M42 Junction 6 Development Consent Order

Scheme Number TR010027

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Archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme West Midlands March–July 2019

Report No. 19/81

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Project Managers: Gary Brogan and Jim Brown
Site Code: M42TT19
NGR: route from SP 19212 82965 to SP 19139 80750

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molanort1–364670**	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme, West Midlands, March–July 2019	
MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme in the West Midlands. A total of 99 trial trenches were investigated. Former ridge and furrow cultivation was confirmed in six fields, together with historic field boundaries that appear on early Ordnance Survey maps and three undated pits. No other archaeological remains were identified.		
Project type	trial trench evaluation	
Site status	none	
Previous work	geophysical survey (Whittingham 2018)	
Current land use	mixed agriculture	
Development type	infrastructure	
Future work	none	
Monument type/period	post-medieval	
Significant finds	none	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	West Midlands	
Site address	various land parcels off Catherine De Barnes Lane	
Postcode	B92 0DB	
OS coordinates	route from SP 19212 82965–SP 19139 80750	
Area (sqm/ha)	*c*50.2ha	
Height aOD	*c*102m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project Brief originator	Anna Stocks, Warwickshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Fiona Lee, AECOM	
Project Directors/ Managers	Gary Brogan and Jim Brown, MOLA	
Project Supervisors	Chris Pennell, Esther Poulus and Paul Sharrock, MOLA	
Sponsor or funding body	AECOM on behalf of Highways England	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	18/03/2019	
End date	19/07/2019	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Warwickshire Museum Service M42TT19	flint, pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, button
Digital		survey data, report, photographs
Paper		site record
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph or unpublished MOLA report	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme, West Midlands, March–July 2019	
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton report, 19/81	
Author(s)	Chris Pennell	
Page numbers	53	
Date	27/08/2019	

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Archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme West Midlands March–July 2019

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme in the West Midlands. A total of 99 trial trenches were investigated. Former ridge and furrow cultivation was confirmed in six fields, together with historic field boundaries that appear on early Ordnance Survey maps and three undated pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Highways England to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation for the M42 Junction 6 Improvement Scheme (the Scheme) (NGR route from SP 19212 82965–SP 19139 80750; Fig 1). The works were undertaken in accordance with the *National Policy Statement for National Networks* (DT 2014), which states that *'…the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*' The scope of the evaluation was defined in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (Kilner 2018).

The excavation was completed in two stages; Trenches 63–101, Trench 60 and Trench 37 were excavated during March–April 2019. Trenches 1–36, Trenches 40–57 and Trenches 61–62 were excavated during July 2019.

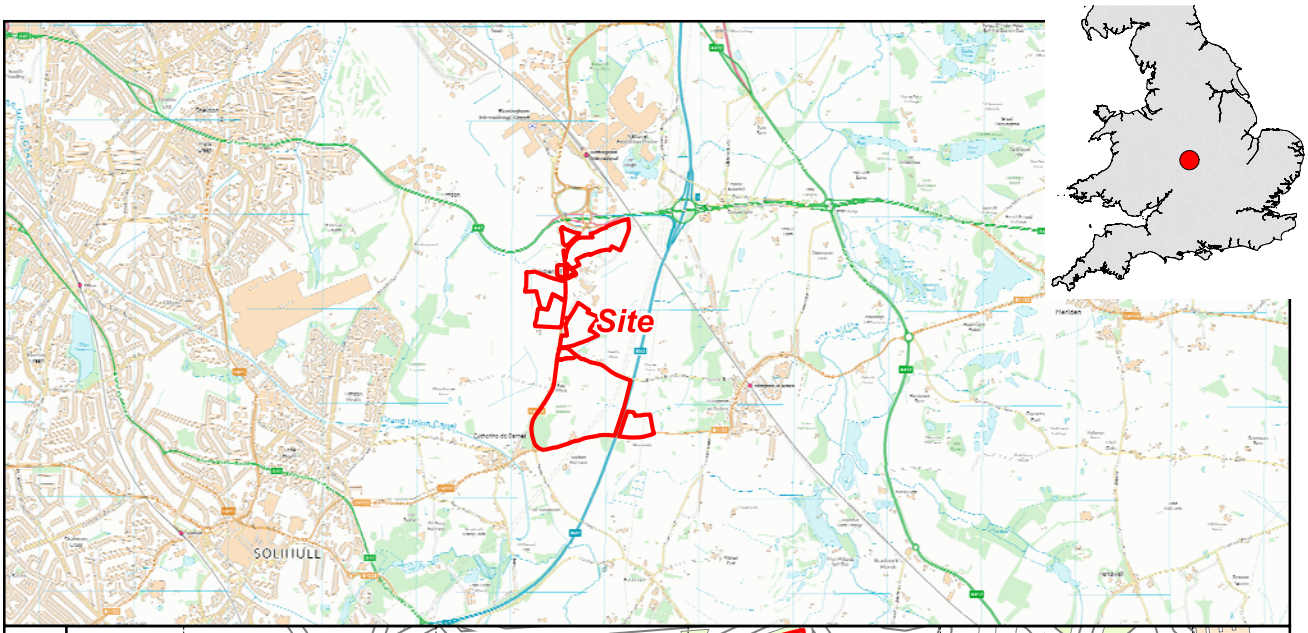
The work was carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Kilner 2018), as well as with national standards given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), as well as the Historic England guidance document: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

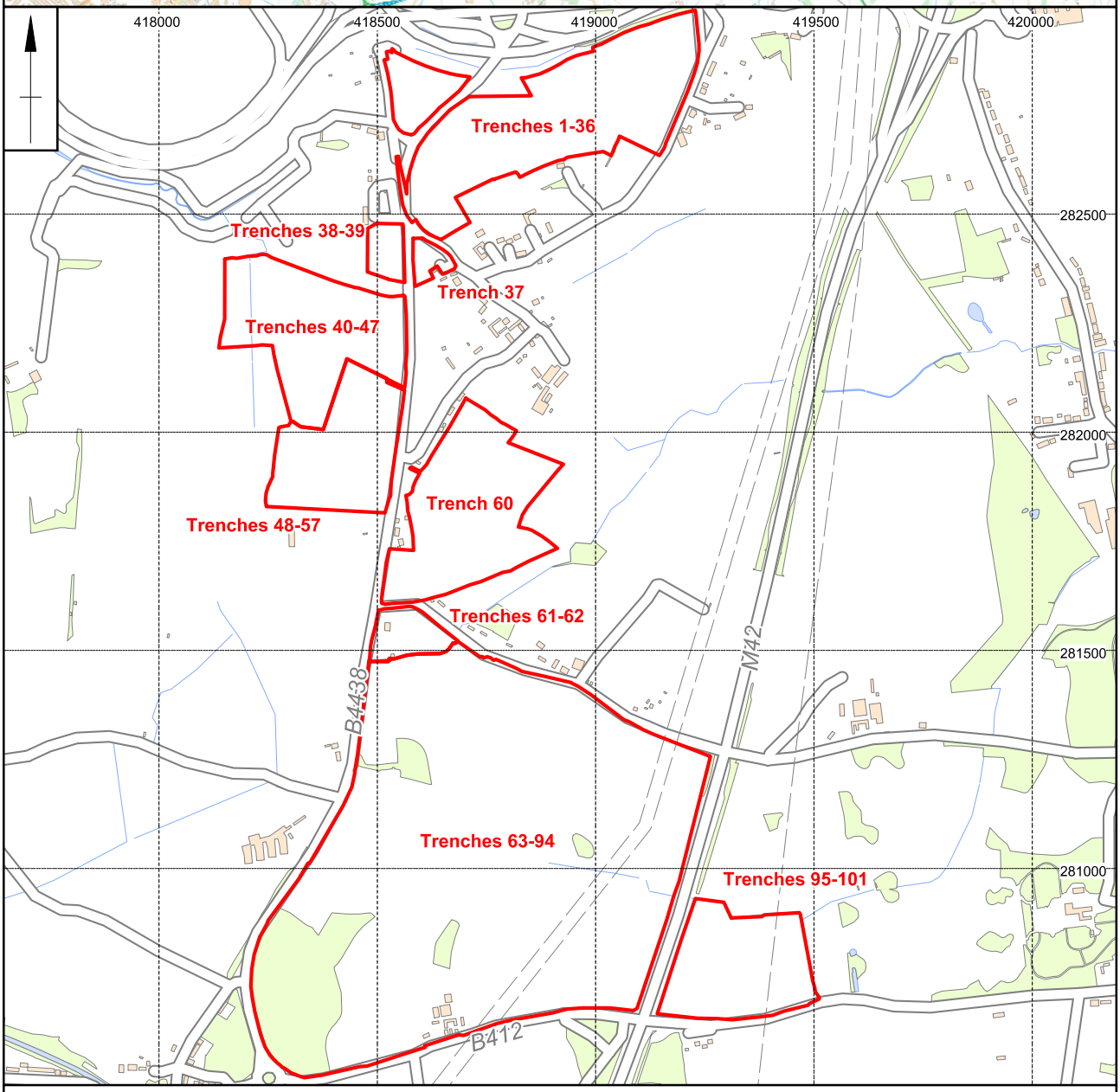
2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The Scheme is located to the west of the existing M42, *c*15km to the east of Birmingham, covering 25 fields of mixed agricultural land use (Fig 1, centred on NGR SP 18500 82400). The extent of land within the Scheme is *c*50.2ha in size.

The site lies at *c*102m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and there is a variety of underlying geology types, with Branscombe and Sidmouth formations of mudstone as well as Arden sandstone formation. The superficial geology consists of Glaciofluvial deposits (sand and gravel) and alluvium (clay silty and gravel) although these are patchy (BGS 2019).





