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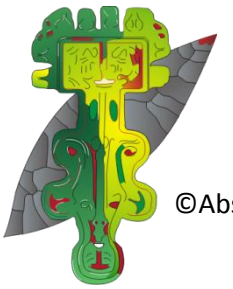
Results of an Archaeological Trench Evaluation on Land off the Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SN10 4EA

Paul Martin BSc, MCIfA

Absolute Archaeology

On behalf of

Mr. S. Reynolds & Family in Partnership with Feltham Properties



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Summary

This document sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation on land off The Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SU10 4EA (the Project Site). The work was commissioned by Mr. S. Reynolds & Family in Partnership with Feltham Properties (The client). The work was undertaken to inform potential plans for the construction of 30 new domestic dwellings with associated access and services.

The programme of work was advised by Ms Clare King (Assistant County Archaeologist), who recommended that a trial trench evaluation should be carried out to determine whether the proposed development poses risks to 'significant heritage assets with an archaeological interest' (King, Consultee Response, 2015).

An archaeological trench evaluation was carried out from the 9th – 11th May 2016. The results revealed evidence of extensive 19th century clay extraction across the Project Site. Early 19th century pancheon and red brick, along with evidence of the relocation of the stream that defines the southern boundary of the site, suggest an early 19th century date for the activity. As a result the Project Site has been severely truncated, which has significantly reduced the potential for earlier archaeological deposits to survive.

Acknowledgements

Absolute Archaeology would like to thank Mr S Reynolds & Family and Mr S Bates (Feltham Properties) for their assistance with the project. Thanks also to Mr N Ansell for the excavation of the trenches. We would also like to thank Ms R Foster and Ms C King (Assistance County Archaeologists, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service) for their help and expertise.

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1. Introduction

This document sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation on land off The Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SU10 4EA (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). The work was commissioned by Mr. S. Reynolds & Family in Partnership with Feltham Properties (The client). The work was undertaken to inform potential plans for the construction of 30 new domestic dwellings with associated access and services.

The programme of work was advised by Ms Clare King (Assistant County Archaeologist), who recommended that a trial trench evaluation should be carried out to determine whether the proposed development poses risks to '*significant heritage assets with an archaeological interest*' (King, Consultee Response, 2015).

The results will be submitted along with a desk based assessment of the Project Site, deemed necessary due to the presence of extant earthworks of unconfirmed nature and date, and the potential for buried archaeological remains on the Project Site.

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The results of the programme of investigation may be used to inform any future mitigation strategy.

2. Project Site

The Project Site is located just off The Spring, to the south-west of the centre of Market Lavington, Wiltshire. The proposed development area is situated approximately 284m to the southwest of the Parish church and is currently in use as pasture.

Prominent earthworks present on the Project Site have been tentatively dated to the Medieval period, with the suggestion that they represent historic fishponds.

The Project Site lies approximately 83m aOD and a tributary brook defines the southern extent of the plot, flowing in an ENE-WSW direction, creating a natural boundary. The plot is enclosed by vegetation on the southern side, whilst a track, providing access to the playing field, borders the site to the west. Modern housing is present immediately to the east of the Project Site.

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Geologically the site is defined by Albian-Cenomanian Glauconitic Sandstone of Upper Greensand Formation. The presence of the stream to the south of the Project Site means that Flandrian alluvial clays, sands and gravels are also present.

