

Blackberry Lane Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire Archaeological Evaluation

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By: Mike Jones
Client: Wessex Solar Power Ltd.
Project Code: RRPS20



**Red River
Archaeology**

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Pembrokeshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Project Code	RRPS20
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigation in relation to consideration for development of a solar installation at Blackberry Lane, nr. Lower Nash, Pembrokeshire, northeast of Pembroke. This evaluation was carried out by Red River Archaeology Ltd. (hereafter Red River Archaeology) on behalf of Wessex Solar Power Ltd.
- 1.1.2 The site is located to the north of the A477 in seven fields to the west of Blackberry Lane totalling c.33.63ha, centred on NGR SN 01782 03215.
- 1.1.3 Site work was carried out from 18th May to 12th June 2020 with archaeological remains present in 15 out of 59 trenches. Evaluation trenching revealed a cluster of possible Bronze Age barrows and an enclosure ditch towards the east of site and a substantial, possibly Neolithic enclosure in the south of site. The northern and central fields revealed two probable historic former field boundaries which could be evidence of former strip fields.

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- 1.1.4 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau rhaglen o ymchwilio archeolegol mewn perthynas ag ystyried datblygu gosodiad ynni'r haul yn Blackberry Lane, wrth ymyl Lower Nash, Sir Benfro, i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Benfro. Cynhaliwyd y gwerthusiad gan Red River Archaeology Ltd. (Red River Archaeology o hyn ymlaen) ar ran Wessex Solar Power Ltd.
- 1.1.5 Mae'r safle i'r gogledd o'r A477 mewn saith cae i'r gorllewin o Blackberry Lane, sy'n cynnwys tua 33.63ha i gyd yn canoli ar Gyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol SN 01782 03215.
- 1.1.6 Cynhaliwyd gwaith ar y safle rhwng 18 Mai a 12 Mehefin, ac roedd gweddillion archeolegol i'w gweld mewn 15 o'r 59 o ffosydd. Datgelodd gwaith torri ffosydd glwstwr o feddrodau, o bosibl o'r Oes Efydd, ffos amgáu wrth ymyl ochr ddwyreiniol y safle a chaeadle mawr, Neolithig o bosibl, yn ne'r safle. Datgelodd y caeau gogleddol a chanolog ddwy ffin cae hanesyddol debygol, a allai fod yn dystiolaeth o gaeau hirgul y gorffennol.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Red River Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd. on behalf of Wessex Solar Power Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation trenching in connection with the proposed development of a solar installation at Blackberry Lane, nr. Lower Nash, Pembrokeshire, northeast of Pembroke (NGR SN 01782 03215) (Fig.1) hereafter called the Site.
- 2.1.2 Archaeological investigation trenching was undertaken by Red River Archaeology from May to June 2020. These investigations uncovered evidence of undated field boundaries and drainage ditches, a series of circular ditches, two small undated enclosures, and a circular enclosure ditch of substantial depth.

2.2 Site Location & Description

- 2.2.1 The site is located to the north of the A477 in seven fields to the west of Blackberry Lane totalling c.33.63ha (NGR SN 01782 03215). All fields are in agricultural use and delineated by hedgerows which contain mature trees around the northern two fields. The two northern fields are separated by a wooded area. A stream or wet ditch runs along the east side of the centre-north field and the north side of the eastern two fields. Further streams also run around each side of the northwest field from a spring to the north and extend along the south side of the wood where a 'collect' point is marked at the southwest corner of the eastern north field. The Site slopes moderately steeply south in the northern fields from c.35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c.25m aOD with the remainder of Site being generally level but sloping down northeast in the eastern two fields. A footpath runs northeast-southwest across the western north field.
- 2.2.2 The underlying solid geology across the site comprises: Avon Group Limestone and Mudstone Interbedded in an east-west band across the north of Site; Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation (undifferentiated) Limestone in an east-west band across the middle of Site; and Pembroke Limestone Group in an east-west band across the south of Site, all of which are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Carboniferous Period in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded for the Site (BGS viewer 2020).
- 2.2.3 The soils across the north of Site are Soilscape 17, a slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soil. Soils across the centre and south of the Site are Soilscape 7, a free draining slightly acid but base-rich soil (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2010).

2.3 Proposed Development and Planning Background

- 2.3.1 The proposed development consists of a solar installation, comprising arrays of photovoltaic panels across the Site, the upgrade of an existing track into Site, fencing, security cameras and a number of small buildings to house transformers and other electrical equipment. The panels would be mounted on small piled foundations which would be driven into the ground. On average the piled foundations for the solar arrays would be driven approximately 1.5m into the ground and each pile would measure not more than 0.01m² in area. Foundations for the transformers, substation, switchgear and battery are understood to be minimal with no large scale ground reduction or landscaping planned.
- 2.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was submitted to Pembrokeshire Council in May 2020 (Red River Archaeology Ltd 2020) and approved by their archaeological adviser Dyfed Archaeological Trust Archaeological Planning Service (GGAT APS).

3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY (EVALAUTION)

3.1 Aims of Works

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the use of the site.
- Provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Determine the geological and soil formation at the site and establish the depths of topsoil.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Scope of Works

3.2.1 The scope of the work was to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation which comprised 58 x 30m long by 1.8m wide and 1 x 50m long by 1.8m wide evaluation trenches. The overall objectives were to:

- identify all archaeological remains revealed during the excavation of the evaluation trenches;
- ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the evaluation trenching;
- prepare an appropriate archaeological archive of the site, including the treatment and preservation of any finds, and an appropriate report describing the results and their significance.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2020). All invasive ground-breaking works were monitored by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist.

3.3.2 The ground work was undertaken by a 21-tonne 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a flat bladed grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed in shallow spits until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed geological levels were

exposed. Any identified deposits were cleaned by hand to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

3.3.3 Where potential archaeology was encountered the mechanical excavator was halted in the affected area until the deposits had been resolved.

3.3.4 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record created to identify and illustrate individual features, had any been encountered. It should be noted that, where possible, data will be collected and stored digitally and in a format suitable for long term storage by the Archaeological Data Service (Richards et al, 2000) and RCAHMW. Primary records are available for inspection at all times.

3.3.5 All potential archaeological deposits encountered were planned and recorded. The work included, as a minimum, the recording of individual contexts on appropriate pro-formas; plan and section drawings of appropriate single contexts and features (at 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as deemed commensurate with the subject); photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records.

3.3.6 The recording included where appropriate:

- The recording of individual contexts on pro-formas
- Overall excavation plans at 1:50 scale; planning and section drawing of single contexts and features (usually at 1:20 scale for plans and 1:10 scale for inhumations and sections)
- Photographs; and other drawn and written records.

3.3.7 Site photography was by high resolution (12 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography includes general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs were recorded on a photographic register detailing as a minimum the subject, feature number, location and direction of each shot.

3.3.8 Monitoring was conducted remotely, due to Covid-19 safety procedures, by Mike Ings of Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the course of the evaluation.

Reporting and Archiving

3.3.9 The preparation of the report follows the standard and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Details of style and format were determined by Red River Archaeology Ltd.

3.3.10 The results of the archaeological work form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, prepared in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, the *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* (Welsh Museum Federation 2008), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for

Conservation, 1990), the *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994) and the Archaeological Archives' Forum *Archaeological Archives: a best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007), as well as current Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015). It has been compiled in line with RCAHMW digital archive guidelines (RCAHMW 2015).

- 3.3.11 The archive from the archaeological works carried out on the scheme will be deposited (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner) with the National Museum of Wales. A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the Welsh Archaeological Trusts *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (HERs) (2018).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Historic Baseline Data

- 4.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site was carried out by Orion Heritage (2020) and reference should be made to that report for the detailed archaeological background. The following is a summary of the findings of that document:
- 4.1.2 Prehistoric features in the area consist of a burnt mound c.100m north of Site and isolated findspots. Known Roman and early medieval activity in the area is sparse although a possible Roman road ran south of the Site, of which two sections are visible on LiDAR imagery, and the church in Cosheston could have early medieval origins. A possible medieval settlement may have been located at Mayeston c.150m northwest of Site along with other potential settlements in the wider area including one at Lower Nash c.260m west of Site in the later medieval period when the Site was thought to have been part of the rural hinterland. The settlements at Cosheston and Nash were depicted on the 1579 Saxton map of Pembrokeshire. The toll road from Pembroke to Milton ran along the route of the A477 at the southern boundary of Site from c.1770 onwards. Map regression shows the Site has been under cultivation from at least the early 19th century. In the surrounding area a number of medieval to post-medieval agricultural boundary banks have been identified, along with enclosed strip fields of former open medieval field systems surrounding Cosheston village. Post-medieval quarries and limekilns are also present in the surrounding area. Defences and military installations connected with both World Wars are present towards the coast.
- 4.1.3 A magnetometer geophysical survey was conducted in 2013 which incorporated the Site. This survey detected a number of clearly defined features including probable hut circles in two locations and an irregular ditched enclosure and a possible further enclosure in fields 5 and 9 (as labelled on the geophysical survey plan). Other possible features included traces of a field system or enclosures, a probable former field boundary and trackway which were located within fields 2, 4, 6, and 7. LiDAR data detected the historic field boundaries but no other features.
- ### **4.2 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area**
- 4.2.1 No other archaeological works have taken place within the Site, however a handful of watching briefs and an evaluation had been conducted in the wider area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Archaeological remains were revealed in 15 of the 59 trenches. The superficial geology was found to vary across the site, with discrete patches of sand and gravel within the natural clays. Fields towards the centre-north of site were found to be marshy with the surrounding ground surface having been waterlogged. The topsoil was a uniform depth of 0.35m across the entire site with an occasional variable of 0.02m and 0.03m. Trenches 18 to 21 were despoiled prior to the evaluation.

Visual Assessment

- 5.1.2 A walkover survey was conducted prior to the evaluation trenching to assess the archaeological and historical significance of the Site. The land is currently in use for growing grass for silage and has been for a number of years. The current occupier has undertaken improvement works to the fields across the Site, including filling holes and waterlogged areas with stone.
- 5.1.3 No unidentified heritage assets could be determined within Site, but the north- westernmost field contained a large northeast-southwest aligned roughly linear hollow which could be seen faintly on aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery. This was thought to be topographical rather than archaeological in nature which was confirmed by investigation in Trenches 2 and 4 located across the feature.

Field 1

- 5.1.4 The north-westernmost field (1) which contained trenches 1 to 6 revealed a thin layer of topsoil along the northern extent of the field which increased in depth to 0.35m lower down the hill. Trench 1 was found to contain significantly more angular and sub-angular stone than elsewhere on Site. A sondage of 1.2m was excavated in the northern extent of Trench 1 to accurately define the stratigraphy: The topsoil in trench 1 (1001) was found to consist of the same greyish brown sandy loam found across site, with a thickness of 0.3m. Underlying the topsoil was a layer of subsoil (1002) consisting of reddish brown, silty clay with frequent, medium sized angular and sub angular stone inclusions and a thickness of 0.4m. The subsoil (1002) was overlying the natural (1003) which consisted of a light reddish-brown clay with frequent, medium sized sub-angular and angular stone, and a diffuse interface between (1002) and (1003). Trenches 2 and 4 contained a geological feature which was not visible on the geophysical survey of the area, but was visible on LiDAR imagery, and had a depth of 0.42m, a width of 4.2m, and was oriented northeast to southwest. Trench 3 contained a small animal burrow in the southern extent and large areas of discoloured grey clay consistent with prolonged periods of waterlogging.

Field 2

- 5.1.5 The central-northern field (2) contained trenches 26 to 33. A buried marsh grass deposit was found within all the trenches in this area with the exception of trench 26 and the southern extent of trench 33. This deposit was a loose, dark blackish brown silt with frequent decayed plant matter with a maximum depth of 0.2m and defined edges. Evidence of drainage ditches and historic field boundaries were revealed in trenches 26, and 28 respectively which had not been identified during the geophysical survey. Attempts to locate a small curvilinear within trench 26, indicated on the geophysics discovered only natural striation within the clay natural. This may have been due to the extensive drainage works carried out by the landowner.

Field 3

- 5.1.6 The central-westernmost field (3) contained trenches 7 to 14. Trenches 9, 10, 13 and 14 contained linear features aligned north to south, consistent with modern agricultural practices and visible on the geophysics survey labelled as cultivation. No features of archaeological significance were discovered in any of the trenches.

Field 4

- 5.1.7 The central field (4) contained trenches 15 to 17, 22 to 25, and 34 to 38. Trenches 22 to 24 were targeted to investigate two linear features aligned north-south and trench 35 was targeted to investigate a curvilinear anomaly. Trenches 15, 16, and 25 contained evidence of the cultivation anomalies visible of the geophysics survey.

Field 5

- 5.1.8 The central eastern field (5) contained trenches 45 to 55. Trenches 46 and 51 were targeted to investigate circular features identified as possible hut circles, while trenches 48, 54 and 55 were targeted over two possible enclosures. The remaining trenches in this field contained no archaeological remains or evidence of the cultivation marks identified during the geophysical survey.

Field 6

- 5.1.9 The easternmost field (6) contained trenches 56 to 63. Trenches 58 and 60 were targeted on a northeast to southwest aligned linear feature. The agricultural features within trenches 59 and 62 were investigated in order to characterize them which in both trenches were found to be the same shape, alignment, and dimensions. No archaeological features were found in any of the remaining trenches. In trench 59 two parallel features aligned north-south were investigated, [5904] and immediately east of it [5906]. Both features measured 0.2m in width and depth, had a sharp break of slope into steep sloped sides on the western face, almost vertical on the eastern

face, with a flat base, and filled with a light grey silty sand, with no inclusions. The linear feature within trench 62 [6204] had exactly the same profile as those found in Tr59, the same alignment, and filled with the same material (6205).