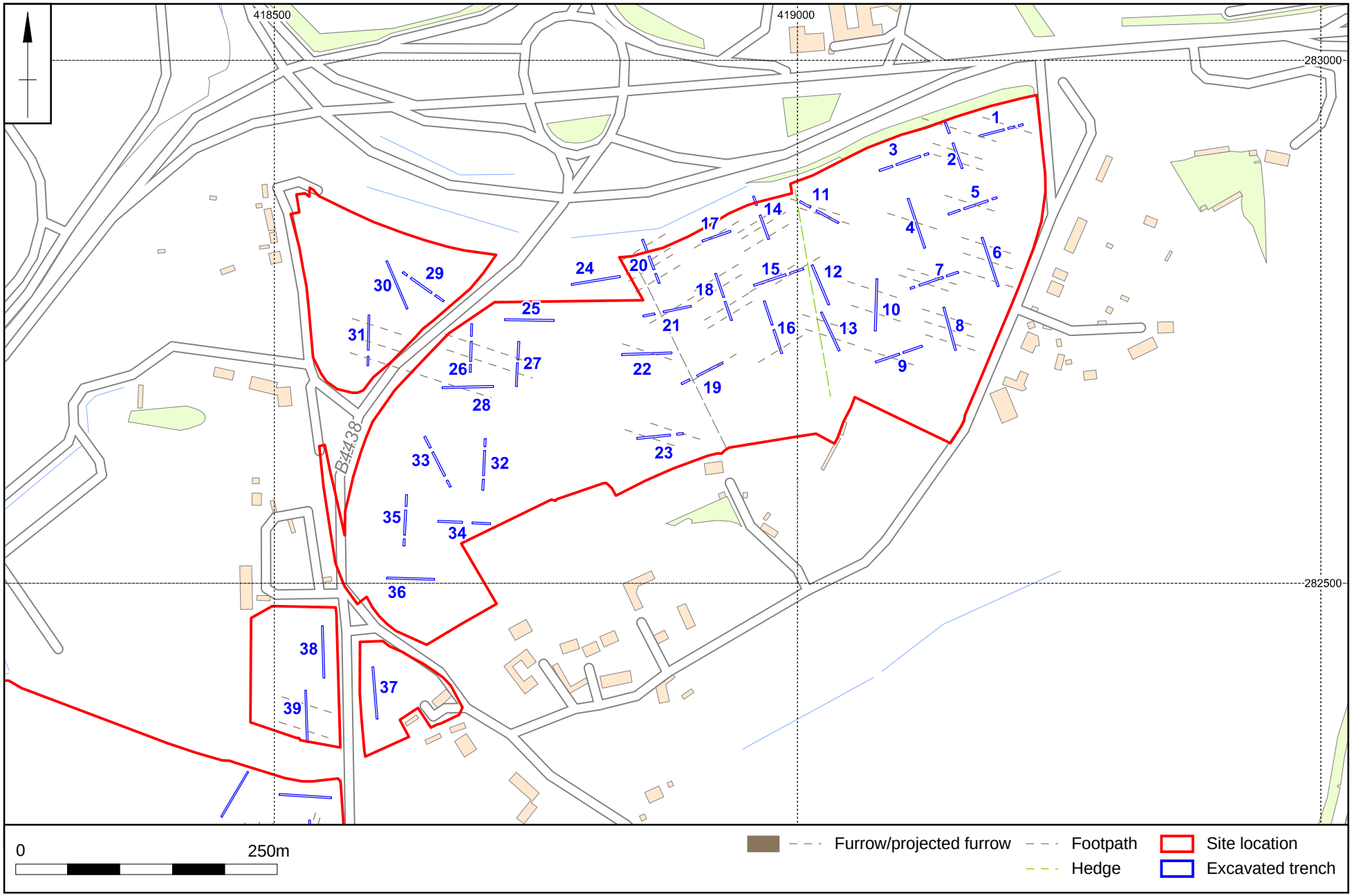
0 500m

Site location

Scale 1:15000

Site location Fig 1

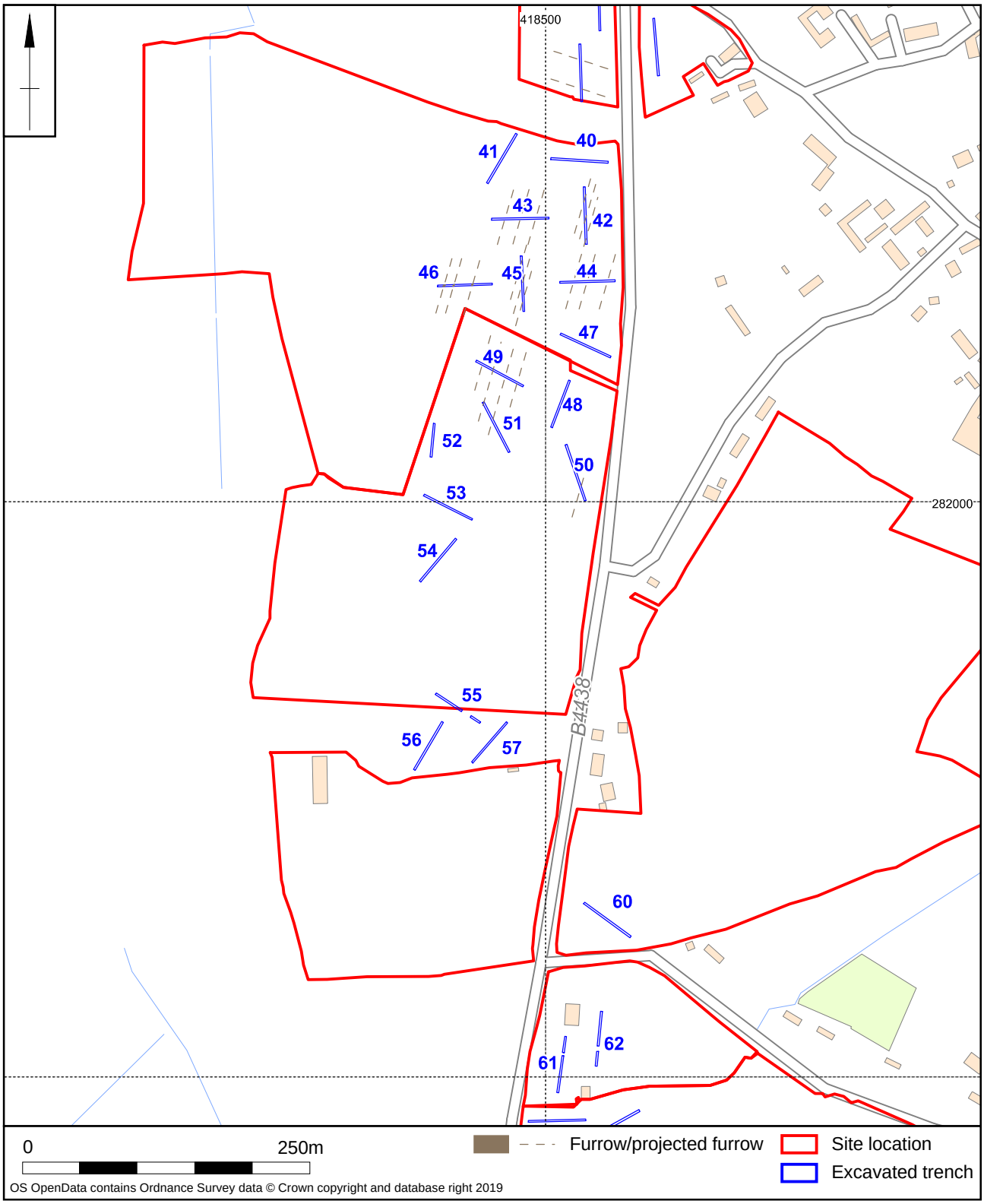
Scale 1:5000 (A4)



Location of trenches 1-39

Fig 2

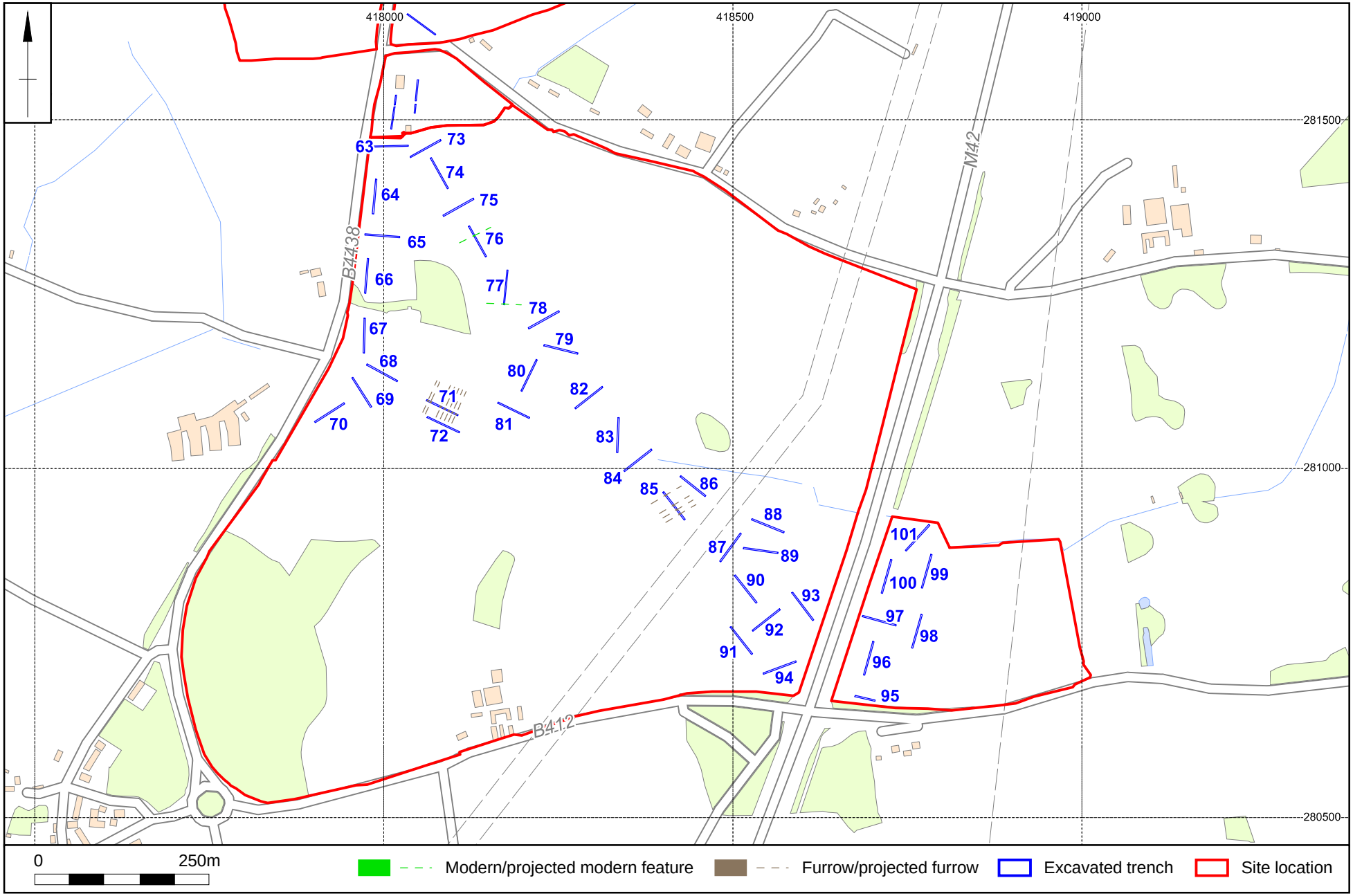
M42TT19



Scale 1: 5000

Location of trenches 40-62 Fig 3

Scale 1:7500 (A4)



Location of trenches 63-101

Fig 4

M42TT19

The soils across the development are defined by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as Soilscape 18 (CSAI 2019), and comprise slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. The soils have impeded drainage and are moderately fertile comprising mainly seasonally wet pastures and woodland.

The land is mostly suited to grass production for dairying or beef with some cereal production often for feed. The land is tile drained and periodic mole plough or subsoiling is used to assist drainage.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A scoping report was completed by AECOM in September 2017, cited in Kilner (2018). This report contained details of the Cultural Heritage Assessment within a 500m study area surrounding the proposed Scheme.

This study area contained archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic through to the modern period. Cropmarks were identified as possible field boundaries, trackways and enclosures as well as individual finds of flint blades and a copper palstave axe that indicated prehistoric activity within the study area.

Individual finds of Roman pottery were recorded and the cropmarks may potentially also represent contemporary settlement.

No Saxon evidence was noted. However, the early medieval period is associated with woodland clearance as well as expansion of cultivation activity. Throughout the later medieval period and afterwards the area remained largely rural in nature, with the principal expansion after the Norman Conquest. A number of settlements may have late Saxon origins, and became Norman manors, including Bickenhill and Hampton-in-Arden.

The most significant change to the area came when Birmingham airport was opened in the early 20th century.

Previous geophysical survey

An archaeological geophysical survey was carried out along the proposed Scheme in 2018 (Whittingham 2018). Interpretation of the survey results suggested that in many places there was modern disturbance, likely resulting from tipped material and levelling. The survey identified evidence for infilled features although these did not appear to form part of any meaningful patterns or relationships. Many of these features were thought likely to relate to post-medieval activity such as services drains or former field boundaries. Field boundaries were identified on historic maps and will be discussed below.

Many anomalies were associated with agricultural activity; some of the former open field furrow alignments were detected, but were all relatively weak, possibly due to the soils across the site having a relatively low magnetic susceptibility. Patterns in the data were generally difficult to discern and were described with low confidence.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeological remains revealed within their cultural and environmental setting.

In particular the investigation aimed to:

- confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within land required to construct, operate and maintain the proposed Scheme;
- determine the location, nature, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
- determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present; and
- to inform the design of any detailed mitigation required.

The evaluation was carried out within the parameters suggested by the published research priorities set out for the West Midlands (Watt 2011). As little was found during the evaluation, it is not possible to apply the research framework with appositeness.

4 METHODOLOGY

A total of 99 trial trenches were investigated during the evaluation. Due to the landowners' wishes to preserve the football pitches, Trenches 58–59 were not excavated in this evaluation (NGR SP 18441 81672).

During the first phase of the evaluation a total of 41 trenches were investigated, each 50m long by 1.8m wide, except for Trenches 60, 37, 83 and 84, which were 1.6m wide. Trench 95 was unexcavated due to the presence of a live service. Trench 37 was moved to the north-east to avoid a soakaway (Figs 2 and 4).

During the second phase of evaluation a total of 57 trenches were investigated. Trenches 1–29 and Trenches 32–36 and were 50m long by 1.8m wide. Trenches 30–31, Trenches 40–57 and Trenches 61–62 were 50m long by 1.6m wide (Figs 2–3).

Since the landowner required that existing routes between crop areas should be preserved, Trenches 1–36 were segmented to avoid the routes use by agricultural machinery. Trenches 1, 3, 11, 12, 13, 16, 23, 28, 27 and 29 were adjusted slightly to avoid services. Trenches 2, 20, 38, 39, 40, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 55 were adjusted or realigned to suit ground conditions in the field.

The trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of ±0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum and were positioned to examine a representative sample across the development area.

Tracked excavators of different sizes were used, each fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, as well as a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, to remove surface deposits to the archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. Archaeological deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature.

Recording followed standard MOLA Northampton procedures as described in the Fieldwork Manual (MOLA 2014). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. A photographic record was compiled using digital images.

Archaeological features were then plotted on an overall plan at a scale of 1:50. Sections or profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 for long sections. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

The records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross referenced site archive that will be fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with the guidelines of Warwick Museum Service and those of nationally recognised best practise (Walker 1990; MGC 1992; SMA 1993; Watkinson and Neal 2001; Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; d).

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 Trenches 1–36 (Fig 2)

The natural geology observed within this area ranged from clay, which was typically red to grey-brown in colour, to orange-brown silty sand with lenses of gravel. The natural geology is consistent with the glaciofluvial and alluvium deposits listed in the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019). Although not observed in all trenches, the subsoil was orange to red-brown sandy clay, with various stone inclusions, 0.04–0.20m thick. This was overlain by mid grey-brown silty sand topsoil, 0.26–0.50m thick.

The trenches described below, Trenches 16, 26, 29 and 31, contained archaeological features. Sample excavation of three furrows confirmed the nature of these features, which were subsequently recorded elsewhere in plan based on their orientation, spacing and surface fill without further hand excavation. All other excavated features are described below.

