

Archaeology Wales

Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest

Archaeological Evaluation



By
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1299



Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: RGE Energy UK Ltd
on behalf of Camborne Capital Ltd

Edited by: Mark Houliston

Signed: *Mark Houliston*

Position: MD

Date: 25/03/2014

Authorised by: Mark Houliston

Signed: *Mark Houliston*

Position: MD

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Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
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E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	3
3. Historical Background	3
4. Previous Investigations	4
5. Methodology	5
6. Results	6
6.1 Field 1	6
6.2 Field 2	8
6.3 Field 3	13
6.4 Field 4	15
6.5 Field 5	16
7. Discussion and Conclusion	20
8. Bibliography	22

Appendix I – Finds register

Appendix II – Context register

Appendix III – Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix IV – Archive Cover Sheet

List of Illustrations

Figure 1	Location map
Figure 2	General site and trench location map overlaid on geophysical survey results.
Figure 3	Geophysical survey results and trench layout in Fields 1 & 2
Figure 4	Geophysical survey results and trench layout in Fields 3 & 4
Figure 5	Geophysical survey results and trench layout in Field 5
Figure 6	Plan and sections of archaeological features in Trenches 2 & 5
Figure 7	Plan and sections of archaeological features in Trench 8
Figure 8	Plan and sections of archaeological features in Trench 9
Figure 9	Plan and sections of archaeological features in Trenches 12 & 14
Figure 10	Plan and sections of archaeological features in Trenches 24 & 26

Figure 11 Sections of archaeological features in Trench 26

Photos	
Photo 1	Trench 1
Photos 2 – 4	Trench 2
Photos 5 – 6	Trench 3
Photos 7 – 8	Trench 4
Photos 9 – 10	Trench 5
Photos 11 – 12	Trench 6
Photos 13 – 14	Trench 7
Photos 15 – 22	Trench 8
Photos 23 – 34	Trench 9
Photo 35	Trench 10
Photos 36 - 37	Trench 11
Photos 38 – 48	Trench 26
Photo 49	Trench 27
Photos 50 – 53	Trench 12
Photos 54 – 55	Trench 13
Photos 56 – 58	Trench 14
Photos 59 – 60	Trench 16
Photos 61 – 62	Trench 17
Photos 63 – 64	Trench 18
Photos 65 – 66	Trench 19
Photo 67	Trench 20
Photo 68	Trench 21
Photo 69	Trench 22
Photo 70	Trench 23
Photos 71 – 73	Trench 24
Photos 74 – 76	Trench 25

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Summary

In December 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a trenched evaluation within five fields near Shoals Hook Farm, Shoals Hook Lane, near Haverfordwest, hereafter 'the site'. Investigation of the site, which forms part of a larger development area, was commissioned by RGE Energy UK Ltd on behalf of Camborne Capital Ltd, on the recommendation of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust as a condition of a planning application (14/0056/PA) for the construction of a photovoltaic solar farm.

The evaluation comprised the archaeological investigation of a total of 27 machine excavated trenches located across the five fields. These trenches were positioned to investigate possible features identified on a prior geophysical survey of the site (Houliston & Keen 2014).

The fields were numbered 1 to 5, from east to west. Within Field 1, a double-ditched feature was identified in Trench 2. It had been previously recorded by the geophysical survey. Finds dated this to the later post-medieval period; its form is very characteristic of a later post-medieval field boundary. A small pit containing burnt material was recorded within Trench 5. No dating material was recovered, although it too is considered to be post-medieval.

Within Field 2, a range of curvilinear gullies and postholes were recorded in Trenches 8, 9 and 26 at the northern end of the field. These features suggest an area of settlement activity of possible Prehistoric or Romano-British date.

Within Field 3, three ditches were recorded in Trench 12. Finds were recovered from one of them, dating it to the early post-medieval period. The remaining ditches are likely to be contemporary. The ditches appear to represent an earlier field boundary and a field drainage ditch. A small pit was also recorded within Trench 14, but no dating evidence or associated features were recorded.

Within Field 5, two ditches were recorded within Trench 24. No finds were recovered, but stratigraphically they appear to be relatively recent, possibly dating to the later post-medieval or early modern periods. They probably functioned as field boundaries.

Further work is planned to establish the limits and character of archaeological activity at the northern end of Field 2, where potentially important archaeological remains were identified. The remaining archaeological features recorded across the site are considered to be of local, interest and therefore of minor archaeological importance.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW), in response to a request by RGE Energy UK Ltd on behalf of Camborne Capital Ltd, to provide an archaeological evaluation of the potential impacts of a proposed development on land near Shoals Hook Farm, near Haverfordwest (Archaeology Wales Project Number 2287, site code SHFH/14/EV).
- 1.2 The site consists of five fields covering an area of approximately 26ha located between Shoals Hook Farm and Good Hook Farm, to the northeast of Haverfordwest; NGR SM 97325 16776, see figures 1 & 2. A planning application has been approved to develop the site and construct a solar powered farm (photovoltaic panels) across several fields (planning application no. 14/0056/PA). The fields subject to the archaeological evaluation have been used for both grazing and crop production and are bounded by mature hedgerows.
- 1.3 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment of the development area was produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Services (Meek 2014). This was followed by a geophysical survey of the whole site by Archaeology Wales (Houlston & Keen 2014). The geophysical survey identified potential archaeological features surviving within several of the fields.
- 1.4 As a result of these findings, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services (DAT-PS), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire County Council), recommended that an archaeological field evaluation was undertaken in order to assess the potential for the archaeological resource at the site.
- 1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation was produced by Archaeology Wales and approved by DAT-PS (see Appendix III). The subsequent evaluation initially used 25 strategically placed trial trenches designed to determine if any of the features identified by the geophysical survey were of archaeological importance. Following a site monitoring visit by DAT-PS it was agreed to open up a further two trenches within Field 2. The work was designed to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The trenches were largely focused on features identified by the geophysical survey, i.e. they were in areas where there was considered to be the greatest potential for archaeological activity.
- 1.6 The excavations took place in December 2014 and January 2015. The work was managed by Mark Houlston and Phil Poucher and carried out under the supervision of Andrew Shobbrook.
- 1.7 This report details the findings from all Trenches within the site area, and supersedes an initial preliminary report produced as work was ongoing within Field 2.

- 1.8 All work conformed to the ClfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014) and was undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description

- 2.1 The proposed development occupies six fields to the northwest of Haverfordwest and south of Crundale (SM 97500 16800). The fields are currently in agricultural use, surrounded by hedegrows, with post and wire fences added around the southern perimeters of the two larger fields on the western wide of the site area. Post and wire fences have also been used to divide some of the larger fields.
- 2.2 The topography of the area comprises southern facing slopes on the southern side of the site area, which are steeper to the west and shallower to the east. A steep slope is present along the eastern edge of the site. The northern and central parts of the site area lie on relatively level ground.
- 2.3 The fields investigated as part of the archaeological evaluation have been numbered 1 to 5 from west to east.
- 2.4 The superficial geology of the site comprises glacial sands and gravels across the western half of the proposed solar farm area. Underlying bedrock across the entire site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of which the majority of the site is of the Ashgill Rocks (Undifferentiated) formation and the south-eastern corner of Llandovery Rocks (Undifferentiated) formation (British Geological Survey information 2008).

3 Historical Background

- 3.1 A previous archaeological Desk-Based Assessment by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Services (Meek 2014) identified no known archaeological remains within the planned development area.
- 3.2 In the wider landscape, several sites dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 – 700 BC) were identified. These comprised two round barrows, two or three standing stones and two burnt mound sites, which suggests the site lies within a Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscape. Consideration of the topography of the immediate area indicated that this landscape could be represented within in the development area in the form of burnt mounds and burials, with possible settlement activity on the gentle slopes.
- 3.3 Although not identified within the study area around the site (which extended 1km from the site boundary), within the wider landscape, this area of Pembrokeshire is relatively rich in Iron Age (c.700 BC – c. AD 43) activity, largely in the form of defended enclosures.

- 3.4 Subsequent Roman (c.AD 43 – c.AD 410) and early medieval (c.AD 410 – AD 1066) archaeological sites are not well recorded in the general area, and no sites dating to these periods were identified within the study area. Similarly, medieval (1066 – 1536) sites are also unrecorded, although it was noted that nearby farmsteads, such as Good Hook farm to the east, may have medieval predecessors. Haverfordwest to the southwest was an important regional settlement throughout the medieval period. It is possible the field system in this area was laid out during this period.
- 3.5 The majority of the recorded archaeological sites within the study area date to the post-medieval period (1536 – 1899). These largely consist of houses, buildings and farmsteads, many identified on 19th century maps. Other sites include a mill, small quarries, milestones and a tollgate. No sites are recorded within the bounds of the development area, although the former Stone Park homestead (PRN 44898) lay close to the edge of the development area to the west.
- 3.6 Several modern sites recorded in the area largely relate to RAF Haverfordwest to the west, which is within Withybush.

4 Previous investigation

- 4.1 Following completion of the desk-based assessment (Meek 2014), a geophysical survey was undertaken across the entire development area (Houlston & Keen 2014). This survey identified numerous potential features. The geophysical survey results are reproduced in Figures 2 to 5.
- 4.2 Within Field 1 (the fields were number 1 – 5 from east to west), two linear dark lines appeared to represent a former field boundary, with a possible trackway to the north. South of this, two possible ditches were identified, and some faint responses in the south-east corner of the field, possibly representing old paddocks or buildings.
- 4.3 Within Field 2, a faint circular feature and adjoining linear were identified at the northern end, which could potential be a prehistoric ring ditch, although the signal was so faint it was considered possibly natural in origin. A linear feature in the southern half of the field was considered to be a natural palaeochannel, with two parallel linear features of uncertain provenance identified in the southeast corner of the field.
- 4.4 Within Field 3, a strong linear feature identified in the southeast of the field was considered likely to be a natural palaeochannel. A short linear feature in the southwest corner of the field was identified as a former field boundary or palaeochannel. A further faint east – west orientated anomaly, located towards the northern end of the field, was also considered to be natural in origin.
- 4.5 Within Field 4, a faint sub-rectangular feature was recorded close to the north-eastern corner of the field. It was considered possible that these reading could represent a former building or paddock within the field.

- 4.6 Within Field 5, a clear linear anomaly was revealed towards the northeast corner of the field. This appeared to demarcate a break of slope, and was considered to represent a ditch. A large, relatively blank area, within the field is thought to have resulted from the natural underlying geology.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 Prior to the start of the evaluation, a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced detailing the methodology for the archaeological evaluation. This was agreed by DAT-PS and a copy is included in Appendix III. The agreed evaluation comprised 25 trenches spread across the five fields. The trenches were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information identified by the geophysical survey and to ensure that the archaeological resource was understood. After the discovery of a spread of archaeological features at the northern end of Field 2, and after consultation with DAT-PS, one trench was extended and two new trenches were excavated to define the limits of the archaeological activity.
- 5.2 The location and orientation of the trenches are illustrated in the accompanying figures. The dimensions of the trenches are described in the results below.
- 5.3 The trenches were all excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated to the top of identified archaeological deposits or the natural soil horizon.
- 5.4 All areas were hand cleaned to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. Sample excavation was undertaken on all of the identified archaeological features. Recording was carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc.), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 5.5 Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail were maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs were taken using cameras with resolutions of 5 mega pixels or above.
- 5.6 Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, see Figures 6 & 7.
- 5.7 The fieldwork was commenced on the 8th December and continued into January 2015.
- 5.8 A site monitoring visit was undertaken by a representative of DAT-PS on 11th December 2014 and again on the 18th December 2014, during the course of the excavation.

6 Results

6.1 Field 1

6.1.1 Trench 1 (31m x 2m, Photo 1)

This trench was located across a parallel linear feature identified on the geophysical survey results, orientated in a NW – SE direction. However, despite the apparent strength of the readings no features were identified within this trench. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, revealing a consistent natural subsoil deposit (deposit 102) throughout, comprising a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and exposures of fragmented mudstone bedrock visible. This was overlaid with c.0.3m to 0.4m of ploughsoil (deposit 101) and topsoil (deposit 100).

No features were identified corresponding to the geophysical survey results, leading to the suggestion that these features represent natural fissures or channels in the underlying solid geology.

6.1.2 Trench 2 (27m x 1.8m, Photos 2 - 4, Figure 6)

This trench was located across a parallel linear feature identified on the geophysical survey results crossing the field in an east – west direction. This feature was revealed within the trench at a depth of 0.25m, below the topsoil (deposit 200) and ploughsoil (deposit 201). It consisted of two parallel ditches set 2.5m apart. The northernmost ditch [ditch 203] was 1.12m wide, only 0.13m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (deposit 204) of loose, mid-brown silty-clay that appears to have accumulated gradually within the ditch. One sherd of probable post-medieval pottery and some unidentifiable fragments of ironwork were recovered from this fill. The southernmost ditch [ditch 205] was of a similar construction, 1.25m wide, 0.16m deep, containing a fill (deposit 206) of mid-brown silty-clay that contained a single sherd of later post-medieval pottery, along with iron nail fragments, a small lump of coal and fragmented pieces of ceramic building material. Straight linear double-ditched features as recorded here are highly characteristic of post-medieval field boundaries, with drainage ditches on either side of a central field bank or hedge. The post-medieval date of the feature is confirmed by the finds within the ditch fills and the fact the feature is confined within the existing field boundaries. However, the feature would appear to pre-date the earliest accurate mapping of the area represented by the parish tithe map of 1841.

No further features were revealed within this trench, the natural subsoil deposit (deposit 202) consisted of a yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant stone inclusions.

6.1.3 Trench 3 (40m x 2m, Photos 5 & 6)

This trench was located on a faint possible circular feature identified on the geophysical survey results. This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m revealing a consistent deposit of natural undisturbed subsoil (deposit 302) at a depth of 0.3m.

This natural subsoil comprised a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with a very abundant inclusions of fragmented bedrock, lying beneath the typical sequence of ploughsoil (deposit 301) and overlying topsoil (deposit 300). Ploughsoil and topsoil deposit contained mid-20th century glass fragments and a modern golf ball.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

6.1.4 Trench 4 (20.6m x 2m, Photos 7 & 8)

This was one of two trenches positioned to investigate a wide dark linear feature noted on the geophysical results and initially interpreted as a possible trackway. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, revealing a consistent deposit of undisturbed natural subsoil (deposit 402) of mid reddish-brown clayey-silt throughout the trench. This was first recorded at a depth of 0.3m below the ploughsoil (deposit 401) and topsoil (deposit 400) deposits. Topsoil contained fragments of late-19th to mid-20th century pottery.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

6.1.5 Trench 5 (22m x 2m, Photos 9 & 10, Figure 6)

As with Trench 4 this was positioned to investigate a possible linear feature identified on the geophysical survey results. This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, revealing a natural subsoil deposit (deposit 502) of stony, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt at a depth of 0.3m. No linear feature was revealed, however, a small sub-oval pit [pit 503] was recorded towards the northern end of the trench. The pit was revealed below the ploughsoil layer (deposit 501), and measured 0.8m by 0.6m, and 0.09m deep with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of dumped burnt material (deposit 504) of very dark red-brown silty-clay with charcoal and burnt stone inclusions. There was no indication of *in situ* burning or any indication of any related features.

No further features of archaeological interest were noted within the trench. The pit [Pit 503] would appear to be a discrete feature of uncertain origin, although it does lie on the line of the possible trackway identified on the geophysical survey results, which itself is on the same alignment as a post-medieval field boundary immediately to the south. The possible trackway was not identified within the trench excavations, although it is possible the geophysical survey identified slight changes within the lower ploughsoil deposit that was not identifiable during the excavation.

6.1.6 Trench 6 (20.7m x 2m, Photos 11 & 12)

Trench 6 was one of two trenches positioned to investigate an area of possible building or paddock remains tentatively identified on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.5m revealing a natural undisturbed subsoil deposit of mottled pale red and yellowish-brown clayey silt with common stone inclusions (deposit 602). This subsoil deposit, lying below 0.35m of topsoil (deposit 600) and ploughsoil (deposit 601), occurred in bands throughout the trench,

interspersed with bands containing a higher frequency of fragmented bedrock inclusions.

No features of archaeological interest were noted within the trench.

6.1.7 Trench 7 (26m x 2m, Photos 13 & 14)

Along with Trench 6, this trench was positioned to investigate a possible area of archaeological features tentatively identified on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m on ground that sloped away to the south. Natural undisturbed subsoil (deposit 702), consisting of mottled pale red and yellowish-brown stony clayey-silt, was revealed at a depth of 0.3m. This underlay the ploughsoil (deposit 701) and topsoil (deposit 700). Mid to late-19th century pottery sherds were recovered from the ploughsoil.

No features of archaeological interest were noted within the trench.

6.2 Field 2

6.2.1 Trench 8 (20m x 1.9m, Figure 7, Photos 15 - 22)

This trench was positioned towards the northern end of the field to investigate some faint linear features identified on the geophysical results, associated with a possible ring-ditch feature to the east (investigated by Trench 9).

Investigations revealed two roughly parallel gullies, one ephemeral possible gully and two postholes, lying at a depth of 0.3m beneath the topsoil (deposit 800) and ploughsoil (deposit 801) layers.

The two parallel gullies [Gully 803] and [Gully 807] were spaced roughly 3.80m apart both aligned roughly on an east/west heading. The southernmost gully [803] had been cut into the natural subsoil (deposit 802) and appeared to have a slight curve to the north. It had moderate to steep sides with a narrow concave base measuring 1.9m in length, between 0.20m and 0.38m in width and 0.25 in depth. This gully [Cut 803] contained one single fill (deposit 804) which consisted of a moderately compacted dark-mid brown silty-clay containing common inclusions of small sub-angular stones and occasional small pieces of charcoal. One sherd of Roman Mortarium was recovered from within this deposit along with two other rim sherds of Roman pottery. The northern gully [807] measured 1.90 in length, 0.27 wide and in 0.25 depth and was again cut into the natural subsoil (deposit 802) with steep cut sides and a u-shaped base. A single deposit (808) was found within the gully which consisted of a loose mid brown silty-clay with rare small sub angular stone inclusions. No datable artefacts were recovered from within this feature, although a similarity in size and relative depths would suggest a link between the two.

