

5.3.4 Three trenches, 19, 25 and 32, each had one linear feature that extended beyond the limits of excavation. The features could all be confidently interpreted as ditches but no dating evidence was recovered from the excavated sections.

5.3.5 ***Trench 19*** had one linear ditch 1080, aligned north/south. It was 1.95m wide, 0.36m deep with a very broad U-shape profile (Fig 11a). The two fills, 1082 and 1081, were each approximately 0.2m thick and were mid reddish brown sandy clays. The distinguishing element was that the lower fill contained a higher proportion of small stones throughout.

5.3.6 ***Trench 25*** had a single linear ditch, 1053, aligned north/south and it measured 1.55m wide by 0.64m deep (Fig 11a). It had a broad, slightly asymmetrical U-shape with only one dark greyish brown sandy silt fill with occasional stones.

5.3.7 ***Trench 32*** revealed one linear ditch, 1035, aligned roughly east/west, which was 1.10m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig 11a). It had a very gradual and shallow U-shaped symmetrical profile and contained one fill, a mid- orangey- grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of what appeared to be charcoal.

5.3.8 The table below summarises the findings for the 35 trenches excavated in this western section.

No Features Found	**Natural Features Only Found**	**Features of Low Archaeological Significance**	**Features of Moderate Archaeological Significance**
1	5	3	19
2	11	7	25
4	12	9	32
6	15	10	
8	17	13	

14		16	
18		21	
20		23	
22		24	
		26	
		27	
		28	
		29	
		30	
		31	
		33	
		34	
		35	
9 trenches in total	**5 trenches in total**	**18 trenches in total**	**3 trenches in total**

Table 1: Summary of the Trench Results for the Section West of the River Eden (The numbers in the table are the trench numbers)

5.4 TRENCHES 38 – 69 RESULTS: EAST OF THE RIVER EDEN

5.4.1 In summary, the maximum dimensions of any of the trenches along this section were 50m in length by 2m in width, with depths varying from 0.3m to 1.4m. The majority of the trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies (20 trenches in fact), one was a purely topographic location, a further five composed a random sample and six were located on the basis of being close to known activity; some of the trenches had a combined purpose.

5.4.2 The overall results showed that only a small proportion of the trenches, eight in all, contained no features or no archaeological features at all. The non-archaeological features were categorised as per those for the western section.

5.4.3 Of the other trenches, ten contained features of low archaeological importance. These features were interpreted as post-medieval to modern land drains, other drainage features, plough scars, and isolated postholes of probable modern date

5.4.4 The remaining 14 trenches contained archaeological features of moderate importance. In most cases, these were instances of single linear features that extended beyond the limits of excavation. The features could all be confidently interpreted as ditches in each case. Three of the trenches appear to have exposed the same ditch running throughout the length of the field (Trenches 51 – 53 in Field 26). Apart from the linear ditch features, the categories indicative of moderate archaeological importance were datable pits, ridge and furrow, walls, possible banks / hedgerows, external cobble surfaces, and casual finds of importance e.g.: flint tools

5.4.5 The table below summarises the findings for the 32 trenches excavated in this eastern section.

No Features Found	Natural Features Only Found	Features of Low Archaeological Significance	Features of Moderate Archaeological Significance
59	54	40	38
61	63	41	39
62	64	42	43
69	68	45	44
		46	47
		49	48
		50	51
		56	52
		57	53
		60	55
			58
			65
			66
			67
4 trenches in total	**4 trenches in total**	**10 trenches in total**	**14 trenches in total**

Table 2: Summary of the Trench Results for the Section East of the River Eden (The numbers in the table are the trench numbers)

5.4.6 Commencing at the western end of this section, just east of the River Eden and progressing eastwards, the 14 trenches that contained archaeology of moderate significance are very briefly summarised below.

5.4.7 ***Trench 38*** contained two ditches adjacent to each other and aligned north-east/south-west. Ditch 1697 lay west of ditch 1700; both had two fills, a lower stonier fill (1696 and 1698 respectively) and an upper fine grey waterlain silty fill (1695 and 1699 respectively). The ditches had similar shallow U- shaped profiles and were about the same depth of approximately 0.52m (Fig 11a). Ditch 1697 was slightly wider at 1.05m, while ditch 1700 was 0.8m. No stratigraphic relationship could be established between the two ditches.

5.4.8 ***Trench 39*** revealed the presence of a ditch, 1720, which had been truncated by a later land drain, 1687. The ditch was 1.02m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a broad U-shaped profile, which had been disturbed along the southern side by the land drain. The fill of the ditch was a mid- grey- sandy silt which contained no dating evidence. The ditch had obviously gone out of use by the time the land drain was put in, but it does not provide a very close date. The land drain itself was the only one within the eastern section of the scheme that contained an orange annular ceramic pipe likely to be of Victorian date.

5.4.9 ***Trench 43*** had several interesting results. Below both the topsoil and the subsoil at the southern end of the trench was a dense concentration of medium, rounded cobbles, 1703, which extended across an area of approximately 2m by 2m (Fig 14; Plate 6), and was 0.34m thick (Fig 12). As the deposit was at the very end of the trench it was not possible to determine the overall form of the feature but it possibly a cobble bank or perhaps a denuded clearance cairn. No dating material was recovered from the excavation section. Underneath the

bank / cairn was a deposit of mottled brownish yellow sand, 1704, which seemed to fill a slight natural depression, 1705 (Fig 12).

5.4.10 At the northern end of Trench 43 four broad but very shallow linear features were uncovered, from north to south; 1664, 1666, 1674 and 1676 (Fig 13). Each varied slightly in width, ranging from 0.75m to 2.5m and all were on the same north-east/south-west alignment. The boundaries of each linear were ephemeral but sufficiently distinct. The maximum depth of any was 0.08m and they were all filled with a mid- brownish- grey sandy silt but no finds were recovered. They were the basal remains of furrows truncating the underlying natural drift geology. Within the immediate surroundings (Field 18) there were visible remains of the ridges surviving as earthworks. Trench 43 was located on a slight slope with the northern end being uppermost. As a result, the southern downslope part of the trench had a greater depth of topsoil and a layer of subsoil, with colluvial activity infilling the furrows.

5.4.11 ***Trench 44*** contained two features and a number of finds were recovered from within this trench. Just underlying the topsoil was a dense concentration of small to medium cobbles, 1626 (Plate 7). They were deliberately packed in a linear north-east/south-west aligned spread that extended north and south beyond the limits of excavation. The deposit was approximately 2.2m wide and 0.6m thick (Fig 15). The eastern and western boundaries of the cobbles were fairly well defined and the overall nature of the feature was consistent with the remains of a ploughed-out dry stone cobble wall. From within the soil matrix of the wall a single, reasonably unabraded, base fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. This suggests that either the wall may date to the medieval period, or, more likely, a residual sherd has been incorporated into a post-medieval field boundary. Underneath the eastern side of the wall was an earlier linear feature, 1632. It was on the same alignment as the wall and measured 0.51m in width by 0.33m in depth (Fig 12). It had a symmetrical stepped V-shaped profile, and was filled with a pale greyish- brown clayey sand. Only a small section of this feature was revealed and although tenuous, it did appear to be a probable ditch; no dating material was recovered from the ditch, but it may have been the source of the medieval sherd found in 1626.

5.4.12 A number of finds were recovered from the topsoil in this trench including a second, fragment of medieval pottery and two flints. An additional flint was recovered from the base of the subsoil. Despite their casual recovery the grouping of the flint finds, dating to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, suggests some level of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of Trench 46.

5.4.13 ***Trench 47*** was located in the same field as Trench 44, and lay 160m to the east of it. There were only two manmade features within the area of this trench, a land drain at the eastern end and a pit, 1593, at the western end. The pit was circular in plan with gently curved sides and a flat base; it had an average diameter of 1.75m and was 0.35m deep (Fig 12). The pit had two fills; the uppermost, 1591, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, while the lower one, 1592, was a lighter greyish brown with 10-20% small, subangular stones, mostly towards the base, perhaps as a lining. This lower fill also contained a fragment of a jug handle dated to the fourteenth century. The function of the

pit was unclear, but it may have been a rubbish pit rather than a storage pit of some kind.

5.4.14 Within Trench 47 there were also two features which appeared to be natural. One was roughly circular and extended slightly beyond the trench edges, both north and south, and the second was a wide amorphous area. Both features were moderately shallow at about 0.40m deep and they contained similar fills of grey clayey silts and bands of brown organic matter, slightly peaty in nature. These deposits were both within slight depressions in the lowest part of the field. It is likely that these areas have always been subject to waterlogging and the deposits were consistent with waterlain material. The brown peaty material probably results from either the inundation of vegetation by standing water or organic matter settling to the base of the standing water. No dating material or any evidence of human activity was detected during the excavation of these features.

5.4.15 ***Trench 48*** contained one linear ditch, 1643, aligned north/south. It was 1.02m wide, 0.10m deep and contained one fill. The profile of the ditch was a very broad W-shape (Fig 11a). The fill was a mid- grey- silty sand and a single sherd of nineteenth century pottery was recovered from the upper part of the fill. The ditch was truncated by a later land drain that ran at right angles across it.

5.4.16 Towards the eastern end of Trench 48 was a second discrete feature, 1636, which was sub-square in plan and measured 0.75m by 0.65m by 0.32m deep; it had vertical sides and a flat base. The feature was a small pit which contained a complete articulated sheep burial (Plate 8), beneath a mid greyish brown sandy clay backfill. The bone was in good condition, suggesting a fairly recent date to the activity.

5.4.17 ***Trench 51*** in Field 26 revealed one linear ditch aligned roughly north/south at the north end of the trench. The ditch, 1608 was 1.67m wide and 0.28m deep, had a very gradual and shallow U-shaped symmetrical profile, and contained two fills (Fig 11b). The upper fill, 1586 (0.18m thick), was a mid greyish brown silty sand with a small proportion of small rounded stones; it contained two sherds of mid to late eighteenth century pottery indicating that the ditch was infilling at that time. The lower fill, 1607 (0.10m thick), was a pale yellowish grey sand; no dating evidence was recovered from this deposit.

5.4.18 ***Trench 52*** also in Field 26, uncovered one linear ditch, 1570, which had been truncated by a later but otherwise undated land drain, 1572 (Fig 11b). The ditch was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep and aligned north/south. It had a broad U-shaped profile, which had been disturbed along the western side by the land drain. The fill of the ditch was a mid- grey- sandy silt which contained a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe, dating the infilling of the ditch to the seventeenth century or later.

5.4.19 ***Trench 53*** again in Field 26, exposed a north/south aligned ditch, 1617, that was approximately 1.8m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig 11b). It had a symmetrical, broad V-shaped profile that was filled with a dark greyish- brown sandy silt,

which contained a sherd of pottery dating from the eighteenth century onwards.

5.4.20 Some distance to the east of the ditch were two small discrete features, 1619 and 1621. Both were about 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep with approximately U-shaped profiles, although 1621 had a flatter base. The two fills were similar, both being a dark brownish black gritty sand but neither had any dating material within them. The two features were probably small postholes but there was no evidence of packing material or of the posts being left to rot *in situ*.

5.4.21 ***Trench 55*** had a single linear ditch, 1581, aligned north-east/south-west that measured 0.50m wide by 0.12m deep (Fig 11b). It had a broad, asymmetrical U-shape profile with only one fill which had been truncated along the eastern side by a later land drain, 1579. The fill was a mid- greyish- brown silty sand with minute fragments of clinker and ceramic building material. Neither could provide clear dating evidence.

5.4.22 ***Trench 58*** contained a single linear ditch 1515, aligned east/west, which was 1.5m wide, 0.26m deep, and contained two fills (Plate 9). The profile of the ditch was a broad, slightly asymmetrical U-shape (Fig 11b). The upper fill, 1513, was a light brownish grey, sandy silt and was concentrated along the north-west side of the feature. Below this was a mid- orangey- grey, sandy clay fill, 1514. Both fills contained a small proportion of stones but no dating evidence. The ditch was truncated by a later land drain, 1718 that ran at right angles across it.

5.4.23 ***Trench 65*** in Field 33, revealed one linear ditch, 1550, aligned roughly north/south in middle of the trench, which was 1.51m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig 11b; Plate 10). It had a U-shaped symmetrical profile and contained one fill, 1549, a mid- reddish- brown silty sand with occasional flecks of what appeared to be charcoal. No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

5.4.24 ***Trench 66*** also in Field 33, exposed a north/south-aligned ditch, 1558, that was approximately 3.4m wide and 0.86m deep (Fig 16; Plate 11). It had a symmetrical, broad U-shaped profile with a flat base (Fig 11b). A possible recut was identified on the western side as a step in the profile but it was slightly tenuous. The ditch had four recorded fills. The uppermost, 1555, was very extensive and appeared to be filling the gentle depression left as the final phase of the ditch. It extended as far as the eastern end of the trench, almost forming a layer, 0.12m thick, sealing the ditch rather than being the uppermost fill. Notably, it contained 2-5% small mortar fragments, one piece of clinker and a single highly abraded rim fragment of Romano-British oxidised pottery. Below this was 1556, a mid brown sandy silt deposit, 0.34m thick. The fill beneath that, 1557, was a dense deposit of small- to medium-sized rounded cobbles. The deposit sloped slightly down from north-east to south-west. The cobbles appeared to be a deliberate deposit within the ditch, perhaps an attempt to level the area. At the very base of the ditch was the earliest deposit, 1590, a pale brownish grey sandy silt, which was 0.45m thick on the eastern

side but shallower on the western side. This deposit may represent the initial silting of the ditch.

5.4.25 ***Trench 67*** contained two features of interest. At the southern end of the trench, towards the A66, was a deposit of moderately concentrated small- to medium-sized rounded stones, 1660, which extended into the trench for 3.5m and east and west beyond the limits of excavation (Fig 17). The layer of cobbles, approximately 0.12m thick, undulated slightly and was fractionally lower at the south end; although not particularly dense, it did appear to form an external surface, but it was not possible to determine its function. Below this layer was a mid brownish grey sandy silt, 1662, which appeared to contain some organic content. The layer covered the same area as the cobble spread above and varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.3m. The boundaries of this horizon were somewhat diffuse and small rootlets were visible throughout. The layer may have been an earlier layer of vegetation onto which the cobbles were laid.

5.4.26 Towards the north end of Trench 67 a similar deposit, 1661, was uncovered, comprising a dark brownish grey sandy silt, which appeared to have an organic content. The two, 1661 and 1662, could potentially be the same but there was a distinct break across the trench between them, which may have resulted from some later interference. The layer appeared to be 2.4m wide and about 0.3m thick and continued east and west beyond the trench edges. Although the boundaries were somewhat diffuse, 1661 seemed to form a slight bank. The deposit certainly appeared to have had some element of vegetation involved in its formation due to its darker colouration. Suggestions include an earlier turf line or a possible hedgeline. Within the confined space of the trench it was difficult to draw any certain conclusions.

6 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of 70 total geotechnical trial pits along the proposed A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass. The topsoil remained standard across the route, comprising a dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. Natural subsoils were present in some of the trial pits, and comprised sandy clays overlying degraded sand bedrock on the higher ground, with clay overlying river gravels on the floodplain of the river Eden. The results of the watching brief are recorded in Table 3 below.

Results of Watching Brief			
Trial Pit Number	**Dimensions**	**Stratigraphy**	**Presence of Archaeological Remains**
602	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
603	4m x 0.6m x 3.3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 0.7m Natural	No
604	5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
605	3.5m x 0.6m x 3.9m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
606	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
607	5m x 0.6m x 3.3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
608	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 0.5m Natural	No
609	4m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
611	4.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
612	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 1m Natural	No
613	5m x 0.6m x 4.7m	**Topsoil - depth 1m** Natural	No
614	4.5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
615	4.5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.5m** Subsoil - depth 1.2m Natural	No
616	4.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
617	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 0.6m Natural	No
618	4m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Natural	No

619	4m x 0.6m x 4.5m	Topsoil - depth 0.3m Natural	No
620	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
621	4.5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.35m** Natural	No
622	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
623	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
624	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
625	4m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
626	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	No
627	4.5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	No
628	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
629	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - 0.5m** Natural	No
630	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
631	4m x 0.6m x 3.3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
632	5m x 0.6m x 4.6m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Natural	No
633	5m x 0.6m x 4.6m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
634	4.5m x 0.6m x 4.2m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
635	3m x 0.6m x 2m	**Topsoil - depth 0.2m** Subsoil - depth 0.1m Natural	No
636	3.5m x 0.6m x 2.2m	**Topsoil - depth 0.25m** Natural	No
637	4.5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
638	4m x 0.6m x 2.2m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
639	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.3m Natural	No
640	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
641	4m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.3m Natural	No
642	4m x 0.6m x 2.6m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
644	4.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
645	4.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.45m** Natural	No
646	4.5m x 0.6m x 4.3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No

647	4.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
648	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
650	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
651	3.5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 1.2m Subsoil - depth 1.4m Natural	No
652	3.5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.6m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	No
653	3.5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 0.9m Natural	No
654	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.5m** Subsoil - depth 1.2m Natural	No
655	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1m Natural	No
656	5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	Land drain aligned north/south at a depth of 1.7m
657	5m x 0.6m x 4.5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	Land drain aligned north/south at a depth of 1.7m
658	5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
659	5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 1.1m Natural	No
660	4m x 0.6m x 4.3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Subsoil - depth 0.9m Natural	No
661	4m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.4m** Natural	No
662	3.5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - 0.6m** Natural	No
663	5m x 0.6m x 4m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 0.7m Natural	No
664	5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 0.9m Natural	No
665	4.5m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Natural	No
666	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
667	4m x 0.6m x 3m	**Topsoil - depth 0.5m** Natural	No
701	4.5m x 1.5m x 5m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Subsoil - depth 0.6m Natural	No
702	4m x 1m x 5.3m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No
703	4m x 2m x 4.9m	**Topsoil - 0.3m** Natural	No

704	5m x 2.5m x 6m	**Topsoil - depth 0.2m** Natural	sherd of medieval pottery found in the interface between topsoil and natural
705	4m x 1.5m x 4.7m	**Topsoil - depth 0.3m** Natural	No
706	4m x 1.5m x 3m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No
707	4m x 1.9m x 3.7m	**Topsoil - 0.4m** Natural	No

Table 3: Results of the Watching Brief

6.1.2 ***Statement of Potential:*** the watching brief of the Geotchnical Pits did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. There were no archaeological features or deposits despite the proximity of several test pits to trenches where features were uncovered. There is no further archaeological potential for this data set.

7 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 Excavations at this site produced only a limited range of artefacts and ecofacts, with the only material represented in large quantity, being animal bone, which was represented by 158 bones, all from a single sheep burial, (see below Table 4).

Trench No	Field No	Ceramic			CBM	Clay Pipe	Flint	Glass	Metal	Other
		Roman	Med	Post-Med						
3	3				1					
33	11							1		
-	11						*8*			
38	14									3 ind debris
39	14			2						
40	15			3						
42	17			5						
44	20	2	2	2	1		*3*			
-	20						*2* + 1	2		
46	21			1						
47	21		1	6	2	2		1		
-	21			6	5					
-	20 / 21		2	20		2	3			1 golf ball
48	23			1			*1*			1 complete sheep burial
50	25			4						
51	26			3						
52	26			1	2	1				2 ind debris
53	26		1	9				3		
55	27			3	3					1 ind debris
56	29			1						
57	29			3						
60	30			4		1	1			
61	31			3						
62	31			1	2	1				
63	32			3	1					
-	32			6				1		
64	33			1		1			1	
66	33	1				1		1	2	3 ind debris 1 mortar
-	33			3	1				2	
67	34			1						
68	35			2				3		
-	35			3						
unstrat									1 horse shoe	1 leather shoe
Totals		**3**	**6**	**97**	**18**	**9**	***14*** **+**	**12**	**6**	**9 ind**

							5			**debris 1 sheep 1 mortar 1 leather 1 golf ball**

Table 4: Summary of finds recovered from each trench, by material type
(Numbers in italics for the flint category means that they were worked)

7.2 METHODOLOGY

7.2.1 All artefact fragments were examined by visual inspection, and an outline computer record was created using Microsoft Access. Data were recorded in a standardised format, noting provenance, type of object, material, period, and a brief written description. This will form the basis for any further work recommended, or will comprise the archive record, as appropriate.

7.2.2 Bearing in mind the recent nature of much of the assemblage, no attempt was made to x-ray suitable metal items, and identification was made on their current appearance.

7.2.3 All ecofact items were recorded by quantity only. As the animal bone derived from a demonstrably recent context, the material was scanned by an appropriate specialist, but no detailed assessment made.

7.3 CERAMIC VESSELS

7.3.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** in all, 108 fragments of ceramic vessels were recovered. Sixty-five were retrieved from excavation trenches, whilst 43 fragments were effectively unstratified, and are thus not listed in Table 5, below.

Trench	Contexts	Quantity
39	1687	2
40	1534	3
42	1668	5
44	1623, 1624*/**, 1626**	5
46	1594	1
47	1559, 1562, 1588, 1592**	7
48	1644	1
49	1623	1
50	1712	4
51	1584, 1586	1
53	1615, 1618, us	9
55	1574, 1578	4
56	1501	1
57	1503	3
60	1524	4
61	1541	3
62	1543	1
63	1539	3
64	1545	1

66	1555*	1
67	1657	1
68	1655	2
	Unstrat	2
Total		65

Table 5: Distribution of Pottery within excavation trenches.
The presence of Romano-British pottery within a context is denoted by one asterisk (*), and medieval by two (**)

7.3.2 In general, the material was in relatively small fragments, with several of the sherds heat-spalled or refired, suggesting that the principal vector of deposition was late midden spreading. The small number of earlier vessels was represented by small and extremely abraded fragments, suggesting their recovery from highly disturbed ploughsoils.

7.3.3 The earliest material represented was three abraded fragments of Romano-British oxidised wares, two from Trench 44 and one from Trench 66. The sherds were undiagnostic and neither the vessel form nor the date could be recovered. The six medieval sherds were in similar condition, and again were too poorly preserved to recover vessel form, although a small cooking jar rim fragment was noted, as was a jug or cistern handle. In general terms, two fabrics were identified; a gritty, incompletely reduced fabric probably dates from the thirteenth-fourteenth century, and a fine, fully reduced fabric, can be given a similarly broad date-range from the fifteenth to the earlier seventeenth century.

7.3.4 By far the majority of the vessels represented were attributable to the eighteenth century or later. A single fragment of tin-glazed ware could date as early as the late seventeenth century, but as the majority of the vessels show a mid-eighteenth century to nineteenth century range, it would be reasonable to see it as later, perhaps contemporary with as fragment of slip-decorated press-moulded dish, a single fragment of possibly Chinese blue and white painted porcelain, and several fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware. The late material is domestic in nature, reflecting both table and kitchenwares. It is of interest that fine tablewares are largely restricted to the earlier part of the range, predominantly the mid-late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and are appreciably less frequent in the material dated to the later nineteenth and twentieth century. It is possible that this represents a change of status within the households contributing to the midden waste, or might suggests that higher status households upgraded their waste-disposal arrangements at an earlier date.

7.3.5 ***Statement of potential*:** this is a relatively small group and will sustain little further analysis. It is unlikely that the Romano-British and medieval material will be more closely dated, and thus its only contribution to refining the dating of the site is a statement of presence or absence. The remainder of the pottery has potential to add to the evidence for dating with regard to late activity at the site, albeit limited as kitchen wares are not subject to the rapid changes of fashion which characterises table ware production, which gives the latter potential for relatively precise dating.

7.3.6 ***Further work*:** a brief catalogue and illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion in the final report.

7.3.7 ***Discard policy:*** it is recommended that elements of this group (for example late black-glazed redwares) be discarded, as they are not of particular archaeological importance. Discarded objects should be recorded by digital photography prior to disposal, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.4 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

7.4.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** a total of nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the site, of which only one was a bowl, the remainder being plain stem fragments. The former, unstratified in Field 20/21, was again of late eighteenth century form.

7.4.1 ***Statement of potential:*** this is a very small group and will sustain no further analysis

7.4.2 ***Further work:*** a brief catalogue and report should be prepared for inclusion in the final report.

7.4.3 ***Discard policy:*** it is recommended that, with the exception of the bowl, this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.5 CERAMIC AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL

7.5.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** in all, 22 extremely small fragments of brick or tile were recovered. They were completely undiagnostic and warrant no further discussion. A single small fragment of fired clay, possibly daub, and a small fragment of mortar were also collected. All are likely to fall into a date range from the late eighteenth century to the present day.

7.5.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has no potential for further analysis.

7.5.3 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.5.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.6 COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

7.6.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** a single copper alloy object was recovered. It appears to be part of the mechanism of a modern spring balance.

7.6.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has no potential for further analysis.

7.6.3 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.6.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.7 IRONWORK

7.7.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** a group of five fragments of ironwork was examined. Although all were corroded, with an appreciable layer of surface oxidisation, three were immediately recognisable as recent objects, being a large horseshoe, a spanner, and a cast weight. Although the other two fragments were not identified, they are unlikely to be other than modern.

7.7.1 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has no potential for further analysis.

7.7.2 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.7.3 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.8 VESSEL AND WINDOW GLASS AND OTHER GLASS ARTEFACTS

7.8.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** in all, eight fragments of glass vessels and four of window glass were recovered. In general, the material was in relatively small and there was a slight amount of surface deterioration in the flat glass.

7.8.2 The earliest vessels represented were hand-blown dark olive green wine/beer bottles, produced from the later seventeenth century onwards, although the type continued in production into the early nineteenth century. The earliest example was recovered from 1553, and like the majority of the pottery (above), could be dated to the late eighteenth century. The remainder of the glass vessels were domestic containers of recent date, being produced in or after the late twentieth century. Very little window glass was recovered; all were small mid-pane fragments, in a bluish natural metal, and presumably of nineteenth century or later date.

7.8.3 ***Statement of potential*:** this small group will sustain little further analysis.

7.8.4 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.8.5 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.9 INDUSTRIAL DEBRIS

7.9.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** only nine small fragments of industrial debris were noted, none can be confidently linked to any industrial process and seem most likely to represent fuel-ash slags.

7.9.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has no potential for further analysis.

7.9.3 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.9.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.10 STONE

7.10.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** twenty fragments of stone were recovered, all but one being flint. All were small and appeared unrolled, although there was some indication of plough damage or trampling. Five of the fragments of flint appeared completely unworked, and a further eight, mainly small flakes with some cortex, are tentatively identified as flint-working debitage; all came from Field 11. Of the worked fragments, four were recovered from Trench 44, perhaps suggesting a concentration of activity; of this group three were small blades, and the fourth a larger, utilised flake, together perhaps suggesting a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. A fifth worked piece, a flake from Trench 48 is irregular in form and in distribution of retouch, and may be a more recent strike-a-light.

7.10.1 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has little potential for further analysis. However, the concentration of worked material in the area of Trench 44 raises the possibility of earlier prehistoric activity in the area. Such sites are unusual in the region, and few have been investigated using modern methods; the possibility of further evidence should be investigated.

7.10.2 ***Further work*:** a brief catalogue and illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion in the final report.

7.10.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that unworked material be discarded, as it is not of archaeological importance. Worked material and debitage should be retained.

7.11 LEATHER OBJECTS

7.11.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** two fragments of leather were recovered from a waterlogged context during observations made at Morland Road service trench. They comprise part of the upper (vamp) and sole of a single shoe. The low-cut and decorative from suggests it was intended for a female wearer. The good condition of the upper means that detail of the decoration survives, but the sole is partially decayed, as are the iron brads

which held the two together. The style suggests an early to mid-twentieth century date.

7.11.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this material has no potential for further analysis.

7.11.3 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.11.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this object be discarded, as it is not of sufficient archaeological importance to justify conservation. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.12 OTHER ARTEFACTS

7.12.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** a small number of modern items were collected throughout the proposed route. None are of relevance to the interpretation of the archaeological record and require no further comment.

7.12.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this assemblage bears no potential for further analysis.

***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.13 ANIMAL BONE

7.13.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** in all, 158 fragments of animal bone were recovered, from a single context (Trench 46, 1638). The state of preservation and the stratigraphic position suggested that all derived from a recent burial, identified (A Bates pers comm) as a sheep.

7.13.2 ***Statement of potential*:** this small assemblage bears no potential for further analysis.

7.13.3 ***Further work*:** no further work is recommended.

7.13.4 ***Discard policy*:** it is recommended that this material be discarded, as it is not of particular archaeological importance. It should be recorded by digital photography prior to discard, with the photographs being incorporated into the archive.

7.14 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

7.14.1 ***Quantification, provenance, and dating:*** 30 bulk samples, each from a separate context, were taken during the course of the evaluation for the assessment of charred plant remains. Seventeen of these, from a variety of feature types (see Table 6), were selected for assessment. In the first instance, because the fills appeared to contain none or very few biological remains, a decision was made to process only 2 – 10 litres from each of these samples and to rapidly assess whether there was any potential for the preservation of charred plant remains.

Feature type		Number of samples
Ditch fills		11
Possible pit		1
Layers		1
Layers	Under wall	1
Layers	Under cobbled surface	1
Layers	Grey mottled material	1
Cobbled bank		1

Table 6: Assessment of charred plant remains from Temple Sowerby, Cumbria showing the number of samples from each feature type.

7.14.2 ***Methodology*:** all the samples were hand-floated and the flots were collected on a 250 micron mesh and air dried. The flots were scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo dissecting microscope and plant material recorded and provisionally identified. The dates are shown in Table 7; botanical nomenclature follows Stace (1991). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (less than 5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items). The components of the matrix were also noted.

7.14.3 ***Results of assessment of plant remains*:** all samples contained some small fragments of charcoal but the only charred seeds recorded were two undifferentiated cereal grains in a layer in Trench 42, 1671, a grass (Poaceae) seed in a ditch fill in Trench 66, 1556, and a legume in a ditch fill in Trench 55, 1580.

7.14.4 Modern or waterlogged seeds were recorded in most samples but it was not possible to differentiate with any certainty the true origin of these seeds; most probably result from modern contamination related to recent cultivation techniques. Modern land usage may have caused modern seeds to have become incorporated into older deposits

7.14.5 ***Discussion*:** this assessment has demonstrated that only very low numbers of charred plant remains were preserved in the fills from the different feature types. The very limited data set provides no information about the economy or land-use of the study area.

7.14.6 ***Statement of potential*:** there is no potential for any further analysis of charred plant remains from the bulk samples taken during this evaluation. However, it is recommended that, if there is any further archaeological mitigation, bulk samples should be taken for environmental assessment and analysis. This is recommended because the preservation of charred plant remains across a site is not necessarily uniform and in areas, which were not included in this evaluation, the environmental record may be richer.

7.14.7 ***Further Work*:** no further environmental analysis of the bulk samples collected during this evaluation is suggested. It is recommended that an

environmental sampling strategy should be included in any further archaeological mitigation.

Sample	Context	Feature	Examined sample vol. (Litres)	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
4001	1048	Ditch fill	10	20 ml, Charcoal (1), sand (4), modern roots (4), coal (1), fungal sclerotia (4), earthworm egg cases (2) and insect remains (1).	Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Chenopodium , Sambucus nigra, Polygonum aviculare*, *Fumaria* and *Rubus fructicosus*	None
4002	1081	Ditch fill	10	25 ml, Sand (1), coal (1), modern root (4), insect remains (1) and fungal sclerotia (2).	Modern/WPR seeds (2) including *Persicaria maculosa*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Fumaria* and *Chenopodium*	None
4101	1514	Primary ditch fill	10	50 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (2), modern roots (4), insect egg cases (2).	Modern/WPR seeds (2) including *Fumaria*, *Persicaria lapathifolia*, *Stellaria media*, *Chenopodium* and *Juncus*	None
4103	1549	Ditch fill	10	50 ml, Sand (1), charcoal (4), coal (1), burnt material (2) and modern root (4).	Modern/WPR seeds(2) including Chenopodium, *Fumaria*, *Persicaria lapathifolia* and *Sambucus nigra*	None
4104	1556	Ditch fill	10	20 ml, Charcoal (2) and modern roots (4).	CPR Poaceae, Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Chenopodium*	None
4106	1580	Ditch fill	10	75ml, Sand (4), coal (1), burnt material (1), charcoal (4), Modern roots (4), earthworm egg cases and insect remains (1)	CPR legume > 4mm Modern/wpr seeds (2) including *Chenopodium*, *Persicaria maculosa*, and *Stellaria media*	None
4108	1564	Possible pit	10	500 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (1), modern root (4) and insect remains (1)		None
4111	1607	Ditch fill	10	25 ml, Sand (4), coal (2), charcoal (2), modern roots (4) and insect remains (2)	Modern/WPR seeds (3) including *Chenopodium*, *Stellaria media, Polygonum aviculare*, *Rumex acetosella, Ranunculus repens*-type	None

4112	1571	Ditch fill	10	50 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (2), coal (2), modern roots (4) and insect remains (1)	Modern/WPR seeds (2) including *Rumex acetosella* , *Persicaria maculosa*, *Chenopodium*	None
4115	1626	Layer under wall	6	50 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (1), modern roots (4) and insect remains (1)	Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Chenopodium* and *Fumaria*	None
4116	1633	Ditch fill	4	20 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (4), wood (1) and modern roots (4)	*Agrostemma* (1)	None
4117	1644	Ditch fill	8	250 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (3), earthworm egg cases (1) and modern roots (4)	Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Chenopodium*, *Fumaria* and *Sambucus nigra*	None
4119	1662	Material under cobbled surface	10	20 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (1), modern roots (4), earthworm egg cases (1) and insect remains (1).	Modern/WPR seeds(1) including *Urtica dioica*	None
4120	1661	Grey mottled material	10	100 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (1), modern roots (4), insect remains (1), insect egg cases (1) and earthworm egg cases.		None
4121	1672	Layer	2	18 ml, Sand (4), charcoal (4), modern roots (4), fungal sclerotia (20 and insect egg cases (1)	CPR undifferentiated cereal grains (1) and *Rumex acetosella* (1) Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Urtica dioica*	None
4122	1696	Ditch fill	10	75 ml. Sand (4), charcoal (2), coal (1), modern roots (4), insect remains (2) and fungal sclerotia (2)	Modern/WPR seeds (3) including *Rumex acetosa Urtica dioica* , *Ranunculus repens*-type, *Sambucus nigra Chenopodium, Fumaria*, *Rubus fructicosus*	None
4125	1704	Cobbled bank	10	5 ml, Charcoal (4), coal (1), modern roots (4) and earthworm egg cases (1)	CPR undifferentiated cereal grain (1) Modern/WPR seeds (1) including *Chenopodium*	None

Table 7: Temple Sowerby, Cumbria: assessment of charred plant remains recorded on a scale of 1-4.

Scale 1 is rare (less than 5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items)

CPR is charred plant remains

WPR is waterlogged plant remains

7.15 RESULTS OF THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL CORING

7.15.1 The deposits investigated were fairly uniform and appeared to represent former channel/river edge deposits of sandy gravel overlain by a sequence of up to 2 m of silty sand or silty sand and clay dependent upon the location. These deposits were, in turn, sealed by up to 1.5m of orange brown, sometimes sandy, homogeneous colluvium with a poorly developed 'A' horizon. It is possible that this deposit represented eroded material from the surrounding escarpments. The cores taken from Transects A and B, and those taken at the northern end of Transect D nearest to the channel, were similar and consisted of a gravel bed overlain by an intermediate layer of silty sand and over 1m of sandy colluvium. Transect C and the central area of Transect D, however, contained an intermediate sequence of silty sand and clay deposits, which are likely to represent changes in the depositional regime of a former channel. The clay layers, especially, have some potential for containing palaeoenvironmental indicators such as pollen and diatoms. Although no deposits suitable for radiocarbon dating were present, the pollen assemblage would provide a broad chronological framework for the environmental history of the area in relation to the hydrological changes of the River Eden.

7.15.2 ***Statement of potential*:** following discussions with the archaeological consultant, who in turn had consulted with the archaeological curator for the region, it was agreed that the core samples had limited potential to shed light on former palaeochannels and buried land surfaces in the valley of the River Eden. Better locations for the sampling of palaeoenvironmental information may well exist elsewhere in the vicinity of the scheme, but the deposits investigated as part of the Phase 1 evaluation are not deemed worthy of further analysis. The core samples will be discarded.

8 THE ARCHIVE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

8.1.2 A summary of the paper archive is presented below in Table 8.

Item	Description	West Section	East Section	Totals
Contexts	Cuts	29	60	**89**
	Fills	34	78	**112**
	Layers	70	52	**122**
	Geology	35	32	**67**
	Other	-	1	**1**
	Totals	*168*	*223*	**391**
Trench Sheets		35	32	**67**
Geotechnical Pit Record Sheets		-	-	**70**
Plans		34	38	**72**
Sections		66	72	**138**
Topographic Data			3 field plans, 748 digital survey points	
Films	Black & White	14	12	**26**
	Colour Slides	14	12	**26**
	Colour Print	2	2	**4**
	Total number of films	*30*	*26*	**56**
	Digital photos	1	2	**3**

Table 8: Summary Table of Factual Data Recovered

8.2 RECIPIENT MUSEUM

8.2.1 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the Penrith Museum, who have acknowledged their willingness to accept this archive, in accordance with their guidelines, as this is the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as hard and digital copy.

8.2.2 All artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum with the permission of the relevant landowners.

8.3 STORAGE

8.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include records, plans, both black and white and colour photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

8.3.2 All finds will be packaged according to the Museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

9.1.1 Survey of the site of Field House, located just east of the River Eden, revealed that the foundations of a rectangular structure survived at the base of the escarpment on the valley floor. It had overall dimensions of 32m by 4.5m with one possible internal division creating two rooms (Fig 21). The presence of a single, roughly-squared undressed block of local red sandstone that may have been the remains of a flat lintel for a wide door, or a door jamb demonstrate that this was probably a building with some domestic component. It may have been the remains of temporary or seasonal accommodation and perhaps served to house both human and animal occupants. The structure is too long to be a Long House and is more likely to be the remains of a post-medieval farm. A parallel to this would be Scale Farm at Wingarth, West Cumbria. This site was a farm that may have developed from a shieling (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming).

9.1.2 The second feature subject to topographic survey was a broad linear low mound, immediately north of the A66 just south-east of Spitals Farm (Fig 19), was seen to be a natural mound.

9.2 EVALUATION

9.2.1 The 67 evaluation trenches along the 4.9km length of the scheme were fairly evenly distributed throughout the area, with 35 trenches in the section west of the River Eden and 32 to the east of the Eden.

9.2.2 The results clearly demonstrated that the majority of the geophysical anomalies identified along the route were not of archaeological origin (Figs 4-10). Since the majority of trenches were located to investigate the geophysical anomalies comparison of the results of both processes was an essential element in the project. In only a few instances were the results of the evaluation trenches able to substantiate the geophysical survey data. In 19 trenches, including10, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 45, 49, 50, 53, 58, 61 and 62, there was no correlation between the suggested pit anomalies or linear trends with the evidence found within the trenches. Several trenches indicated that the anomalies were almost certainly the result of changes in the geology, including trenches 3, 6, 7, 14, 56 and 63. Other trenches demonstrated that the weak linear trends were often the result of land drains including trenches: 24, 57 and 60. However, the geophysical survey did not produce results for all the land drains; for example, Trench 23 had numerous drains, not one of which was seen as an anomaly.

9.2.3 The closest correlations were: Trench 8, where a linear was found but appeared to be a wheel rut; Trench 19 seemed to show a possible pit anomaly in a similar location to the ditch found; and Trench 32 revealed a ditch but there was a discrepancy in the locations. The weak linear trends in Trench 43

were visible at the surface as possible ridges and the furrows were identified in the trench itself. Trench 65 also demonstrated a good correlation between the ditch and the anomaly surveyed. Trenches 44, 47 and 66 all contained features that had a high frequency of stones in their fills. This factor appears to have given a sufficiently good geophysical response to indicate real archaeological features, but this was in a minority of instances. The varying responses appeared to be more consistent with differences in the underlying natural drift geology and probably reflect changes from sandy to clayey areas.

9.2.4 The results have highlighted that there is a significant difference in the quantity of archaeology in each of the sections. The western section had three trenches which contained archaeology of moderate significance. In each case the trenches uncovered linear ditches extending beyond the limits of excavation. The number of finds retrieved also reflected the relative lack of archaeological features in this section with only; one fragment of CBM (ceramic building material), eight fragments of worked flint and one piece of glass. The finds came either from Trenches 3 or 33 or from Field 11 (where Trench 33 was located).

9.2.5 The eastern section of the scheme uncovered a higher density of archaeological remains of moderate significance. There were 11 trenches containing linear ditches extending beyond the limits of excavation. In addition to these trenches there was also one trench with ridge and furrow and a possible cobble bank / cairn, another trench with a cobble wall and possible underlying ditch, and a third trench which revealed an external cobble surface. In terms of finds, 22 trenches produced stratified finds of all material types. The highest frequency for finds was in the post-medieval ceramic category.

9.2.6 Ceramic finds from earlier periods (Roman and Medieval) were very occasional but there was one noticeable cluster in Fields 20 – 21 (Trenches 44 – 47). The only other instances were within Fields 26 (Trench 53) and 33 (Trench 66) with a single find in each.

9.2.7 There are no significant differences in either geology or soils to explain the differences between the eastern and western sections, so without a natural reason for the distinction there is likely to be a human aspect. In terms of the recovered archaeology, the obvious factor in the differences between the eastern and western sections is their proximity to Temple Sowerby. The eastern section, from the River Eden to Lowmoor Row, is located directly south of Temple Sowerby. The highest concentration of finds is recorded from Fields 20 – 21, where the four trenches, 44 – 47, were just over 300m from the village. The OS mapped boundary between Trench 45 and 47 does not currently exist.

9.2.8 The ditches that were revealed were relatively similar. They were, on the whole, shallow being not more than 0.86m deep and with broad U-shaped profiles and gentle breaks of slope. They mostly had greyish brown sandy silt fills indicative of gradual silting up once the ditches had gone out of use.

