

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND OFF
PERRYFIELDS ROAD,
PERRYFIELDS, SIDEMOOR,
BROMSGROVE,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Archaeological evaluation on land off Perryfields Road, Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Laura Griffin

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Perryfields Road, Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (SO 9491 7137). It was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services, who intends to develop the site with new school buildings for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its date, nature and location.

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site, revealing neither archaeological features nor horizons predating the modern period. Occasional finds of residual post-medieval and modern material within the soils are indicative of general discard, probably during manuring of the fields which has been under agricultural production since at least the late 19th century. The subsoil was noted to have been incorporated into the topsoil on the north and west side of the site, probably the result of deep ploughing in the mid/late 20th century. No significant archaeological remains were identified within the study area.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation on land off Perryfields Road, Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (SO 94917137; Fig 1), on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services. They intend to develop the site with new school buildings for which outline planning permission has been granted by Worcestershire County Council (reference 603227), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WSM 09869).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2004a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2004b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, scale 6":1 mile, sheet XXXIX.15 SE
- 1903 Ordnance Survey map, scale 6":1 mile, sheet XXXIX.15 SE
- 1929 Ordnance Survey map, scale 6":1 mile, sheet XXXIX.15 SE
- 1938 Ordnance Survey map, scale 6":1 mile, sheet XXXIX.15 SE

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2004b).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 26th and 27th October 2004. The site reference number and site code is WSM 33913.

Fourteen trenches, amounting to just over 1306m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 2.59ha, representing a sample of 5.05%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. It was not possible to sample the enclosed plots on the south-west side of the site, as it is a locally protected woodland area, nor the adjacent field to the south, which is under different ownership. This was agreed with the curator prior to commencement (*pers comm* Mike Glyde).

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.2.2 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand retrieved finds were examined. A primary record was made of all finds on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated.

Pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 Environmental archaeology

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits were identified which were determined to be suitable for environmental analysis.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site comprises a sub-rectangular area, approximately 290x135m, aligned north-west by south-east, on the west side of Bromsgrove, approximately 1.5km from the town centre. It is bounded by fields to the north-east and south-west, Perryfields Road to the north-west and a residential estate to the south-east (SO 94917137).

The study area is presently under rough scrub and grass, and slopes down from north-west to south-east, from *c* 99m AOD to 91.25m AOD. The dominant soils of the area belong to the Bromsgrove soil association (541b), comprising well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone, but deep in places, and associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, with a risk of water erosion, over parent material of Permo-Triassic and carboniferous sandstone and siltstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

No archaeological work has previously been undertaken on the site. However a number of archaeological sites are located and some stray finds have been made in the vicinity.

Cropmarks of an undated irregular four-sided enclosure with associated features have been identified 0.5km to the north-west (WSM 09869). Further cropmarks in the form of a ring ditch have been defined 0.7km to the south-west (WSM 09868). An undated prehistoric hourglass-shaped perforated picrite battleaxe has been found 0.7km to the north (WSM 09396).

The site of a deserted medieval village is 1.3km to the north-west of the study area, adjacent to Fockbury Farm. The remains comprise a series of earthworks, while the current field boundaries on the north side define a former holloway, with tofts (house plots) to either side (WSM 12323).

An earthwork ditch has been identified within Battlefield Field, 0.6km to the west-south-west. It is thought locally to be a military entrenchment, which extended to the east of Battlefield Brook, under the present M5 motorway. Armour has also reportedly been found within the field, although there no firm details (WSM 04758). Another field, 0.4km to the west of the site, is known locally as Potter's Field, although there is at present no evidence of any activity other than of agricultural origin here (WSM 01839).

A medieval churchyard cross-socket base formerly lay at the Red Cross junction of Perryfields Road and the A448 Kidderminster Road to the south (WSM 06757). A small number of historic buildings are within the vicinity of the study area, primarily barns and farmhouses (WSM 01258, 03252, 24473 and 24930). A possible water powered 18th century button factory is located 0.6km to the south-east (WSM19673). It is thought to be on the site of an earlier mill, and was associated with leats to the north (WSM 19673) and Factory Pool to the south (WSM 19676). Cotton Pool is the only surviving part of the larger feature which was drained between 1839 and 1886 (WSM 19675). In addition, there are two 19th century nail and glass factories on this side of Bromsgrove (WSM 01321 and 01406).