This gully was truncated by a sub-oval posthole [Posthole 809]. This posthole measured 0.4m by 0.53m, 0.33m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base, slightly

deeper on its' eastern side. It contained two fills, the lower (deposit 815) being a loose brown silty-clay with the upper fill (deposit 810) consisting of a loose yellow-brown silty-clay. No dateable artefacts or post-packing stones were recovered from either fill although the unusual angled interface between the two fills may suggest a collapsed post-pipe. Although it would appear that the posthole truncated the gully (in that the gully was not discernible in the deeper fill of the posthole) it could not be established, due to the shallow nature of the gully and similarity in fills, if the gully had been infilled prior to the creation of the posthole. The seemingly careful positioning of the posthole on the line of the gully would appear to suggest the two features are related in some way.

Located midway between these two gullies was a large posthole [posthole 805]. This feature was only partially exposed within the trench, extending beyond the western trench section. The feature appeared to be sub-circular in shape, 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep concave sides and a concave base. Five separate infilling deposits were recorded. Sequentially the earliest deposit encountered consisted of a relatively loose dark brown silty-clay (deposit 813) containing some large stones thought to represent post-packing material. Above this was a mid to dark brown silty-clay (deposit 814) containing frequent stone inclusions that increased towards the base of the deposit. Overlying this was a compact light yellow-brown clay (deposit 812), confined largely to the southern side of the posthole. Above this was another dark brown silty-clay (deposit 811) which was topped by the final fill (deposit 806) of mid reddish-brown silty-clay, which was also confined largely to the southern side of the posthole. No dateable artefacts were recovered from any of these infilling deposits, although possible stone-packing within deposit 813 and the distribution of deposits 812 and 806 would appear to indicate this represents a former posthole.

Within the east-facing section of the trench a possible third gully was recorded [Gully 818]. This feature was not noted during the initial machine work, but does not appear in the west-facing section of the trench. It has shallow sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill (deposit 819) of loose light-brown silty-clay. The nature of this feature remains uncertain, the lack of any archaeological material in the fill and its ephemeral nature may suggest it represents a naturally-occurring feature.

No further archaeological features were revealed within the trench.

6.2.2 Trench 9 (50m x 2m, Figure 8, Photos 23 - 34)

This trench was positioned towards the northern end of the field to investigate a possible ring ditch feature identified on the geophysical survey results. Originally the trench was opened for a length of 31m, this revealed two curvilinear gullies and two postholes towards the southern end of the trench, lying at a depth of 0.35m below the topsoil (deposit 900) and ploughsoil (deposit 901) layers. Both gullies curved to head under the eastern facing baulk of the trench for an unknown distance. Following a monitoring visit by DAT-PS it was agreed to extend the trench by a further 20m in an L-shape to the south.

The northernmost gully [Gully 905] measured a total exposed length of c.6.5m, 0.23m wide and 0.25m deep. It curved westwards at its southern end and continued beyond the trench section, to the north the gully straightened somewhat but became shallow before fading out completely within the confines of the trench. The gully had an almost V-shaped profile with steep, straight sides and a narrow concave base. It contained two fills, the lower fill (deposit 913) consisted of a loose grey clayey-silt with the occasional charcoal fleck and burnt stone fragment. This fill was only identified in one of the three segments of this gully that was excavated. Overlying this deposit, and seen consistently in all the excavated sections, was a deposit of loose mid yellowish-brown silty-clay (deposit 906), again containing the occasional fragment of charcoal and some small fragments of heat-affected sandstone.

The upper fill of gully 905 was cut by a second gully [Gully 903]. This gully was also curvilinear in plan, again curving westwards at its southern end and straightening out as it extended northwards. The gully was exposed for a length of c.3.6m, appearing to terminate, or become truncated away, as it cut gully 905 and met posthole 909. The gully was at most 0.53m wide, 0.23m deep with straight moderate sides and a narrow concave base, almost V-shaped in profile. The single fill (deposit 904) was a loose mid yellow-brown clayey-silt containing medium to large flat shale slates laid in a rough V-shape aligning with the profile of the gully. This may suggest the gully operated as some form of drainage feature. Some small rough fragments of what is presumed to be prehistoric pottery was recovered from this deposit. This has not yet been closely dated.

Two shallow postholes were also recorded within the trench, close to the junction of the two gullies. Posthole 909 was sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping slightly concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.5m wide, 0.17m deep, containing a single fill (deposit 910) of mid brown-grey clayey-silt with occasional charcoal fragments that concentrated towards the base of the deposit and some large sub-angular stones. The stones appeared to be remnants of post-packing. The relationship with gully 905 was obscured by later gully 903, and the relationship with gully 903 was uncertain due to the presence of a large stone at the interface of the two features. This large stone was of a similar dimension to stone recovered from the deposits of both features.

The second posthole [Posthole 916] lay 0.5m to the east, was also sub-circular in plan measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It had steep to moderate concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (deposit 917) of dark red-brown silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, again concentrating towards the base, and occasional small to medium stones throughout, with some larger stones visible around the edges that appeared to represent post-packing. No finds were recovered from the fills of either posthole, although their proximity and similarity in depth and dimension suggest the two features are related.

Visible in both trench sections around the area of these gullies and postholes was a thin layer of grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 918). Not identified in the initial machining due to similarities with the underlying subsoil (deposit 902) it did however contain

fragments of charcoal and may represent remnants of an occupation layer spread around the identified archaeological features.

No further archaeological features were recorded within the limits of this trench. To the north the features appear to fade away, presumably truncated as ploughing scars are visible cutting into the natural subsoil (deposit 902). To the south the trench extension demonstrated that gully 903/907 curved back into the western section, and no further features were recorded.

6.2.3 Trench 10 (20m x 2m, Photo 35)

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear feature running in an east – west direction, identified on the geophysical survey results towards the southern end of the field. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m at its northern end, 0.3m at its southern end. The increased depth at the northern end was a result of the underlying natural subsoil deposit (deposit 1003) continuing on a level while the overlying ground began to rise to the north. Towards the northern half of the trench the subsoil was overlaid by a deposit, at most 0.2m thick, of mid reddish-brown silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions (deposit 1002). No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted within this deposit, although it may represent an earlier ploughsoil layer. The upper 0.3m consisted of the typical topsoil (deposit 1000) and ploughsoil (deposit 1001) layers. Late 19th to early 20th century pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil deposit.

No features of archaeological interest were revealed within the trench. The strong linear feature picked up on the geophysical survey results is therefore likely to relate to natural changes in the underlying bedrock geology or the increased depth of the natural subsoil deposit.

6.2.4 Trench 11 (40m x 2m, Photos 36 & 37)

Located in the southeast corner of the field, this trench was positioned to investigate a possible feature identified on the geophysical survey results, consisting of parallel linear features. The dark westernmost linear feature was identified within the trench as a natural palaeochannel [Channel 1107] feeding into the head of a small stream valley immediately to the south. The overlying topsoil (deposit 1100) and ploughsoil (deposit 1101) layers increased in thickness from 0.3m to 0.4m across the underlying palaeochannel, presumably due to the plough sinking into the softer palaeochannel fill (deposit 1108). The channel itself was 1.5m wide and was filled with a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt. To the northwest was a spread of slightly darker natural subsoil (1102), possibly discoloured due to the presence of the palaeochannel.

Towards the eastern end of the trench an irregularly shaped pit containing some burnt material was identified below the ploughsoil layer. The pit [Pit 1104] was c.0.7m wide by c.0.7m long, protruding from the southern section of the trench. Three fills were revealed, the lowest of which (deposit 1109) was shown to be the *in situ* remains of a burnt tree root, overlaid by heat-affected re-deposited natural (deposit 1106). The

tree root and irregular nature of the pit indicate this would appear to be the remains of a burnt out tree throw.

No further features of archaeological interest were noted within the trench.

6.2.5 Trench 26 (20m x 1.8m, Figures 10 & 11, Photos 38 - 48)

This trench was excavated in the northern part of the field, 20m to the east of Trench 9. This was an additional trench agreed following a site monitoring visit by DAT-PS. It was positioned in an attempt to establish the eastern extent of an area of archaeological features at the northern end of the field.

As was common throughout the excavated trenches in this area the upper topsoil (deposit 2600) and underlying modern ploughsoils (deposit 2601) reached a combined thickness of 0.3m, revealing a natural subsoil layer of light yellow stony silty-clay (deposit 2602). 19th to 20th century pottery sherds and a fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from the topsoil deposit.

Four linear archaeological features were revealed cutting into the subsoil deposit. The remains of a relatively wide but shallow ditch [Ditch 2603] was recorded at the extreme northern end of the trench. The ditch measured 3.1m wide by at most 0.35m in depth and was orientated east - west with somewhat stepped sides and a flat base. Two fills were observed within the ditch, the basal fill comprising up to 0.17m of a moderately firm dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant small angular stones and the occasional charcoal fleck. The overlying upper fill (deposit 2604) measured 0.15m in depth and consisted of a moderately compacted mid grey-brown silty-clay with frequent inclusions of very small sub-angular stones and occasional small rounded stones. No datable evidence was recovered from within the ditch fills.

On the same orientation, and 0.6m further to the south, was a narrower and deeper ditch [Ditch 2605]. This ditch measured 1m wide by 0.5m deep and had a very distinctive profile with a steep northern edge and a stepped southern edge. The lower fill present (deposit 2615) consisted of a firm mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent inclusions of small stones and some gravels and measured a maximum of 0.15m in depth. This fill spread across the step in the southern side of the ditch and into the deeper northern part of the ditch cut. The nature of the fill suggests this was a natural accumulation of soils within the ditch. The upper fill (deposit 2606) consisted of firm mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with frequent inclusions of small stones and gravels measuring 0.35m in depth. No datable evidence was recovered from either deposit.

Roughly midway along the trench, and 1.17m to the south of ditch 2605, a ditch terminus [Ditch 2607] was revealed, continuing under the western baulk of the trench. The ditch was 0.8m wide, orientated east – west with a rounded terminus. It was 0.4m deep with steep, straight sides and a flat base. It appears to have been partially infilled by a compact dark reddish-brown clayey-silt (deposit 2614) up to a depth of around 0.2m. A posthole [Posthole 2612] was subsequently excavated through this infilling deposit to the base of the original ditch terminus cutting. This posthole, circular in

plan, 0.6m in diameter with straight vertical sides, was positioned centrally within the ditch terminus. It was infilled with a dark brown silty-clay (deposit 2613), which contained several large stones towards the base that may represent remnants of post-packing material. Both posthole and the remaining 0.2m of the ditch terminus were covered and infilled with mid reddish-brown silty-clay (deposit 2608). No dateable evidence was retrieved from any of the infilling deposits.

At the southern end of the trench, 6.75m to the south of ditch terminus 2607, was another east-west orientated ditch cutting [Ditch 2609]. This ditch was 0.8m wide but only 0.2m in depth with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (deposit 2610) of moderately firm mid reddish-brown silt-clay with occasional stone inclusions which increased in density towards the sides and base of the cut. No dateable evidence was recovered from this infilling deposit.

No further features of archaeological interest were noted within the trench.

6.2.6 Trench 27 (20m x 1.8m, Photo 49)

This trench was excavated in the northern part of the field, 16m to the west of Trench 8. This was also an additional trench agreed following a site monitoring visit by DAT-PS. It was excavated to investigate a possible continuation of a linear feature identified within Trench 8 and possibly identified on the geophysical survey results.

A typical sequence of dark brown clayey-silt topsoil (deposit 2700) overlying mid brown clayey-silt ploughsoil (deposit 2701) was recorded throughout the trench, averaging 0.28m in depth. Below these layers was an undisturbed natural subsoil deposit of mottled yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty-clay (deposit 2702), that contained lenses of naturally deposited silt and fragmented bedrock deposits. No archaeological features were observed within the confines of the trench.

6.3 Field 3

6.3.1 Trench 12 (30.4m x 1.8m, Figure 9, Photos 50 - 53)

This trench was positioned to investigate a short linear feature identified on the geophysical survey results, running in a WSW – ENE direction. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m revealing a natural subsoil deposit of light yellow-brown silty-clay (deposit 1202) below 0.28m of topsoil (deposit 1200) and ploughsoil (deposit 1201).

Three linear features were revealed cutting into this natural subsoil deposit. The northernmost linear [ditch 1205] was a shallow concave, almost V-shaped, ditch 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep, running in a WNW – ESE direction. It contained a single fill (deposit 1206) of light brown silty-clay with common small stone inclusions that appears to suggest gradual silting in wet conditions, suggesting this may represent a field drainage ditch. No finds were recovered from the fill, stratigraphically it appeared

below the ploughsoil layer (deposit 1201). Ditch 1207 lay 9 metres further to the south, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.36m deep. It ran in a WSW – ENE direction, and would appear to correspond to the feature recorded on the geophysical survey results. The ditch had shallow sides and a pointed, concave base. It contained two fills, the lower being a deposit of light-brown silty-clay (deposit 1208), topped by a deposit of re-deposited natural subsoil (deposit 1209), suggesting the ditch was deliberately backfilled. Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from deposit 1208, possibly 17th or 18th century in date. Ditch 1203 lay 0.85m to the south, and on the same alignment. This ditch was 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep, with shallow concave sides. It contained a single fill (deposit 1204) of mid reddish-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

The parallel arrangement of ditches 1207 and 1203 would suggest they are associated contemporary ditches, typical of a former field boundary as is visible in Field 1. The pottery fragments would suggest a mid to late post-medieval date. Ditch 1203 may be associated, and represent a contemporary field drainage ditch. It may be of note that marginal wetter ground lies immediately to the south of this field, this boundary may therefore represent the original southern extent of the field before further drainage works allowed the field boundary to be pushed further south.

6.3.2 Trench 13 (19.7m x 2m, Photos 54 & 55)

Located at the northern end of the field, this trench was positioned to investigate general possible anomalies suggested on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The topsoil (deposit 1300) and ploughsoil (deposit 1301) layers overlay a natural subsoil of stony mid orange-brown clayey-silt (deposit 1302), encountered at a depth of 0.3m. A further subsoil deposit of lighter yellow-brown silty-clay (deposit 1303) was revealed below.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench. The only finds recovered were several fragments of late-19th to mid-20th century pottery and glass within the topsoil.

6.3.3 Trench 14 (40m x 2m, Figure 9, Photos 56 - 58)

Two faint possible linear features running in an east – west direction were identified on the geophysical survey results, this trench was positioned over those features. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The topsoil (deposit 1400) and ploughsoil (deposit 1401) layers averaged a typical 0.3m in total, overlying a natural subsoil deposit (deposit 1402) of light yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions.

Two features were recorded underlying the ploughsoil and cutting into the natural subsoil. Close to the southern end of the trench was a somewhat irregular semi-circular feature measuring 3.1m wide and protruding 1.15m into the trench. This feature was sectioned, revealing a shallow concave edge onto an irregular base, 0.3m deep. It contained at least two fills, including a large central fill of redeposited natural

subsoil. The irregular outline and base, along with the infilling material suggested this feature represented the remains of a tree root bowl, no finds or evidence of human activity was recovered from this feature.

Roughly midway along the trench against the eastern section a small discrete pit was recorded [Pit 1403]. This pit appeared sub-oval in plan, protruding 0.7m into the trench and 0.62m wide. It had steep, slightly concave sides, and a flat base, 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (deposit 1404) of mid reddish-brown sandy-silt with common stone inclusions. One fragment of flat slate was recovered from the fill that may represent a fragment of roofing slate. The function of the feature is uncertain, given the presence of the tree throw to the south it is possible this may represent a natural root bowl.

No further features of archaeological interest were recorded within the trench.

6.3.4 Trench 15 (10.1m x 2m)

This trench, along with Trench 16, was originally located close to the eastern edge of the field to investigate a possible circular feature that may have been picked up by the geophysical survey results. In the event, due to overhead power lines, the location of this trench was shifted 10m to the north. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The topsoil (deposit 1500) and ploughsoil (deposit 1501) layers totalled 0.3m thick. Underlying this was a natural undisturbed subsoil deposit of light yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions (deposit 1502).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.3.5 Trench 16 (10m x 2m, Photos 59 & 60)

As with Trench 15 this trench was positioned to investigate a possible circular feature although its' position had to be adjusted by 10m due to overhead power lines. Similarly it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m, revealing topsoil (deposit 1600) and ploughsoil (deposit 1601) layers totalling 0.3m thick, overlying a natural subsoil layer (deposit 1602).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.3.6 Trench 17 (40m x 2m, Photos 61 & 62)

This trench was positioned to investigate an irregular anomaly identified on the geophysical survey results towards the southeast corner of the field. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The topsoil (deposit 1700) and ploughsoil (deposit 1701) layers averaged a combined total of 0.3m thick, and overlay a natural subsoil deposit of mid reddish-brown stony silty-clay (deposit 1702).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within the trench. Some patchy changes in the subsoil layer were further investigated, but all proved to be natural variations within the subsoil.

6.3.7 Trench 18 (21m x 2m, Photos 63 & 64)

As with Trench 17 this was positioned to investigate an irregular anomaly identified on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil (deposit 1800) and ploughsoil (deposit 1801) layers averaged 0.3m thick, overlying a natural undisturbed subsoil layer (deposit 1802) of light orange-brown clayey-silt.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench. The irregular anomaly was also not revealed within the trench, it is likely the geophysical survey results were caused by changes in the underlying natural geology.