9.2.9 The majority of the ditches were almost certainly either boundary ditches, which might have been associated with banks or hedges or drainage ditches

along field boundaries. The agricultural improvements that have taken place since the eighteenth century such as the Enclosure acts and the changes in modern farming practises have resulted in larger fields being more desirable. Thus the presence of the ditches uncovered shows that field boundaries have been removed to create a different landscape, the one seen today.

9.2.10 ***Prehistoric activity:*** no features could be securely dated to this period. The only other evidence of Prehistoric activity were the flint objects retrieved. Eight flints, mainly small flakes with some cortex, tentatively identified as flint-working debitage in Field 11. This cluster may indicate the presence of activity within this field. Field 11 contained Trenches 30 and 33-35 and was just on the ridge overlooking the western banks of the River Eden.

9.2.11 In addition, four worked fragments were recovered from Trench 44, perhaps suggesting a concentration of activity. The group included three small blades, and a larger, utilised flake. The small group, taken as an assemblage was indicative of a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

9.2.12 Another isolated worked flake from Trench 48 was recovered but because it appeared irregular in form and in the retouch distribution was more likely to be a relatively recent 'strike-a-light', an element often associated with tinder boxes.

9.2.13 ***Roman activity:*** no definitive evidence was found of Roman features along the route of the scheme. The cobbled surface uncovered in Trench 67, immediately north of the current A66 has the potential to be part of the Roman road, but no dating material was recovered and the surface cannot be determined as Roman. The only Roman finds recovered were three abraded fragments of Romano-British oxidised wares. The sherds were undiagnostic and neither the vessel form nor the date could be recovered. Two came from the subsoil in Trench 44, 1624, and one from an uppermost ditch fill, 1555, in Trench 66.

9.2.14 ***Medieval activity:*** a degree of medieval activity was anticipated along the route of the A66 bypass, since the village of Temple Sowerby is known to have been occupied during this period. The results of the trenches demonstrated that most of the features tentatively dated to this were concentrated immediately south of the village itself. The sherd in the dry stone, cobble wall in Trench 44, though unabraded, is likely to derive from earlier activity. The feature in Trench 47 is thought to have been a rubbish pit located in the fields behind the village; the same fields, 20 – 21, that contained the cobble wall and the pit also produced two unstratified fragments of medieval pottery. The adjacent field, Field 18, Trench 43 contained the ephemeral remains of four furrows which may have been medieval in date.

9.2.15 Despite the paucity of dating material, the position and alignment of the numerous ditches uncovered, particularly on the eastern side of the Eden, could indicate that some are the remains of earlier boundaries demarcating areas of open field associated with the medieval occupation of Temple Sowerby. Elements of the earlier strip field system can be seen fossilized in the current landscape.

9.2.16 There are clearly visible strip fields with the characteristic reverse aratral 'S' curvature in the landscape around Temple Sowerby, a characteristic of medieval fields. Particularly clear are examples to the east of Field 36, at the eastern end of the scheme. It is likely that there was a continuation of strip fields in the fields south of Temple Sowerby and two existing footpaths, leading out of the village, may originally have been vennels.

9.2.17 It is also interesting to note that by the medieval period the Roman road was probably not the route used to connect Temple Sowerby with Kirkby Thore. North of Spitals Farm and Lowmoor Row, the modern map shows a cluster of aratral fields either side of Priest Lane. The name of the lane and its position demonstrates that it originally ran between the churches of each village and that the field system relates to this rather than the earlier Roman road. In fact Jeffery's map of 1768 illustrates the Roman road as dashed lines running over Sowerby Moor, rather than Priest Lane, to the north, which has solid edges.

9.2.18 ***Post-medieval activity:*** the features found that date to this period included the 50 land drains and a sheep burial. In addition, the majority of the ditches found south of the village are likely to be the remains of post-medieval fields, which subdivided the earlier medieval open fields, and which, in turn, have subsequently been enlarged to suit modern agricultural practice. There were also several scattered postholes, which may date to this period.

9.2.19 A relatively small assemblage of finds dating from the seventeenth century onwards was recovered from the trench topsoils and several features. Of the ditches excavated, several had fragments of post-medieval pottery in their upper fills; for example ditch 1643 in Trench 48; ditch 1608 in Trench 51; ditch 1570 in Trench 52; ditch 1617 in Trench 53 and, in addition, ditch 1581 in Trench 55 contained material that was undiagnostic but probably post-medieval in date.

9.2.20 The agricultural innovations of the early post-medieval period brought the improvement of land to the forefront. There are accounts of land drains, similar to ones found as part of the evaluation, being dug in the seventeenth century (Blythe 1652). As part of the overall scheme of increasing arable productivity by various means such as enlarging areas of land in use, the formulated addition of nutrients to land, prescribed rotation of land use and so on, the insertion of land drains became more widespread. However, landowners in Cumberland and Westmorland did not actively pursue agricultural improvements until the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century (Keates 2002).

9.2.21 There are numerous forms of land drains which are encountered during archaeological excavation (Fig 18) and although of minimal significance they can demonstrate several issues. The 67 trenches excavated revealed a total of 50 land drains within 24 trenches; the frequent occurrence of land drains in an area that appears to be reasonably free draining demonstrates the level of investment made in the past to improve the quality of land. Of the 11 ditches found in the course of the project, six (in Trenches 38, 39, 48, 52, 55 and 58) were directly cut by land drains, suggesting that many of the latter are likely to be late in date.

9.2.22 The only ceramic land drain found during the project was located in Trench 39, the remainder were either simple turf drains or cobble drains. The first type, turf drains, are the most simplistic. A linear slot, approximately spade width would have been de-turfed and then manually dug to the required depth. The turf was then placed in the bottom and the removed material then backfilled. Placing the turf at the base of the slot provided a less dense conduit for water to move through the area and therefore aided drainage. Although simple, this type of drain still requires a reasonable degree of time and effort and therefore reflects and investment in the land by either the owner or the tenant farmer.

9.2.23 The second type of drain, the cobble drain, involved a further degree of effort. Once the material had been dug out stones and cobbles, either retained from the excavated material or purposely collected, were packed into the base. The voids left would then help water within the soils drain away.

9.3 WATCHING BRIEF

9.3.1 The watching brief on the 70 Geotchnical Inspection Pits did not produce any significant archaeological results.

9.4 PUBLICATION

9.4.1 It is not considered that the results of the A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass evaluation merit detailed publication but they will be entered, as a matter of course, into the notes concerning fieldwork in 2005 in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*. In addition to this, once all work is completed, and in accordance with section 7.2.9 of the WSI, an entry will be made into the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This will conform to a grey literature publication. In addition, a copy of the report will be submitted for entry onto the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. It is recommended that this will provide adequate coverage for the project in the public domain.

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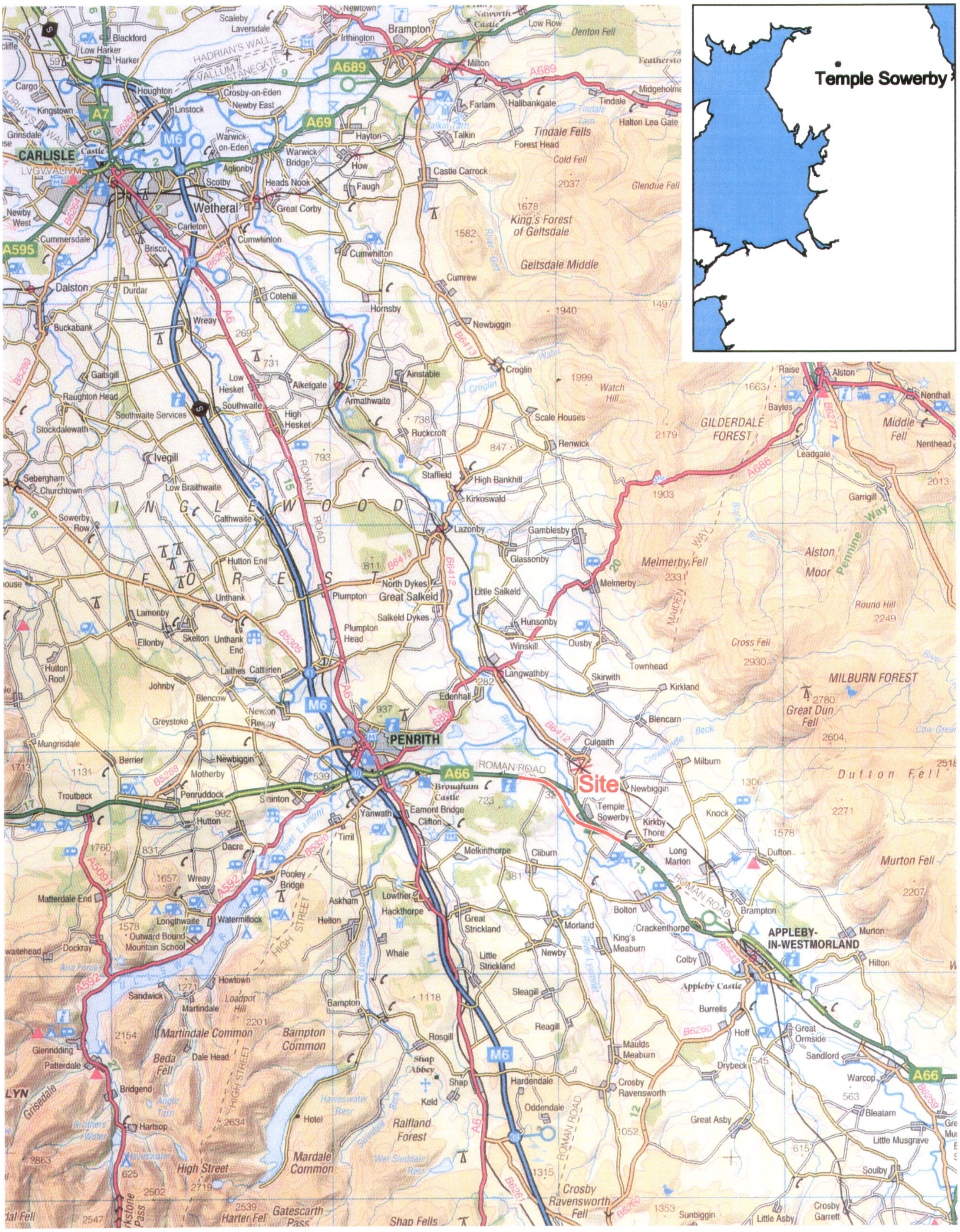

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Figure 1: Location of the work

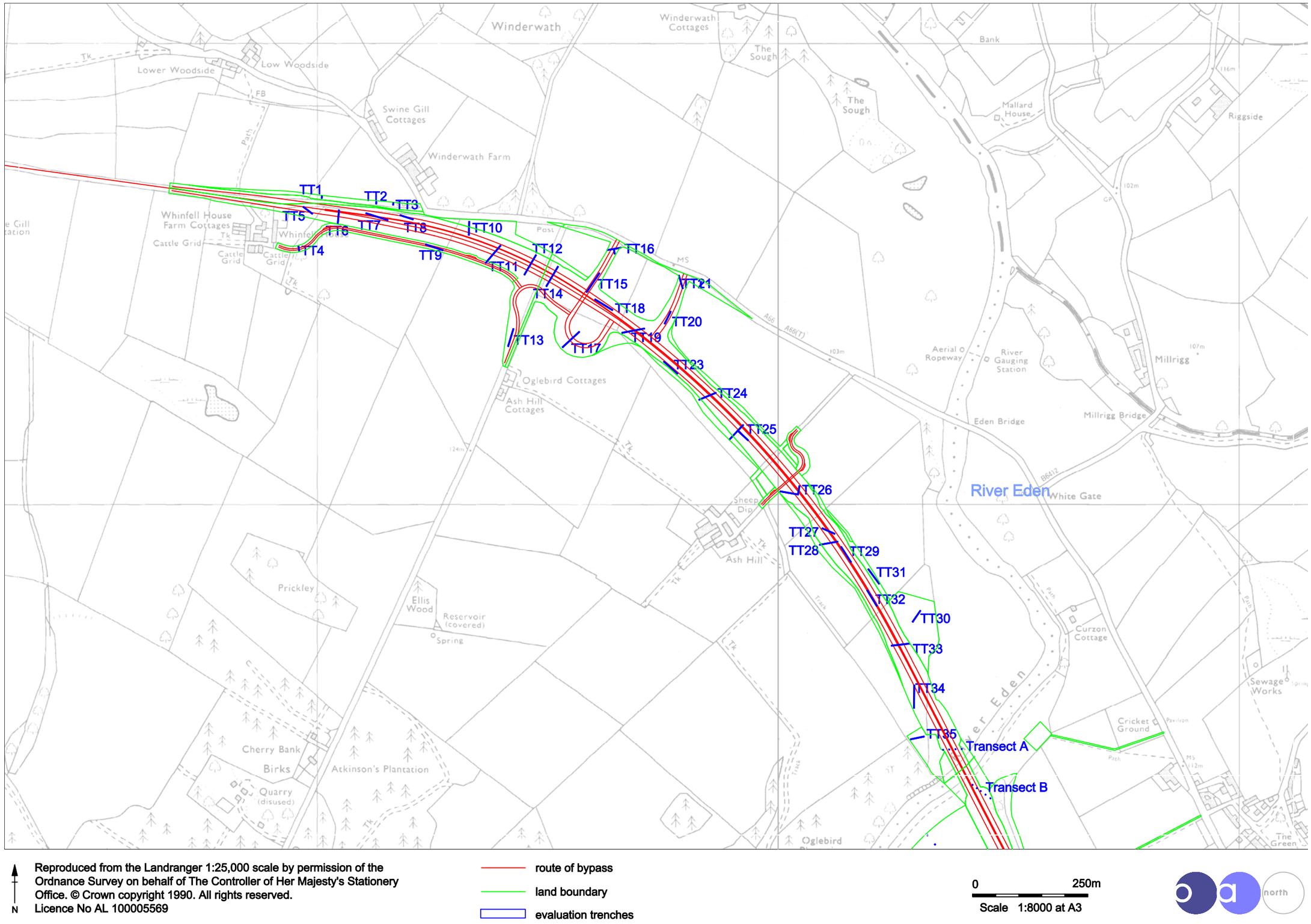


Figure 2: Trench locations west of the River Eden: Trenches 1-35, Fields 1-12

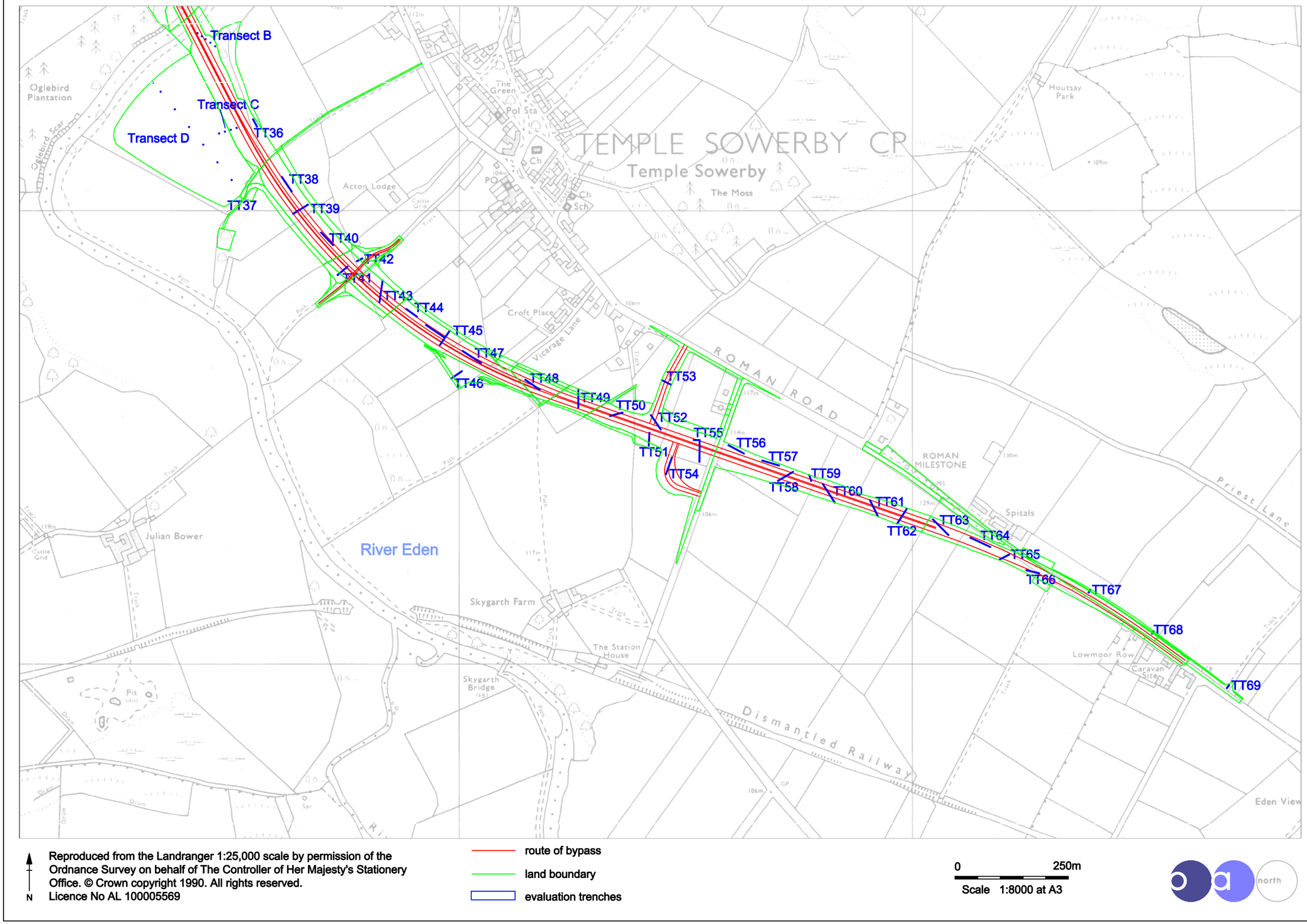


Figure 3: Trench locations east of the River Eden: Trenches 38-69, Fields 13-36

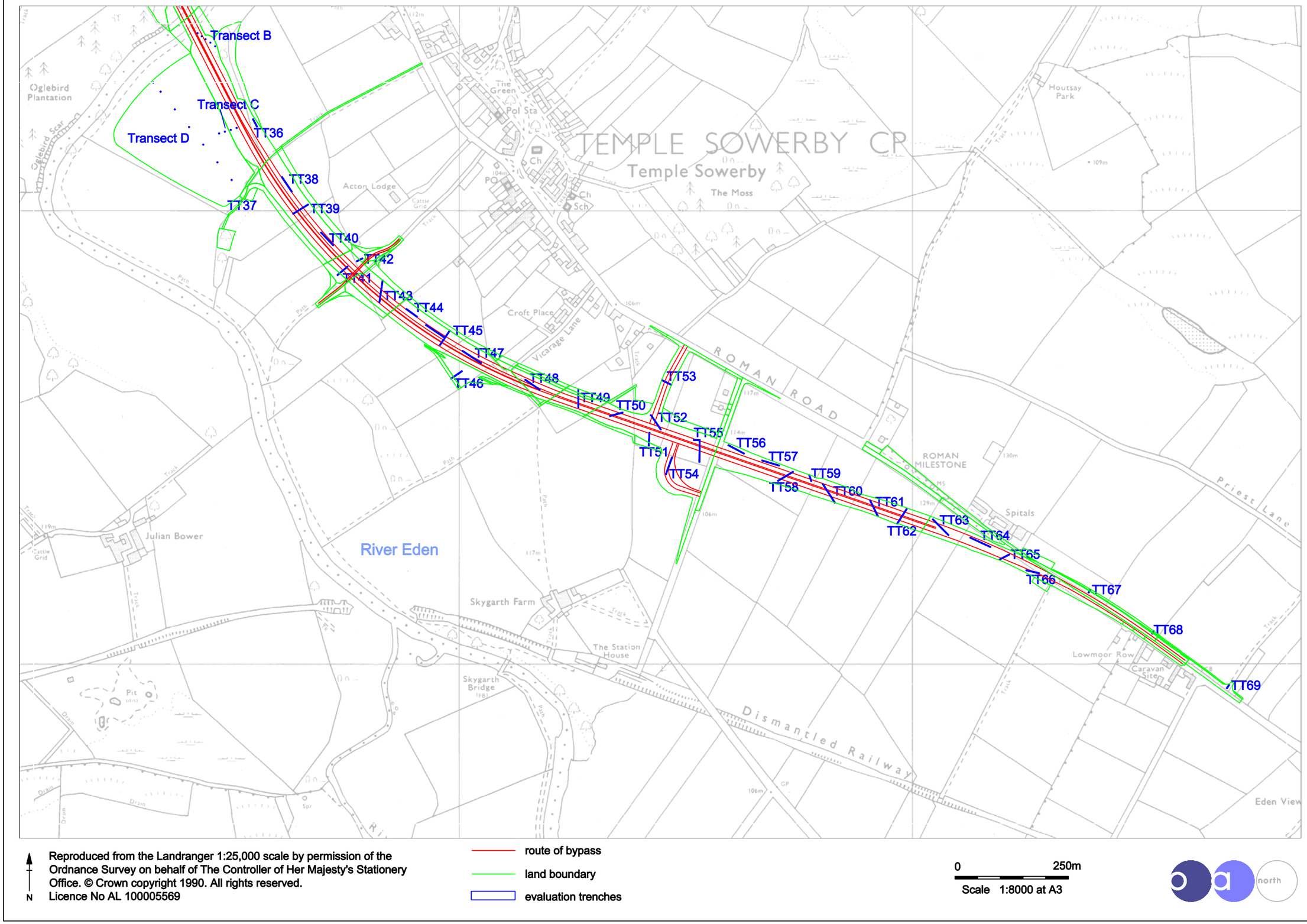


Figure 3: Trench locations east of the River Eden: Trenches 38-69, Fields 13-36

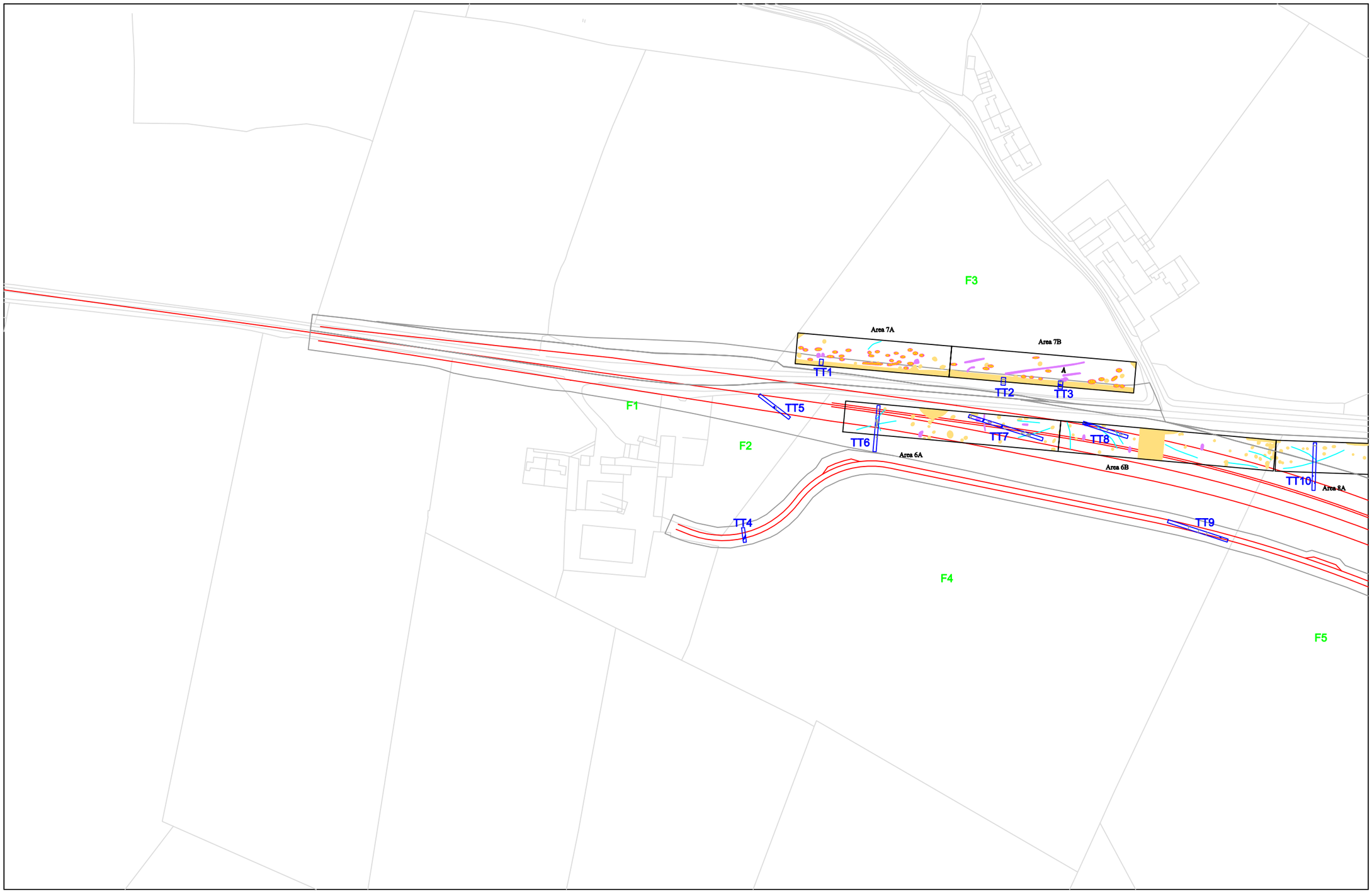


Figure 4: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0010 and BTI0016901/EA/1/002 - Trenches 1 - 10

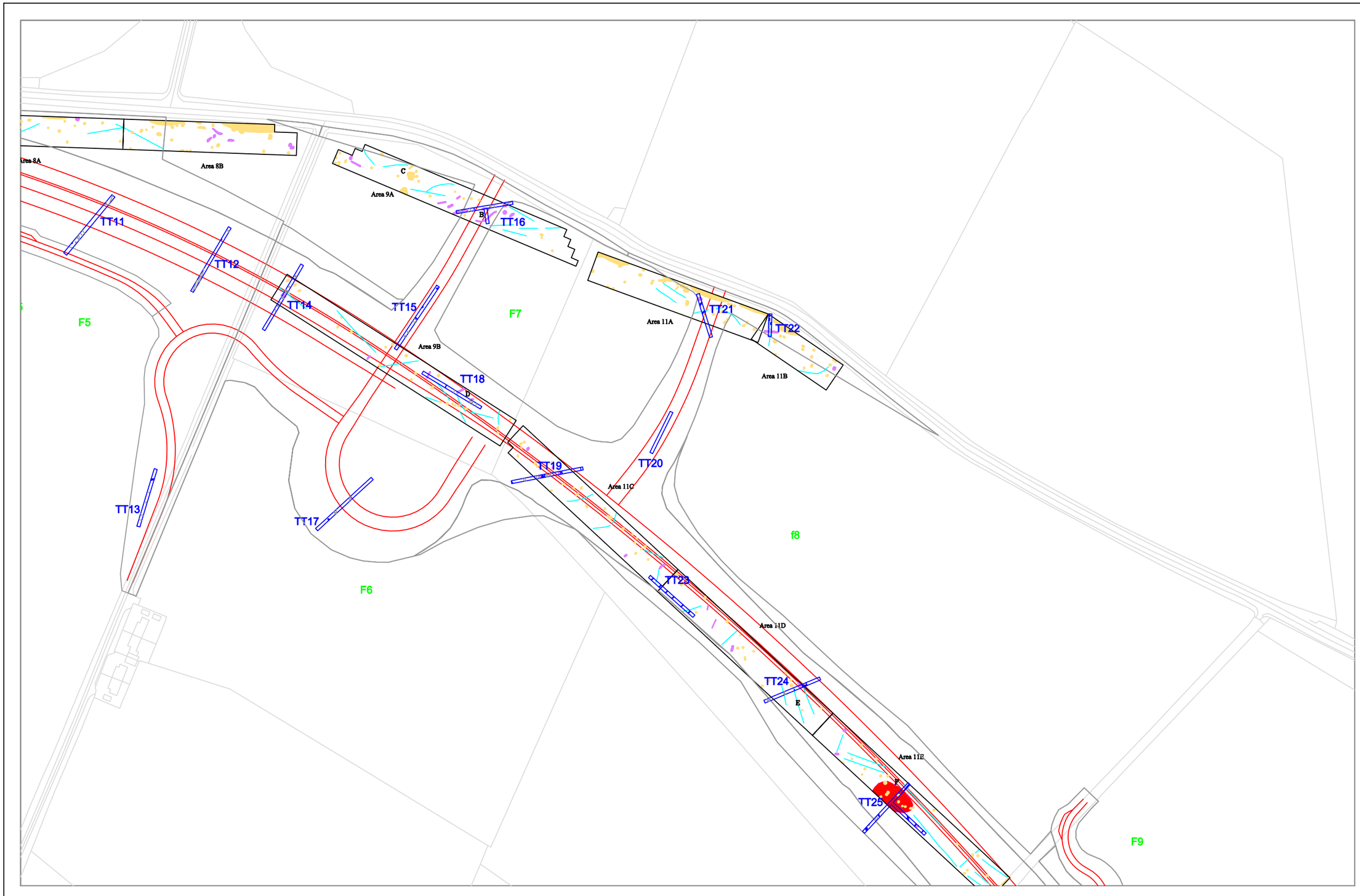


Figure 5: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0011 and BTI0016901/EA/1/003 - Trenches 11 - 25

Figure 6: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0012 and BTI0016901/EA/1/004 - Trenches 26 - 34

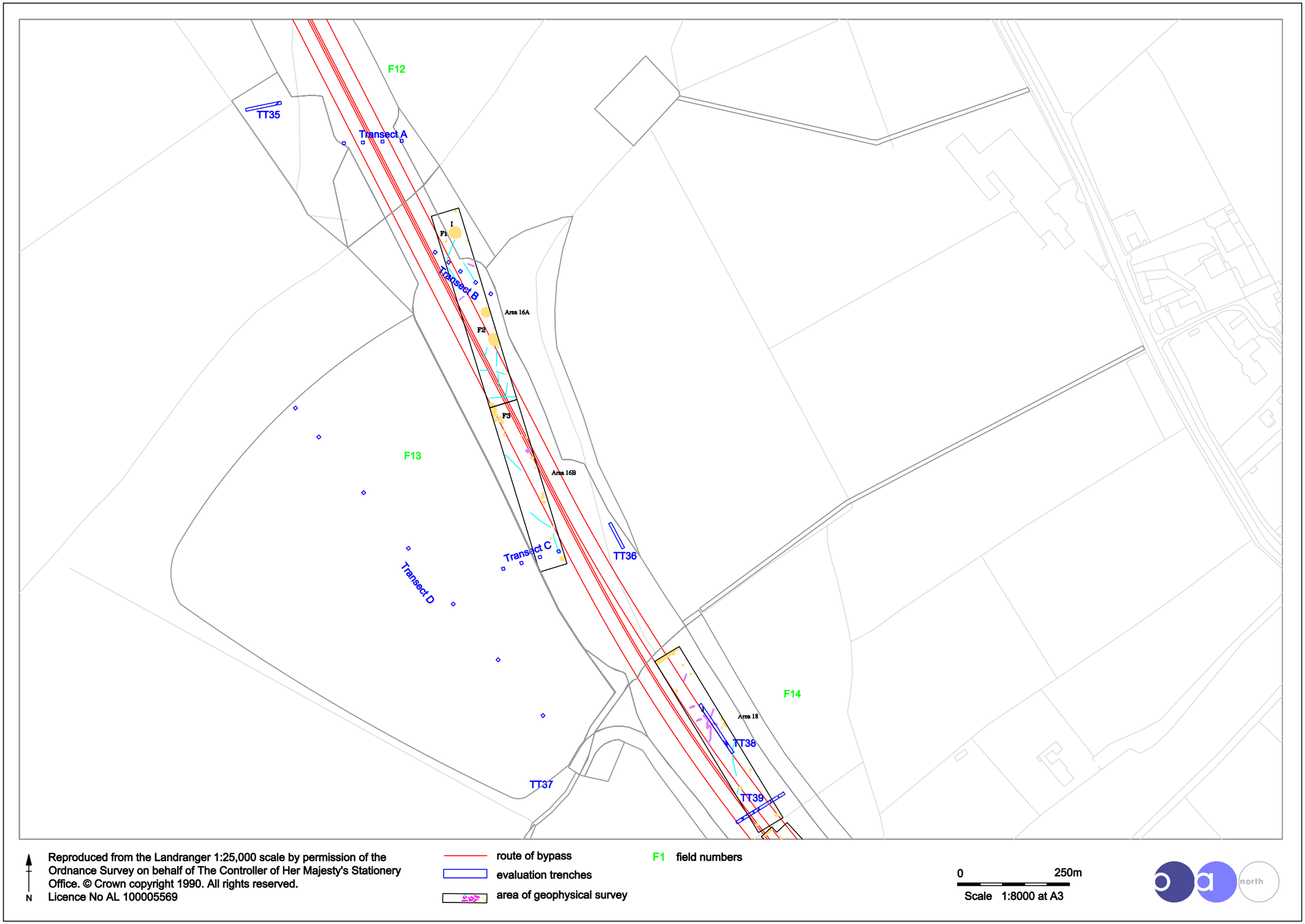


Figure 7: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0013 and BTI0016901/EA/1/005 - Trenches 35 - 39

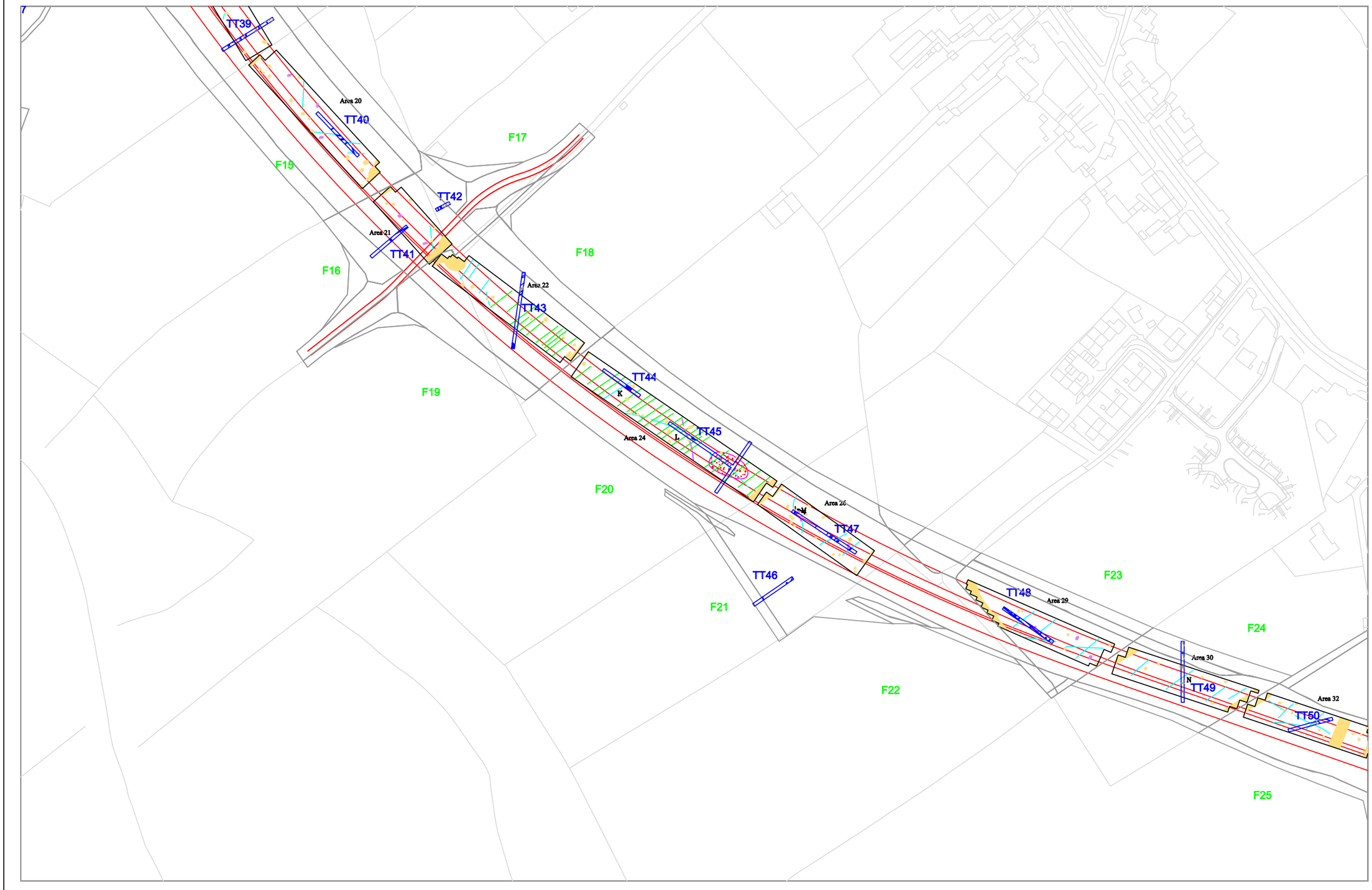


Figure 8: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0014 and BTI0016901/EA/1/006 - Trenches 40 - 50

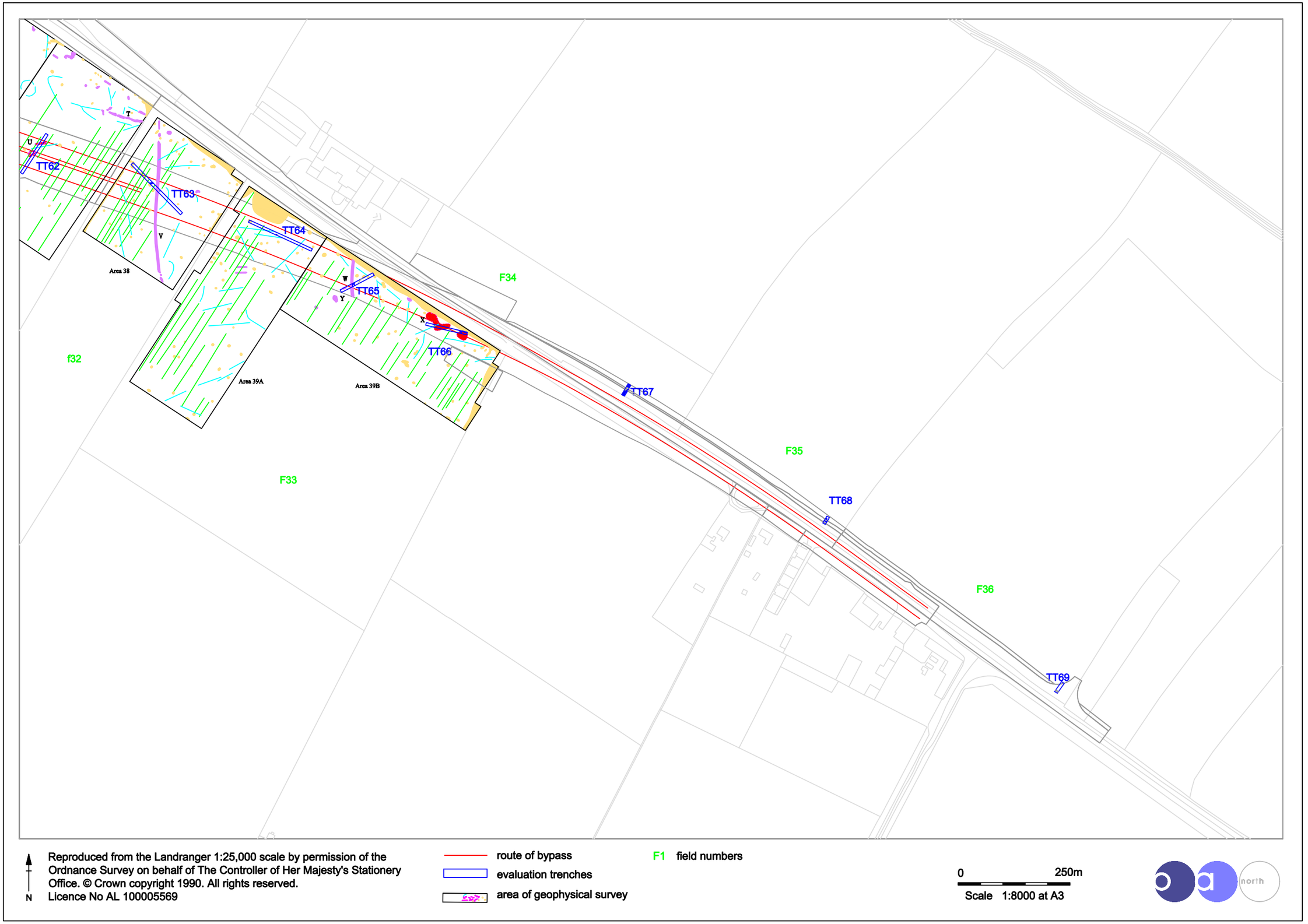


Figure 10: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0016 and BTI0016901/EA/1/008 - Trenches 63-69