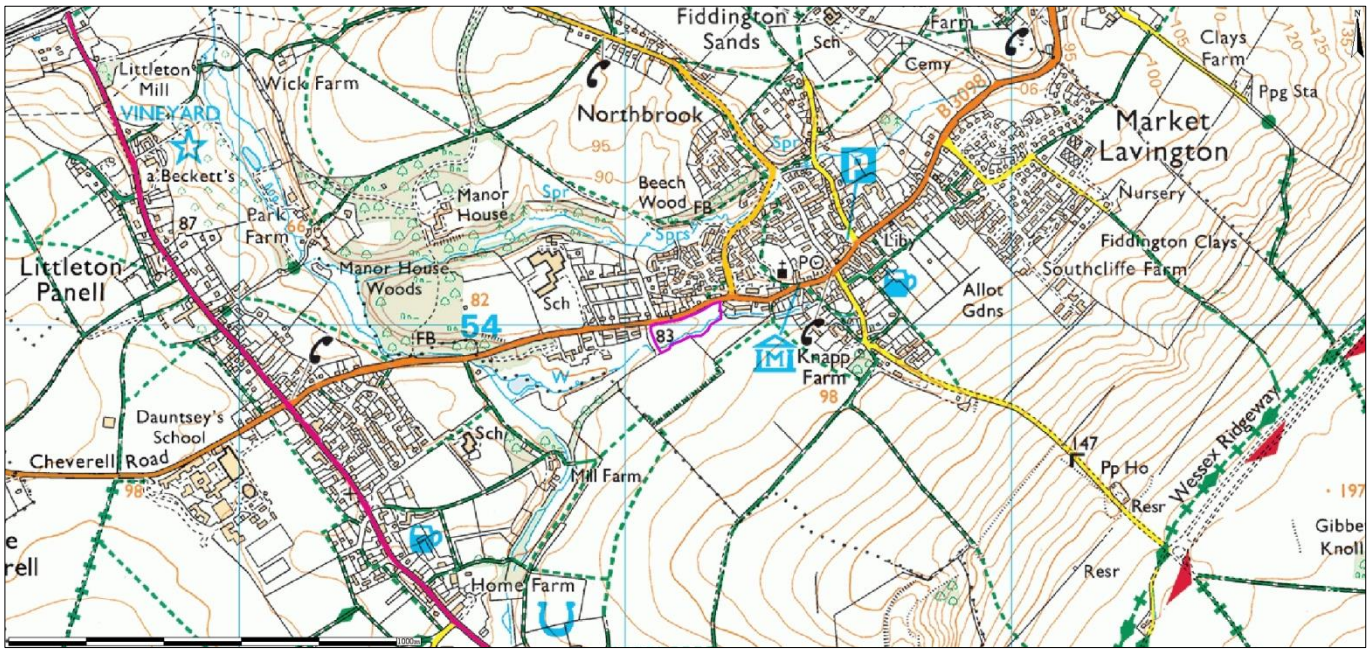


Figure 1 Location of Project Site (outlined in pink)

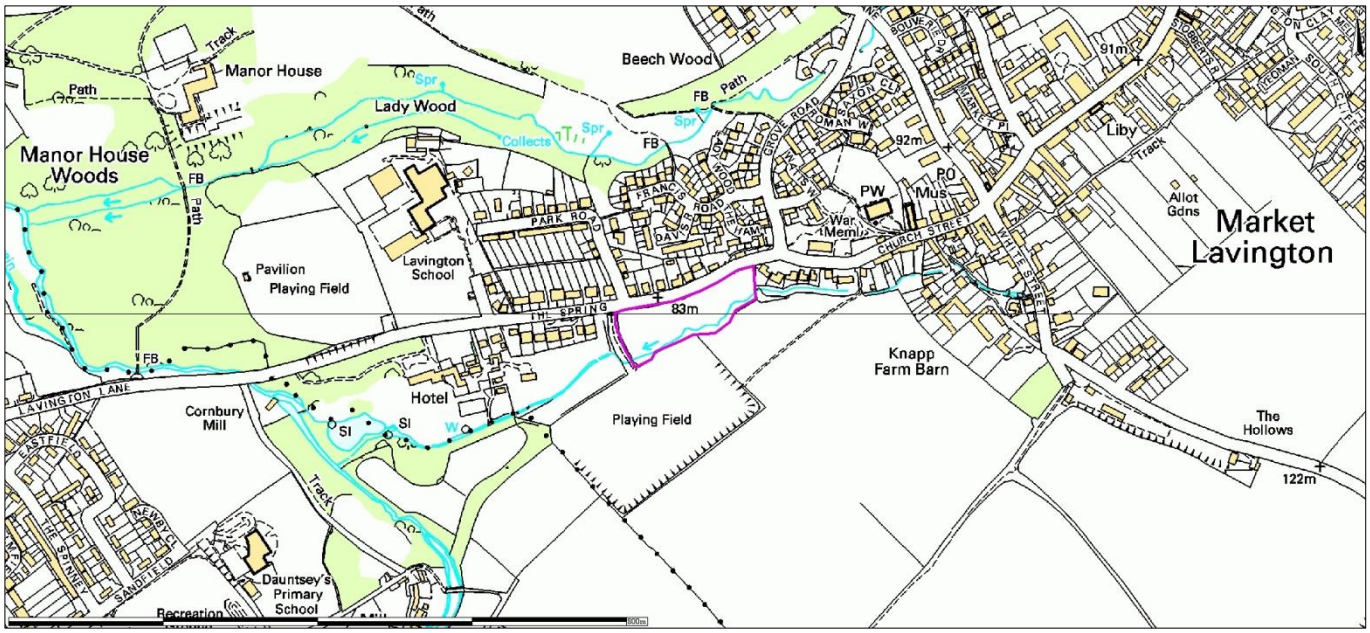


Figure 2 Detailed Location of Project Site (outlined in pink)

3. Archaeological/ Historical Background

Prehistory

Evidence for activity dating to this period is very scarce within Market Lavington. An excavation at Grove Farm uncovered an assemblage of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age periods and a circular Neolithic scraper is said to have been discovered to the north of St Mary's Church (McMahon, 2004: 6).

Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)

Evidence for Romano-British activity is present within Market Lavington. A trial excavation in 1986 produced pottery dating to the Romano-British period. This was furthered in 1995 when an excavation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology highlighted the presence of a high status settlement in the Grove Farm area (MWI7584). Approximately 270m to the north-east of the Project Site, a small rectangular structure with a mortared floor was uncovered, alongside further pottery sherds and pit features. It is suggested that a continuity of occupation existed within the area from the late Roman-British period until the Medieval town plan was established in AD 1248 (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1992: 160).

Further evidence for Romano-British activity within the area is indicated by the discovery of a fibula brooch within 840m of the Project Site (to the north-east) (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1990: 233).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

In 1990 a substantial Saxon cemetery was identified by Wessex Archaeology (EWI5264), most likely contemporary with the Saxon settlement found in the Grove Farm area (MWI7589). The cemetery, consisted of 42 inhumations, many with grave goods, though further burials are thought to have been disturbed during development in the 1980s (Reynolds, 2008: 267). One outlying prone burial was found, indicating the status of an outcast.