6.4 Field 4

6.4.1 Trench 19 (21.4m x 2m, Photos 65 & 66)

This trench was positioned to investigate possible general anomalies identified on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, revealing 0.3m of topsoil (deposit 1900) and ploughsoil (deposit 1901) overlying natural undisturbed subsoil (deposit 1902). This subsoil exhibited bands of alternating mottled yellow silty-clay and gravels, or fragmented bedrock. These were further investigated but proved to be natural changes in the general subsoil layer.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.4.2 Trench 20 (40.4m x 2m, Photo 67)

This trench was positioned in the northeast corner of the field to investigate faint possible linear features identified on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, revealing 0.3m of topsoil (deposit 2000) and ploughsoil (deposit 2001) overlying a natural undisturbed subsoil (deposit 2002) of mottled pale brown and reddish-brown clayey-silt with common stone inclusions. Several unworked flint fragments were recovered from the topsoil deposit, along with several sherds of late-19th to mid-20th century pottery. Similar pottery and brick fragments were also recovered from the underlying ploughsoil.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within the trench.

6.5 Field 5

6.5.1 Trench 21 (21.3m x 2m, Photo 68)

This trench, along with Trench 24, was positioned to investigate a long curvilinear feature identified within the northeast corner of the field. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m revealing 0.3m of topsoil (deposit 2100) and ploughsoil (deposit 2101) overlying a stony mottled pale reddish-brown and grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 2102), representing the natural subsoil.

Despite the apparent clarity of the linear feature identified on the survey results, no features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.5.2 Trench 22 (20m x 2m, Photo 69)

This trench was excavated on a steep eastward slope in the northeast corner of the field, positioned to investigate general deposits within a possible enclosure represented by the ditch investigated by Trench 21 and 24. This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.25m. Topsoil (deposit 2200) and ploughsoil (deposit 2201) were thinner in this area, 0.2m thick, presumably accounted for by the sloping ground. Underlying this was a natural subsoil deposit of stony mottled reddish-brown and grey-yellow-brown silty clay (deposit 2202). Two possible features were investigated cutting into this subsoil deposit, which proved to be root action and animal burrowing.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.5.3 Trench 23 (21.2m x 2m, Photo 70)

As with the previous trench this was positioned to investigate the general area within a possible enclosure in the northeast corner of the field. Also similar to the previous trench 0.2m of topsoil (deposit 2300) and ploughsoil (deposit 2301) overlay a natural subsoil deposit of stony mottled pale reddish-brown and grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 2302).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

6.5.4 Trench 24 (21.7m x 1.8m, Figure 10, Photos 71 - 73)

This trench was positioned to investigate a clear linear feature identified on the geophysical survey in the northeast corner of the field. Two linear features were identified within this trench, ditch 2403 and ditch 2410. Both ditches were recorded underlying the topsoil deposit (deposit 2400), but both were also recorded relatively high within the underlying ploughsoil deposit (deposit 2401) suggesting relatively recent features.

Ditch 2403 was the easternmost of the two, 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. The sides were generally moderately sloping and concave onto an irregular base. The irregularity

appears to have been caused by numerous re-cuts visible in the infilling deposits. The lower fill consisted of a mid brown-grey silty-clay (deposit 2409) that appears to have been formed by a gradual silting of the ditch. This deposit was then re-cut and subsequently infilled by re-deposited subsoil along the western edge (deposit 2408), a dark brownish-yellow silty clay (deposit 2407) that may also represent re-deposited subsoil and a light yellow-grey silty-clay (deposit 2406). This upper deposit was also recut by a significantly smaller, shallow ditch, infilled gradually with a dark brown silty-clay (deposit 2405). No dateable finds were recovered from any of these deposits. The upper 0.2m of the ditch appears to have been infilled by subsequent ploughing activity, represented by deposit 2404.

Ditch 2410 lies 8.25m to the west, on a similar NNW – SSE orientation. This smaller ditch measures 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep, cut from a very similar level to ditch 2403. This ditch has shallow convex sides, and a concave base, but also exhibits signs of re-cutting. The lower fill consists of a light yellow-brown silty-clay (deposits 2414 & 2415), clearly built up in wet conditions. The ditch was then recut and gradually infilled with a mid yellow-brown silty-clay (deposit 2413) showing signs of root action. This deposit also appears to have been recut and then gradually filled with a dark brown clayey-silt (deposit 2412), before the remaining 0.15m of the ditch was backfilled, or ploughed over, with deposit 2411. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

It is unclear which of these two ditches relate to the linear feature identified in the geophysical survey results, although the similarity in orientation and levels suggest the two features are likely to be associated, and probably relate to late post-medieval field boundaries in this area, dividing off the sloping ground in this corner of the field from the flatter ground within the rest of the field. It may be of note that the 1889 Ordnance Survey map shows this corner of the field comprising of rough ground, with an open boundary enclosing it that may correspond roughly to the line of the feature identified both within this trench and on the geophysical survey results.

No further features of archaeological interest were recorded within the trench.

6.5.5 Trench 25 (20m x 20m x 2m, Photos 74 - 76)

This L-shaped trench was located at the southern end of the field, investigating a possible linear feature suggested on the geophysical survey results. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m revealing 0.2m of topsoil (deposit 2500) and ploughsoil (deposit 2501) overlying a natural subsoil of stony pale mottled grey and yellow-brown silty-clay (deposit 2502). No features of archaeological interest were noted in the western arm of the trench. In the eastern arm of the trench a natural palaeochannel, represented by a dip and darkening in the subsoil, was cut by two modern field drains running in a NE – SW direction. The northernmost drain [Drain 2503] was 0.2m wide and stone capped, but cut through the ploughsoil (deposit 2501). The southernmost drain [Drain 2505] contained fewer visible stones, but was of a similar dimension and also cut through the ploughsoil deposit. These features appear to be visible on the geophysical survey results running in a roughly NE – SW direction. Subsequent waterlogging of this area prevented any further excavation.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 Within Field 1, archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2 and 5. A double-ditch boundary identified in Trench 2, and visible on the geophysical survey results, is very typical of a post-medieval field boundary; finds confirm a later post-medieval date. A small pit was identified within Trench 5, filled with burnt material. This was a discrete feature, with no dating material present. However, it is on the line of a linear feature identified on the geophysical results running parallel to the post-medieval boundary identified above. It is possible this feature relates to an associated post-medieval trackway, and the pit itself may also be of a similar date. The archaeological features identified within this field are considered to be of minor, local importance.
- 7.2 Within Field 2, archaeological features of possible regional importance have been identified within Trenches 8, 9 and 26, all towards the northern end of the field. These features comprise a mix of curvilinear gullies, post holes and ditches.

Within Trench 9, two intercutting curvilinear gullies are recorded, both with a similar, almost V-shaped profiles. The earlier of the two [Gully 905] contained some charcoal and some possibly heat-affected stone in its lower fill. The later gully [Gully 903] contained large stones that appear to have been placed to aid the flow of water, suggesting the gullies operated as drainage features, with their shallow curvilinear nature reminiscent of drip gullies around prehistoric houses. Small fragments of rough pottery recovered from the fill (deposit 904) of the later gully tentatively date it to the prehistoric period.

Two further curvilinear gullies of similar dimensions and profile were revealed in Trench 8. Both gullies may have been part of the same circular feature, with pottery from gully 803 suggesting a Romano-British date. Post holes were recorded in close proximity to, and on occasion truncating, these gullies. Packing stones indicate their function as postholes, but only two are recorded per trench. Two postholes are located on the lines of two of the gullies. While the sequence in Trench 8 suggests that the posthole [809] truncates the gully [807] and is therefore later, the occurrence of posts on the line of the gully in two separate locations does suggest some link between the two types of structure.

The features located within Trench 26, a short distance to the east, are noticeably different, consisting of generally wider, deeper, straight-sided ditches, although they occur at a similar level with similar infilling material. Identical alignments suggest that these ditches are all related in some way. A posthole had been cut carefully within the terminus of one ditch, but cutting through an early ditch fill, indicating at least two phases of activity here.

- 7.3 The range of possible drip gullies, post holes and ditches (and a ditch terminus) strongly suggest an area of settlement activity. The gullies suggest there were at least two potential houses and associated structures and enclosures, while the presence of intercutting features suggests there were at least two phases of activity. The finds

indicate a late Iron Age to Romano-British date, although this is speculative and awaiting confirmation of the dating of pottery artefacts.

Towards the southern end of Field 2, a palaeochannel and a burnt-out tree throw were recorded within Trench 11, while nothing of archaeological interest was revealed in Trench 10, despite a seemingly clear geophysical response in this area. This response presumably represented a feature that was geological in nature.

- 7.4 Within Field 3, three ditches were identified within Trench 12 in the south-eastern corner, which appear to have been used for drainage and represent a former field boundary. Finds have provisionally dated these to the mid post-medieval period. A discrete and undated pit was also identified in Trench 14, located towards the northeast corner of the field. The function and date of the pit is unclear, although it appears to be of limited archaeological interest. The archaeological features identified within this field are considered to be of minor, local importance.
- 7.5 No features of archaeological interest were noted within Field 4.
- 7.6 Within Field 5, two probable boundary ditches were recorded within Trench 24. Both ditches show signs of re-cutting, but although no finds were recovered, stratigraphically they appear to be relatively recent, with mapping evidence suggesting a later post-medieval or early modern date. They appear to have divided off sloping ground in the corner of the field. Two relatively modern drainage ditches were also recorded within Trench 25, running along a natural palaeochannel. The archaeological features identified within this field are considered to be of minor, local importance.

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Databases

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Monuments Record (NMR)

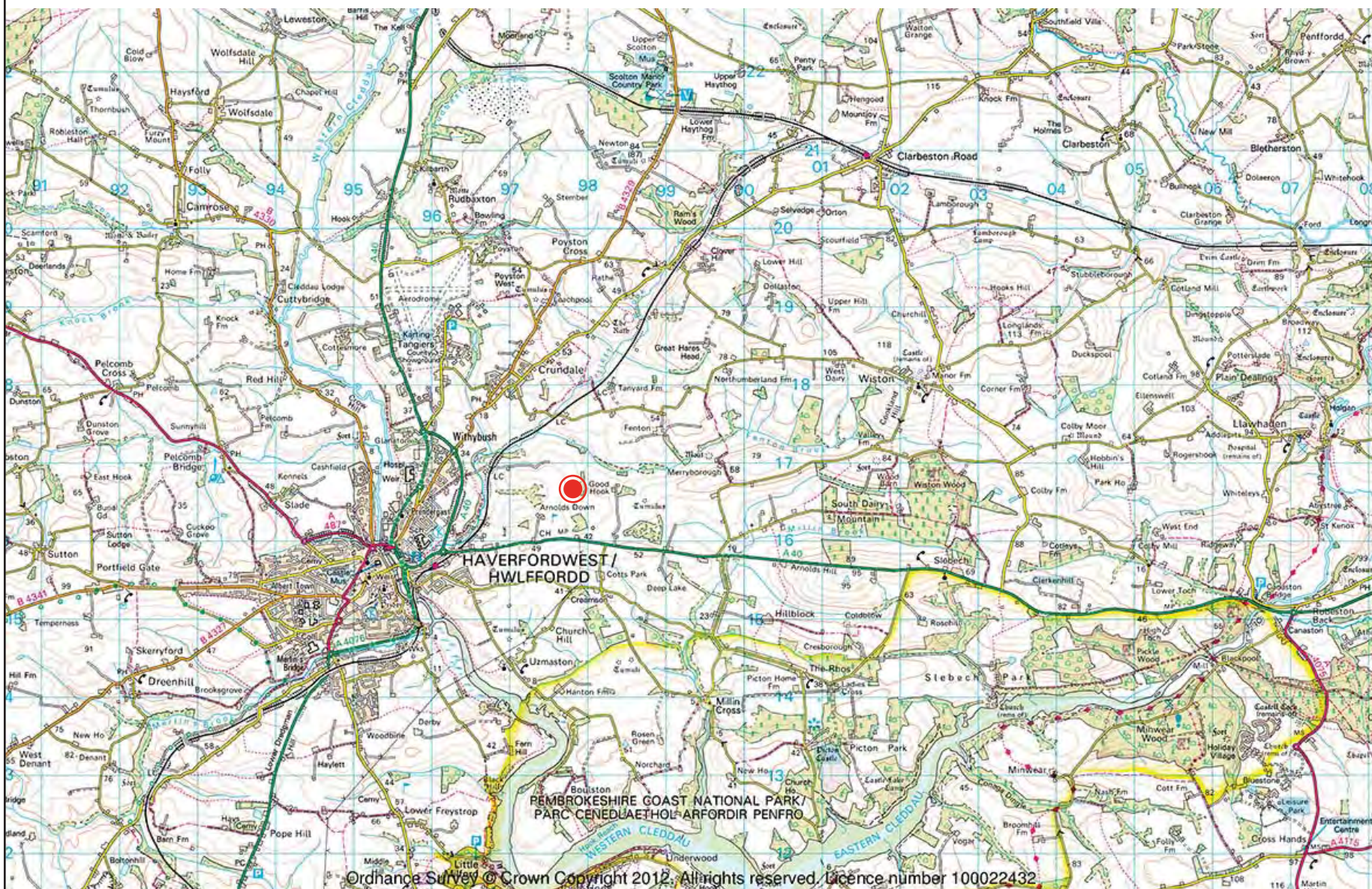


Fig.1: Site location, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50000 map

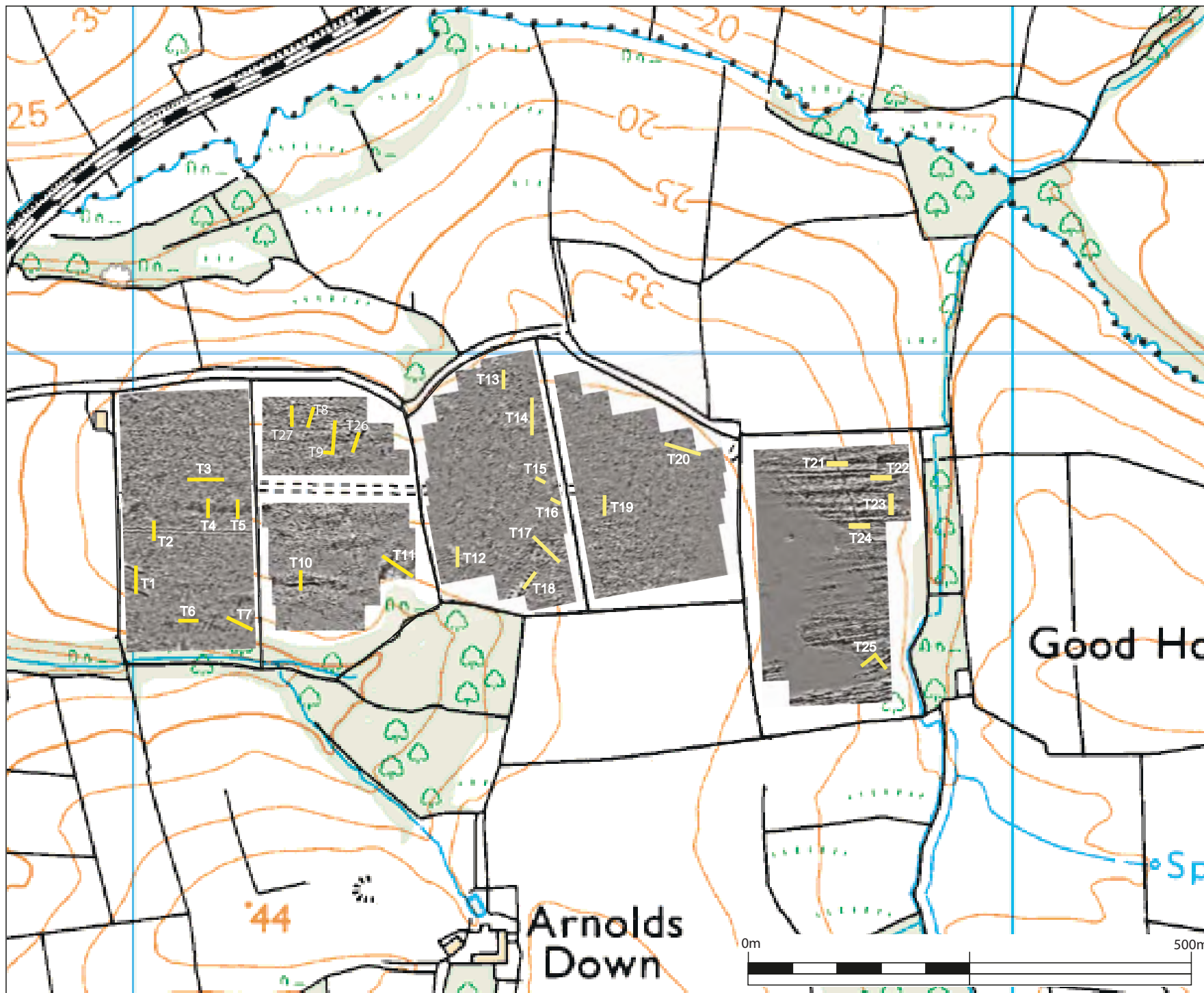


Figure 2: Location map of the evaluation trenches overlaid on the geophysical survey results.