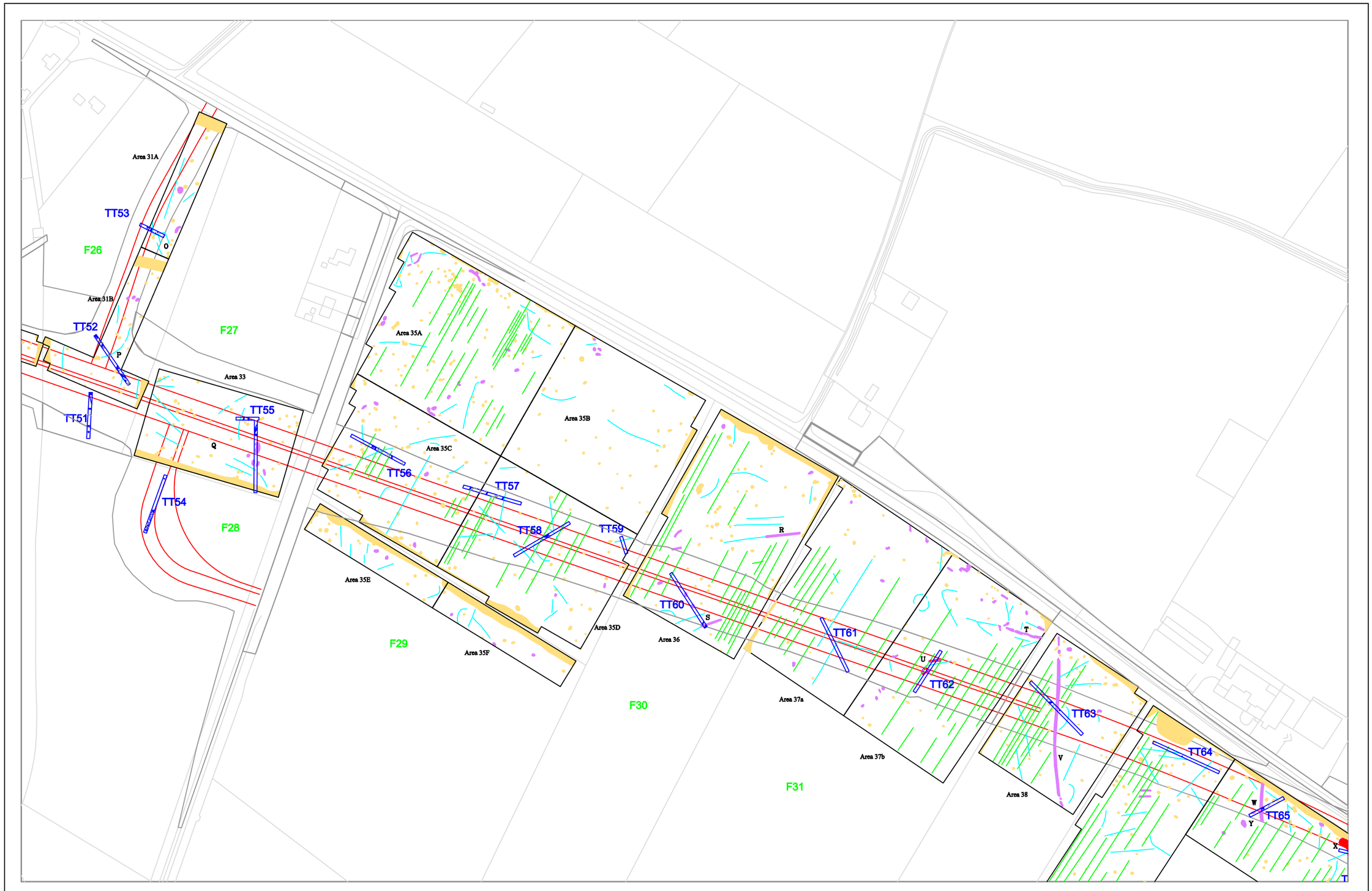


Figure 9: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0015 and BTI0016901/EA/1/007 - Trenches 51-65

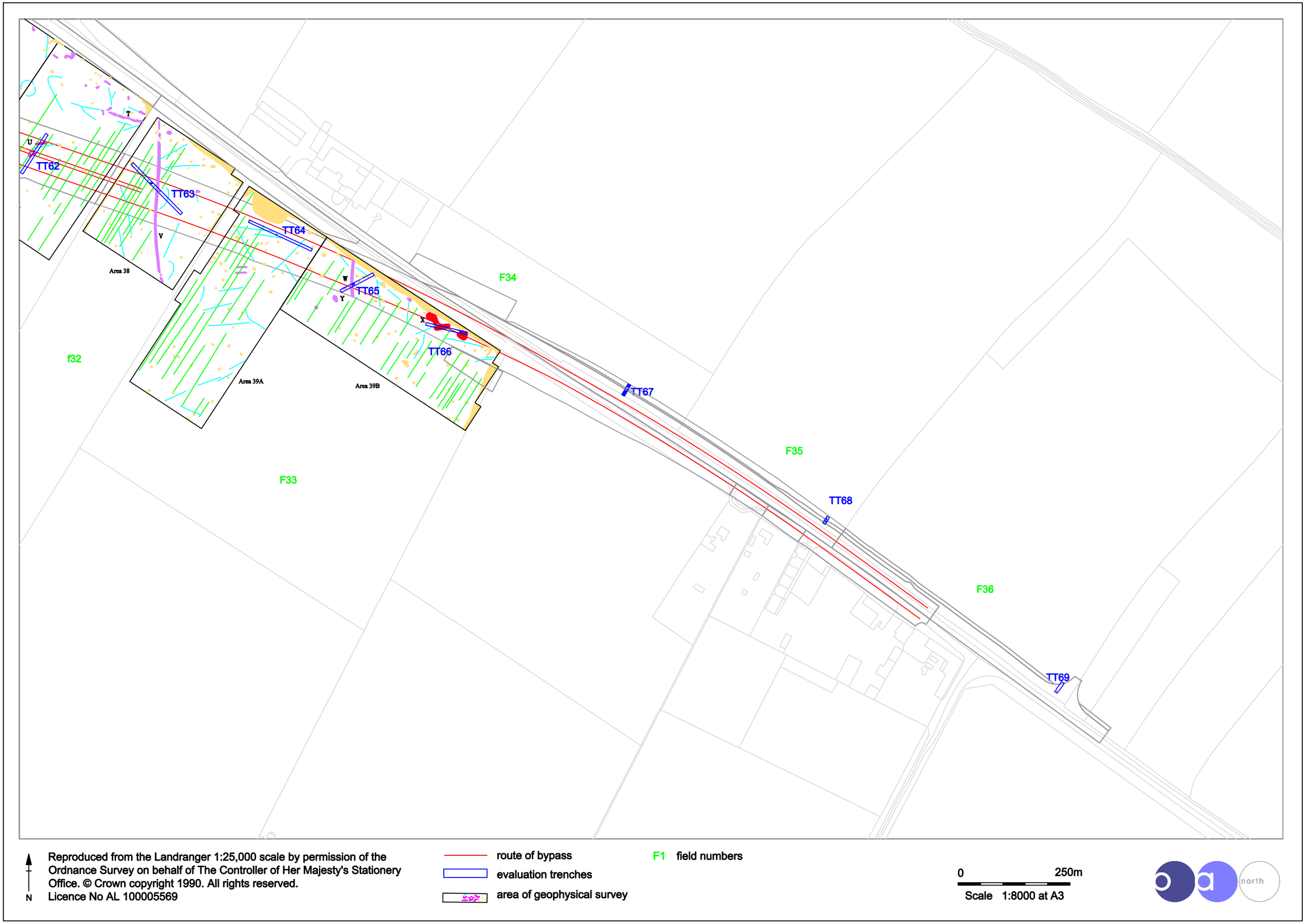
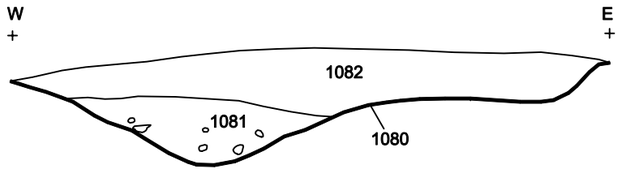
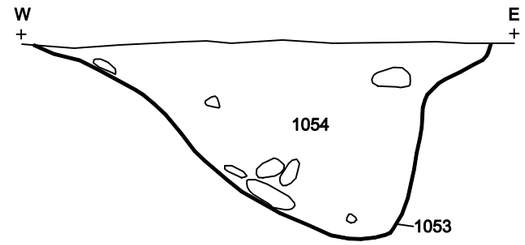


Figure 10: Specific trench locations and results overlain onto the geophysical survey: equivalent to drawings BTI0016901/EA/1/0016 and BTI0016901/EA/1/008 - Trenches 63-69



Trench 19, Section 83



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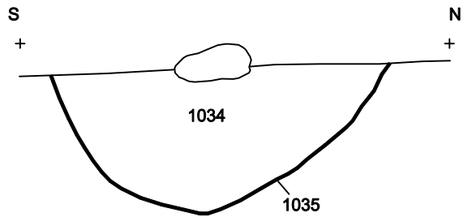
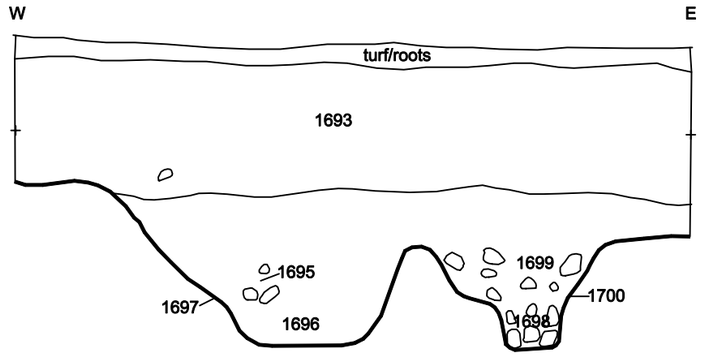
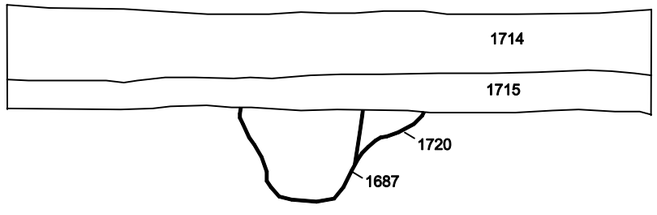


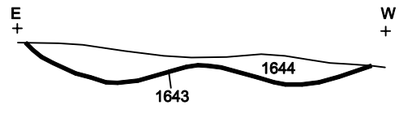
Trench 32, Section 66



Trench 38, Section 160



Trench 39, Section 157



Trench 48, Section 50

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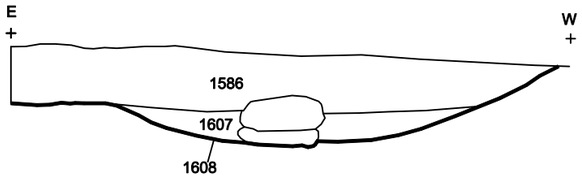
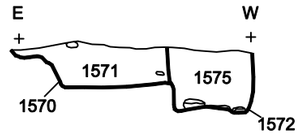
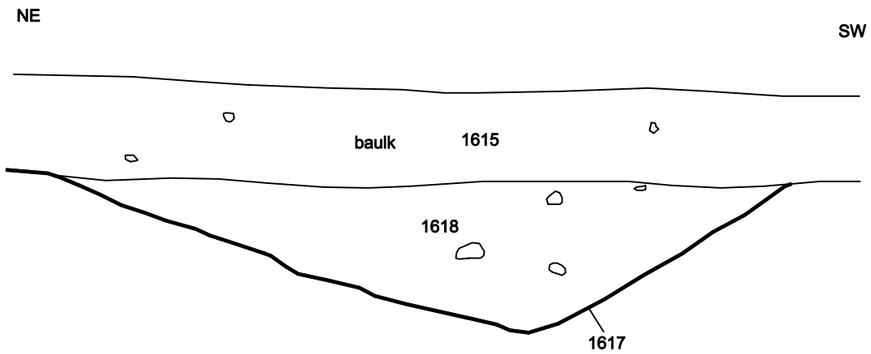
Figure 11a: Detailed cross-sections through ditches 1080, 1053, 1035, 1697/1700, 1720 and 1643



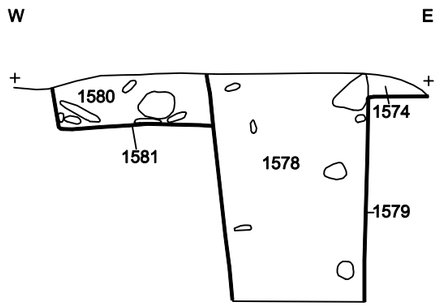
Trench 51, Section 37



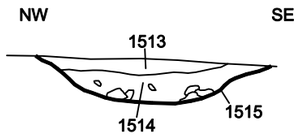
Trench 52, Section 34



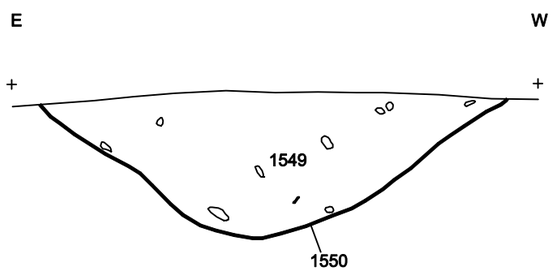
Trench 53, Section 39



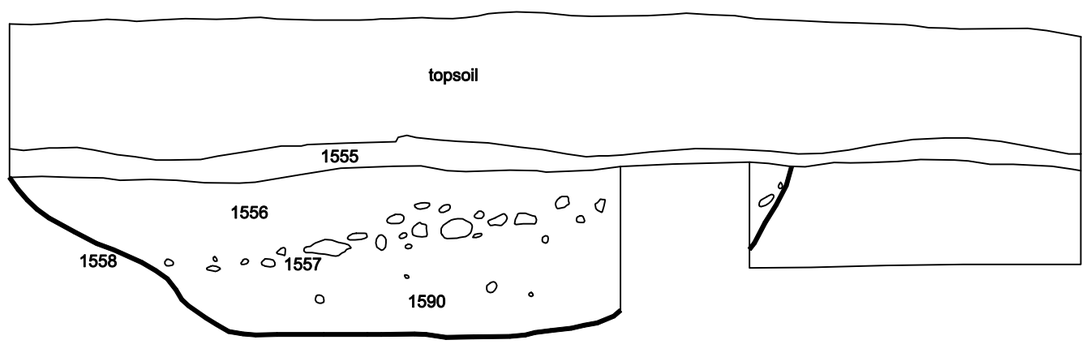
Trench 55, Section 23



Trench 58, Section 8



Section 19



Trench 66, Section 21

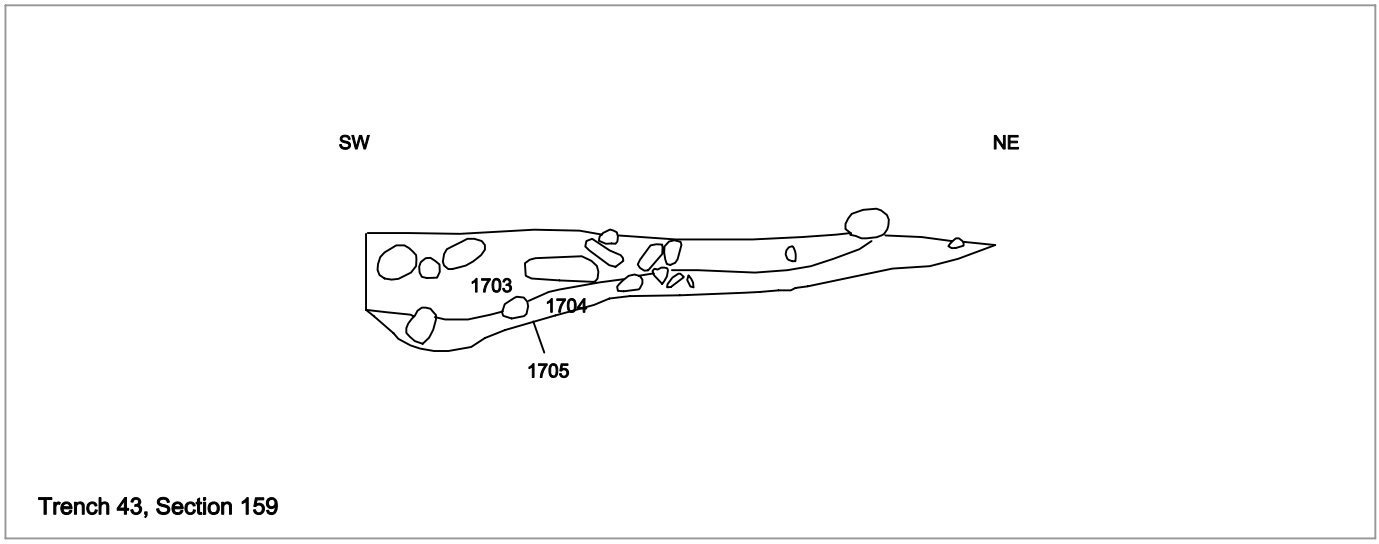
0 1m

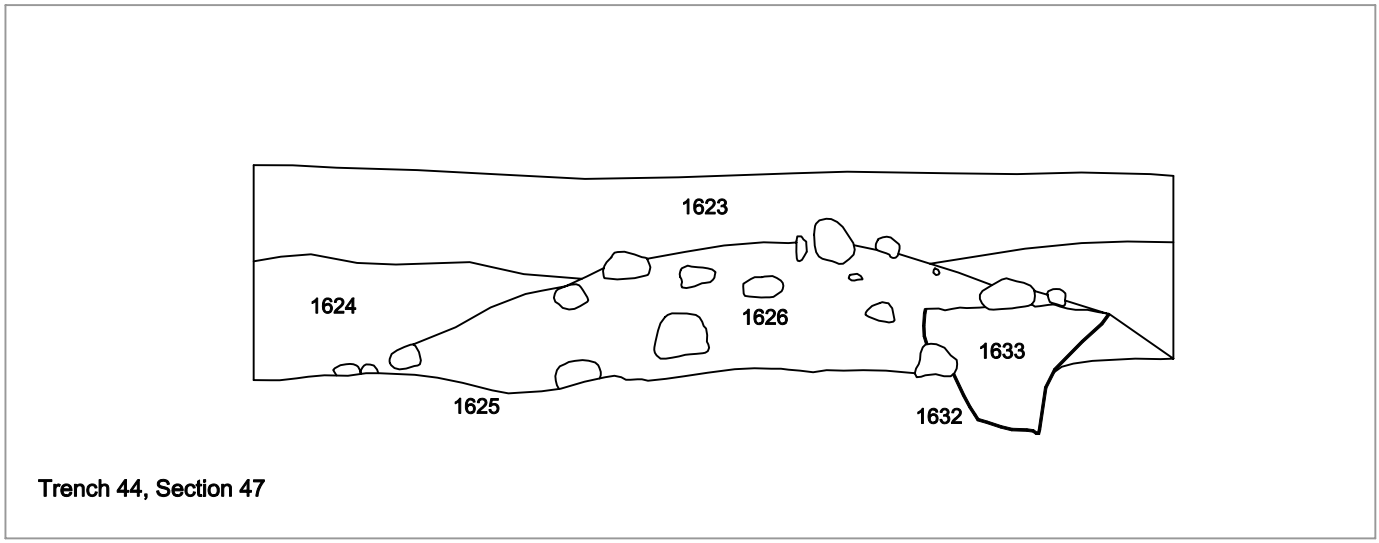
Scale 1:20

0 1m

Scale 1:30

Figure 11b: Detailed cross sections through ditches 1608, 1570, 1617, 1581, 1515, 1550 at 1:20 and 1558 at 1:30





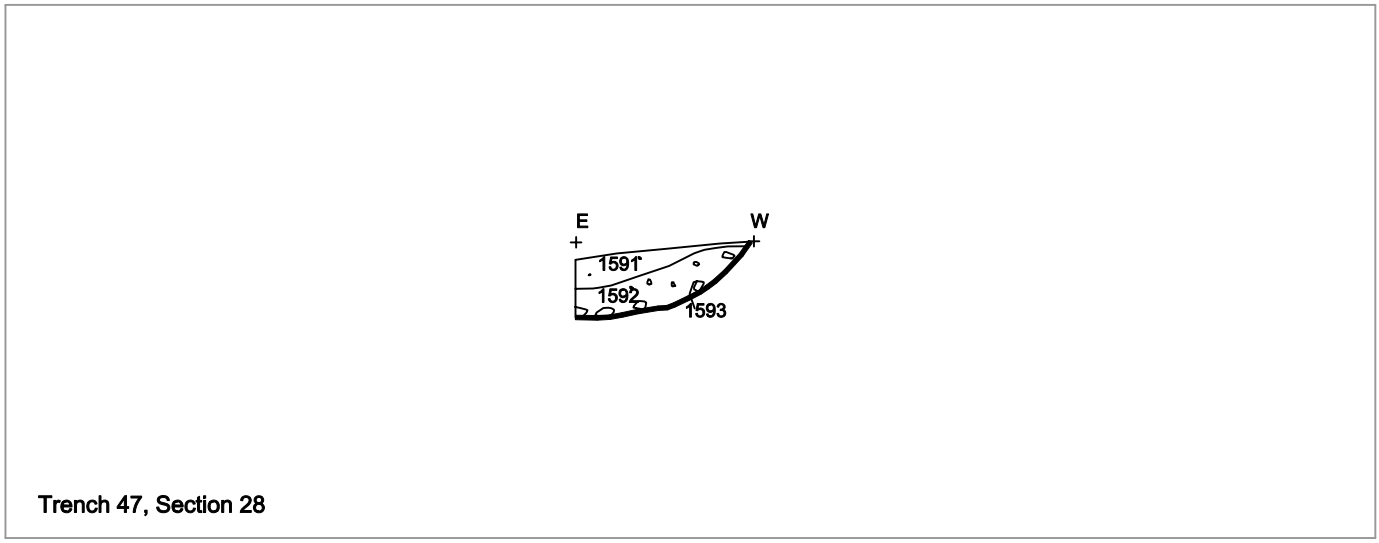


Figure 12: Detailed cross-sections through possible bank/cairn 1703; cobble wall 1626; medieval pit 1593

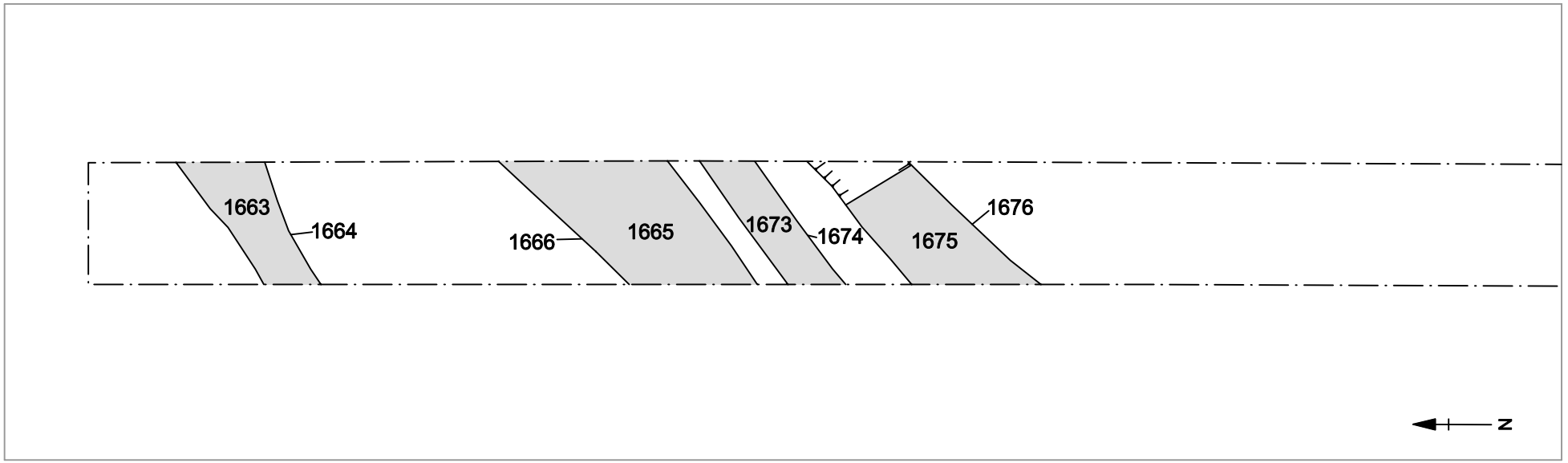


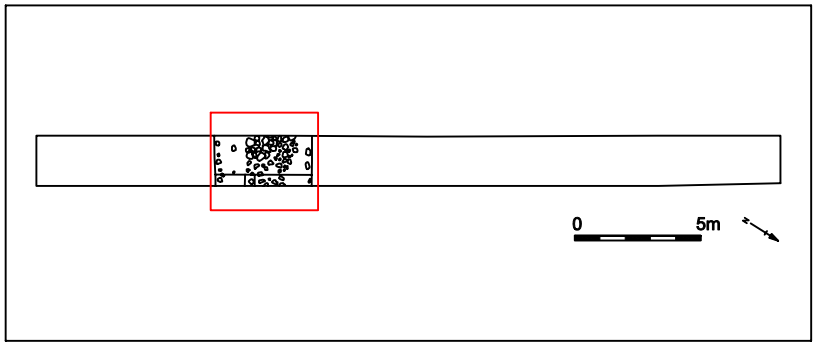
Figure 13: Detailed plan of furrows; 1664, 1666, 1674 and 1676 in Trench 43

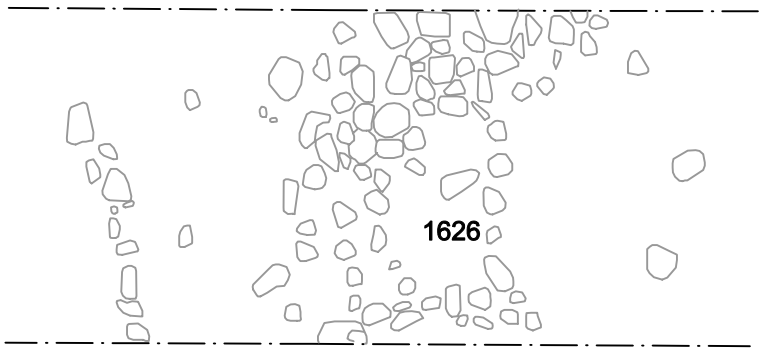
Figure 14: Detailed plan of possible bank/cairn 1703 in Trench 43

Scale 1:100

0 2m

Figures 13 and 14 in Trench 43





Scale 1:50

Figure 15: Detailed plan of cobble wall 1626 in Trench 44

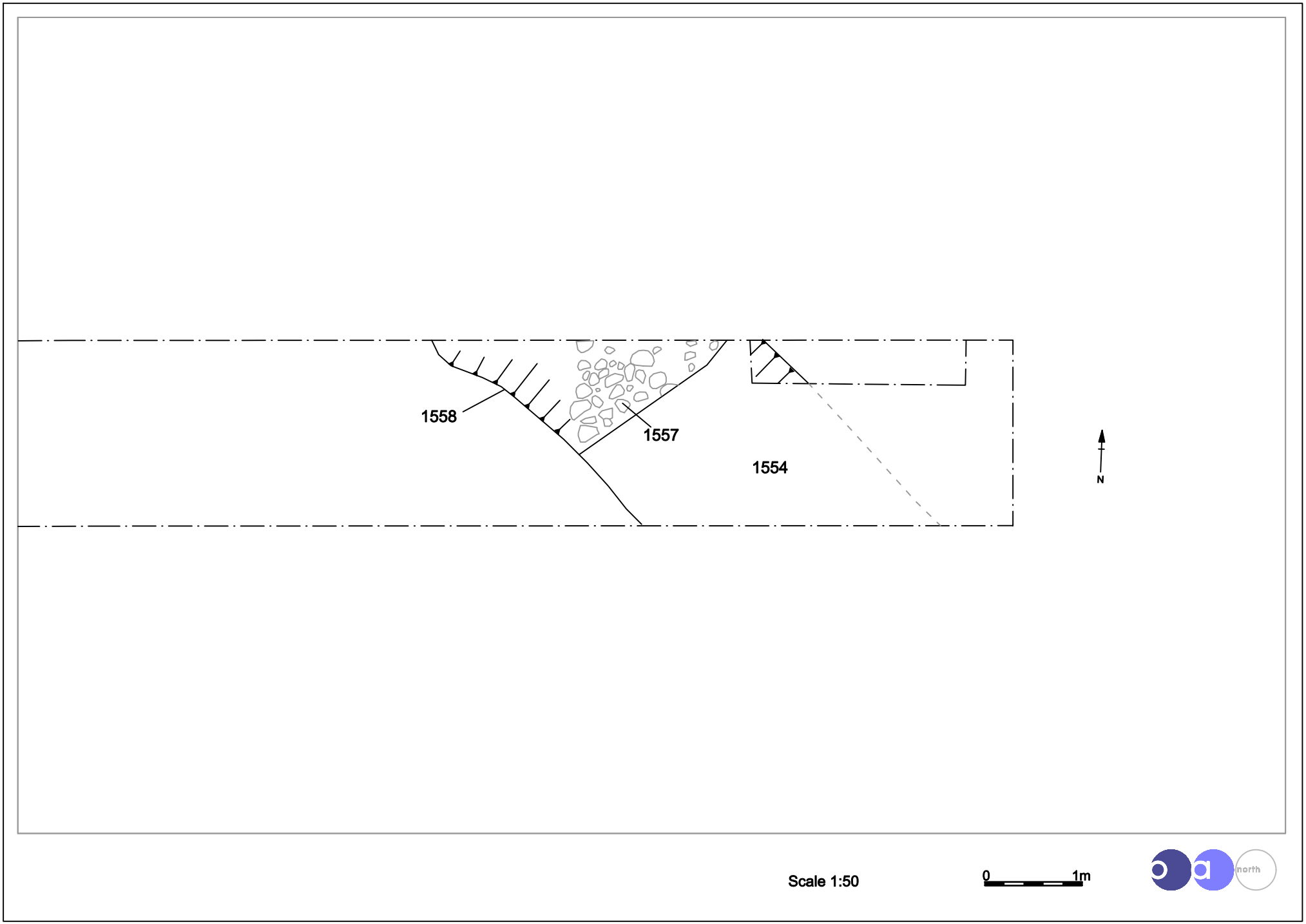


Figure 16: Detailed plan of stoney ditch fill 1557 in Trench 66

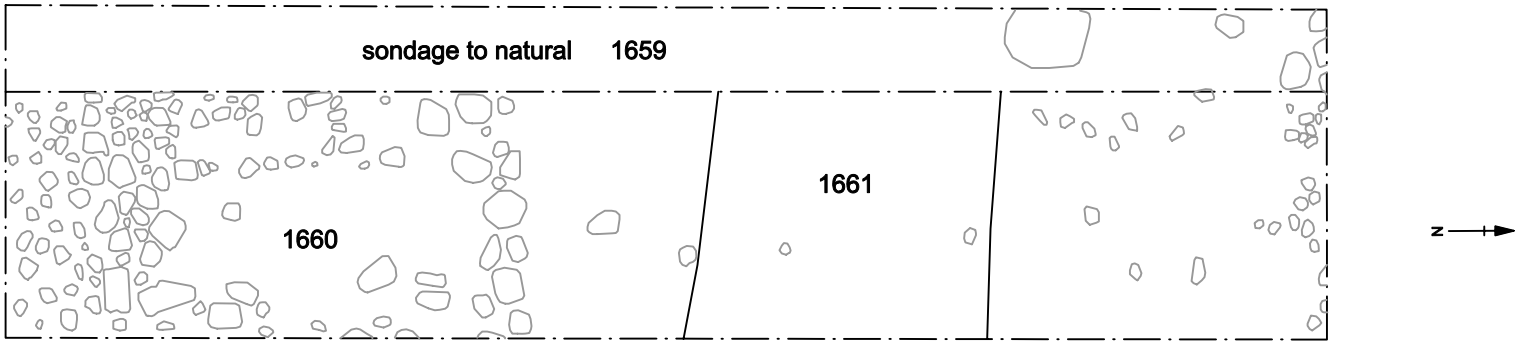
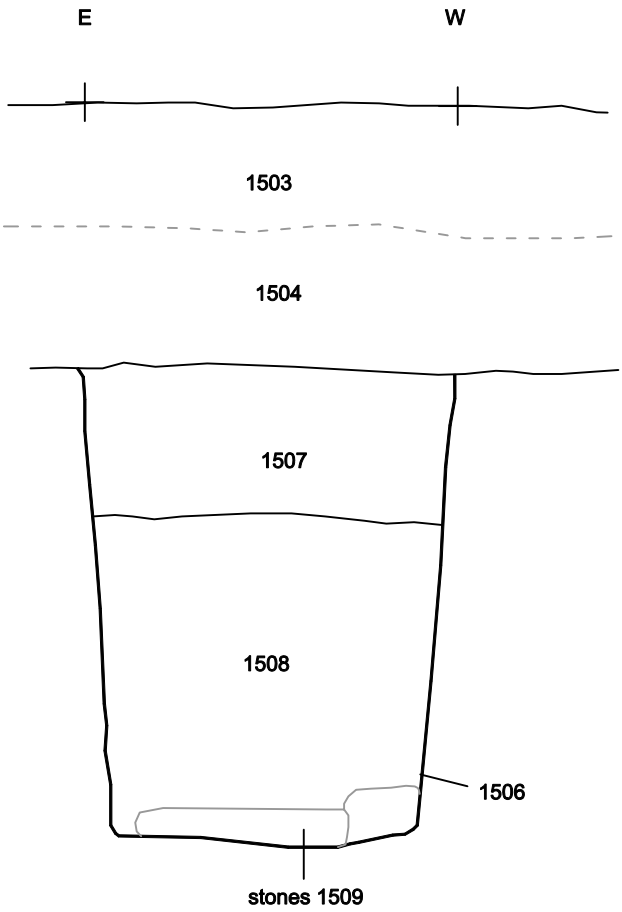


Figure 17: Detailed plan of external cobble surface 1660 in Trench 67



0 0.2m

Scale 1:10

Figure 18: Example section of a land drain (1506) in Trench 57

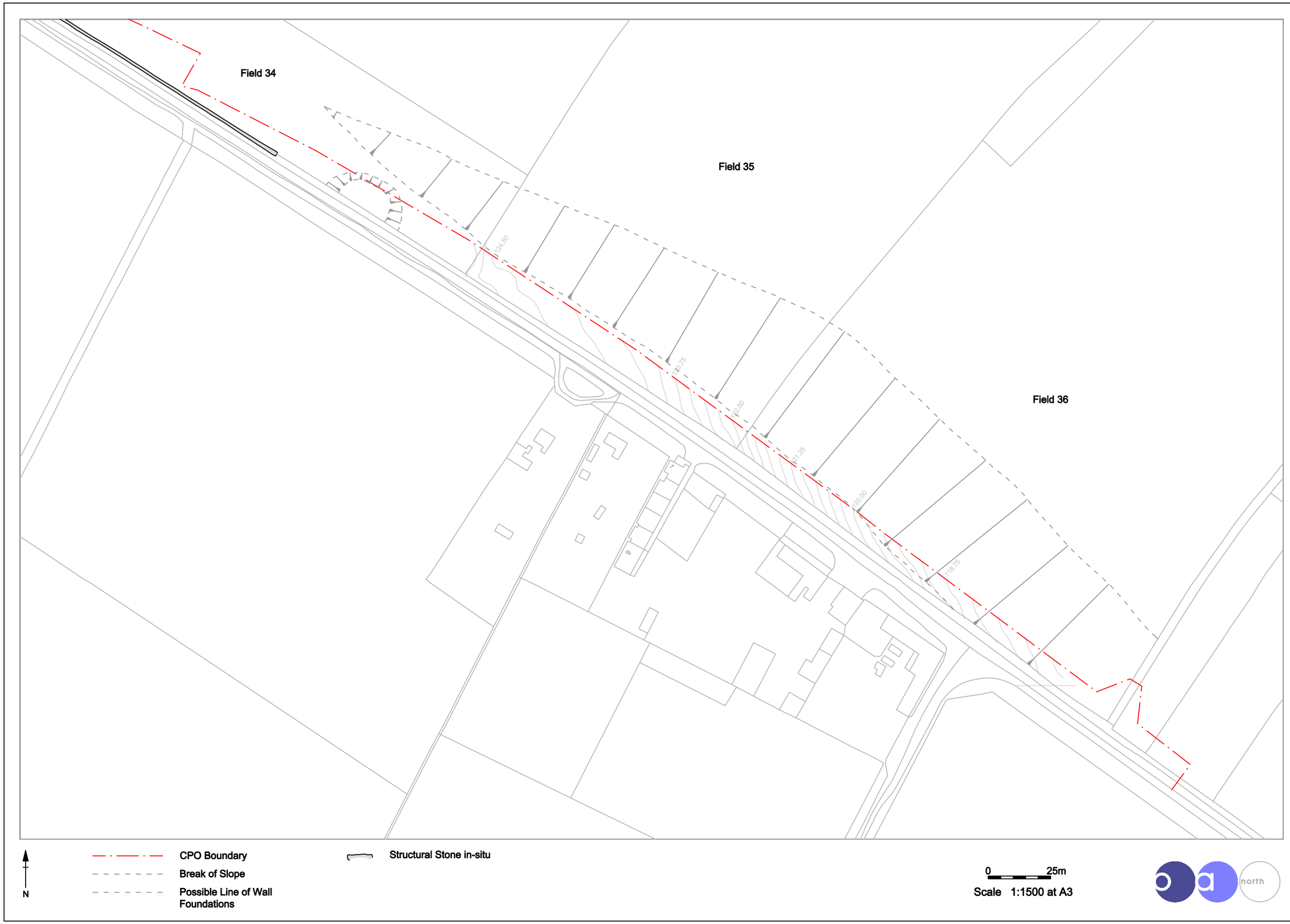


Figure 19: Topographic contour survey of possible earthwork to the south-east of Spitals Farm

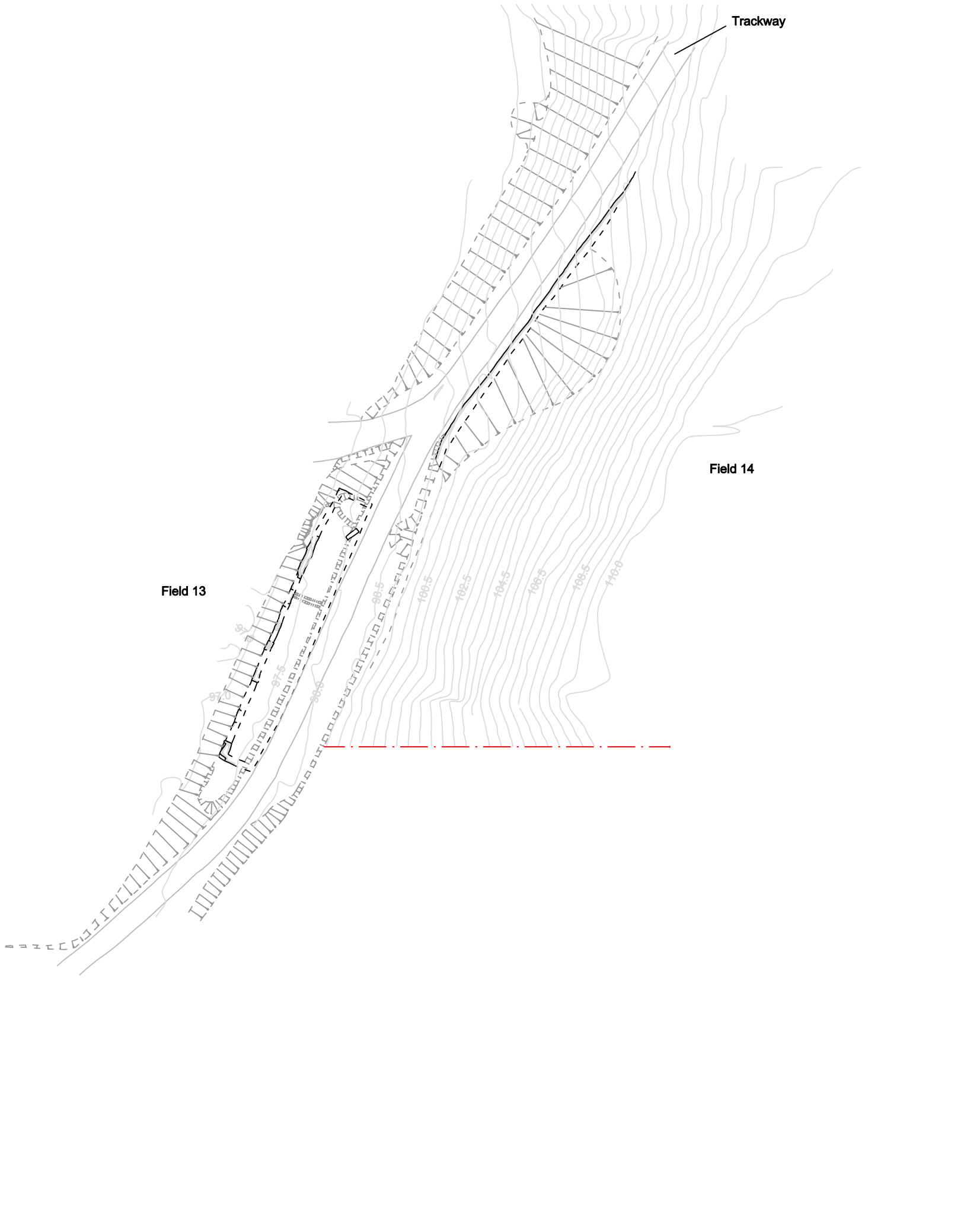


Figure 20: Topographic contour survey of Site 18 Field House

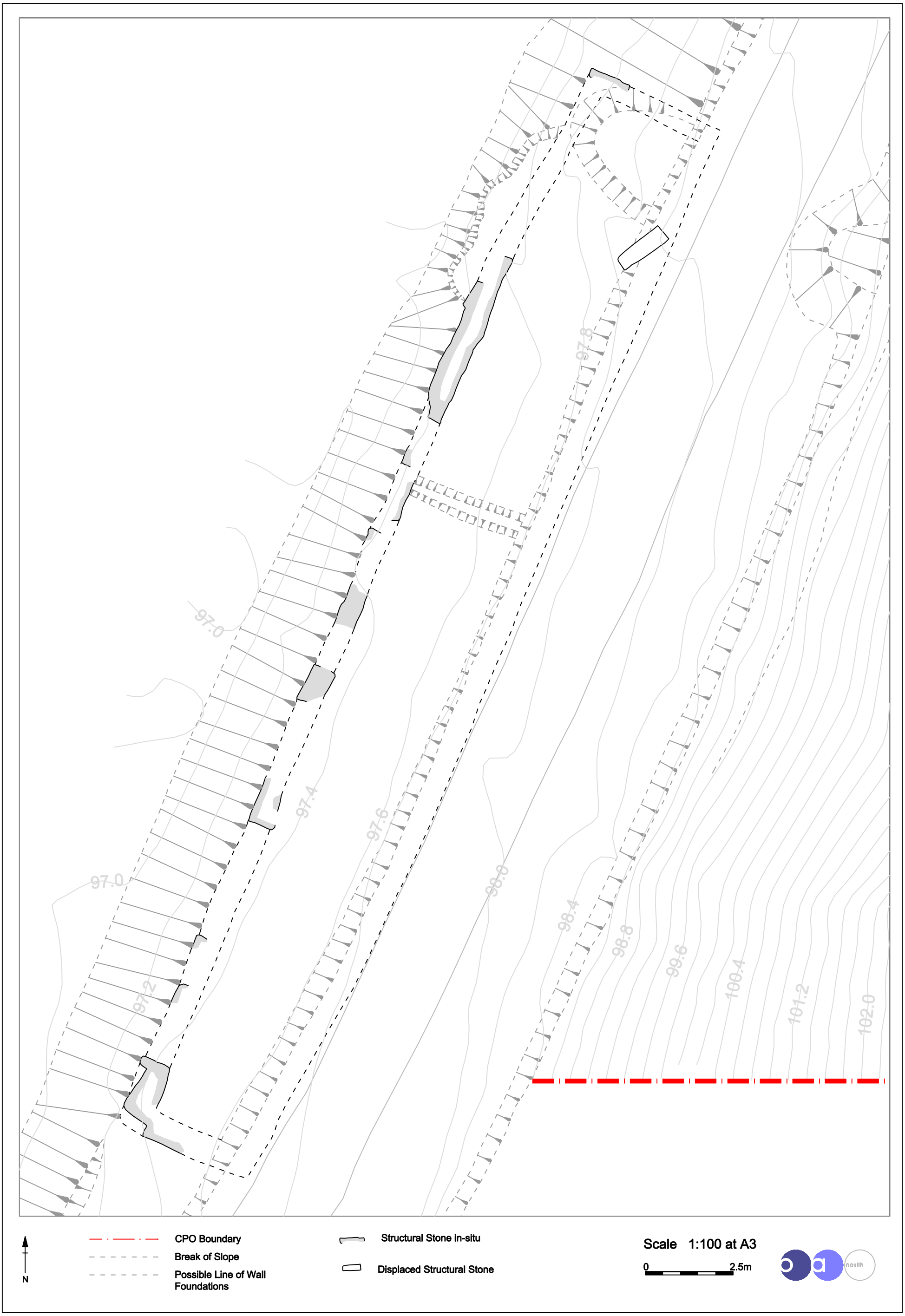


Figure 21: Interpolated outline of the remains of Building at Site 18 Field House