Further evidence for early Medieval occupation within Market Lavington (MWI7589) is present in the Grove Farm area (approximately 270m to the north-east of the Project Site),

in the form of a Saxon settlement. This was excavated by Wessex Archaeology (EWI3681) who found evidence for general human occupation and activity throughout the site (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1997: 156). Features relating to this occupation included sunken-feature buildings, post-holes, ditches and pits. One inhumation was found, although this remains of uncertain date (ibid). Deliberate infilling of earlier ditches and later ditches and pits indicate that activity continued into the late Saxon period.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

The first mention of Market Lavington occurs in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 under the name of Lavington or Laventone (McMahon, 2004: 5). The name is believed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'of Lafa's people' (ibid). This is unsurprising as archaeological evidence indicates significant Saxon occupation within the area. It wasn't until the 13th Century AD that any prefix is known to have existed (Baggs et al, 1975). This first occurred as *'stupel'* which later became *'steple'*, deriving from the Old English stiepel, clearly referring to the steeple of a church (ibid). The later used stapul, however, refers to a market and from this derive the later names of Chepyng Lavington, Lavington Forum and Market Lavington (ibid).

St Mary's Church (DWI1756) lies approximately 250m to the north-east of the Project Site. It is believed to date to the 13th Century AD, although it is possible that the original building included earlier fabric. Indeed, 12th century AD elements have been built in. The church was altered in the 14th and 15th centuries AD, before it was restored in circa AD 1860 by Ewan Christian. It was restored again in 1910. As it stands today the chancel and nave date to the late 13th century AD, with the north vestry originating in the late 13th – early 14th century AD. The porch was erected and the aisles widened in the 14th century AD. The tower is believed to have 15th century origins.

AD 1225 saw the estate of Market Lavington split into two smaller manors: of De La Mere and Rochelle (McMahon, 2004:5). The former is no longer traceable, but it is believed that the latter was passed to the rector of the Bonhommes Priory at Edington, where it was held until the Dissolution (ibid).

Knowledge concerning the development of the planned town in the 13th century (MWI7594) remains scarce. We do know that previously to its existence, Market Lavington remained a wholly agricultural entity (McMahon: 2004: 13). The planned expansion of the 13th century is likely to have focussed upon the main east-west route through the existing village and

would have more than doubled the size of Market Lavington (ibid). A new market place was laid out and burgage-type tenements made available (ibid).

A 15th century gilt bronze book mount (decorated with interlaced squares) was found approximately 220m to the east of the Project Site (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1991: 150).

The presence of earthworks on the Project Site (MWI64099) is particular cause for interest. Currently these are recorded as earthworks of uncertain date, but potentially relating to Medieval fishponds. Little is known of these features within Wiltshire, possibly due to a lack of fieldwork (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1994: 100). There is evidence which suggests that it is "*not uncommon for mills and fishponds to co-exist*" (ibid) and the previous name of part of the Project Site (Mill Mead) suggests the presence of a mill within the area. Both the monument record (MWI64099) and the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1994: 101) mention the presence of fishponds within Market Lavington. Although the location is unknown, the former highlights a correlation of the earthworks on the Project Site with the presence of the Medieval features. It is notable, however, that there were several mills within the area – Russel Mill was present within the Parish and Cornbury Mill was once in possession by Clyffe Hall. Another is said to have existed upstream, though the precise location remains unknown.

The Medieval Period represents the peak of Market Lavington's development, with the Post-Medieval period showing signs of steady decline.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

It is possible that the course of the stream to the south of the Project Site originally ran through the middle of the development area and was moved to its current position in the 18th Century (Slater Reynolds pers comms). The movement is thought to have been due to the use of the stream as a water source for Clyffe Hall. If this is indeed the case, it is possible that the earthworks seen within the Project Site are actually the result of associated activity or subsequent activity. However, the linear nature of the earthworks, arranged as irregular banks, highlights the potential for them to relate to spoil stockpiled from quarry or potential clay extraction (land to the east-north-east of the Project Site is referred to as the Clays, suggesting evidence of this resource in the immediate vicinity).

In AD 1841 the land associated with today's Project Site was documented as a water meadow. However, the irregular earthworks associated with the Project Site do not appear to represent this method of land use, suggesting that there may have been further activity in this field in the Post Medieval period.

Surviving built heritage indicates that development mainly occurred within the confines of the Medieval town, though some expansion is evident centred on the stream, along White Street (McMahon, 2004: 13). 12 (DWI1752), 18-20 (DWI1753) and 33 (DWI1765) Church Street, The Vicarage (DWI1751), Mews Flat and Old Laundry, part of Clyffe Hall, (DWI1747) are all evidence for such development; dating to between early 17th Century and early-mid 19th Century.

Clyffe Hall (DWI1746) was built in AD 1732 as a private house for Henry Vince II. Wings were added in the early 19th century the building was remodelled in AD 1899 for E.C. Schomberg. The east wing was extended further in 1905-10 and the front and interiors altered in c.1904.

The schoolrooms (DWI1754), built in AD 1846, lie approximately 296m to the north-east of the Project Site.

By the 18th Century Market Lavington could boast to have supported 11 malt houses (McMahon, 2004: 5). This trade was over by AD 1883 (ibid).

Market Lavington does not appear to have been affected by the Industrial Revolution, possibly due to the lack of transport connections such as canal and railway (McMahon, 2004: 5). This meant that the town did not develop much by way of industries (ibid). By the 19th Century the market appears to have been in decline and is believed to have been last held between 1850 and 1860 (ibid).

Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

The early half of the 20th century saw some small amount of development taking place. However, it wasn't until the latter half of the 1900s that extensive housing and infrastructure projects began to extend to the settled area of the village (McMahon, 2004: 13).

The main area for development during this period is that directly to the north of the Project Site on land previously belonging to Grove Farm, as can be seen on the 1930s Ordnance

Survey map. This appears to have been extended further north between 1930 and 1982. Land to the west of the Project Site also appears to have been developed during the latter half of the 20th Century with Lavington School being built circa 1965.

4. Methodology

Objectives

A desk based assessment carried out prior to the archaeological evaluation raised the following issues, which may be further assessed in line with the results of the trench evaluation-

1. Earthworks identified across the Project Site have been tentatively dated to the Medieval period, and are recorded as fishponds. However, documentary evidence pertaining to land use in the 19th century seeks to challenge this interpretation (Barnes; 2016).
2. Local history accounts that the stream to the south of the Project Site may once have run through the centre, being relocated in the 18th century.

More broadly the archaeological investigation sought to-

- To assess the potential for archaeological activity associated with the Project Site;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area;
- Record and identify archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during the evaluation and to place these within their local and regional context;
- Create a site archive for deposition in a suitable repository;
- Inform the implementation of a suitable strategy in order to mitigate the impact of the groundwork on the archaeological resource, in the event of positive results.

Trench Evaluation

The investigation took the form of an archaeological trench evaluation comprising 6 trenches measuring 18m – 25m (l) x 2m (w) to the depth of the archaeology or substrate, whichever was encountered first.

Trenches were arranged to target prominent earthworks identified within the confines of the Project Site and all were located within an area of permanent pasture comprising meadow grass and lower areas of hassock grass.

Fieldwork and subsequent recording of the site was carried out in extremely wet weather, leading to the waterlogging of trenches.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation (revised 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

Archaeologists monitored the mechanical excavation of the trenches to the depth of the sub-strate, or any intact archaeological deposits/features, whichever is encountered first.

The trench evaluation was undertaken to ascertain information concerning the nature of the earthworks present within the Project Site as well as more generally to assess the presence/absence, extent, state of preservation, character, quality, integrity and date of any archaeological deposits.

All work was carried out from the 9th – 11th May 2016 and was completed under Absolute Archaeology site code AARC213.

5. Reporting

One hard copy of the final report will be supplied to the County Historic Environment Record along with a digital copy in PDF format (to allow reports to be made available on the web). A copy of any specialist papers relating to the project will also be supplied to the County Archaeological Service. One digital copy of the report will be supplied to the local planning authority. A copy of the report will also be submitted to OASIS.

6. Results

Specific depths and dimensions of deposits and features are given in Appendix 1.



Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

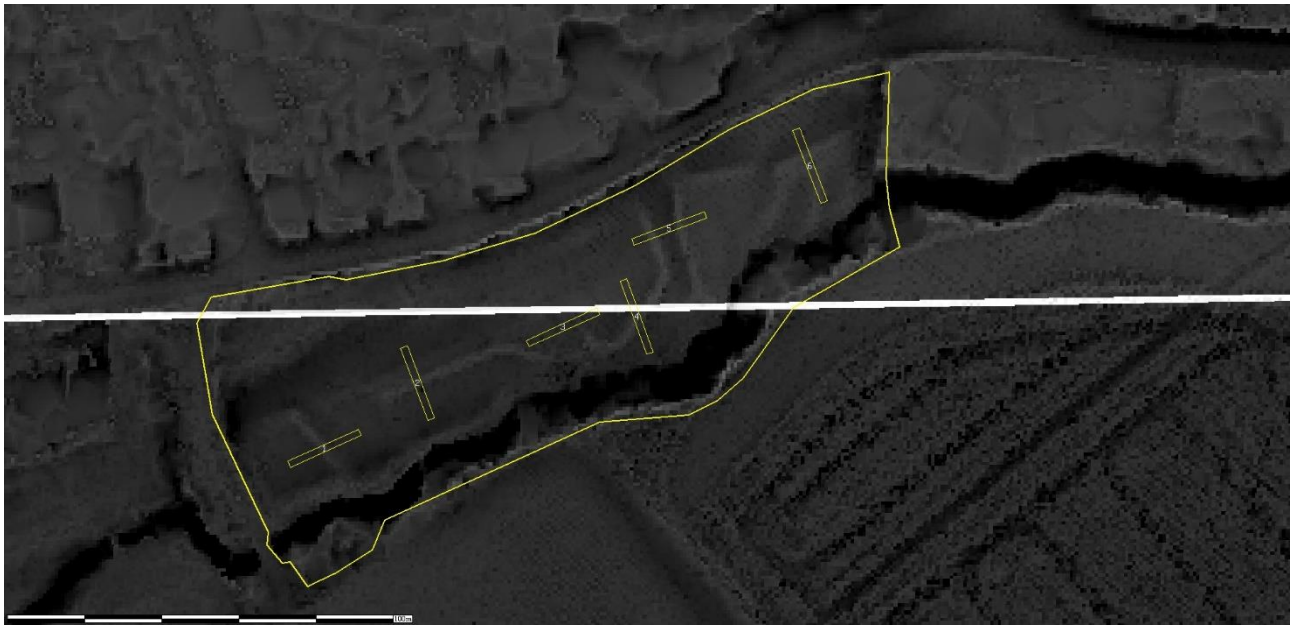


Figure 4 Trench Location Plan overlying lidar image of Project Site (earthworks shown in white)

Trench One

Trench One measured 20m (l) x 2m (w) and was orientated on a WSW-ENE, targeting a wide, low raised bank running at a right angle to the area of excavation. The mechanical excavation revealed turfline/topsoil (100), overlaying a truncated chalky marl clay with panning (101). The earthwork (102) was barely perceptible in section and comprised a material similar to topsoil (101), which was interpreted as redeposited material. Sondages located at both ends of the trench were excavated to a depth of 800mm and 1.1m, revealing underlying re-deposited chalky marl clay with panning.

