# Milton Barns, East Knoyle, Wiltshire

## Results of an archaeological evaluation

## Centred on NGR 4387761, 131200

By
AC archaeology

On behalf of:
Byron and Katie Sharp

Document No. ACW1551/2/1

Date: June 2023

AC archaeology

# MILTON BARNS, MILTON, EAST KNOYLE, WILTSHIRE:

## Results of an archaeological evaluation

## Centred on NGR 387761 131200

### Museum Accession No.: applied for


**SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2023 on land at Milton, near East Knoyle, Wiltshire. The area contains yard surfaces and trackways surrounded by former barn buildings. The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of five trial pits (three measuring 2x1m; two measuring 1x1m), plus the hand excavation of a further 1x1m trial pit. Those trial pits lying within close proximity to existing buildings, and the central yard, area showed evidence for extensive remodelling of the barn complex during the late post-medieval/modern periods, with several sewer pipes being revealed. Below these modern deposits, in two of the trial pits, evidence for a medieval soil horizon was identified. This soil horizon contained pottery of a medieval date (12-14th century) and occupies the area proposed for the construction of a new building, at a depth of c. 750mm. No archaeological features were identified within the trial pits and the archaeological deposit identified is considered to be of low/negligible significance.*


## 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1** This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in relation to a planning consent (Wiltshire Planning Ref: PL2022/04148) for the development of land occupied by former agricultural buildings at Milton Barns, Milton, near East Knoyle, Wiltshire, SP3 6BJ. The site and trial pit locations are shown on Fig. 1.

**1.2** The document has been prepared by AC archaeology Ltd on behalf of the applicant in response to condition 7 of the planning consent that requires the submission of a programme of archaeological investigations. It has been agreed with the Wiltshire Council Assistant County Archaeologist (WCACA) that an initial phase of assessment should comprise a site investigation by trial pits.

**1.3** The application area covers some 0.125 hectares and comprises a trapezoidal plot grouping four extant barns at the junction of New Road and Touchstone Lane in the hamlet of Milton, Wiltshire.

**1.4** The underlying geology comprises Shaftesbury Sandstone Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 113 and 100 million years ago during the Cretaceous period; West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation lies to the east (BGS Online).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

**2.1** The hamlet of Milton lies within 1km northeast of East Knoyle, with West Knoyle lying 1.5km to the northwest. All of these settlements appear to be amalgamated as one entry, being recorded in the Domesday Book of AD1086 as '*Chenvel*' where the land was held by King William (Powell-Smith and Palmer 2023). Here, 57 inhabitants are recorded alongside large tracts of meadow, pasture and a reasonable amount of woodland.

**2.2** The settlement of Milton is recorded in the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) as a settlement with medieval origins (WHER Ref: ST83SE456).

**2.3** A Heritage Statement was completed by AB Heritage (2022), which showed that this plot had an association with the nearby Clouds Estate. The Statement noted that Victoria County History records 17th century farmhouses located nearby, with 18-19th century remodelling (AB Heritage 2022, 17; WHER: MWI64967, MWI64968, MWI64969, MWI64965).

**2.4** The tithe map (AB Heritage 2022, Plate 1) shows a different layout to the buildings currently present on the site. Elements of the present layout of buildings is visible on the 1880s OS map, suggesting that there has been extensive 19th century remodelling of the site. Examination of subsequent OS mapping shows that there has been extensive alterations made to the layout of the barn complex, especially on the north and eastern side throughout the early 20th century.