Plate 1: General View of Temple Sowerby, looking west

Plate 2: Working Shot, looking north-west across the River Eden

Plate 3: Example of Geotechnical Inspection Pit

Plate 4: Working shot machining Trench 56

Plate 5: Trench 42, Hardcore 1668

Plate 6: Trench 43, cobble bank / cairn 1703

Plate 7: Trench 44, cobble wall 1626

Plate 8: Trench 48, sheep burial 1638

Plate 9: Trench 58, ditch 1515

Plate 10: Trench 65, ditch 1550

Plate 11: Trench 66, ditch 1558

Plate 12: Field House, Site 18, looking south-west

Plate 13: Field House, possible lintel / door jamb, looking west

Plate 14: Field House, earthfast cobble wall, looking east

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1000	11	35	Topsoil
1001	11	35	Subsoil
1002	11	35	Natural Geology
1003	11	34	Topsoil
1004	11	34	Subsoil
1005	11	34	Natural Geology
1006	11	34	Cut of pit
1007	11	34	Fill of pit
1008	11	33	Topsoil
1009	11	33	Subsoil
1010	11	33	Natural Geology
1011	11	30	Topsoil
1012	11	30	Subsoil
1013	11	30	Natural Geology
1014	10	32	Topsoil
1015	10	32	Subsoil
1016	10	32	Natural Geology
1017	10	31	Topsoil
1018	10	31	Subsoil
1019	10	31	Natural Geology
1020	10	29	Topsoil
1021	10	29	Subsoil
1022	10	29	Natural Geology
1023	10	28	Topsoil
1024	10	28	Subsoil
1025	10	28	Natural Geology
1026	10	27	Topsoil
1027	10	27	Subsoil
1028	10	27	Natural Geology
1029	9	26	Topsoil
1030	9	26	Natural Geology
1031	10	27	Fill of natural feature
1032	10	27	Cut of natural feature
1033	-	-	VOID
1034	10	32	Fill of ditch
1035	10	32	Cut of ditch
1036	10	29	Fill of plough scar
1037	10	29	Cut of plough scar
1038	10	28	Fill of post hole
1039	10	28	Cut of post hole
1040	10	28	Fill of plough scar
1041	10	28	Cut of plough scar
1042	9	26	Cut of land drain
1043	9	26	Fill of land drain
1044	9	26	Cut / Interface for hedgeline
1045	9	26	Fill of hedgeline
1046	9	26	Cut of plough scar
1047	9	26	Fill of plough scar
1048	10	31	Layer, charcoal rich
1049	8	24	Fill of land drain

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1050	8	25	Topsoil
1051	8	25	Subsoil
1052	8	25	Natural Geology
1053	8	25	Cut of ditch
1054	8	25	Fill of ditch
1055	8	25	Cut of plough scar
1056	8	25	Fill of plough scar
1057	8	24	Fill of land drain
1058	8	24	Cut of land drain
1059	8	24	Topsoil
1060	8	24	Subsoil
1061	8	24	Natural Geology
1062	8	24	Fill of stone throw
1063	8	24	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1064	8	23	Topsoil
1065	8	23	Subsoil
1066	8	23	Natural Geology
1067	8	20	Topsoil
1068	8	20	Subsoil
1069	8	20	Natural Geology
1070	8	21	Topsoil
1071	8	21	Subsoil
1072	8	21	Natural Geology
1073	8	21	Cut of plough furrow
1074	8	21	Fill of plough furrow
1075	8	21	Cut of plough furrow
1076	8	21	Fill of plough furrow
1077	8	22	Topsoil
1078	8	22	Subsoil
1079	8	22	Natural Geology
1080	8	19	Cut of ditch
1081	8	19	Fill of ditch
1082	8	19	Fill of ditch
1083	8	19	Topsoil
1084	8	19	Subsoil
1085	8	19	Natural Geology
1086	7	18	Topsoil
1087	7	18	Subsoil
1088	7	18	Natural Geology
1089	6	17	Topsoil
1090	6	17	Subsoil
1091	6	17	Natural Geology
1092	6	17	Fill of stone throw
1093	6	17	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1094	7	16	Topsoil
1095	7	16	Subsoil
1096	7	16	Natural Geology
1097	7	16	Fill of stone throw
1098	7	16	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1099	7	14	Topsoil
1100	7	14	Subsoil
1101	7	14	Natural Geology
1102	7	15	Topsoil

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1103	7	15	Subsoil
1104	7	15	Natural Geology
1105	7	15	Fill of stone throw
1106	7	15	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1107	7	15	Fill of stone throw
1108	7	15	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1109	5	10	Fill of post hole / stone throw
1110	5	10	Cut of post hole / stone throw
1111	5	10	Fill of plough scar
1112	5	10	Cut of plough scar
1113	-	-	VOID
1114	7	15	Fill of stone throw
1115	7	15	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1116	7	15	Fill of stone throw
1117	4	6	Topsoil
1118	4	6	Subsoil
1119	4	6	Natural Geology
1120	3	3	Topsoil
1121	3	3	Subsoil
1122	3	3	Natural Geology
1123	3	3	Cut of drainage feature
1124	3	3	Fill of drainage feature
1125	3	3	Layer of stones
1126	3	2	Topsoil
1127	3	2	Subsoil
1128	3	2	Natural Geology
1129	3	1	Topsoil
1130	3	1	Subsoil
1131	3	1	Natural Geology
1132	5	13	Topsoil
1133	5	13	Subsoil
1134	5	13	Natural Geology
1135	5	13	Cut of land drain
1136	5	13	Fill of land drain
1137	5	12	Topsoil
1138	5	12	Subsoil
1139	5	12	Natural Geology
1140	5	12	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1141	5	12	Fill of stone throw
1142	5	11	Topsoil
1143	5	11	Subsoil
1144	5	11	Natural Geology
1145	5	11	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1146	5	11	Fill of stone throw
1147	5	11	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1148	5	11	Fill of stone throw
1149	4	9	Topsoil
1150	4	9	Subsoil
1151	4	9	Natural Geology
1152	4	9	Cut of root / post hole
1153	4	9	Fill of root / post hole
1154	4	8	Topsoil
1155	4	8	Subsoil

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1156	4	8	Natural Geology
1157	4	7	Topsoil
1158	4	7	Subsoil
1159	4	7	Natural Geology
1160	2	5	Topsoil
1161	2	5	Subsoil
1162	2	5	Natural Geology
1163	2	5	Fill of stone throw
1164	2	5	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1165	4	6	Topsoil
1166	4	6	Subsoil
1167	4	6	Natural Geology
1168	4	4	Topsoil
1169	4	4	Natural Geology
Eastern	**Section**		
1500	29	56	Topsoil
1501	29	56	Subsoil
1502	29	56	Natural Geology
1503	29	57	Topsoil
1504	29	57	Subsoil
1505	29	57	Natural Geology
1506	29	57	Cut of land drain
1507	29	57	Fill of land drain
1508	29	57	Fill of land drain
1509	29	57	Fill of land drain
1510	29	59	Topsoil
1511	29	59	Subsoil
1512	29	59	Natural Geology
1513	29	58	Fill of ditch
1514	29	58	Fill of ditch
1515	29	58	Cut of ditch
1516	29	56	Cut of land drain
1517	29	56	Fill of land drain
1518	29	56	Fill of land drain
1519	29	56	Cut of land drain
1520	29	56	Fill of land drain
1521	29	56	Fill of land drain
1522	29	58	Topsoil
1523	29	58	Natural Geology
1524	30	60	Topsoil
1525	30	60	Natural Geology
1526	30	60	Fill of land drain
1527	30	60	Fill of land drain
1528	30	60	Cut of land drain
1529	30	60	Fill of natural feature
1530	30	60	Cut of natural feature
1531	32	63	Spread of stones
1532	32	63	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1533	32	63	Fill of stone throw
1534	15	40	Topsoil
1535	15	40	Subsoil
1536	15	40	Natural Geology
1537	15	40	Cut of land drain

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1538	15	40	Fill of land drain
1539	32	63	Topsoil
1540	32	63	Natural Geology
1541	31	61	Topsoil
1542	31	61	Natural Geology
1543	31	62	Topsoil
1544	31	62	Natural Geology
1545	33	64	Topsoil
1546	33	64	Natural Geology
1547	33	64	Cut of natural feature
1548	33	64	Fill of natural feature
1549	33	65	Fill of ditch
1550	33	65	Cut of ditch
1551	33	65	Topsoil
1552	33	65	Natural Geology
1553	33	66	Topsoil
1554	33	66	Natural Geology
1555	33	66	Fill of ditch
1556	33	66	Fill of ditch
1557	33	66	Fill of ditch
1558	33	66	Cut of ditch
1559	21	47	Topsoil
1560	21	47	Natural Geology
1561	21	47	Cut of land drain
1562	21	47	Fill of land drain
1563	21	47	Cut / Interface of depression
1564	21	47	Fill of depression
1565	21	47	Over cut natural
1566	26	52	Topsoil
1567	26	52	Natural Geology
1568	26	52	Cut of land drain
1569	26	52	Fill of land drain
1570	26	52	Cut of ditch
1571	26	52	Fill of ditch
1572	26	52	Cut of land drain
1573	26	52	Fill of land drain
1574	27	55	Topsoil
1575	27	55	Natural Geology
1576	27	55	Fill of land drain
1577	27	55	Cut of land drain
1578	27	55	Fill of land drain
1579	27	55	Cut of land drain
1580	27	55	Fill of ditch
1581	27	55	Cut of ditch
1582	27	55	Fill of land drain
1583	27	55	Cut of land drain
1584	26	51	Topsoil
1585	26	51	Natural Geology
1586	26	51	Cut of ditch
1587	21	47	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1588	21	47	Fill of root disturbance
1589	21	47	Fill of root disturbance
1590	33	66	Fill of ditch

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1591	21	47	Fill of pit
1592	21	47	Fill of pit
1593	21	47	Cut of pit
1594	21	46	Topsoil
1595	21	46	Subsoil
1596	21	46	Natural Geology
1597	21	46	Fill of root disturbance
1598	21	46	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1599	15	40	Interface of stony natural
1600	15	40	Fill of stony natural
1601	26	52	Fill of root disturbance
1602	26	52	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1603	26	52	Fill of root disturbance
1604	26	52	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1605	26	52	Fill of root disturbance
1606	26	52	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1607	26	51	Fill of ditch
1608	26	51	Cut of ditch
1609	26	51	Fill of root disturbance
1610	26	51	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1611	26	51	Fill of root disturbance
1612	26	51	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1613	26	52	Fill of root disturbance
1614	26	52	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1615	26	53	Topsoil
1616	26	53	Natural Geology
1617	26	53	Cut of ditch
1618	26	53	Fill of ditch
1619	26	53	Cut of post hole
1620	26	53	Fill of post hole
1621	26	53	Cut of post hole
1622	26	53	Fill of post hole
1623	20	44	Topsoil
1624	20	44	Subsoil
1625	20	44	Natural Geology
1626	20	44	Cobble wall
1627	20	45	Fill of root disturbance
1628	20	45	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1629	20	45	Topsoil
1630	20	45	Subsoil
1631	20	45	Natural Geology
1632	20	44	Cut of ditch
1633	20	44	Fill of ditch
1634	23	48	Topsoil
1635	23	48	Natural Geology
1636	23	48	Cut of pit
1637	23	48	Fill of pit
1638	23	48	Skeleton – animal
1639	23	48	Cut of land drain
1640	23	48	Fill of land drain
1641	23	48	Cut of land drain
1642	23	48	Fill of land drain
1643	23	48	Cut of ditch

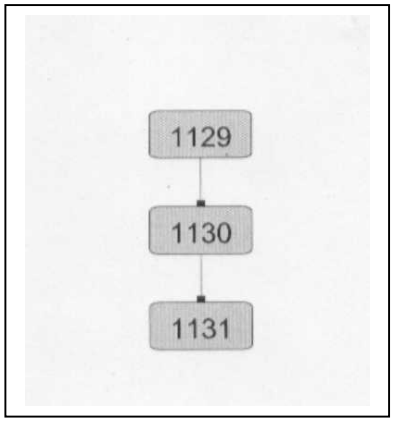
Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1644	23	48	Fill of ditch
1645	28	54	Topsoil
1646	28	54	Natural Geology
1647	24	49	Topsoil
1648	24	49	Natural Geology
1649	36	69	Topsoil
1650	36	69	Natural Geology
1651	35	68	Fill of wheel rut
1652	35	68	Cut of wheel rut
1653	35	68	Topsoil
1654	35	68	Natural Geology
1655	35	68	Fill of root disturbance
1656	35	68	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1657	34	67	Topsoil
1658	34	67	Subsoil
1659	34	67	Natural Geology
1660	34	67	Cobble surface
1661	34	67	Layer- possibly turf hedge
1662	34	67	Layer- possibly turf hedge
1663	18	43	Fill of furrow
1664	18	43	Cut of furrow
1665	18	43	Fill of furrow
1666	18	43	Cut of furrow
1667	17	42	Topsoil
1668	17	42	Layer - hardcore
1669	17	42	Subsoil
1670	17	42	Subsoil – grey silt
1671	17	42	Subsoil – organic lens
1672	17	42	Natural Geology
1673	18	43	Fill of furrow
1674	18	43	Cut of furrow
1675	18	43	Fill of furrow
1676	18	43	Cut of furrow
1677	18	43	Topsoil
1678	18	43	Subsoil
1679	18	43	Natural Geology
1680	16	41	Topsoil
1681	16	41	Subsoil
1682	16	41	Natural Geology
1683	16	41	Fill of land drain
1684	16	41	Cut of land drain
1685	16	41	Fill of land drain
1686	16	41	Cut of land drain
1687	14	39	Cut of land drain
1688	14	39	Fill of land drain
1689	14	39	Cut / Interface of root disturbance
1690	14	39	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1691	14	39	Fill of stone throw
1692	14	39	Fill of root disturbance
1693	14	38	Topsoil
1694	14	38	Natural Geology
1695	14	38	Fill of ditch
1696	14	38	Fill of ditch

Context Number	Site/Field	Trench	Description
Western	**Section**		
1697	14	38	Cut of ditch
1698	14	38	Fill of ditch
1699	14	38	Fill of ditch
1700	14	38	Cut of ditch
1701	14	38	Fill of land drain
1702	14	38	Cut of land drain
1703	18	43	Cobble bank/ cairn
1704	18	43	Layer – silting below cobbles
1705	18	43	Interface – depression / ditch
1706	28	54	Fill of stone throw
1707	28	54	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1708	24	49	Fill of natural feature
1709	24	49	Cut of natural feature
1710	24	49	Fill of stone throw
1711	24	49	Cut / Interface of stone throw
1712	25	50	Topsoil
1713	25	50	Natural Geology
1714	14	39	Topsoil
1715	14	39	Subsoil
1716	14	39	Natural Geology
1717	29	58	Fill of land drain
1718	29	58	Cut of land drain
1719	14	39	Fill of ditch
1720	14	39	Cut of ditch
1721	25	50	Fill of plough scar
1722	25	50	Cut of plough scar

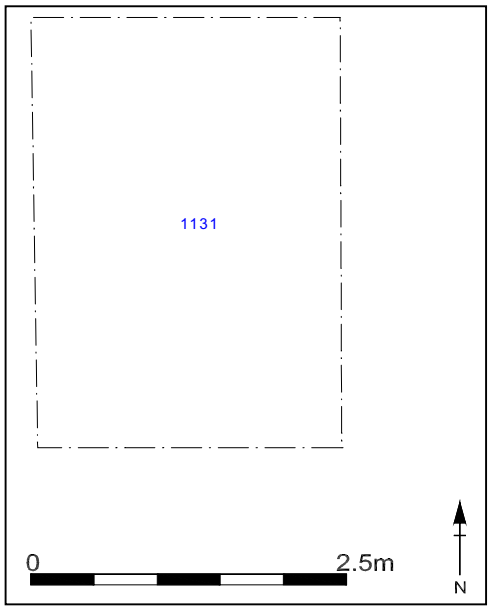
APPENDIX 2: EVALUATION TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1
Looking south

Trench 1 was located in Field 3. It measured 4m by 2.5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.29m. The trench was aligned north / south and was targeted to investigate two isolated pit-type anomalies highlighted in the geophysical results, in addition to the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

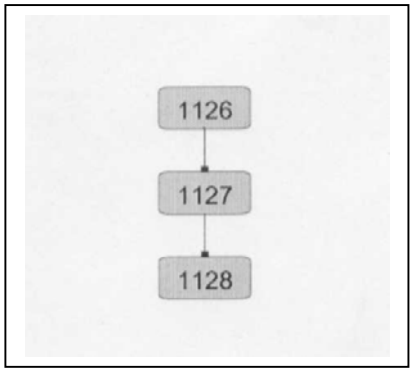


The topsoil ***1129*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.18m deep. Below this was a lighter mid orangey grey sandy silt subsoil, ***1130***. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1131***, which was a mid reddish, orange coarse sand with 10-20% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

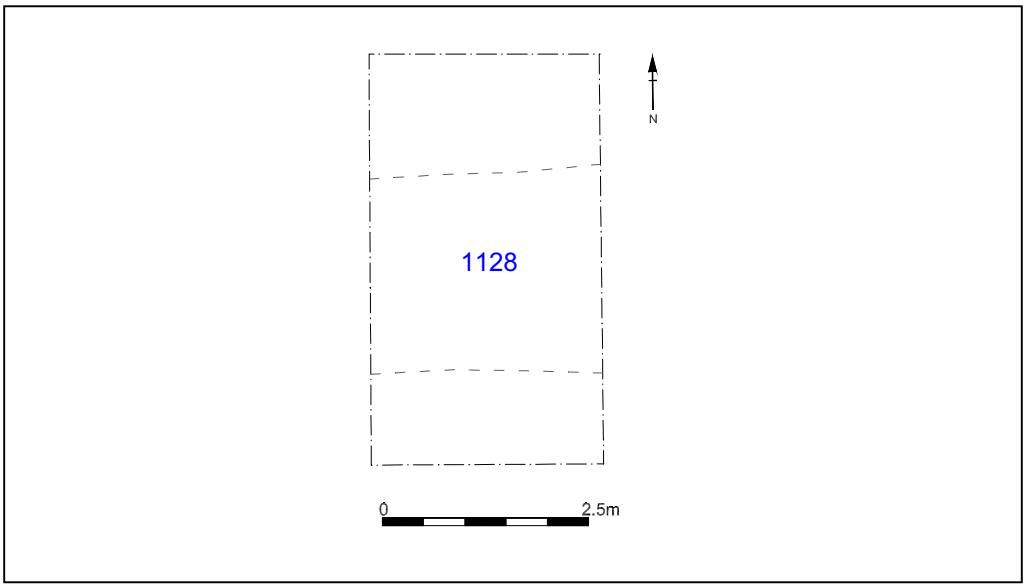


Trench 2
Looking south

Trench 2 was located in Field 3. It measured 5m by 2.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north / south and was targeted to investigate a linear anomaly aligned north-east / south-west highlighted in the geophysical results. In addition to this, there was the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

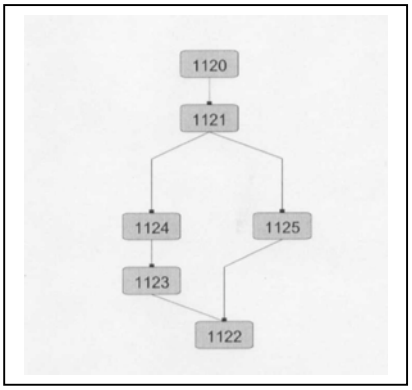


The topsoil ***1126*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.15m deep. Below this was a lighter mid brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1127***. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1128***, which was a mid reddish, orange coarse sand with 10-20% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

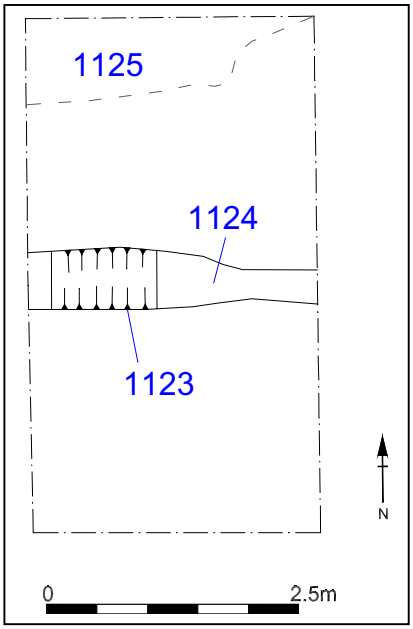


Trench 3
Looking south

Trench 3 was located in Field 3. It measured 5m by 2.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m. The trench was aligned north / south and was targeted to investigate a pit type and a linear anomaly highlighted in the geophysical results. In addition to this, there was the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

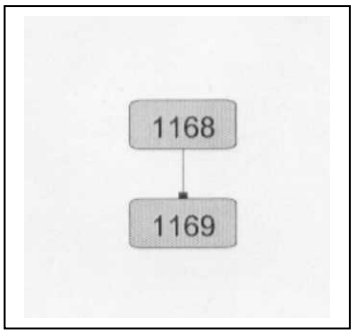


The topsoil ***1120*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.15m deep. Below this was a 0.20m thick lighter mid brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1121***. An uncertain, irregular, linear feature ***1123***, aligned east / west had a U- shaped profile that was 0.72m wide by 0.16m deep. It was filled with a mid reddish brown silt, ***1124***. There was no dating material and no certain interpretation could be made of the feature. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1122***, which was a mid reddish, orange coarse sand with 10-20% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks.

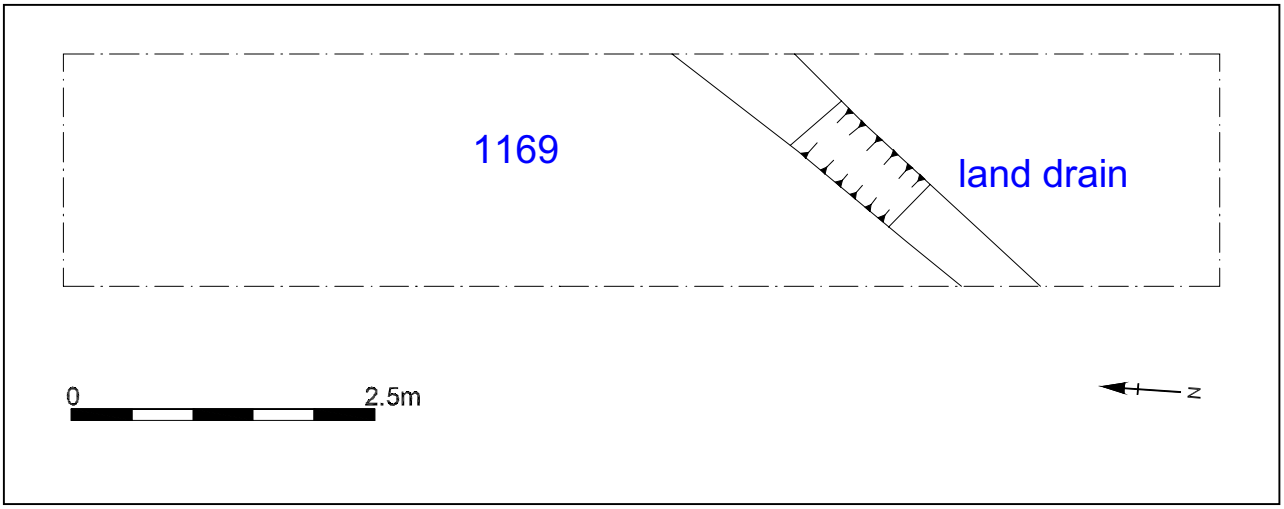


Trench 4
Looking north

Trench 4 was located in Field 4, along with Trenches 6-9. It measured 10m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north / south and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

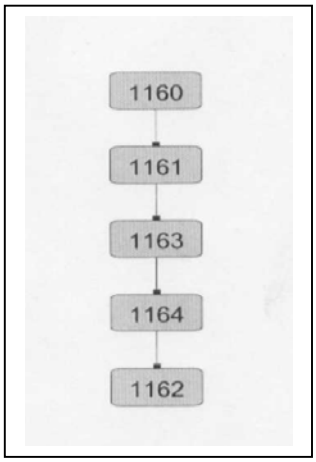


The topsoil ***1168*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was at the base of the stratigraphic sequence revealed in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1169***, which was a mid orangey brown gravely sand with 30% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, and evidence of root disturbance.

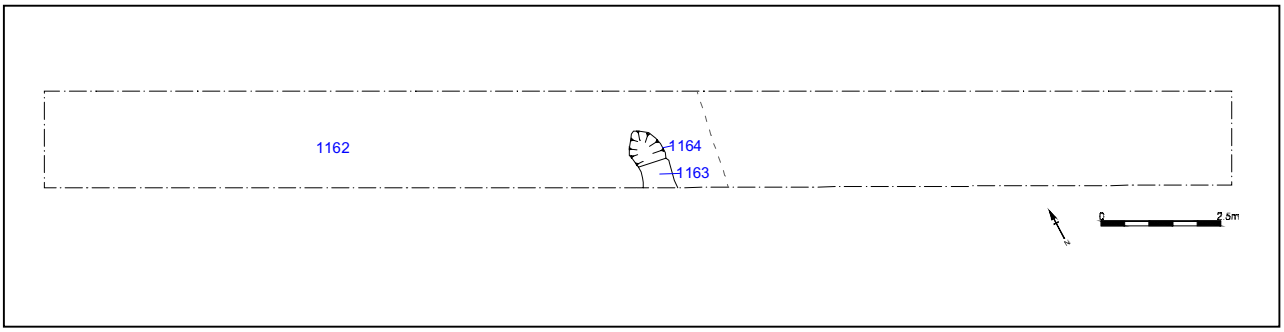


Trench 5
Looking north-west

Trench 5 was located in Field 2. It measured 25m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was located as site with the potential for activity related to the Roman road or the development of Whinfell House farm.

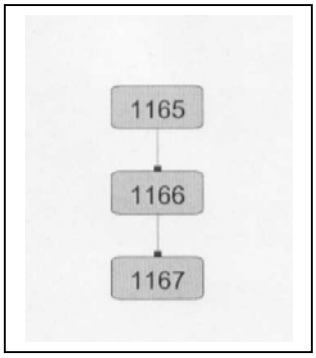


The topsoil ***1160*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.33m deep. Below this was a mid orangey brown clayey silt subsoil, ***1161***, that was 0.33m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1164***. The feature measured 1.2m in length by 0.9m in width with a maximum depth of 0.22m. In plan ***1164*** was roughly oval with fairly steep sides and a concave base. The feature was filled with, ***1163***, a dark brownish grey, silty clay. A single stone 0.44m by 0.30m by 0.23m was found within the fill. The feature was too irregular to be the base of a pit and there were no associated features or any other evidence to suggest human activity. The feature is likely to have been a stone throw; where a stone is dragged by ploughing and the subsequent hollow formed, in fills with surrounding material, usually topsoil or subsoil. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1162***, which was a mid brownish red sandy clay, which contained about 10-15% sub-rounded stones throughout.

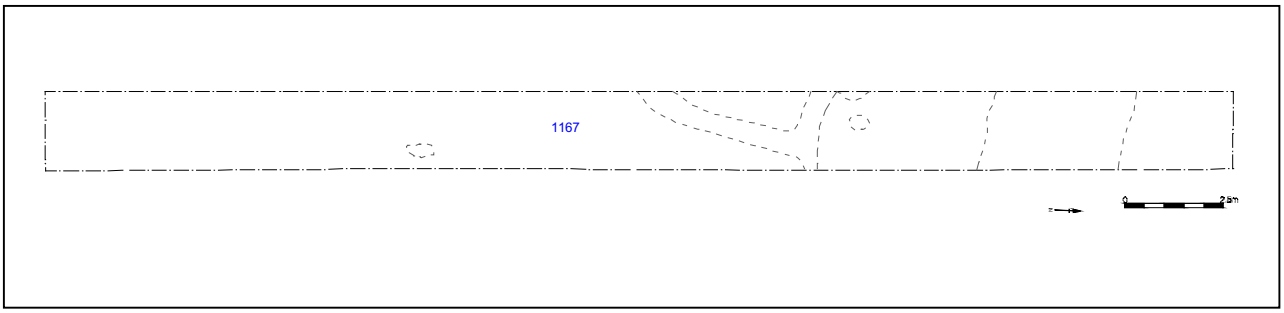


Trench 6
Looking west

Trench 6 was located in Field 4, along with Trenches 4, 7, 8 and 9. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The trench was aligned north / south and was targeted to investigate a cluster of linear trends highlighted in the geophysical results. In addition to this, there was the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

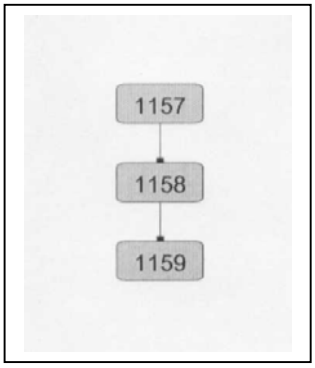


The topsoil ***1165*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.30m deep. Below this was a lighter mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1166***, that was 0.2m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1167***, which was a mid orangey brown gravely sand with 30% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, and evidence of root disturbance. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

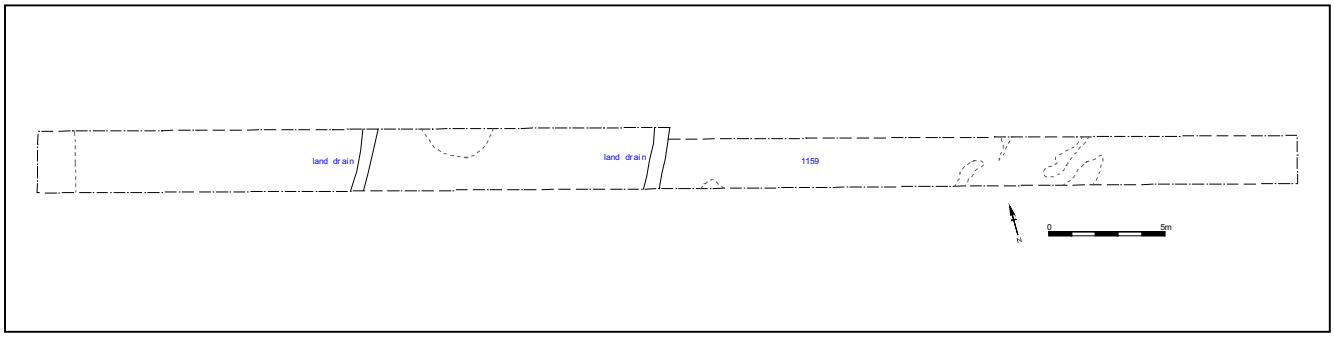


Trench 7
Looking west

Trench 7 was located in Field 4 along with Trenches 4, 6, 8 and 9. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The trench was aligned east / west and was targeted to investigate two isolated pit-type anomalies and a linear anomaly aligned north / south, highlighted in the geophysical results. In addition to this, there was the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

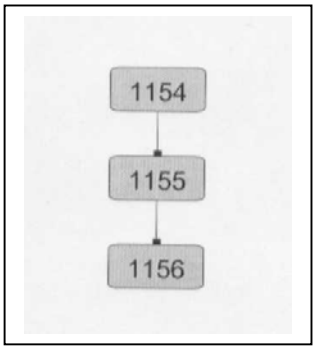


The topsoil ***1157*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.25m deep. Below this was a lighter mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1158***, that was 0.15m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1159***, which was a mid orangey brown sand with 30% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, and bands running north / south of reddish sandy clay and lighter greyish brown sandy clay. The only identifiable features within the confines of the trench were two land drains, aligned north / south, 11m apart.

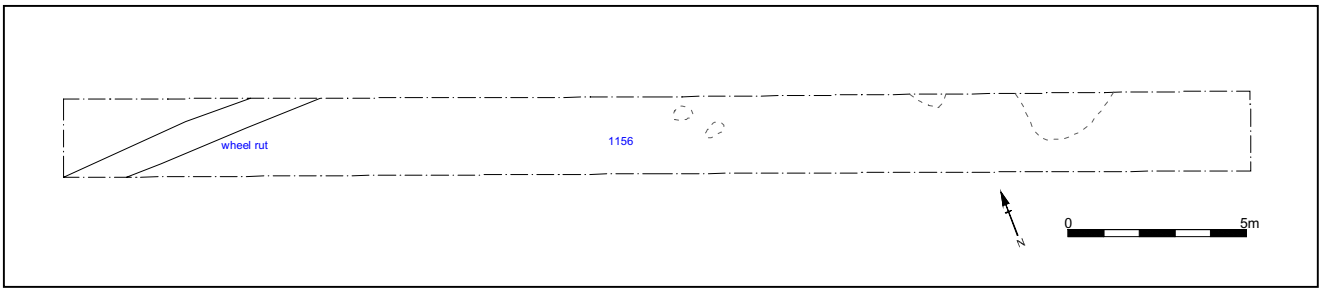


Trench 8
Looking west

Trench 8 was located in Field 4, along with Trenches 4, 6, 7, and 9. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned east / west and was targeted to investigate pit-type anomalies and a linear anomaly highlighted in the geophysical results.

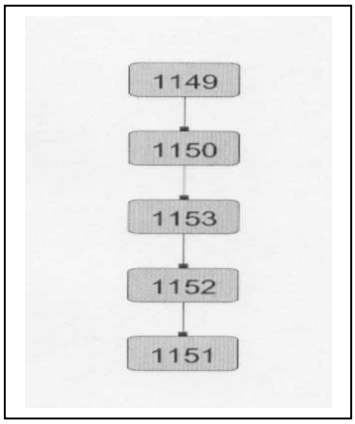


The topsoil ***1154*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.3m deep. Below this was a lighter mid brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1155***, that was 0.15m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1156***, which was a mid brownish orange sand with 5-10% small, rounded stones throughout.

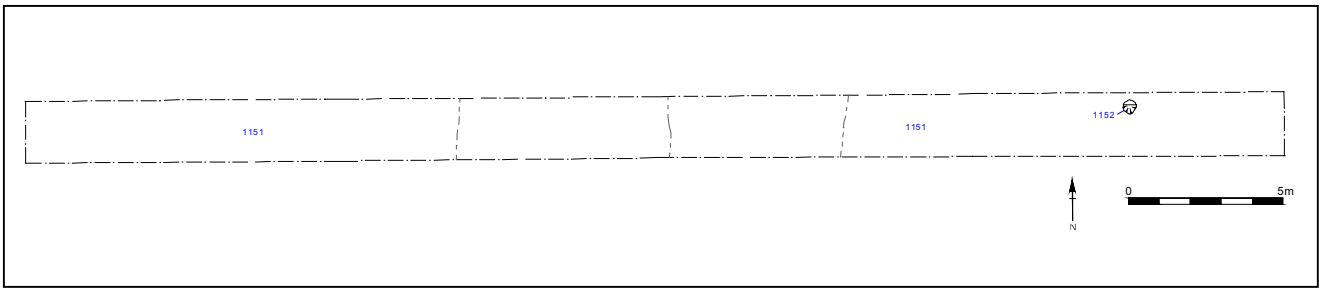


Trench 9
Looking west

Trench 9 was located in Field 4, along with Trenches 4 and 6 - 8. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was aligned east / west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

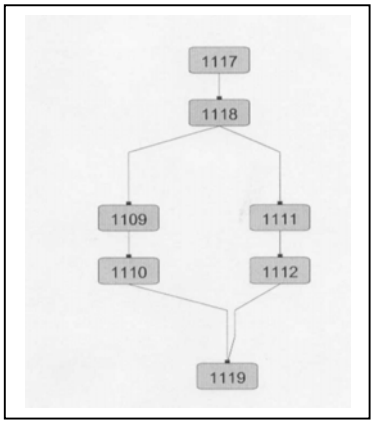


The topsoil ***1149*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was an orangey grey sandy silt subsoil, ***1150***, that was 0.10m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1152***. The feature measured 0.43m in length by 0.34m in width with a maximum depth of 0.20m. In plan ***1152*** was oval and in section it had a smooth U-shaped profile and a concave base. The feature was filled with, ***1153***, a mid greyish brown sandy silt with small rootlets penetrating it. The origin and function of the feature remained ambiguous and could have been either a post hole or the result of root disturbance. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1151***, which was a mid red sand, which contained 5% small sub-rounded stones throughout.

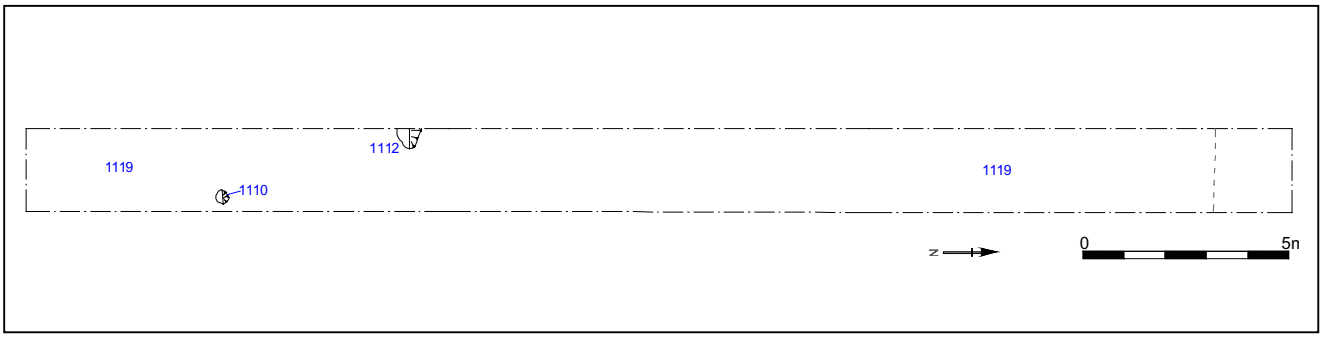


Trench 10
Looking south

Trench 10 was located in Field 5, along with Trenches 11 - 13. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north / south and was located to investigate two linear trends recorded in the geophysical survey, as well as being in an area of potential activity near the Roman road.

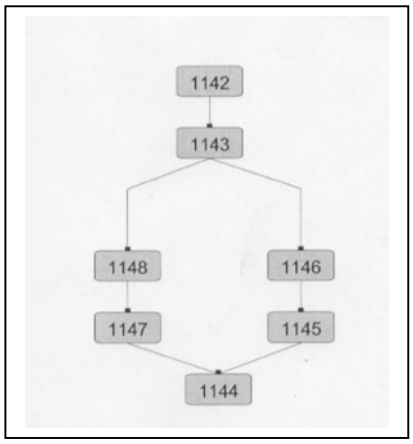


The topsoil ***1117*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.15m deep. Below this was a mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1118***, that was 0.15m thick and had 10-15% small sub-rounded stones throughout. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural were two features ***1110*** and ***1112***. The first feature was roughly circular and had a diameter of 0.3m with a maximum depth of 0.08m. Feature ***1110*** had a smooth U-shaped profile, broader then deep with a concave base. The feature was filled with, ***1109***, a mid greyish brown sandy silt with <10% small stones throughout. The second feature, ***1112***, formed an irregular semi-circular feature in plan that continued beyond the western limit of excavation. The profile, although incomplete appeared to be an uneven broad U-shape with gradual breaks of slope. The fill, ***1111***, was a mid greyish brown silty sand with 10-15% small stone inclusions throughout. The origin and function of the features were unclear and feature ***1112*** was interpreted as a possible plough scar or the result of bioturbation. Feature ***1110*** was suggested as a post hole but of relatively modern date due to the colouration, but there was no clear evidence of human activity in either instance. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1119***, which was a mid reddish orange sand, which contained 15-20% small to medium sub-rounded stones throughout.