The Ordnance Survey maps indicate the character of the site over the previous 115 years. The boundaries have barely changed over this time. The 1st edition OS indicates that they contained substantial trees in 1889, although subsequent editions do not depict them. The only major alteration to the site was a formal trackway aligned north-east to south-west demarking small holdings to the north-west, from 1929, which are no longer in use.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Fig 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix varied across the site. Within the south-eastern third sand or clayey sand with manganese flecks and patches of iron-pan predominated. Elsewhere clay sandy-clay was observed, with occasional areas of degraded grey sandstone.

The natural lay directly below the subsoil, where extant, and the plough soil.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval/modern deposits

With the exception of a single modern pit and adjacent posthole within Trench 7 on the south-west side of the site, no archaeological horizons, surfaces or features were identified.

The natural matrix lay directly below the soil horizons. The subsoil had been incorporated into the topsoil on the north and west side of the site in Trenches 10-14.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

A summary of the artefacts recovered can be seen in Table 1. The assemblage recovered from the evaluation trenching came from one stratified context (1101) and eight unstratified/surface find contexts (100, 200, 400, 700, 800, 1000, 1300 and 1400). Recovered artefacts dated from the post-medieval to modern periods. Ceramic building material, in the form of roof tile, was the largest group recovered, consisting 53% of the assemblage. Pottery was the second largest totalling 37% of all material recovered. The majority of the pottery recovered, totalling 11 sherds, dated from the post-medieval to modern periods. The post-medieval and modern pottery was mostly of small individual sherds in chipped and abraded condition.

The pottery was identified and grouped by fabric (Table 2). The majority of the sherds were undiagnostic but could be dated between the late 16th and 20th century by fabric type (Table 3).

Other finds consisted of clay pipe stems, an unworked piece of flint and a brick fragment.

Material	Type	Context	Total	Weight (g)
Brick		400	1	23
Flint	Unworked	200	1	12
Clay pipe	Stem	200	1	1
Pottery	Modern	100	1	11
Pottery	Modern	700	2	5
Pottery	Modern	800	2	23
Pottery	Modern	1300	1	12
Pottery	Modern	1400	1	23
Pottery	Post-medieval	400	3	22
Pottery	Post-medieval	1101	1	1
Tile	Roof	100	3	14
Tile	Roof	200	1	27
Tile	Roof	700	3	146
Tile	Roof	1000	1	3
Tile	Roof	1101	2	29

Tile	Roof	1300	1	65
Tile	Roof	1400	5	257

Table 1: *Quantification of evaluation assemblage.*

Context	Fabric name	Fabric	Total	Weight (g)
100	Stoneware	81	1	11
400	Creamware	84	3	22
700	Porcelain	83	1	1
700	Modern stone china	85	1	4
800	Stoneware	81	1	1
800	Modern stone china	85	1	22
1101	Midlands yellow ware	77	1	1
1300	Stoneware	81	1	12
1400	Stoneware	81	1	23

Table 2: *Quantification of evaluation assemblage fabrics.*

Date range	Material	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage?
13 th to 18 th century	Roof tile	16	541	N	N
Late 16 th early 18 th century	Pottery	1	1	Y	N
1760-1780	Pottery	3	22	Y	N
18 th to 19 th century	Clay pipe	1	1	N	N
Middle 19 th to 20 th century	Pottery	7	74	Y	N

Table 3: *Summary of the date range.*

5. Synthesis

5.1 Discussion of the Artefacts, by Laura Griffin

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated based on the evidence recorded and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

5.1.1 Post-medieval/modern

The post-medieval/modern assemblage amounted to 11 recovered pottery sherds from Trenches 1, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14. The dominant fabric was stoneware (fabric 81) dating to the middle 19th to 20th century (one sherd from each of 100, 800, 1300 and 1400). Further fabrics included three sherds of porcelain (fabric 83; context 400) dating to the middle 19th to 20th century. Two sherds of modern stone china (fabric 85; context 700 and 800) dating to the middle 19th to 20th century, a single sherd of Midlands yellow ware (fabric 77; context 1100) dating to the late 16th to early 18th centuries and a single sherd of cream ware (fabric 84; context 400) dating to between 1760-80.