## 3. AIMS

**3.1** The principal aims of the investigations are:

- to test for the presence, and assess the significance, of any archaeological deposits exposed in the trial pits;
- to enable an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological deposits;
- to record the overburden deposits on the site which may provide protection from any potential future development;
- to develop a mitigation strategy should deposits of archaeological significance be found;
- to consider the potential of the site to contribute to archaeological research framework questions. The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012 – 2017 (Research Frameworks 2023), for example, includes the following themes that may be relevant to the site area:

Theme A: Settlement Sites and Landscapes – urban, rural, prehistoric:
Research Aim 30: Develop and test methodologies to identify Early Medieval settlement;
Research Aim 31: To address the long-running debates about Early Medieval landscapes and territories.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

**4.1** The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of five trenches, with one additional pit being excavated by hand. Three of these trial pits measured 1x1m in plan, with three measuring 2x1m. The positions of five of these were agreed with the WCACA, with an additional trial pit added due to the presence of buried services encountered, which inhibited the investigation.

**4.2** Trial pits 1-2 were located within the footprint of the new building, with no. 3 lying as close to the new footprint as was possible. Trial pit 4 was located in the approximate location of a proposed soakaway. Trial pit 5 was positioned within a former barn building where a new floor will be required for the refurbishment. The excavation of this pit was halted due to the presence of a sewer pipe identified below ground, which had potential to be live or even re-used as part of the

refurbishment. This led to an additional trial pit, no. 6, being positioned in the trackway adjacent to the barn.

**4.3** The trial pits were placed in positions where ground disturbance is deemed to be the most intrusive in line with existing proposals. This is balanced against the position of existing buildings on the site.

**4.4** The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by AC archaeology Ltd. (2023) and approved in advance by the WCACA. The only deviation from this document was the placement of an additional trial pit (no. 6) as previously outlined.

**4.5** Trial pits 1, 3-6 were excavated using a rubber tracked 0.5-ton mini-digger, fitted with a 1m wide toothless grading bucket. Machine excavation was halted at the level archaeological features could be identified, or where the natural subsoil was reached – which ever was encountered first.

**4.6** The project archive has been prepared in line with the depositional guidelines of The Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire where the archive is proposed to be deposited. The project archive will be deposited under the unique museum accession number of SBYWM:2023.(to be confirmed).

## 5. RESULTS

**5.1** The details of the trial pits shown to contain deposits of little to no archaeological value can be found within Appendix 1. Those shown to contain archaeological features and deposits of interest are outlined below in numerical order.

**Trial Pit 1** *(Section Fig. 2a; Plan Fig. 2b; Plate 1)*

**5.2** This trial pit measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. The pit was aligned northwest – southeast, and sited within the footprint of the proposed building. Following the machine removal of the overburden, a deposit representing a former medieval soil horizon was identified overlying the natural subsoil. This context, 103, contained medieval pottery in the form of a jar/cookpot rim; the deposit was sealed below former yard surfaces, which had been cut by modern intrusions, such as a linear feature of uncertain function (F104) cut from a high level and a pit/posthole containing modern brick (F107). These are visible in section in Fig. 2b but are not considered to be of any archaeological value. The principal deposits encountered within the trench are outlined in Table 1.

| Context Number | Depth below ground (m) | Description | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 0-400 | Light grey, clayey sand, of loose consistency, with common ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and frequent chalk (sub angular, <60mm in size) | Topsoil/ existing yard surface |
| 101 | 400-700 | Light greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with abundant chalk (sub rounded, <60mm) | Former yard surface or bedding for existing surface |
| 102 | 700-900 | Mid greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency, rare sandstone (sub angular, <80mm) | Medieval soil horizon |
| 103 | Over 900 | Mid greyish green, sand, of friable consistency with sparse greensand stone (sub angular, <100mm) | Natural Subsoil |

**Table 1: General depositional sequence within Trial Pit 1**

**Trial Pit 2** *(Sections Fig. 2c; Plan Fig. 2d; Plate 2)*

**5.3** Trial Pit 2 was excavated by hand due to being located within a former barn with a low roof, making access for a mini-digger impossible. The trial pit measured 1x1m, being excavated through a dirt floor within the former barn. This trial pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m where the medieval soil horizon identified within trial pit 1 was reached; this was sealed below a former chalk yard surface, a deposit probably relating to the construction of the barn and a buried topsoil deposit. Below this, the medieval soil horizon (recorded here as context 207 and 208) was identified. This sequence was cut through by a modern service trench containing a ceramic sewer (F211), which was subsequently backfilled with a mixed re-deposited natural. The sewer was excavated by hand to identify the depth of the medieval soil horizon without further damage to this horizon, in order to reveal the nature of the natural subsoil. The details of the principal deposits revealed are outlined in Table 2.