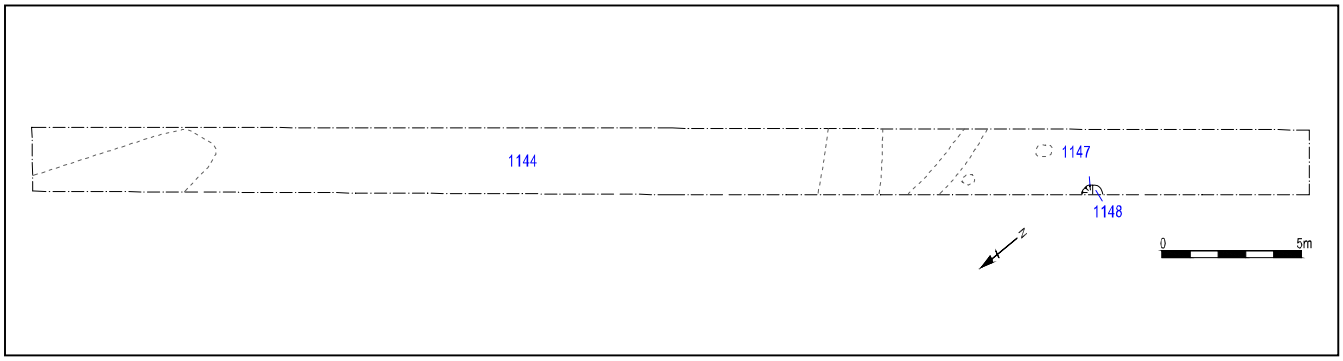


Trench 11
Looking north

Trench 11 was located in Field 5. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as part of the random sample.

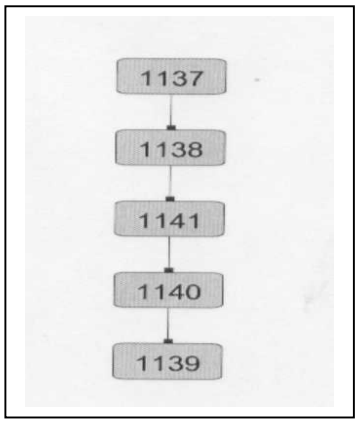


The topsoil ***1142*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a light greyish brown sandy clay subsoil, ***1143***, that was 0.10m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural were two features ***1145*** and ***1147***. The first, ***1145***, measured 1.0m in length by 0.4m in width with a maximum depth of 0.22m. It was roughly oval with a smooth U-shaped profile. The feature was filled with, ***1146***, a dark greyish brown, sandy clay. The second feature, ***1147***, had overall dimensions of 0.55m by 0.28m, with a depth of 0.22m. It was sub-circular in plan with a smooth U-shaped profile, filled with a dark greyish brown sandy clay, ***1148***, similar to the subsoil above. Neither of the features showed any evidence of human origin and were interpreted as stone throws; where a stone is dragged by ploughing and the subsequent hollow formed, in fills with surrounding material, usually topsoil or subsoil. Underlying them was the drift geology ***1144***, which was a mid orangey brown sandy clay, that contained about 10% sub-rounded stones throughout.

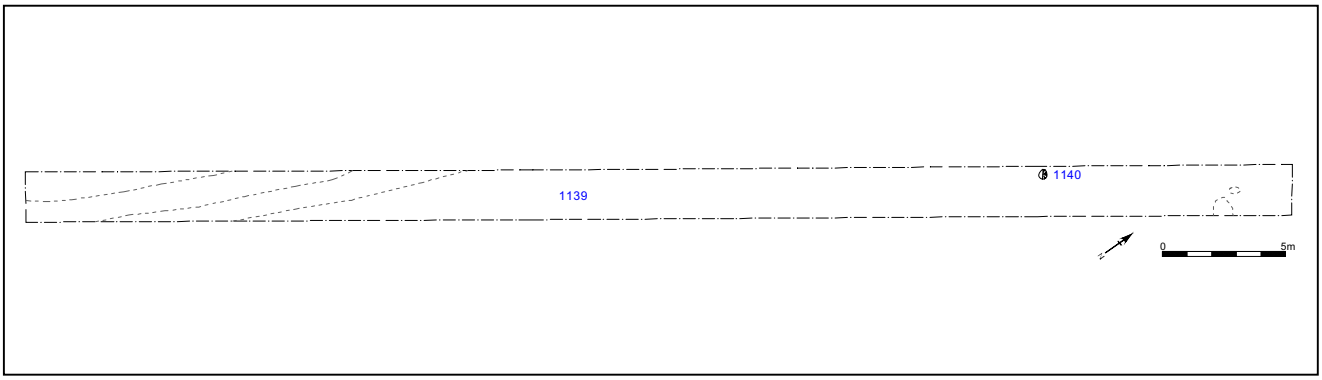


Trench 12
Looking south-west

Trench 12 was located in Field 5. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as part of the random sample.

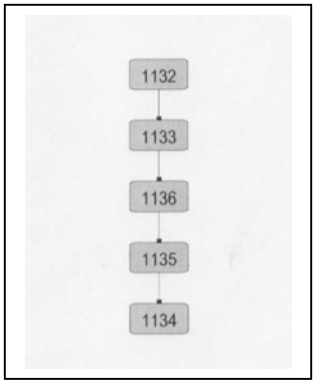


The topsoil ***1137*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid brown sandy subsoil, ***1138***, that was 0.20m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1140***. The feature, ***1140***, measured 0.48m in length by 0.44m in width with a maximum depth of 0.20m. In plan it was roughly circular with an asymmetrical profile, both sides were steeply sloped but on the western side it was stepped slightly. The base was mostly flat but undulated on the western side. The feature was filled with, ***1141***, a light greyish brown, sand with 5-10% sub-rounded stones. The isolated feature showed no evidence of human origin and was probably the result of a boulder being removed, there were no roots to suggest a shrub / tree bowl and it was determined that the feature was unlikely to be a post hole. Underlying the feature was the drift geology ***1139***, which was a mid orangey brown sand, that contained about 15-20% sub-rounded stones throughout.

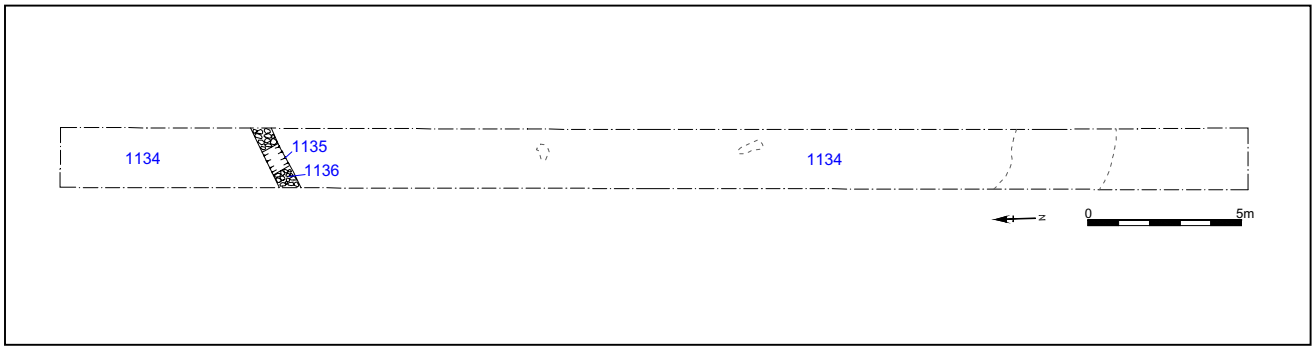


Trench 13
Looking south-east

Trench 13 was located in Field 5, along with Trenches 10 - 12. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

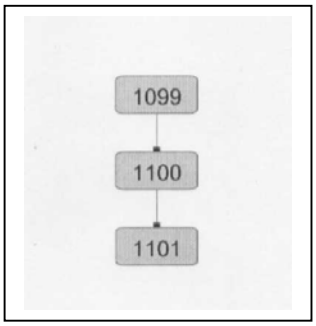


The topsoil ***1132*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.20m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying subsoil, ***1133***, which was 0.15m thick. Truncating the subsoil was one linear feature ***1136***. The cut ***1136*** had vertical sides, a symmetrical profile and a flat base with sharp breaks of slope. It was filled a dark greyish brown silty sand, with 50% stones at the base to aid drainage. The feature was a land drain. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, 1134, a mid brownish orange sandy clay with grey patches and gravel and small boulders throughout.

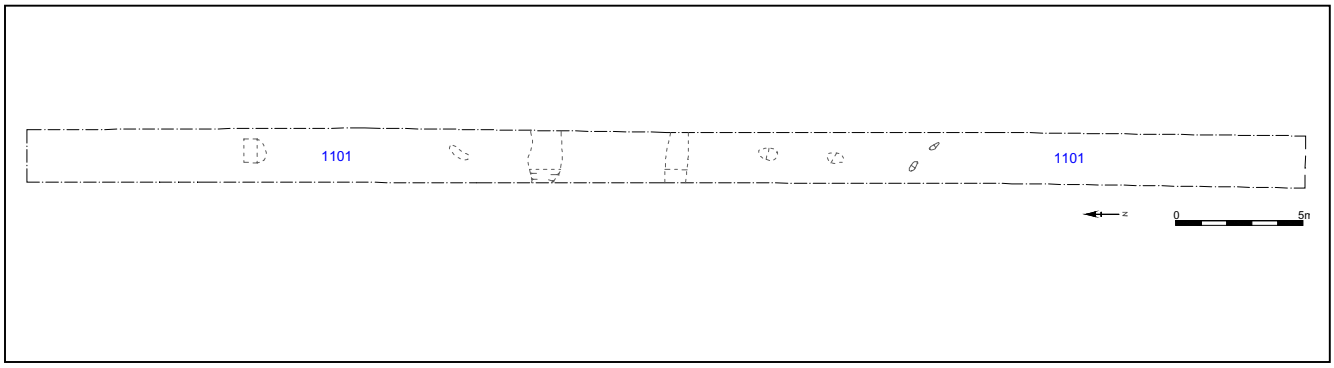


Trench 14
Looking south

Trench 14 was located in Field 7. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35 m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate a pit-type anomaly and a linear anomaly highlighted in the geophysical results.

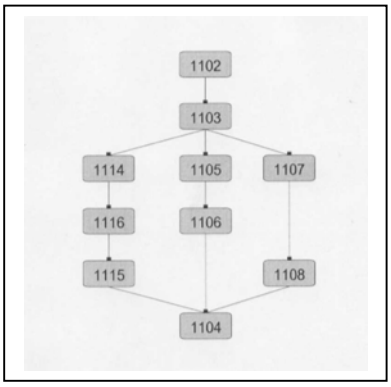


The topsoil ***1099*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.25m deep. Below this was a dark orangey brown silty sand subsoil, ***1100***, that was 0.10m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1101***, which was a mid brownish orange sand with 20% small, rounded stones throughout. There were bands of sandy gravel and sandy clay interspersed within the natural, each had moderately diffuse boundaries. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

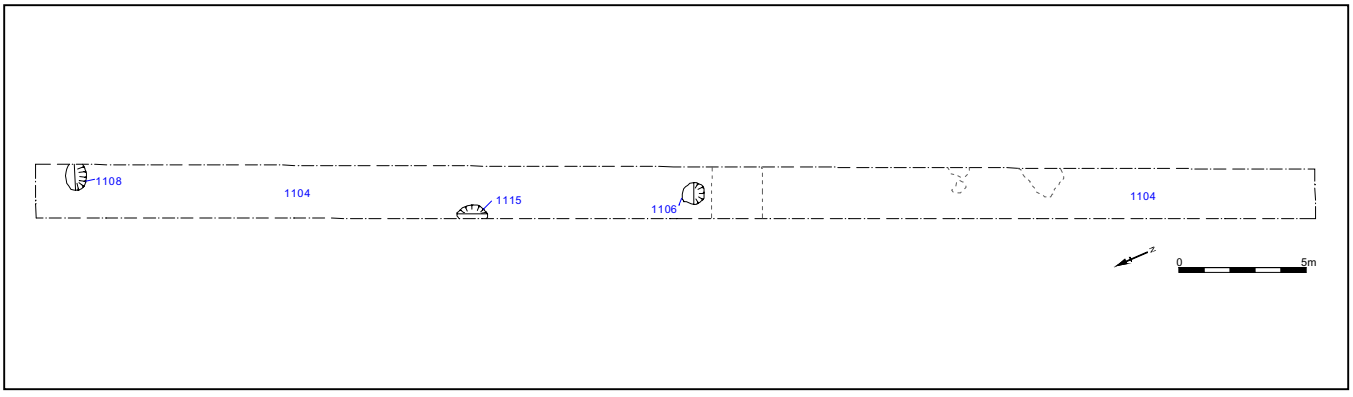


Trench 15
Looking north-east

Trench 15 was located in Field 7. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

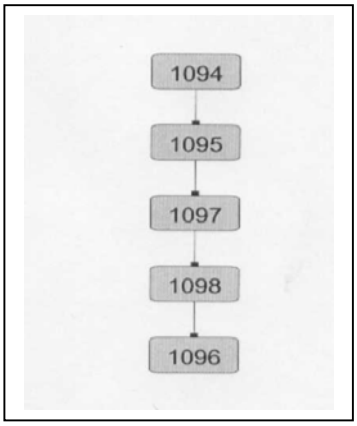


The topsoil ***1102*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.25m deep. Below this was a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil, ***1103***, that was 0.10m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural were three features ***1106***, ***1108*** and ***1115***. The first, ***1106***, measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.18m in depth. In plan it was roughly circular with a smooth U-shaped profile. The feature was filled with, ***1105***, a dark grey, sandy silt. A single stone, 0.10m by 0.10m by 0.10m, was found within the fill. The second feature, ***1108***, had overall dimensions of a 1.0m diameter, with a depth of 0.20m. It was oval in plan with a smooth U-shaped profile, filled with a dark grey sandy silt, ***1107***, similar to the subsoil above. The third feature, ***1115***, measured 0.9m in diameter by 0.37m in depth and had a circular plan, with a U-shaped profile. There were two fills, the lower, ***1116***, was a 0.20m thick light greyish brown contained a moderate frequency of small stones. The upper fill, ***1114*** was a darker greyish brown with no stone inclusions. None of the features showed any evidence of human origin and were interpreted as stone throws; where a stone is dragged by ploughing and the subsequent hollow formed, in fills with surrounding material, usually topsoil or subsoil. Underlying them was the drift geology ***1104***, which was a mid orangey brown clayey sand, that contained about 10% sub-rounded stones throughout.

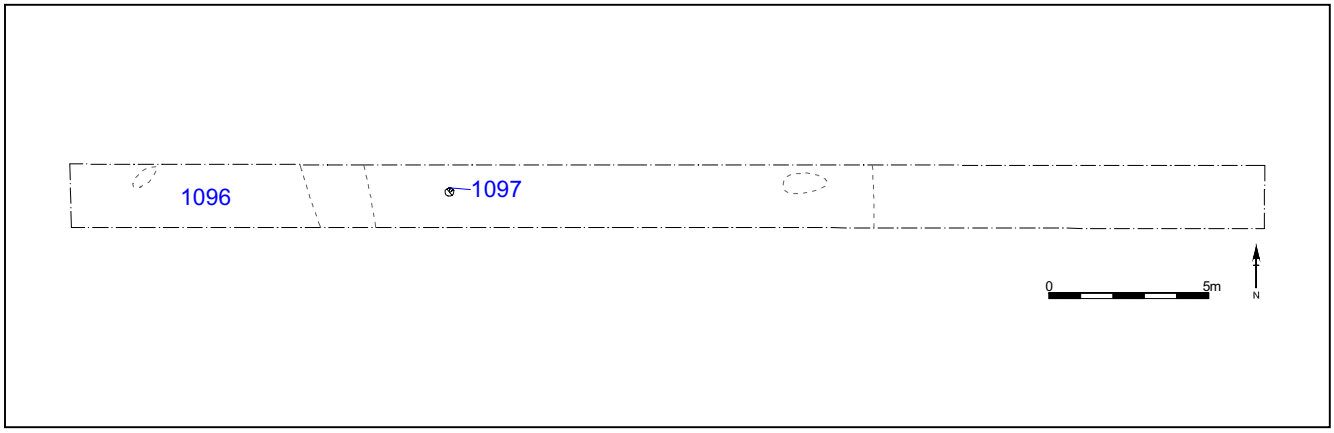


Trench 16
Looking south-east

Trench 16 was located in Field 7, along with Trenches 14, 15 and 18. It was T-shaped and the north / south arm measured 10m by 2m, while the east / west arm measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was targeted to investigate pit-type anomalies and a linear anomaly, recorded in the geophysical survey. The trench was also in a location adjacent to potential Roman activity related to the road.

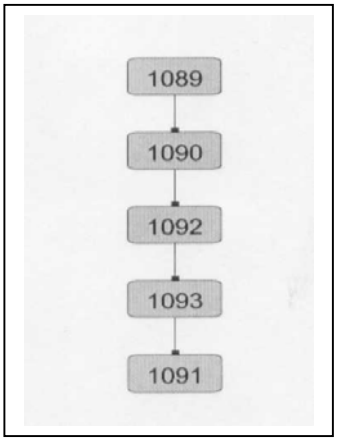


The topsoil ***1094*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.10m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying subsoil, ***1095***, which was 0.20m thick. Below the subsoil was one discrete feature ***1098***, the cut of which was 0.20m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It was roughly circular, with steep sides and an even base. The profile was slightly asymmetrical with the eastern side being stepped. The fill, ***1097*** was a mid greyish brown silty sand. The feature was somewhat ambiguous and could either have been the remains of a post hole or a stone throw. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, ***1096***, a mid brownish orange clayey sand with occasional large stones throughout.

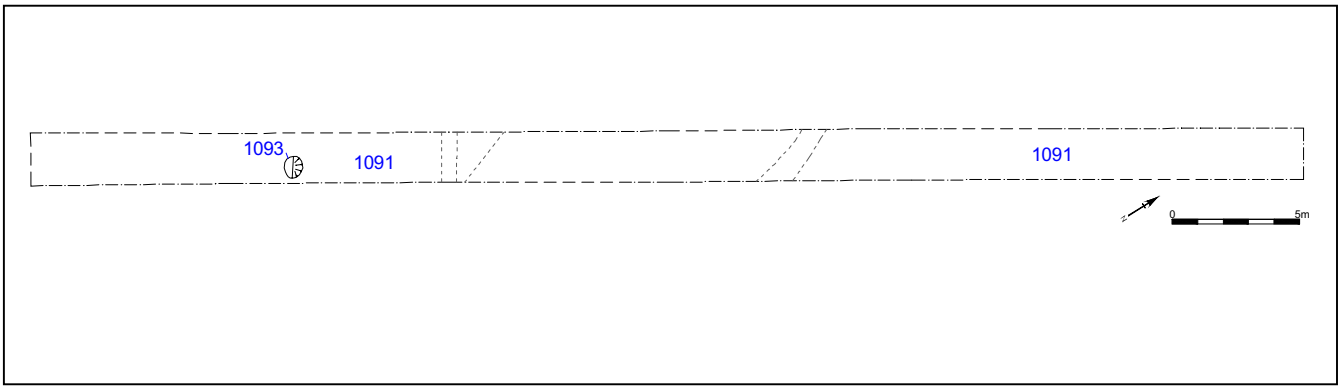


Trench 17
Looking south-west

Trench 17 was located in Field 6. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

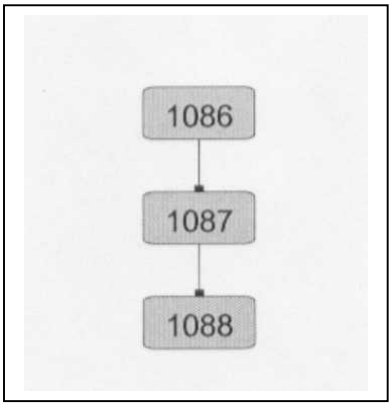


The topsoil ***1089*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown sandy subsoil, ***1090***, that was 0.15m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1093***. The feature measured 0.92m in length by 0.84m in width with a maximum depth of 0.34m. In plan ***1093*** was roughly circular with fairly steep, irregularly stepped sides in an uneven V-shaped profile. The feature was filled with, ***1092***, a mid brown silty sand, that became grittier towards the base. The feature seemed too irregular to be a pit and there were no associated features or any other evidence to suggest human activity. The feature is likely to have been a stone throw; where a stone / boulder is dragged by ploughing and the subsequent hollow formed, then in filled with surrounding material, usually topsoil or subsoil. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1091***, which was a mid brownish red sand, which contained about 10-15% sub-rounded stones throughout.

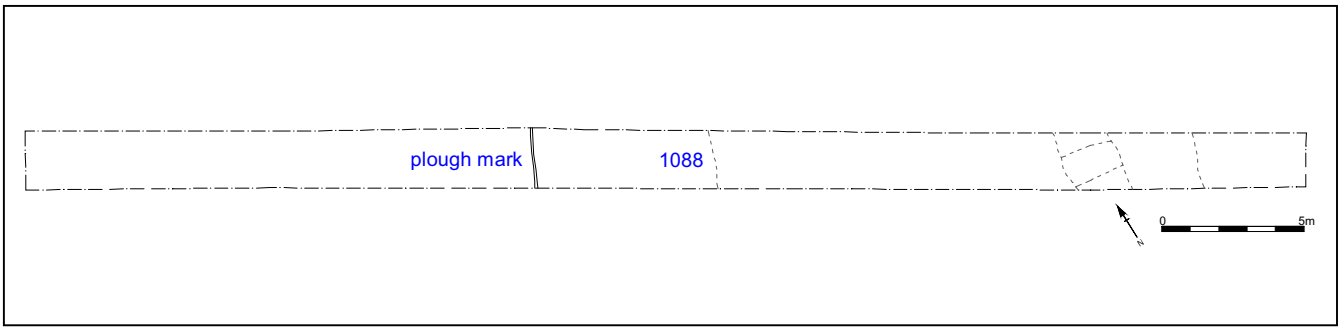


Trench 18
Looking north-west

Trench 18 was located in Field 7. It measured 45m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4 m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate a pit-type anomalies, and a linear response and weak linear trends, highlighted in the geophysical results.

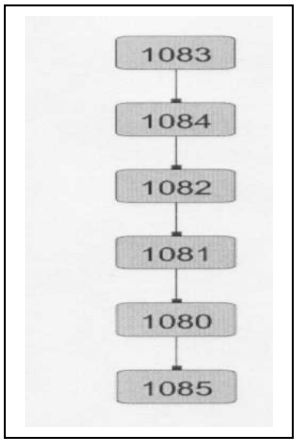


The topsoil ***1086*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid brown silty sand subsoil, ***1087***, that was 0.10m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1088***, which was a mid red sand with 5-10% small, rounded stones throughout. At the eastern end was a patch of stoney natural, 10-15% sub-rounded stones (<0.2m diameter), within a more reddish grey sand matrix.

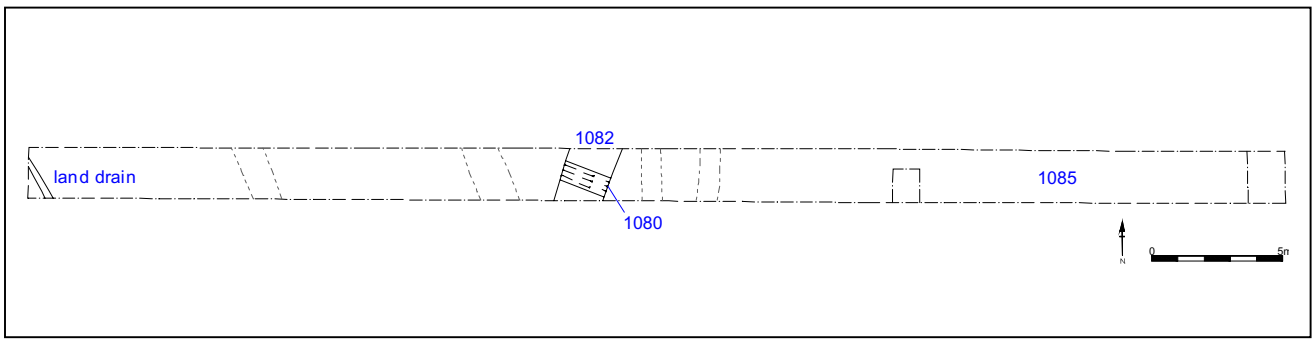


Trench 19
Looking south-west

Trench 19 was located in Field 8 along with Trenches 20 - 25. It was aligned east / west and measured 49m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.69m. The trench was targeted to investigate a cluster of pit-type anomalies, highlighted in the geophysical survey.

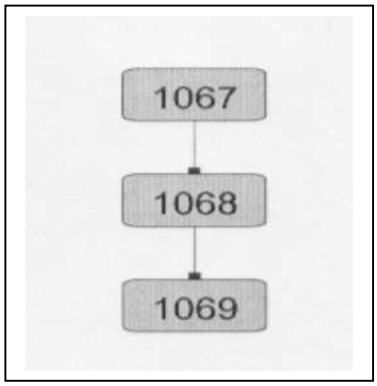


The topsoil ***1083*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.40m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying, lighter reddish brown sandy clay subsoil, ***1084***, which was 0.29m thick. Below the subsoil was a linear ditch ***1080***, aligned north/south. It was 1.95m wide, 0.36m deep and contained two fills. The profile of the ditch was a very broad U-shape. The uppermost fill, ***1082*** was a mid brown, sandy clay, 0.20m thick. The lower fill, ***1081***, was a mid reddish brown sandy clay. The distinguishing element between the two was that the lower fill contained a higher proportion of small stones throughout. The linear feature was interpreted as a ditch, one which probably represents and earlier field boundary and possibly acted as a drainage ditch as well. There was also a single land drain aligned north-west / south-east within the confines of the trench. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1085***, a mid reddish brown sand with 10-15% medium- to large- stones throughout.

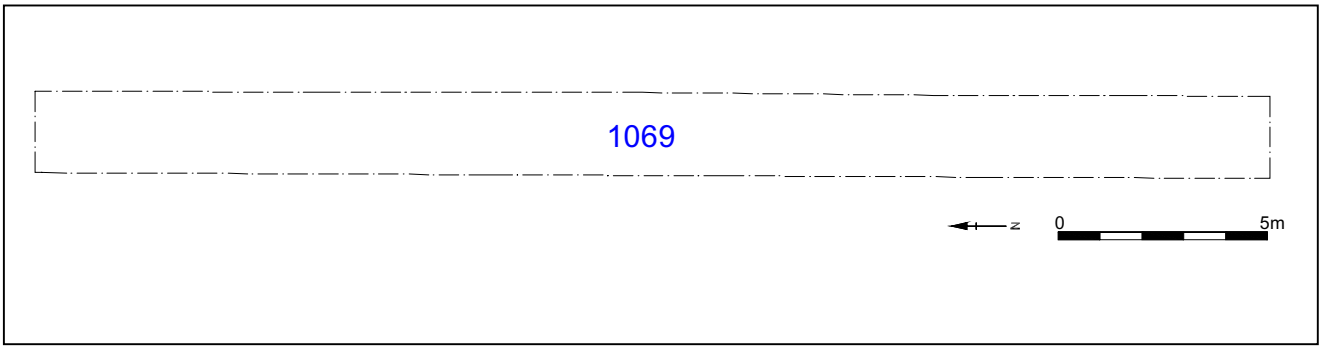


Trench 20
Looking north-east

Trench 20 was located in Field 8. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5 m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

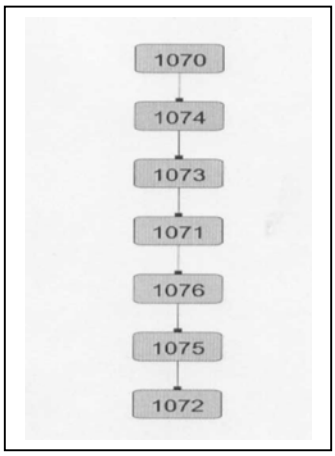


The topsoil ***1067*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.23m deep. Below this was a mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, ***1068***, that was 0.12m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1069***, which was a mid brownish orange silty sand with 10-15% small, rounded stones throughout. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

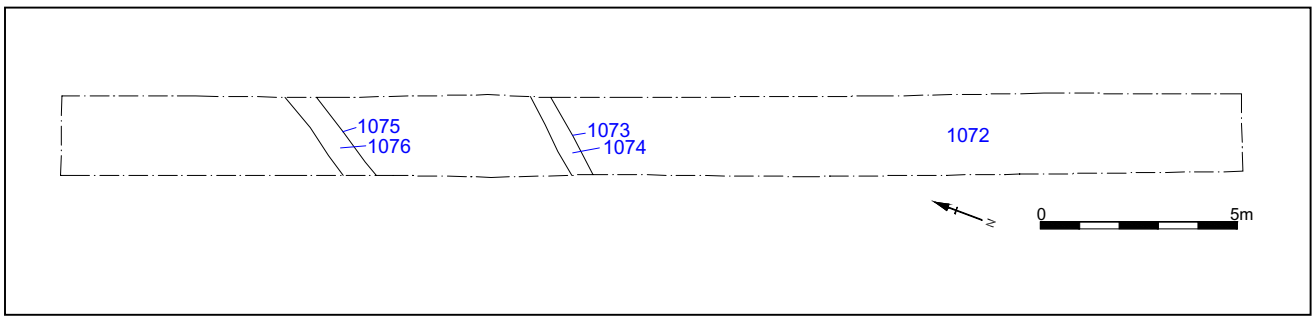


Trench 21
Looking east

Trench 21 was located in Field 8 along with Trenches 19, 20 and 22 - 25. It was aligned north-west / south-east and measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m. The trench was targeted to investigate pit-type anomalies and poorly defined linear trends, highlighted in the geophysical survey. The trench was also in a location adjacent to potential Roman activity related to the road.

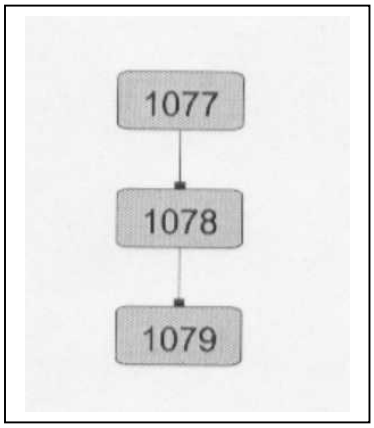


The topsoil ***1070*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.23m deep. Stratigraphically below the topsoil was a linear feature, ***1073***, aligned north / south and with overall dimensions of 0.32m wide by 0.08m deep. In profile the feature had a symmetrical U-shape and it truncated the subsoil ***1071***. It was filled by ***1074***, A dark greyish brown silt with small stone inclusions. The underlying, mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil, ***1071***, which was 0.28m thick. Below the subsoil was another linear feature, ***1075***, also aligned north / south. It was 0.42m wide, 0.08m deep and contained a dark greyish brown silt, ***1076***, with small stone inclusions, similar to ***1074***. The profile of ***1075*** was a broader U-shape with imperceptible breaks of slope, in comparison to ***1073***. The origin and function of the two features was unclear but they may have been related to ploughing and therefore be of a fairly recent date, although stratigraphically not contemporary. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1072***, a pale brownish orange sand with 20% medium to large stones throughout.

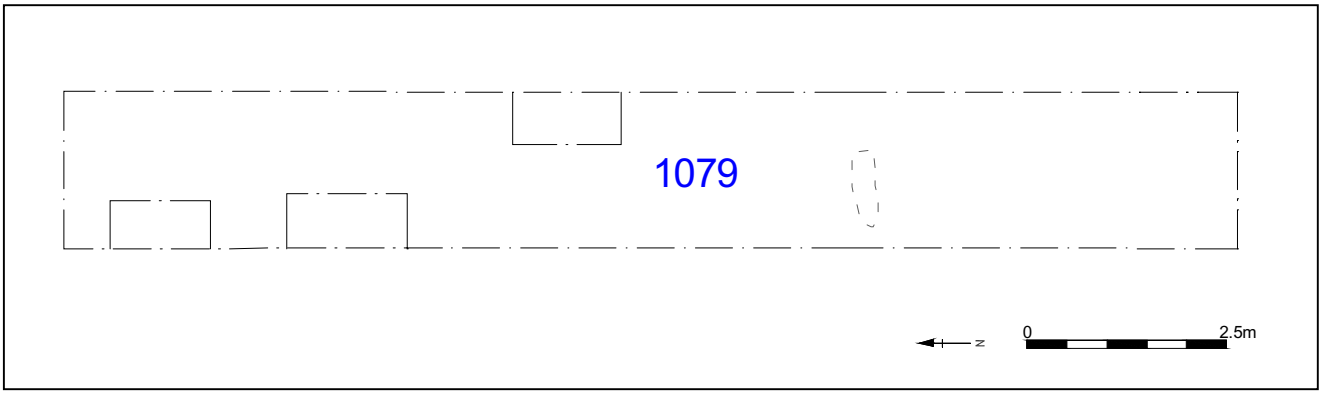


Trench 22
Looking south

Trench 22 was located in Field 8. It measured 15m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6 m. The trench was aligned north / south and was located to investigate a linear anomaly highlighted in the geophysical results. In addition to this there was the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

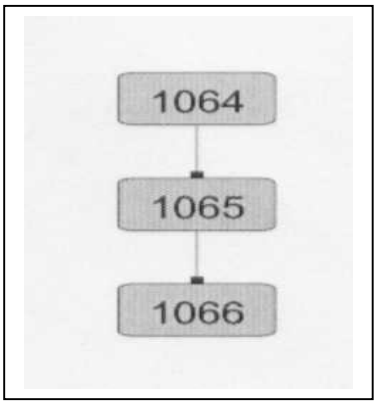


The topsoil ***1077*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid brown silty sand subsoil, ***1078***, that was 0.20m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1079***, which was a mid brownish orange silty sand with 20-30% small, rounded stones throughout. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.

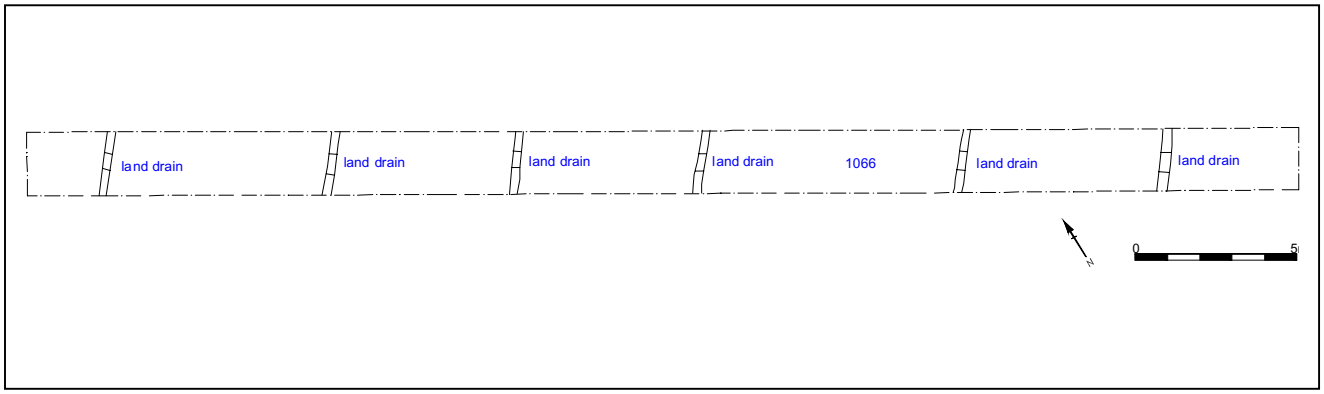


Trench 23
Looking north-west

Trench 23 was located in Field 8. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45 m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was located to investigate slight linear trends highlighted in the geophysical results. It was also located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

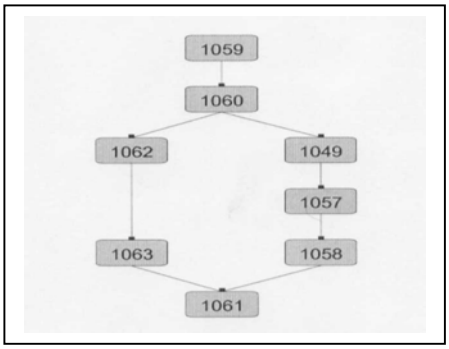


The topsoil ***1064*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.25m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown silty subsoil, ***1065***, that was 0.20m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1066***, which was a mid brownish orange silty sand with a moderate frequency of small, rounded stones throughout. Bands of reddish clay and yellowish brown silty sand were noted within the natural. There were six identifiable features within the confines of the trench, all land drains aligned north-east / south-west and spaced at approximately 5.5m intervals.

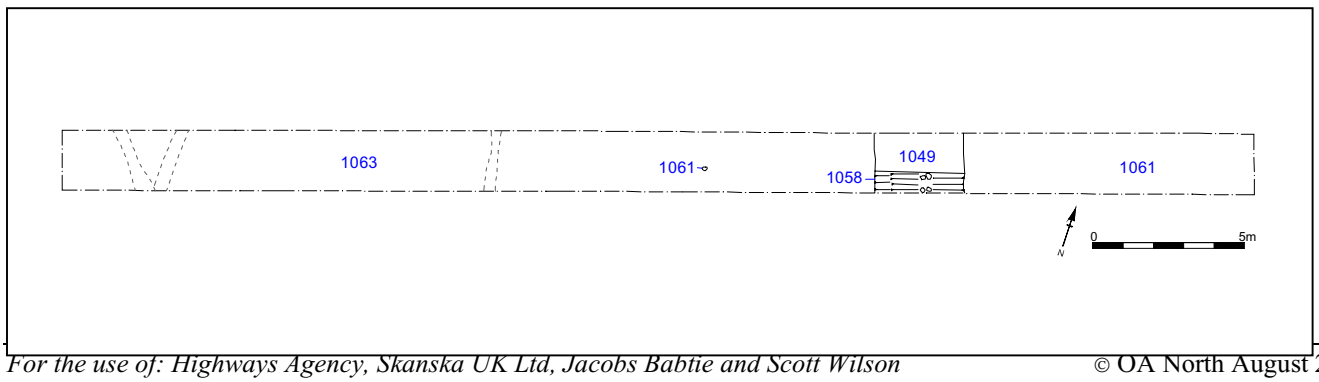


Trench 24
Looking north-east

Trench 24 was located in Field 8 along with Trenches 19 -23 and 25. It was aligned north-east / south-west and measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.28m. The trench was targeted to investigate a pit-type anomaly, highlighted in the geophysical survey, and three linear trends suggested to be ridge and furrow. The trench was also in a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

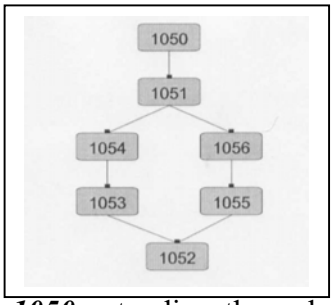


The topsoil ***1059*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. The underlying, mid reddish brown sandy clay subsoil, ***1060***, was 0.20m thick. Below this were two features ***1063*** and ***1058***. Feature ***1063*** was a discrete feature, the cut of which was 0.20m by 0.12m and 0.04m deep. It was roughly oval, with shallow sides and an even base. The profile was a symmetrical U-shape. The fill, ***1062*** was a dark blackish brown, sandy silt. The feature was somewhat ambiguous and could either have been the remains of a post hole or a stone throw. The second feature, ***1058***, was linear and aligned north / south. It was 3m wide at the top, 0.5m wide at the base and 0.82m deep. The profile of the ditch was a very broad U-shape at the top before stepping and becoming a vertical sided cut with a flat base. There were two fills; the uppermost fill, ***1049*** was a mid greyish brown, silty sand, 0.28m thick. The lower fill, ***1057***, was a mid greyish brown gritty silt. The distinguishing element between the two was that the lower fill contained a higher proportion of small to medium stones, smaller ones at the top larger ones at the bottom. The linear feature was interpreted as a land drain, the upper part had probably become a larger depression that subsequently infilled. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1061***, a pale brownish red sand with 5-10% small to medium stones throughout.

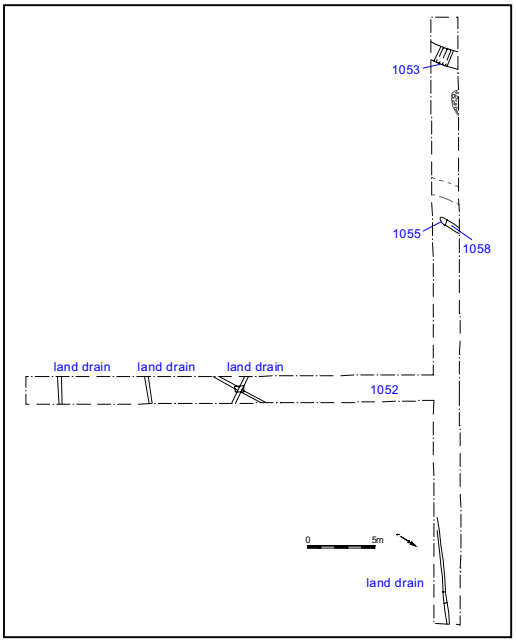


Trench 25
Looking south-east

Trench 25 was located in Field 8 along with Trenches 19 - 24. It was T-shaped and the north-east / south-west arm measured 28m by 2m, while the north-west / south-east arm measured 35m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was targeted to investigate a pit-type anomaly adjacent to an increased magnetic response, highlighted in the geophysical survey. It was also located in a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

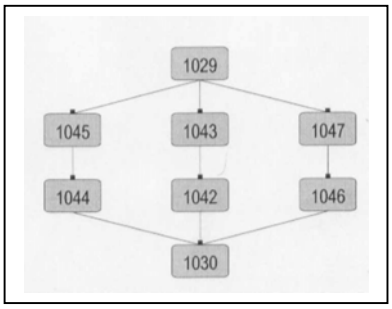


The topsoil ***1050*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1084*** was a lighter reddish brown sandy clay, that was 0.20m thick. Below the subsoil was a linear ditch, ***1053***, aligned north/south and it measured 1.55m wide by 0.64m deep. It had a broad, slightly asymmetrical U-shape with only one fill, ***1054***. The fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones. The linear feature was interpreted as a ditch, one which probably represents an earlier field boundary. A second linear feature, ***1055***, was seen aligned roughly east / west but did not traverse the entire trench width. The cut was a U-shaped profile and was filled by ***1056***, a dark brown coarse sandy clay. The feature was interpreted as a plough scar and therefore likely to be of recent date. There were also five land drains within the confines of the trench, three aligned north / south, one east / west and one north-east / south-west. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1052***, a mid reddish brown sand with 10-15% medium to large stones throughout.