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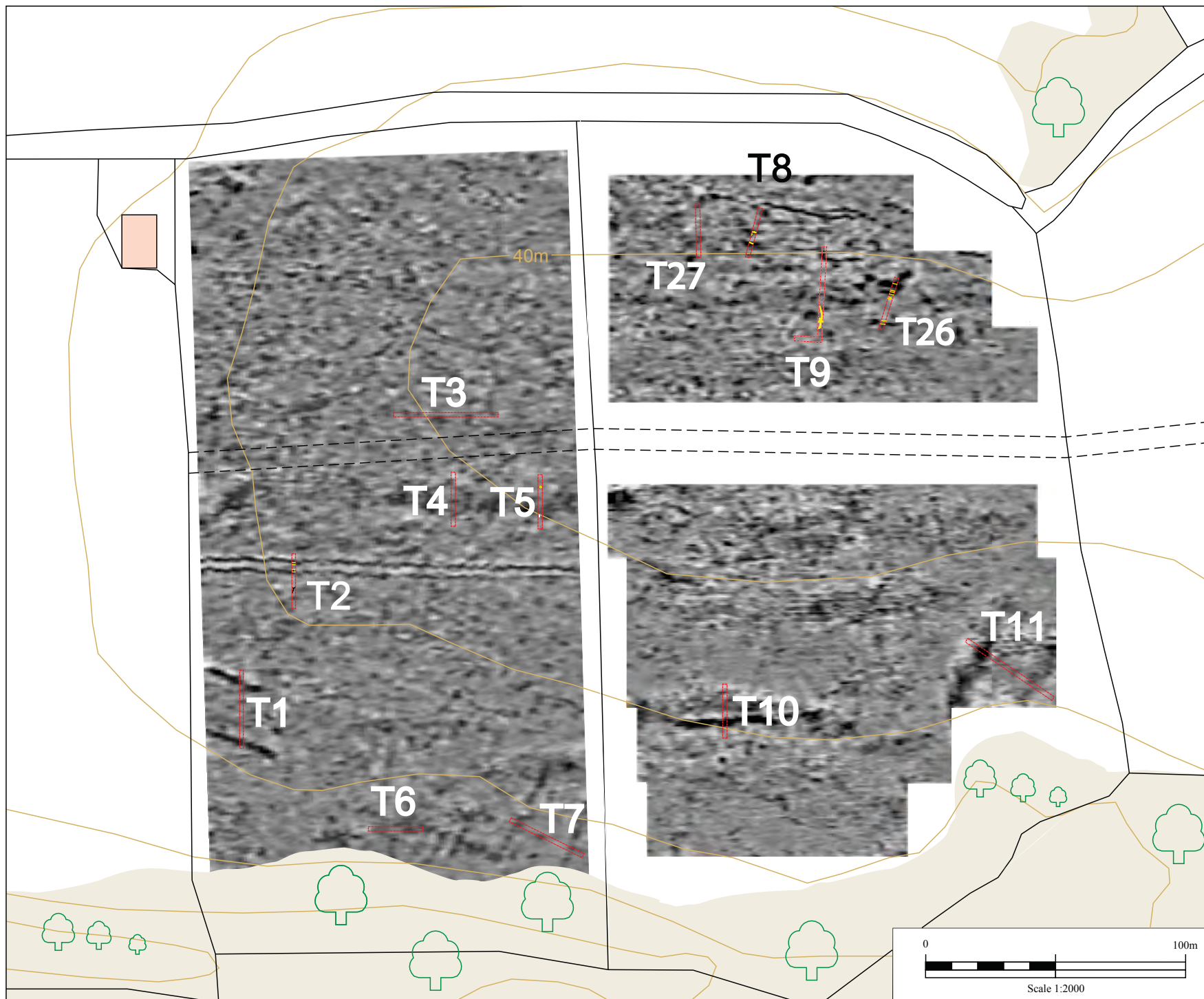


Figure 3: Location of Trenches in Fields 1 (left) and 2 (right), with archaeological features highlighted in yellow, overlaid on geophysical survey results.

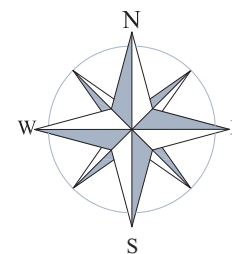


Figure 4: Location of Trenches in Fields 3 (left) and 4 (right), with archaeological features highlighted in yellow, overlaid on geophysical survey results.

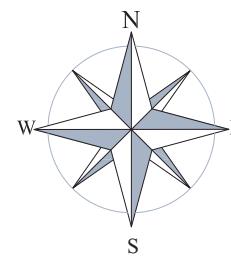
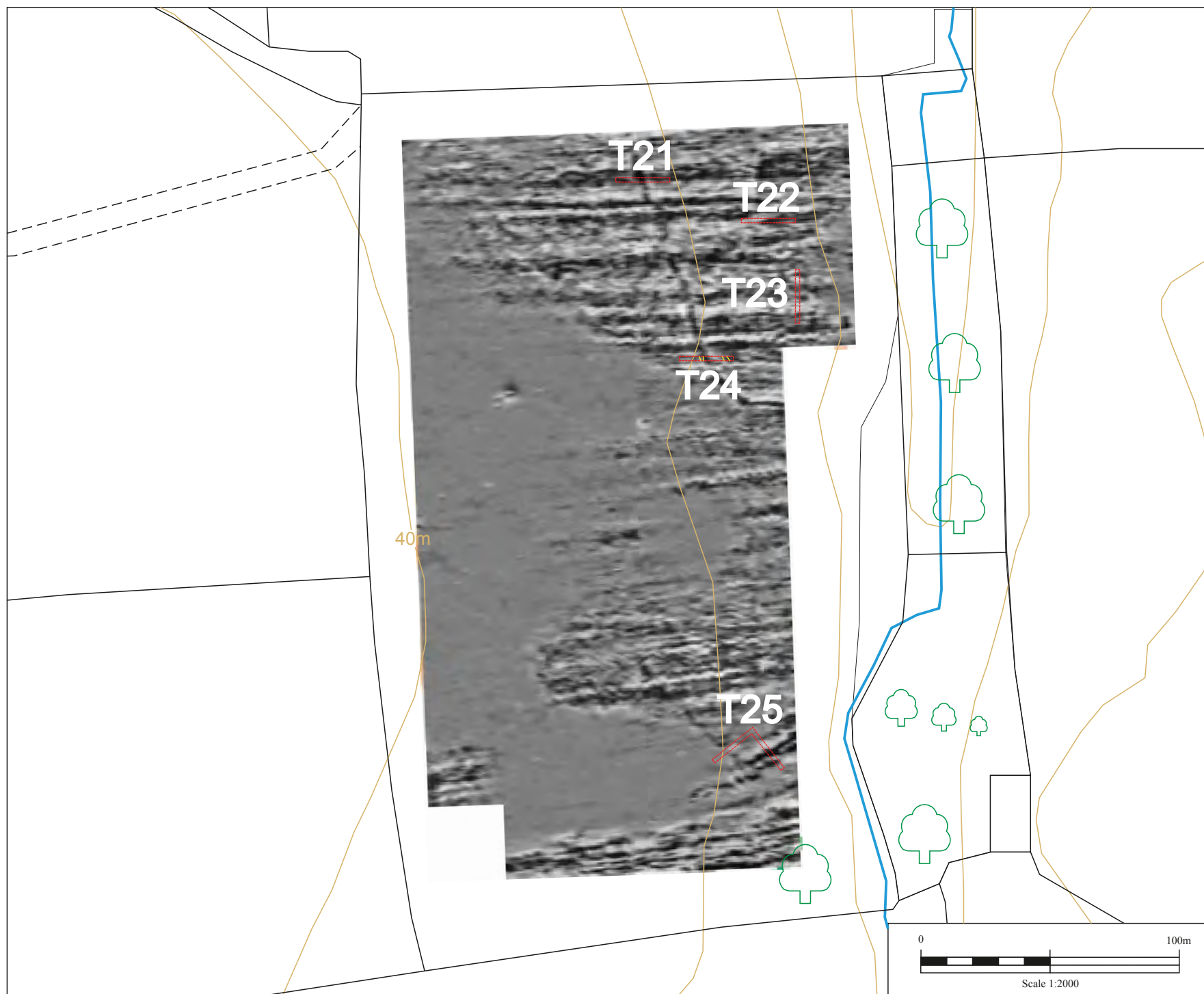
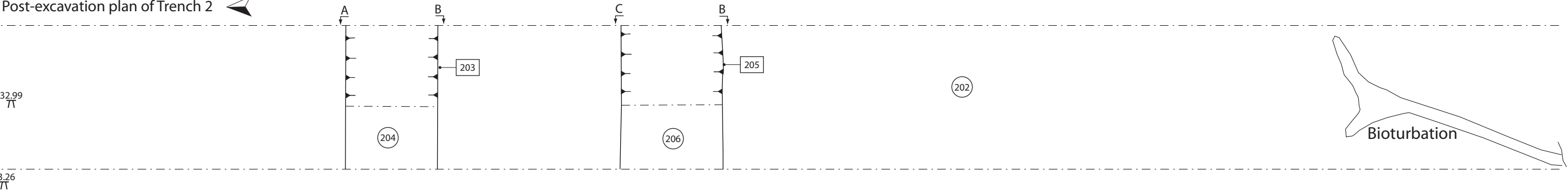
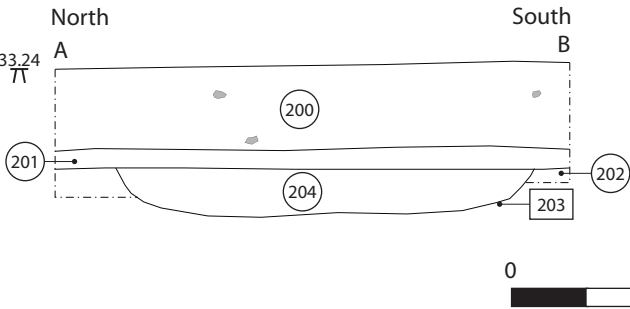


Figure 5: Location of Trenches in Field 5, with archaeological features highlighted in yellow, overlaid on geophysical survey results.

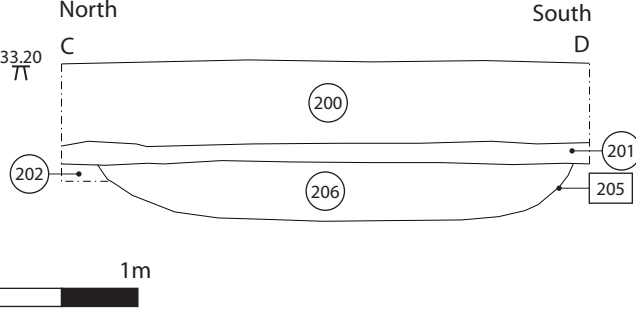
Post-excavation plan of Trench 2



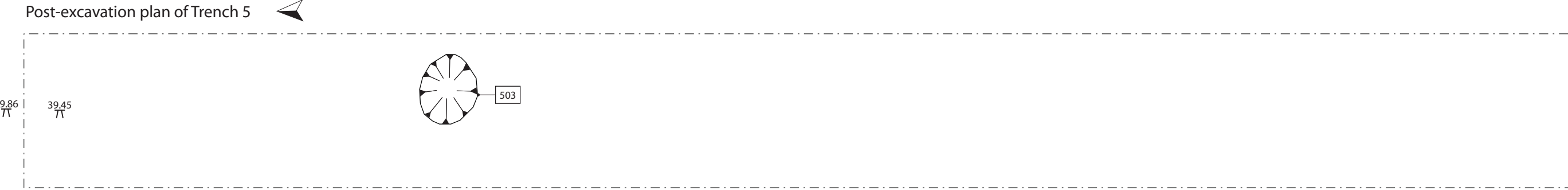
West facing section of ditch [203] in Trench 2



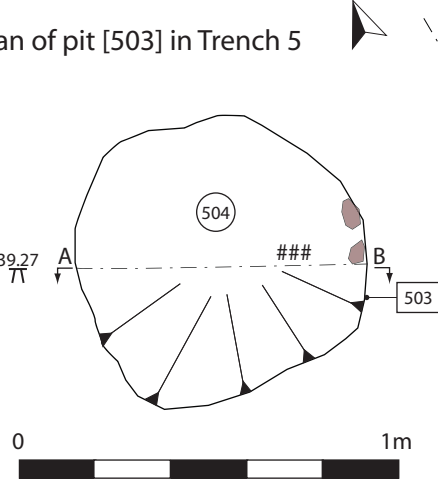
West facing section of ditch [205] in Trench 2



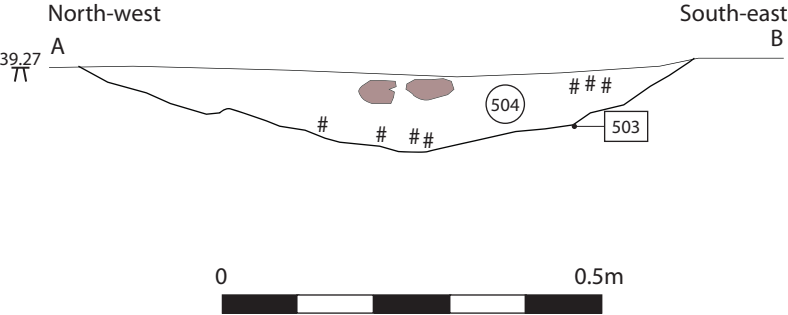
Post-excavation plan of Trench 5



Plan of pit [503] in Trench 5



South-west facing section of pit [503] in Trench 5

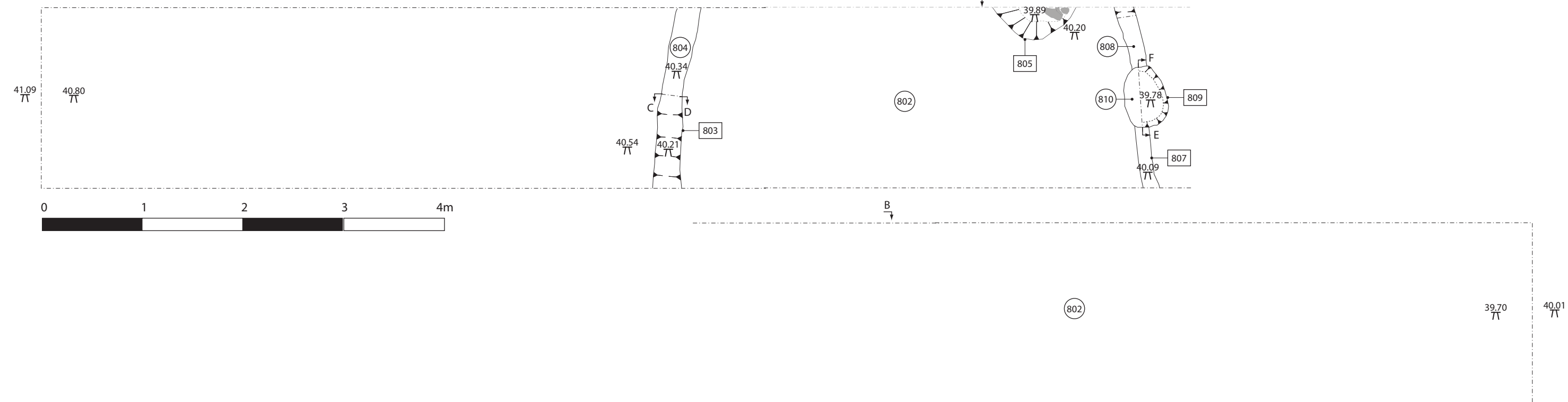


Key:
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Charcoal

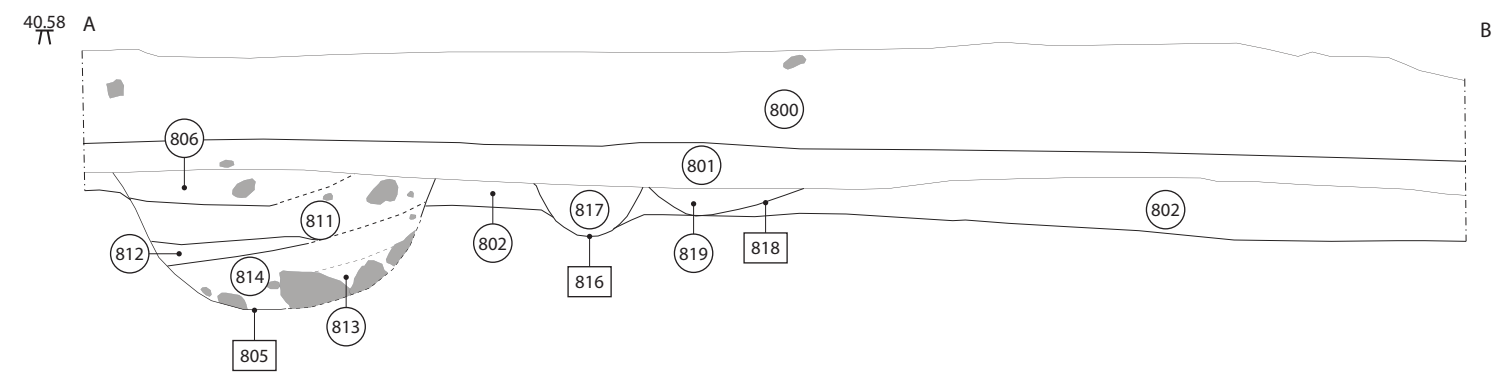
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Figure 6



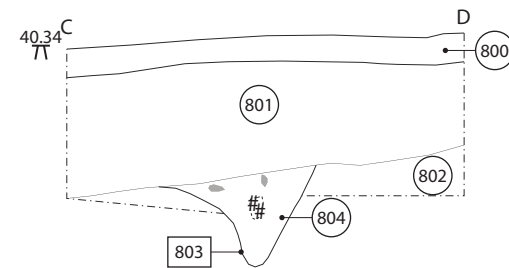
Post-excavation plan of Trench 8



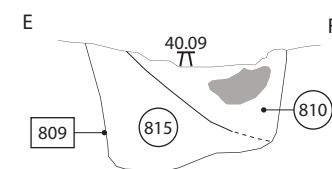
East facing section of showing [805], [816] & [818] within Trench 8