| Context Number | Depth below ground (m) | Description | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | 0-100 | Mid brown, soft, loam | Existing ground surface |
| 201/202 | 100-250 | White, compacted sub angular chalk (<80mm) | Chalk surface |
| 203/204 | 250-350 | Light yellowish green, sand, compacted. Mostly degraded greensand based mortar | Either bedding for overlying chalk surface or a deposit of building debris |
| 205/206 | 350-600 | Mid grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, friable, with rare chert and sandstone (sub angular, <100mm) | Buried former topsoil |
| 207/208 | 600-800 | Dark grey with frequent yellow mottling, clayey sand, of friable consistency, with rare chert and sandstone (sub angular, <80mm) | Medieval soil horizon |
| 209/210 | Over 800 | Mid yellow, sand, of soft consistency, with abundant sandstone (sub angular, <100mm) | Natural Subsoil |

**Table 2: General depositional sequence within Trial Pit 2**

**Trial Pit 3** *(Plate 3)*

**5.4** This trial pit was located within the northern section of the application area at the base of a moderate south-facing slope. This measured 2x1m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1m where the natural subsoil was encountered. The deposits identified within this pit comprised topsoil, a former plough soil overlying a subsoil or colluvial deposit, which in turn sealed the natural subsoil. No features of archaeological value were identified, and no datable artefacts were recovered from the deposits within the trial pit. A salt glazed sewer and brick manhole were identified at the southern end of the trial pit, with the trench being extended to avoid this service.

**Trial Pit 4** *(Plate 4)*

**5.5** Trial pit 4 was also located to the east of no. 3, being excavated to a depth of 1.1m, measuring 2x1m in plan. The deposits identified within this pit comprised a topsoil overlying a dumped deposit of re-deposited clay. Below this, was a former topsoil, which sealed either a subsoil or a colluvial deposit, which itself sealed the natural subsoil.

**5.6** One modern pit was identified within this trial pit (F405), which was sealed below the re-deposited clay layer. This was considered to be of modern date containing datable glass and industrially produced (extruded) ceramic building material.

**Trial Pit 5** *(Plate 5)*

**5.7** Trial pit 5 was located within the eastern section of the application area inside one of the former barn buildings. The trial pit measured 2x1m in size, being excavated to a depth of 0.7m where a salt glazed ceramic sewer was identified. This was located below several layers of modern yard surface and associated deposits. Due to the presence of the ceramic sewer another trial pit, no. 6, was excavated nearby to replace no. 5. In summary, no deposits of archaeological value were identified within trial pit 5.

**Trial Pit 6** *(Plate 6)*

**5.8** Trial pit 6 was also located within the eastern section of the application area, sited in a trackway adjacent to one of the former barn buildings. This trial pit was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, being 1x1m in size. This pit was sited to replace no. 5. Beneath the trackway and associated deposits was a subsoil, which sealed the natural subsoil. No deposits of archaeological value were identified within this trial pit. In relation to other pits excavated on site, it appears that the buried topsoil seen in pits 3 and 4 has been removed in order to form the existing trackway.