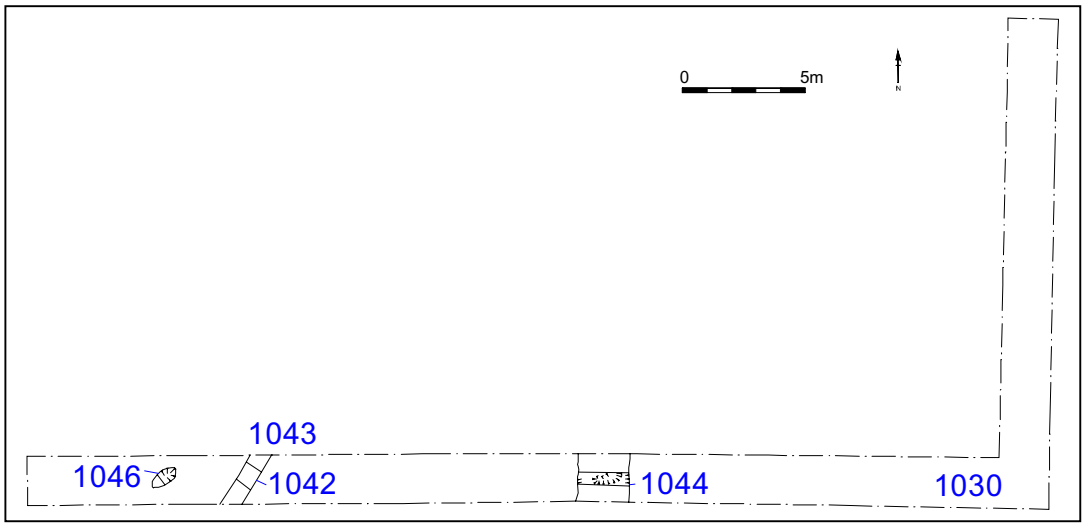


Trench 26
Looking south

Trench 26 was the only trench located in Field 9. It was L- shaped and the north / south arm measured 22m by 2m, while the east / west arm measured 41.5m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was located in a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

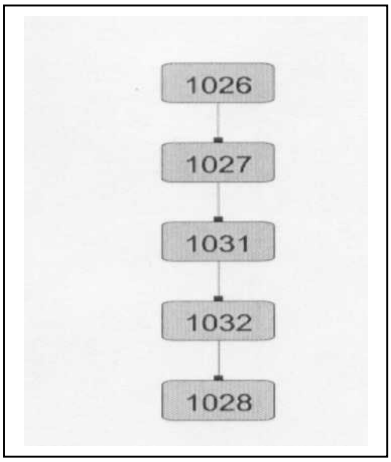


The topsoil ***1029*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil were three features; a land drain, ***1042***; a plough scar, ***1046*** and a linear, ***1044***. The land drain, ***1042***, was aligned north-east / south-west and it measured 0.69m wide by 0.56m deep. It had a symmetrical profile with steep sides and a flat base, with only one fill, ***1043***. The fill was a reddish brown sandy clay. The linear feature was interpreted as a drainage ditch / land drain. The second feature, ***1046***, was oval in shape and did not traverse the entire trench width. It had overall dimensions of 0.60m by 0.40m and was 0.12m deep. The cut was a U-shaped profile and was filled by ***1047***, a reddish brown coarse sandy clay. The feature was interpreted as a plough scar and therefore likely to be of recent date. The last feature, ***1044***, was an irregular linear feature, aligned north / south, with an uneven profile. It was recorded as 2.25m long, 0.55m wide and 0.37m deep. The fill, ***1045***, was a reddish brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. The base of the section showed evidence of root action and the feature may have been a hedgeline, once out of use the linear area disturbed by the roots infilled. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1030***, a mid reddish brown silty sand with 10-20% medium to large stones throughout.

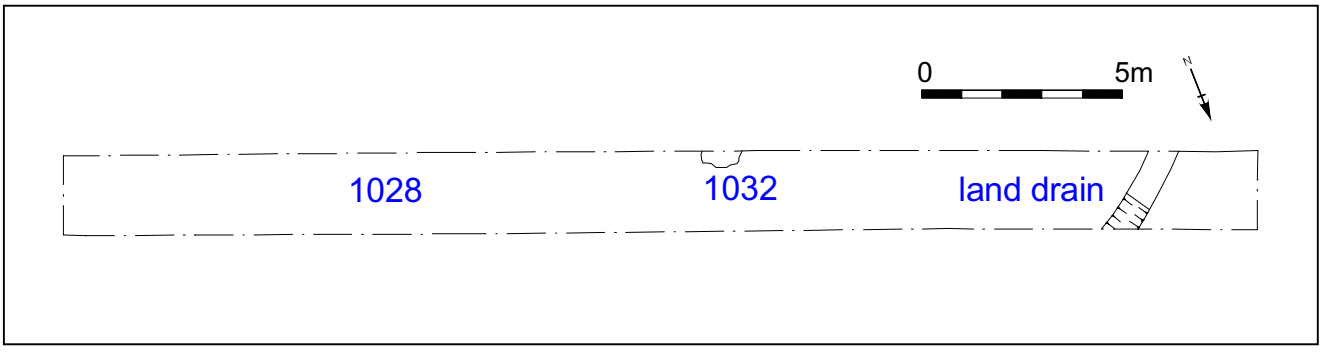


Trench 27
Looking north-west

Trench 27 was located in Field 10. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located to investigate pit-types anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey.

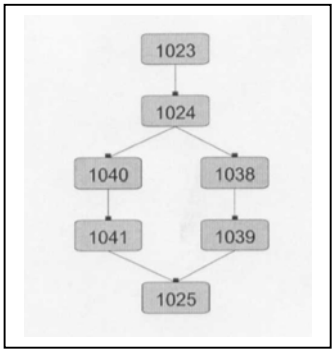


The topsoil ***1026*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid brownish grey sandy subsoil, ***1027***, that was 0.20m thick. Beneath the subsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1032***. The feature measured 0.95m in length by 0.88m in width with a maximum depth of 0.18m. In plan ***1032*** was roughly semi-circular, continuing south beyond the trench edge. It had fairly steep, irregular sides and an uneven gently concave base. The feature was filled with, ***1031***, a mid greyish brown silty sand, with a gritty element. The fill also had patches of reddish brown and flecks of manganese throughout. The feature seemed too irregular to be a pit and there were no associated features or any other evidence to suggest human activity. The feature may have been a stone throw or disturbance form root activity or animal burrowing. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1028***, which was a mid reddish brown sand, which contained about 20% sub-rounded stones throughout. There was also one land drain, aligned north-east / south-west at the northern end of the trench.

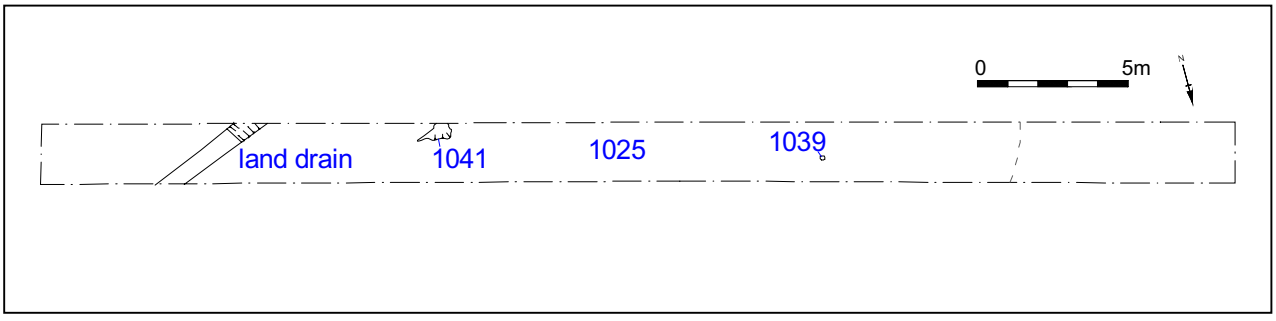


Trench 28
Looking north-east

Trench 28 was the only trench located in Field 10, along with Trenches 27, 29 and 32. It measured 40m by 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m and was aligned east / west. The trench was located in a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity and also targeted linear trends seen in the geophysical survey.

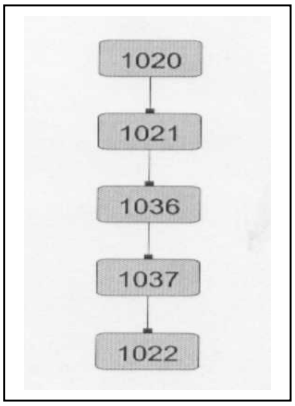


The topsoil ***1023*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1024*** was a lighter reddish brown sandy clay, that was 0.10m thick. Below the subsoil were two features ***1039*** and ***1041***. The first feature, ***1039***, was a discrete feature, the cut of which was 0.20m by 0.15m and 0.11m deep. It was roughly circular, with reasonably steep sides and a concave base. The profile was a symmetrical U-shape. The fill, ***1038*** was a mid brown, silty clay with manganese flecks visible. The feature was somewhat ambiguous but was probably the remains of modern a post hole. The second feature, ***1041***, was elongated in shape, aligned north-east / south-west, and did not traverse the entire width of the trench. It had overall dimensions of 1.0m by 0.61m and was 0.11m deep. The cut was a shallow and uneven U-shaped profile and was filled by ***1040***, a mid greyish brown, silty sand. The feature was interpreted as a plough scar and therefore likely to be of recent date. There was also one land drain within the confines of the trench that was orientated north-east / south-west and was located towards the western end. Underlying these features was the natural drift geology, ***1025***, a mid reddish brown silty sand with 20% small to medium stones throughout.

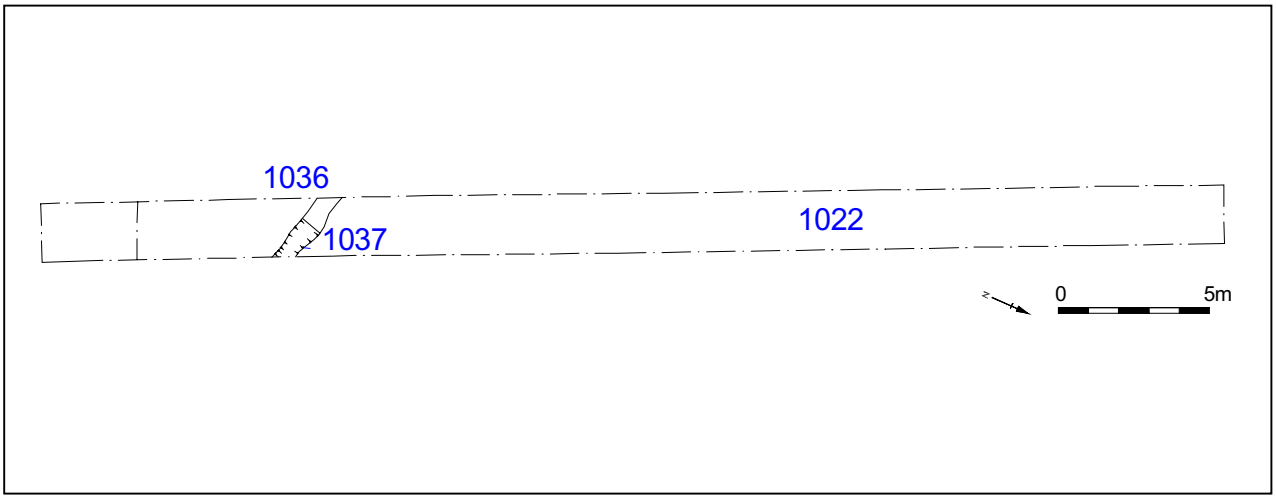


Trench 29
Looking north

Trench 29 was located in Field 10, along with Trenches 27, 28 and 32. It measured 40m by 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m and was aligned north-west / south-east. The trench was targeted to investigate pit-type anomalies seen in the geophysical survey.

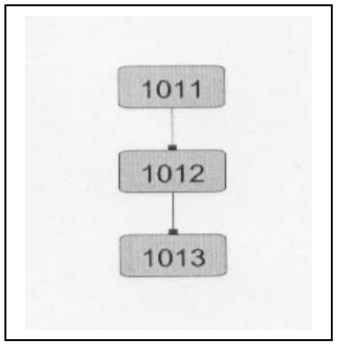


The topsoil ***1020*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.20m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1021*** was a lighter brown sandy silt, that was 0.15m thick. Below the subsoil was a single feature ***1037***. The feature, ***1037***, was a linear feature aligned north-west / south-east, the cut of which was 0.80m wide and 0.08m deep. The profile was a symmetrical, shallow uneven U-shaped profile. The fill, ***1036*** was a n orangey grey sandy silty with 1% charcoal flecks visible. The feature was interpreted as a possible plough scar or the very base of a furrow. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, ***1022***, a mid brown silty sand with 15-20% small stones throughout.

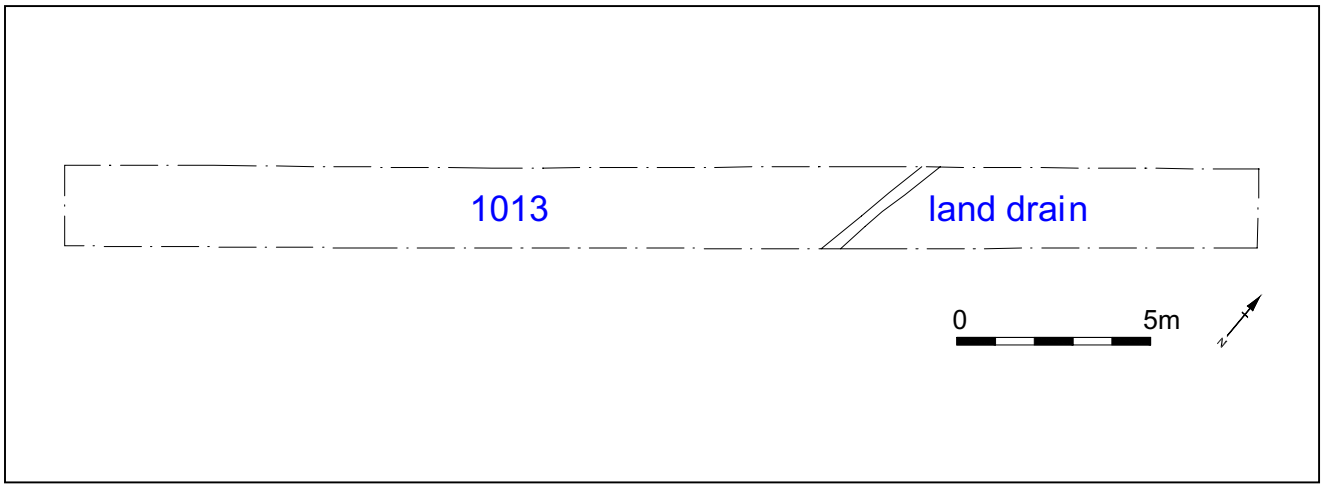


Trench 30
Looking south-west

Trench 30 was located in Field 11. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4 m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

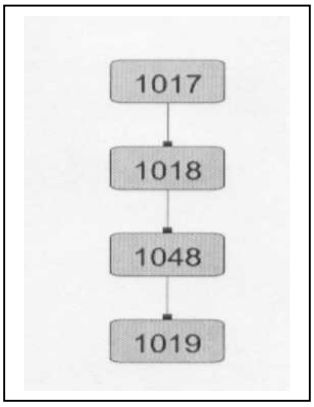


The topsoil ***1011*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.47m deep. Below this was a mid brownish grey silty subsoil, ***1012***, that was 0.90m thick. The boundary between the two horizons was diffuse. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1013***, which was a light brown silty sand. A large patch of natural paler brown sandy matrix with 25-35% medium-sized stone inclusions was noted at the south-western end of the trench. There was only one identifiable feature within the confines of the trench and that was a land drain, aligned north / south.

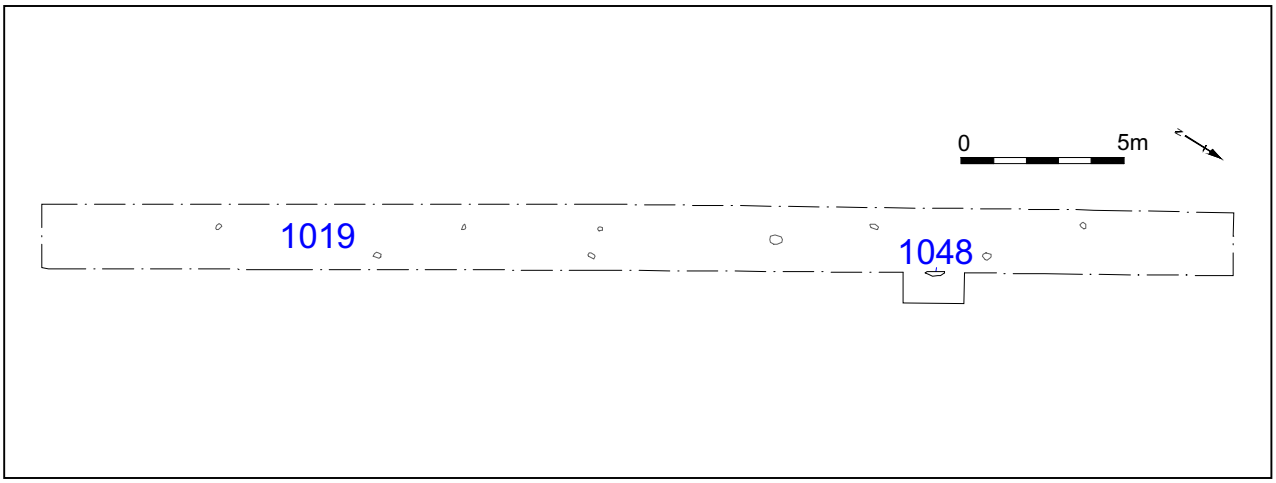


Trench 31
Looking north

Trench 31 was located in Field 10, along with Trenches 27 - 29 and 32 and was aligned north-west / south-east. It measured 40m by 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The trench was located in a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

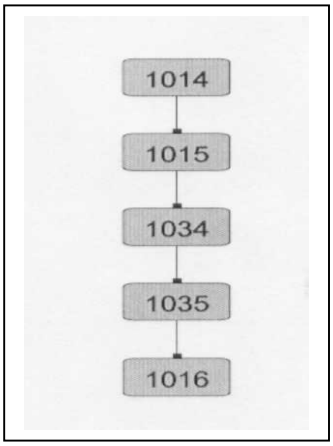


The topsoil ***1017*** that extended throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1018*** was a lighter reddish brown sandy clay, that was 0.40m thick. Below the subsoil was a distinct deposit, ***1048***. The deposit extended over an area 0.78m by 0.15m and had a maximum thickness of 0.09m. It was an amorphous deposit of mid brown sandy silt with 80% inclusions of charcoal flecks. The dense concentration of charcoal and the position of the deposit appeared to be consistent with a modern bonfire event or burning of excess rubbish. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, ***1019***, a mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones throughout.

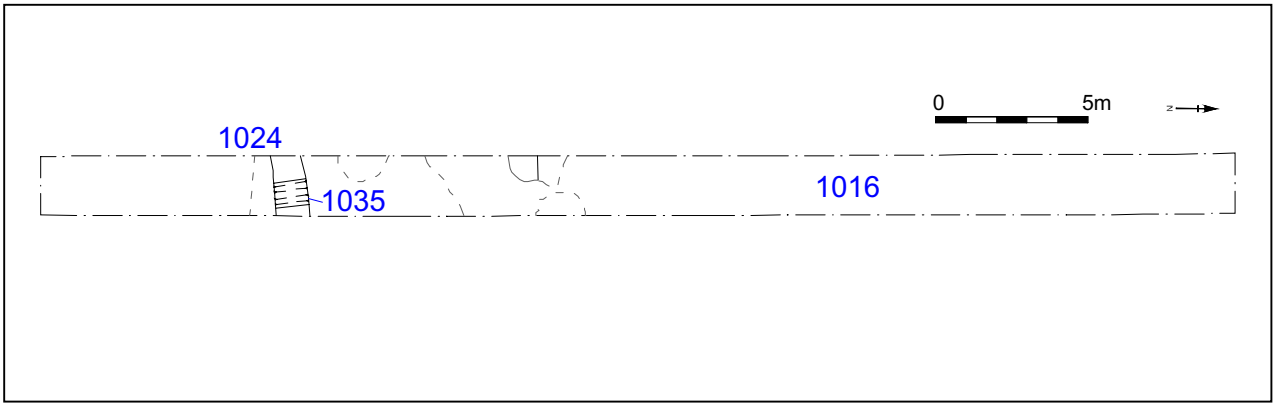


Trench 32
Looking north

Trench 32 was located in Field 10, along with Trenches 27 - 29 and 31 and was aligned north-west / south-east. It measured 30m by 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The trench was targeted in order to investigate pit-type anomalies seen in the geophysical survey.

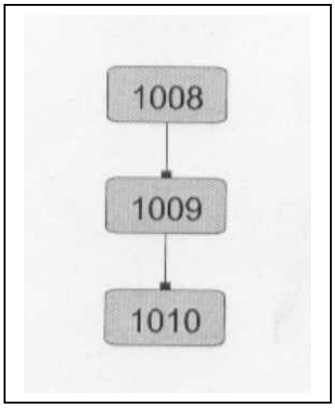


The topsoil ***1014*** that extended throughout the trench, was 0.30m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1015*** was a lighter reddish brown sandy clay, that was 0.15m thick. Below the subsoil was a linear feature aligned roughly east / west, ***1035***. The feature was 1.10m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a very gradual shallow, U-shaped symmetrical profile and contained a single fill. The fill, ***1034***, was a mid orangey grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of what appeared to be charcoal. The linear feature was interpreted as a ditch, probably an earlier field boundary that represents part of a defunct field system. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, ***1016***, a mid red sand with occasional small stones throughout, interspersed with thin gravel bands and paler yellow sand lenses.

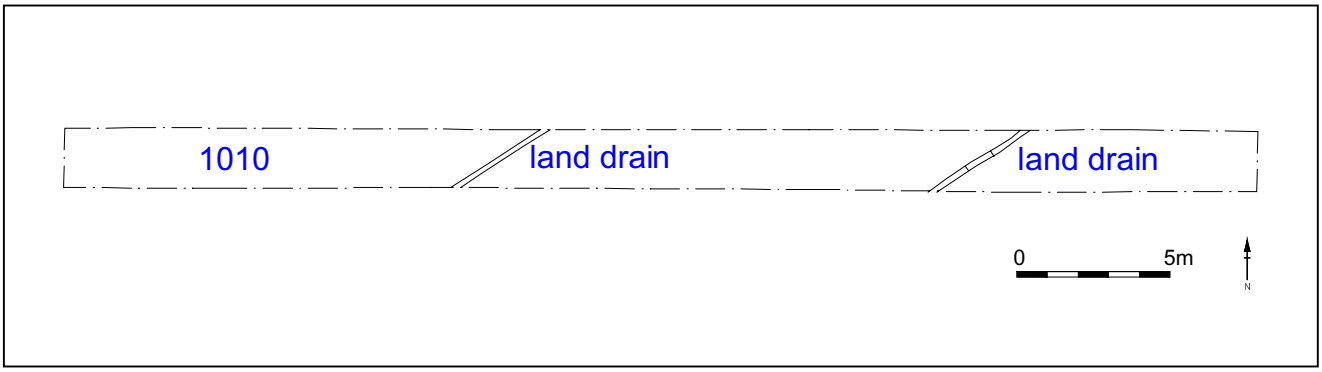


Trench 33
Looking west

Trench 33 was located in Field 11. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8 m. The trench was aligned east / west and was targeted to investigate pit-type anomalies and faint linear trends highlighted in the geophysical results.

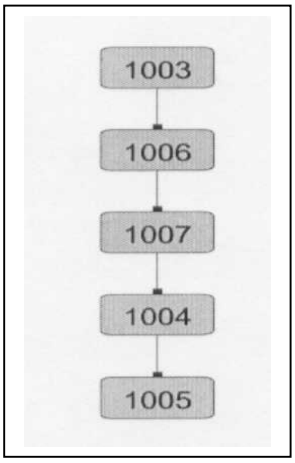


The topsoil ***1008*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.3m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown clayey silty subsoil, ***1009***, that was 0.45m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1010***, which was a mid orangey red sandy clay. Both the subsoil and the natural contained about 10-15% sub-rounded stones throughout. There were two identifiable features within the confines of the trench, both land drains aligned north-east / south-west and 15m apart.

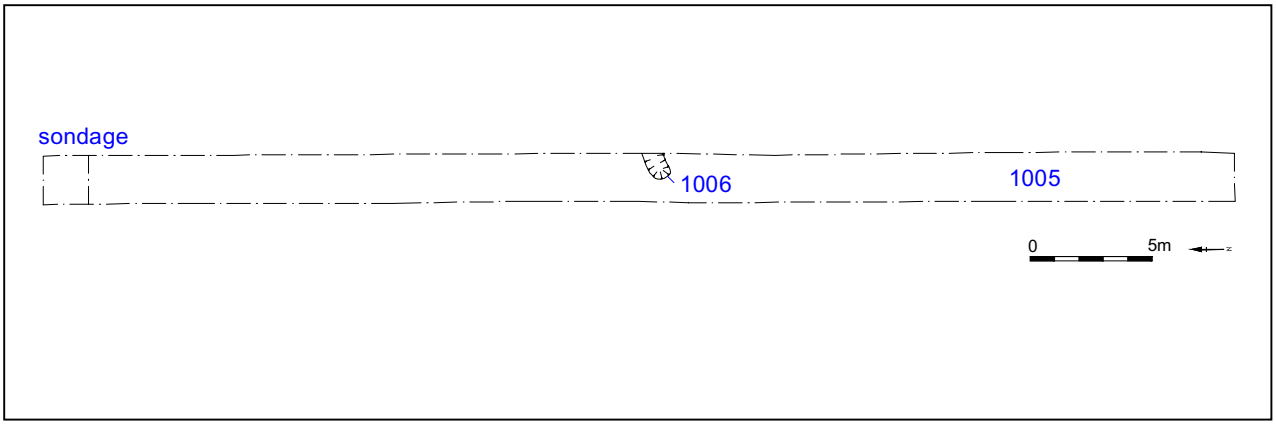


Trench 34
Looking north

Trench 34 was located in Field 11, along with Trenches 33 and 35 and was aligned north / south. It measured 50m by 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The trench was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

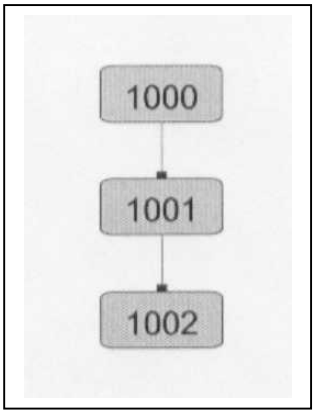


The topsoil ***1003*** that extended throughout the trench, was 0.40m deep. Below the topsoil was a single oval feature, ***1007***. The feature was over 1.02m long, 0.85m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a U-shaped symmetrical profile and contained a single fill. The fill, ***1006***, was a reddish brown sandy silt with 20% of, what appeared to be, charcoal flecks throughout. The feature was interpreted as a pit and suggested by the stratigraphy to be of fairly modern date. The pit truncated the underlying subsoil, ***1004***, which was a 0.30m thick layer of lighter reddish brown sandy clay. Underlying this was the natural drift geology, ***1005***, a mid orangey red sand with occasional small stones.

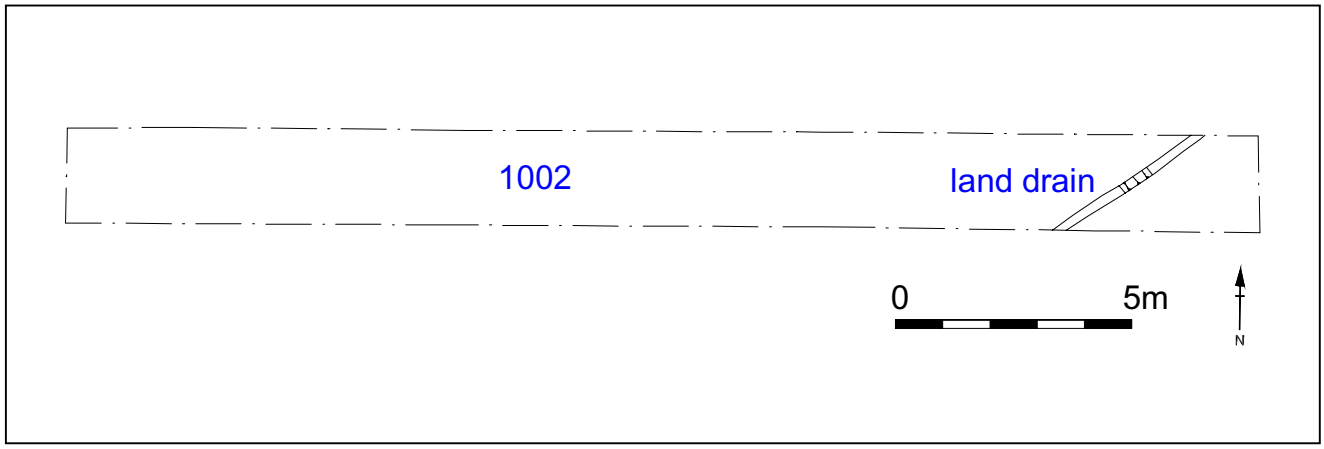


Trench 35
Looking south

Trench 35 was located in Field 11. It measured 20m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The trench was aligned east / west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

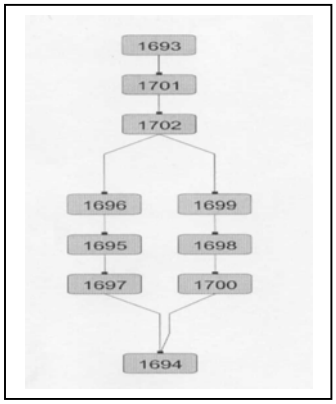


The topsoil ***1000*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.50m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown clayey silty subsoil, ***1001***, that was 0.20m thick. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1002***, which was a mid orangey red sandy clay. Both the subsoil and the natural contained about 10-15% sub-rounded stones throughout. There was only one identifiable feature within the confines of the trench and that was a north-east / south-west aligned land drain.

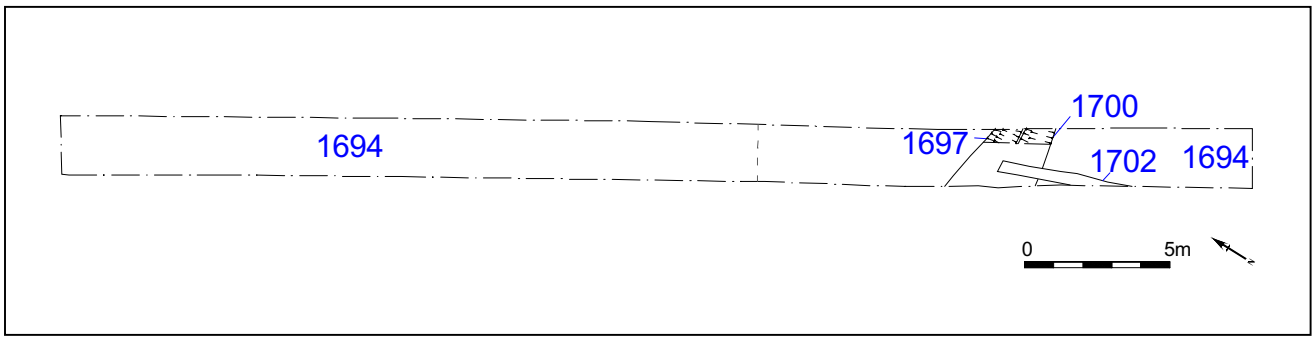


Trench 38
Looking west

Trench 38 was located in Field 14, together with Trench 39. The trench measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate a cluster of anomalies suggestive of occupation activity highlighted in the geophysical survey.



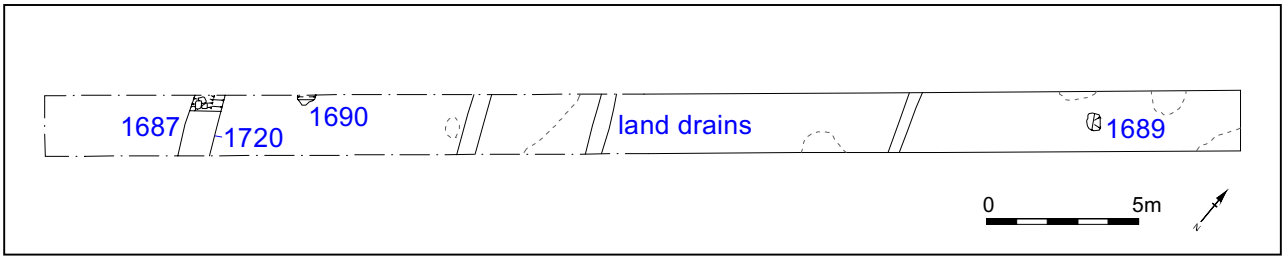
The topsoil ***1693*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.55m deep. Below the topsoil at the eastern end of the trench was a north-west / south-east aligned linear feature, ***1702***. It was 4m long and 0.48m wide and filled with a mottled brownish yellow clayey silt, ***1701***. The feature was a land drain and it truncated the upper fills of two earlier ditches, ***1696*** and ***1699***. The two ditches were adjacent to each other and aligned north-east/south-west. Ditch ***1697*** lay west of ditch ***1700*** both had two fills, a lower stonier fill, ***1695*** and ***1698*** respectively, and an upper fine grey silt fill ***1696*** and ***1699***. The ditches had similar shallow U-shaped profiles and had similar depths of 0.52m. Ditch ***1697*** was slightly wider at 1.05m, while ditch ***1700*** was 0.8m. No stratigraphic relationship could be established between the two ditches, neither clearly cut the other and the upper fills were essentially the same deposit. The deposit being a gradually accumulated, water-lain one indicated that both ditches went out of use and infilled at about the same time. Both ditches were boundary ditches demarcating the earlier small fields. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1694***, which was a mid reddish, orange coarse sand with 10-20% small to medium sized, rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks.



Trench 39
Looking south

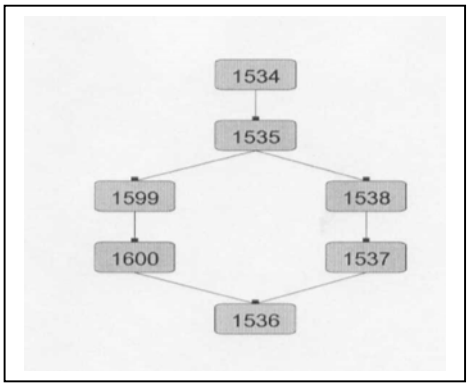
Trench 39 was located in Field 14, together with Trench 38. The trench measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as part of the random sample.

The topsoil ***1714*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.48m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown sandy subsoil, ***1715***, that was 0.15m thick. Overlain by the subsoil were three features, ***1689***, ***1690*** and ***1687***. Feature ***1689*** was an amorphous shallow area with overall dimensions of 0.58m by 0.35m by 0.20m deep. It had an irregular profile with a reasonably flat base and was filled with, ***1692***, a greyish brown gritty sand. The lack of a well-defined shape clearly indicated that the feature was the result of root disturbance. The second feature, ***1690***, was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.5m but a depth of only 0.05m. It had a shallow U-shaped profile with imperceptible breaks of slope. The fill, ***1691*** was a mottled greyish, browny orange, gritty sand. The feature was probably either a stone throw or a root hollow. At the southern end of the trench the third feature, ***1687*** was seen aligned north / south and within the fill ***1688*** a segmented orange ceramic drain was seen. The land drain, ***1687*** truncated an earlier linear feature, ***1720***. The feature was 1.02m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a broad U-shaped profile, which had been disturbed along the southern side by the land drain. The fill, ***1719***, was a mid grey sandy silt which contained no dating evidence. The feature appeared to be an earlier ditch had obviously gone out of use by the time the land drain was put in. The ditch may have been a drainage ditch rather than a boundary ditch. There were two other land drains identified, both to the north and on the same alignment as ***1687***. The first lay 8m away and the second was a further 3.5m away. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench was the underlying drift geology ***1716***, which was a mid reddish, orange coarse sand with 10-20% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks.

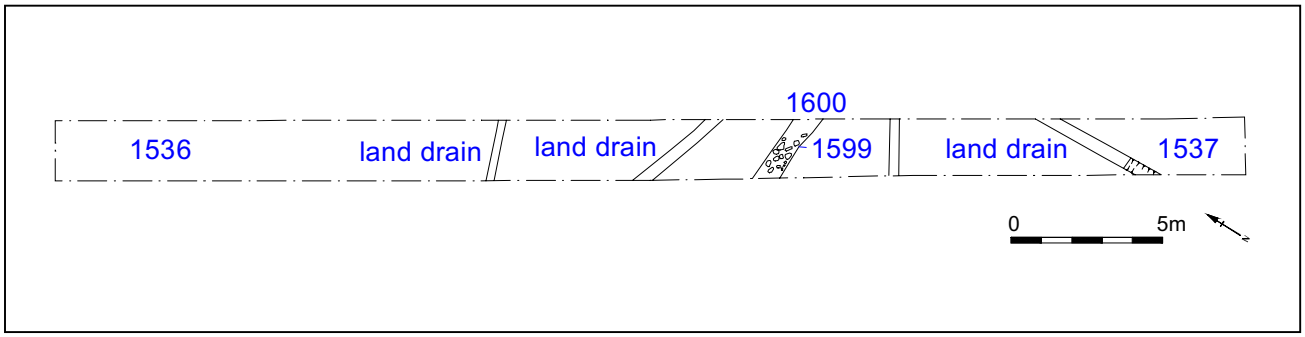


Trench 40
Looking east

Trench 40 was the sole trench located in Field 15. The trench measured 40m by 1.85m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was located to investigate weak magnetic trends highlighted in the geophysical survey.

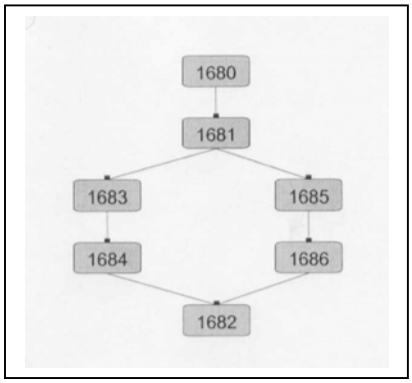


The topsoil ***1534*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.30m deep. Below this was a mid greyish brown sandy subsoil, ***1535***, that was 0.15m thick. Beneath the subsoil were two features, ***1600*** and ***1537***. Feature ***1537*** was a north / south aligned linear feature that measured over 1.10m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had vertical sides and a flat base. The fill, ***1538***, was a mottled greyish pinkish orange sandy clay with small to medium stones packed at the base. The feature was a land drain. The second feature, ***1600***, was a roughly linear band of pale greyish brown sandy clay, 0.70m wide with diffuse boundaries and 0.50m deep at the extreme. It was overlain with a dense patch of cobbles, ***1599***, all less than 0.20m in diameter. The feature was a variation in the natural, perhaps glacial patterned ground, with no evidence of human origins. In addition to land drain ***1537***, there were another three, to the west at approximately 6m intervals. The alignments varied slightly from north-west / south-east to north-east / south-west. The underlying drift geology ***1536***, which was a pale brownish orange sandy clay with 5% small to medium sized, rounded stones throughout.

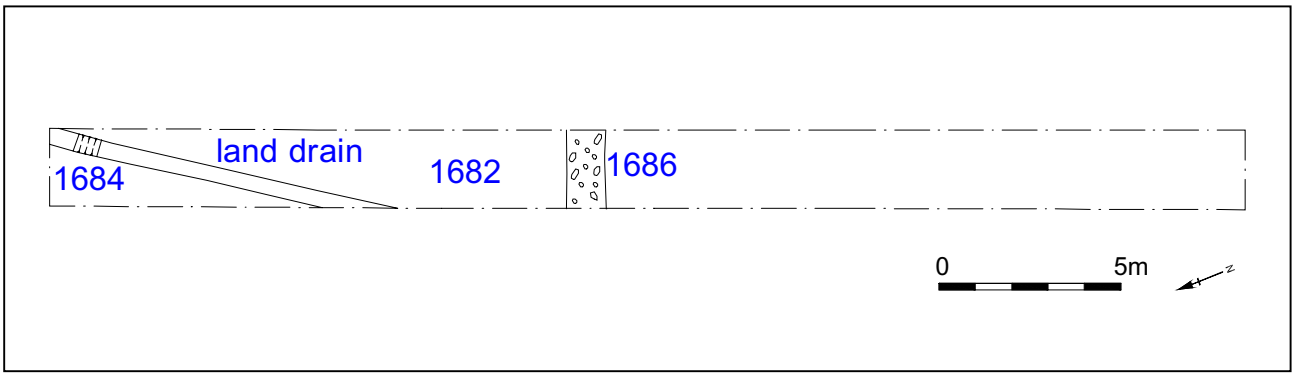


Trench 41
Looking north

Trench 41 was the sole trench located in Field 16. The trench measured 30m by 1.85m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as part of the random sample.