One clay pipe stem (context 200) could only be placed broadly within the post-medieval period.

Due to the small size and abraded condition of the recovered roof tile fragments they can only be dated broadly between the 13th -18th centuries. In consideration with the rest of the assemblage, their presence suggests a post-medieval to modern deposition date

5.2 Post-medieval/modern deposits

No archaeological features or horizons were identified. The ploughsoil and where extant, the subsoil, were found to contain occasional residual post-medieval-modern debris (as above Section 5.1), indicative of accidental loss or scatter during manuring of the agricultural field.

To the north and west the subsoil was noted to have been incorporated into the topsoil, probably the result of deep ploughing during use as smallholdings in the mid/late 20th century.

6. Significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

The negative evidence from the trenches, revealing neither archaeological features nor horizons predating the modern period, indicate that there is no significant site within the study area.

In addition the examination of all recovered finds and the results from quantification indicate that there is no evidence for significant on-site activity from the Roman through to the modern period. All finds from the post-medieval to modern period appear to be the result of the discard of general rubbish (*pers comm* Laura Griffin).

7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services client on land off Perryfields Road, Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 94917137; SMR ref. WSM 33913). Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site, revealing neither archaeological features nor horizons predating the modern period. Occasional finds of residual post-medieval and modern material within the soils are indicative of general discard, probably during manuring of the fields which has been under agricultural production since at least the late 19th century. The subsoil was noted to have been incorporated into the topsoil on the north and west side of the site, probably the result of deep ploughing in the mid/late 20th century. No significant archaeological remains were identified within the study area.

8. The archive

The archive consists of:

- 2 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 53 Digital images
- 14 Trench records AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Patrick Travis and Lawson Quartermain (Worcestershire County Council Property Services) and Mike Glyde (Historic Environment Planning Advisor, Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service).

10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Tom Vaughan. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Griffin. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Mann, finds analysis by Laura Griffin and illustration by Simon Griffin.

11. **Bibliography**

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

HEAS, 2004a *Requirements for an archaeological evaluation at the Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document valid until 18th February 2005

HEAS, 2004b *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at the Perryfields, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 20th August 2004, **P2634**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*

12.

Abbreviations

HER	Historic Environment Record.
NMR	National Monuments Record.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.
WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record.

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.55-0.58m

Orientation: NE/SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
101	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sand. Not compact or cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Slightly diffuse boundary with 102 below.	0.00-0.36m
102	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 103 below.	0.36-0.47m
103	Natural	Very light brownish yellow clayey sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Includes iron pan and manganese. Red sand patches to NE end.	0.47m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.20m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.59-0.63m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
201	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sand. Not compact or cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Slightly diffuse boundary with 202 below.	0.00-0.38m
202	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 103 below.	0.38-0.50m
203	Natural	Mid brownish orange clayey sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Frequent iron pan and manganese. <1% large sub-rounded stones to north end.	0.50m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.40m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.50-0.74m

Orientation: NW/SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
301	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Diffuse boundary with 302 below.	0.00-0.20m
302	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown slightly silty sand. Compact and cohesive. Diffuse boundary with 303 below.	0.19-0.53m
303	Natural	Mid reddish pink clay with light grey streaks and mid orangey fawn sandy clay patches to NW end. Mid yellowish fawn sandy clay to SE end. Compact and cohesive. Frequent manganese.	0.41m+

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.30m Width: 1.85-1.90m Depth: 0.52-0.79m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
401	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy silt. Compact and cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Diffuse boundary with 402 below.	0.00-0.29m
402	Subsoil	Mid pinkish brown slightly sandy clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. Very diffuse boundary with 403 below. Only visible in south half.	0.27-0.58m
403	Natural	Mid pinkish-red slightly sandy clay. Compact and cohesive. Occasional manganese, grey and red streaks and very dark pinkish brown clay patches and degraded grey sandstone.	0.28m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.90m Width: 1.80-1.85m Depth: 0.69-0.70m

Orientation: E/W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
501	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Compact and moderately cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% charcoal flecks and sub-rounded pebbles. Slightly diffuse boundary with 502 below.	0.00-0.32m
502	Subsoil	Mid pinkish and orangey brown slightly sandy clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 503 below.	0.29-0.49m
503	Natural	Mid-dark brownish pink sandy clay. Compact and cohesive. Occasional grey/fawn degraded sandstone and orangey/fawn sand patches with <1% pebbles to east end.	0.39m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.60m Width: 1.80-1.85m Depth: 0.64-0.74m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
601	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Diffuse boundary with 602 below. Frequent roots. <1% charcoal flecks and small sub rounded pebbles.	0.00-0.34m
602	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange clayey sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 603 below. <<1% small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.32-0.65m
603	Natural	Mixed sand and clay: light fawn/grey sand patches with manganese and red clayey sand to north; degraded mid/dark grey/black sandstone to middle; light orange and fawn/yellow and red sand to south with manganese. Compact but not cohesive.	0.48m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.50m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.74-0.80m

Orientation: E/W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
701	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sand. Not compact or cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Slightly diffuse boundary with 702 below.	0.00-0.36m
702	Subsoil	Light brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Diffuse boundary with 703 below.	0.36-0.66m
703	Natural	Reddish pink sandy clay. Very compact and cohesive. Cut by a modern pit and posthole in SE half.	0.66m+

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.90m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.80-0.82m

Orientation: NW/SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
801	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Not compact or cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary with 802 below.	0.00-0.34m
802	Subsoil	Light brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Diffuse boundary with 803 below.	0.34-0.63m
803	Natural	Light brownish red very sandy clay. Moderately compact and very cohesive. Occasional light brown/orange sand patches.	0.63m+

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.10m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.60-0.85m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
901	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sand. Not compact or cohesive. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Slightly diffuse boundary with 902 below.	0.00-0.31m
902	Subsoil	Light brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional roots.	0.31-0.71m
903	Natural	Reddish pink clayey sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional gravel patches. Very compact and cohesive reddish orange silty clay patch in mid trench.	0.71m+

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.80m Width: 1.80-1.85m Depth: 0.32-0.46m

Orientation: E/W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
1001	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. <<1% sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Frequent roots. Moderately compact and cohesive. Slightly diffuse and irregular boundary with 1002 below.	0.00-0.21m
1002	Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay. Compact and cohesive. Occasional fawn/orange sandy patches and degraded sandstone.	0.20m+

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.65m Width: 1.85-1.90m Depth: 0.40-0.59m

Orientation: E/W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1100	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
1101	Topsoil	Mid/dark brown sandy silt. <<1% sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Frequent roots. Moderately compact and cohesive. Slightly diffuse boundary with 1102 below.	0.00-0.33m
1102	Natural	Mid/dark pinkish red slightly sandy clay with occasional fawn/grey streaks. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Compact and cohesive.	0.25m+

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.80m Width: 1.80-1.84m Depth: 0.49-0.70m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1200	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
1201	Topsoil	Mid/dark brown silty sand. Not compact. Moderately cohesive. Frequent roots. 1% sub-rounded pebbles.	0.00-0.37m
1202	Natural	Light brown/red very sandy clay with occasional light brown/orange patches. Very compact and moderately cohesive.	0.28m+

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.90m Width: 1.80-1.85m Depth: 0.45-0.70m

Orientation: N/S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1300	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
1301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand to north; mid brown sandy silt to south. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Not compact. Moderately cohesive. Slightly diffuse boundary with 1302 below.	0.00-0.35m
1302	Natural	Mid brownish red sand with occasional light yellow/fawn patches to north. Mid brownish red sandy clay with fawn patches to south. Occasional roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.27m+

Trench 14

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.70m Width: 1.80-1.90m Depth: 0.36-0.52m

Orientation: E/W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1400	N/a	Machine cut and unstratified finds	N/a
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Frequent roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Not compact. Moderately cohesive. Slightly diffuse boundary with 1302 below.	0.00-0.28m
1402	Natural	Mid brownish orange sand with occasional light yellow/fawn patches. Occasional roots. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.26m+