No associated ditches were identified adjacent to the earthwork and no archaeological features were revealed. No finds were recovered from the trench or from the spoil, which was monitored throughout.

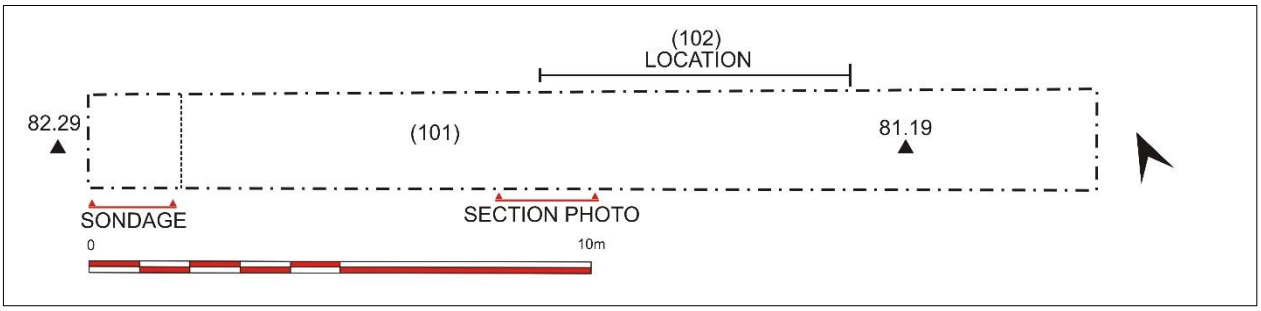


Figure 5 Trench One Plan



Photo 1: Trench One ENE facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 2 Trench One NNW facing section (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1 x 2m)

Trench Two

Trench Two measured 20m (l) x 2m (w) and was orientated NNW-SSE, targeting a wide, low raised bank running at a right angle to the area of excavation. The mechanical excavation revealed turfline/topsoil (200), overlaying truncated chalky marl clay with panning, mixed with Greensand stone silts (201). The earthwork (203) was barely perceptible in section and comprised material similar to topsoil (200), which was interpreted as having been redeposited.

A sondage at the NNW end of the trench excavated to a depth of 800mm revealed re-deposited chalky marl clay with panning and Greensand stone silts (202) throughout.

No associated ditches were identified adjacent to the earthwork and no archaeological features were revealed. No finds were recovered from the trench or from the spoil, which was monitored throughout.

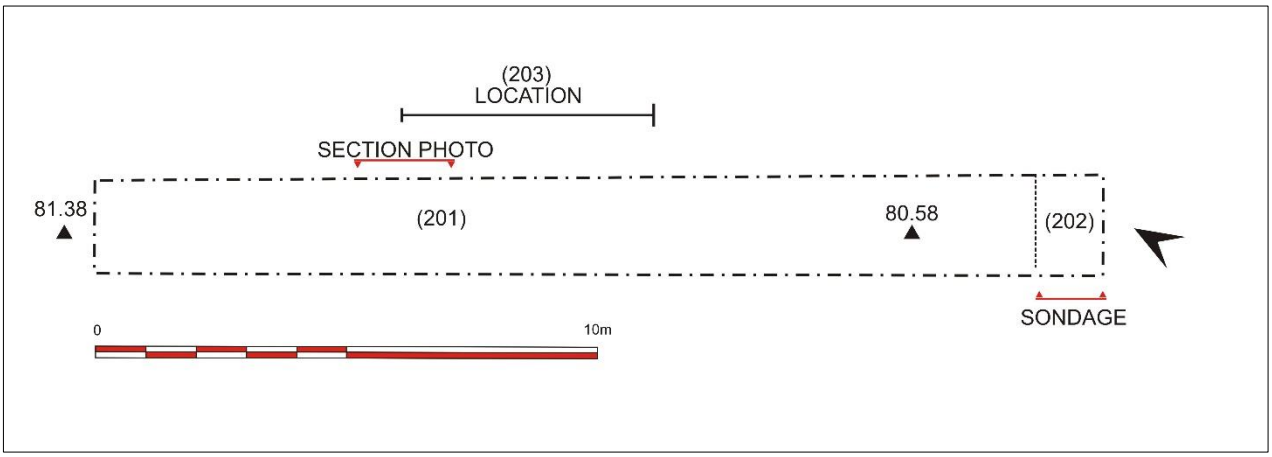


Figure 6 Trench Two Plan



Photo 3 Trench Two NNW facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 4 Trench Two ENE facing section (Scales 1 x 500m & 1 x 2m)

Trench Three

Trench Three measured 20m (l) x 2m (w) and was oriented WSW-ENE; located towards the central area of the field. The mechanical excavation revealed turfline/topsoil (300), overlaying truncated chalky marl clay with panning and Greensand silts (301). A sondage at the WSW end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1m and revealed underlying chalky marl clay and Green sandstone silts.