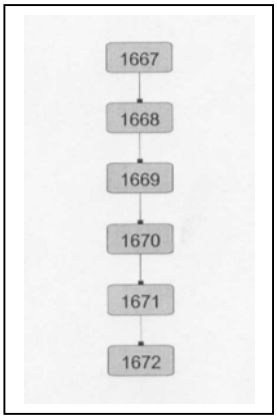


The topsoil ***1680*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below this was a mid greyish brown sandy subsoil, ***1535***, that was 0.20m thick. Below the subsoil were two linear features ***1684*** and ***1686***. Feature ***1684*** was aligned north-east / south-west and lay to the north of ***1686***. It was 0.25 wide by over 15m long, with an overall depth of 0.35m. It had a single fill, ***1683***, that was a greyish brown sandy silt, with small stone inclusions. The cut ***1684*** had vertical sides, a symmetrical profile and a flat base with sharp breaks of slope. Feature ***1686*** contained one pale grey fill, 1685, with 90% stone inclusions less than 0.13m thick. Feature ***1684*** and was definitely a land drain and feature ***1686*** may have been the very truncated remains of a stone-filled drain, which had been mostly ploughed out, or a stoney patch of natural. The underlying drift geology ***1682***, which was a pale grey sandy gravel with brownish orange patches and 5-15%, small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout.

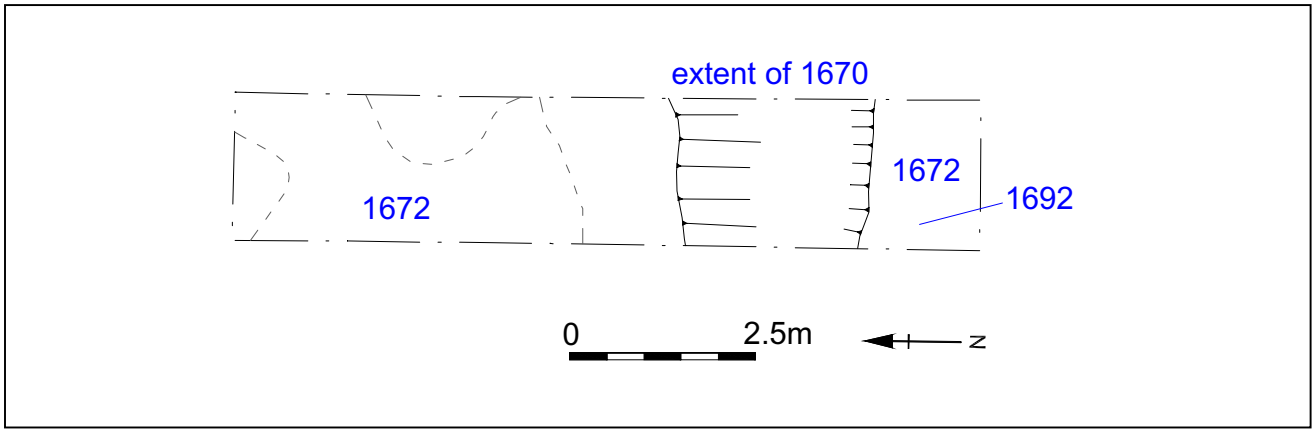


Trench 42
Looking south

Trench 42 was the sole trench located in Field 17. The trench measured 10m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. It was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a site with potential for activity related to a sixteenth century trackway.

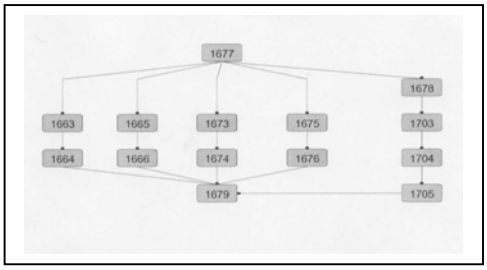


The topsoil ***1667*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.25m deep. Below this was a dark grey stoney layer, ***1668***, composed of 80-90% small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, intermixed. The layer extended across the entire trench area and varied from approximately 0.23m thick at the northern end to 0.4m at the southern end of the trench. Within the layer were frequent fragments of modern bricks and the layer was essentially hardcore material deliberately laid down to form a stable ground surface. Underneath the hardcore layer was the subsoil, ***1669***, which was a mid orangey brown sandy silt, that reached a maximum thickness of 0.60m. Below the subsoil was a dark grey clayey silt layer, ***1670***. This deposit was only seen towards the southern end of the trench within a natural depression. It extended across an area 2.30m wide. Along the southern side of this deposit was an underlying thin lens of darker grey silt, ***1671***, which may have been the remains of a small patch of vegetation. The deposits all had a fine texture consistent with possible waterlain deposition and the topography in the vicinity would suggest this. The trench was located at the bottom of a gentle slope and the original ground surface may have been even more pronounced but subsequent colluvial processes have gradually been bringing material from the top of the slope to the bottom. The underlying drift geology, ***1672***, which was a pale whitish yellow clayey silt.

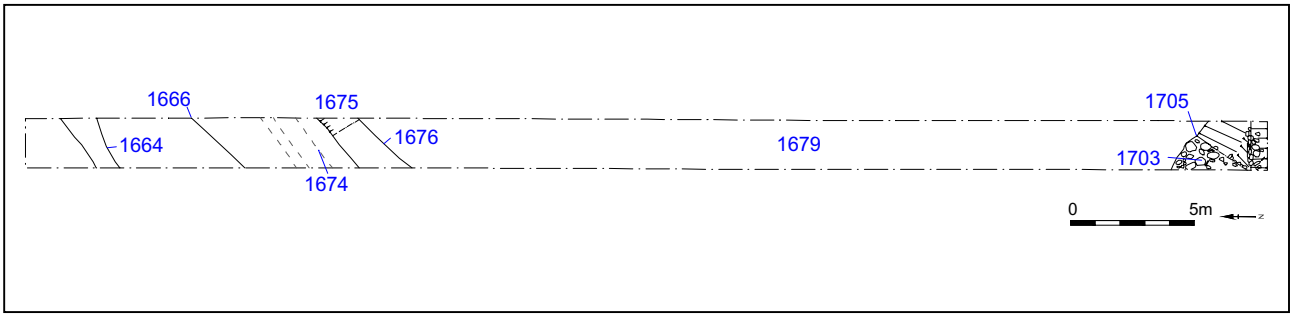


Trench 43
Looking north

Trench 43 was located in Field 18. The trench measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. It was aligned north / south and was located due to the presence of linear trends that indicated possible ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow was in fact visible as surface features while the vegetation was short within Field 18 although it became more obscured the longer the vegetation became.

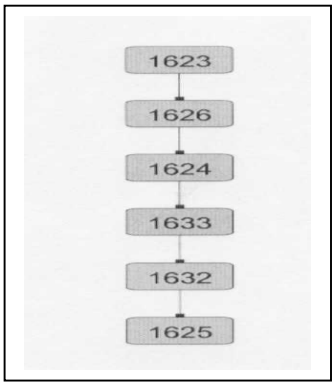


The topsoil ***1677*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.40m deep. Below this was a mid reddish brown sandy subsoil, ***1678***, that was 0.15m thick. Below the subsoil was a dense concentration of medium-sized, rounded cobbles, ***1703***, found at the southern end of the trench and extending across an area of approximately 2m by 2m; it was 0.34m thick. It was not possible to determine the overall form of the feature since it extended beyond the trench edges, but it was probably a cobble bank or perhaps a clearance cairn. No dating material was recovered from the excavation section. Underneath the bank / cairn was a 0.12m thick deposit of mottled brownish yellow sand, ***1704***, which seemed to fill a slight linear depression ***1705***, which was aligned north-west / south-east and had a shallow profile with very gradual breaks of slope. The depression was probably natural. At the northern end four broad but very shallow linear features were uncovered. The linear features were from north to south; ***1664***, ***1666***, ***1674*** and ***1676***. Each varied slightly in width, ranging from 0.75m to 2.5m and all were on the same north-east / south-west alignment. The boundaries of each linear were ephemeral but sufficiently distinct. The maximum depth of any was 0.08m and they were all filled with a mid brownish grey sandy silt but no finds were recovered. The features were the remains of furrows, only the very bases survived, truncating the underlying natural drift geology. Within the field (Field 18) there were visible remains of the ridges surviving as earthworks. The underlying drift geology ***1679***, was a mid reddish, orange sand had 10-20% small- to medium- sized rounded stones throughout, interspersed with patches of pale grey sand and orangey brown sand with manganese flecks.



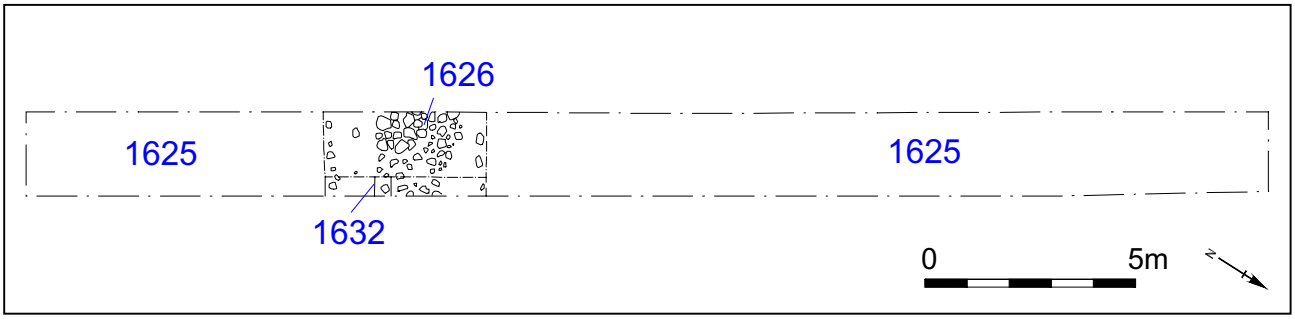
Trench 44
Looking west

Trench 44 was located in Field 20 along with Trench 45. The trench measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was located due to the presence of a linear trend suggested to be the remains of a ploughed out earthwork.



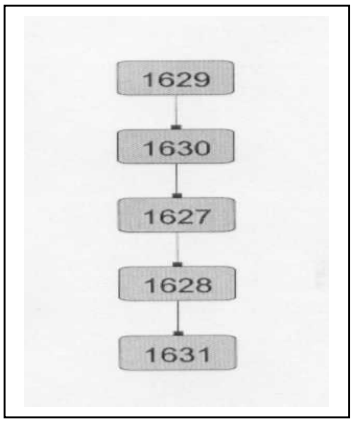
The topsoil ***1623*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.30m deep. Below this was a dense concentration of small to medium cobbles, ***1626***. They were deliberately packed in a north-east / south-west aligned linear spread, that extended north and south beyond the limits of excavation. The deposit, ***1626*** was approximately 2.2m wide and 0.48m thick. The eastern and western boundaries of the cobbles were fairly well defined and the overall nature of the feature was consistent with the remains of a ploughed out dry stone cobble wall. From within the soil matrix of the wall a single, reasonably unabraded, base fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. The lower part of the wall was essentially within the subsoil, ***1624***, which was 0.60m thick and a mid orangey brown sandy silt in nature. Underneath the eastern side of the wall was an earlier linear feature, ***1632***. It was on the same alignment as the wall and measured 0.51m in width by 0.33m in depth. It had a symmetrical stepped V-shaped profile, and was filled with a pale greyish brown clayey sand, ***1633***. Only a small section of this feature was revealed and although tenuous, it did appear to be a probable ditch. No dating material was recovered from the ditch. The underlying drift geology ***1625***, was a mid pinkish orange sandy silt that had 5-10% medium-sized, rounded stones throughout.

A number of finds were recovered from the subsoil in this trench including a second, fragment of medieval pottery and one Roman sherd. Two flints were found in the topsoil and an additional flint was recovered from the base of the subsoil. Despite their casual recovery the grouping of the flint finds suggests some level of prehistoric activity within the vicinity.

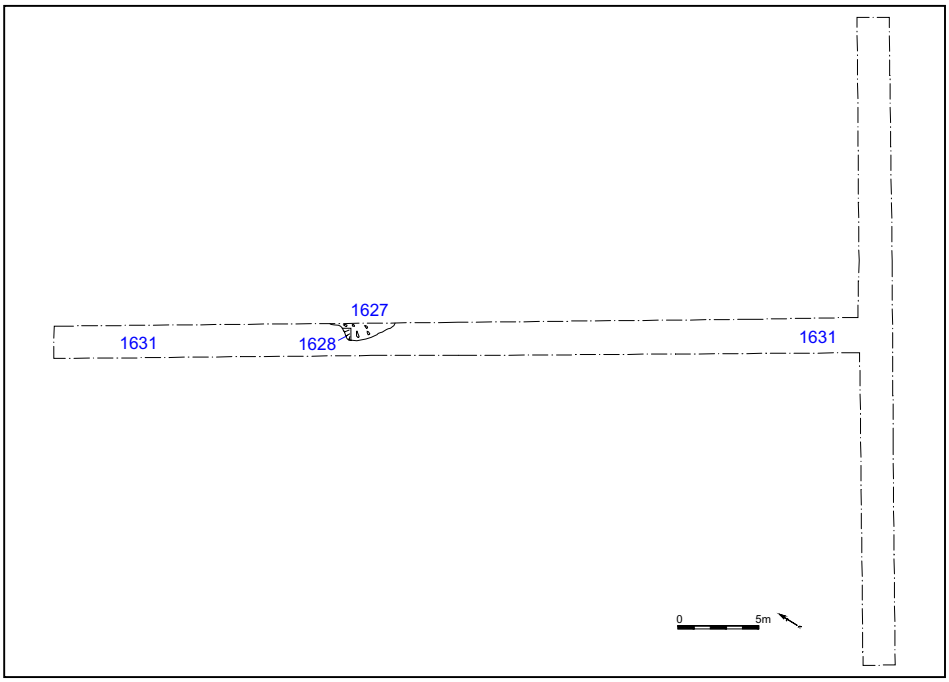


Trench 45
Looking west

Trench 45 was located in Field 20m together with Trench 44. The trench was T-shaped and the north-west / south-east arm measured 50m by 2m, while the east / west arm measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was positioned to target the possible remains of an L-shaped enclosure indicated in the geophysical survey.

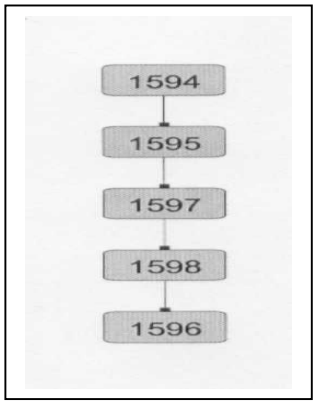


The topsoil ***1629*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.30m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1630*** was a lighter orangey brown sand, that was 0.40m thick. Below the subsoil was an amorphous feature, ***1628***, 4.02m by 1.05m and 0.07m deep, probablt the remains of a tree throw. It had a very irregular profile with numerous narrow protrusions into the underlying natural, and contained a single fill. The fill, ***1627***, was a mid greyish brown sand. The underlying drift geology ***1625***, was a mid pinkish orange sandy silt that had 5-10% medium-sized, rounded stones throughout.

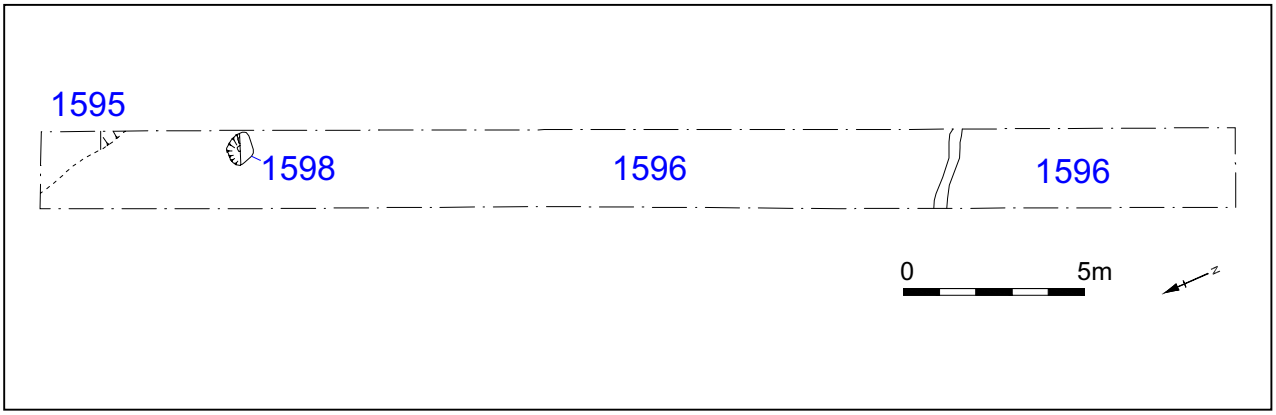


Trench 46
Looking south

Trench 46 was located in Field 21, along with Trench 47. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west, measured 30m by 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was located as part of the random sample.

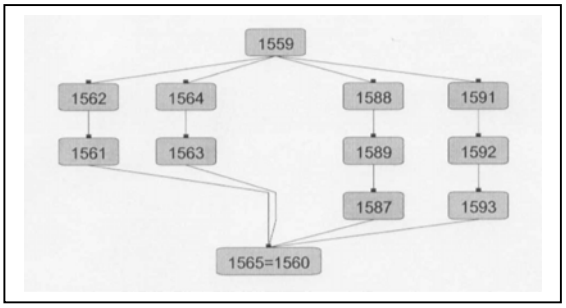


The topsoil ***1594*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. The underlying subsoil, ***1595*** was a lighter brownish grey sandy silt, that was 0.35m thick. Below the subsoil was a single feature, ***1598***. The feature was 0.85m by 0.73m and 0.22m deep. It had a very irregular U-shaped profile with numerous narrow protrusions into the underlying natural, and contained a single fill. The fill, ***1597***, was a mid brownish grey sandy silt. The feature was the remains of root disturbance since numerous fine roots were found within the fill. The underlying drift geology ***1596***, varied from brownish orange at the south end to more orange at the north end and was essentially silty sand with 10-15% medium-sized, rounded stones and 1% manganese throughout.

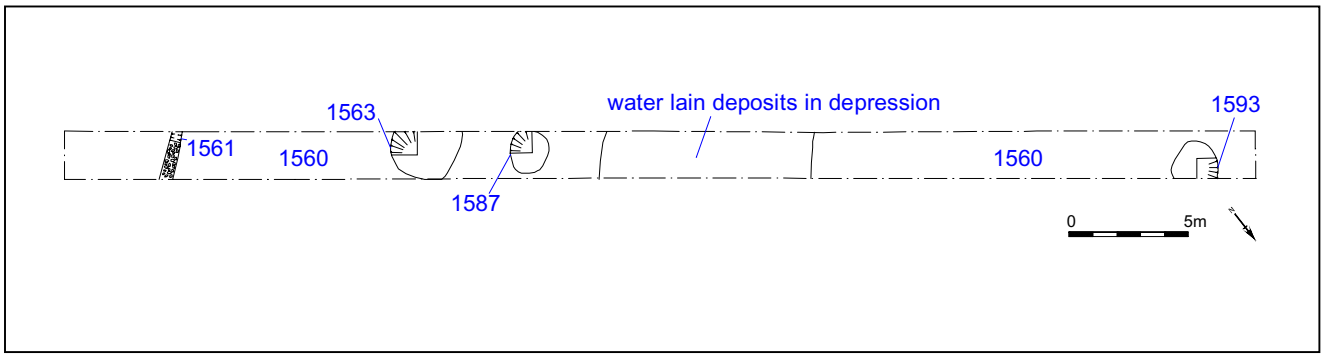


Trench 47
Looking west

Trench 47 was located in Field 21, along with Trench 46. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east, measured 50.5m by 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. It was located to investigate the suggested occupational activity indicated by the geophysical survey.

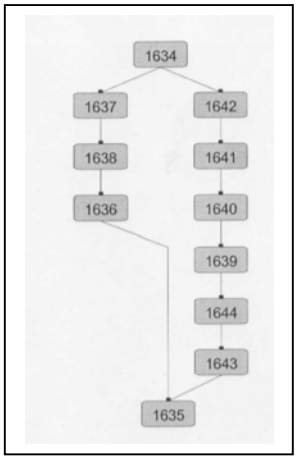


The topsoil ***1559*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil were four features, only two of which were manmade, a land drain at the eastern end, ***1561*** and a pit, ***1593***, at the western end. The pit was circular in plan with gently curved sides and a flat base. The pit had an average diameter of 1.75m and was 0.35m deep. The pit had two fills; the uppermost ***1591***, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt; while the lower one, ***1592***, was a lighter greyish brown with 10-20% small, sub-angular stones, mostly towards the base, perhaps as a lining. This lower fill also contained a fragment of a jug handle dated to the fourteenth century. The function of the pit was unclear, it may have been a rubbish pit rather than a storage pit of some kind. The land drain, ***1561*** was aligned northeast / southwest and had a stoney grey fill, ***1562***. Another feature, ***1587***, measured 2.50m by 1.50m and was very irregular in plan with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained two fills ***1588***, the upper fill was a dark brown organic clay and ***1589*** below was a greyish clay. The feature was interpreted as a root hollow, infilled with waterlain deposits. There were also two features that appeared to be natural. One, ***1563***, was roughly circular and extended slightly beyond the trench edges, both north and south and the second was a wide area. Both features were moderately shallow at about 0.40m deep and they contained similar fills of grey clayey silts and bands of brown organic matter, slightly peaty in nature. These deposits were both within slight depressions in the lowest part of the field. It is likely that these areas have always been subject to waterlogging and the deposits were consistent with water lain material. The brown peaty material probably results from either the inundation of vegetation by standing water or organic matter settling to the base of the standing water. The underlying drift geology ***1560***, was a mid yellowish orange sand with 5% medium-sized, rounded stones throughout.

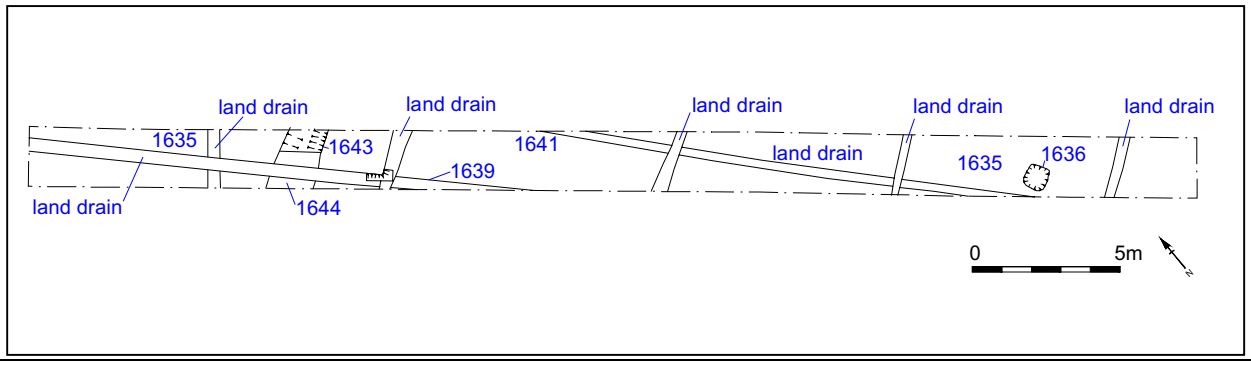


Trench 48
Looking west

Trench 48 was the sole trench located in Field 23. The trench measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was located as part of the random sample.

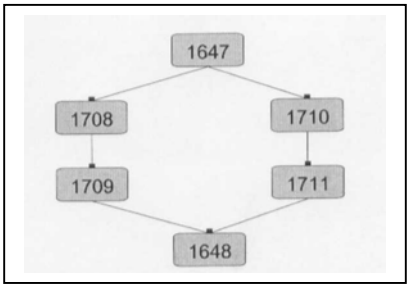


The topsoil ***1634*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.20m deep. Below the topsoil were two features, ***1641*** and ***1636***. Feature ***1641*** was aligned north-east / south-west, had vertical sides, a symmetrical profile and a flat base. It was 0.25 wide, with an overall depth of 0.24m. It had a single fill, ***1642***, that was a greyish brown sandy clay. It was clearly a land drain and it truncated an earlier land drain, ***1639***. The earlier land drain 1639 was at right angles to the later one. It ran along the length of the trench for over 17.5m and, in turn, it truncated an earlier feature ***1643***. The feature was linear, aligned north / south and was 1.02m wide, 0.10m deep with a single fill, ***1644***. The profile of the feature was a very broad W-shape. The fill, ***1644***, was a mid grey silty sand and a single sherd of nineteenth century pottery was recovered from the upper part of the fill. The linear was a ditch, either a drainage ditch or an earlier field boundary ditch. A second discrete feature, ***1636*** at the eastern end was sub-square in plan and measured 0.75m by 0.65m and 0.32m in depth. It had vertical sides and a flat base. The feature was a small pit which contained a complete articulated sheep burial, ***1638***, beneath a mid greyish brown sandy clay backfill, ***1637***. The bone was in good condition suggesting a fairly recent date to the activity. The underlying drift geology ***1635***, which was a mid browny orange sandy clay with 10%, small to medium sized, rounded stones throughout.

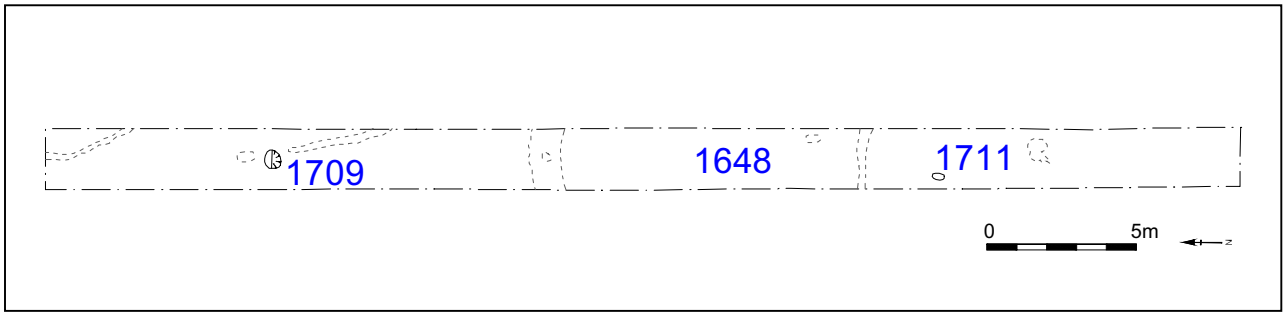


Trench 49
Looking north

Trench 49 was the sole trench located in Field 24. The trench measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. It was aligned north / south and was targeted to investigate a linear trend orientated north-east / south-west.

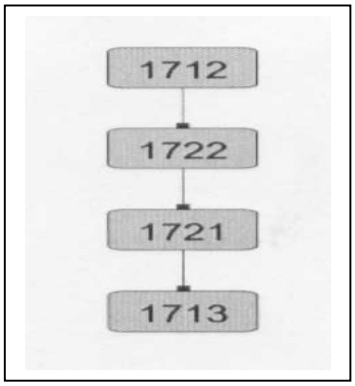


The topsoil ***1647*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil were two features, ***1709*** and ***1711***. The first, ***1709***, measured 0.75m in length by 0.70m in width with a maximum depth of 0.27m. It was roughly circular with a smooth U-shaped profile. The feature was filled with, ***1708***, which contained patches of grey silty sand, but was on the whole reddish to orange. There were two lenses of manganese within the fill and although the upper boundaries were clear they became more diffuse towards the base. The feature was consistent with a glacial / post-glacial infilled hollow. The second feature, ***1711***, had overall dimensions of 0.50m by 0.38m, with a depth of 0.06m. It was oval in plan with an asymmetrical profile, filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt, ***1710***, similar to the subsoil above. Neither of the features showed any evidence of human origin and the second was interpreted as a stone throw. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench, was the underlying drift geology ***1648***. This was a mid pink clayey silt interspersed with mid orange silty sand with 10-20% small- to medium- sized, rounded stones throughout.

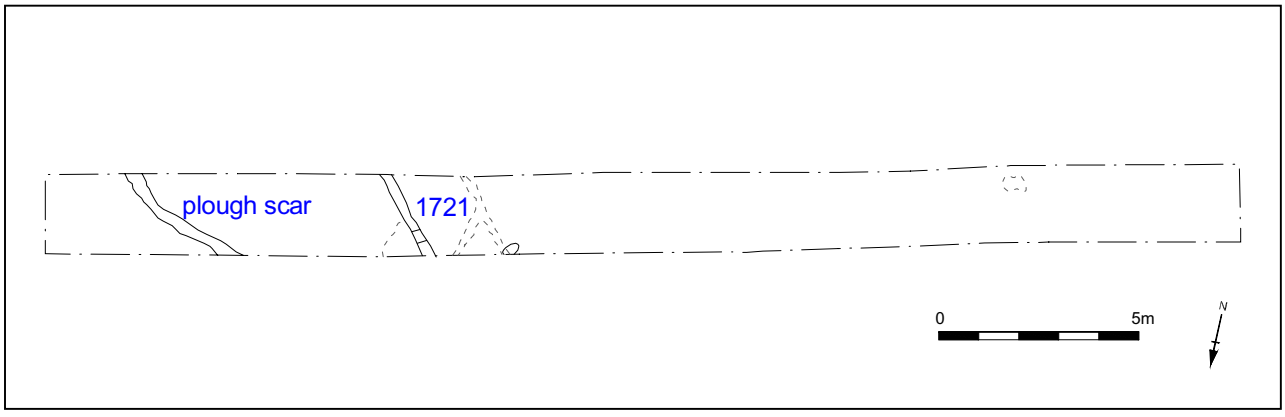


Trench 50
Looking north-east

Trench 50 was the sole trench located in Field 25. The trench measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate a possible linear trend.

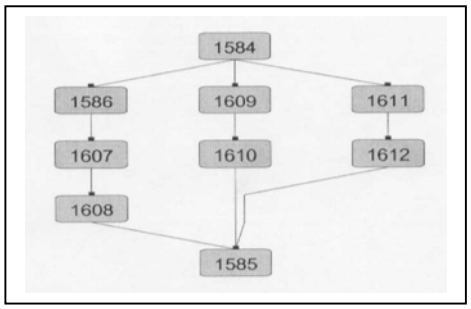


The topsoil ***1712*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil was one linear feature ***1721***. It measured 2.10m in length by 0.30m in width with a maximum depth of 0.12m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and had an irregular U-shaped profile. The feature was filled with, ***1722***, which was a mid greyish brown silt. The central part of the feature was much more ephemeral due to the increased stoniness of the geology at that point. The feature was probably a plough scar. At the base of the revealed stratigraphic sequence in this trench, was the underlying drift geology ***1713***. This was a mid pink clayey silt interspersed with bands of mid orange sand, almost certainly components of patterned ground.

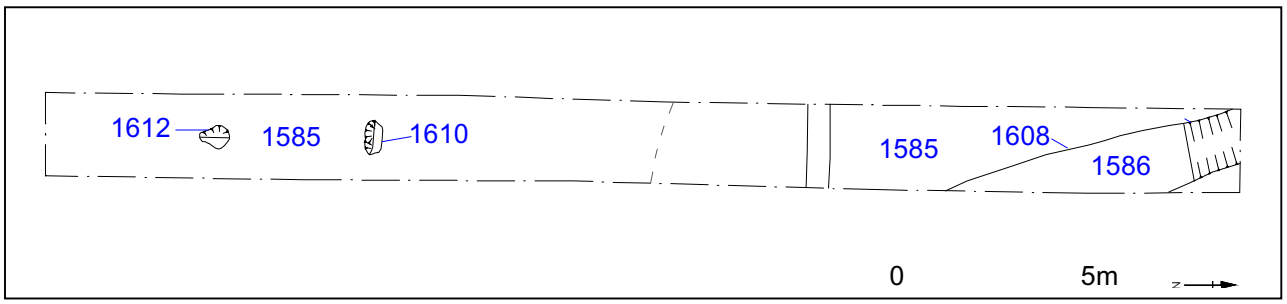


Trench 51
Looking south

Trench 51 was located in Field 26, along with Trenches 52 and 53. The trench measured 28.6m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. It was aligned north / south and was located as part of the random sample Trench 51 was moved approximately 9m west of the original location in order to avoid excavating under an overhead cable. Since the original aim of the trench was as a random sample it was possible to move the trench with no impact on the evidence being sought.

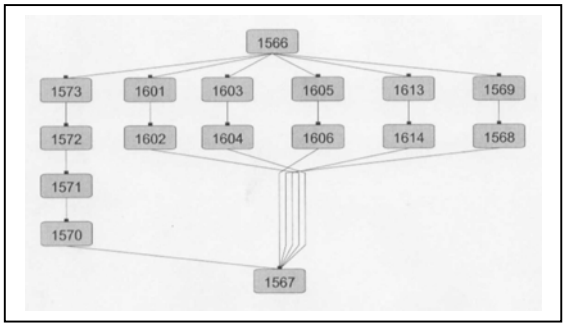


The topsoil ***1584*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.46m deep. Below the topsoil were three features, ***1610, 1612*** and ***1608***. Feature ***1608*** was a linear aligned roughly north / south at the north end of the trench. It was 1.67m wide and 0.28m deep and had a very gradual and shallow U-shaped symmetrical profile that contained two fills. The upper fill, ***1586***, was a 0.18m thick, mid greyish brown silty sand with a small proportion of small rounded stones. The lower fill, ***1607***, was a 0.10m thick, pale yellowish grey sand that probably the primary fill. This fill also contained one very large boulder. The upper fill ***1586***, contained two sherds of mid to late eighteenth century pottery indicating that the ditch was infilling at that time. The feature was interpreted as a ditch and was probably the southern continuation of ditch ***1570*** in Trench 52. Feature ***1610*** had overall dimensions of 0.85m by 0.50m by 0.18m. It was irregular in plan with an uneven, asymmetrical profile. The fill, ***1609*** was a reddish brown sandy silt. South of this was feature ***1612***, which was also irregular in shape and profile, and measured. 0.60m by 0.55m by 0.08m. The fill, ***1611*** was also a reddish brown sandy silt and both features were probable root disturbances. The underlying drift geology ***1585*** was a yellowish orange sand at the northern end and changed to a reddish orange clay at the southern end.

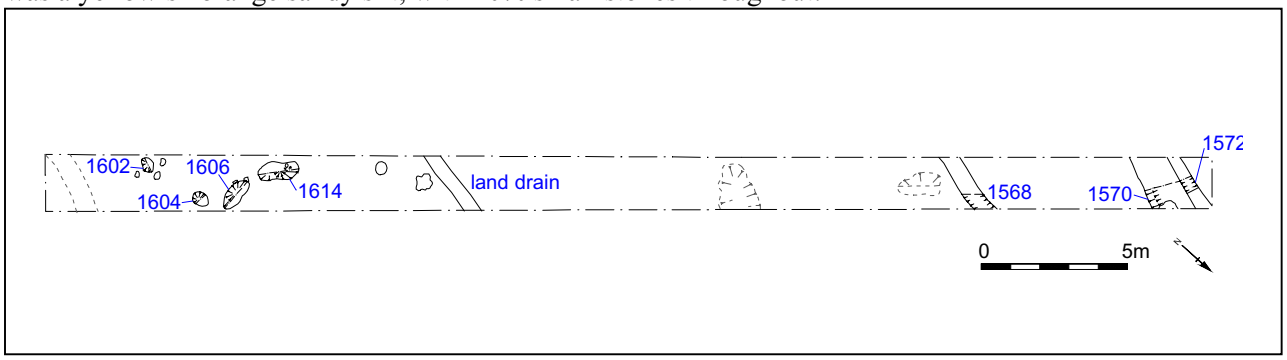


Trench 52
Looking south-east

Trench 5 was located in Field 26, along with Trenches 51 and 53. The trench measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was located to target a well defined linear response and weak linear trends seen in the geophysical survey.

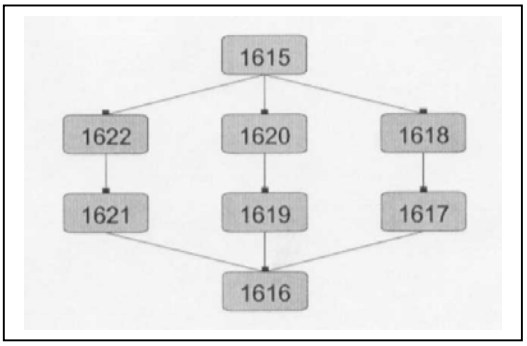


The topsoil ***1566*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil were six features, ***1602***, ***1604***, ***1606***, ***1614***, ***1568*** and ***1572***. Feature ***1568*** was a north / south aligned linear feature that measured 0.60m in width and 0.31m in depth. It had vertical sides and a flat base. The fill, ***1569***, was a mottled pink silty clay. The feature was a land drain. Feature ***1572*** was another north / south aligned linear land drain, located west of ***1568***. It measured 0.52 in width and 0.38m in depth and had vertical sides and a flat base. The fill, ***1573***, was a mid pink silty clay. Land drain ***1572*** truncated an earlier ditch, ***1570***. It was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep and aligned north / south. It had a broad U-shaped profile, disturbed along the western side by the land drain. The fill of the ditch, ***1571***, was a mid grey sandy silt that contained a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe, dating the infilling of the ditch to the seventeenth century or later, although the origin of the ditch itself is earlier. Feature ***1602*** had overall dimensions of 0.60m by 0.55m by 0.19m. It was oval in plan with a symmetrical U-shaped profile. The fill, ***1601*** was a brown sandy silt. To the west of this was feature ***1604***, which was also oval in shape but had an asymmetrical profile, and measured 0.63m by 0.40m by 0.15m. The fill, ***1603*** was also a greyish brown sandy silt. Feature ***1606***, measured 0.85m by 0.73m by 0.30m. The cut / interface was roughly oval with an asymmetrical, U-shaped profile, more gentle on the northwestern side. The fill, ***1605***, was mid brownish grey with orange sand patches. Feature ***1614***, the western most of the cluster, had overall dimensions of 1.12m by 0.58m by 0.35m and was roughly oval in plan. The profile was asymmetrical and the fill, ***1613*** consisted of a mottled dark blackish grey sandy silt with paler grey and orange patches. With all the features there was no evidence of human origin and they were probable root disturbances, perhaps with material decaying in situ resulting in darker fills, or infilled stone throws. The underlying drift geology ***1567*** was a yellowish orange sandy silt, with 10% small stones throughout.

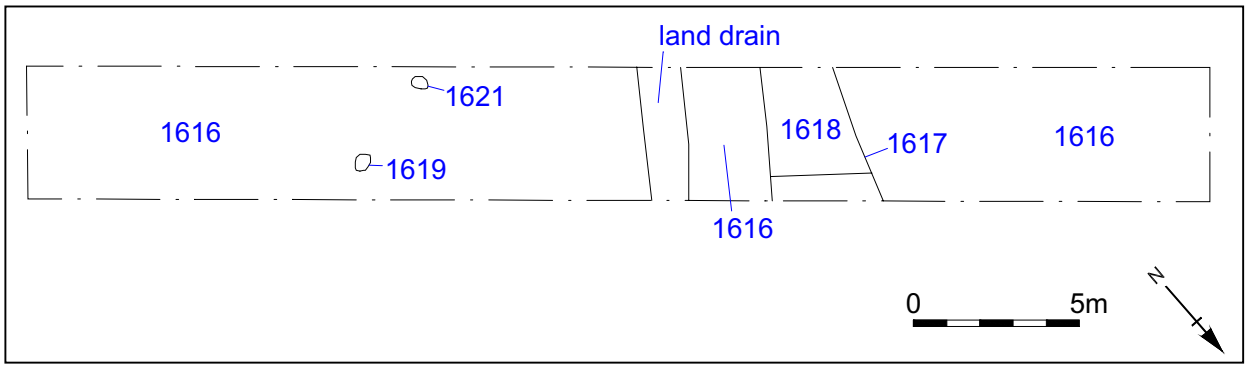


Trench 53
Looking east

Trench 53 was located in Field 26, along with Trenches 51 and 52. The trench measured 18m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was located to target weak rectangular anomalies seen in the geophysical survey.

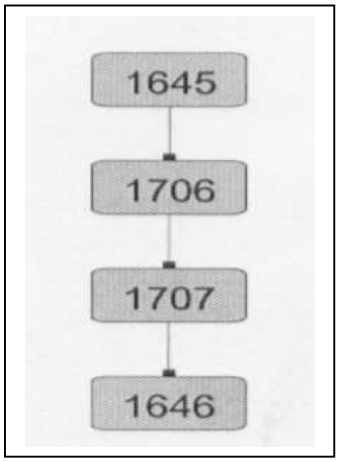


The topsoil ***1615*** extended throughout the trench and was on average 0.32m deep. Below the topsoil were three features, ***1617***, ***1619*** and ***1621***. Feature ***1617*** was a linear aligned roughly northeast / southwest at the western end of the trench. It was 2m wide and 0.50m deep and had a very gradual shallow V-shaped symmetrical profile that contained a single fill, ***1618***. The fill, ***1618***, was a dark brown silt with a small proportion of small rounded stones. The feature was interpreted as a ditch and was probably the northern continuation of ditch ***1570*** in Trench 52. Feature ***1619*** was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.20m. It had an even, symmetrical U-shaped profile. The fill, ***1620*** was a blackish brown gritty sand. Near this was a very similar feature ***1621***, also circular in plan with a diameter of 0.18m and a similar depth of 0.21m. The fill, ***1622*** was also a blackish brown gritty sand and both features were interpreted as possible post holes, although not associated with the ditch. The underlying drift geology ***1616*** was a pinkish orange sand with gritty patches throughout.

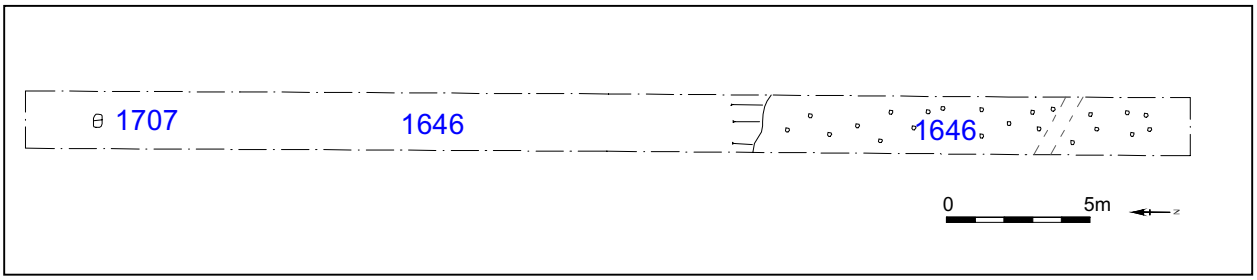


Trench 54
Looking north

Trench 54 was located in Field 28. It measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was located as a topographic situation with the potential for previously unknown activity.