Ridge and furrow belonging to the medieval open field systems was observed in all of the trenches apart from Trenches 3–4 and 32–35 (Fig 2). Those trenches that are not described below are summarised in the Appendix 2.

Trench 16

A total of six furrows were identified, one of which was investigated [1605] (Figs 2, 5 and 8; Section 18). The furrow, orientated east–west, was 2.30m wide and 0.12m deep, with rounded profile and base. It was filled by mid yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones. This furrow contained later root disturbance, (1603), comprising dark brown humic loam with occasional small stones. This disturbance contained fragments of animal bone, ceramic building material and post-medieval pottery (report chapters 6.2–6.4).

Furrow [1605], 2.0m scale, facing east Fig 5

Trench 26

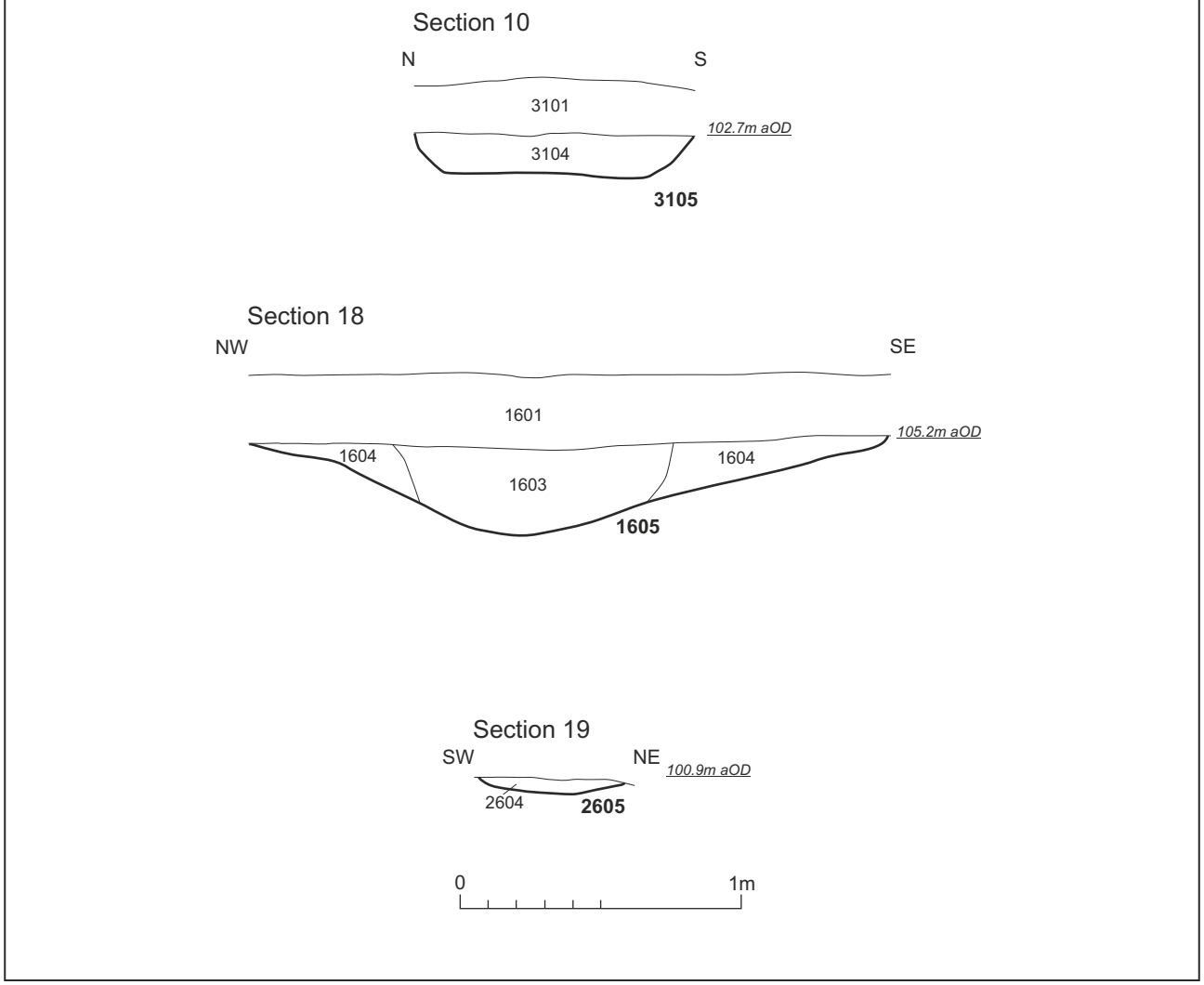
A total of four furrows were identified, one of which was investigated [2605] (Figs 2, 6 and 8; Section 19). The furrow, orientated north-east to south-west, was 0.50m wide and 0.06m deep, with a rounded sides and base. The fill comprised light grey compacted clay with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered.

Furrow [2605], 0.3m scale, facing north-west Fig 6

Trench 31

A total of four furrows were identified, one of which was investigated, furrow [3105] (Figs 2, 7 and 8; Section 10). The furrow, orientated north-east to south-west, was 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep and with rounded sides and base. The fill comprised light orange-brown sandy loam with evidence of later root disturbance. No finds were recovered.

Furrow [3105], 1.0m scale, facing west Fig 7



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Sections 10, 18 & 19 Fig 8

5.2 Trench 37 (Fig 2)

The natural geology within the trench comprised mid blue-grey clay with frequent small–medium stones (Fig 9). This was overlain by brown-grey silty clay subsoil that was *c*0.15m thick, overlain by dark brown loamy clay topsoil, 0.27m thick.

No archaeological features were present. The trench is summarised in Appendix 2.

Trench 37, facing north Fig 9

5.3 Trenches 38–39 (Fig 2)

The natural geology within this land parcel comprised light grey clay mixed with orange silty sand. The mottled orange-brown silty clay subsoil had moderate stone inclusions and was 0.20–0.38m thick. This was overlain by dark brown silty clay topsoil, *c*0.28m thick.

Both the trenches contained archaeological features. Sample excavation of two furrows in Trench 39 confirmed the nature of these; the other furrows were recorded in plan based on their orientation, spacing and surface fill without further excavation. There was, in addition, a ditch with a recut.

Trench 39

The excavated furrow, [3905], was orientated north-west to south-east, 0.70m wide by 0.08m deep, with rounded sides and base (Figs 2, 10 and 13; Section 15). The fill comprised mid grey-brown clay loam with moderate stone. No finds were recovered.

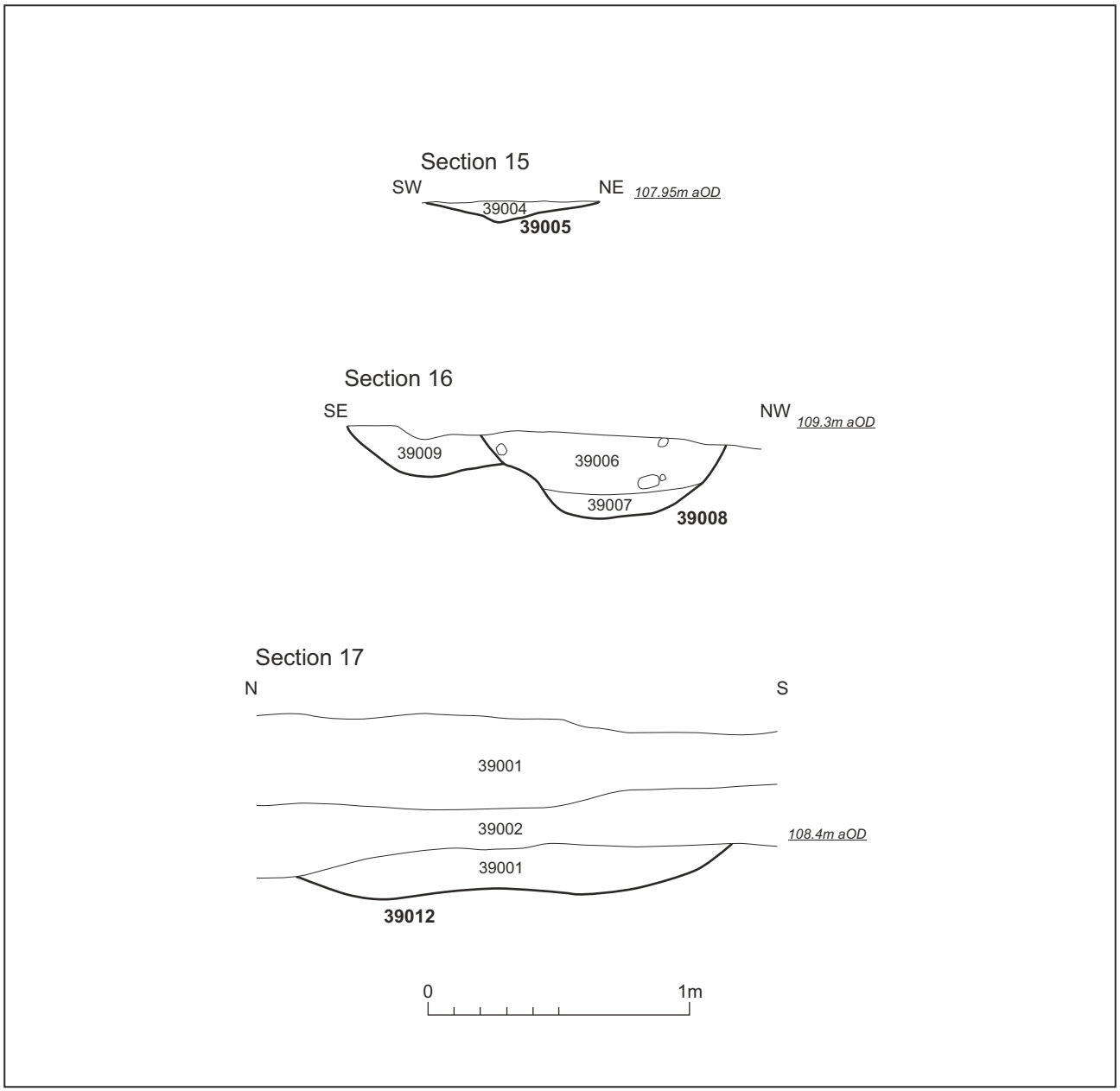
Furrow [3905], 0.5m scale, facing north-west Fig 10

Also in trench 39, furrow [3912] was orientated east–west, 0.80m wide and 0.07m deep with a rounded profile (Figs 2, 11 and 13; Section 17). The fill comprised brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

Furrow [3912], 1.0m scale, facing west Fig 11

Ditch [3910] was orientated south-west to north-east, 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping sides and concave base (Figs 12–13; Section 16 and appendix 1: Fig 33). The fill was characterised as brown-grey silty clay. This ditch was later recut by [3908]. The recut had the same orientation and was 0.95m wide by 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch fill comprised dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small stones with frequent root disturbance. The ditch contained clay tobacco-pipe and a horse molar (See report chapters 6.3 and 6.5).

Ditches [3908] and [3910], 1.0m scale, facing south-west Fig 12



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Sections 15, 16 & 17 Fig 13

5.4 Trenches 40–47 (Fig 3)

The natural geology within this land parcel comprised clay ranging in colour from grey-brown to red with occasional patches of sand and gravel. Although not observed in all trenches, the sub soil was red-brown clay loam with varying stone inclusions, 0.15–0.55m thick. This was overlain by dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.20–0.30m thick.

The trenches described below, Trenches 42–46, all contained archaeological features. No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 40, 41 and 47, and these trenches are summarised in Appendix 2. Sample excavation of three furrows in confirmed the nature of these features, which were subsequently recorded elsewhere in plan based on their orientation, spacing and surface fill without further hand excavation (Fig 3). All other excavated features are described below.