No archaeological features were revealed. No finds were recovered from the trench or from the spoil, which was monitored throughout.



Photo 5 Trench Three ENE facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 6 Trench Three NNW facing section (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)

Trench Four

Trench Four measured 25m (l) x 2m (w) and was orientated NNW-SSE, targeting a raised bank (403) running for 8 metres obliquely at the SSE end of the area of excavation. The mechanical excavation revealed turfline/topsoil (400), overlaying truncated chalky marl clay mixed with Greensand stone silts (401).

A sondage at the SSE end of the trench excavated to a depth of 900mm revealed re-deposited chalky marl clay and Greensand stone silts throughout.

No associated ditches were identified adjacent to the earthwork and no archaeological features were revealed. No finds were recovered from the trench or from the spoil, which was monitored throughout.

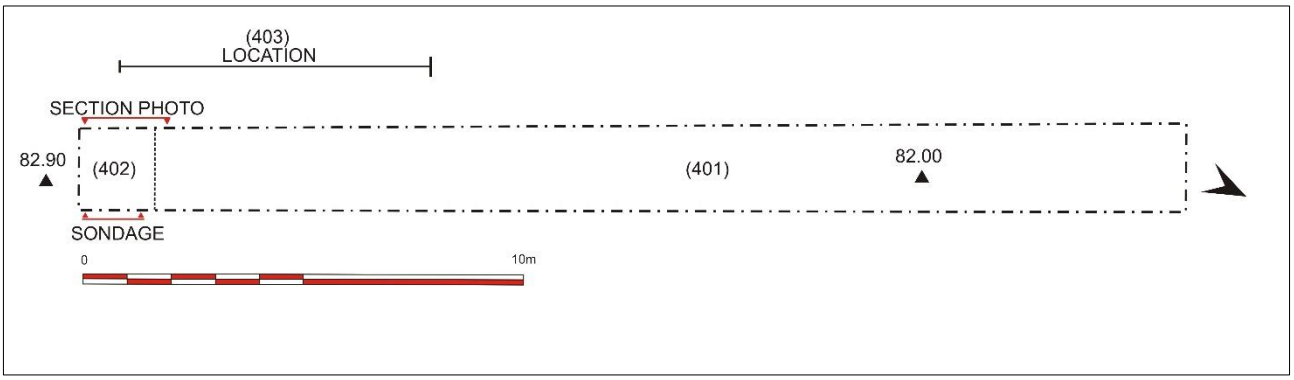


Figure 7 Trench Four Plan



Photo 7 Trench Four NNW facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 8 Trench Four ENE facing section (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)

Trench Five

Trench five measured 18m (l) x 2m (w) and was orientated WSW-ENE, targeting two low raised banks either side of what appears to be a sunken hollow way. The mechanical excavation revealed turfline/topsoil (500), overlaying a truncated chalky marl clay (501).

Several sondages were dug along the trench, targeting the areas of the banks and hollow way, in order to determine the nature and age of the earthworks. Bank material (502) comprising the ENE earthwork provided clear evidence for dating in the form of a broken 19th century pan tile and red brick. This was found at a depth of 600mm and directly on the edge of the bank and hollow way. Bank material (503) comprising the WSW earthwork also provided evidence of a late date with three large sherds of late 18th to early 19th century pancheon found directly underneath the bank at a depth at 700mm. The hollow way (504) between the two banks also provided dating evidence terminus post quem (TPQ) in the form of a sherd of tin glazed pottery dating to no earlier than the late 18th century.

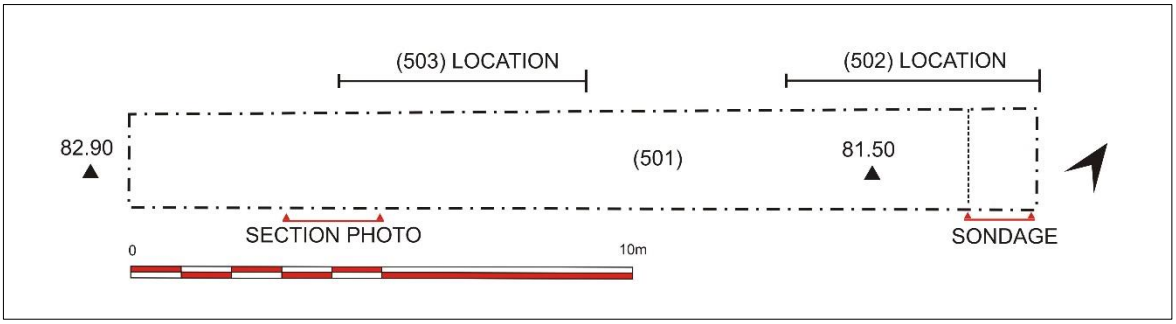


Figure 8 Trench Five Plan



Photo 9 Finds from (503)



Photo 10 Trench Five WSW facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 11 Trench 5 East facing view with bank (503) (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1 x 2m)

Trench Six

Trench Six measured 20m (l) x 2m (w) and was orientated NNW-SSE targeting a wide, low raised bank running at a right angle to the area of excavation. Mechanical excavation revealed topsoil/ topsoil (600), overlaying truncated chalky marl clay (601) with Greensand stone silts (602), at the NNW end of the trench.

A sondage at the SSE end of the trench excavated to a depth of 900mm revealed chalky marl clay and Greensand stone silts throughout.