West facing section of Gully [803] within Trench 8



North facing section of [809] within Trench 8



Key

Stone

Charcoal

Job Title: Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest

Drawing Title: Plan & sections of Trench 8

Date: January 2015

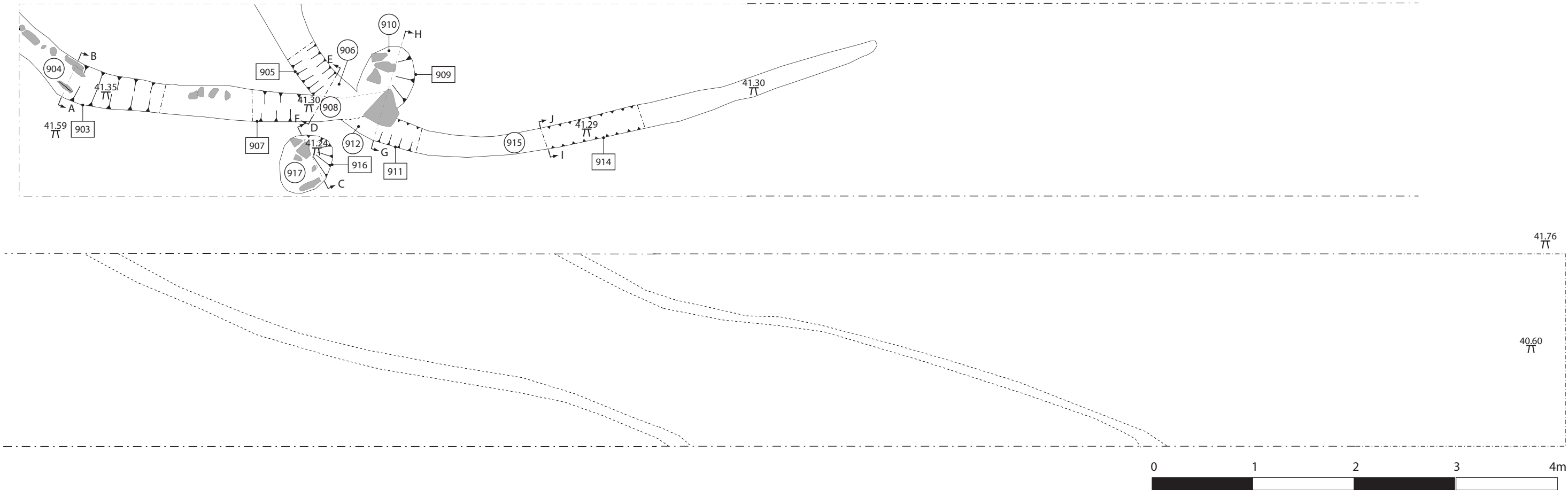
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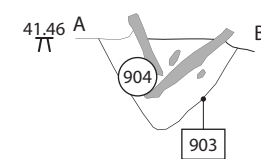
Figure 7



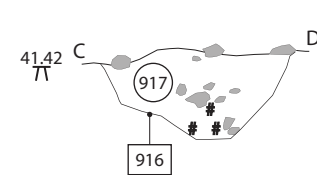
Post-excavation plan of Trench 9



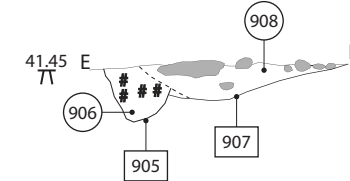
Northeast facing section of Gully [903] within Trench 9



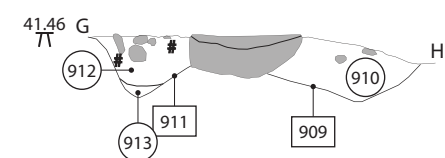
North facing section of Pit/Posthole [916] within Trench 9



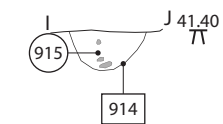
Northeast facing sections of Gullies [905] & [907] within Trench 9



Northeast facing sections of Gully [911] & Posthole [909]



North facing section of Gully [914]



Key
Stone
Charcoal



Job Title: Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest

Drawing Title: Plan & sections of Trench 9

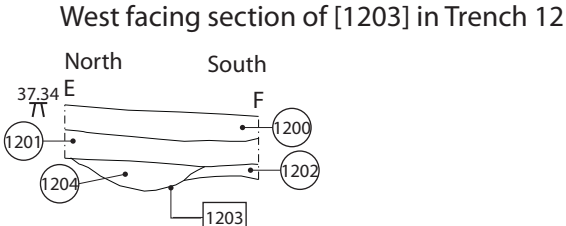
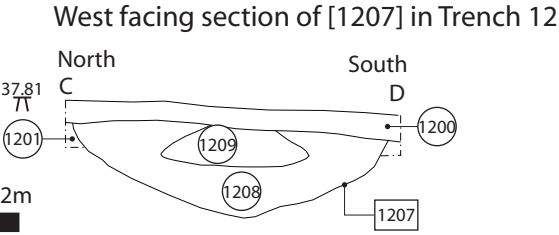
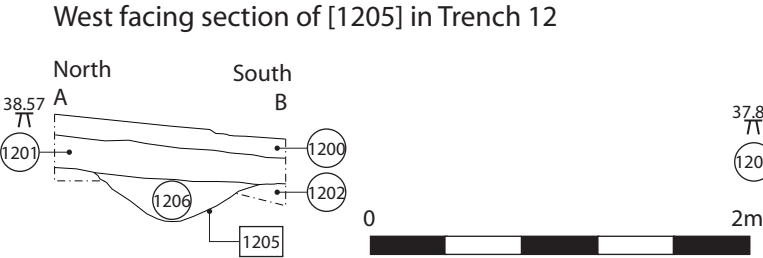
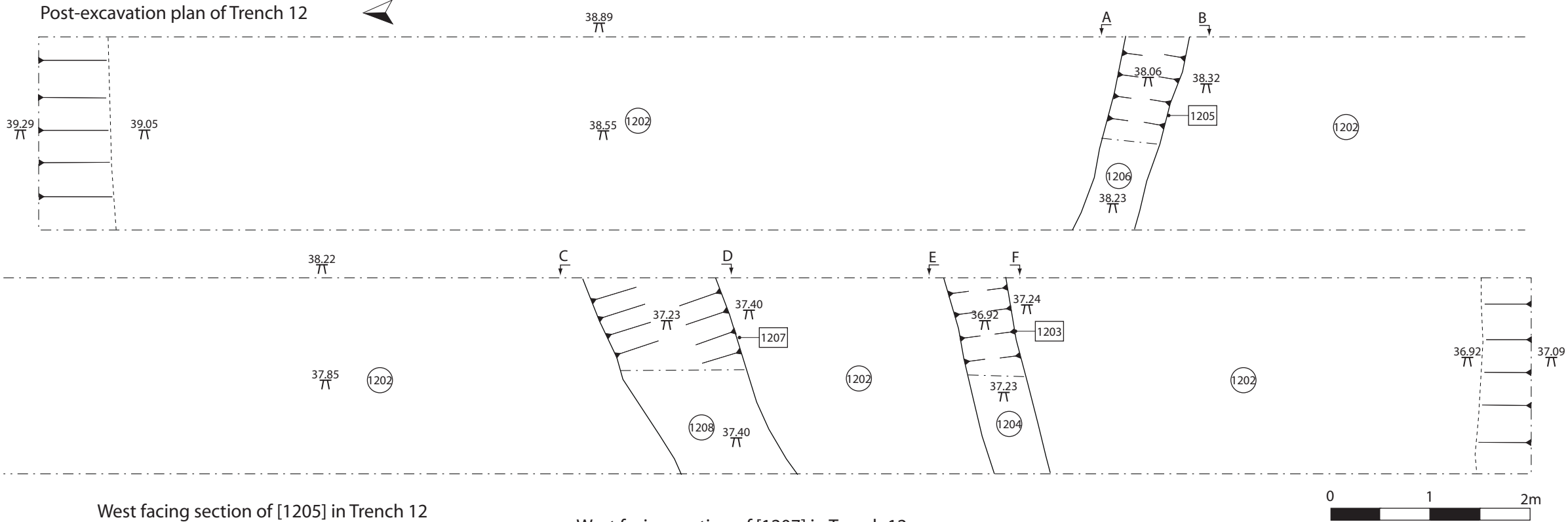
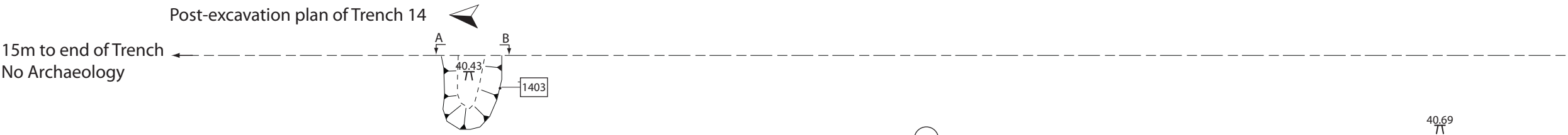
Date: January 2015

Drawn By: ILB

Scale: Sections 1:20 & Plans 1:40@A3

Figure 8





Job Title: Shoals Hook Farm,
Haverfordwest

Drawing Title: Plans & sections of
Trench 12 & 14

Date: December 2014

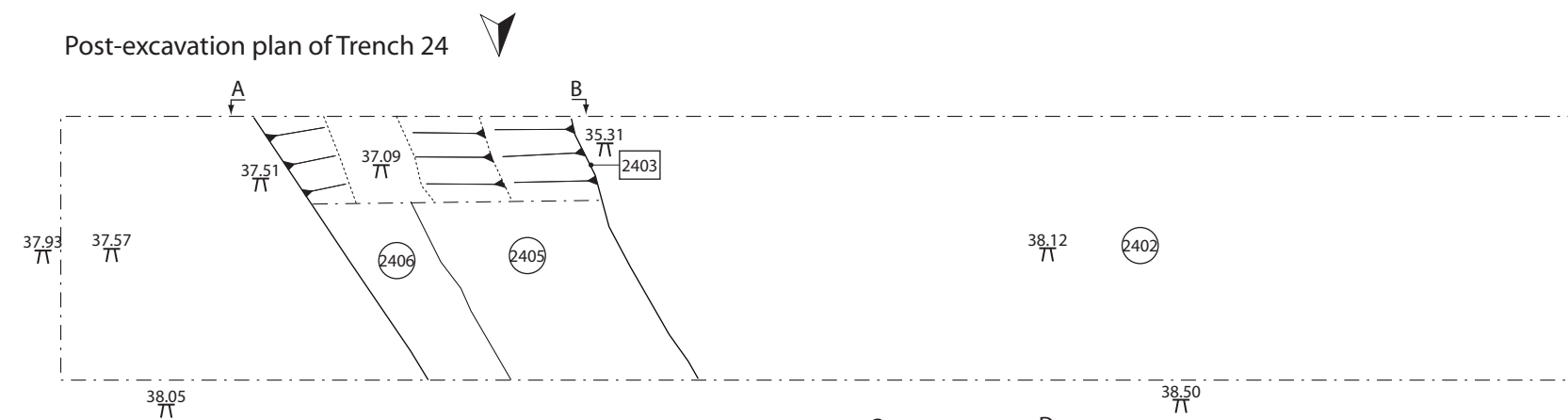
Drawn By: ILB

Scale: 1 : 20 & 1 : 50 @ A3

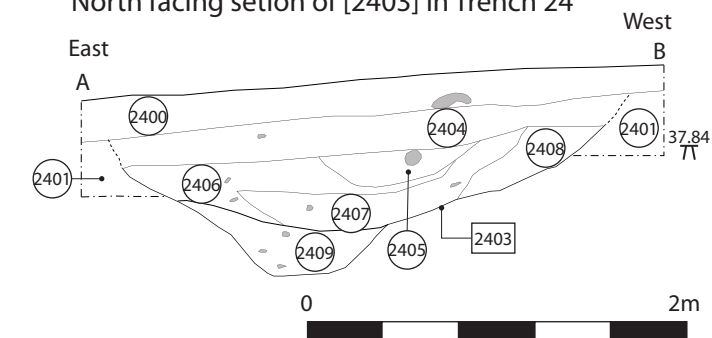
Figure 9



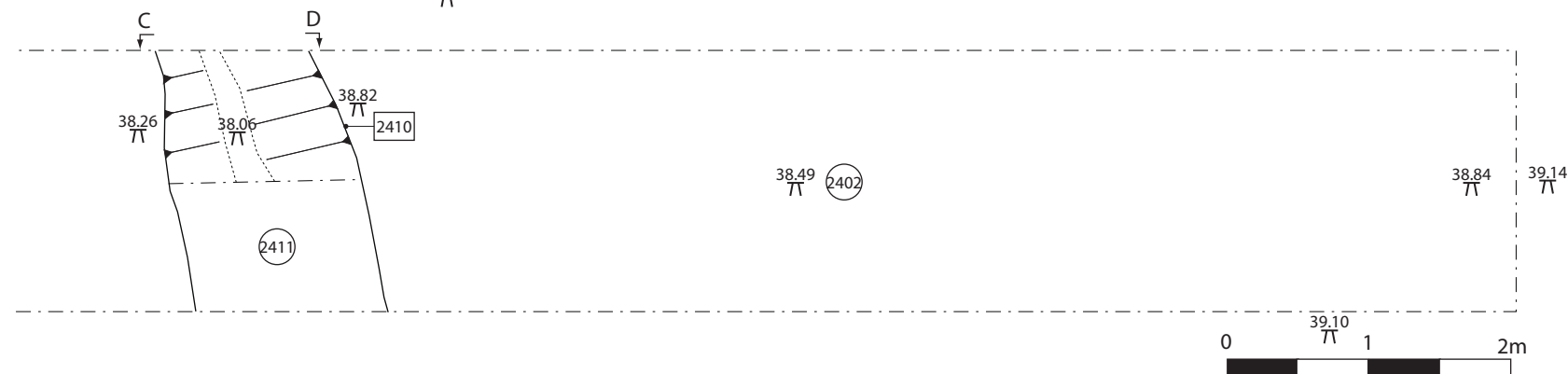
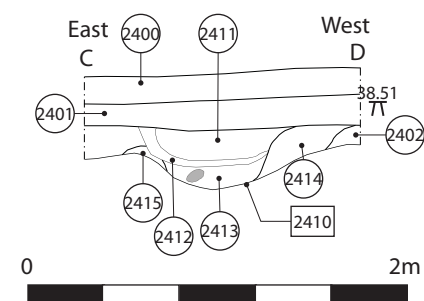
Post-excavation plan of Trench 24



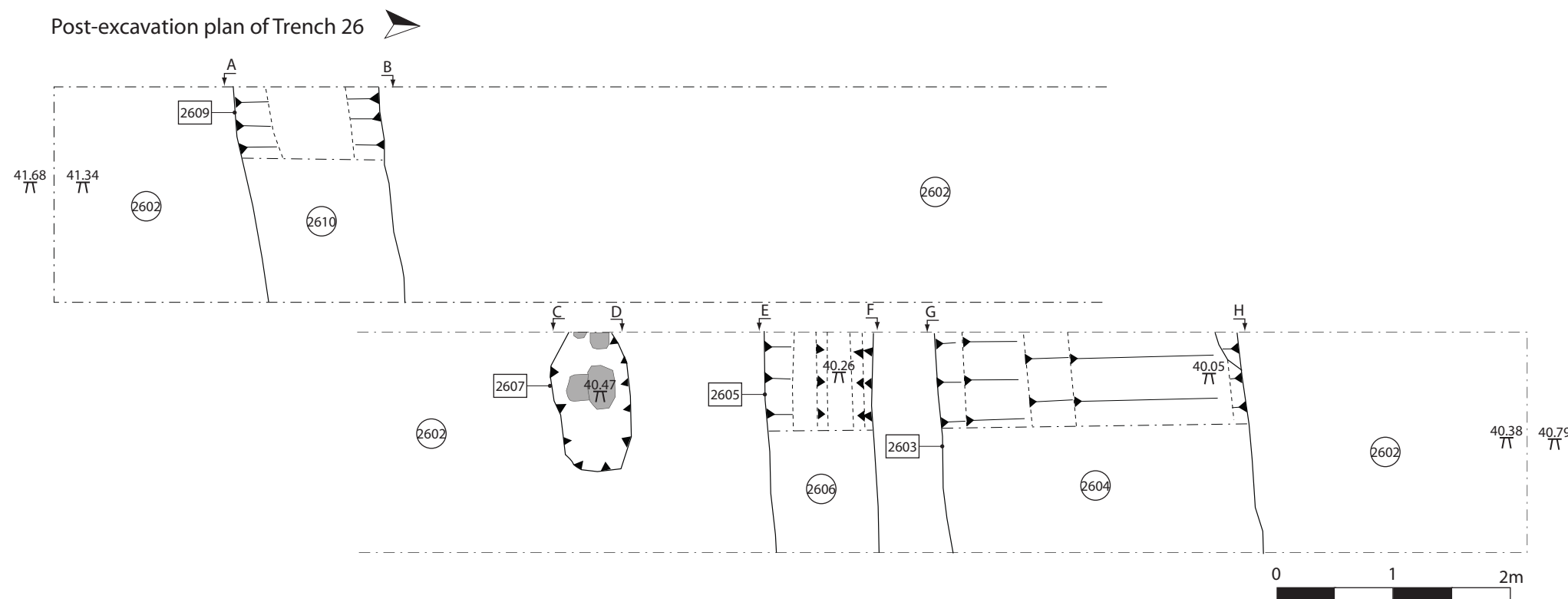
North facing section of [2403] in Trench 24




North facing section of [2410] in Trench 24

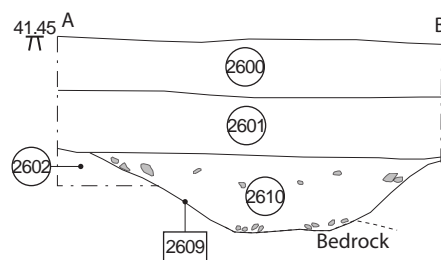


Post-excavation plan of Trench 26

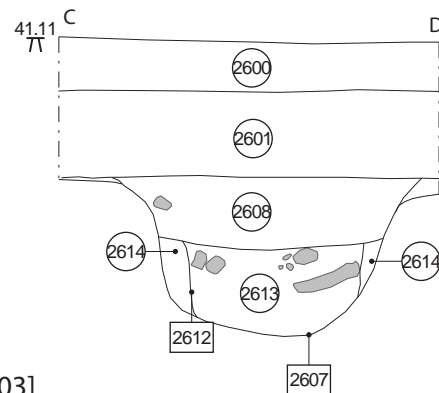


Job Title:	Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest
Drawing Title:	Plans & sections of Trench 24 & 26
Date:	January 2015
Drawn By:	ILB
Scale:	Section 1:20 & Plans 1:50@A3
Figure 10	
	