Trench 42

There were four furrows, one of which was investigated [4205] (Figs 3, 14 and 17; Section 12). The furrow, orientated north-east to south-west, was 1.85m wide and 0.14m deep, and with rounded sides and base. The fill comprised light brown silty clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

Furrow [4205], 1.0m scales, facing east Fig 14

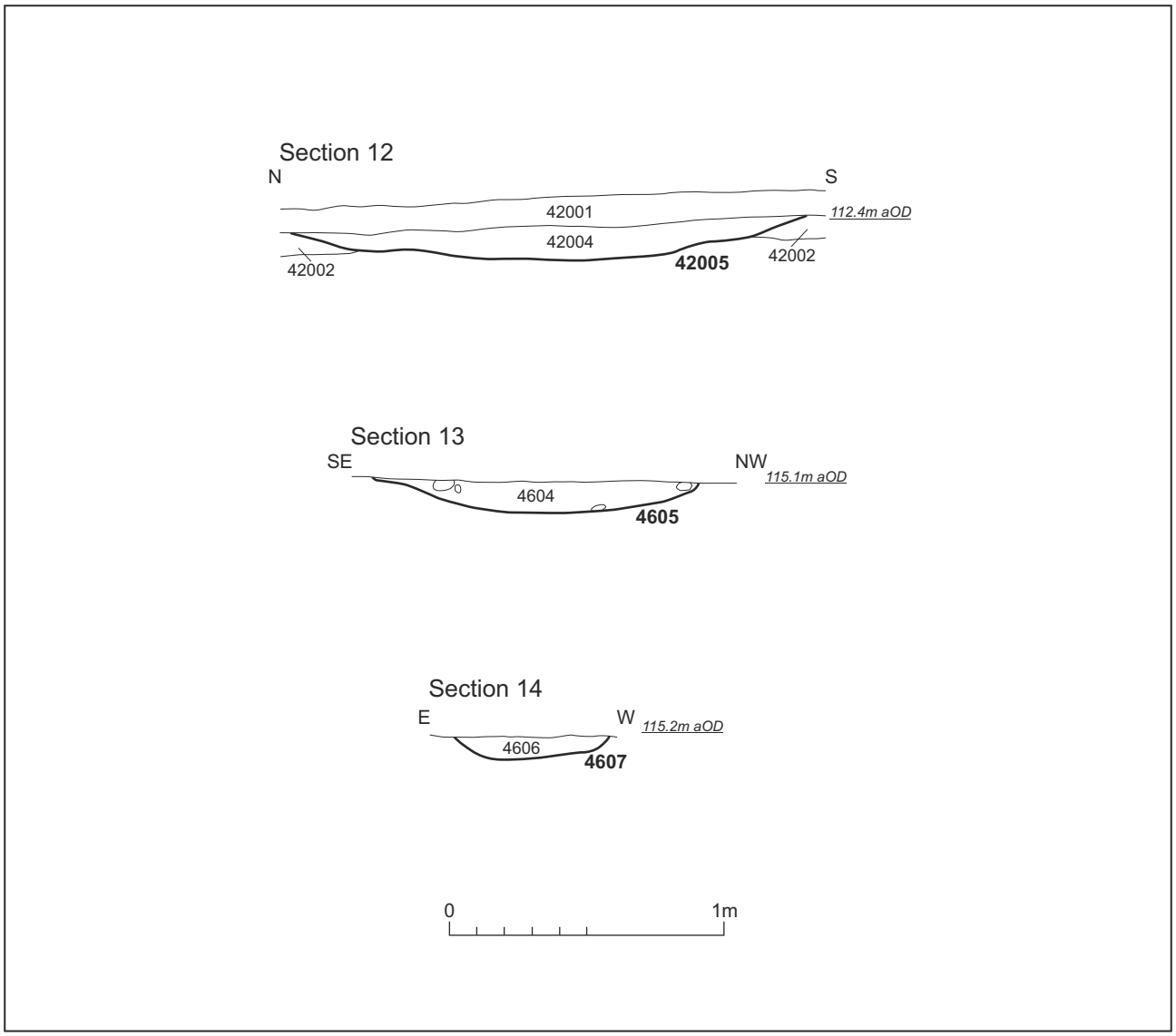
Trench 46

A total of six furrows were identified, one of which was investigated [4605] (Figs 3, 15 and 17: Section 13). The furrow, orientated north-east to south-west, was 1.22m wide by 0.12m deep, with rounded sides and base. The fill comprised light grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered.

Furrow [4605], 1.0m scale, facing south Fig 15

A single sub-circular pit was identified at the west end of the trench (Fig 34). Pit [4607] was 0.55m wide by 0.08m deep with curving sides and rounded base. (Figs 16–17: Section 14). The fill of the pit comprised light grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present within the fill of the pit.

Pit [4607], 0.4m scale, facing south Fig 16



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Sections 12, 13 & 14 Fig 17

5.5 Trenches 48–57 (Fig 3)

The natural geology comprised patchy sandy clay ranging in colour from red-brown to yellow-orange. The substrate was overlain by red-brown clay loam subsoil with varying stone inclusions, 0.09–0.30m thick. This was overlain by mid brown silty loam topsoil, 0.28–0.35m thick. A layer of made ground was *c*0.47m thick in Trench 57 that comprised dark black grey sandy loam with frequent brick rubble and occasional charcoal, throughout.

Trenches 49, 50, 55 and 56 all contained archaeological features and are discussed below. No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 48, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 57 and these are summarised in Appendix 2. Sample excavation of a furrow in Trench 50 confirmed the nature of these features, which were subsequently recorded in plan based on their observed orientation, spacing and surface fill without further hand excavation (Fig 3). All other excavated archaeological features are described below.

Trench 50

Two furrows were identified, one of which was investigated [5007]. The furrow, orientated south-west to north-east, was 1.60m wide by 0.12m deep with rounded sides and base (Figs 3, 22: Section 24). The fill comprised mid orange-brown silty clay with lenses of sand with moderate small rounded stones.

One pit, [5005], was also identified at the south end of the trench (Fig 35). The pit was 0.33m wide by 0.13m deep with curving sides and a rounded base (Figs 18, 22: Section 23). The fill comprised mid-orange brown silty clay with lenses of sand. No finds were in the pit.

One sherd of post-medieval coarse earthenware pottery of the 17th–19th centuries was unstratified within the trench.

Pit [5005], 0.2m scale, facing west Fig 18

Trench 55

One linear ditch, [5505], was identified at the north-west end of the trench (Fig 36). The ditch, orientated north–south, was 0.70m wide and 0.27m deep with curving sides and a rounded base (Figs 19, 22; Section 21). The fill comprised light yellow grey sand with orange mottling. No finds were present within the fill of the ditch.

Ditch [5505], 1.0m scale, facing south-west Fig 19

Trench 56

One possible circular pit, [5606], was identified in the middle of the trench (Fig 36). The pit was 1.20m wide and 0.07m deep with gradual sloping edges and a flat base (Figs 20, 22; Section 22). The fill comprised mid-brown compacted silty clay with frequent rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

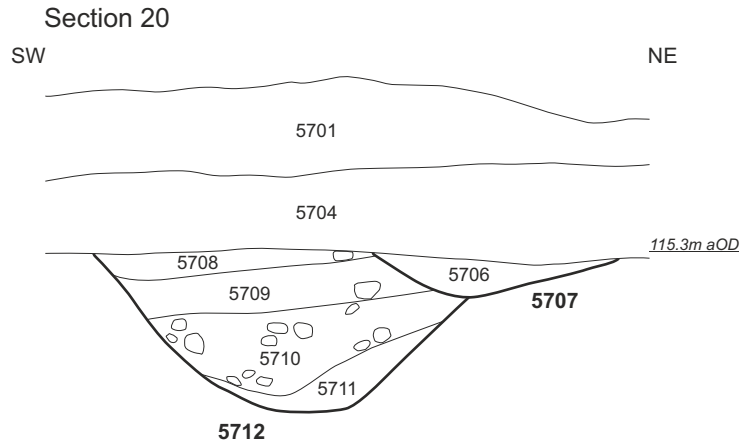
Pit [5606], 1.0m scale, facing north-west Fig 20

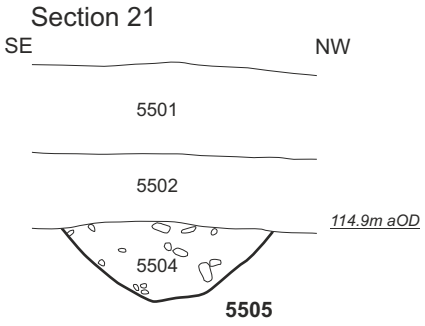
Trench 57

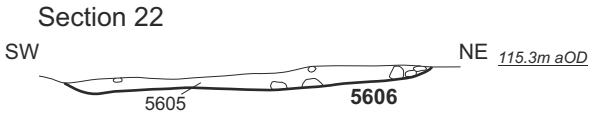
One circular pit, [5712], was identified at the south-west end of the trench (Fig 36). The pit was 1.20m wide and 0.54m deep (Figs 21–22, Section 20). The base contained eroded in-wash, (5710), which comprised light grey sandy loam, and light blue grey sand, (5711), with moderate–occasional small stones. This was overlain by dark brown grey silty clay, (5709), with moderate charcoal, and light grey brown loam, (5708), at the surface.

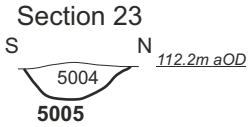
Cutting the pit was a furrow, [5707], which was orientated north-east to south-west, 0.65m wide by 0.14m deep (Figs 3, 21–22; Section 20). The fill comprised light grey silty clay with frequent small stones throughout.

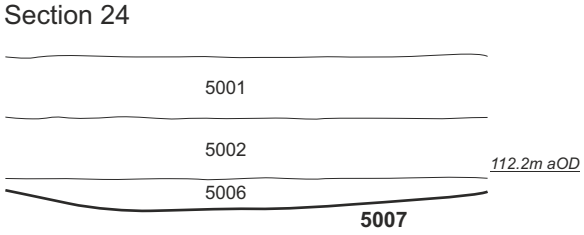
Furrow [5707], cutting pit [5712], 1.0m scale, facing north-west Fig 21











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Sections 20-24 Fig 22

5.6 Trench 60 (Fig 3)

The natural geology comprised mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stone inclusions (Fig 23). Overlaying the natural was dark brown and light brown-orange sandy loam subsoil, 0.20m thick, mixed with frequent small–medium stones. This was overlain by dark brown loamy clay topsoil, 0.30m thick. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 60, facing south Fig 23

5.7 Trenches 61–62 (Fig 3)

The natural geology comprised clay ranging in colour from grey-brown to red with occasional patches of sand and gravel (Fig 24). The mid red-brown clay loam subsoil had varying stone inclusions, 0.08–1.0m thick, overlain by dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.15m–0.30m thick. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 62, facing north Fig 24

5.8 Trenches 63–101 (Fig 4)

The natural geology comprised clay ranging in colour from grey-brown to red with occasional patches of sand and gravel. Although not observed in all trenches, the subsoil was red-brown clay loam with varying stone inclusions, *c*0.12m thick. This was overlain by dark brown loamy clay topsoil, 0.25–0.45m thick.

Trenches 63, 71, 76–77, 84–85 and 91 all contained archaeological features. Sample excavation of two furrows in Trenches 63 and 71 confirmed their nature, which was subsequently recorded elsewhere in plan based on orientation, spacing and surface fill without further hand excavation (Fig 4).

Furrows were planned but not excavated in Trenches 63–66, and across the field remnants of these furrows became much shallower towards Trenches 78–79 where they were only observed as soilmarks. Furrows were also located in Trenches 67, 71 and 80–81 in the field immediately to the south, but were equally truncated. Furrows probably extended as far as Trenches 83–84. The remaining blank trenches are summarised in Appendix 2.

Trench 63

There were six furrows, one of which was investigated, [6304]. The furrow was orientated north-west to south-east, 1.37m wide by 0.25m deep, with rounded sides and base (Figs 4, 25 and 32; Section 4). The fill comprised dark brown-grey clay loam with occasional small rounded stones.

Furrow [6304], 1.0m scale, facing south Fig 25

Trench 71

A total of nine furrows were identified, one of which was investigated, [7105]. The furrow was orientated north-west to south-east, 2.15m wide by 0.25m deep, with a broad rounded profile (Figs 4, 26 and 32; Section 6). The fill comprised mid grey-brown clay loam with occasional small rounded stones.

Furrow [7105], facing north-east Fig 26

Trench 76

A ditch, [7606], was at the north-west end of the trench (Fig 37). The ditch was orientated north-west to south-east, 1.70m wide by 0.29m deep, with rounded sides and a flat base (Figs 4, 27 and 32; Section 7). The fill comprised dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small–medium rounded stones throughout.

Field boundary ditch [7606], 1.0m scale, facing south Fig 27

Trench 77

A ditch, [7704], was at the south end of the trench (Fig 37). The ditch was orientated east–west, 1.46m wide by 0.40m deep, with a broad rounded profile and flat base (Figs 28 and 32; Section 5). The fill comprised dark grey-brown clayey loam with occasional small–medium rounded stones.

Field boundary ditch [7704], 1.0m scale, facing west Fig 28

Trench 84

A pit was located at the north-east end of the trench. A small slot was placed to investigate the pit which produced post-medieval brick, glass and ceramic. The pit was sub-circular in plan, 8m wide, and the surface fill comprised mid grey-brown silty clay with sub-rounded stone inclusions. No further excavation was carried out.

Trench 85

A ditch, [8508], was at the north-west end of the trench. The ditch, orientated east–west, was 1.50m wide by 0.42m deep, and orientated east–west with a broad rounded profile (Figs 29 and 32; Section 2). The fill comprised dark brown silty clay with occasional–moderate sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered.