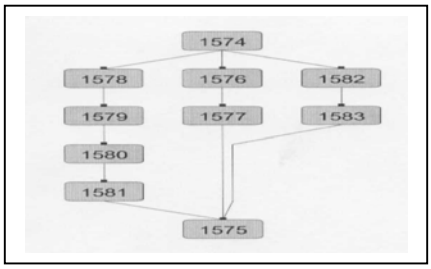


The topsoil ***1645*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.40m deep. Beneath the topsoil and truncating the natural was a single feature ***1707***. The feature measured 0.50m in length by 0.28m in width with a maximum depth of 0.03m. In plan ***1707*** was oval and in section it had a broad, shallow U-shaped profile with irregular sides and a gently concave base. The feature was filled with, ***1706***, a dark brown silt. Despite the regular and clear boundaries in plan the feature was almost certainly a stone throw rather than the base of an anthropogenic feature. Underlying this was the drift geology ***1646***, which was a mid orangey brown sandy clay, which changed to a sandy gravel towards the lower southern part of the trench, probably as a result of colluvial activity.

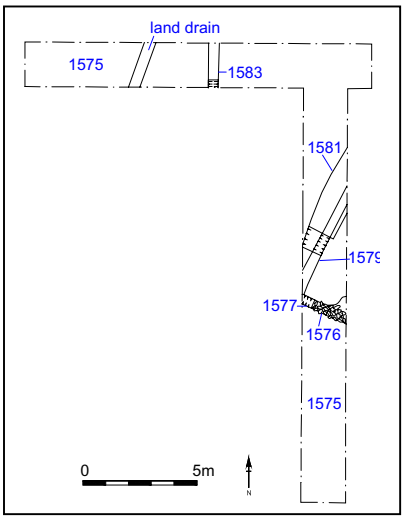


Trench 55
Looking south

Trench 55 was located in Field 27. The trench was L-shaped and measured 15m by 2m in an east / west direction and 18.5m by 2m in a north / south direction. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was targeted to investigate a cluster of anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey. The anomalies were suggested to be a hearth or modern dumps.

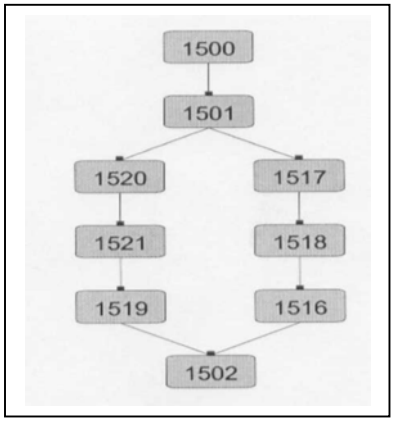


The topsoil ***1574*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.35m deep. Below the topsoil were five linear features, ***1577***, ***1579***, ***1581***, ***1583*** and a fifth unexcavated land drain, all extended beyond the confines of the trench. Feature ***1577*** was orientated north-west / south-east and measured 0.34m wide by 0.24m deep. It had a symmetrical profile with straight sides and a flat base. The fill, ***1576*** was 70% small to medium stones which showed variation in type and size. The feature was a stone-packed land drain. Feature ***1579***, was aligned north-east / south-west, measured 0.45m wide by 0.72m deep with a symmetrical profile; straight-sided and flat-based. The fill, ***1578*** was a highly mixed, compact, clayey sand. Despite the lack of a ceramic drain the feature was still consistent as land drain. The third linear below the topsoil, ***1583*** was orientated north-east / south-west, measuring 0.44m wide by 0.20m deep with a symmetrical U-shaped profile. The fill, ***1582*** was 50% small to medium stones, deliberately packed. The feature was a stone-packed land drain. Land drain ***1579*** truncated an earlier linear feature, ***1581***, aligned north-east / south-west and measured 0.50m wide by 0.12m deep. It had a broad, asymmetrical U-shape with only one fill, which had been disturbed along the eastern side by the land drain, ***1579***. The fill, ***1580***, was a mid greyish brown silty sand with minute fragments of clinker and ceramic building material. Neither could provide clear dating. There were clear boundaries with the underlying drift geology ***1575***, which was a stoney, mid brownish orange sand. There was also a fourth land drain, 2.5m west of ***1583***, aligned north / south.

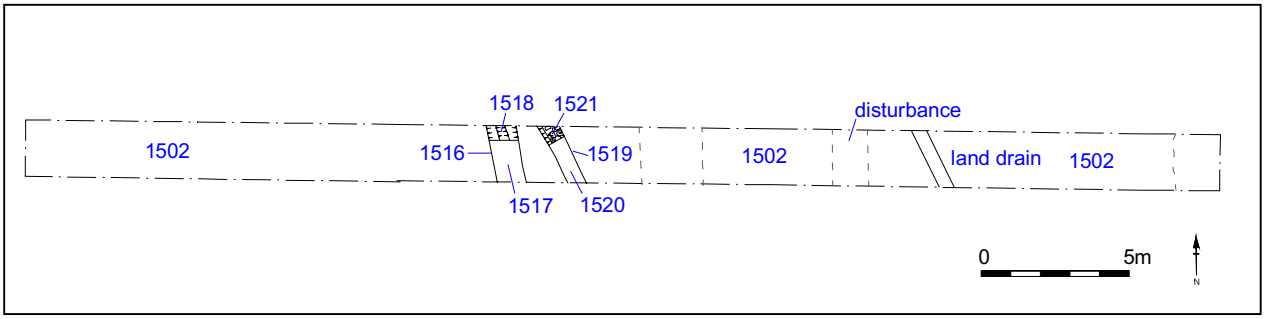


Trench 56
Looking east

Trench 56 was located in Field 29, along with Trenches 57, 58 and 59. It measured 4m by 1.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate linear trends, aligned north-east / south-west, recorded in the geophysical survey. The trench was also in a location adjacent to potential Roman activity.

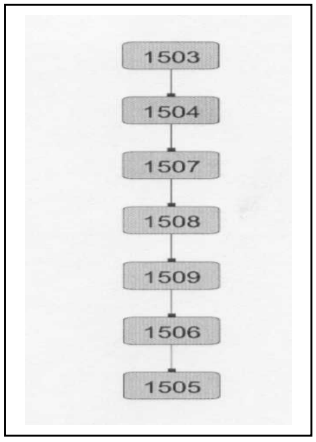


The topsoil ***1500*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.2m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying subsoil, ***1501***, which varied from 0.2 to 0.4m thick. Below the subsoil were two linear features, ***1516*** and ***1519***, both on a north/south alignment. Feature ***1516*** lay to the west of ***1519***, and was 0.19 wide by 2.05m long, with an overall depth of 0.69m. It had two fills, the upper fill was an orangey pink clayey silt, ***1517***, (0.49m thick) and below this was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, ***1518*** (0.2m thick). The cut ***1516*** had vertical sides, a symmetrical profile and a flat base with sharp breaks of slope. Feature ***1519*** contained two fills, the upper fill, ***1520***, was an orangey pink clayey silt and 0.33m thick (the same as ***1517***); while the lower fill ***1521***, was a 0.12m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt, with stones at the base to aid drainage. Features ***1516*** and ***1519*** were both land drains. Within the trench there was one other linear feature with an identical fill and on the same alignment. Although it was not excavated it was also identified as a land drain.

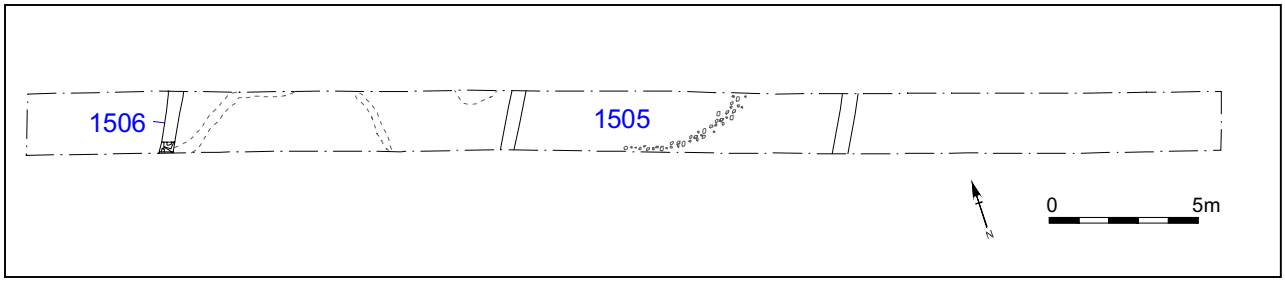


Trench 57
Looking east

Trench 57 was located in Field 29, along with Trenches 56, 58 and 59. It measured 4m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate a linear trend recorded in the geophysical survey. The trench was also in a location adjacent to potential Roman activity.

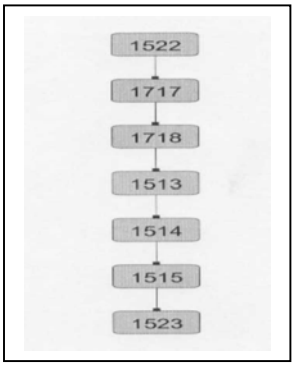


The topsoil ***1503*** extending throughout the trench, was 0.2m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying subsoil, ***1504***, which was also 0.2m thick. Below the subsoil was a linear feature ***1506***, 0.5m wide, which extended 2m across the trench, on a north/south alignment and had a total depth of 0.6m. The feature contained three fills. The uppermost fill, ***1507***, was a brownish orange silty sand, below this was ***1508***, a dark grey silty sand and finally at the base of the feature was a packed deposit of subangular stones, ***1509***, no more than 0.1m thick. The cut, ***1506***, had vertical sides, a symmetrical profile and a flat base with sharp breaks of slope. Feature 1506 was a land drain. Within the trench there were two other linear features with identical fills and on the same alignment. Although they were not excavated they could easily be identified as land drains. No dating evidence was recovered from the trench.

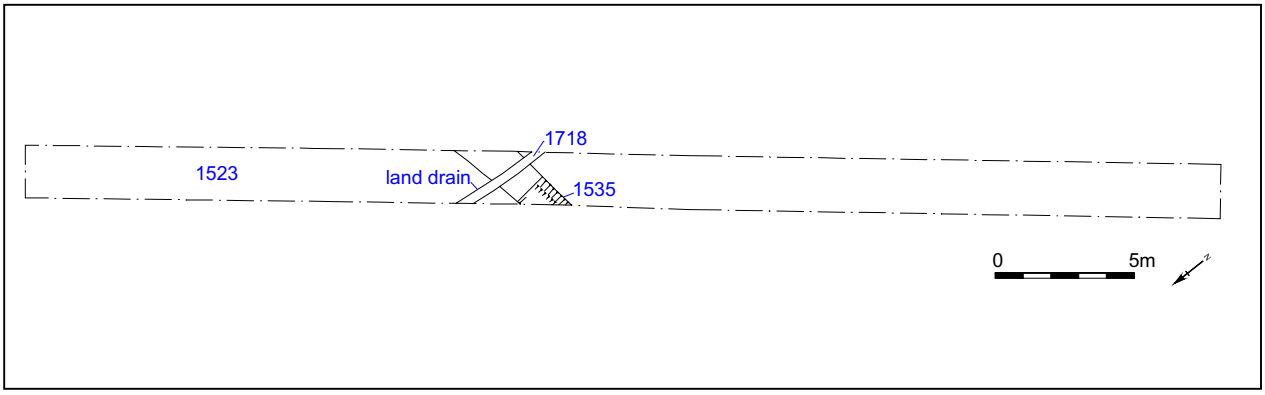


Trench 58
Looking south

Trench 58 was located in Field 29, along with Trenches 56, 57 and 59. It measured 45m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate curvilinear trends recorded in the geophysical survey. The trench was also in a location with some potential for uncovering Roman activity, due to its proximity to the Roman road alignment.

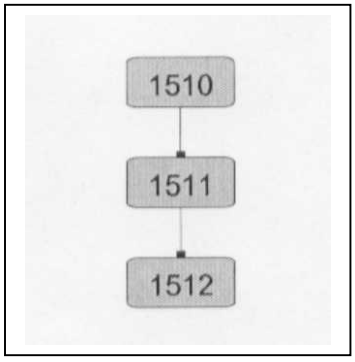


The topsoil ***1522*** extending throughout the trench was 0.45m deep. Below the topsoil was a linear feature ***1718***, 0.48m wide and extending 2.3m across the trench, on a north/south alignment. The feature was filled with a mid pinkish clayey silt ***1717***. The feature was identical to several others that had been excavated within this field, in Trenches 56 and 57. Thus although ***1718*** was not excavated, it was identified as a land drain. Land drain ***1718***, truncated an earlier, linear ditch feature, ***1513***, which was 1.5m wide by over 2.12m long and was aligned east/west. The uppermost truncated fill, ***1513*** was a light brownish grey, sandy silt and was concentrated along the north-west side of the feature. Below this was a mid orangey grey, sandy clay fill, ***1514***. Both fills contained a small proportion of stones but no dating evidence. The cut ***1515***, was slightly asymmetrical, with an overall broad, shallow U-shaped profile.

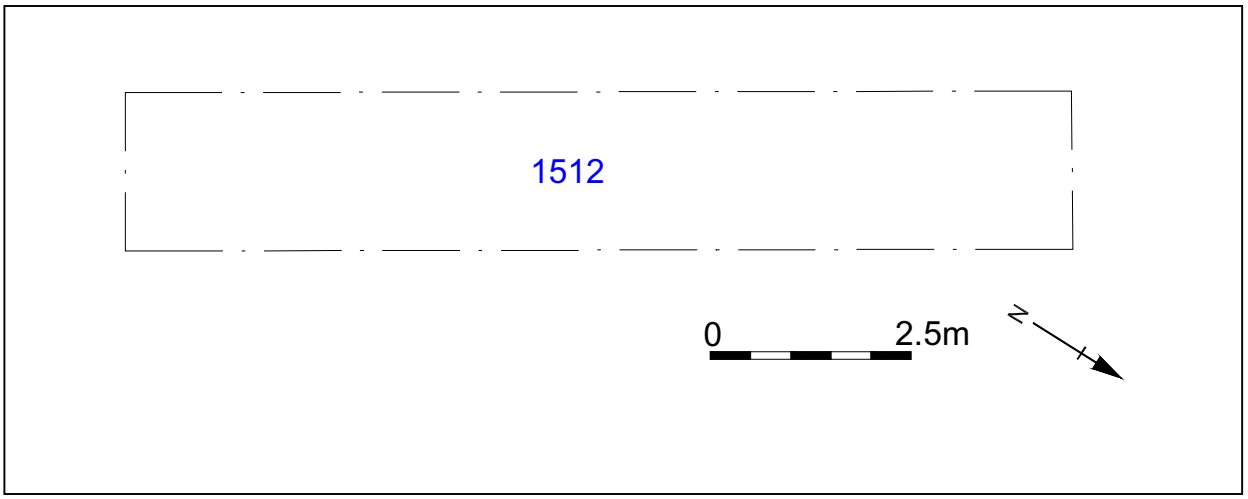


Trench 59
Looking north

Trench 59 was located in Field 29, along with Trenches 56, 57 and 58. It measured 12m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate the projected line of a possible trackway, orientated north-east / south-west.

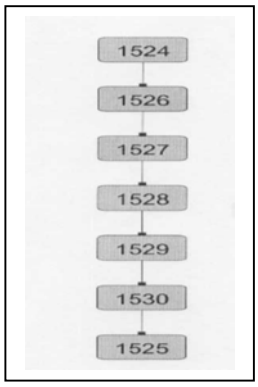


The topsoil ***1510*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.2m deep. It had a diffuse boundary with the underlying subsoil, ***1511***, which was 0.1m thick. This directly overlay the drift geology ***1512***. There was no evidence of any trackway within the trench.

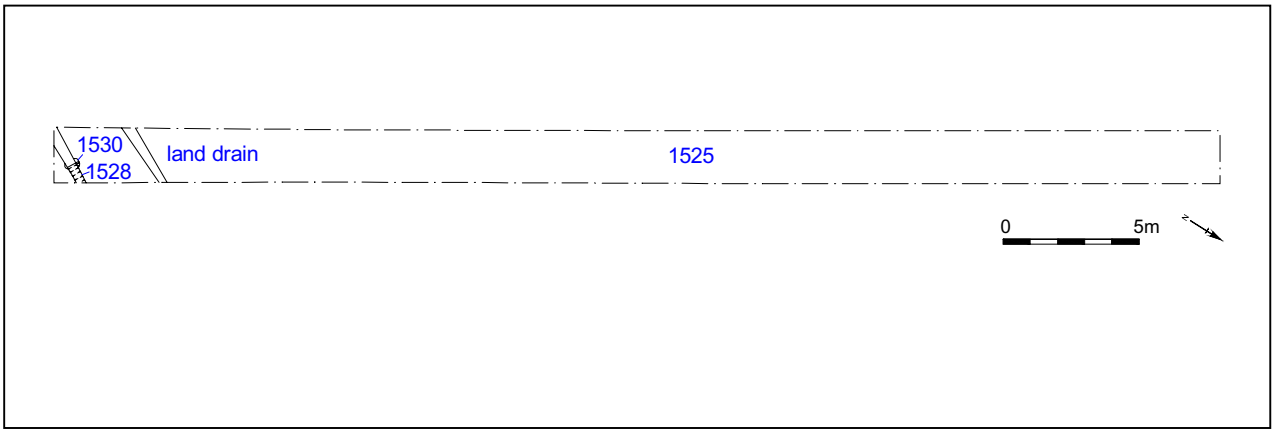


Trench 60
Looking south-east

Trench 60 was the sole trench located in Field 30. It measured 43.5m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate linear and pit-type anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman activity.

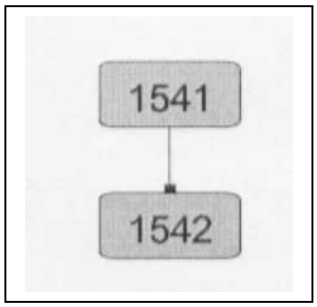


The topsoil ***1524*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.30m deep. Below the topsoil was a linear features, ***1528***, aligned north-west / south-east and measuring 1.8m long by 0.30m wide, with an overall depth of 0.8m. The feature had vertical sides and a flat base. It had two fills, the upper fill, ***1526***, being a reddish brown sandy clay, 0.30m thick and the lower fill, ***1527***, was a dark greyish brown silty sand. The feature was a land drain and there was a second located 2.5m to the east. Land drain ***1527*** truncated an earlier natural feature ***1530***. Feature ***1530*** was 0.40m by 0.20m by 0.10m deep with an irregular shape in plan and profile. It was filled by ***1529***, a dark greyish brown silty sand. The feature was interpreted as a stone throw. The drift geology ***1525*** was a mid orangey brown sandy clay. There was no evidence of any trackway within the trench.

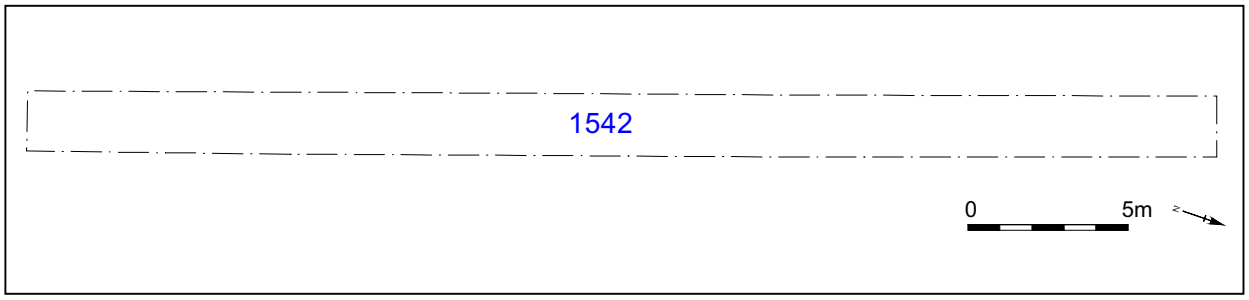


Trench 61
Looking east

Trench 61 was located in Field 31, along with Trench 62. It measured 37.5m by 1.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate rectilinear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman activity.

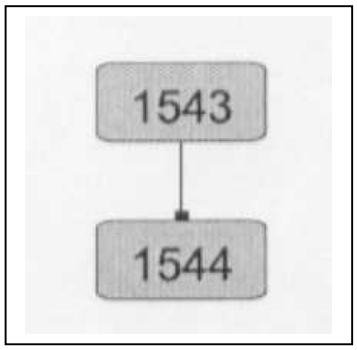


The topsoil ***1541*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.4m deep. It had a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1542***, which was a moderately stoney, sandy clay. There was no evidence of any features within the trench.

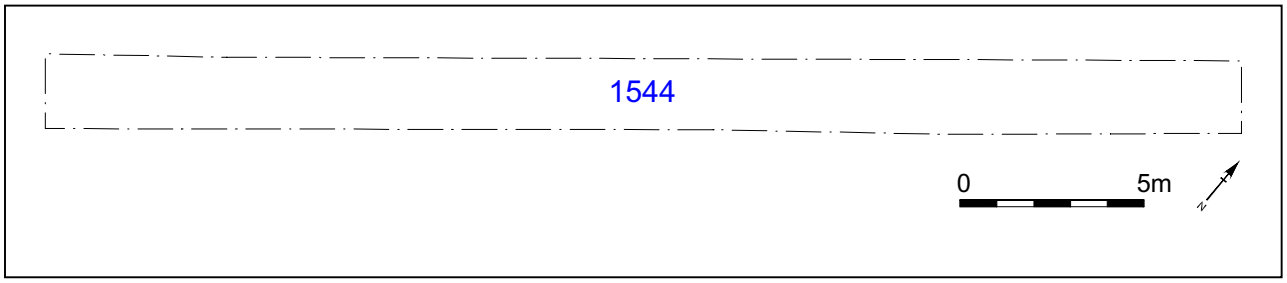


Trench 62
Looking north

Trench 62 was located in Field 31. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate areas of increased magnetic response highlighted in the geophysical survey as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman or earlier activity.

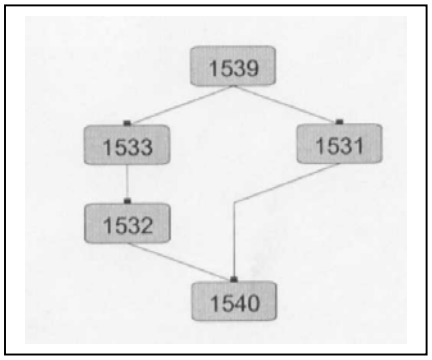


The topsoil ***1543*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.4m deep. It had a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1544***, which was a sandy clay with occasional stones. There was no evidence of any features within the trench.

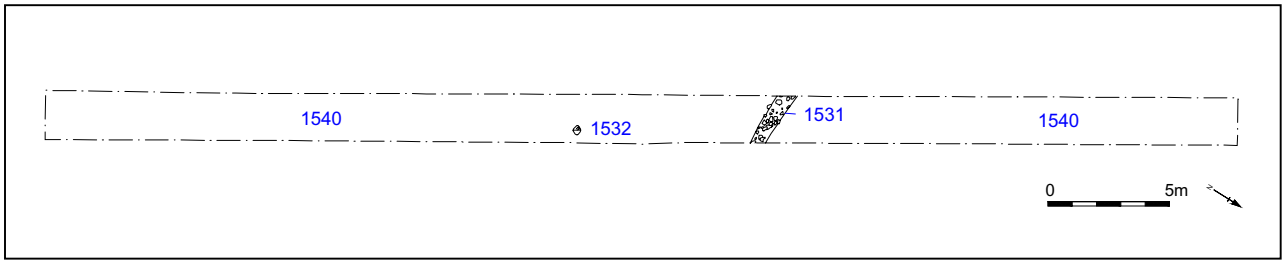


Trench 63
Looking north-west

Trench 63 was the sole trench located in Field 32. It measured 50m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate a linear anomaly, orientated north / south, a curvilinear trend in the geophysical survey and the projected line of a possible earthwork to the north-east, as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman or later activity, such as that which maybe associated with the medieval messuage of Spitals.

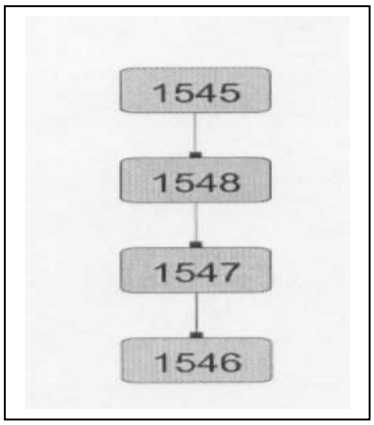


The topsoil ***1539*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.4m deep. Below the topsoil were two features. The first, ***1532***, was roughly circular and 0.3m in diameter, with a shallow U-shaped profile only 0.06m deep. It was filled by ***1533***, a mid greyish brown clayey sand. The feature was probably the result of a stone throw or root disturbance. The feature was not associated with any others. The second feature in this trench was a vaguely linear concentration of cobbles / stones, ***1531***, which was aligned north-east / south-west. The stones varied in size from 0.03m to 0.2m and were concentrated in the central part dispersing to either side. The feature appeared to be a natural band of stones within the drift geology but could have been the base remains of a ploughed-out cobble land drain. There was a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1540***, which was a sandy clay with occasional stones.

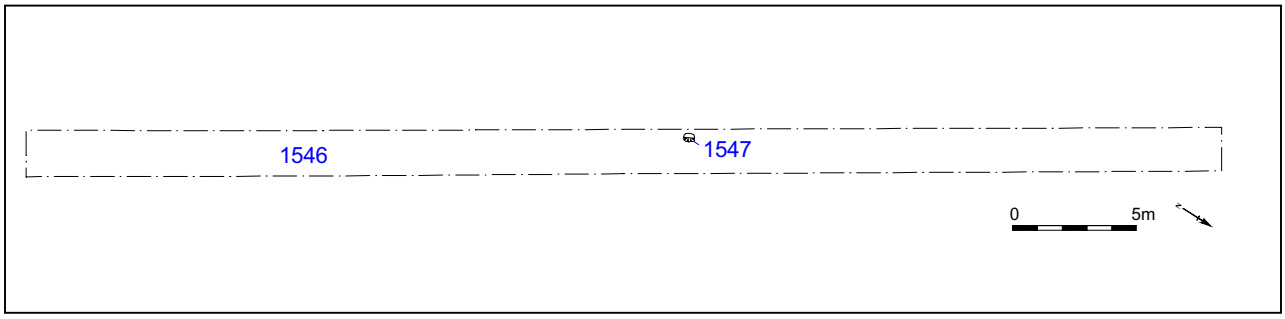


Trench 64
Looking north-east

Trench 64 was located in Field 33, along with Trenches 65 and 66. It measured 50m by 1.85m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate the projected line of cropmarks as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman or later activity, such as the medieval messuage of Spitals.

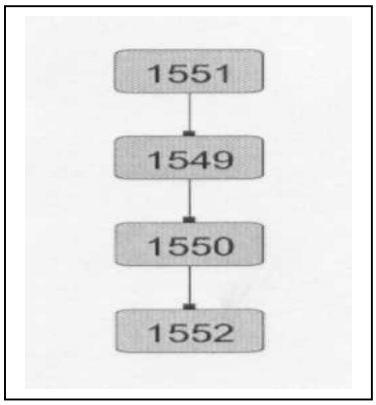


The topsoil ***1545*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.4m deep. Below the topsoil was a single feature, ***1547***. It was roughly circular and 0.45m in diameter, with a slightly irregular U-shaped profile 0.18m deep. The fill, 1548, was mid reddish browny grey, clayey sand which had some darker mottling throughout and white flecking. It was suggested that the material may have been burnt. The feature was not associated with any others and there was no evidence to show that it was a manmade feature. There was a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1546***, which was a sandy clay with occasional large stones.

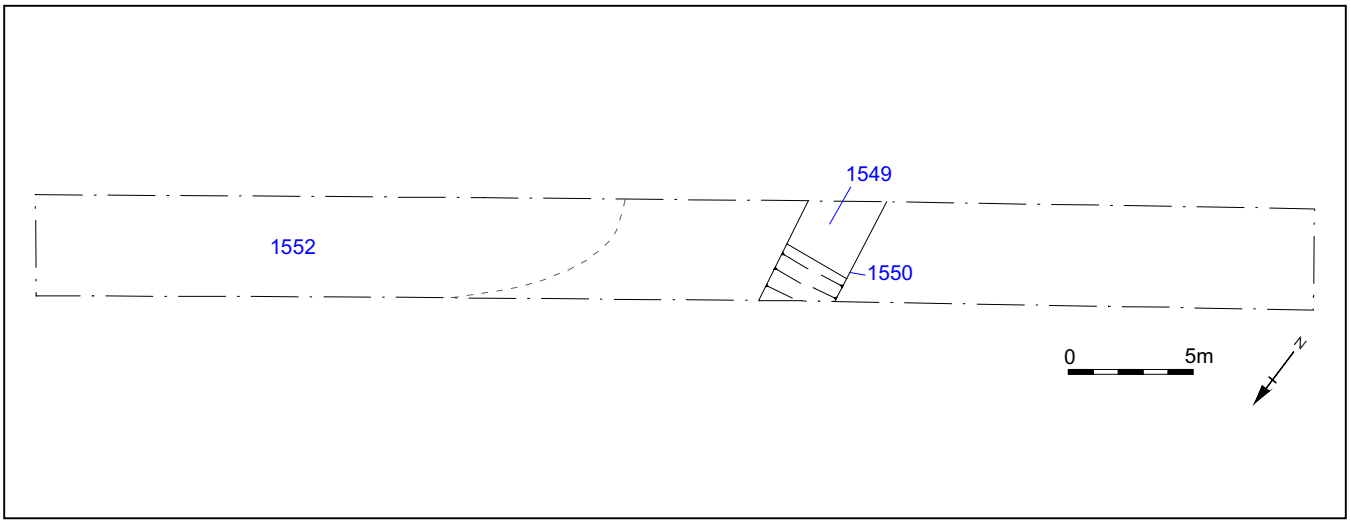


Trench 65
Looking north

Trench 65 was located in Field 33, along with Trench 64 and 66. It measured 24m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate linear and pit-type anomalies, as well as being adjacent to an area of potential Roman or later activity, such as the Roman road or the medieval messuage of Spitals.

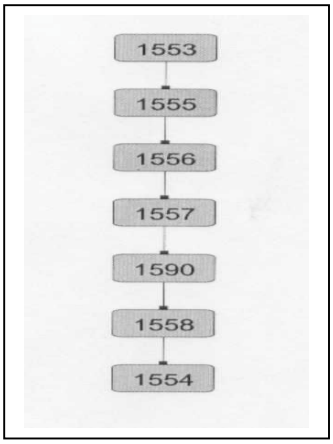


The topsoil ***1551*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.4m deep. Below the topsoil was a single feature, a linear ditch aligned roughly north / south in middle of the trench. The ditch, ***1550*** was 1.51m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a gradual and shallow U-shaped symmetrical profile and contained one fill. The fill, ***1549***, was a mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional flecks of what appeared to be charcoal. There was a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1552***, which was a sandy clay with occasional large stones.

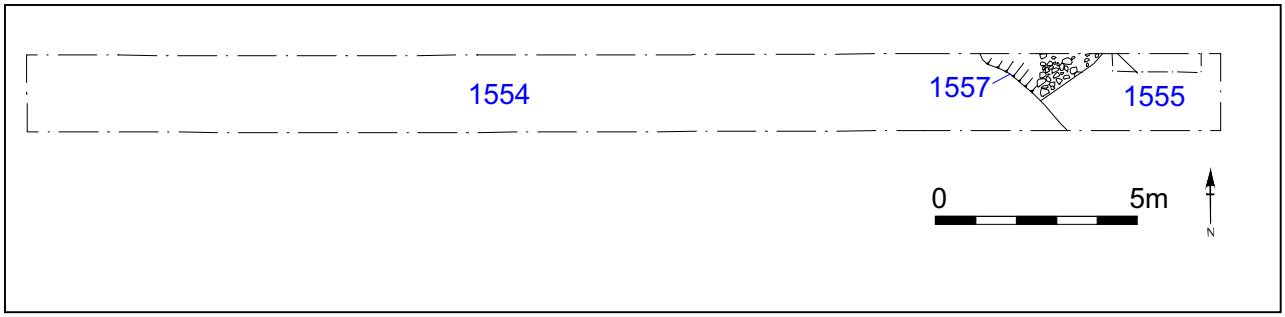


Trench 66
Looking north-east

Trench 66 was located in Field 33. It measured 30m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m. The trench was aligned north-west / south-east and was targeted to investigate an area of increased magnetic response, highlighted in the geophysical survey, as well as being adjadcent to an area of potential Roman activity, associated with the Roman road.

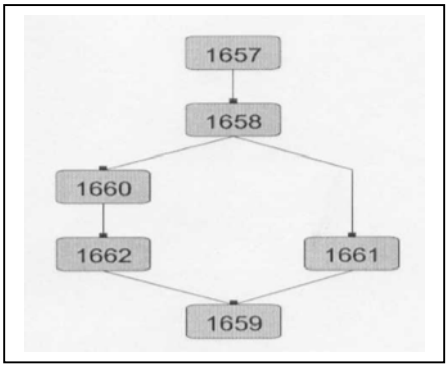


The topsoil ***1553*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.36m deep. Below the topsoil at the eastern end of the trench was a spread of material, ***1555***. It was quite extensive and appeared to be filling the gentle depression left as the final phase of the ditch and showed the edge of the ditch clearly on the western side. It extended as far as the eastern end of the trench, almost forming a layer, 0.12m thick, sealing the ditch rather than being the uppermost fill. Notably, it contained 2-5% small mortar fragments, one piece of clinker and a single highly abraded rim fragment of Romano-British oxidised pottery. Below this was ***1556***, a mid brown sandy silt, 0.34m thick fill that was slightly thicker towards the west side of the ditch. The fill beneath that was ***1557***, a dense deposit of small to medium rounded cobbles. The deposit sloped slightly downwards north-east to south-west. The cobbles appeared to be a deliberate deposit within the ditch perhaps made to level the area. At the very base of the ditch was the earliest deposit in the ditch, ***1590***. This fill was a pale brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.45m thick on the eastern side but shallower on the western side. This deposit may represent the initial silting of the ditch and was probably a water borne deposit. The ditch cut, ***1558***, was aligned north/south, and measured 3.4m wide and 0.86m deep. It had a symmetrical, broad U-shaped profile with a flat base. A possible recut was identified on the western side as a step in the profile but it was slightly tenuous.

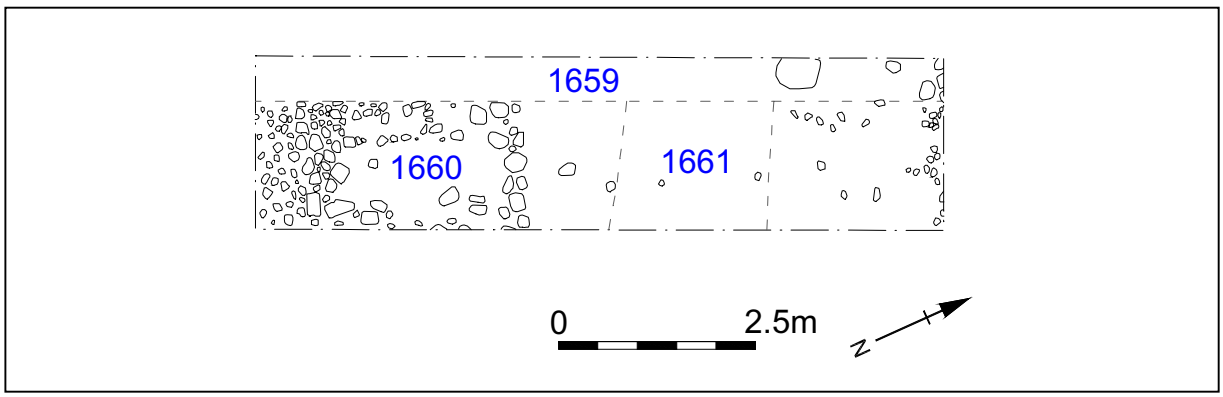


Trench 67
Looking south

Trench 67 was located in Field 34. It measured 8m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate a slight earthwork running parallel to the A66.

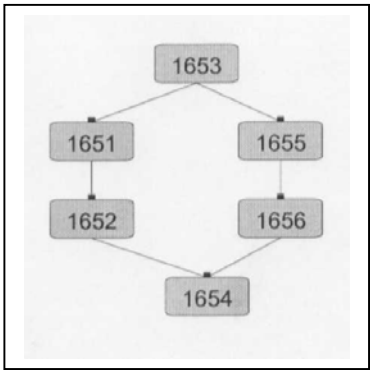


The topsoil ***1657*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.2m deep, below this was a mid reddish brown 0.1m thick subsoil ***1658***. At the southern end of the trench, was a deposit of moderately concentrated small to medium rounded stones, ***1660***. The 0.12m thick, deposit extended into the trench for 3.5m and east and west, beyond the limits of excavation. The layer of cobbles undulated slightly and was fractionally lower at the south end. Although not highly concentrated, it did appear to form an external surface, but it was not possible to determine its function. Below this was a mid brownish grey sandy silt layer, ***1662***, the darker colouration suggested possible organic content. The layer covered the same area as the cobble spread above and varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.3m. The boundaries of this horizon were somewhat diffuse and small rootlets were visible throughout. The layer may have been an earlier layer of vegetation onto which the cobbles were laid or could represent some form of soil process such as localised leaching. Towards the north end of Trench 67 a similar deposit, ***1661***, was uncovered. The two deposits could potentially be the same but there was a distinct break across the trench between the two, which may have resulted from some later interference. Aside from that possibility the deposit itself was a dark brownish grey sandy silt, which appeared to have an organic content. The layer was 2.4m wide, 0.3m thick and continued east and west beyond the trench edges. Although the boundaries were somewhat diffuse this layer seemed to be forming a slight bank. The deposit certainly appeared to have had some element of vegetation involved in its formation due to the darker colouration of it. It may have been an earlier turf line or a possible hedgerow. ***1659*** was the natural drift geology, exposed in the sondage.

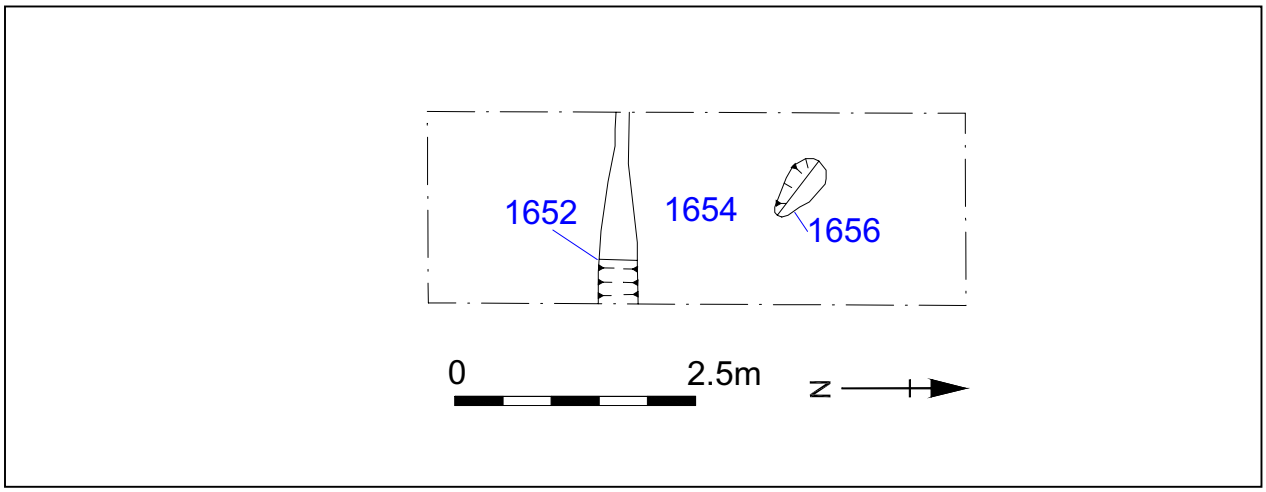


Trench 68
Looking south

Trench 68 was located in Field 35. It measured 5.5m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate an area of potential Roman activity associated with the Roman road.



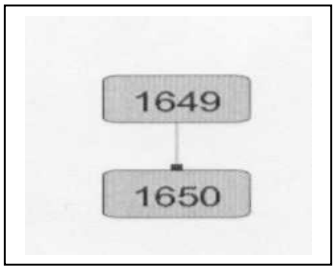
The topsoil ***1653*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.32m deep. Below the topsoil were two features. The first, ***1656***, was an amorphous feature 0.6m by 0.4m, with an undulating shallow asymmetrical profile only 0.08m deep. It was filled by ***1655***, a dark greyish brown silty sand. The feature was the result of root disturbance. The second feature in this trench, to the north of ***1656***, was a narrow linear, ***1652***, aligned east / west. The linear measured 0.4m wide by 0.1m deep and extended beyond the trench edges. The profile was a symmetrical U-shape with gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. The feature lined up with a current depression in the field that was orientated towards a field gate. The feature was interpreted as a wheel rut. There was a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1654***, which was a mid brownish orange sand with a gravely component.



Trench 69
Looking south

Trench 69 was located in Field 36. It measured 7.5m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m. The trench was aligned north-east / south-west and was targeted to investigate the extension of the trackway and linear earthworks visible on aerial photographs in addition to the potential for Roman activity associated with the Roman road.

The trench location had to be adjusted as during a site visit it was discovered that the area was in use for farm storage. Thus Trench 69 was moved approximately 6.5m west.



The topsoil ***1649*** extended throughout the trench and was 0.28m deep. There was a clear boundary with the underlying drift geology ***1650***, which was a mid brownish orange sand with a gravely component. There were no identifiable features within the confines of the trench.