The raised bank (603) which bisected the trench to the NNW was interpreted as contemporary with the previous earthworks. Post Medieval finds in the form of the base of an 18th – 19th century pancheon and abraded pan tile were recovered during the investigation of the bank material.

Two modern ceramic service pipes were identified to the NNW of the trench. Their locations are shown in plan (Figure 9).

No associated ditches were identified adjacent to the earthwork and no archaeological features were revealed. Residual finds dating to the 18th-19th century were recovered from the spoil and trench, which was monitored throughout.

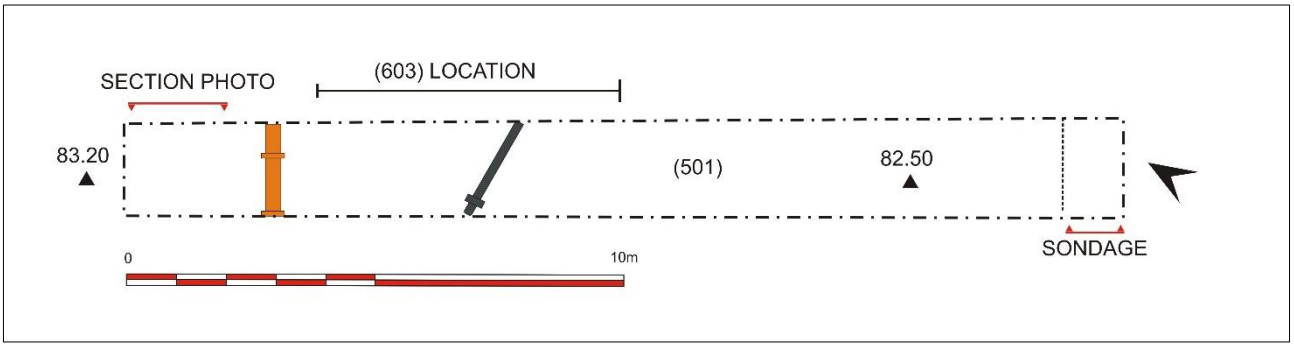


Figure 9 Trench Six Plan



Photo 12 Finds from (603)



Photo 13 Trench Six SSE facing view (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Photo 14 Trench Six WSW facing section (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)

Finds

All finds were residual and dated to the late 18th – early 19th century. Only a sample were retained from site. It is intended that these will be discarded.

Discussion

Six linear earthworks were targeted during the trench evaluation and finds from Trenches Five and Six, along with evidence of truncated deposits, suggest a Post Medieval date for the banks, which are evident across the Project Site. The irregular nature and late date of the earthworks suggest quarry activity. This is in keeping with the results of the desk based assessment through which the nature of the earthworks as Medieval in origin was challenged, as summarised below.

The Tithe apportionment alludes to the presence of water meadows extending onto the Project Site [in 1841]…Whilst there was clearly activity on the Project Site in the Post Medieval period, the earthworks do not appear to preserve the pattern of a water meadow or ponds, and it is likely that the earthworks preserved today are evidence of later activity (potentially quarry) (Barnes; 2016).

The late 18th century/early 19th century finds (pan tile fragments, a tin glazed sherd and sherds of pancheon) from Trenches Five and Six offer a TPQ for the actual backfilling of the area. The finds, all of which are residual, were used and discarded probably in the area prior to the proposed quarrying. It is therefore suggested that the whole field was quarried in stages, accessing the Gault clay for brick making; and that the earthworks in the field represent subsequent quarry banks. What appears to be marly clay found in all of the trenches is in all probability the back fill from the actual staged quarrying. The overall thin layer of the topsoil right across the project site also suggests a relatively late date for the earthworks and underlying re-deposited soils.

The evaluation trenches failed to conclusively locate the original course of the stream, which now defines the southern boundary of the Project Site. This may mean that the stream itself was diverted from the central area of the field in order to access the underlying Gault clay, with the upper stratigraphy (denoting the original watercourse) having been truncated. Certainly, the northern portion of the Project Site is defined by a distinct sharp decline leading. This levels abruptly, covering approximately one third of the site and may preserve the original bank of the stream. If this theory is correct, the diversion of the stream could have taken place in the 18th century as suggested. The tithe map of 1841 shows that the current course of the stream is established by the 19th century.