Field boundary ditch [8508], 1.0m scale, facing north-east Fig 29

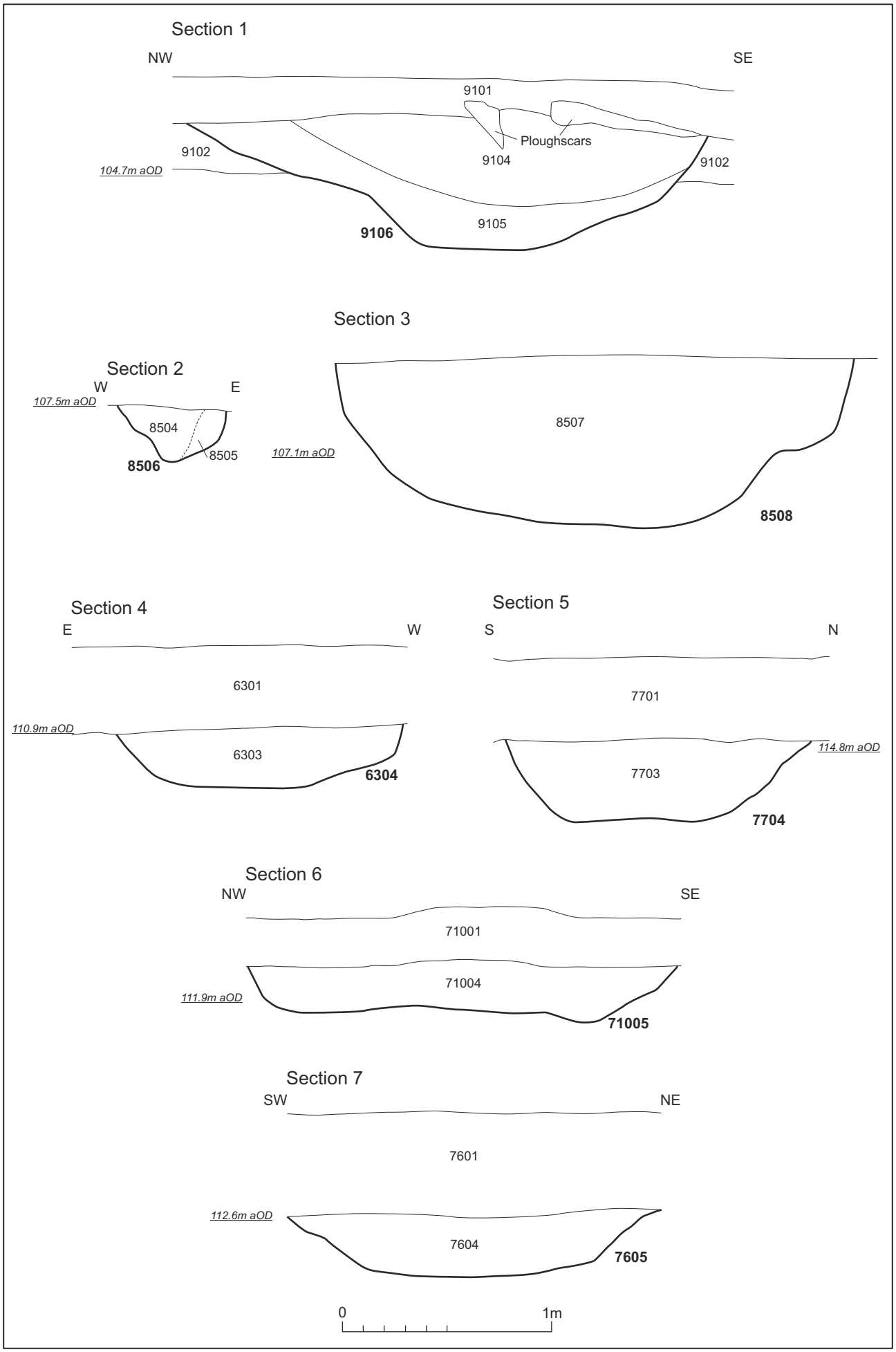
A possible pit, [8506], contained mottled and mixed grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small stones, 0.36m in diameter by 0.24m deep, with steep sides and an uneven base (Figs 30 and 32; Section 3).

Possible pit [8506], 0.3m scale, facing north Fig 30

Trench 91

Ditch [9106] was at the north-west end of the trench (Fig 91). The ditch was orientated east–west, 2.50m wide by 0.28m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 31–32; Section 1). The fill comprised mixed dark grey brown silty clay with lenses of lighter brown loam, and light grey brown silty clay above it. No finds were recovered.

Field boundary ditch [9106], 2.0m scale, facing north-east Fig 31



Scale 1:25

Sections 1-7 Fig 32

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

A single flake (3.3g) was unstratified in Trench 52 that is 28mm long and 24mm wide. The flake has heavy post-depositional edge damage in the form of frequent nicks to the edges. The raw material is a dark grey-brown vitreous flint. The worked flint is not directly dateable. Retention is not considered necessary.

6.2 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised three sherds (40g) and is all post-medieval. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the *Warwickshire medieval and post-medieval pottery type–series* (Soden and Ratkai 1998), as follows:

CW: Post-medieval coarse earthenwares, 17th–19th centuries. 1 sherd, 34g.

MB02: Late Midland Blackware, 1600–1900. 1 sherd, 5g.

MGW: Post-medieval earthenwares, late 18th century onwards. 1 sherd, 1g.

The sherd of post-medieval coarse earthenware was unstratified in Trench 50; the other two sherds occurred in a plough furrow in Trench 16, fill (1603) of [1605]. The fabrics are all typical finds in the region. All the sherds are abraded to some degree. Retention is not considered necessary.

6.3 The animal bone by Sander Aerts

Two fragments of unidentified mammal bone were recovered from furrow [1605], fill (1603), and one horse molar from fill (3906) of ditch [3908]. Retention is not considered necessary.

6.4 The ceramic building material by Rob Atkins

Nine fragments and scraps of brick and roof tile (207g) were recovered from the evaluation. All but one of these fragments, an undiagnostic scrap (1g) from furrow [5007], derived instead from furrow [1605].

There are seven very small fragments (46g) from Trench 16, furrow [1605]. One fragment is definitely roof tile, one is probably brick and the remainder are either brick or tile. All are in a fully oxidised orange or orange to red sandy fabric. Two have some small flint inclusions, <3mm long. Three had been laid on a sanded surface. None are closely datable.

The brick fragment (160g) is from Trench 16, furrow [1605]. It is in a very hard orange to red sandy fabric with some small flint inclusions, <4mm long. It has reduced grey surfaces and is likely post-medieval in date.

6.5 The clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton

There is a clay tobacco-pipe stem fragment from ditch [3907] that is *c*57mm long and displays minimal signs of erosion. Changes in manufacturing technique and the use of finer wire to make the bores ensured that there was a regular reduction in bore diameter, *c*1620–1800. The bore of this stem fragment measures 4/64's, suggesting a *c*19th century date. Retention is not considered necessary.

6.6 The button by Tora Hylton

A single four-holed copper-alloy button comes from the topsoil overlying Trench 56 and is 16mm in diameter. The button was press-moulded from sheet metal; the centre is recessed with four holes and the circumferential flange is marked with “NE PLUS ULTRA”, which means “no more beyond”, or the best and most excellent example. Sew-through buttons of this type are known as 'trouser' buttons and they were generally used to fasten work shirts and trousers in the late 19th–early 20th centuries. Retention is not considered necessary.

7 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation identified ridge and furrow cultivation, seven field boundary ditches and four undated pits.

Open field systems

Ridge and furrow cultivation was identified in the fields to the north-east of Catherine-de-Barnes, and to the north and west of Bickenhill, indicative of the medieval–early post-medieval agrarian economy in the area.

The open fields of Catherine de Barnes

Three ridge and furrow field systems were identified respecting field boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1886–1887. The ridge and furrow cultivation identified to the north within Trench 63 (Fig 4), was on a north–south alignment with furrows typically 1.37–2.15m wide by <0.25m deep, spaced at *c*3.5m intervals (Fig 4).

The ridge and furrow identified in trench 71 (Fig 4) is on a north–south alignment with furrows typically 2.0m wide by 0.30m deep, spaced *c*.3.5m apart. The alignment differs from the interpretation given by the geophysical survey (Whittingham 2018), which suggests an east–west aligned system and may be due an earlier phase of ridge and furrow not previously identified by the survey.

The ridge and furrow identified in Trench 85 was orientated north-east to south-west with furrows typically 2.0m wide by 0.35m deep, spaced at *c*5m intervals (Fig 4).

The open fields of Bickenhill

Ridge and furrow cultivation identified within the south-west and north-east of the fields to the north of Bickenhill were on a north-east to south-west alignment with furrows 0.36–2.30m wide and <0.12m deep, spaced at *c*3m intervals. Central to the field, the ridge and furrow cultivation was on an east–west alignment with furrows typically 2.00m wide and <0.30m deep, spaced at *c*4m intervals (Fig 2).

The furrows to the west of Bickenhill were on two alignments: a north-west to south-east alignment with furrows 0.70–0.80m wide and <0.08m deep (Fig 2); and a south-west to north-east alignment with furrows 0.65–1.85 wide and 0.14m deep (Fig 3).

Post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery was recovered from the furrows that suggest the cultivation system is likely medieval–early post-medieval in date.

The three ridge and furrow cultivation systems respect the field boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886–1887, and separated the field into three parts. One of these boundaries is still visible in the landscape as a hedge line (Fig 2). It is

also worth noting that the field was levelled in the 1980s explaining the shallow nature of the furrows identified (Mr Cattell, pers comm, 22/07/19).

Pits and ditches

The pits identified in Trenches 46, 50 and 56 were typically 0.33–1.20m wide and <0.17m deep. Pit [5712], in Trench 57, was open long enough to accumulate in-wash before it was backfilled. The pit was truncated by furrow [5707] and is therefore earlier in date. It is thought the features identified as pits located in Trenches 46, 50 and 56 may relate to root disturbance or silting of natural hollows, due to their ephemeral and shallow character. Their fills resemble the surrounding natural geology and no artefacts were recovered from them.

The possible pit, [8506], in Trench 85 was fully excavated and had a clearly uneven and irregular form. The mottled and mixed grey-brown sandy loam fill was slightly humic, which would be consistent with soil infused with the remains of the decayed roots.

The ditches were typically 0.70–2.5m wide and 0.17–0.42m deep and are likely to relate to former field boundaries. One fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco-pipe was recovered from ditch [5708], but no other dating was recovered from these features. It is thought these features are related to recent agricultural enclosures due to their dark loamy fill composition. The boundaries identified to the north-east of Catherine de Barnes were within living memory (Paul Heritage pers comm, 28/04/19) and are depicted on Ordnance Survey dating from 1887.

The modern disturbance identified within Trench 57 may relate to a trigonometrical station, identified on Ordnance Survey maps, 1886–1887, which was removed prior to later Ordnance Survey reprints, 1961–1972.

Summary

The results of the trial trench evaluation support the geophysical survey with many of the geophysical anomalies proved to be post-medieval field boundaries or furrows associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. Due to the paucity and nature of the archaeological remains no reference to the regional framework has been made.

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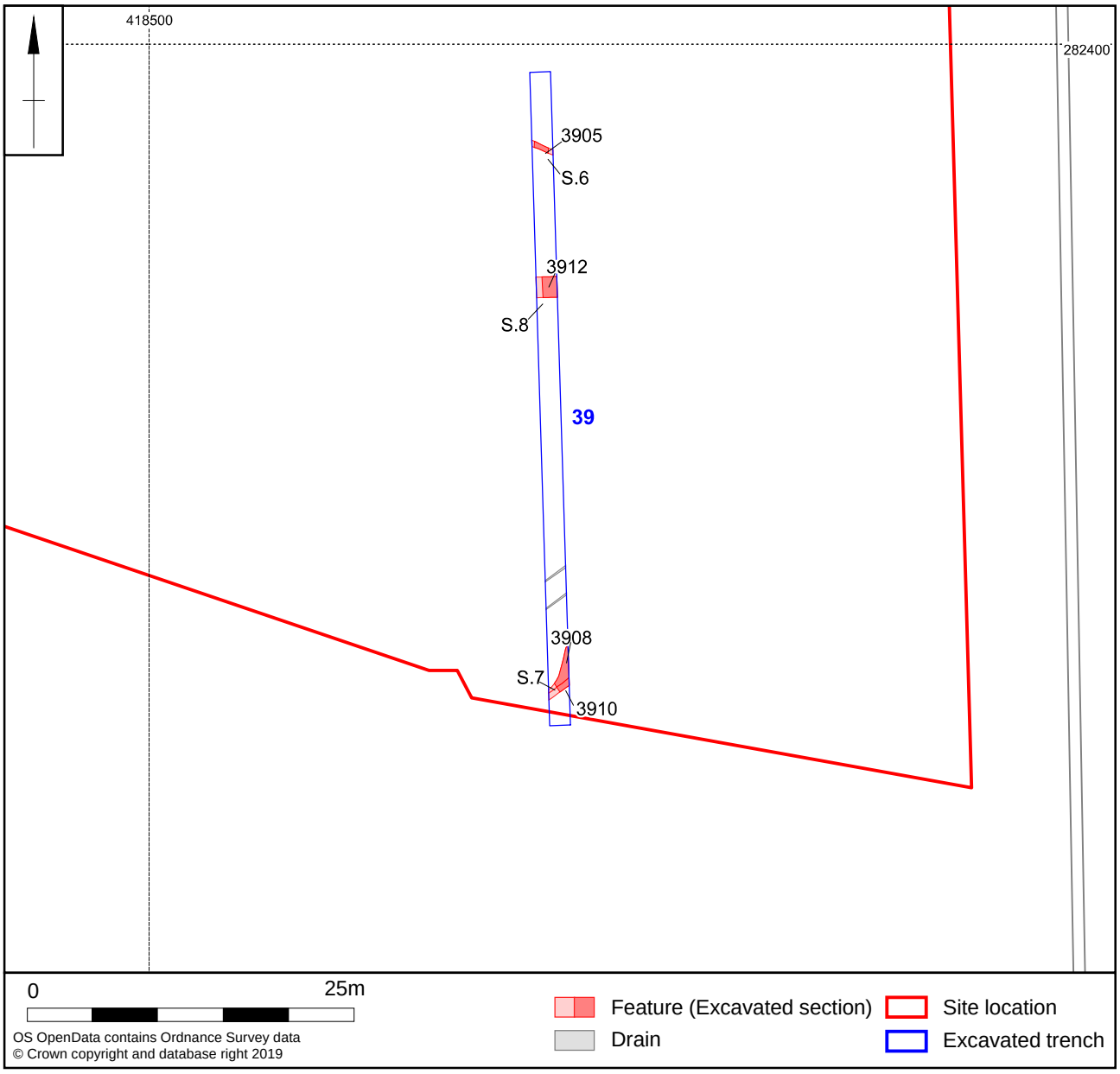
MOLA