Field 9

- 5.1.10 The southernmost field (9) contained trenches 39 to 44. Trenches 39 and 40 were targeted on a circular feature. No archaeological features were found in any of the remaining trenches.

Trench 23

- 5.1.11 Trench 23 contained a small ditch [2304] in the western extent and aligned north-south which measured 0.58m in width, 0.31m deep and a length of at least 50m. Ditch [2304] had a clear break of slope along the top, into moderately sloped sides and an irregular concave base. No finds were recovered, and the ditch was interpreted to be a field boundary. Within ditch [2304] was a single fill, a greyish brown, silty clay (2305), with rare sub-angular limestone inclusions and no finds. This ditch was visible on the geophysical survey, however the eastern linear anomaly was not identified in the evaluation.

Trench 24

- 5.1.12 Trench 24 contained ditch [2404] (Plate 1) in the east extent, aligned north-south with a width of 0.57m and a depth of 0.22m. Ditch [2404] was filled with a single fill, a greyish brown silty clay (2405), with frequent manganese inclusions and no finds. The ditch was interpreted as an historic field boundary which was visible on the geophysics survey within trenches 22, 23, and 24, and which extends south from the western boundary of field (2) to the north.
- 5.1.13 The western extent of the trench contained a north-south ditch [2406] and a curvilinear ditch [2408], neither of which contained dating evidence. Ditch [2406] (Plate 2) was 0.76m wide with a depth of 0.25m, with a gradual break of slope into steep sides and a gradual concave base. It contained a single fill of reddish brown silty clay (2407), with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone. Immediately west of ditch [2406] was a small curvilinear [2408] (Plate 3) aligned north-south and curving towards the northeast. This feature measured 0.75m in width and 0.36m depth, with a sharp break of slope, into steep sloped sides and an irregular flat base. Curvilinear ditch [2408] contained a single fill of light yellowish red silty clay (2409), with mottled grey patches and common small, rounded pea gravel. The geophysical survey identified one ditch in this area, but this could be due to the close proximity of the two features.

Trench 26

- 5.1.14 The southeast of Trench 26 contained ditch [2604] (Plate 4), aligned northeast-southwest, which measured 0.6m in width, 0.22m deep and at least 1.7m in length. The ditch had a sharp break

of slope top with steep sloped sides and a concave base, and it contained a single fill (2605) of light yellowish-brown sandy clay with grey mottling and common rounded pea gravel. No finds were retrieved. Given its alignment down the incline of the hill and the rounded gravel along the base this feature has been interpreted as a drainage ditch. An anomaly visible in northwest of the trench on the geophysics survey could not be located within the trench and ditch [2604] was not present on the geophysical survey. This discrepancy could be due to the greater thickness of subsoil, the waterlogging within this area or the extensive work carried out by the landowner to improve the drainage and stability of this area of Site.

Trench 28

- 5.1.15 Trench 28 revealed ditch [2804] (Plate 5) which was not visible on the geophysics survey located in the northern extent and aligned east-west. The ditch itself measured 0.8m in width, 0.2m in depth and was over 1.7m in length, with a sharp break of slope at the top, with gradual sloped sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (2805) of dark greyish brown silty clay, with a single medium fragment of angular limestone. Due to its alignment parallel to the existing field boundary to the north, this feature has been interpreted as an historic field boundary.

Trench 35

- 5.1.16 Trench 35 was specifically targeted to investigate a curvilinear feature indicated on the geophysical survey. Excavation revealed the curvilinear ditch [3504] (Plate 6) aligned northwest to south east in the western extent of the trench. This ditch measured 0.48m in width, 0.28m in depth and consisted of a sharp break of slope top, moderately sloped sides, with a sharp break of slope into a concave base. The ditch was filled with a reddish brown, firm silty clay (3505) with rare sub-angular stone inclusions which appeared to have formed through natural silting.
- 5.1.17 In the eastern extent of trench 35 the curvilinear gully appeared to return in a north east to south west alignment. The gully [3506] (Plate 7) had been heavily truncated by ploughing, and measured 0.21m in width, 0.12m in depth and consisted of a sharp break of slope top, with shallow sloped sides, and a gradual break of slope into a concave base. The gully itself contained a single fill (3507) of reddish brown, firm silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions. With no dating evidence or other remains retrieved interpretation is imprecise, however these features could represent a truncated enclosure, given the outline seen in the geophysical survey and that the gully did not appear to fulfil a drainage function.

Trench 39

- 5.1.18 Trench 39 revealed the north-western extent of the circular ditch also present in trench 40 and clearly visible on the geophysics survey. Ditch cut [3904] (Plate 8) measured 4.4m wide, 1.17m deep, and was aligned north- south with a sharp break of slope, into steep sloped sides to an irregular concave base and contained five fills. The basal deposit within [3904] consisted of a dark, reddish brown, firm silty clay (3905) with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments and had a thickness of 0.1m, this appeared to have formed through natural accretion of silty material. Overlying (3905) was a deposit (3906) of dark greyish brown, firm silty clay with a thickness of 0.37m which became darker and increasingly silty towards the base of the deposit and a single lump of redeposited natural. The composition of (3906) is consistent with natural silting. Deposit (3906) was found to be underlying a thin deposit of yellowish-brown clay (3907) with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments which became more diffuse in the southeast of the section. The deposit itself (3907) measured 0.18m in thickness and had clearly entered the ditch from the northwest, leading to an interpretation of a slump of surrounding material. Overlying (3907) was a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (3908), with frequent small to medium angular stones, and a thickness of 0.35m. This deposit (3908) had also clearly entered the ditch from the northwest and slumped towards the bottom of the feature, leading to its interpretation as a wash of nearby material. The upper deposit within [3904] consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay (3909) with occasional, small sub-rounded stone inclusions and a thickness of 0.45m. This deposit (3909) appears to have formed through natural silting. No finds were retrieved from the intervention, however, environmental samples were taken from the basal and upper deposits.
- 5.1.19 Immediately south east of ditch [3904] a small curvilinear gully [3910] was revealed. This feature [3910] (Plate 9) measured 0.32m in width, 0.12m depth with a sharp break of slope, leading into a shallow slope and irregular concave base. The feature contained a single fill (3911) of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone which was distinct from any surrounding material. Feature [3910] had been truncated by ploughing making an accurate interpretation problematic, however, its small size and its alignment into the large ditch [3904] suggests a possible drainage gully function. No finds were recovered from this feature, and the deposit was too badly contaminated with overlying topsoil to make any environmental sampling viable.

Trench 40

- 5.1.20 Investigation of Trench 40 revealed the southeast extent of the circular ditch clearly visible on the geophysical survey and present in Trench 39. An intervention into the ditch [4004] (Plate 10) revealed a sharp break of slope top, into steep sloped sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.79m and a width of 2.2m, containing a single fill (4005) of greyish brown silty clay with sparse,

small sub-angular stone inclusions. A single find of a possible uncompleted Neolithic stone axe was recovered from (4005), and environmental samples were taken.

Trench 46

- 5.1.21 Trench 46 was targeted to investigate an anomaly on the geophysical survey which revealed the eastern extent of a small curvilinear ditch [4604] (Plate 11) within the western extent of the trench. The ditch had a gradual break of slope top, with shallow sloped sides and a concave base, it measured 0.5m in width, 0.1m depth and was aligned north-south. The ditch contained a single fill (4605) of greyish brown clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stone fragments and small nodules of iron stone. The western return of this curvilinear had been completely obscured by the agricultural plough scars in the western extent of the trench.

Trench 48

- 5.1.22 Trench 48 revealed the presence of a curvilinear gully [4804] (Plate 12) visible on the geophysical survey in its eastern extent. Gully [4804] measured 0.39m in width, 0.15m depth and consisted of a gradual break of slope top, into shallow sloped sides and an irregular flat base. Gully [4804] contained a single fill (4805) of grey, firm silty clay, with frequent manganese and rounded pea gravel inclusions. The water worn pea gravel, manganese and evidence of standing water has led to an interpretation of a drainage gully. No finds were retrieved, however, environmental samples were taken.

Trench 51

- 5.1.23 Trench 51 was 50m long and was specifically targeted to investigate the series of possible hut circles indicated on the geophysics survey. In its south eastern extent, a curvilinear ditch aligned northeast to southwest [5104] (Plate 13) appeared to match the location of the eastern extent of the easternmost anomaly. The ditch itself measured 0.8m wide, 0.17m deep, and had a sharp break of slope into shallow sloped sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of light brown, sandy silt (5105) with occasional small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions, with more frequent large stones towards the base. No finds were recovered from this feature, but environmental samples were taken from deposit (5105).
- 5.1.24 Approximately 7m northwest of ditch [5104] was another curvilinear. Ditch [5106] (Plate 14) was aligned north to south, and had a sharp break of slope with steeply sloped sides and a concave base and measured 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (5107) of greyish brown silty clay with common small to medium angular and sub-angular stone inclusions beginning at a depth of 0.2m. This ditch [5106] has been interpreted as the western return of the circular feature.

- 5.1.25 Approximately 4m west of [5106] another curvilinear ditch was revealed; [5108] (Plate 15), oriented north-south and which measured 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep, with a sharp break of slope, shallow sloped sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (5109) of light grey silty clay with common, small rounded stone inclusions. The location of the ditch, and its similarity with [5106] suggests a possible eastern extent of another circular ditch visible on the geophysical survey.
- 5.1.26 In the western extent of trench 51 a feature was investigated which appeared from the geophysical survey to be the western return of ditch [5108], however, upon excavation the feature was revealed to be an extensive animal burrow [5110] (Plate 16). The burrow measured 1.2m wide and at least 0.5m deep, with a sharp break of slope and almost vertical sides. A single deposit of grey silty clay (5111) was found within the burrow with a large patch of small stones on the northern face consistent with material removed during burrowing. The western return of ditch [5108] might have been present in this location but had been truncated by the burrow.

Trenches 54 and 55

- 5.1.27 Trench 54 revealed the western extent of a large curvilinear ditch 4.1m from the eastern edge. The ditch [5404] measured 0.8m wide by 0.47m deep, aligned northwest to southeast with a sharp break of slope, steep sloped sides and an undulating flat base (Plate 17). The ditch contained a single fill (5405) of dark red-brown silty clay with frequent medium angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (~80%). No finds were retrieved, but environmental samples were taken.
- 5.1.28 Trench 55 was targeted to investigate the eastern extent of the curvilinear feature, however, upon extensive investigation the ditch could not be located within the trench. The feature could have been truncated in this area due to the extensive works carried out by the landowner in order to reduce water retention and increase stability in the entrances to each field.

Trench 58

- 5.1.29 Trench 58 contained a ditch aligned northeast to southwest [5804] (Plate 18) which measured 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep, with a sharp break of slope, steep sloped sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (5805) of red-brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small to medium sized limestone fragments. Given the features alignment running down the incline of the hill towards the stream at the northern field boundary, and the silty nature of the fill material, this ditch was interpreted as fulfilling a drainage function.

Trench 60

- 5.1.30 Trench 60 contained the continuation of the northeast-southwest drainage ditch visible in trench 58. Ditch [6004] measured 0.8m in width, 0.65m depth, with a sharp break of slope, steep

sloped sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single deposit (6005) of dark reddish-brown silty clay with common sub-angular stone inclusions and appears to have formed through natural silting.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 A worked stone object was retrieved from the fill (4005) of cut [4004] of the circular ditch within Trench 40 (Plates 19 and 20). It appears to be a beach cobble imported to the site that has been partially worked to produce a polished stone axe. It measured 92mm long by a maximum of 66mm wide by a maximum of 22mm thick. It is slightly trapezoid in plan with the narrower butt end measuring 53mm and the wider blade end 66mm. It is relatively flat; thicker towards the butt end, tapering from 22mm to 17mm. Working on the edges display a characteristic ridge, most pronounced on the cutting edge where the polishing is enhanced to produce a noticeable sheen, not present anywhere else on the object. While it is plausible that it is a burnishing stone, an identification as an uncompleted polished stone axe of Neolithic date is also likely.

5.3 Palaeoenvironmental Data

Introduction

- 5.3.1 During the evaluation nine soil samples were taken from ditches and gullies for the recovery of dating material and environmental information. No finds were recovered from any samples. Flots and environmental remains extracted from the residues of nine samples are assessed here.

Methods

- 5.3.2 Samples have been bulk floated, the floating component (flot) collected on a stack of 1mm and 300 µm sieves. The residue (component which did not float) was collected on a 0.5mm nylon mesh. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x16 and plant remains noted. Charcoal was assessed only for quantity of large, identifiable-sized charcoal (see table). The potential of the samples to provide useful environmental data has been graded from A to D. A being assigned to samples that show high potential (frequent remains, high quality of preservation, rare or unusual nature). Samples of grade D show no further potential.

Results

- 5.3.3 Results of the assessment are presented in Table 1. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The samples produced no charred plant remains (CPR), flots consisting largely of modern rootlets.