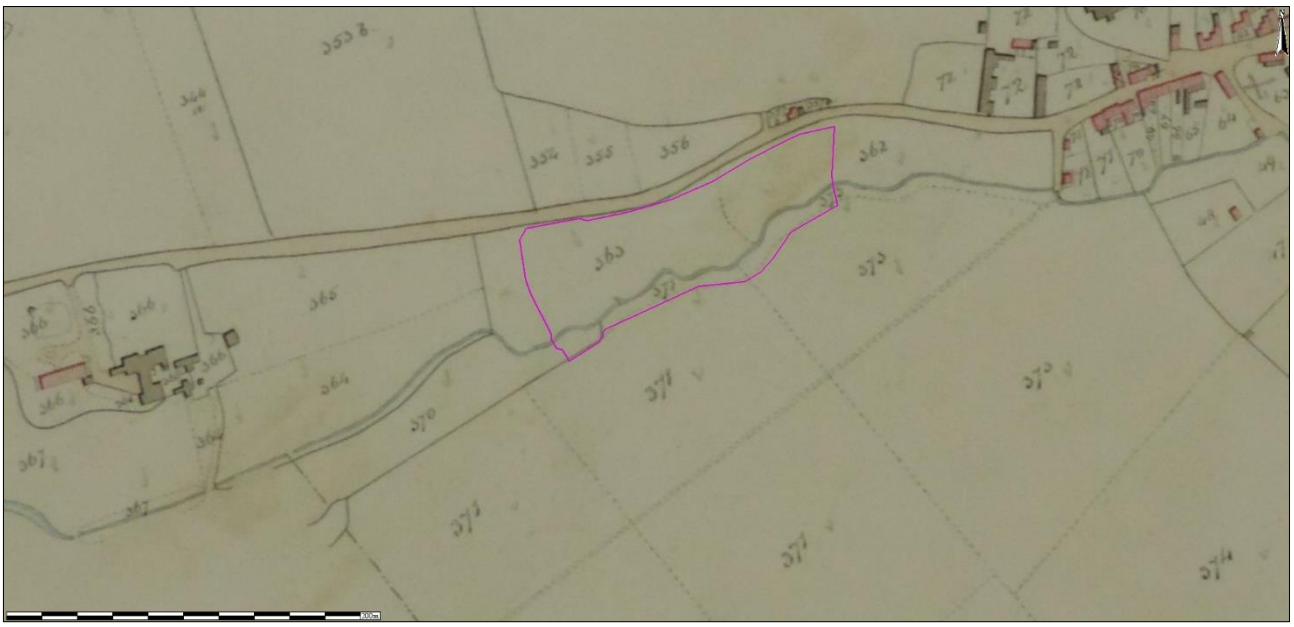


Figure 10 1841 Tithe Map. Project Site outlined in pink

The absence of earlier archaeological deposits and residual finds on the Project Site could be further evidence in favour of the original central course of the stream, rendering the area unsuitable for settlement. Furthermore, in the event that the earthworks represent spoil

resulting from late 18th early 19th century quarry / clay extraction then archaeological stratigraphy would have been severely truncated.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the trench evaluation has provided strong evidence that the earthworks within the field are Post Medieval in date, most likely representing activity in the late 18th - early 19th century. Furthermore, comprehensive truncation of upper stratigraphy across the site has severely reduced the potential for earlier archaeological deposits to survive within the proposed development area.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Information

Trench Number: 1							
Machine Excavated Linear Trench				**Orientation**	ENE-WSW		
				Depth	ENE 1.1m		
				Width	2m		
				Length	20m		
Contexts 100-102							
Context Number	**Type**	**Depth/ Height**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**
100	Turfline/ Topsoil	300mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
101	Natural chalky marl	<500mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
102	Bank Material	100mm	5m	-	-	-	10.05.2016

Trench Number: 2		
Machine Excavated Linear Trench	**Orientation**	SSE- NNW
	Depth	NNW 800mm
	Width	2m
	Length	20m

Contexts 200-203

Context Number	**Type**	**Depth/ Height**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**
200	Turfline/ Topsoil	300mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
201	Natural chalky marl	300mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
202	Greensand Silts	>200mm	2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
203	Bank Material	400mm	5m	-	-	-	10.05.2016

Trench Number: 3		
Machine Excavated Linear Trench	**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
	Depth	WSW 1m
	Width	2m
	Length	20m

Contexts 300- 302

Context Number	**Type**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**
300	Topsoil Layer	200mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
301	Natural chalky mar	300mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
302	Greensand Silts	>100mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016

Trench Number: 4		
Machine Excavated Linear Trench	**Orientation**	SSE - NNW
	Depth	SSE 900mm
	Width	2m
	Length	25m

Contexts 400-403

Context Number	**Type**	**Depth / Height**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**

400	Topsoil Layer	200mm	>2m	>25m	-	-	10.05.2016
401	Natural chalky marl	700mm	>2m	>25m	-	-	10.05.2016
402	Greensand Silts	>100mm	>2m	>25m	-	-	10.05.2016
403	Bank Material	200mm	7m	-	-	-	10.05.2016

Trench Number: 5							
Machine Excavated Linear Trench					**Orientation**	ENE- WSW	
					Depth	ENE 500mm	
					Width	2m	
					Length	18m	
Contexts 500-505							
Context Number	**Type**	**Depth / Height**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**
500	Turfline/ Topsoil	300mm	>2m	>18m	-	-	10.05.2016
501	Natural Chalky Marl Colluvium	<200mm	>2m	>18m	-	-	10.05.2016
502	Bank Material (ENE)	400mm	5m	-	-	Post Med Red Brick and Pan Tile	10.05.2016
503	Bank Material (WSW)	400mm	4m	-	-	Post Med Puncheon	10.05.2016
504	Hollow Way	400mm	-	-	-	-	10.05.2016

505	Fill – silting of hollow way [504]	200mm	-	-	-	Post Med tin glazed pottery sherd	10.05.2016

Trench Number: 6							
Machine Excavated Linear Trench					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE	
					Depth	700mm	
					Width	2m	
					Length	20m	
Contexts 600-603							
Context Number	**Type**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length /Diameter**	**Colour (Munsell Ref)**	**Finds**	**Recorded Date**
600	Topsoil / Turfline	200mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
601	Chalk Marl	300mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
602	Chalk Marl	>200mm	>2m	>20m	-	-	10.05.2016
603	Bank Material	400mm	6m	-	-	-	10.05.2016