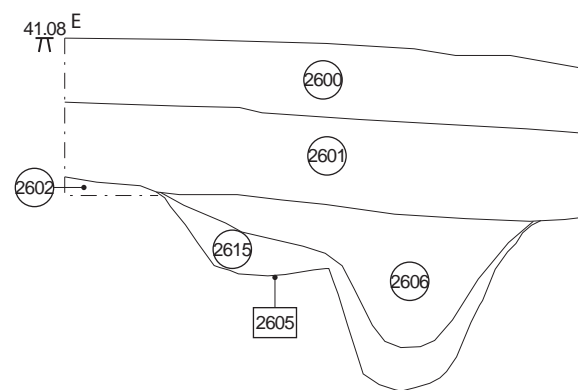
East facing section of Linear [2609]
within Trench 26



East facing section of Posthole [2607]
within Trench 26



East facing section of Ditch [2605]
within Trench 26



East facing section of Ditch [2603]
within Trench 26

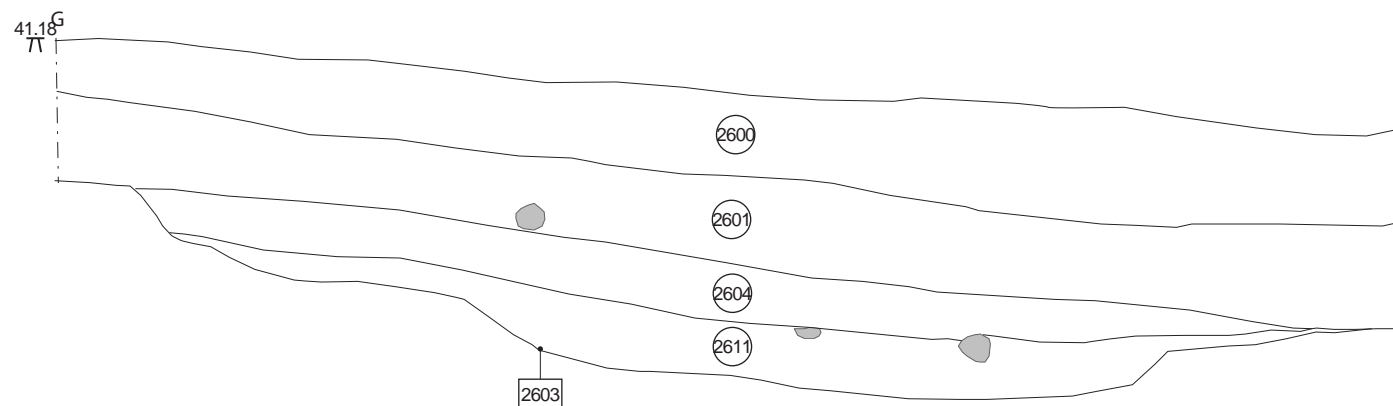


Figure 11

Shoals Hook Farm,
Haverfordwest

Sections of Trench 26

Drawn by: ILB

Scale: 1:20 @ A4



Photo 1: Trench 1. North facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 2: Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2. South facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 3: Excavated ditch 203 within Trench 2. East facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 4: Excavated ditch 205. East facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 5: Trench 3. East facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 6: Representative section of Trench 3. North facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scale.



Photo 7: Trench 4. South facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 8: Trench 4, representative section. East facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scale.



Photo 9: Trench 5. South facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 10: Half-section Pit 503 within Trench 5. 0.5 & 0.3m scales.



Photo 11: Trench 6. East facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 12: Trench 6, representative section. North facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 13: Trench 7. South-east facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 14: Trench 7, representative section. NE facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 15: Trench 8, pre-excitation. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 16: Trench 8, pre-excitation showing the relationship between Gullies 803 & 807, and postholes 805 & 809. West facing shot, 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 17: Trench 8, Gully 803. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 18: Trench 8, Gully 803. East facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 19: Trench 8, Posthole 809 (half-sectioned) and Gully 807, indistinct after excavation but running left to right. North facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 20: Trench 8, Posthole 805. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 21: Trench 8, Post-excavation shot showing Posthole 805 in section, posthole 809 half-sectioned, Gully 807 excavated with adjacent Gully/natural feature 818 in section. West facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 22: As photo 21 but at an oblique angle to show relationship between features. Northwest facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 23: Pre-excitation shot of archaeological features in Trench 9. North facing, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 24: Pre-excitation shot of Trench 9 showing ploughing scars. South facing, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 25: Trench 9 extended area. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 26: Trench 9 extended area. East facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 27: Trench 9, pre-excitation shot showing the relationships between Gullies 903 and 905 and Postholes 909 and 916. East facing shot, 1m & 0.5m scales.

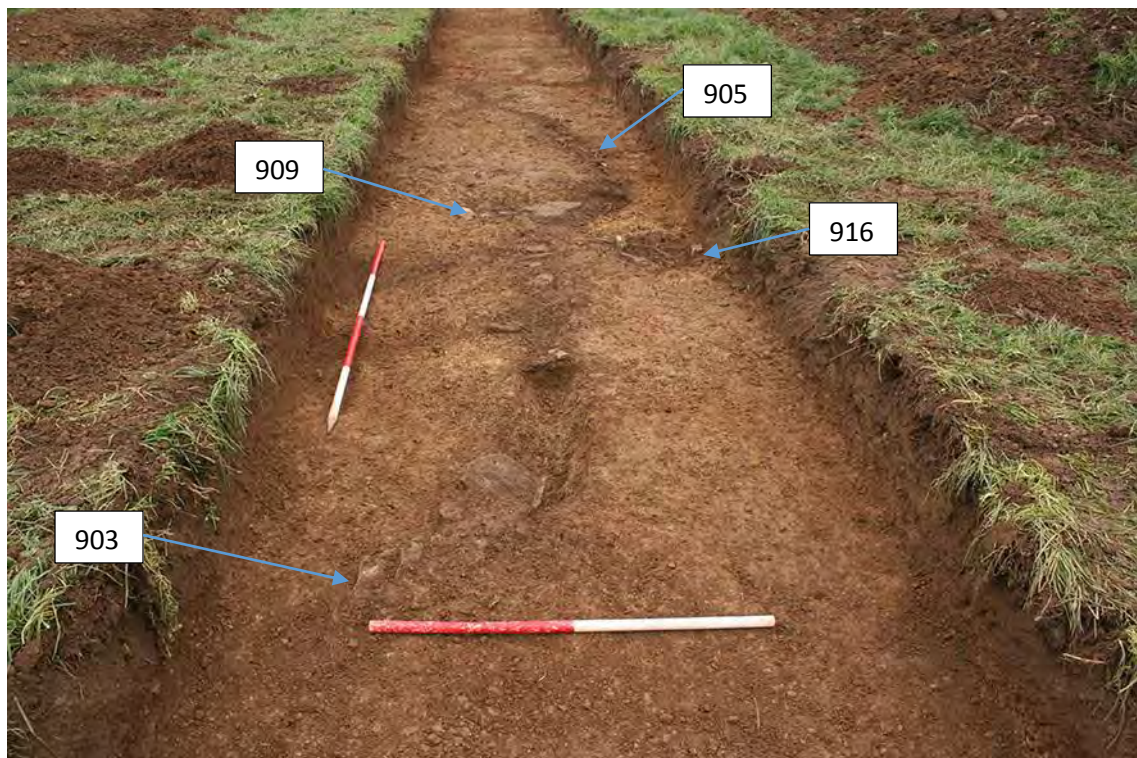


Photo 28: Trench 9, general shot during excavation showing relationship between Gullies 903 and 905 and Postholes 909 and 916. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 29: Trench 9, pre-excitation shot of Gully 903 showing distinctive stony fill. North facing shot, 1m & 0.5m scales.



Photo 30: Trench 9, section through Gully 903. Southwest facing shot, 0.3m scale.



Photo 31: Trench 9, pre-excavation shot of Posthole 916. North facing shot, 0.5m scale.



Photo 32: Trench 9, Posthole 916, half-sectioned. South facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 33: Trench 9, general post-excavation shot showing relationship between Gullies 903 and 905 and Postholes 909 and 916. South facing shot, 1m scales



Photo 34: Trench 9, general post-excavation shot showing relationship between Gullies 903 and 905 and Posthole 916. East facing shot, 1m scales



Photo 35: Trench 10. North facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 36: Trench 11, the natural palaeochannel [Channel 1107] is visible in the centre. Southeast facing shot, 2m scales.



Photo 37: Trench 11, tree root activity in Pit 1104. Southwest facing shot, 1m & 0.5m scales.



Photo 38: Trench 26, pre-excavation. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 39: Trench 26, pre-excavation. South facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 40: Trench 26, pre-excavation shot of Ditch 2603. South facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 41: Trench 26, Section through Ditch 2603. West facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 42 Trench 26, Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 2605. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 43: Trench 26, section through Ditch 2605. West facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 44: Trench 26, Pre-excavation shot of ditch terminus 2607. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 45: Trench 26, post-excavation shot and section through ditch terminus 2607, also showing Posthole 2612 in base of terminus. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 46: Trench 26, plan shot of Posthole 2612. East facing shot, 0.5m scale.



Photo 47: Trench 26, pre-excavation shot of Ditch 2609. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 48: Trench 26, post excavation shot of Ditch 2609. East facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 49: Trench 27. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 50: Trench 12, pre-excavation. North facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 51: Trench 12, Ditch 1205. East facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scale.



Photo 52: Trench 12, Ditch 1207. East facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 53: Trench 12, Ditch 1203. East facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 54: Trench 13. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 55: Trench 13, representative section. East facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scale.



Photo 56: Trench 14. South facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 57: Trench 14, pre-excavation shot of Pit 1403. North facing shot, 0.5m scale.



Photo 58: Trench 14, post-excavation shot of Pit 1403. East facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 59: Trench 16. Southeast facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 60: Trench 16, representative section. Southwest facing, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 61: Trench 17. Southeast facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 62: Trench 17, representative section. Northeast facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 63: Trench 18. Southwest facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 64: Trench 18, representative section. Southeast facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 65: Trench 19. North facing shot, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 66: Trench 19, representative section. East facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 67: Trench 20, representative section. North facing shot, 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 68: Trench 21. West facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 69: Trench 22. West facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 70: Trench 23. South facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 71: Trench 24, pre-excavation shot of ditch 2403. West facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 72: Trench 24, Ditch 2403 section. South facing shot, 1m scale.



Photo 73: Trench 24, Ditch 2410 section. South facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 74: Trench 25. Southwest facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 75: Trench 25, the darkened central area corresponds to modern drainage features.
Northwest facing shot, 1m scales.



Photo 76: Trench 25, modern drains 2503 & 2505, cutting into an earlier palaeochannel.
Northwest facing shot, 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Finds Register

Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Material	Provisional Date	Description
1	200	Ceramic	Late post-medieval	Mid orange-red to grey gravel-tempered earthenware with an internal olive to light-green glaze. Two sherds, 28.5g
2	204	Ceramic	Post-medieval?	Single sherd of orange-red gravel-tempered earthenware with a grey slip on the interior. 25mm x 15mm x 8mm. 6g
3	204	Ironwork	Late post-medieval	Two fragments of unidentifiable ironwork, corroded. 56g
4	206	Ironwork	Post-medieval	Small Fe objects, fragments of small thin Fe nails, all heavily corroded. Four fragments, 3.1g
5	206	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Several fragments of unidentifiable CBM. Dark reddish-brown to light orange in colour, grit inclusions. Five fragments, 30g
6	206	Ceramic	19 th century – early 20 th century	Small fragment of orange earthenware with an orange-brown internal glaze and pale orange-brown external slip. One sherd, 27mm x 16mm x 4mm. 2.3g
7	206	Stone	Post-medieval	Fragment of coal. 8g
8	301	Glass	Late-19 th - 20 th century	Glass bottle body fragments. Dark olive-green colour, translucent. Two fragments, 43g
9	301	Ceramic	Late-19 th - 20 th century	Small sherd of creamy earthenware. Internal and external white glaze, external blue glaze band. Ridged external face. One fragment, 1.2g
10	301	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Sherd of thin orange-red earthenware with gravel/quartz inclusions. Internal face missing, external light green-brown glaze. One fragment, 2g
11	301	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Single amorphous fragment of CBM, dark orange-red with small grit inclusions. 7g
12	301	Stone	Unknown	Small flint fragment, unworked grey colouration. 0.5g
13	301	Golf ball	Modern	Modern golf ball, 'Titleist 1', good condition.
14	400	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Pale cream earthenware, internal and external white glaze. External printed blue decoration. One fragment, 19mm x 17mm. 1.5g
15	400	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Pale orange-red earthenware with gravel inclusions, internally coloured a pale grey, overlaid with remnants of mid green-brown glaze. One fragment, 28mm x 22mm x 9mm. 5.5g.

16	401	Ceramic	20 th century	Pale cream earthenware, internal and external white glaze. One fragment, 38mm x 27mm x 4mm. 7g
17	401	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Pale cream earthenware. Internal face missing, white external glaze with blue painted decoration. One fragment, 22mm x 17mm. 1.4g
18	504	Stone	Unknown	Numerous angular fragments of local sandstone, possibly reddened through heat, but possibly representing natural colourisation. 11 fragments. 516g
19	701	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Several fragments of thin cream-coloured earthenware with internal and external white glaze. Two body sherds, one with external blue decoration, two rim sherds, one with internal brown printed decoration. Four sherds, 18.5g
20	701	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	One fragment of orange-red earthenware with horizontal external ridges and flat interior covered with a black glaze. 64mm x 52mm x 8mm. 56.5g
21	701	Ceramic	19 th /20 th century	One amorphous fragment of mid orange-red CBM. 9g
22	701	Stone	Post-medieval	Flat fragment of slate with possible round peg hole – roofing slate? 75mm x 55mm x 5mm. 42g
23	701	Glass	19 th /20 th century	Single sherd of round glass bottle. Body fragment, light green translucent. 6g.
24	804	Stone	Unknown	Rounded pebble of possible non-local stone, or at least non-typical local stone, flat base, rough surface. Blackened along one edge. Possible whetstone or scraper. 70mm x 57mm x 30mm thick. 183g
25	804	Ceramic	Roman	Adjoining rim sherd fragments, mid orange-brown earthenware, gravel-tempered. No decoration visible. Comes from the same context, and of the same material, as a fragment of mortarium. Two fragments, 28g
26	804	Ceramic	Roman	Base sherd fragment of mortarium, mid orange-brown earthenware, occasional gravel inclusions. Grits (quartz fragments) pressed into internal face of the base. Plain, rough exterior on the base. No markings. One fragment, 62mm x 42mm x 14mm thick. 48g
27	900	Ceramic	Late post-medieval	Single fragment of light orange gravel-tempered earthenware with an internal light green-brown glaze. 29mm x 13mm x 5mm. 3g
28	900	Ceramic	19 th century	Two clay pipe stem fragments.

				3g
29	904	Ceramic	Prehistoric	Small fragments of rough pottery, dark grey-red around the edge, black internally with noticeable small grit inclusions throughout. Too small to identify any surface decoration. Three fragments, 5.7g.
30	904	Stone	Unknown	Seven fragments of local mudstone, sub-angular natural fragmentations, heat-affected on some surfaces. 116g
31	906	Stone	Unknown	Several fragments of local sandstone, possibly heat-affected although possibly natural reddish colouration in the sandstone. 11 sub-angular stone fragments. 153g
32	1000	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Several fragments of thin cream-coloured earthenware with internal and external white glaze. Includes base fragment, four body fragments, one with horizontal green, blue and pink painted stripes, and one rim sherd with blue painted decoration around rim. Six sherds, 22g
33	1000	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Clay pipe stem fragment. 23mm long, 5mm diameter. 1.2g
34	1208	Ceramic	Late post-medieval?	Two fragments of orange-brown gravel-tempered earthenware. One body fragment has fragmentary remnants of a light brown exterior glaze and a light olive-green glaze on a grey slip on the interior. One fragment is a rim sherd with an internal mottled olive and dark-brown glaze below the rim, and roughly adhered similar glaze on the exterior. 52g.
35	1300	Ceramic	Late 19 th – 20 th century	Cream-coloured earthenware, yellow-cream internal and external glaze, with wavy brown glaze pattern on the exterior. One sherd, 22mm x 14mm x 3mm. 1.8g
36	1300	Porcelain	Late 19 th – 20 th century	Two fragments of white porcelain rim sherds, one with internal blue decoration. 4g
37	1300	Glass	18 th – 19 th century	Glass bottle base, rounded, from a circular bottle. Light green, opaque. Unmarked. 55mm diameter, 30mm thick. 147g
38	1404	Stone	Post-medieval	Flat fragment of slate with possible squared corner – roofing slate? 85mm x 70mm x 8mm thick. 74g
39	1500	Stone	Unknown	2 fragments of broken flint, unworked. (a) creamy-grey in colour, external surface visible. (b) dark grey with reddish inclusions. Internal fragment. (a) 34mm x 16mm x 8mm. 7.5g (b) 16mm x 13mm 7mm. 2.5g

40	2000	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Several fragments of thin cream-coloured earthenware with internal and external white glaze. Four body fragments. One has printed internal blue decoration, one has pale green stripes and external ridges. Four sherds, 9g
41	2000	Stone	Unknown	Several fragments of unworked flint of varying sizes. 172g.
42	2001	Ceramic	Mid 19 th century – mid 20 th century	Several fragments of thin cream-coloured earthenware with internal and external white glaze. Includes two body sherds, one with internal blue printed decoration, and one with internal grey printed floral decoration, two rim sherds, one with internal printed blue decoration, one with external pale blue bands, and one undecorated base sherd. Five sherds, 25g
43	2001	Ceramic	19 th /20 th century	One amorphous fragment of mid orange-red CBM. 11g
44	2600	Ceramic	19 th – early 20 th century	Rim sherd, orange-red earthenware with occasional small gravel inclusions. Internal orange-brown glaze. One sherd, 85mm x 43mm x 8mm. 78g

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APPENDIX II: Context Register