Soil Sample No.	Trench No.	Fill No.	Cut No.	Feature	Provisional Date	Bag_Of_	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Description	Charred Plant Remains (Cpr)C	Large Charcoal (>3mm)	Additional Unprocessed Soil (L)	Further Potential
1	39	3905	3904	Gully	No finds	1/1	10	10ml flot; roots, predominantly small / medium charcoal	Nil	+	0	D
2	39	3909	3904	Gully	No finds	1/1	10	10ml flot; roots, occasional large charcoal	Nil	++	0	D
3.1	40	4005	4004	Ditch	Neolithic	1/2	10	15ml flot; roots, predominantly small / medium charcoal	Nil	++	0	D
3.2	40	4005	4004	Ditch	Neolithic	2/2	10	10ml flot; roots, predominantly small / medium charcoal	Nil	+	0	D
4	54	5405	5404	Ditch	No finds	1/1	10	10ml flot; roots, predominantly small / medium charcoal	Nil	+	0	D
5	48	4805	4804	Gully	No finds	1/1	10	10ml flot; mainly roots ++; small to medium charcoal only+	Nil	+	0	D
6	46	4605	4604	Ditch	No finds	1/1	10	10ml flot; mainly roots ++;	Nil	0	0	D
7	51	5105	5104	Ditch	No finds	1/1	10	20ml flot; roots, predominantly small / medium charcoal	Nil	++	0	D
8	35	3505	3504	Ditch	No finds	1/1	10	20ml flot; roots, rare large charcoal	Nil	+	0	D

Soil Sample No.	Trench No.	Fill No.	Cut No.	Feature	Provisional Date	Bag_Of_	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Description	Charred Plant Remains (Cpr)C	Large Charcoal (>3mm)	Additional Unprocessed Soil (L)	Further Potential
9	23	2305	2304	Ditch	No finds	1/1	10	15ml flot; mainly roots +++; rare large charcoal+	Nil	+	0	D

Table 1 Summary of Palaeoenvironmental Samples

- 5.3.4 Charcoal / charred wood fragments are present in all samples in low volumes, much of the material is highly fragmented and abraded. None of the nine samples have further potential (graded D), as no environmental remains were recovered and no additional unprocessed soil is available.

Conclusions and recommendations

- 5.3.5 No further quantification or analysis is recommended for this material; however, it is suggested that in the event of further work basic sampling protocols be adhered to.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The evaluation trenching across the Site of the proposed solar farm development revealed a number of likely prehistoric features within the centre-east of Site, namely, a cluster of possible barrows with an associated enclosure ditch in field (5), along with a larger, circular enclosure in the southwest of field (9) and two smaller enclosures in the north of field (4) and the northwest of field (5). Other identified features included two likely historic field boundaries, possibly post-medieval or medieval in date, in the centre and north of Site and a probable drainage ditch in the northeast of Site. The results of the evaluation broadly correlated with the results of the geophysical survey, except for in the two northern fields where features were located which were not identified during the survey, possibly due to the level of reported waterlogging within those fields.

6.2 Probable Prehistoric Features

- 6.2.1 The probable prehistoric features were located within fields (5) and (9). Excavation within field (9) revealed the presence of a circular enclosure approximately 30-35m in diameter with three potential entrances in the south west of the field. Investigation revealed a substantial ditch [3904/4004] which contained multiple phases of washes and silting, suggesting the ditch had been left open for a prolonged period of time. The ditch was shallower to the southeast which could be due to the proximity of the section to the south eastern terminus. A single find of worked, polished stone recovered from the enclosure ditch could represent an uncomplete possible Neolithic stone axe head. Given appearance of the ditch and the presence of the worked stone the feature has been interpreted a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age enclosure, however, the exact purpose of the enclosure remains unknown. A small circular gully [3910] immediately to the southeast of the enclosure ditch appeared to respect the enclosure and curve in to the southwest before entering the ditch which could represent a localised drainage gully.
- 6.2.2 A group of circular ditches was located in the east of field (5) within trench 51 with a further circular ditch in trench 46. Investigation of each of these features revealed similar dimensions and profiles, all with a single silty fill, with the diameter of the feature in the east of the trench being approximately 8m. The full extent of the remaining postulated ring ditches were not observed within the evaluation trench either due to the orientation of the trench or the postulated returns of the features could not be located. The anomalies within the centre of the ring ditches identified on the geophysics survey were not located during the evaluation, although the trenches only targeted two of them. The central anomaly within trench 46 could have been disturbed through ploughing, and the anomaly at the northwest end of trench 51 could not be located within the evaluation trench. The features recorded within trench 51

broadly correlated with the geophysical results, however the incidence of animal burrowing may have interfered with the geophysical results. The features are thought to represent truncated barrows as the ditches appeared on excavation to be too substantial for hut circles as the geophysical results suggested and no internal features were observed. However, given the lack of dating evidence, and the small area of investigation afforded by evaluation trenching, an exact interpretation is uncertain.

- 6.2.3 To the south of the circular ditches within field 5, the geophysics indicated a curvilinear feature approximately 80m east to west, and 40m north to south. The north western extent of this enclosure ditch was identified in trench 54, albeit slightly east of where the geophysical survey located it. Although the geophysics clearly shows the ditch continuing into trench 55, multiple attempts to locate its position revealed only natural striations and thin stony patches within the natural. The ditch may have been truncated in this area due to the extensive works carried out by the landowner in order to decrease the water retention in this area. Given the proximity to the circular ditch grouping, and its alignment seemingly enclosing the group it seems likely that these features are related, though the exact nature of that relationship is uncertain without further investigation since all features are undated. At the northwest of field (5) the eastern extent of a curvilinear gully was located in trench 48. This appeared from the geophysical survey to represent the eastern side of a potential enclosure however the small size of the feature and lack of dating or palaeoenvironmental evidence precludes further interpretation. A feature also identified in the west of the trench could not be located due to disturbance in the area from cultivation practices
- 6.2.4 The northern extent of field 4 revealed a small curvilinear ditch in the west and east of trench 35, which measured approximately 10m in diameter. The eastern extent of the ditch had been badly truncated by ploughing leaving only shallow elements of the base. Due to the lack of datable evidence retrieved from the enclosure an exact interpretation is difficult, however its small size could indicate an animal enclosure.

6.3 Probable Historic Features

- 6.3.1 Investigations in field (4) revealed two linear ditches running north to south. Interventions into the western ditch within trenches 23, and 24 revealed a ditch with a single fill formed from natural silting. This ditch was very ephemeral within trench 22 and was too shallow and intermittent to excavate. The eastern ditch was more ephemeral throughout the trenches and was only substantial enough for investigation in trench 24. Several instances of bush boles and bioturbation from rooting either side of these two ditches along with the alignment which followed the western field boundary of field 2 is suggestive of an historic field boundary, although no boundary is depicted at this location in the tithe map of 1839 or Ordnance Survey mapping, suggesting a pre-19th century date for the boundary.

- 6.3.2 Trenching within the north of field (2) revealed evidence of an east to west oriented ditch in trench 28. This was interpreted as a possible historic field boundary due to its alignment with the current field boundary, although no dating was retrieved. The surrounding area retains examples of enclosed strip fields, and the presence of the probable field boundaries within fields (2) and (4) in close proximity to extant boundaries could indicate previously enclosed strip fields within Site.
- 6.3.3 The ditch located within trenches 58 and 60 in field (6) was interpreted as a fairly modern drainage ditch due to the alignment downhill towards the stream at the north of the field and the silty nature of the fill. This could have been constructed as part of the landowners ongoing efforts to manage the water retention within the fields.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 7.1.1 No other archaeological works have taken place within the Site prior to the geophysical survey, however, a handful of watching briefs and an evaluation had been conducted in the wider area. Prehistoric features in the area consist of a burnt mound c.100m north of Site and isolated findspots. Known Roman and early medieval activity in the area is sparse although a Roman road ran south of the Site, and the church in Cosheston could have early medieval origins. A possible medieval settlement may have been located at Mayeston c.150m northwest of Site along with other potential settlements in the wider area including one at Lower Nash c.260m west of Site in the later medieval period when the Site was thought to have been part of the rural hinterland. Map regression shows the Site has been under cultivation from at least the early 19th century. In the surrounding area a number of medieval to post-medieval agricultural boundary banks have been identified, along with enclosed strip fields of former open medieval field systems surrounding Cosheston village. Post-medieval quarries and limekilns are also present in the surrounding area as are defences and military installations connected with both World Wars towards the coast.

7.2 Potential Archaeological Resource and Significance

- 7.2.1 The results of the archaeological investigations broadly correlate with the results of the geophysics survey carried out in Site. Many of the archaeological features recorded during the investigations were of agricultural origin and represented either the remains of former field boundaries or drainage ditches. All features were undated, however, the worked stone item found within the southern enclosure indicate a possible Neolithic origin and the shape in plan of the group of ring ditches could suggest a Bronze Age origin. Small possible animal enclosures could indicate the areas of seasonal pastoral function to the Site. These features along with the presence of a prehistoric burnt mound approximately 100m north of Site (HER3486) suggest the potential for a Site of probable regional significance due to the lack of known monuments from this date in the area.
- 7.2.2 The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales recommends investigating potential sites of activity during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods (Pannett 2017). Results from these investigations could be used to assist analysis of change within agricultural practices during this period within a wider context. A case study within the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Review Document (Pannett 2017), carried out by Jenny Emmet (DAT) and Catherine Rees (CR Archaeology) on the Llanfaethlu Neolithic site describes a similar set of circumstances where initial evaluation trenching provided relatively sparse archaeological material, whilst further localised excavation revealed far more significant features.

- 7.2.3 The Research Framework also identifies the functioning of the medieval agricultural landscape and the development of agricultural techniques and field systems as key research questions (Davidson *et al.* 2017). The potential field boundaries identified within fields (2) and (4) could represent enclosure of previous strip fields and could therefore contribute to the transition of medieval to post-medieval agriculture.

8. REFERENCES

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- Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)'
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Web Sources

British Geological Survey
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 19/06/2020)

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Field recording sheets	226
Plans	10
Sections	25
Photographs	233
Registers (Context, finds, drawing, sample, photo)	4
Notebooks	0

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored in the offices of Red River Archaeology Ltd, Unit 3, Ringside Business Park, Heol Y Rhosog, Cardiff, CF2 3EW, Wales.

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
101	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.3	Greyish brown, sandy loam, occasional medium sub-angular stone	Topsoil
102	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.04	Reddish brown, silty clay, firm, frequent medium angular and sub-angular stone, diffuse interface with (1003)	Subsoil
103	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light reddish-brown clay, firm, frequent medium angular and sub-angular stone	Natural
201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Firm greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-angular stone	Topsoil
202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small to medium sub-angular stone, occasional orange sandy patches	Natural
301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Firm greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-angular stone	Topsoil
302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone, occasional patches of grey clay	Natural
401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-angular stone	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
501	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-angular stone	Topsoil
502	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone, occasional patches of grey clay	Natural
601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-angular stone	Topsoil
602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone, occasional patches of grey clay	Natural
701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.11	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone, occasional orange patches	Subsoil
703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm, silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone, occasional grey and orange patches	Natural

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
801	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
802	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.18	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
803	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
901	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
902	Layer	-	-	>30	0.2	0.28	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
903	Layer	-	-	>30	0.2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
1001	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
1002	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.08	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
1003	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
1101	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
1102	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.04	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1103	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
1201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
1202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
1203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
1301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, silty clay, no inclusions	Topsoil
1302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone	Subsoil
1303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, common sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone	Natural
1401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, silty clay, no inclusions	Topsoil
1402	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.08	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone, occasional orange patches	Subsoil
1403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium stone, occasional grey and orange patches	Natural
1501	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, silty clay, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1502	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Subsoil
1503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown clay, firm, common small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
1601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
1602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Subsoil
1603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, common small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
1701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
1702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Subsoil
1703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small sub-angular stone	Natural
2201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
2202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.14	Yellowish brown silty clay, rare sub-angular stone, diffuse interface between subsoil and natural	Subsoil
2203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, clay, frequent sub-angular stone	Natural
2301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, rare sub-rounded stone	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
2302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.02	Yellowish brown, silty clay, no inclusions	Subsoil
2303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown silty clay, sandy orange patches, frequent angular small-medium stone	Natural
2304	Cut	-	2305	>2	0.58	0.31	N-S aligned linear, sharp break of slope top, moderate sloped sides, moderate break of slope base, irregular concave base, heavily truncated by ploughing	Cut of possible N-S field boundary
2305	Deposit	2304	-	>2	0.58	0.31	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone, diffuse interface with (2301)	Single fill of [2304]
2401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, clear interface with subsoil (2402)	Topsoil
2402	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Brown, friable silty clay, no inclusions	Subsoil
2403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Dark brown silty clay with patches of yellow clay and rounded stone	Natural
2404	Cut	-	2405	>2	0.57	0.22	N-S aligned ditch, gradual break of slope top, steep straight sides, sharp break of slope base, flat undulating base.	Cut into eastern N-S linear, possibly historic field boundary
2405	Deposit	2404	-	>2	0.57	0.22	Light brownish grey, silty clay, frequent manganese inclusions	Single fill of [2404]
2406	Cut	-	2407	>2	0.7	0.25	N-S aligned ditch, gradual break of slope top, steep sloped sides, gradual break of slope bottom, into concave base	Cut of N-S ditch, possible part of historic field boundary
2407	Deposit	2406	-	>2	0.7	0.25	Orangey brown, fine silty clay, occasional small rounded and sub-angular stone	Single fill of [2406]

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
2408	Cut	-	2409	>2	0.75	0.36	Curvilinear ditch aligned N-S turning to NE-SW, moderately sharp break of slope into steep sloped sides, irregular flat base	Cut of curvilinear ditch, possible field boundary
2409	Deposit	2408	-	>2	0.75	0.36	Light orange, grey mottling, firm sandy clay, common small rounded and sub-angular stone fragments	Single fill of [2408]
2501	Layer	-	-	>30	18	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
2502	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish brown silty clay, rare sub-angular and angular stone, diffuse interface with (2503)	Subsoil
2503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown clay, frequent sub-angular stone	Natural
2601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions, clear interface with (2602)	Topsoil
2602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.22	Yellowish brown, silty sand, rare small sub-angular stone, occasional dark brown striations	Subsoil
2603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, rare small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, grey and brown natural striations throughout	Natural
2604	Cut	-	2605	1.7	0.6	0.22	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sharp break of slope top, irregular moderate sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut of possible drainage ditch
2605	Deposit	2604	-	1.7	0.6	0.22	Orange and grey, friable sandy clay, common small rounded stone fragments increasing in frequency along base	Single fill of [2604], likely formed naturally while ditch remained open

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
2701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
2702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.06	Yellowish light brown, firm, silty clay, rare sub-angular stone	Subsoil
2703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
2704	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.02	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
2801	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
2802	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Greyish yellow, sandy silt, loose, rare sub-angular small stones	Subsoil
2803	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown sandy silt, frequent clay patches and natural grey striations throughout	Natural
2804	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
2805	Cut	-	2806	1.7	0.8	0.2	E-W aligned linear ditch, sharp break of slope top, gradual sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut of field boundary
2806	Deposit	2805	-	1.7	0.8	0.2	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, one medium sized angular piece of limestone inclusion	Single fill of [2805], likely formed naturally
2901	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
2902	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.04	Yellowish light brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
2903	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
2904	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
3001	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3002	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish light brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
3003	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
3004	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
3101	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3102	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.07	Yellowish light brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
3103	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
3104	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.02	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
3201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
3202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.24	Yellowish light brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
3203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
3204	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
3301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.14	Yellowish light brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
3303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, rare sub-angular small stone inclusions	Natural
3304	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Reddish dark brown, loose silt and rotten plant matter	Buried layer of decayed plant matter (Cordgrass) underlying topsoil
3401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3402	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, occasional sub-angular small-medium stone inclusions	Subsoil
3403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone, occasional grey areas	Natural
3501	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
3502	Layer	-	-	>10	0.59	0.1	Yellowish brown, silty clay, no inclusions	Subsoil
3503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown silty clay, sandy orange patches, frequent angular small-medium stone	Natural
3504	Cut	3505	-	>2	0.48	0.28	NW-SE aligned curvilinear ditch, sharp break of slope top, moderate sloped sides, sharp break of slope base, concave base	Cut of possible animal enclosure ditch
3505	Deposit	-	3504	>2	0.48	0.28	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Single fill of [3504], appears to be deliberately backfilled
3506	Cut	3507	-	>2	0.21	0.12	NE-SW aligned curvilinear ditch, sharp break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Eastern extent of curvilinear enclosure ditch, badly truncated by ploughing
3507	Deposit	-	3506	>2	0.21	0.12	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Single fill of [3506], badly truncated by ploughing
3601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular stone, diffuse interface with topsoil (3601) and natural (3603)	Subsoil
3603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent medium sub-angular stone	Natural
3701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
3702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.1	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular stone, diffuse interface with topsoil (3701) and natural (3703)	Subsoil
3703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent medium sub-angular stone	Natural
3801	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
3802	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.8	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular stone, diffuse interface with topsoil (3801) and natural (3803)	Subsoil
3803	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent medium sub-angular stone	Natural
3901	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, rare sub-angular small stone	Topsoil
3902	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.21	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, common small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	Subsoil
3903	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions	Natural
3904	Cut	-	3905-9	>2	4.4	1.17	Circular ditch cut, aligned N-S, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, moderate break of slope base, irregular concave base	Cut into circular Enclosure
3905	Deposit	3904	-	>2	>0.5	0.1	Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay, frequent sub-rounded limestone fragments	Basal deposit within enclosure ditch cut [3904], appears to be natural silting

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
3906	Deposit	3904	-	>2	>1.37	0.37	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, a single medium sized sub-angular limestone inclusion	Secondary deposit within ditch cut [3904], appears to have silted up naturally
3907	Deposit	3904	-	>2	>2.2	0.18	Yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments, deposit enters ditch from NW and becomes more ephemeral as it continues SE	Wash of redeposited natural from the NW edge of ditch cut [3904]
3908	Deposit	3904	-	>2	>2.05	0.35	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small-medium angular stone	Wash of stony material, appears to have been tipped from NW edge of ditch cut [3904]
3909	Deposit	3904	-	>2	>1.6	0.45	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions	Upper fill of [3904], appears to have formed naturally
3910	Cut	-	3911	>2	0.32	0.12	Sub-circular gully, aligned E-W, sharp break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, irregular concave base, heavily truncated by ploughing	Cut of small curvilinear gully, definitive interpretation difficult as feature has been heavily truncated
3911	Deposit	3910	-	>2	0.32	0.12	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small-medium, sub-angular and angular stone	Single fill of gully cut [3910], deposit is distinct from any material in the area
4001	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, rare sub-angular small stone	Topsoil
4002	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.2	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, common small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	Subsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
4003	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions	Natural
4004	Cut	-	4005	>2	2.2	0.79	Cut into enclosure ditch, aligned NE-SW, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, sharp break of slope base	Cut into SE extent of enclosure ditch
4005	Deposit	4004	-	>2	2.2	0.79	Greyish brown, firm silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone	Single fill of ditch cut [4004], appears to have formed through natural silting
4101	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, firm sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
4102	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular limestone, clear interface with topsoil (4101) and natural (4103)	Subsoil
4103	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular limestone	Natural
4201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, firm sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
4202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular limestone, clear interface with topsoil (4201) and natural (4203)	Subsoil
4203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular limestone	Natural
4301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, firm sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
4302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular limestone, clear interface with topsoil (4301) and natural (4303)	Subsoil
4303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular limestone	Natural
4401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, firm sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
4402	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.14	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, rare small-medium sub-angular limestone, clear interface with topsoil (4301) and natural (4303)	Subsoil
4403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular limestone	Natural
4501	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions, clear interface with subsoil	Topsoil
4502	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.32	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular stone	Subsoil
4503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
4601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, rare small sub-angular stone	Topsoil
4602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.26	Brownish grey, friable silty clay, rare small to medium angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
4603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Orange brown clay, frequent small to medium stone fragments	Natural

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
4604	Cut	-	4605	>2	0.5	0.1	Linear ditch aligned N-S, gradual break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut of circular ditch
4605	Deposit	4604	-	>2	0.5	0.1	Brownish grey, firm clay, occasional angular and sub-angular stone fragments, rare small nodules of iron stone	Single fill of circular ditch [4604]
4701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
4702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
4703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent sub-angular stone	Natural
4801	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.26	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, common small rounded stone fragments	Topsoil
4802	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.21	Brown/orange silty clay, frequent small rounded stone	Subsoil
4803	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Orange loamy clay, patches of dense greenish clay	Natural
4804	Cut	-	4805	>2	0.39	0.15	Linear gully, aligned NE-SW, gradual break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, flat base	Cut of small gully, possibly animal enclosure
4805	Deposit	4804	-	>2	0.39	0.15	Grey/orange, firm silty clay, common manganese, frequent small rounded stone	Single fill of [4804], shows signs of standing water, likely formed naturally
4901	Layer	-	-	>30	>2		Light brown-orange silty clay, occ. small stone inclusions	Natural

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
4902	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Dark brown grey silty clay, loose with common rooting	Topsoil
4903	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light greyish orange-brown, loose silty clay	Subsoil
5001	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, friable sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5002	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.12	Yellowish brown, firm silty clay, rare sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
5003	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, firm clay, frequent sub-angular stone	Natural
5101	Layer	-	-	>50	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, occasional small-medium angular stone	Topsoil
5102	Layer	-	-	>50	>2	0.08	Brown, friable silt	Subsoil
5103	Layer	-	-	>50	>2	-	Brown silty clay, small-medium angular stone	Natural
5104	Cut	-	5105	>2	0.8	0.17	Circular ditch cut aligned NE-SW, moderately sharp break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut into circular ditch, SE extent of trench 51, visible on geophysics survey
5105	Deposit	5104	-	>2	0.8	0.17	Light brown, friable sandy silt, common small angular and sub-angular stone throughout, common large stones towards base	Single fill of circular ditch cut [5104], likely formed through natural silting
5106	Cut	-	5107	>2	0.75	0.3	Curvilinear cut aligned N-S, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut into western extent of circular ditch within

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								eastern extent of trench 51
5107	Deposit	5106	-	>2	0.75	0.3	Greyish brown, friable silty clay, common small-medium angular and sub-angular stone	Single fill of cut into circular ditch [5106], likely formed through natural silting
5108	Cut	-	5109	>2	0.7	0.11	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, sharp break of slope top, shallow sloped sides, gradual break of slope base, concave base	Cut into possible circular ditch
5109	Deposit	5108	-	>2	0.7	0.11	Light grey/orange, friable silty clay, moderate small rounded stone inclusions	Single fill of [5108], likely formed naturally
5110	Cut	-	5111	>2	1.2	0.4	Circular pit, sharp break of slope top, almost vertical sides, base not reached	Animal burrow, possibly truncating circular ditch cut
5111	Deposit	5110	-	>2	1.2	0.4	Orange/grey, friable silty clay, common small angular and rounded stone inclusions	Fill of animal burrow [5110], large patch of small compacted stone at northern edge consistent with burrowing
5201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.09	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
5203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent medium angular and sub-angular limestone	Natural
5301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
5302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
5303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent medium angular and sub-angular limestone	Natural
5401	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5402	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
5403	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent medium angular and sub-angular limestone	Natural
5404	Cut	-	-	>2	0.8	0.47	Curvilinear aligned NW-SE, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, sharp beak of slope base, irregular flat base.	Cut into possible curvilinear enclosure ditch, 4.1m from E extent
5405	Deposit	-	-	>2	0.8	0.47	Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay, frequent angular and sub-angular stone	Single fill of curvilinear ditch cut [5404], mostly stony fill, distinct from surrounding material, possibly deliberate backfill
5501	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5502	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.38	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil
5503	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent medium angular and sub-angular limestone	Natural

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
5601	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Topsoil
5602	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.27	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, common small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone, diffuse interface with (5603)	Subsoil
5603	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, sandstone and limestone	Natural
5701	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5702	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.18	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone	Subsoil
5703	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
5801	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5802	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.08	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone	Subsoil
5803	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
5804	Cut	-	5805	>2	1.1	0.55	NE-SW aligned ditch, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, moderate break of slope base, concave base	Cut into drainage ditch
5805	Deposit	5804	-	>2	1.1	0.55	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone, increased silt towards base	Single fill of drainage ditch [5804], appears to be formed through natural silting

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
5901	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
5902	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone	Subsoil
5903	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
5904	Cut	-	5905	>2	0.2	0.22	Linear ditch, aligned NE-SW, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, sharp break of slope base, flat base	Cut of possible plough scars, indicated on geophysics survey as cultivation anomalies
5905	Deposit	5904	-	>2	0.2	0.22	Light grey, firm silty clay, no inclusions	Single fill of [5904]
5906	Cut	-	5907	>2	0.25	0.2	Linear ditch, aligned NE-SW, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, sharp break of slope base, flat base	Cut of possible plough scars, indicated on geophysics survey as cultivation anomalies
5907	Deposit	5906	-	>2	0.25	0.2	Light grey, firm silty clay, no inclusions	Single fill of [5906]
6001	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	Topsoil
6002	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone	Subsoil
6003	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	Natural
6004	Cut	-	6005	>2	0.8	0.65	Linear ditch aligned NE-SW, sharp break of slope top, steep sloped sides, moderate break of slope base, concave base	Cut of drainage ditch, continuation of [5804]

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
6005	Deposit	6004	-	>2	0.8	0.65	Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay, common sub-angular stone inclusions, increase frequency of stone towards base	Single fill of drainage ditch [6004]
6101	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Topsoil
6102	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.05	Reddish brown, firm sandy clay, no inclusions	Subsoil
6103	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, sandstone and limestone	Natural
6201	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Topsoil
6202	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.29	Reddish brown, firm sandy clay, no inclusions	Subsoil
6203	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, sandstone and limestone	Natural
6204	Cut	-	6205	>2	0.35	0.34	Linear ditch aligned NE-SW, sharp break of slope top, steep slope on eastern face, vertical slope at western face, sharp break of slope base, concave base	Cut of drainage ditch
6205	Deposit	6204	-	>2	0.35	0.34	Reddish brown, firm silty clay, no inclusions	Single fill of drainage ditch [6204], appears to have formed naturally
6301	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.35	Greyish brown, sandy loam, rare small-medium sub-angular stone	Topsoil
6302	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	0.15	Reddish brown, firm sandy clay, no inclusions	Subsoil

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
6303	Layer	-	-	>30	>2	-	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, sandstone and limestone	Natural

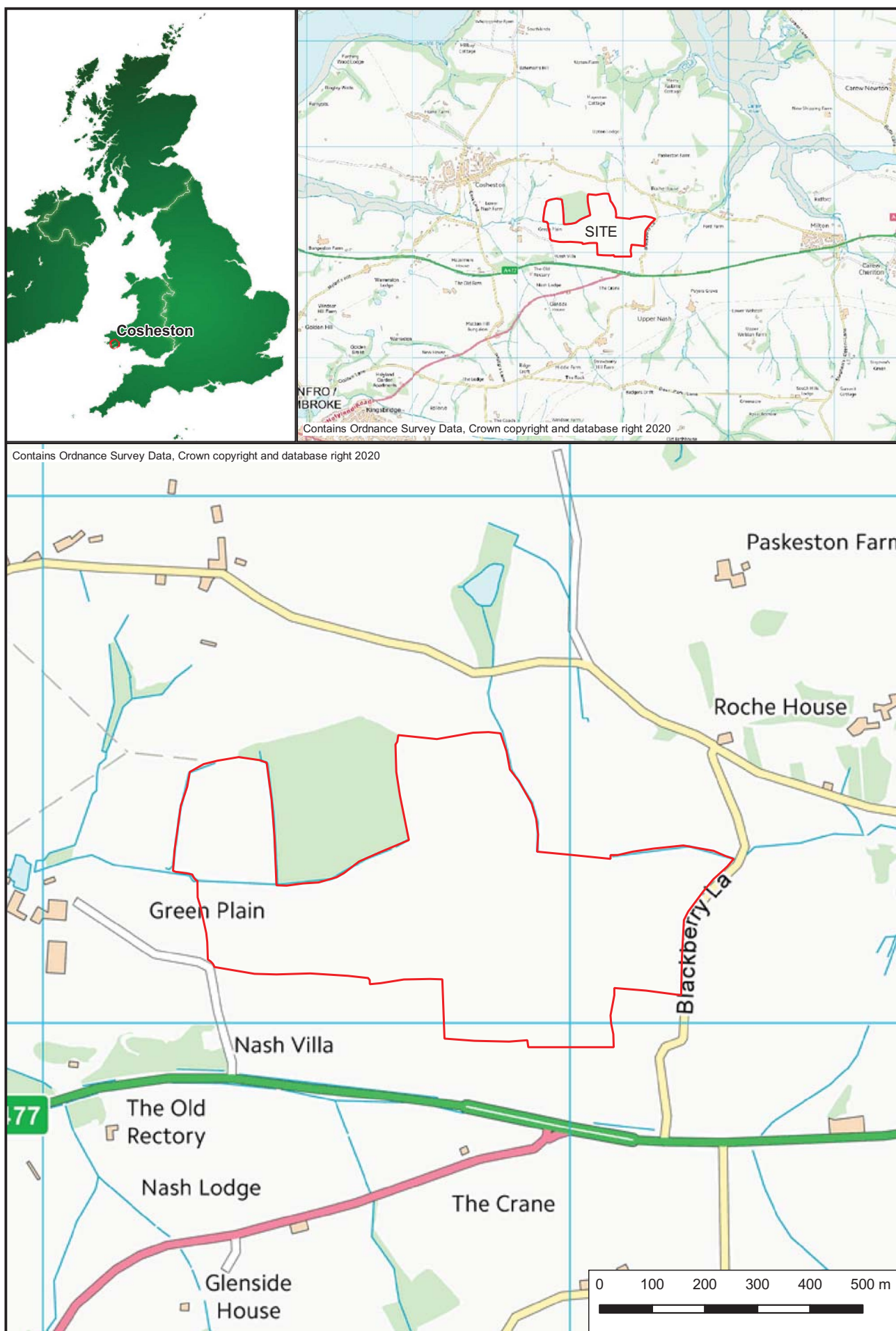
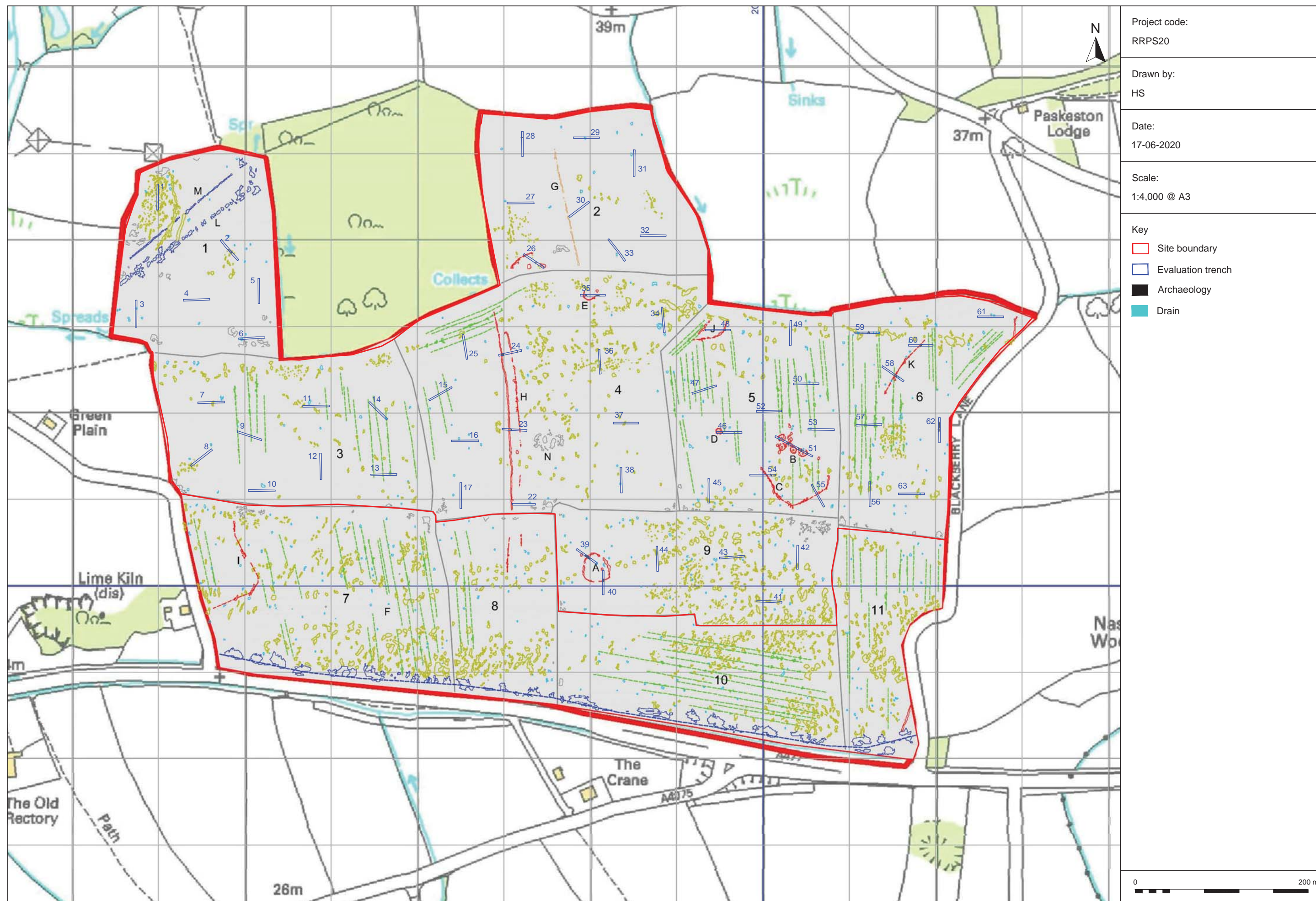
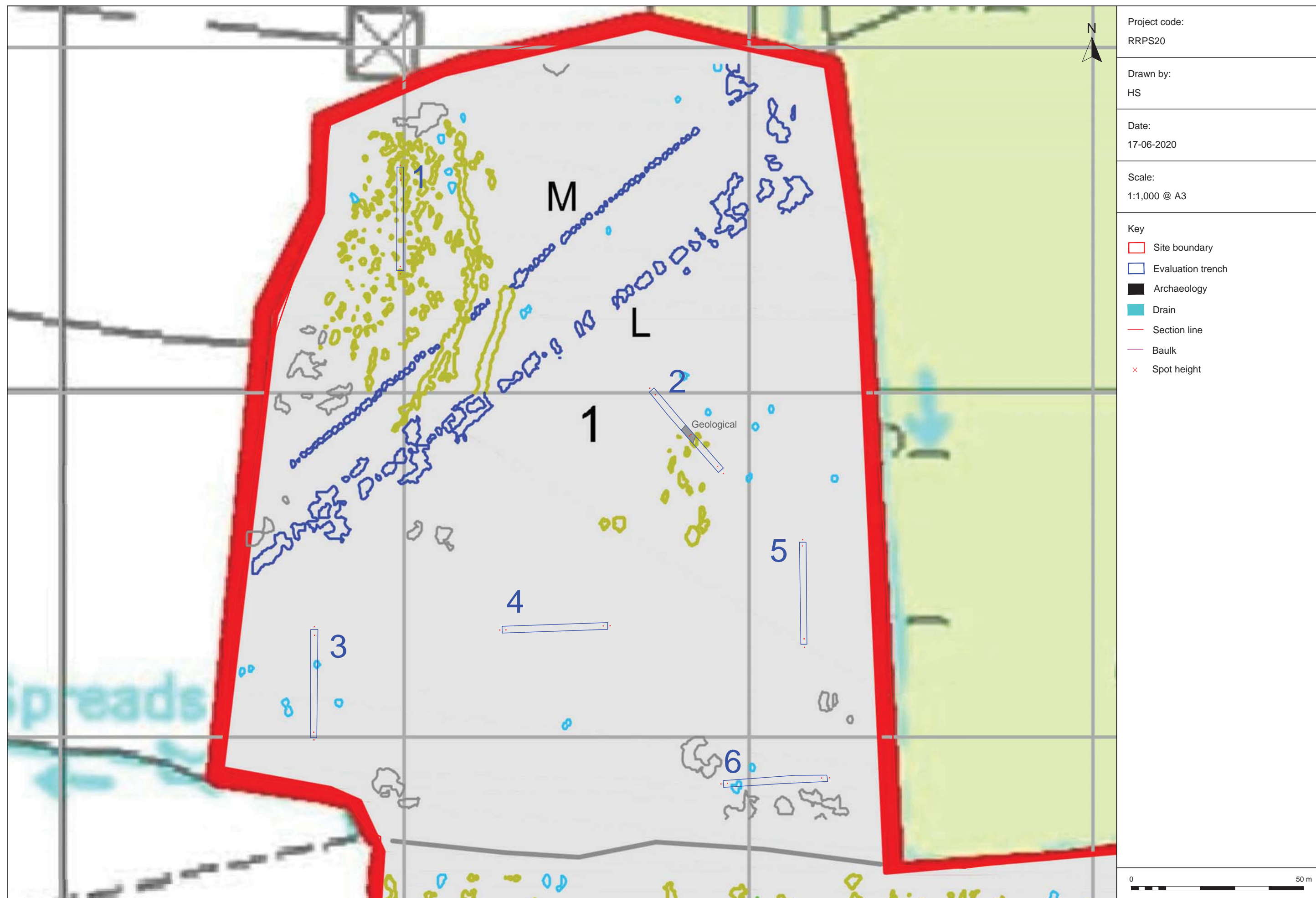
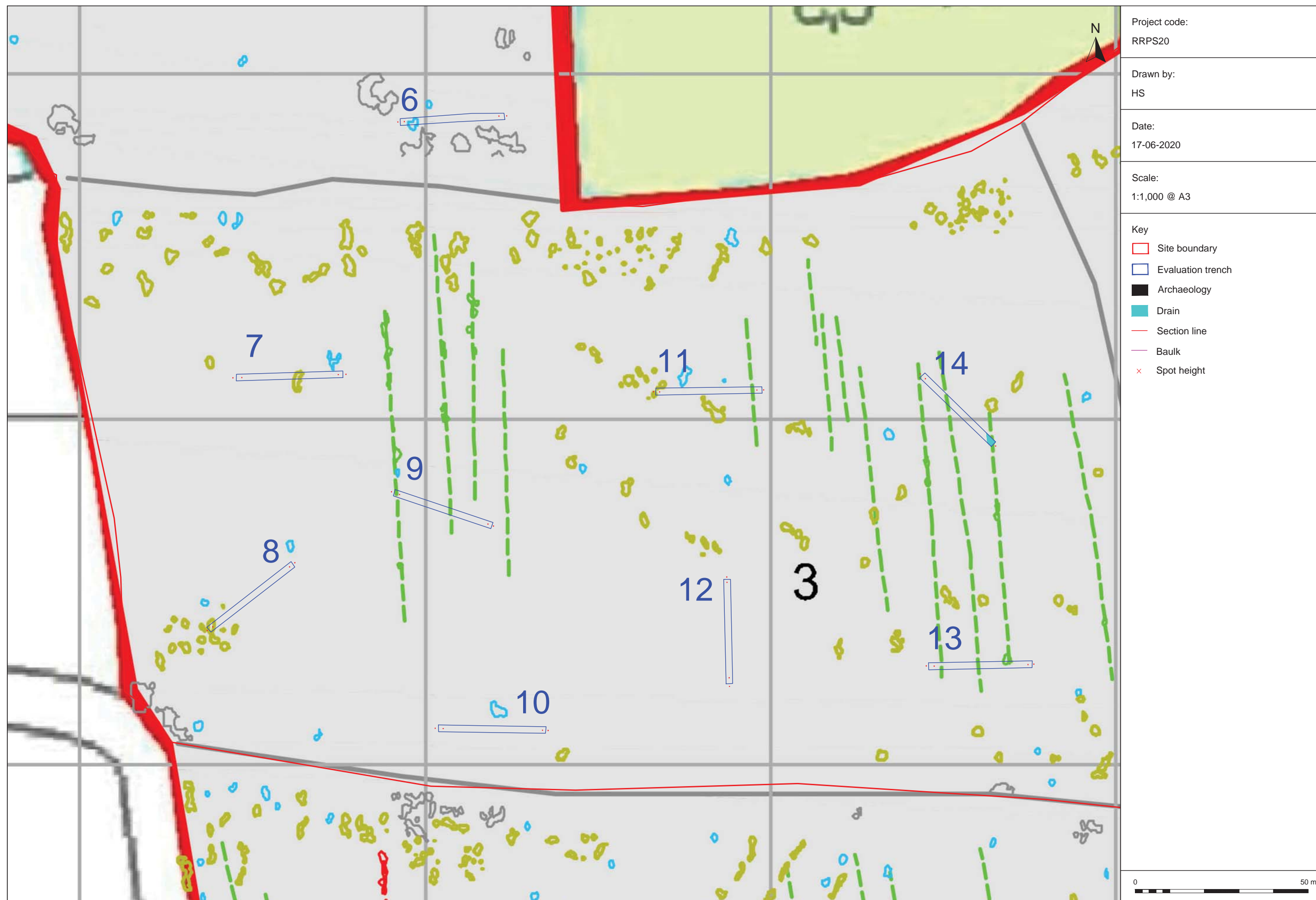
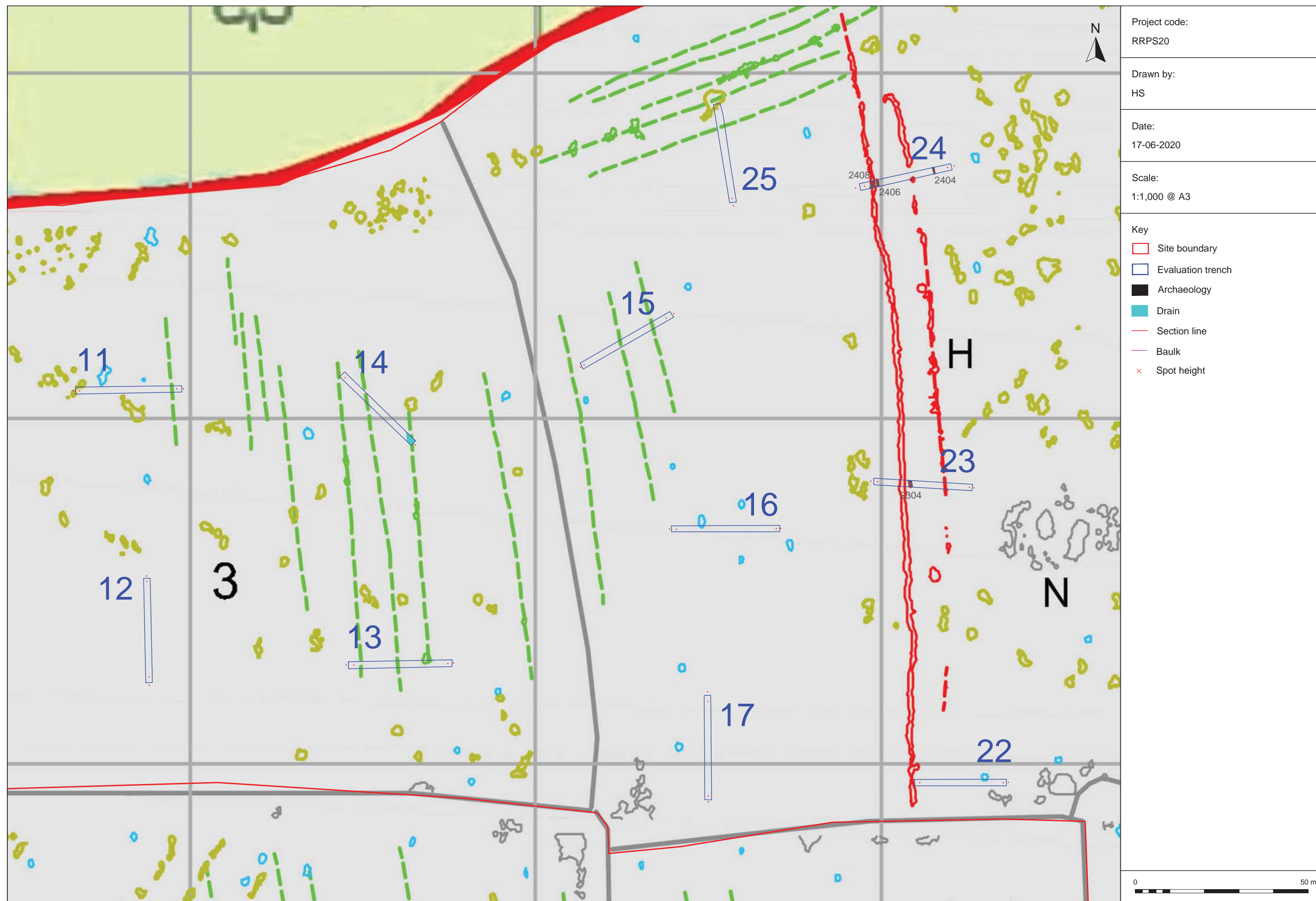


Figure 1 - Site location.









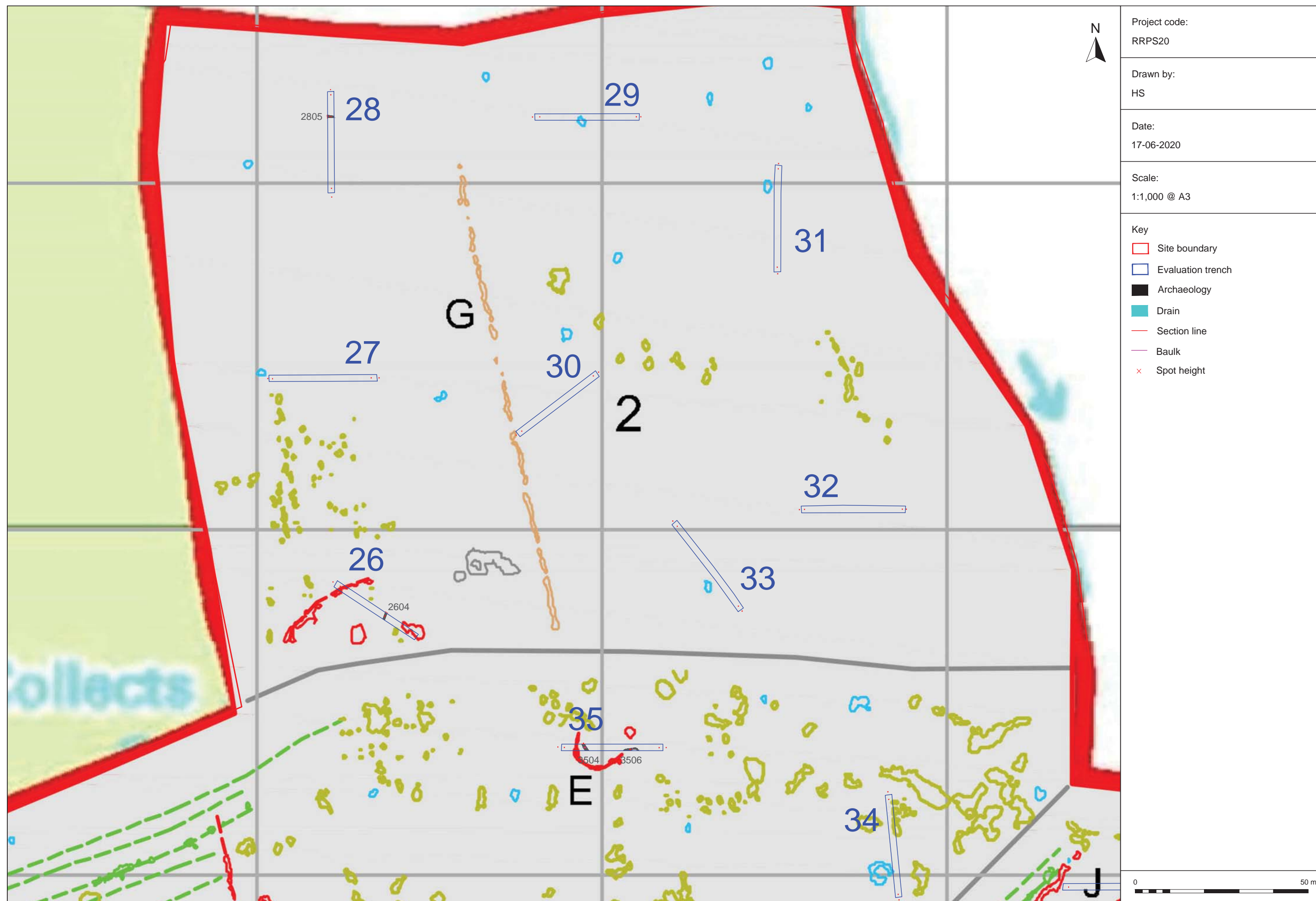
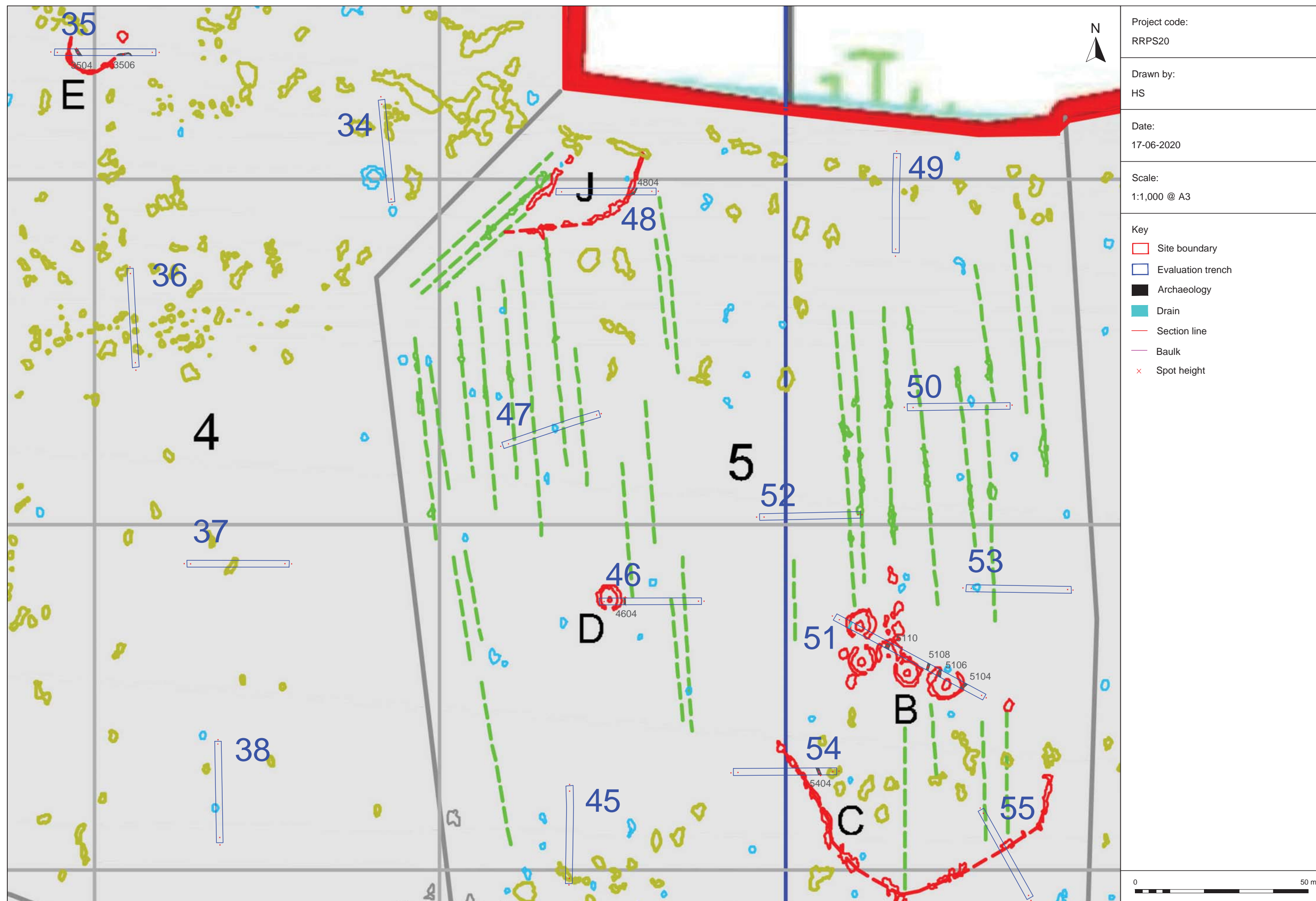
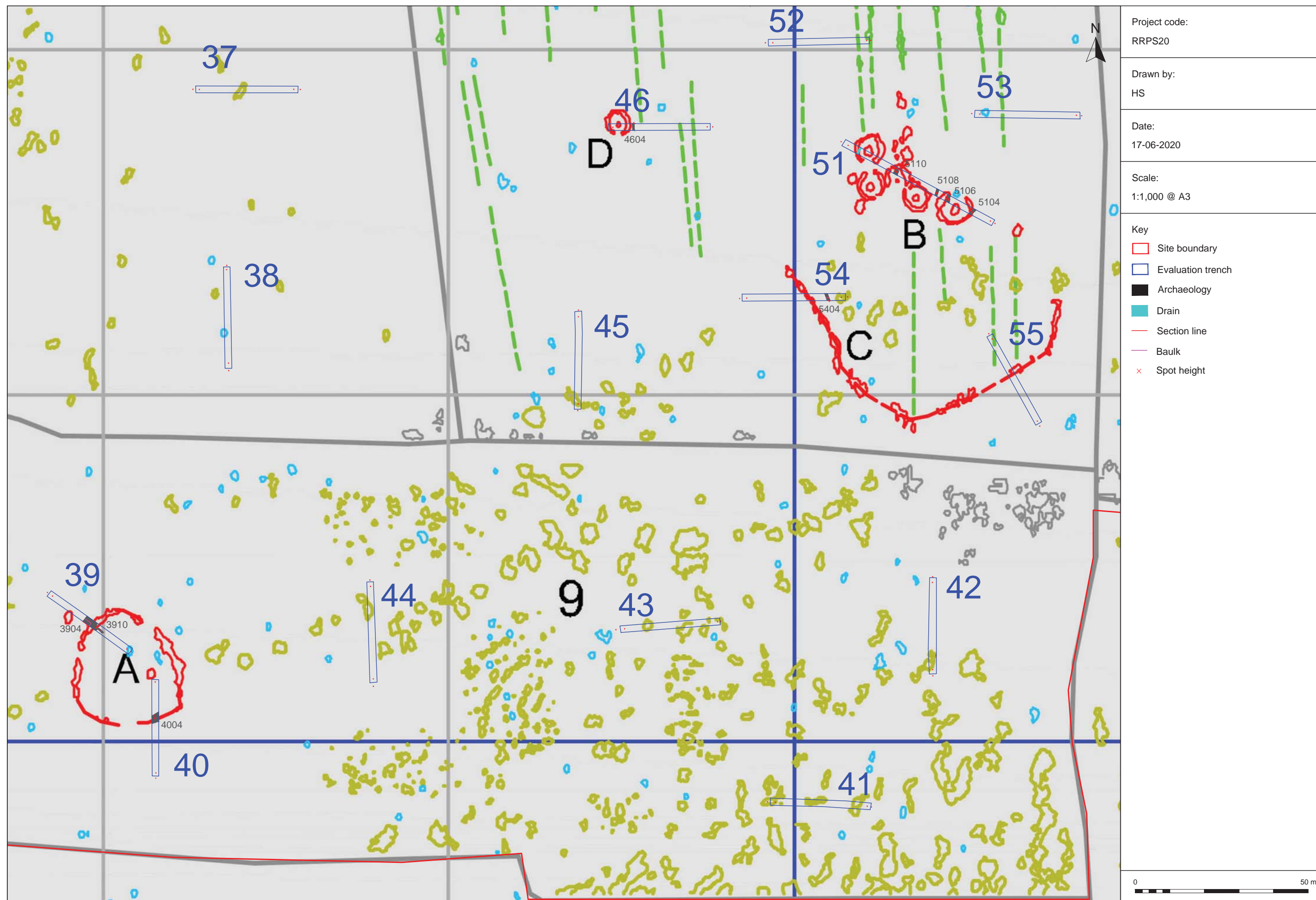
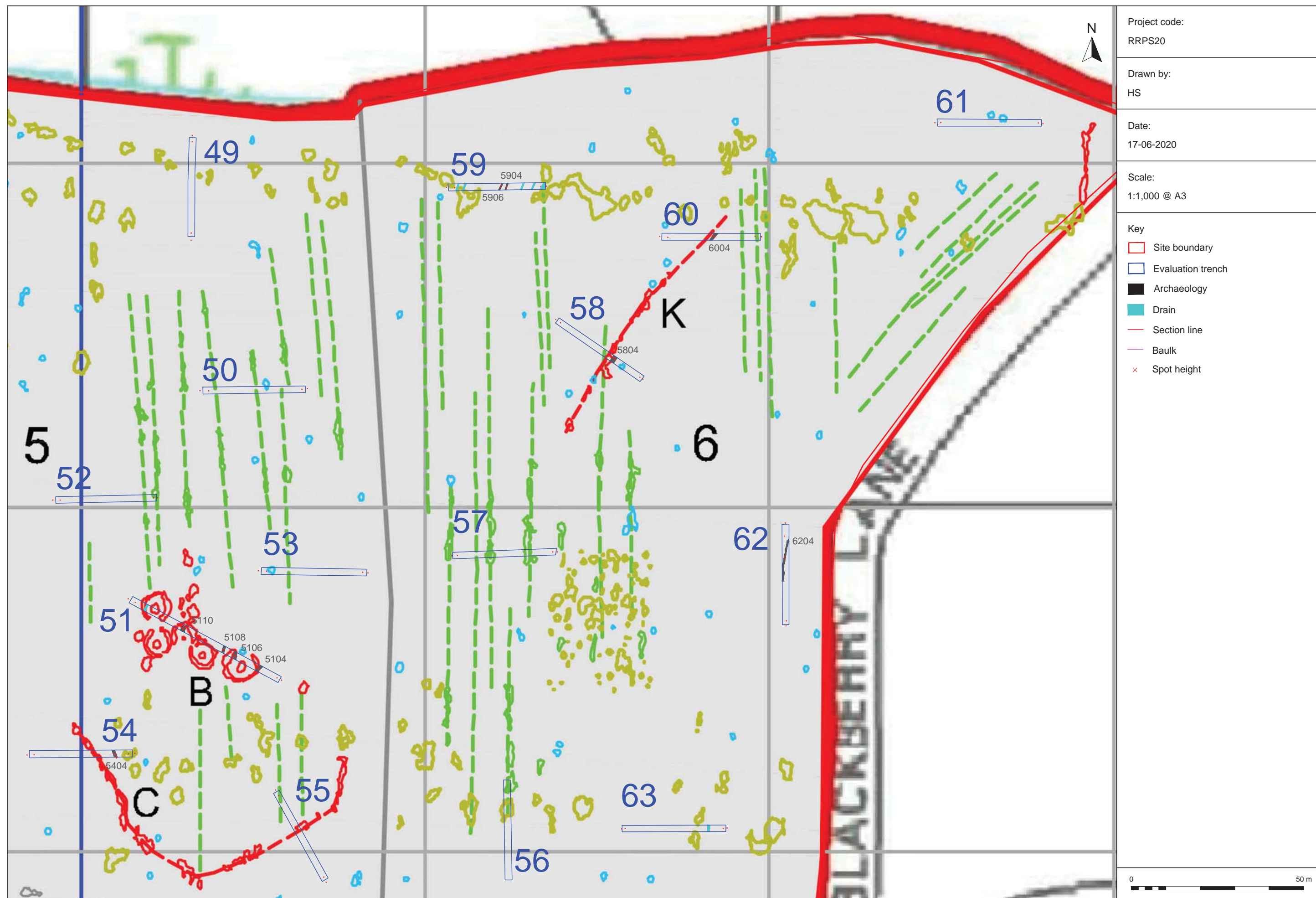


Figure 2.4 - Plan of evaluation trenches 26 - 35.







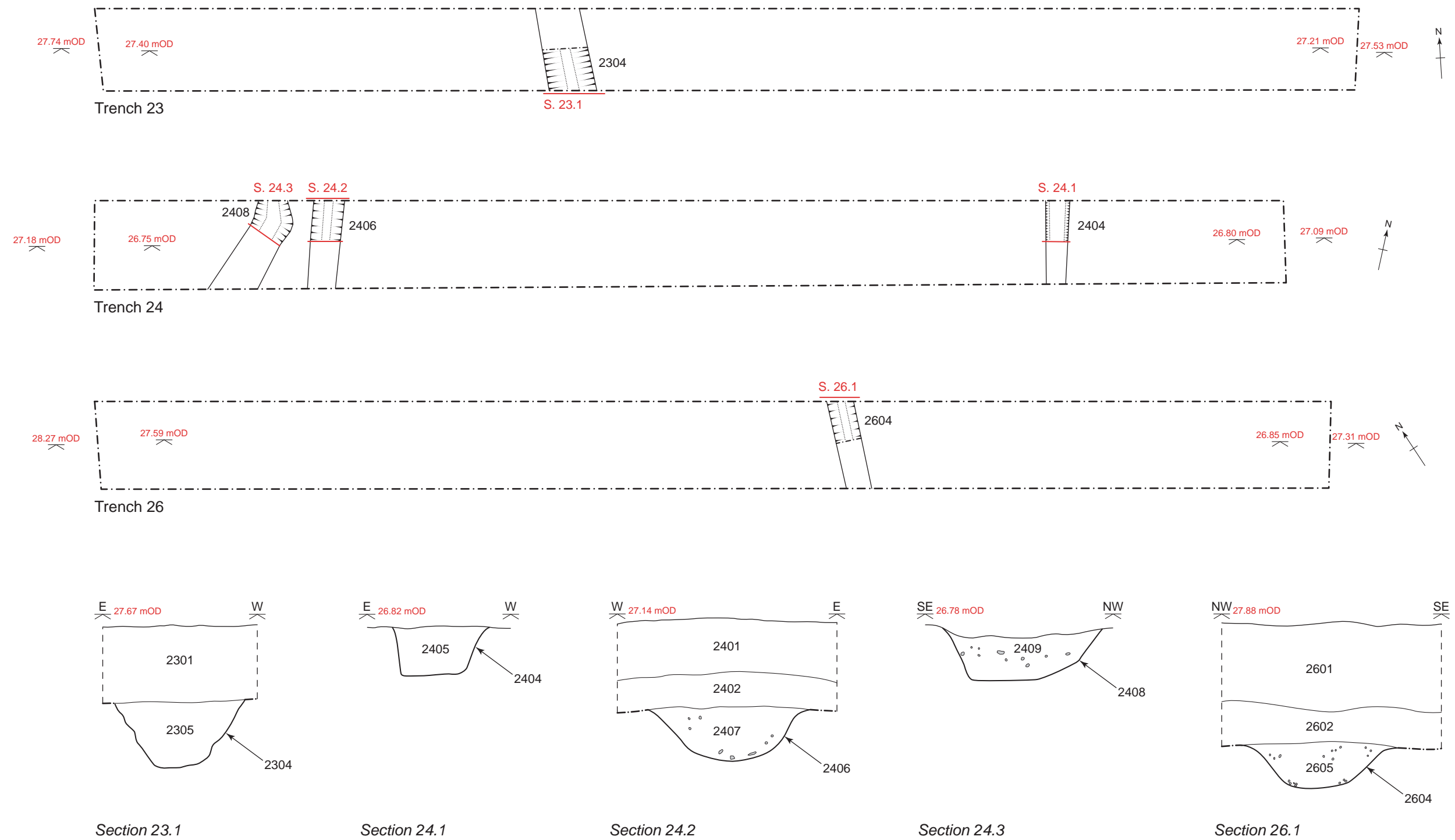


Figure 3.1 - Plans and sections of features identified in Trenches 23, 24 & 26.

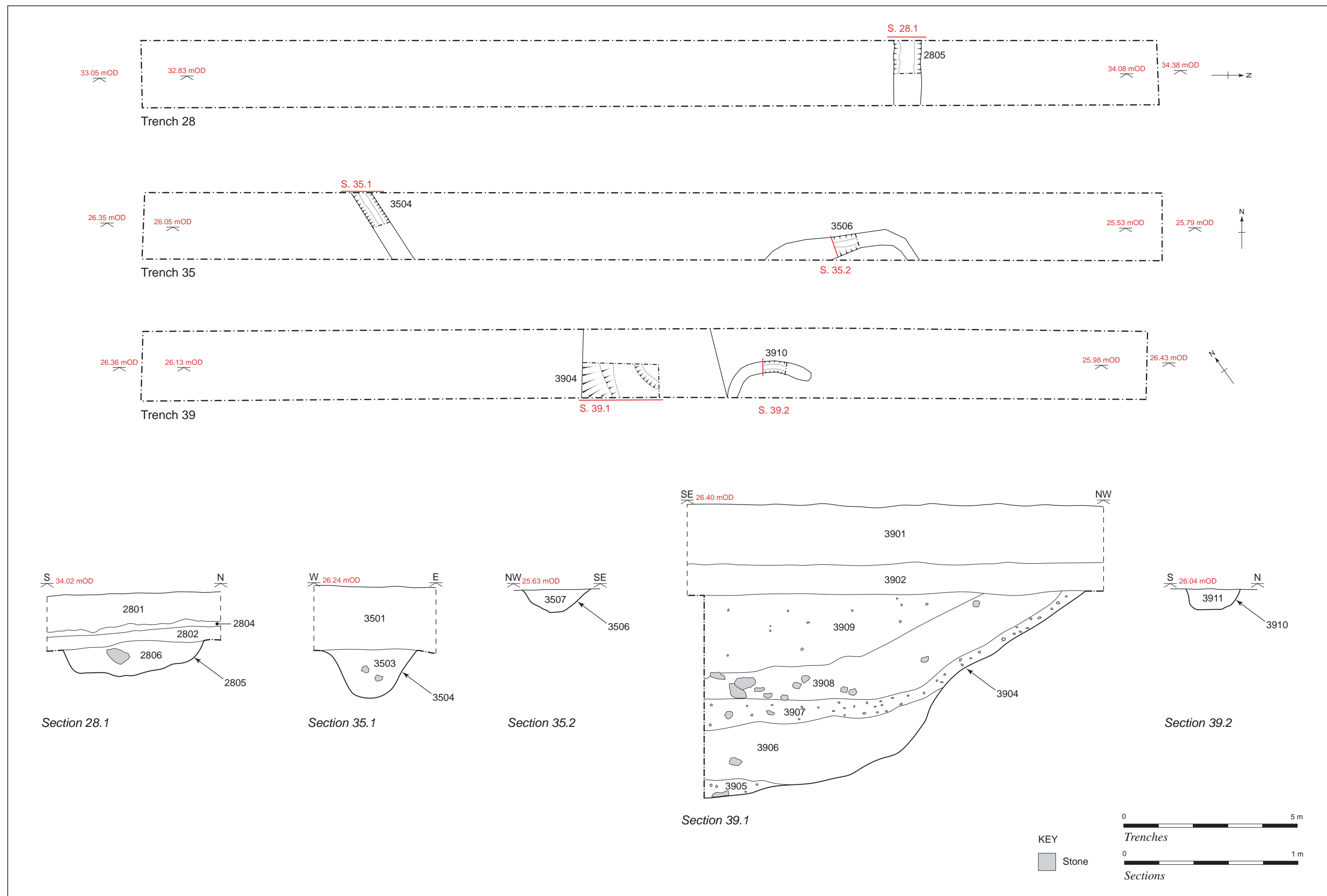
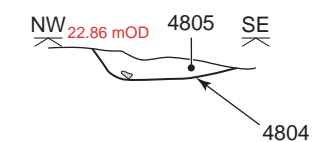
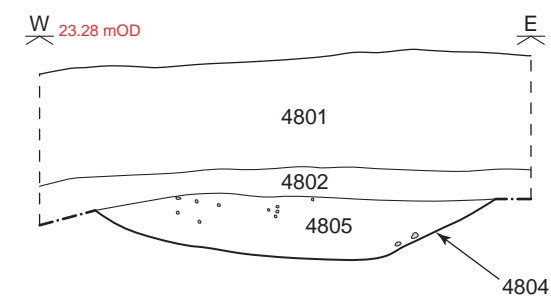
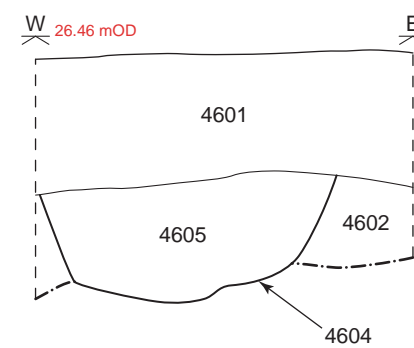
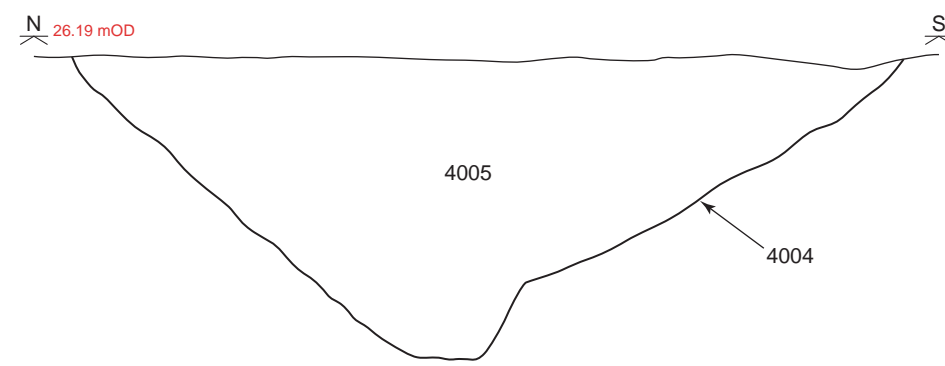
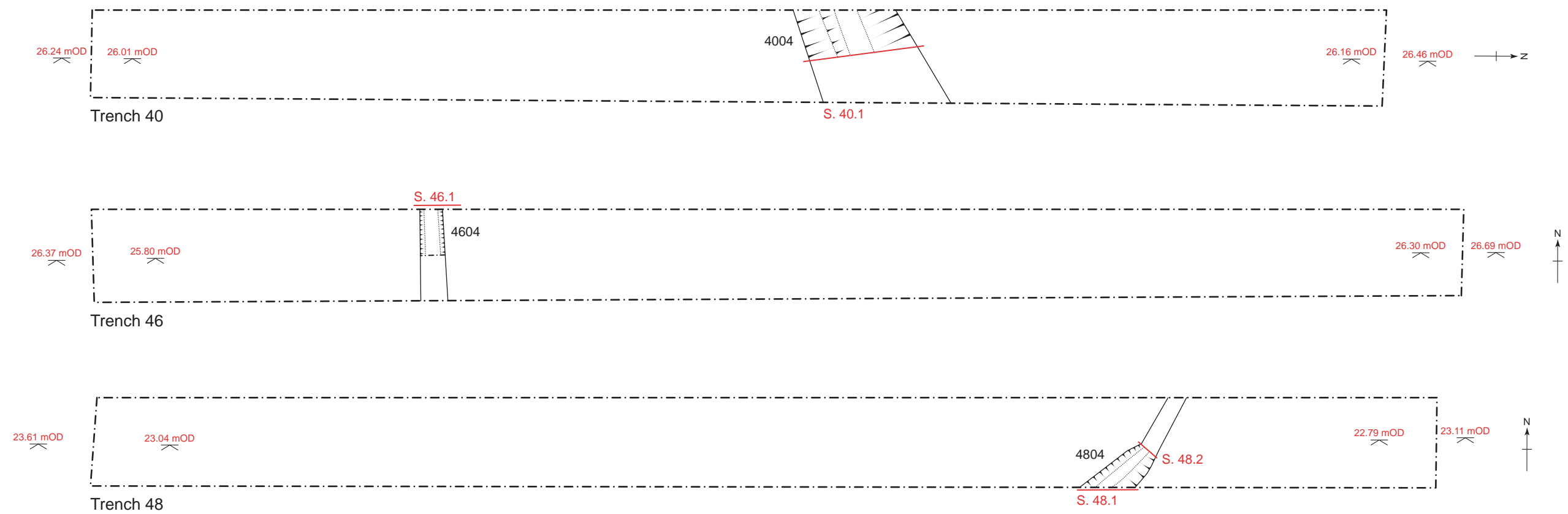


Figure 3.2 - Plans and sections of features identified in Trenches 28, 35 & 39.



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 Stone

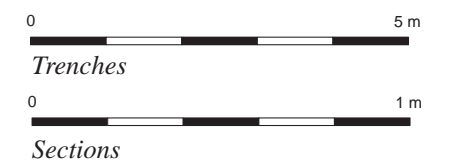


Figure 3.3 - Plans and sections of features identified in Trenches 40, 46 & 48.

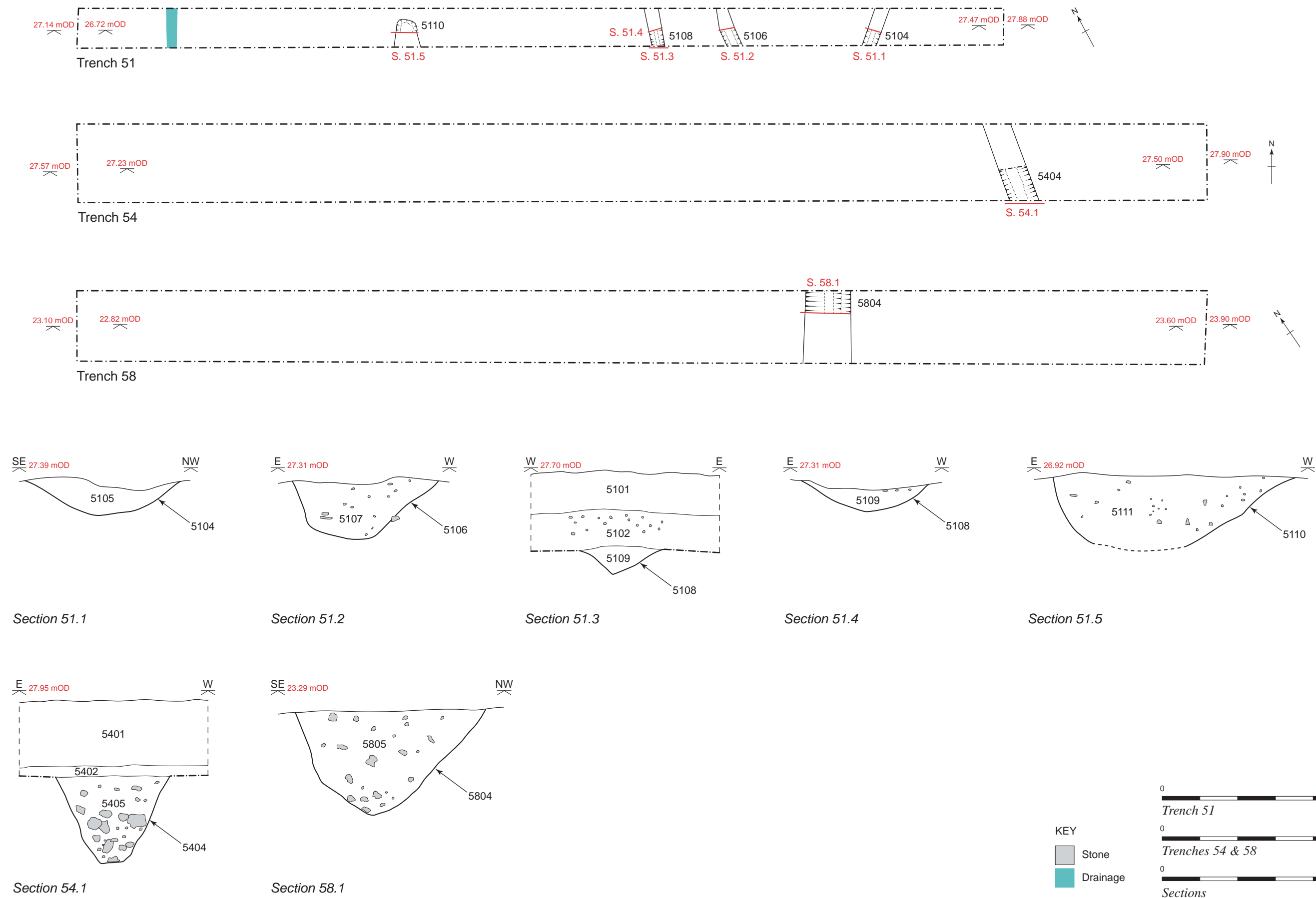


Figure 3.4 - Plans and sections of features identified in Trenches 51, 54 & 58.

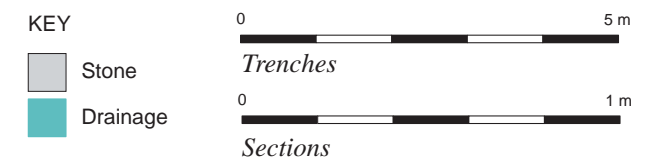
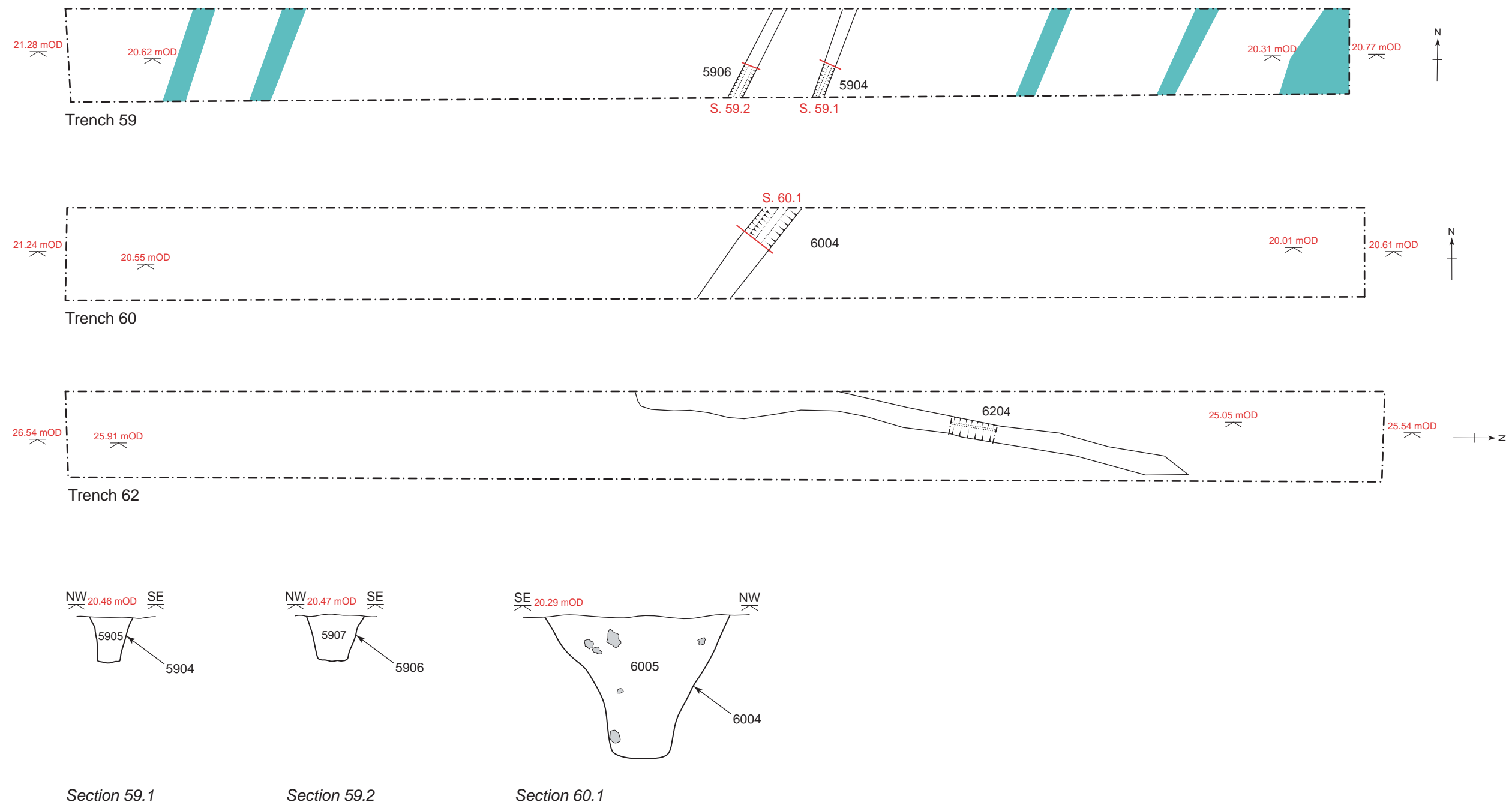


Figure 3.5 - Plans and sections of features identified in Trenches 59, 60 & 62.



Plate 1 - North facing section across ditch [2404]



Plate 2 - South facing section across ditch [2406]



Plate 3 - Northeast facing section across ditch [2408]



Plate 4 - Southwest facing section across ditch [2604]



Plate 5 - East facing section through ditch [2804]



Plate 6 - Southeast facing section through ditch [3504]



Plate 7 - Northeast facing section through ditch [3506]



Plate 8 - Southwest facing section across ditch [3904]



Plate 9 - East facing section through gully [3910]



Plate 10 - Northeast facing section through ditch [4004]



Plate 11 - South facing section through ditch [4604]



Plate 12 - Southwest facing section through gully [4804]



Plate 13 - Southwest facing section through ditch [5104]



Plate 14 - South facing section through ditch [5106]



Plate 15 - South facing section through ditch [5108]



Plate 16 - Southwest facing section through animal burrow [5110]



Plate 17 - Southeast facing section through ditch [5404]



Plate 18 - Southwest facing section through ditch [5804]



Plate 19 - Possible uncompleted Neolithic stone axe from ditch [4004]



Plate 20 - Possible uncompleted Neolithic stone axe from ditch [4004]