## 6. FINDS

**6.1** All finds recovered have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. Finds were then quantified according to material type by context. The assemblage was then examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. This information is detailed below. The full quantification by material type and context is presented in Table 3.

| Context | Ceramic Building Material | | Medieval Pottery | | Post-medieval Pottery | | Worked Flint | | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Wgt (g) | No. | Wgt (g) | No. | Wgt (g) | No. | Wgt (g) | Total no. by context | Total wgt (g) by context |
| **101** | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | **1** | **11** |
| **102** | | | 1 | 35 | | | | | **1** | **35** |
| **200** | 1 | 46 | | | | | | | **1** | **46** |
| **207** | | | 4 | 30 | | | | | **4** | **30** |
| **208** | | | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | **2** | **9** |
| **302** | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | **1** | **3** |
| **602** | | | | | 1 | 21 | | | **1** | **21** |
| **Total by material** | *1* | *46* | *7* | *73* | *2* | *32* | *1* | *4* | *11* | *155* |

**Table 3: Quantification of recovered artefacts**

**Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

**6.2** One fragment of CBM was recovered from the site, the item weighs 46g. This comprises a glazed wall tile in a white fabric. The nature of the tile makes it likely that this tile is a product of Carter and

Co. of Poole, Dorset, which displays a two tone green glaze with moulded flower relief. The object is almost certainly of 20th century date.

**6.3** Other CBM is noted in site records but was not retained due to the assumed late date of the artefacts and the undiagnostic nature of the material. Industrially produced (extruded) brick and tile fragments were noted in the fills of modern features F405, F211, F107 and F104. Examples from F211 and F405 were both noted as being frogged, suggesting these are post-1850s in date.

**Pottery**

**6.4** Nine sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 96g, were recovered from the investigations. These were identified to fabric and vessel type in line with current guidance (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery can be subdivided into a medieval and a post-medieval component, and all comprises locally produced wares from southern Britain.

*Medieval Pottery*

**6.5** Seven sherds, weighing 73g, can be assigned to a medieval date. Five of these (58g) comprise coarsewares, with 71% occurring in a locally produced Crockerton-type fabric. Three of the five are undiagnostic body sherds, with one sherd deriving from the base of a jar/cookpot which is too small to be measured. The fifth sherd comprises a wheel turned rim of a jar/cookpot, with a hand-built body, recovered from context 102 - weighing 35g. The vessel has a rimEVE of 0.1 with a diameter of 220mm.

**6.6** The remaining two medieval sherds were both recovered from context 207. One (6g) occurs in a developed Wessex Coarseware fabric, a pottery type being made in Laverstock, Wiltshire and Wareham, Dorset. The Laverstock source is considered to be more likely given the distance from that production centre to this site. The final sherd comprises a single sherd of Dorset Red Painted Ware (9g). The artefact displays a lead glaze with linear red slip impressions against a reduced grey body. The source for these wares is uncertain, but to the knowledge of the author this is the most northerly occurrence of this ware type.

**6.7** Collectively the medieval sherds recovered from the Milton Barns site possess a 12-14th century date and display varying degrees of abrasion. The pottery from contexts 102 and 207 show particularly low amounts of abrasion, suggesting that these artefacts are likely to have been recovered from their original depositional locations. The remainder show varying degrees of abrasion.

*Post-Medieval Pottery*

**6.8** Two sherds (23g) can be ascribed to this date from within the pottery assemblage recovered from this site. The example from context 101 comprises a body sherd of south Somerset/west Dorset origin and is likely to be of 17-19th century date. The other artefact of this date was recovered from context 602. This comprises a single sherd (12g) of Verwood-type pottery from east Dorset. This ware type is known to extend across southern Britain, moving into north Wiltshire in the 18-19th centuries.

## 7. COMMENT

**7.1** The investigation has identified limited archaeological evidence on the site, principally of medieval and modern date. The former seems to be restricted to the northern portion of the site – in particular, the location of the proposed new building – with the latter suggesting that there has

been widespread remodelling of the barn buildings and yard area. This medieval evidence takes the form of an accumulation of soil containing pottery with little abrasion, however no archaeological features, earlier than those modern articles previously outlined, were identified within any of the trial pits. The origins of this medieval soil horizon could have accumulated from hill wash to the north (and outside of the application area) as there is no evidence for medieval pottery or similar soil horizons in any of the other trial pits.

**7.2** A number of services were highlighted within the trial pits, with ceramic sewers being present within three of the six trial pits excavated across the area. It may be that certain areas of the ground, especially those in the eastern extent of the site, have already been substantially disturbed, as suggested by trial pits 5 and 6. This truncation does not extend to the north and west of the site, as evidenced by trial pits 1 and 2, which lie in the proposed location for the new building.

**7.3** The depth of burial of the medieval soil horizon is c.750mm below existing levels and may remain largely unaffected by the new development. Overall, the archaeological deposit identified in this investigation does not have any more that low/negligible significance.

## 8. REFERENCES


AB Heritage, 2022. *Milton Yard, Wiltshire*. Unpublished Heritage Statement by AB Heritage Ref. 62004

AC archaeology Ltd, 2023. *Milton Barns, East Knoyle, Wiltshire.* Unpublished Written Scheme of Investigation by AC archaeology Ltd. Ref: ACW1551/1/2

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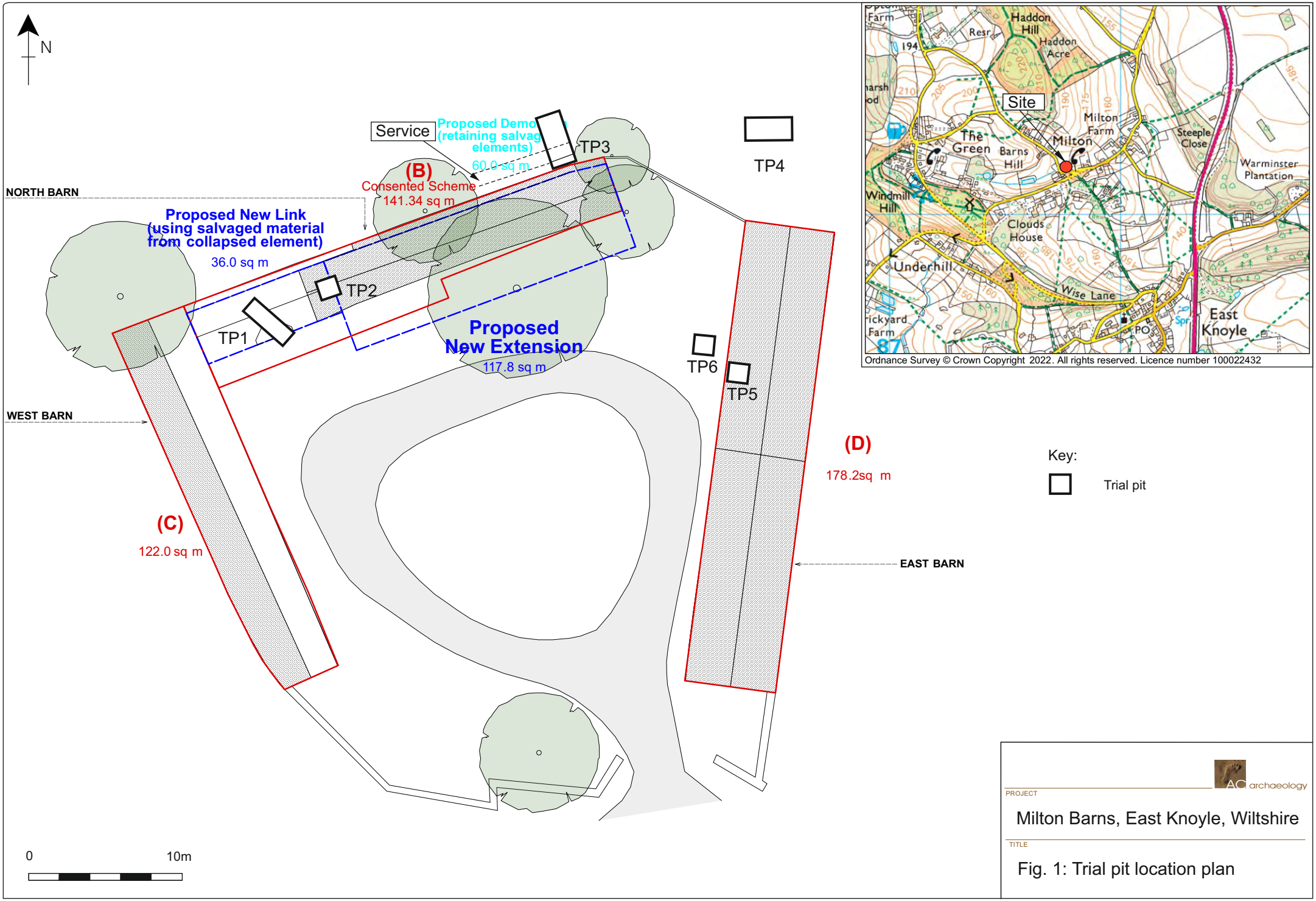
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**Appendix 1: Negative Trial Pits**

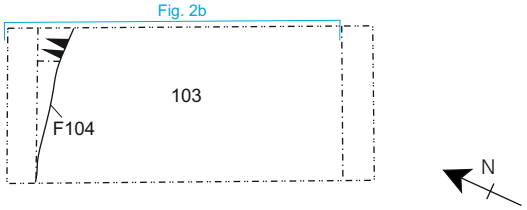
| **Trial Pit 3** | | 2 x 1m | NE-SW Orientation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 300 | 0-300 | Light grey, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with sparse chalk, CBM and clinker (sub rounded, <60mm) | Topsoil |
| 301 | 300-600 | Light greyish brown with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with sparse rare CBM fragments | Former topsoil |
| 302 | 600-900 | Mid greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of soft consistency with rare sandstone and chert (<50mm) | Subsoil |
| 303 | Over 900 | Dark greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of soft consistency, with rare sandstone (<80mm) | Natural Subsoil |
| **Trial Pit 4** | | 2 x 1m | E- W Orientation |
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 400 | 0-150 | Mid grey, clayey sand, of loose consistency, with rare chalk (sub rounded, <50mm) | Existing dirt surface |
| 401 | 150-300 | Re-deposited clay, of firm consistency. | Former surface |
| 402 | 300-700 | Mid brown, clayey sand, of firm consistency | Bedding for above |
| 403 | 700-1000 | Dark greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of friable consistency, with rare sandstone (sub rounded, <60mm) | Subsoil |
| 404 | Over 1000 | Mid grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, friable, with rare chert and sandstone (sub angular, <100mm) | Natural Subsoil |
| **Trial Pit 5** | | 1 x 1m | |
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 500 | 0-200 | Mid grey, clayey sand, of loose consistency, with rare chalk (sub rounded, <50mm) | Existing surface |
| 501 | 200-300 | Re-deposited chalk of firm consistency | Former surface |
| 502 | 300-400 | Mid brown, clayey sand, of soft consistency with rare CBM fragments | Bedding for surface above |
| 503 | 400-500 | Mid yellow, crushed mortar with frequent CBM fragments | Former surface or building debris |
| 504 | 500-650 | Mixed soil and clinker. Mid greenish brown, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with abundant clinker - mostly restricted to the upper horizon. | Possibly former topsoil |
| 505 | Over 650 | Re-deposited chalk surface, with late post-medieval brick | Chalk surface |

| Trial Pit 6 | | 1 x 1m | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 600 | 0-400 | Compacted gravel and modern CBM | Existing surface of trackway |
| 601 | 400-600 | Mid greenish yellow, silt, of soft consistency, with chalk (sub angular, <50mm) | Bedding for layer above |
| 602 | 600-800 | Mid grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency | Subsoil |
| 603 | Over 800 | Dark greenish grey, clayey sand, of friable consistency, with frequent sandstone (sub angular, <50mm) | Natural Subsoil |

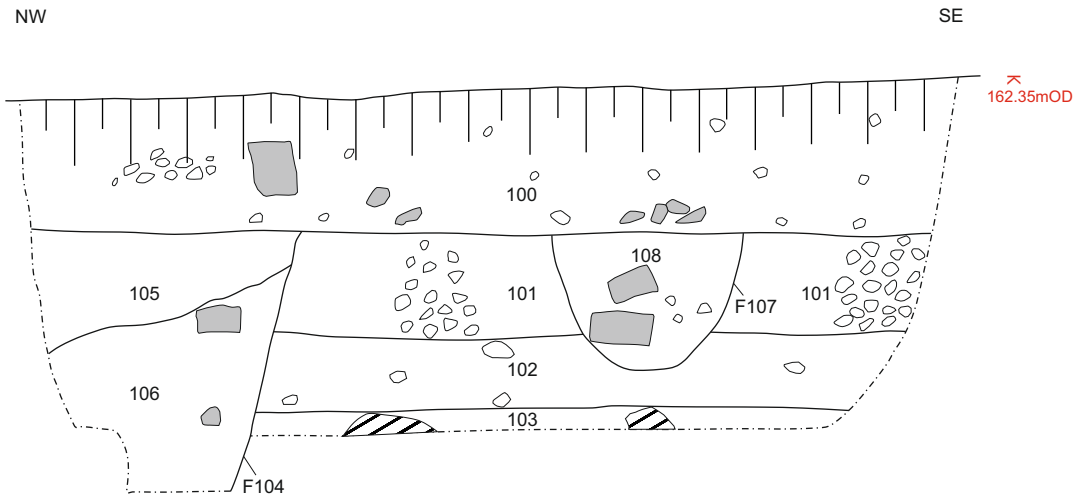

N
Service
Proposed Demo
(retaining salvag
elements)
60.0 sq m
TP3
TP4
(B)
Consented Scheme
141.34 sq m
NORTH BARN
Proposed New Link
(using salvaged material
from collapsed element)
36.0 sq m
TP2
TP1
Proposed
New Extension
117.8 sq m
TP6
TP5
WEST BARN
(D)
178.2sq m
EAST BARN
(C)
122.0 sq m
0
10m
Site
Haddon Hill
Haddon Acre
Milton Farm
Milton
The Green
Barns Hill
Steeple Close
Warminster Plantation
Windmill Hill
Clouds House
Underhill
Wise Lane
East Knoyle
Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432
Key:
Trial pit
AC archaeology
PROJECT
Milton Barns, East Knoyle, Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 1: Trial pit location plan

Trial Pit 1

a)

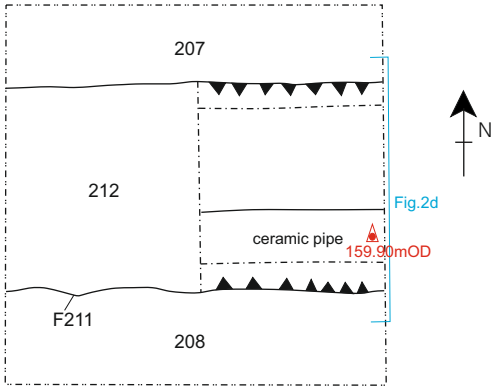



b)

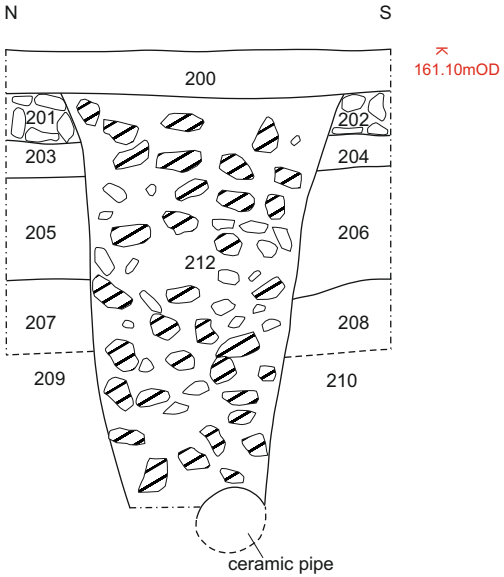



Trial Pit 2

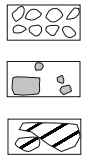
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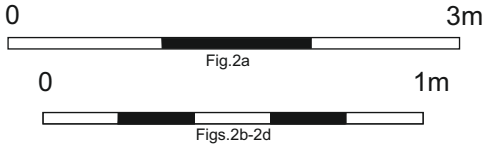



d)




Key:




AC archaeology

PROJECT

Milton Barns, East Knoyle, Wiltshire

TITLE

Fig. 2: Plan and section drawings



Plate 1: South-west facing section of Trial Pit 1 (scale 2m)



Plate 2: West facing section of Trial Pit 2 (scale 1m)



Plate 3: West facing section of Trial Pit 3 (scale 1m x 2m)



Plate 4: West facing section of Trial Pit 4 showing F405 (scale 1m)



Plate 5: North facing section of Trial Pit 5 (scale 1m)



Plate 6: West facing section Trial Pit 6 (scale 1m)

**Appendix 1: Negative Trial Pits**

| **Trial Pit 3** | | 2 x 1m | NE-SW Orientation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 300 | 0-300 | Light grey, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with sparse chalk, CBM and clinker (sub rounded, <60mm) | Topsoil |
| 301 | 300-600 | Light greyish brown with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with sparse rare CBM fragments | Former topsoil |
| 302 | 600-900 | Mid greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of soft consistency with rare sandstone and chert (<50mm) | Subsoil |
| 303 | Over 900 | Dark greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of soft consistency, with rare sandstone (<80mm) | Natural Subsoil |
| **Trial Pit 4** | | 2 x 1m | E- W Orientation |
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 400 | 0-150 | Mid grey, clayey sand, of loose consistency, with rare chalk (sub rounded, <50mm) | Existing dirt surface |
| 401 | 150-300 | Re-deposited clay, of firm consistency. | Former surface |
| 402 | 300-700 | Mid brown, clayey sand, of firm consistency | Bedding for above |
| 403 | 700-1000 | Dark greenish grey with yellow mottling, clayey soil, of friable consistency, with rare sandstone (sub rounded, <60mm) | Subsoil |
| 404 | Over 1000 | Mid grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, friable, with rare chert and sandstone (sub angular, <100mm) | Natural Subsoil |
| **Trial Pit 5** | | 1 x 1m | |
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 500 | 0-200 | Mid grey, clayey sand, of loose consistency, with rare chalk (sub rounded, <50mm) | Existing surface |
| 501 | 200-300 | Re-deposited chalk of firm consistency | Former surface |
| 502 | 300-400 | Mid brown, clayey sand, of soft consistency with rare CBM fragments | Bedding for surface above |
| 503 | 400-500 | Mid yellow, crushed mortar with frequent CBM fragments | Former surface or building debris |
| 504 | 500-650 | Mixed soil and clinker. Mid greenish brown, clayey sand, of soft consistency, with abundant clinker - mostly restricted to the upper horizon. | Possibly former topsoil |
| 505 | Over 650 | Re-deposited chalk surface, with late post-medieval brick | Chalk surface |

| Trial Pit 6 | | 1 x 1m | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **Depth below ground (mm)** | **Description** | **Interpretation** |
| 600 | 0-400 | Compacted gravel and modern CBM | Existing surface of trackway |
| 601 | 400-600 | Mid greenish yellow, silt, of soft consistency, with chalk (sub angular, <50mm) | Bedding for layer above |
| 602 | 600-800 | Mid grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand, of soft consistency | Subsoil |
| 603 | Over 800 | Dark greenish grey, clayey sand, of friable consistency, with frequent sandstone (sub angular, <50mm) | Natural Subsoil |

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