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
Trench 1			
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>31m x >2m x 0.12m
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>31m x >2m x 0.26m
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>31m x >2m
Trench 2			
200	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, mid brown silty-clay loam with common small sub-angular stone • Two sherds of late post-medieval pottery 	>27m x >1.8m x 0.22m
201	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Loose, light brown silty-clay loam with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>27m x >1.8m x 0.27m
202	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Moderate, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>27m x >1.8m
203	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear (ditch) • Straight parallel edges in plan, steep concave sides, moderate break of slope on to a flat base. • Contains a single fill (204) • Part of a post-medieval field boundary drainage ditch 	>1.8m x 1.12m x 0.13m
204	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 203 • Loose, mid brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone • Single sherd of probably post-medieval pottery. Two fragments of unidentifiable ironwork. 	>1.8m x 1.12m x 0.13m

205	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear (ditch) • Straight parallel edges in plan, steep concave sides, moderate break of slope on to a flat base. • Contains a single fill (206) • Part of a post-medieval field boundary drainage ditch 	>1.8m x 1.25m x 0.16m
206	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 205 • Loose, mid brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone • One sherd of 19th century pottery, five fragments of cbm, four fragments of small, thin iron nails, one fragment of coal 	>1.8m x 1.25m x 0.16m
Trench 3			
300	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>40m x >2m x 0.1m
301	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with common small sub-angular stone • Late 19th to mid-20th century glass, two sherds of post-medieval pottery, one fragment of cbm, one unworked flint fragment, one modern golf ball. 	>40m x >2m x 0.2m
302	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with very abundant small-medium sub-angular fragmented mudstone bedrock • No finds 	>40m x >2m
Trench 4			
400	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with rare small sub-angular stone • Late-19th to mid-20th century pottery 	>20.6m x >2m x 0.12m
401	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark red-brown silty-clay loam with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>20.6m x >2m x 0.2m
402	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with common small-medium sub-angular fragmented mudstone • No finds 	>20.6m x >2m
Trench 5			
500	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil 	>22m x >2m x 0.12m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone • Late-19th to mid-20th century pottery 	
501	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>22m x >2m x 0.18m
502	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with very abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>20.6m x >2m
503	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit • Sub-oval in plan • Shallow concave sides with a moderate break of slope on to an irregular base • Contained a single fill (504) 	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.09m
504	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 503 • Loose, dark greyish-brown silty-clay with common charcoal flecks and abundant medium sub-rounded burnt stone • Possible heat-reddened stone 	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.09m
Trench 6			
600	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>20.7m x >2m x 0.13m
601	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>20.7m x >2m x 0.25m
602	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mottled light reddish-brown & yellow-brown clayey-silt with common small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>20.7m x >2m x >0.15m
Trench 7			
700	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • Late-19th to mid-20th century pottery 	>26m x >2m x 0.13m
701	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • Mid to late-19th century pottery & cbm 	>26m x >2m x 0.17m
702	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil 	>26m x >2m x >0.12m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mottled light reddish-brown & yellow-brown clayey-silt with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
Trench 8			
800	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >1.9m x 0.3m
801	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay with rare small angular stone No finds 	>20m x >1.9m x 0.12m
802	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >1.9m x 0.15m
803	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear (gully) Moderately curved, parallel edges in plan Moderate to steep, straight to convex sides, sharp break of slope on to a narrow concave base Orientated roughly east – west, slight northwards curve Contained single fill 804 	>1.9m x 0.38m x 0.25m
804	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of gully 803 Moderate, dark to mid-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone and rare small charcoal flecks Roman pottery (2 x rim sherds, 1 x mortarium fragment) 	>1.9m x 0.2m x 0.25m
805	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posthole Only partially exposed – sub-circular in plan Steep concave sides, moderate break of slope onto a concave base Contained five fills (813, 814, 812, 811, 806) 	>0.35m x 0.8m x 0.36m
806	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of posthole 805 Moderate/loose, mid red-brown silty clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone Upper fill of 5 No finds 	>0.35m x 0.6m x 0.1m
807	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear (gully) Slightly curvilinear/sinuuous, parallel edges in plan 	>1.9m x 0.27m x 0.25m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to steep, straight sides, sharp break of slope on to a narrow concave base • Orientated roughly east - west • Contained single fill 808 	
808	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of gully 807 • Moderate, dark-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks • No finds 	>1.9m x 0.27m x 0.25m
809	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-oval in plan • Steep, straight edges, moderate break of slope onto a flat base • Two fills (815 & 810) 	0.4m x 0.53m x 0.33m
810	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 809 • Loose, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-rounded stone • Upper of two fills • No finds 	0.4m x 0.53m x 0.3m
811	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 805 • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks • Fill 4 of 5 • No finds 	>0.35m x 0.8m x 0.12m
812	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 805 • Fairly compact, light yellow-brown clay, abundant small sub-angular stone inclusions • Fill 3 of 5 • No finds 	>0.35m x 0.6m x 0.1m
813	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 805 • Loose-moderate, dark brown silty-clay with common large (0.2m) sub-angular stone • Lowest of 5 fills • No finds 	>0.35m x 0.8m x 0.15m
814	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 805 • Loose, mid-dark brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • Fill 2 of 5 • No finds 	>0.35m x 0.8m x 0.15m
815	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of posthole 809 • Loose, mid-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-rounded stone • Lower of two fills • No finds 	0.38m x 0.28m x 0.1m
816	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as 807 	

817	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as 808 	
818	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible gully • Only seen in east-facing section • Shallow, straight to concave sides, gentle break of slope onto a narrow flat base • Single fill (819) 	? x 0.25m x 0.16m
819	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of possible gully 818 • Loose, light brown silty-clay • Single fill of 819 • No finds 	? x 0.25m x 0.16m
Trench 9			
900	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone • Late post-medieval pot sherd, clay pipe stems 	>50m x >2m x 0.29m
901	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>50m x >2m x 0.08m
902	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>50m x >2m x >0.15m
903	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear (gully) • Curvilinear in plan, parallel edges. • Moderate to steep straight sides, moderate break of slope on to a narrow concave base • Single fill (904) • Cuts 906/905. Uncertain relationship with 909. 	>3.6m x 0.53m x 0.24m
904	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of gully 903 • Loose, mid yellow-brown clayey-silt with common medium-large sub-angular stone • Three small fragments of possible prehistoric pottery and possible heat-affected stone 	>3.6m x 0.37m x 0.24m
905	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear (gully) • Curvilinear in plan, parallel edges • Steep straight sides, moderate break of slope on to a narrow concave base • Two fills (906 & 913) 	>6.5m x 0.23m x 0.25m
906	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of gully 905 • Loose, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks and rare medium sub-angular stone 	>6.5m x 0.17m x 0.15m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible heat-affected stone Cut by 903 	
907	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of 903 	
908	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 907, continuation of 904 	
909	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posthole Sub-circular in plan Moderate slightly concave sides, gentle break of slope on to a flat base Single fill (910) Uncertain relationship with 903/905 	0.52m x 0.5m x 0.17m
910	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of posthole 909 Moderate, mid brown-grey clayey-silt with common medium-large sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks No finds 	0.52m x 0.5m x 0.17m
911	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of 905 	
912	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 911, continuation of 906 	
913	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower fill of gully 911/905 Loose, mid grey clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks No finds 	? x 0.15m x 0.04m
914	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of 905 	
915	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 914, continuation of 906 	
916	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posthole Sub-circular in plan Irregular concave sides, moderate break of slope on to an irregular base Single fill (917) 	0.55m x 0.5m x 0.3m
917	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single fill of posthole 916 Moderate, dark reddish-brown silty-clay with common medium-large sub-angular stone and common charcoal flecks No finds 	0.55m x 0.5m x 0.3m
918	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible occupation layer Moderate, mid grey-brown silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks No finds 	Length & width not recorded, 0.06m thick
Trench 10			
1000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark brown silty-clay loam with rare small angular stone Several fragments of glazed mid-19th to mid 20th century pottery, clay pipe stem 	>20m x >2m x 0.09m
1001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay with common small-medium angular stone No finds 	>20m x >2m x 0.21m
1002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil 	>20m x >2m x 0.2m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
1003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 11			
1100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone No finds 	>40m x >2m x 0.18m
1101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with common small-medium angular stone No finds 	>40m x >2m x 0.18m
1102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, mid orange-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds 	10m x >2m x 0.2m
1103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds 	>40m x >2m x >0.12m
1104	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree throw Irregular/sub-oval in plan Moderate to steep irregular sides with gentle break of slope on to an irregular base Filled by 1109, 1106 & 1105 	0.7m x 0.7m x 0.2m
1105	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of tree throw 1104 Moderate, dark reddish-grey silty-clay with abundant small sub-angular stone No finds 	0.7m x 0.7m x 0.1m
1106	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of tree throw 1104 Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds Heat affected re-deposited natural 	0.7m x 0.7m x 0.2m
1107	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palaeo-channel Linear in plan, parallel sides, orientated north – south Unexcavated Single fill recorded (1108) 	>2m x 1.5m x ?
1108	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of palaeo-channel 1107 	>2m x 1.5m x ?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mid to dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
1109	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower fill of tree throw 1104 Concentrated deposit of burnt wood/charcoal – in situ burnt tree root 	
Trench 12			
1200	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark brown clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>30.4m x >1.8m x 0.19m
1201	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, light grey-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>30.4m x >1.8m x 0.18m
1202	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>30.4m x >1.8m x >0.1m
1203	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear in plan, parallel edges, orientated east-west Shallow concave sides, gentle break of slope on to a concave base Single fill (1204) 	>1.8m x 0.7m x 0.2m
1204	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single fill of ditch 1203 Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>1.8m x 0.7m x 0.2m
1205	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch/gully) Linear in plan, parallel edges, orientated east-west Moderate to shallow straight to concave edges, moderate break of slope on to a narrow concave base Single fill (1206) 	>1.8m x 0.7m x 0.3m
1206	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single fill of ditch/gully 1205 Moderate, mid yellowish-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds 	>1.8m x 0.7m x 0.3m
1207	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear in plan, parallel edges, orientated ENE-WSW Moderate straight sides, gentle break of slope on to a concave base Two fills (1208 & 1209) 	>1.8m x 1.7m x 0.36m
1208	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower fill of ditch 1207 	>1.8m x 1.7m x 0.36m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate, light brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone Late post-medieval glazed pottery 	
1209	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch 1207 Moderate, light yellow c lay with rare small sub-rounded stone No finds Redeposited natural 	>1.8m x 0.5m x 0.12m
Trench 13			
1300	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small sub-angular stone Fragments of glazed late post-medieval and late-19th to mid-20th century pottery and porcelain and 18th – 19th century glass bottle fragments 	>19.7m x >2m x 0.14m
1301	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Loose, dark reddish-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>19.7m x >2m x 0.13m
1302	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, mid orange-brown clayey-silt with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>19.7m x >2m x 0.11m
1303	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>19.7m x >2m x >0.07m
Trench 14			
1400	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone No finds 	>41m x >2m x 0.12m
1401	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>41m x >2m x 0.2m
1402	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, mixed light yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>41m x >2m x >0.15m
1403	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pit/tree throw Truncated sub-oval in plan Steep concave sides, moderate break of slope on to a flat base 	0.7m x 0.62m x 0.2m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single fill 1404 	
1404	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single fill of pit/tree throw 1403 • Fairly compact, mid red-brown sandy-silt with common medium sub-rounded stone and rare charcoal flecks • Slate fragment, possible roofing slate 	0.7m x 0.62m x 0.2m
Trench 15			
1500	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • Unworked flint fragments 	>10.1m x >2m x 0.14m
1501	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>10.1m x >2m x 0.16m
1502	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>10.1m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 16			
1600	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>10m x >2m x 0.12m
1601	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>10m x >2m x 0.17m
1602	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>10m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 17			
1700	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>40m x >2m x 0.12m
1701	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>40m x >2m x 0.18m
1702	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil 	>40m x >2m x >0.1m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with very abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
Trench 18			
1800	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone No finds 	>21m x >2m x 0.12m
1801	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone No finds 	>21m x >2m x 0.18m
1802	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light orange-brown clayey-silt with common small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>21m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 19			
1900	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone No finds 	>21.4m x >2m x 0.12m
1901	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small angular stone No finds 	>21.4m x >2m x 0.18m
1902	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, mottled mid yellow-brown silty-clay with common small-medium sub-angular stone with gravel-rich banding No finds 	>21.4m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 20			
2000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Loose, dark brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone Several fragments of mid-19th to mid-20th century glazed pottery and several fragments of unworked flint 	>40.4m x >2m x 0.14m
2001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark brown clayey-silt loam with common small angular and sub-rounded stone Several fragments of mid-19th to mid-20th century glazed pottery and one fragment of cbm 	>40.4m x >2m x 0.16m

2002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Compact, mottled light yellow-brown and reddish-brown silty-clay with common small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>40.4m x >2m x >0.1m
Trench 21			
2100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>21.3m x >2m x 0.13m
2101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Fairly compact, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with common small angular and sub-rounded stone • No finds 	>21.3m x >2m x 0.17m
2102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Compact, mottled light reddish-brown and grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>21.3m x >2m x >0.08m
Trench 22			
2200	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small angular stone • No finds 	>20m x >2m x 0.1m
2201	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, mottled dark reddish-brown and light yellow-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>20m x >2m x 0.1m
2202	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Compact, mottled light reddish-brown and grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>20m x >2m x >0.07m
Trench 23			
2300	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>21.2m x >2m x 0.13m
2301	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt loam with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	>21.2m x >2m x 0.08m
2302	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil 	>21.2m x >2m x >0.05m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mottled light reddish-brown and grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
Trench 24			
2400	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>21.7m x >1.8m x 0.18m
2401	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, dark brown silt-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>21.7m x >1.8m x 0.3m
2402	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Moderate, light grey-yellow clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>21.7m x >1.8m x >0.1m
2403	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear in plan, parallel edges, orientated NW-SE Moderate to gentle convex sides, moderate break of slope on to an irregular to concave base Six fills (2409, 2408, 2407, 2406, 2405 & 2404) Field boundary ditch 	>1.8m x 2.56m x 0.81m
2404	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, mid grey-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds 	>1.8m x 2.56m x 0.2m
2405	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with common small sub-rounded stone No finds 	? x 0.4m x 0.18m
2406	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, light grey-yellow silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds Redeposited natural 	? x 1.77m x 0.28m
2407	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, dark brown-yellow silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds Possible redeposited natural 	? x 1.55m x 0.2m
2408	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, light brown-yellow silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone 	? x 0.75m x 0.3m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No finds Redeposited natural 	
2409	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basal fill of ditch 2403 Moderate, mid brown-grey silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone No finds 	? x 1.13m x 0.25m
2410	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear, straight parallel sides in plan, orientated north-south Shallow slightly convex sides with gentle break of slope on to a concave base Five fills (2415, 2414, 2413, 2412 & 2411) Drainage ditch 	>1.8m x 1.06m x 0.32m
2411	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch 2410 Moderate, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds Deliberate backfill 	>1.8m x 0.74m x 0.16m
2412	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2410 Loose, dark brown clayey-silt No finds Possible lower fill of re-cut 	? x 0.68m x 0.08m
2413	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2410 Moderate, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with common small-medium sub-angular stone and common charcoal flecks No finds Possible primary deposit in re-cut 	? x 0.6m x 0.12m
2414	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2410 Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	? x 0.4m x 0.28m
2415	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of ditch 2410 Fairly compact, light yellow-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	? x 0.2m x 0.1m
Trench 25			
2500	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >2m x 0.1m
2501	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Loose, dark grey-brown silt-clay with rare small sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >2m x 0.2m
2502	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil 	>20m x >2m x >0.1m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly compact, mottled light grey-brown and yellow-brown silty-clay with common small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	
2503	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear (field drain) Linear, parallel edges in plan, orientated east-west Unexcavated Fill 2504 	>2m x 0.2m
2504	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of field drain 2503 Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay with abundant medium-large sub-angular stone No finds Stone capping 	>2m x 0.2m
2505	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear (field drain) Linear, parallel edges in plan, orientated east-west Unexcavated Fill 2506 	>2m x 0.2m
2506	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of field drain 2505 Moderate, very dark brown silty-clay with common medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>2m x 0.2m
Trench 26			
2600	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with abundant small sub-angular stone 19th – 20th century glazed pottery and cbm 	>20m x >1.8m x 0.15m
2601	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soil (plough soil) Moderate, light grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >1.8m x 0.15m
2602	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural subsoil Fairly compact, light yellow silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone No finds 	>20m x >1.8m x 0.11m
2603	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear, parallel sides in plan, orientated east-west Moderate stepped sides, moderate break of slope on to a flat base Two fills (2611 & 2604) 	>1.8m x 3.1m x 0.35m
2604	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch 2603 Moderate, mid grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small sub-angular stone and rare small rounded stone 	>1.8m x 3.1m x 0.15m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible deliberate backfill/ploughed in material 	
2605	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear, parallel edges in plan, orientated east-west Steep concave northern edge, stepped southern edge, sharp break of slope on to flat base Two fills (2615 & 2606) 	>1.8m x 1m x 0.5m
2606	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch 2605 Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks No finds Natural backfill 	>1.8m x 1m x 0.35m
2607	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch terminus) Linear, parallel edges, rounded terminus in plan, orientated east-west Steep straight sides, moderate to sharp break of slope on to a flat base. Two fills (2614 & 2608) 	>1.2m x 0.8m x 0.43m
2608	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper fill of ditch terminus 2607 Moderate, mid red-brown silty-clay with frequent small sub-angular stone No finds Infilling deposit, also covers posthole 2612 	>1.2m x 0.8m x 0.11m
2609	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear feature (ditch) Linear, parallel edges in plan, orientated east – west Gentle straight to concave sides, gentle break of slope on to a flat to concave base One fill (2610) 	>1.8m x 0.8m x 0.2m
2610	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single fill of ditch 2609 Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay with common medium sub-angular stone No finds Washed-in deposit 	>1.8m x 0.8m x 0.2m
2611	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower fill of ditch 2603 Moderate, dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal flecks No finds 	>1.8, x 3m x 0.17m
2612	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posthole Circular in plan Straight vertical sides, sharp break of slope on to a flat base (single fill 2613) Cuts fill (2614) of ditch 2607 	0.6m diameter x 0.23m
2613	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of posthole 2612 	0.6m diameter x 0.23m

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with abundant medium-large angular stone and rare charcoal flecks • No finds 	
2614	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower fill of ditch 2607 • Compact, dark reddish-brown silty-clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	? x 0.8m x 0.18m
2615	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower fill of ditch 2605 • Fairly compact, mid grey-brown clayey-silt with abundant small sub-angular stone and rare possible heat-affected stone • No finds 	>1.8m x 1m x 0.15m
Trench 27			
2700	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark brown clayey-silt with common small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	>20m x >1.8m x 0.12m
2701	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soil (plough soil) • Fairly compact, mid brown clayey-silt with common small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	>20m x >1.8m x 0.16m
2702	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mottled light yellow-brown and red-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone and lenses of fine silt • No finds 	>20m x >1.8m x >0.22m

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

APPENDIX I

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at at Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest

**Prepared for:
RGE Energy UK Limited**

Project No: 2287

Date: December 2014

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for the excavation of 30 evaluation trenches at land east of Shoals Hook Farm, Shoals Hook Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, designed as a secondary investigation of potential buried archaeology within a proposed area of development. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for RGE Energy UK Limited, Communications House, 26 York Street, Mayfair, London, W1U 6PZ.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is for a solar power farm (Photovoltaic panels) on land east of Shoals Hook Farm, Shoals Hook Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, NGR SM 97325 16776 (Henceforth – the site) and comprises the construction of PV panels across six fields. A planning application has been submitted and approved (planning application no. 14/0056/PA) for an area covering approximately 26ha.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (Henceforth DAT-PS), in its capacity as archaeological planning advisor to Pembrokeshire County Council (Henceforth – PCC), have recommended an archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the development.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) has been prepared by Mark Houliston, Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of RGE Energy UK Limited. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the proposed evaluation.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The proposed work will be managed by Mark Houliston (MIfA) and supervised by Andrew Shobbrook. All field-work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Previous Results

A Desk-based Assessment of the proposed development site was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Archaeological Services (Report No. 2014/5) for Asbri Planning on behalf of their clients RGE Energy UK in March 2014. Subsequently, a geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Limited (Report No. 1286), also for Asbri Planning on behalf of RGE Energy.