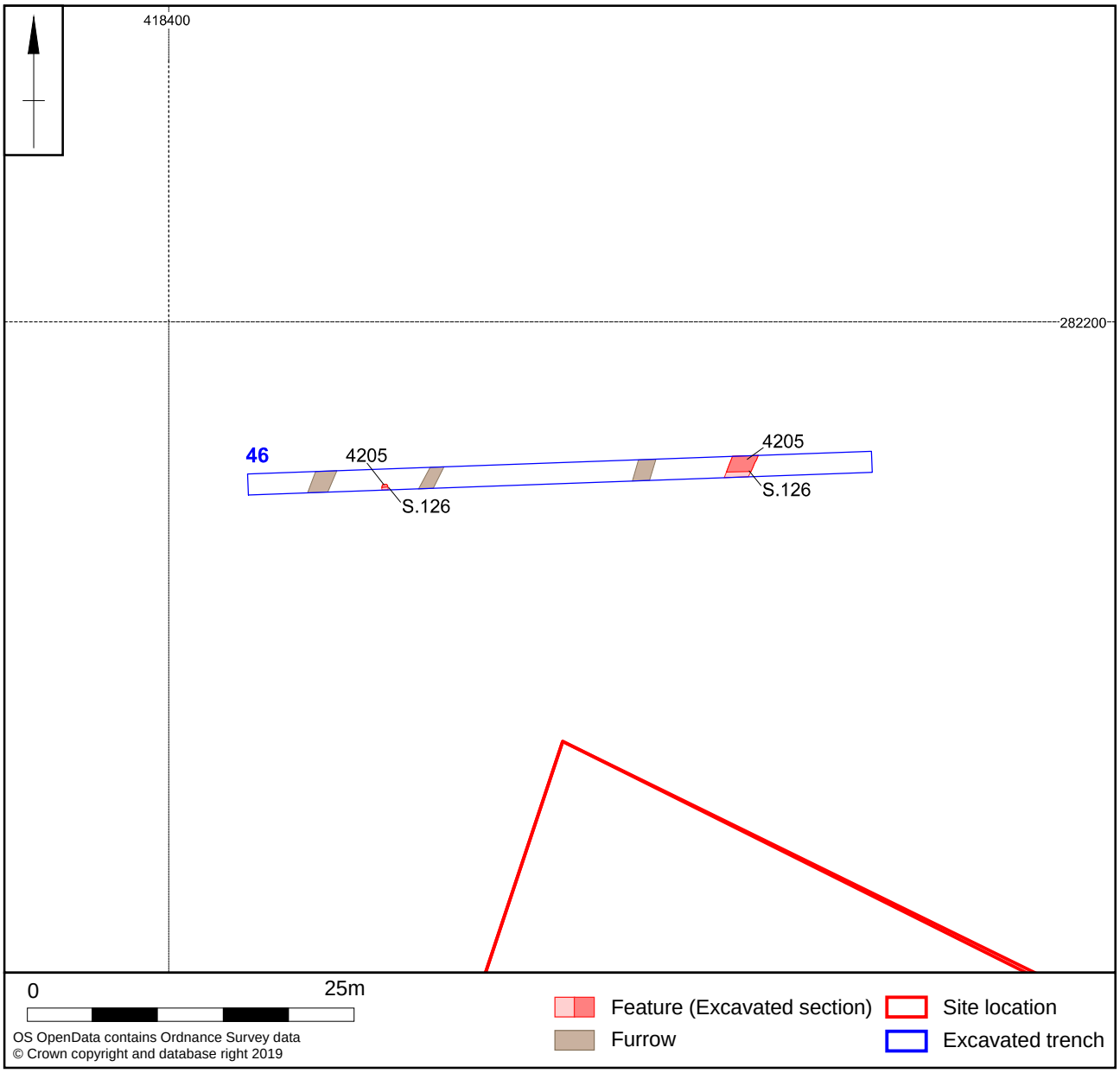
August 2019

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH PLANS FOR EXCAVATED FEATURES



Scale 1: 500

Trench 39 Fig 33



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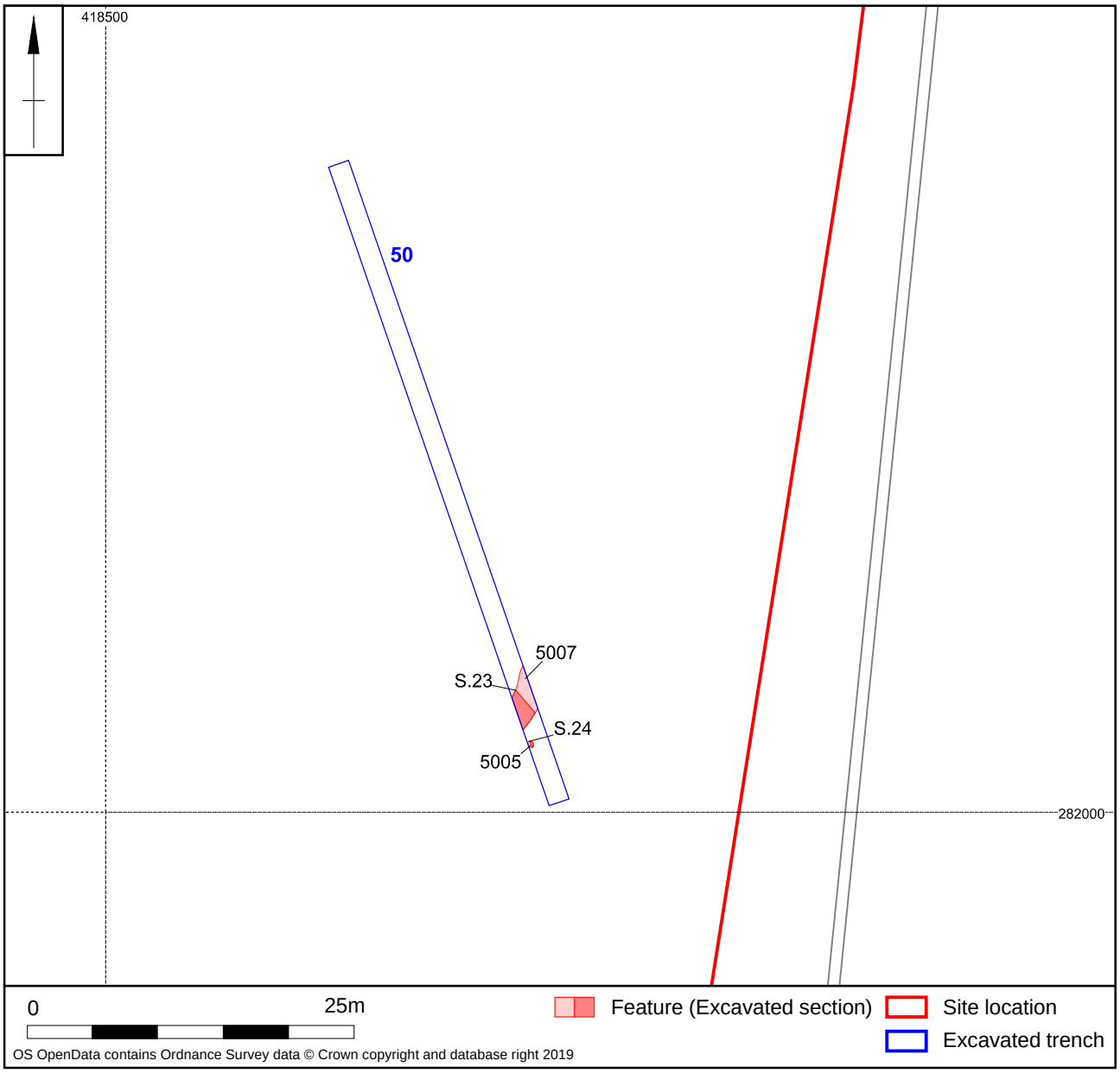
Trench 46 Fig 34



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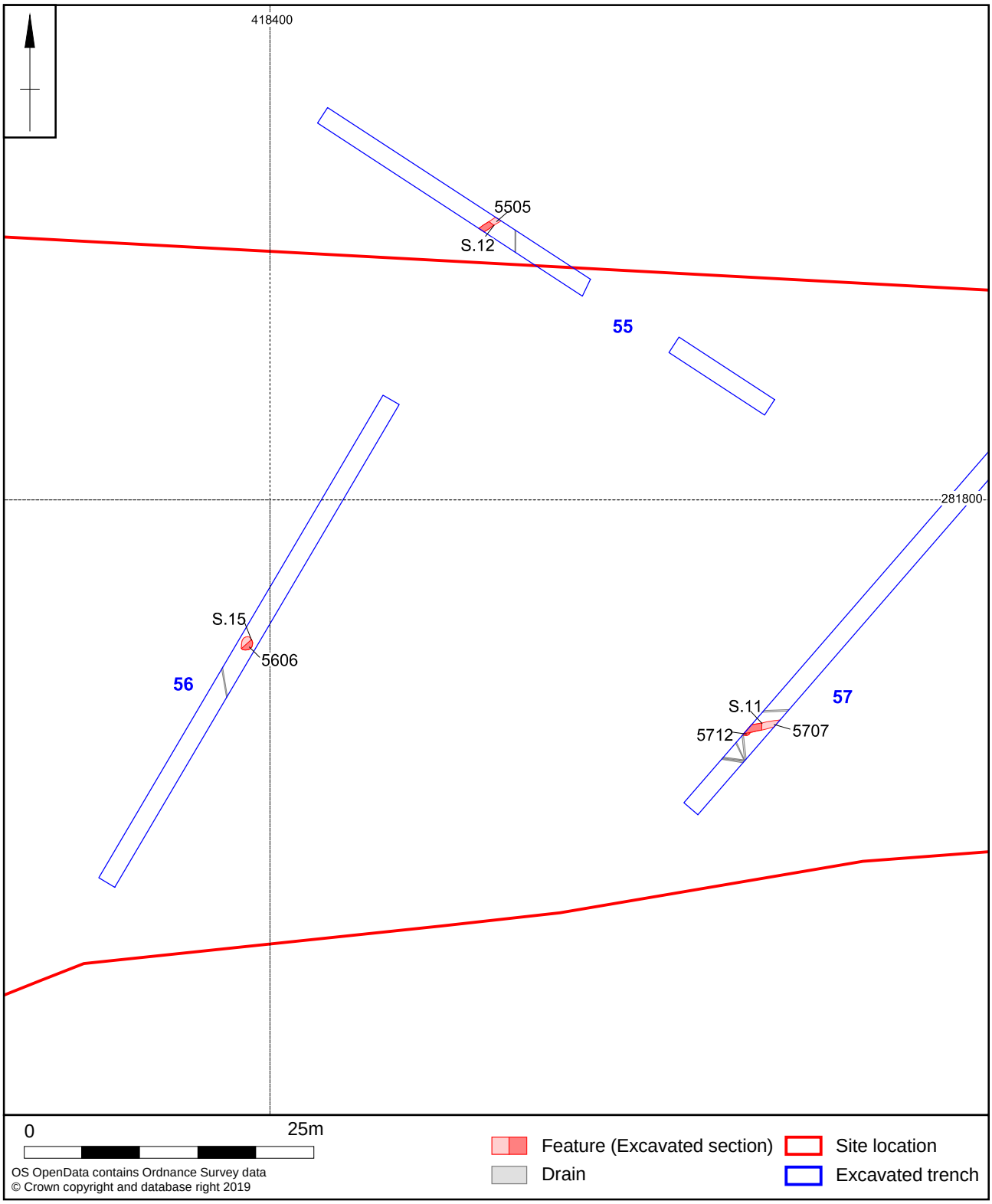
Trench 50 Fig 35



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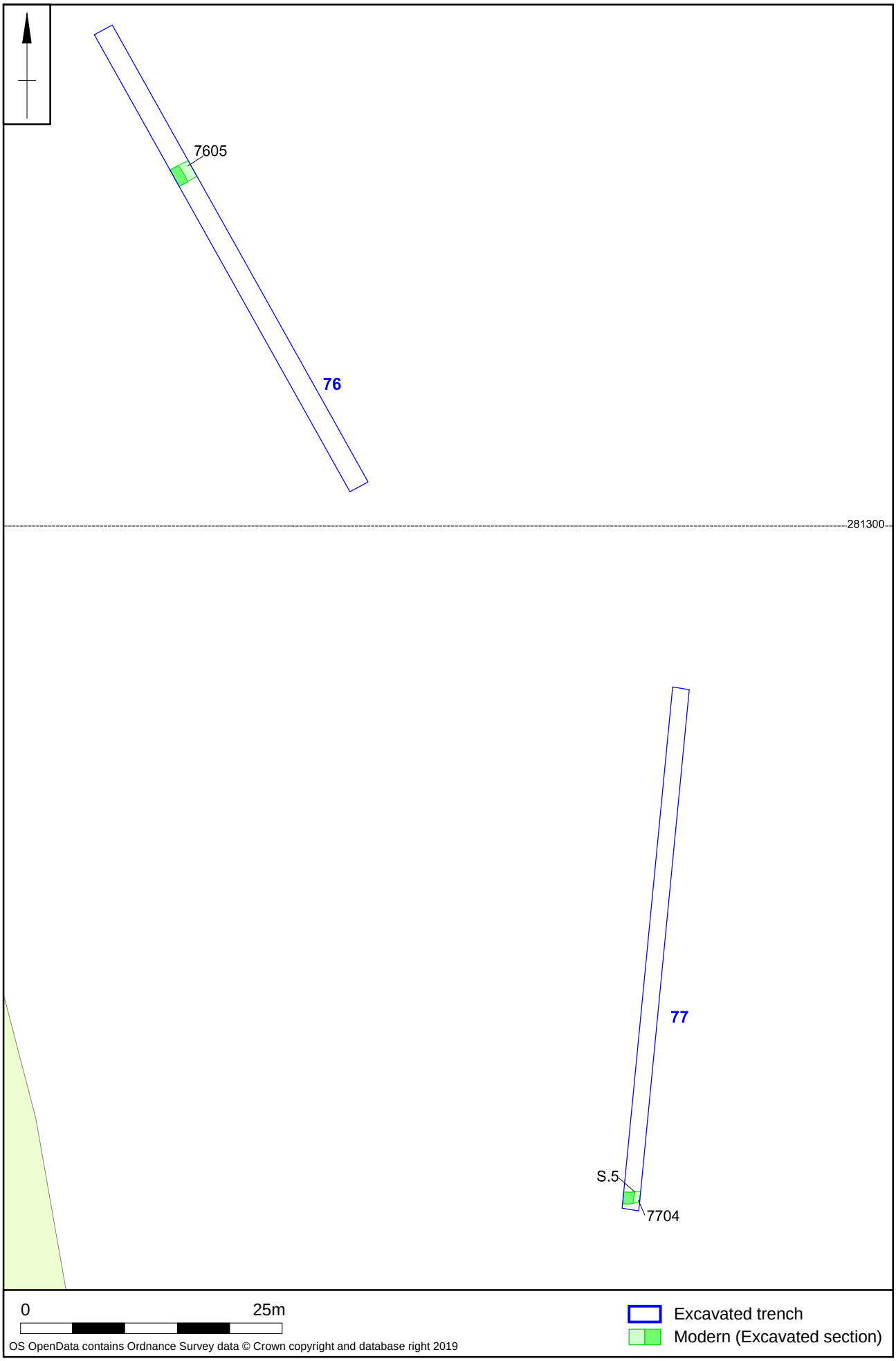
Trenches 55-57 Fig 36



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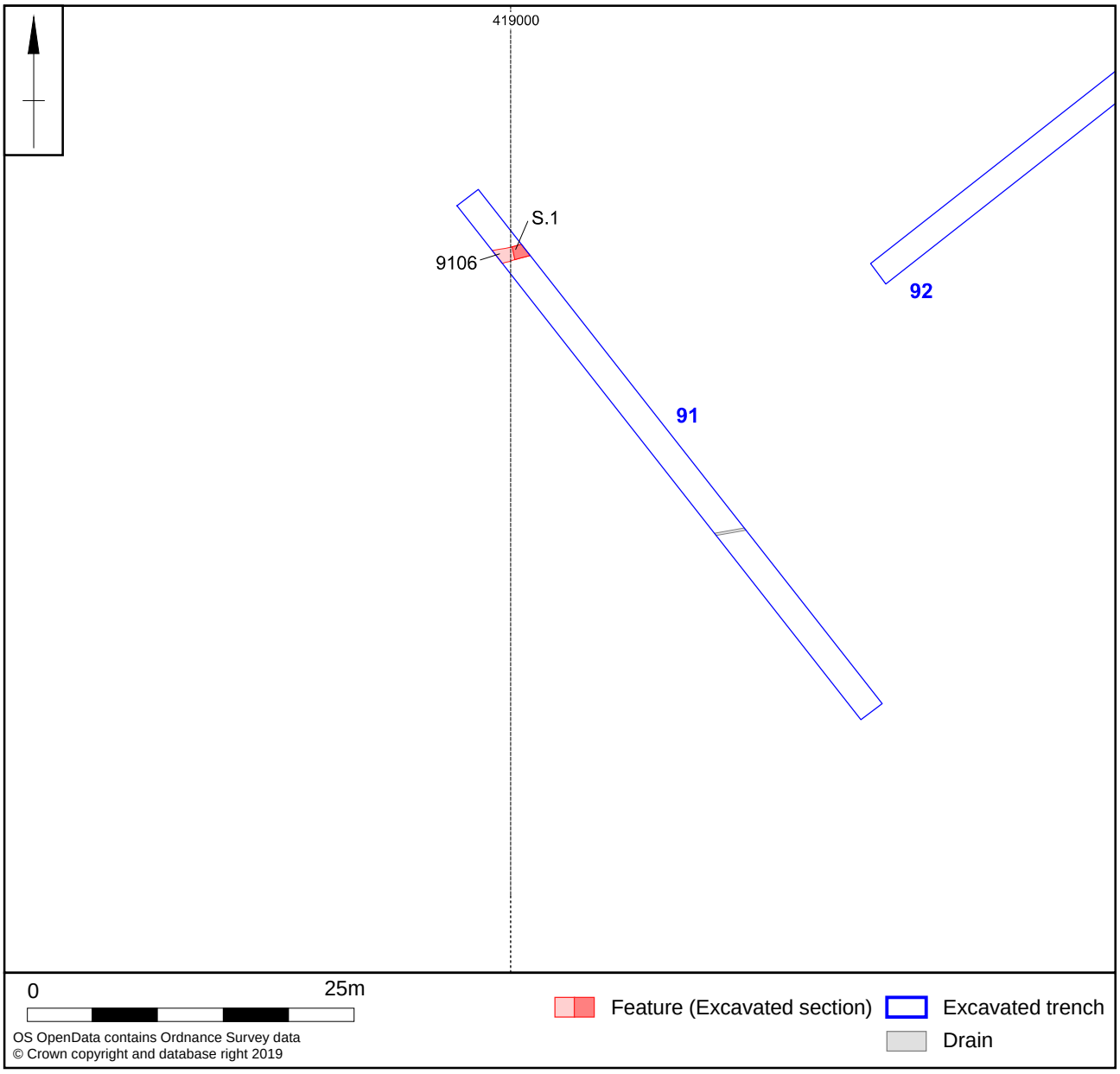
Trenches 76 & 77 Fig 37



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Trench 91 Fig 38

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
16	50m x 1.6m SE–NW	SP 189827	105.01	0.26m 105.34
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(1601)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, moderate small sub-rounded stones	0.26m	-
(1602)	Natural	Mid brownish red, greyish blue clay, occasional moderate small and medium sub-rounded stones	-	-
(1603)	Fill	Fill of [1605] Top dark rooting erosional fill, sandy loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.0m D: 0.22m	-
(1604)	Fill	Fill of [1605] Mid yellow brown sandy clay, secondary fill, occasional/moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 0.8m D: 0.08m	-
[1605]	Cut	NE-SW aligned furrow with 2 fills, bowl-shaped profile, steep curving sides	L: >2.0m W: 1.0m D: 0.3m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
26	50m x 1.6m N–S	SP 186827	101.72	0.47m 101.25
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(2601)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, moderate small/medium sub-rounded stones	0.29m	-
(2602)	Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty sand	0.18m	-
(2603)	Natural	Mix of bands of light clayey sand and mid mottled red and blue clay	-	-
(2604)	Fill	Fill of [2605] Light grey, compacted clay	L: >2.0m W: 0.52m D: 0.05m	-

[2605]	Cut	Cut of a shallow SE–NW aligned linear, flat base, gentle sloping sides, single fill	L: >2.0m W: 0.52m D: 0.05m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
31	48m x 1.6m N–S	SP 185827	102.57	0.37m 102.81
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(3101)	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.21–0.34m	-
(3102)	Subsoil	Mix topsoil, yellow brown loam, moderate small/medium rounded stones	0.01–0.03m	-
(3103)	Natural	Patchy red white/yellow/brown silty clay, degraded stone, rare-moderate small-medium rounded stones	-	-
(3104)	Fill	Fill of [3105] Sandy clay light orange brown, quite dirty, affected by rooting	L: >2.0m W: 1.0m D: 0.15m	-
[3105]	Cut	Cut of furrow, E–W aligned, shallow cut with moderate curving sides, affected by rooting	L: >2.0m W: 1.0m D: 0.15m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
39	50m x 1.6m N–S	SP 185823	109.05	0.68m 108.47
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(3901)	Topsoil	Mid brown loam	0.2–0.3m	-
(3902)	Subsoil	Slightly mottled orange brown clayey loam, some flecks of brick, moderate small-medium rounded stones	0.19–0.38m	-
(3903)	Natural	Patchy light grey clay, orange silty sand	-	-

(3904)	Fill	Fill of [3905] Mid grey brown clayey loam with sand, moderate small-medium rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 0.7m D: 0.08m	-
[3905]	Cut	Cut of probable furrow, NW–SE aligned, wide V shaped profile, gently sloping sides	L: >2.0m W: 0.7m D: 0.08m	-
(3906)	Fill	Fill of [3908] Dark grey silty clay, occasional small-medium stones, contains some animal bone. Occasional charcoal, much rooting. Backfilled	L: >2.0m W: 0.95m D: 0.24m	Animal bone
(3907)	Fill	Fill of [3908] Light–mid grey sandy loam, silting layer.	L: >2.0m W: 0.6m D: 0. 1.0m	Fragment of clay pipe
[3908]	Cut	Slightly asymmetrical, moderately curved sides with concave base. SW–NE aligned linear. Cuts (3909). Possible recut of [3910]	L: >2.0m W: 0.95m D: 0.34m	-
(3909)	Fill	Fill of [3910] Light brown grey silty clay with red patches. Cut by [3908]	L: >2.0m W: 0.6m D: 0.17m	-
[3910]	Cut	SW–NE aligned linear, single fill. Gentle–moderate curving sides, concave base. Possible earlier version of [3908]	L: >2.0m W: 0.6m D: 0.17m	-
(3911)	Fill	Fill of [3912] Mid brown silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, occasional flecks of charcoal	L: >2.0m W: 0.8m D: 0.09m	-
[3912]	Cut	Shallow and irregular E–W aligned feature. Single fill. Possibly natural dip, filled up	L: >2.0m W: 0.8m D: 0.09m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
42	50m x 1.6m N–S	SP 185822	113.1	0.34m 112.8
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(4201)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam	0.23–0.26m	-
(4202)	Subsoil	Mid red/yellow/brown clayey loam with sand	0.04–0.09m	-

(4203)	Natural	Patchy red brown clay, light grey clay, light yellow brown flecked white silty sand, with moderate small-medium (sub)rounded stones	-	-
(4204)	Fill	Fill of [4205] Light–medium brown silty clay, moderate small stones, charcoal flecks	L: >2.0m W: 3.8m D: 0.24m	-
[4205]	Cut	NW–SE aligned linear, shallow, gently sloping sides with flat base	L: >2.0m W: 3.8m D: 0.24m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
46	50m x 1.6m E–W	SP 184821	115.58	0.54m 115.17
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(4601)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam	0.26–0.3m	-
(4602)	Subsoil	Mid red/yellow/brown clayey loam with sand	0.1–0.23m	-
(4603)	Natural	Patchy red brown clay, light grey clay, light yellow brown flecked white silty sand, with moderate small-medium (sub)rounded stones	-	-
(4604)	Fill	Fill of [4605] Light grey brown silty clay, occasional stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.2.0m D: 0.1 1.0m	-
[4605]	Cut	NE–SW aligned furrow, shallow, gently sloping–flattish base	L: >2.0m W: 1.2.0m D: 0.1 1.0m	-
(4606)	Fill	Fill of [4607] Fill of pit, light grey brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks	L: >0.75m W: 0.57m D: 0.08m	-
[4607]	Cut	Pit, squared in plan, very shallow	L: >0.75m W: 0.57m D: 0.08m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
50	50m x 1.6m NW–SE	SP 185820	112.59	0.55m 112.14
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**

(5001)	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam	0.28–0.3m	-
(5002)	Subsoil	Red brown clayey loam, turning light brown towards south end of trench	0.15–0.23m	-
(5003)	Natural	Red brown clayey loam with streaks/patches of grey loam, some of which with moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones	-	-
(5004)	Fill	Fill of [5005] Mid orange brown silty/clayey sand	Ø: 0.35m D: 0.12m	-
[5005]	Cut	Cut of small pit. Possibly natural. Bowl-shaped, gently-average sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ø: 0.35m D: 0.12m	-
(5006)	Fill	Mid orange brown silty/clayey sand, moderate small sub-rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.6m D: 0.12m	
[5007]	Cut	SW–NE aligned furrow, very shallow, very gently sloping sides, slightly concave base	L: >2.0m W: 1.6m D: 0.12m	

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
55	50m x 1.6m NW–SE	SP 184818	115.2	0.54m 115.65
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(5501)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam	0.3–0.34m	-
(5502)	Subsoil	Orange brown sandy loam, moderate small-medium rounded stones	0.1–0.2.0m	-
(5503)	Natural	Patchy orange/yellow/grey brown silty sand, moderate small-medium rounded stones	-	-
(5504)	Fill	Fill of [5505] Light yellow grey sand with orange mottling	L: >2.0m W: 0.7m D: 0.25m	-
[5505]	Cut	SW–NE aligned linear, deeper close to bulk, shallow through trench. Possible drainage gully. Average curving sides, concave base	L: >2.0m W: 0.7m D: 0.25m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
56	50m x 1.6m SW–NE	SP 184817	115.66	0.53m 115.32
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(5601)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam, grass roots	0.22–0.28m	-
(5602)	Made ground	Red bricks, rubble, only in SW end	0.26m	-
(5603)	Subsoil	Red brown silty sand, moderate small-medium rounded stones	0.08–0.2.0m	-
(5604)	Natural	Patchy silty sand, grey, light brown, yellow brown, moderate small-medium rounded stones	-	-
(5605)	Fill	Fill of [5606] Mid brown grey compacted silty clay, frequent stones, occasional charcoal flecks	L: 1.22m W: *c*0.9m D: 0.07m	-
[5606]	Cut	Circular, very shallow, possible pit or natural hollow	L: 1.22m W: *c*0.9m D: 0.07m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
57	50m x 1.6m SW–NE	SP 184817	116	115.48
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(5701)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam	0.12–0.3 1.0m	-
(5702)	Made ground	Red bricks and rubble. only at SW end	0.15m	-
(5703)	Made ground	Dark/black sandy loam, occasional charcoal, rubble. Only at SW end	0.32m	-
(5704)	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey loam	0.04–0.29m	-
(5705)	Natural	Light brown clayey loam with orange sandy loam with brown/yellow patches	-	-

(5706)	Fill	Fill of [5707] Light grey silty clay, moderate–frequent small stones	L: >2.0m W: 0.8m D: 0.13m	-
[5707]	Cut	SW–NE aligned linear, very shallow ditch, cutting pit [5712]	L: >0.5m W: 0.8m D: 0.13m	-
(5708)	Fill	Fill of [5712] Light grey brown, silting layer on top of pit	L: >0.5m W: 0.9m D: 0.08m	-
(5709)	Fill	Fill of [5712] Dark brown grey backfilled silty clay, moderate charcoal	L: >0.5m W: 1. 1.0m D: 0.14m	-
(5710)	Fill	Fill of [5712] Light–mid grey with natural mottling and inclusions, moderate stones, sandy loam	L: >0.5m W: 1.06m D: 0.3m	-
(5711)	Fill	Fill of [5712] Light blue grey silting layer on bottom of pit, sand with occasional stones	L: >0.5m W: 0.8m D: 0.14m	-
[5712]	Cut	Pit with 4 fills, cut by ditch [5707]. Average curving sides, concave base	L: >0.5m W: 1.24m D: 0.54m	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
63	50m x 1.8m E–W	SP 184814	110.22	0.35m 109.87
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(6301)	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.35m	-
(6302)	Natural	Mottled yellow orange clay, occasional small–medium sub-rounded stones	-	-
(6303)	Fill	Fill of [6304] Dark brown grey silty loam occasional small rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.37m D: 0.25m	-
[6304]	Cut	Linear furrow, orientated NW–SE. rounded sides and rounded base	L: >2.0m W: 1.37m D: 0.25m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
71	50m x 1.8m SE–NW	SP 185810	111.48	0.40m 111.13
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(7101)	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty loam, rare small rounded stones	0.30m	-
(7102)	Subsoil/plough soil	Light–medium red yellow loam, moderate rounded stones	0.10m	-
(7103)	Natural	Mid red yellow clay with lenses of gravel	-	-
(7104)	Fill	Fill of [7105] Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones	L: >2.0m W: 2.15m D: 0.25m	-
[7105]	Cut	Linear furrow, rounded sides and rounded base.	L: >2.0m W: 2.15m D: 0.25m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
76	50m x 1.8m SE–NW	SP 186813	112.84	0.42m 112.41
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(7601)	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.26m	-
(7602)	Subsoil	Red brown sandy clay with rare sub-rounded stones	0.16m	-
(7603)	Natural	Mottled orange clay moderate small–medium stones	-	-
(7604)	Fill	Fill of [7605] Dark brown grey sandy clay occasional small sub- rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.70m D: 0.29m	-
[7605]	Cut	Linear field boundary, orientated NW–SE. moderate sloping sides and flat base	L: >2.0m W: 1.70m D: 0.29m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
77	50m x 1.8m N–S	SP 186812	114.37	0.25m 113.90
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(7701)	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.25m	-
(7702)	Natural	Mottled orange sandy clay moderate small–medium stones	-	-
(7703)	Fill	Fill of [7704] Dark brown grey silty loam occasional small sub- rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 1.46m D: 0.40m	-
[7704]	Cut	Linear field boundary, orientated E–W. gradual sloping sides and concave base	L: >2.0m W: 1.46m D: 0.40m	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
84	50m x 1.8m NE–SW	SP 188810	107.80	0.30m 107.50
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(8401)	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.30m	-
(8402)	Natural	Mid brown red clay occasional small and medium rounded stones	-	-
(8403)	Fill	Fill of [8404] Mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 8.00m D: N.F.E	Glass, brick and modern ceramic (Not kept)
[8404]	Cut	Linear field boundary, orientated E–W. gradual sloping sides and concave base	L: >2.0m W: 8.00m D: N.F.E	-

Trench No	Length, width and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
85	50m x 1.8m NW–SE	SP 189809	107.39	0.38m 107.01
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(8501)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.28m	-

(8502)	Subsoil	Light orange brown clay loam with occasional small–medium sub-rounded stones	0.10m	-
(8503)	Natural	Mottled red clay moderate small–medium stones	-	-
(8504)	Fill	Fill of [8506] Dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks	L: >2.0m W: 0.14m D: 0.26m	-
(8505)	Fill	Fill of [8506] Light–mid grey sandy loam with occasional small sub-rounded stones	L: >2.0m W: 0.36m D: 0.24m	-
[8506]	Cut	Cut of root bole Sub circular, with steep sides and concave base.	L:>2.0m W:0.52m D:0.26m	-
(8507)	Fill	Fill of [8508] Dark brown slit clay occasional small–medium sub-rounded stones	L:>2.0m W:1.50m D:0.42m	-
[8508]	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch orientated E–W moderate edges with concave base	L:>2.0m W:1.50m D:0.42	-

Trench No	**Length, width and alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
91	50m x 1.8m NW–SE	SP 1899807	104.77	0.50m 104.27
Context	**Context type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/samples**
(9101)	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey loam, rare small stones	0.25m	-
(9102)	Subsoil	Light orange brown clay loam rare small–medium stones	0.25m	-
(9103)	Natural	Light brown grey silty clay occasional sub-rounded stones	-	-
(9104)	Fill	Fill of [9106] Dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	L: >2.0m W: 1.98m D: 0.46m	-
(9105)	Fill	Fill of [9106] Light greyish brown silty clay occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	L:>2.0m W:2.4m D:0.28m	-

[9106]	Cut	Linear field boundary orientated E–W gradually sloping edges and flat base	L:>2, W:2.50m D:0.64m	-

APPENDIX 3: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench excavated	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Total depth	Archaeology identified
1	0.50m	0.13m	0.63m	furrows
2	0.26m	0.06m	0.34m	furrows
3	0.3 1.0m	0.04m	0.35m	none
4	0.38m	n/a	0.38m	none
5	0.30m	0.13m	0.43m	furrows
6	0.28m	n/a	0.28m	furrows
7	0.30m	0.20m	0.50m	furrows
8	0.35m	0.12m	0.47m	furrows
9	0.40m	n/a	0.40m	furrows
10	0.38m	0.19m	0.57m	furrows
11	0.29m	n/a	0.29m	furrows
12	0.40m	n/a	0.40m	furrows
13	0.40m	n/a	0.40m	furrows
14	0.24m	n/a	0.24m	Furrows
15	0.25m	n/a	0.25m	Furrows
16	0.26m	n/a	0.26m	Furrows [1605]
17	0.30m	0.04m	0.34m	Furrows
18	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	Furrows
19	0.33m	n/a	0.33m	Furrows
20	0.24m	0.18m	0.46m	Furrows
21	0.27m	0.18m	0.42m	Furrows
22	0.28m	n/a	0.28m	Furrows
23	0.34m	n/a	0.34m	Furrows
24	0.29m	n/a	0.29m	Furrows
25	0.26m	0.08m	0.34m	Furrows
26	0.29m	0.18m	0.47m	Furrows [2605]
27	0.29m	0.14m	0.43	Furrows
28	0.30m	0.09m	0.39m	furrows
29	0.25m	n/a	0.25m	Ditch [2907]
30	0.26m	0.02m	0.28m	Furrows
31	0.2 1.0m	0.03	0.24m	Furrows [3105]
32	0.33m	n/a	0.33m	none
33	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
34	0.33m	n/a	0.33m	None
35	0.28m	0.03m	0.3 1.0m	None
36	0.29m	n/a	0.29m	Furrows
37	0.27m	0.15m	0.42m	Rooting
38	0.27m	0.20m	0.47m	Furrow
39	0.26m	0.19m	0.45m	Linears [3905] [3908] [3910] [3912]
40	0.20m	0.08	0.28m	None
41	0.30m	0.55m (NNE)– 0.15m (SSW)	0.86m (NNE)– 0.23m (SSW)	None
42	0.25m	0.07m	0.32m	Furrows [4205]
43	0.27m	0.07m	0.34m	Furrows
44	0.23m	0.09m	0.32m	Furrows
45	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	Furrows
46	0.30m	0.1 1.0m	0.4 1.0m	Furrows [4605] Pit [4607]
47	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	None
48	0.35m	0.23m	0.58m	None
49	0.28m	n/a	0.28m	Furrows

Trench excavated	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Total depth	Archaeology identified
50	0.30m	0.15m	0.45m	Furrows [5007] Pit [5005]
51	0.25m	0.1 1.0m	0.36m	Furrows
52	0.22m	0.20m	0.42m	None
53	0.20m	0.30m	0.50m	None
54	0.22m	0.16m	0.28m	None
55	0.34m	0.1 1.0m	0.45m	Ditch [5505]
56	0.22m	0.16m	0.38m	Pit [5606]
57	0.28m	0.09m	0.58m	Made ground depth 0.47m located to the South west Ditch [5707] Pit [5712]
58	-	not excavated	-	-
59	-	not excavated	-	-
60	0.30m	0.20m	0.50m	None
61	0.19m	0.2 1.0m	0.40m	None
62	0.30m	0.08m	0.38m	None
63	0.35m	n/a	0.35m	Furrow [6504]
64	0.35m	n/a	0.35m	None
65	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
66	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	None
67	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
68	0.30m	0.08m	0.38m	None
69	0.40m	n/a	0.40m	None
70	0.45m	n/a	0.45m	None
71	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	Furrows [7105]
72	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
73	0.36m	n/a	0.36m	None
74	0.37m	n/a	0.37m	None
75	0.23m	0.20m	0.40m	None
76	0.26m	0.16m	0.42m	Boundary [7605]
77	0.25m	n/a	0.25m	Boundary [7704]
78	0.25m	0.10m	0.35m	None
79	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
80	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
81	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
82	0.35m	0.10m	0.45m	None
83	0.35m	n/a	0.35m	None
84	0.30	n/a	0.30m	Pit [8404]
85	0.28m	0.10m	0.38m	Rooting [8506] Boundary [8508]
86	0.10m	0.22m	0.32m	None
87	0.25m	0.12m	0.37m	None
88	0.22m	0.14m	0.36m	None
89	0.30m	0.20m	0.50m	None
90	0.30m	0.20m	0.50m	None
91	0.25m	0.25m	0.50m	Boundary [9106]
92	0.30m	0.25m	0.55m	None
93	0.23m	0.10m	0.33m	None
94	0.30m	0.20m	0.50m	None
95	not fully excavated due to live service		-	-
96	0.30m	0.22m	0.52m	None
97	0.30m	n/a	0.30m	None
98	0.26m	0.35m	0.6 1.0m	None
99	0.2 1.0m	0.10	0.3 1.0m	None

Trench excavated	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Total depth	Archaeology identified
100	0.22m	n/a	0.22m	None
101	0.24m	0.10	0.34m	None

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