The Desk-based Assessment concluded that the development proposal will have no physical impact on any known archaeological remains within the development site. However, it noted that there is a potential that the works could impact upon hitherto unknown archaeological remains, especially for those of Bronze Age date.

The geophysical survey identified a small number of potential features, particularly in the southern half of the westernmost field (Field 1). As a result, DAT-PS has recommended the excavation of a series of targeted trenches, designed to determine if any of the features identified by the geophysical survey are of archaeological importance. The locations of these trenches are marked on the attached plan.

3 Site specific objectives

This WSI is for a 30 trench field evaluation to be undertaken within the application area in accordance with guidelines set out in Planning Policy Wales 2011 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

The objectives of the archaeological programme are to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits at the site, to assess the extent and significance of the archaeological resource of the site, to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on surviving remains, and to inform future decision making and potential mitigation strategies.

The work will include an assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a fully illustrated report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 Method Statement for Evaluation

The field evaluation will comprise the excavation and recording of 30 (thirty) evaluation trenches of various sizes (see the attached plan). The majority of these are 20.0m long.

Preliminary work

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths.

Evaluation

Thirty evaluation trenches will be located across the assessment area, targeting features identified on the geophysical survey.

All trenches will initially be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by machine under close archaeological supervision. All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless bucket. All areas will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. In each area the excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. This will include 50% of all linear features, 50% by half sectioning of all pit and posthole features under 1m in diameter

and 50% of all larger pit features by excavation of opposing quadrants.

In each area sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring or stepped trenching will be discussed with DAT-PS.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as applicable, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts in accordance with the AW technical manual – Procedures for Excavation and Site Recording 2011.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Photographs will be taken in digital *RAW format, using a 14MP camera. These will be converted to Tiff format for archiving. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries and related to the developer's site plan. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Monitoring

DAT-PS will be contacted prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

DAT-PS will be provided with notice of the start date, a projected timetable and a copy of the Health and Safety Risk Assessment if required.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-PS for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

If it is felt necessary to expand on the excavation area – i.e. add further trenches or expand existing ones, this will be undertaken after discussion with DAT-PS and the client.

Representatives of DAT-PS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. DAT-PS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and related to the contexts

from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

The evaluation will carefully consider any artefactual or economic information and provide an assessment of the viability, for further study, of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative significance of such material for any subsequent decision-making process regarding mitigation strategies.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes of Cardiff Conservation Services).

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and DAT-PS, the client and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Minimum sample size will be 10 litres (where possible). Where the minimum sample size is not achievable, then 100% of the deposit will be sampled.

Samples will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the field evaluation and following discussion with an environmental specialist and DAT-PS.

Any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager should arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology' March 2002.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted and DAT-PS and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples

for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source should any such analysis be deemed necessary. A list of specialists is given in the table below. Specialist reports will be added to the finished report as an addendum.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Paul Blinkhorn	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466
Palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis	Dr Martin Bates	University of Wales (Lampeter)

5 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the evaluation, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the sites location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Plans indicating all archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.

- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, DAT-PS, and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. *Archaeology in Wales*) no later than one year after the completion of the post-excavation work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after the completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc.) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

All stages of the project will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the AW technical manual – Procedures for Excavation and Site Recording 2011.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Mark Houliston.

The site will be supervised by Andrew Shobbrook. Site assistants will be Simon Ratty, Hywel Keen and Jerry Bond.

Equipment

The project will use existing Archaeology Wales equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work is provisionally scheduled to start on Monday 8th December and is expected to last a minimum of two weeks.

The site report will follow within three months of completion of the fieldwork.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

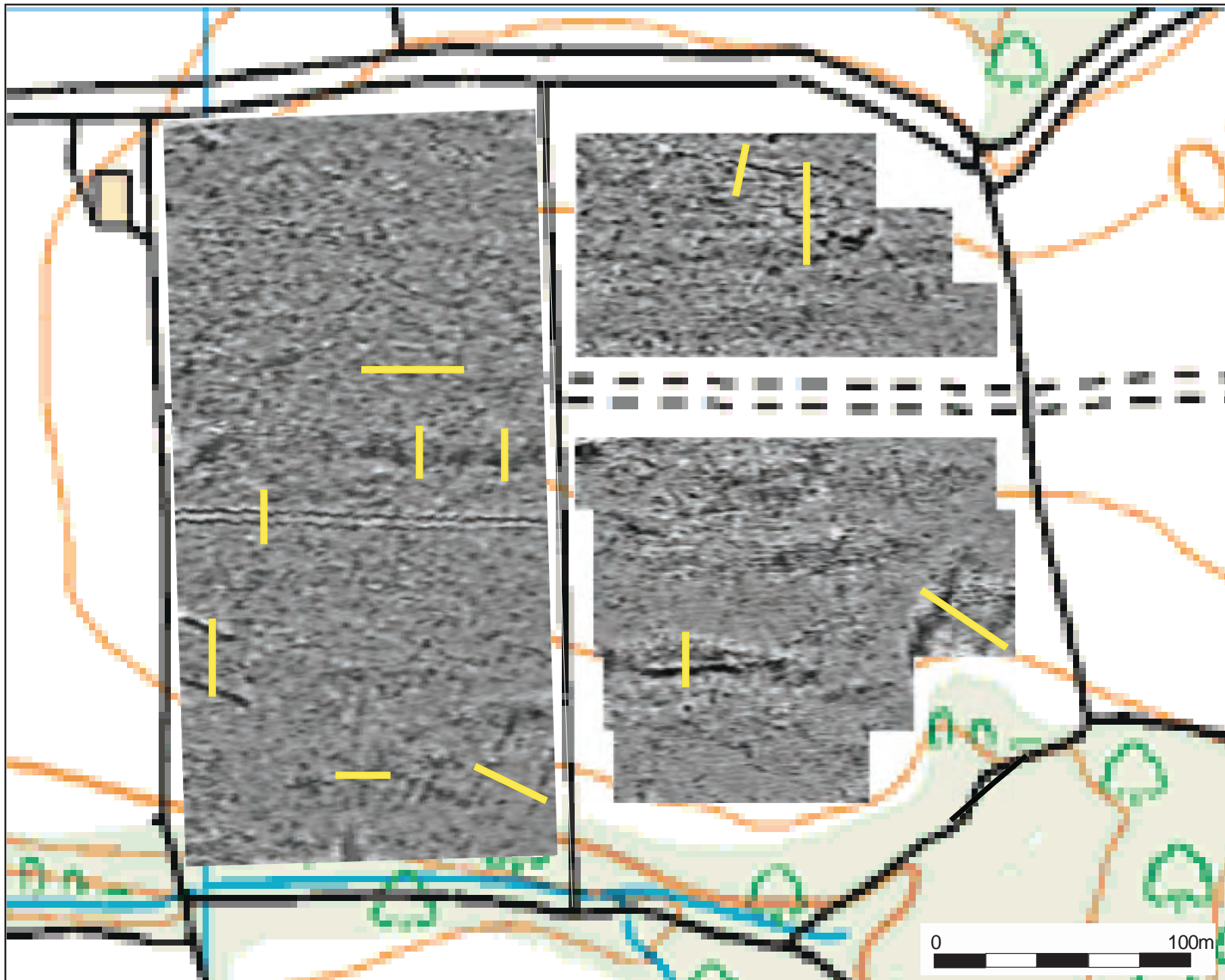
All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of Archaeology Wales.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment before any work is undertaken.



Figure 1: Site Location, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map.

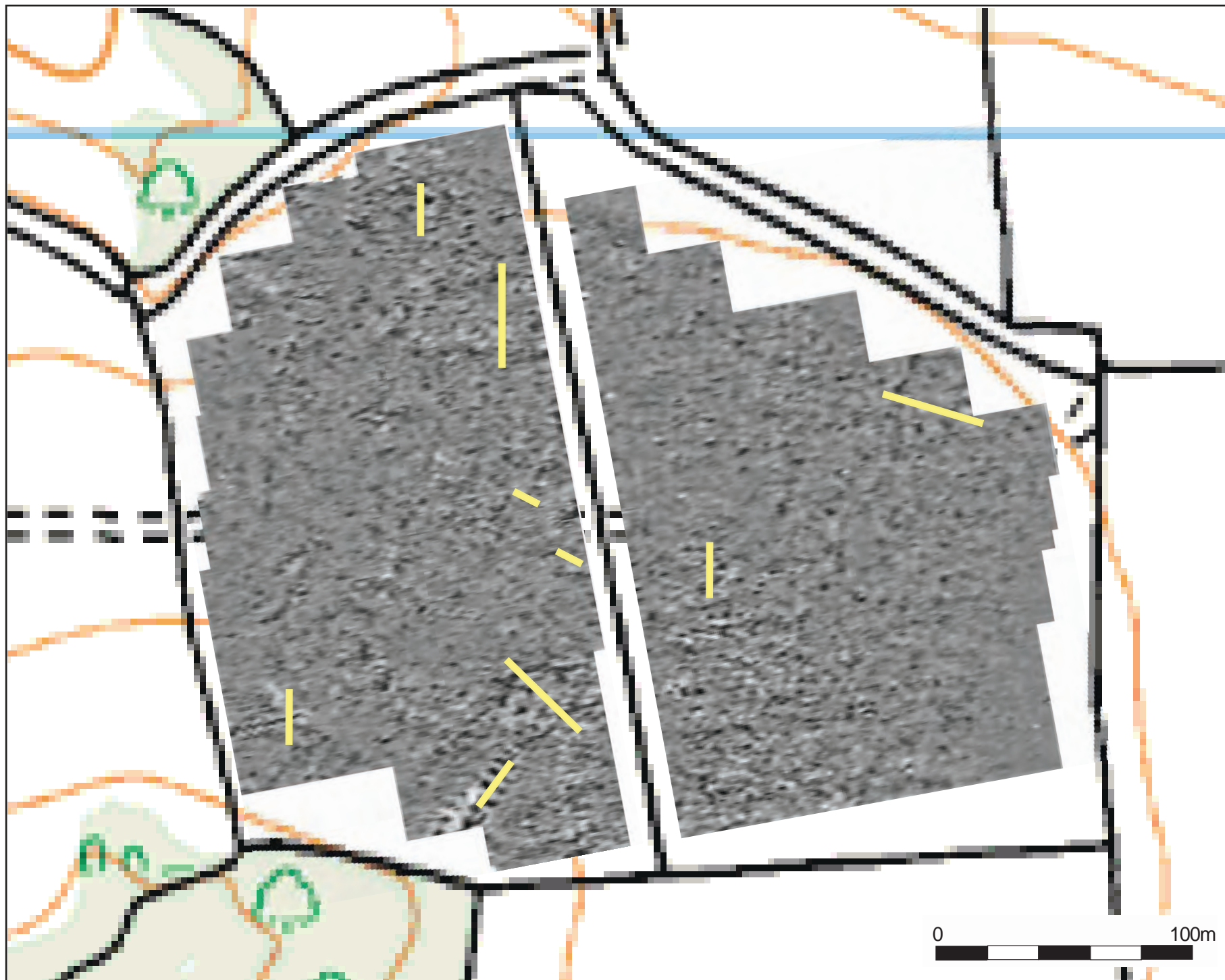
The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. AL 52163A0001) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



Fields 1 & 2

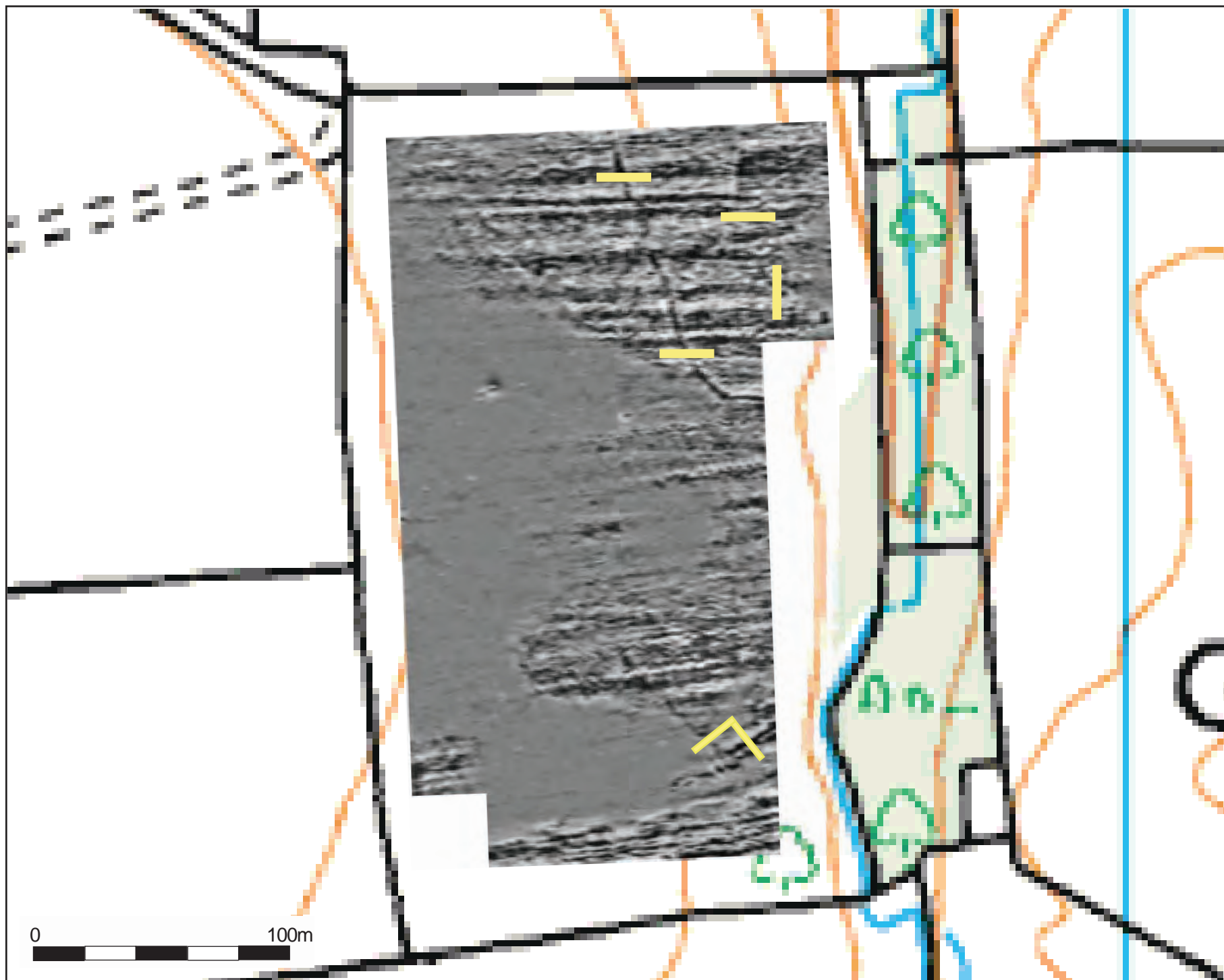
Proposed trench
layout

Scale 1:2000



Fields 3&4
Proposed
Trench Layout

Scale 1:2000



Field 5
Trench
layout
proposals

Scale 1:2000

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Shoals Hook Farm, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	Shoals Hook Farm
Site Code:	SHF/14/EV
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SM 97325 16776
Site Type:	Post Med/Modern Agriculture, Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston/Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	December 2014 - January 2015
Categories Present:	?Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	TBC. Will be deposited with finds from subsequent work (SHF/14/EX).
Museum Reference:	TBC
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales



Archaeology Wales Limited

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY