



# CAVC Cardiff Airport, Rhoose Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Evaluation



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## Quality Assurance

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**Quality Assurance**

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Date

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## Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Wessex Archaeology gan HSP Consulting Engineers Ltd, i gynnal gwerthusiad archeolegol o barsel 3.8 hectar o dir ym Mharc Busnes Maes Awyr Caerdydd, Ffordd Port, Y Rhws, Bro Morgannwg, CF62 3BS. Roedd yr ardal werthuso yn canolbwyntio ar 307413 167605 NGR.

Roedd y gwerthusiad yn cynnwys cloddio, ymchwilio a chofnodi 12 ffosydd prawf wedi'u lleoli o fewn ôl troed yr adeilad arfaethedig, ac i ddarparu sylw i'r safle datblygu ehangach. Gwnaed y gwaith rhwng 4 ac 8 Mawrth 2024.

Mae'r gwerthusiad wedi penderfynu bod presenoldeb cyfyngedig o olion archeolegol, sy'n canolbwyntio ar ran dde-ddwyreiniol y safle, yn Ffos 9. Nid yw'r ardal sy'n weddill yn cynnwys nodweddion, dyddodion, strwythurau, arteffactau nac ecofactau sydd wedi goroesi.

Mae'r olion o dan y ddaear o sylfaen adeiladu'r 20fed ganrif yn Ffos 9 yn cydberthyn i'r strwythurau sydd wedi'u mapio sy'n gysylltiedig â maes awyr adeg y rhyfel, a adeiladwyd yn wreiddiol fel canolfan RAF ym 1942. Mae'r elfennau strwythurol uchaf i gyd wedi'u dymchwel yn flaenorol, gan adael sylfeini concrit a brics yn unig, ac mae'r mapio yn dangos y gallai dadadeiladu fod wedi bod ar ryw adeg rhwng 1965 a 1969.

## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by HSP Consulting Engineers Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3.8 ha parcel of land located in Cardiff Airport Business Park, Port Road, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan, CF62 3BS. The evaluation area was centred on NGR 307413 167605.

The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 12 trial trenches located both within the footprint of the proposed building, and to provide coverage of the wider development site. The work was carried out between the 4 and 8 March 2024.

The evaluation has determined that there is a limited presence of archaeological remains, focused on the southeast part of the site, in Trench 9. The remaining area is devoid of surviving features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts.

The below ground remains of a 20<sup>th</sup> century building foundation in Trench 9 correlate to the mapped structures associated with the wartime airfield, originally built as an RAF base in 1942. The upper structural elements have all been previously demolished, leaving only concrete and brick foundations, and mapping indicates deconstruction may have been at some point between 1965 and 1969.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank HSP Consulting Engineers Ltd for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Rob Dunning, who monitored the project for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), the Vale of Glamorgan Local Planning Authority and to Smiths Gloucester Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.



# CAVC Cardiff Airport

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by HSP Consulting Engineers Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3.8 ha parcel of land located in Cardiff Airport Business Park, Port Road, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan, CF62 3BT. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 307413 167605 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises a building of up to three stories, as well as a number of ancillary buildings, with a gross internal floor area of 13,000 m<sup>2</sup> as well as a new carpark and associated landscaping, including the planting of several new trees.

1.1.3 The proposed new building would require pad foundations, which are estimated to be 3 m<sup>2</sup>, to a minimum depth of 1.2 m below ground level (as sufficient for the foundations to bear onto competent natural deposits) and up to a maximum depth of 2 m below ground level. Piled raft foundations may be required for lift and stair cores, to a maximum depth of 3 m below ground level.

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2024). Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork.

1.1.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 12 trial trenches located both within the footprint of the proposed building, and to provide coverage of the wider development site. The work was carried out between the 4th and 8th March 2024.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The results will provide further information on the archaeological resource and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The proposed development is located in an area of agricultural land 1 km north-east of Rhoose and 2.5 km west of Barry, Vale of Glamorgan. The site covers three fields, two of which are currently used for arable cultivation, whilst the south-western field is currently scrubland and largely under overgrown shrub and tree cover. The site is bound by Port Road to the east, the airport parking access to the south, industrial buildings to the west and further agricultural land and Blackton Lane to the north.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 62–62.5 m above Ordnance Datum, and the levels within the site are generally flat.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is Porthkerry Member - Limestone and mudstone, interbedded, sedimentary bedrock formed between 201.3 and 190.8 million years ago during the Jurassic period. (British Geological Survey 2024). A geo-environmental assessment was carried out (HSP Consulting 2023) across the site which comprised 12 boreholes. It was found that the ground conditions found topsoil (max depth 0.4 m) overlying the bedrock geology.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior ADBA (Lichfields 2023), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development and details the full background within the study area. A summary of the results within 500 m of the site is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGATHER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Previous investigations

#### *Archaeological evaluation (1991)*

- 2.2.1 Evaluation of eleven trial excavations in 1991 at proposed site of British Airways Training Annexe 190 m west of the site (GGATHER E003900). Results suggested little significant activity on site, with the finds limited to several sherds of medieval pottery and two neolithic flint flakes.

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Neolithic period (4,000 – 2,200 BC)*

- 2.3.1 A Neolithic axe was recorded on the GGATHER as being found in 1952 75 m to the south-east of the site (PRN: 02517s). Although, in the description of the entry it describes that the axe was found in the River Weycock, which is 1 km to the north of the site. Two Neolithic flakes recorded as 'possible microliths' (PRN: 01731s) were found 190 m west of the site with an assemblage of medieval pottery during a 1991 field evaluation at Cardiff Airport.

#### *Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC)*

- 2.3.2 Bronze Age activity within the vicinity of the site pertains to the site of a possibly enclosed Bronze Age Roundhouse 550 m north-west of the site (PRN: 02426s).

#### *Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.3.3 Archaeological evidence suggests that the Bronze Age enclosed roundhouse discussed above was infilled and used as an agricultural site during the Iron Age (PRN: 02426s). The archaeological evidence in the wider area, indicates that the region is an important site of Iron Age settlement, with a variety of sites pointing towards a complex society. There are many Iron Age hillforts across the region.

#### *Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

- 2.3.4 It is likely that much of the study area was used as agricultural land during this period. Approximately 70 m east of the site a field system and enclosure group with associated pits (PRN: 02944s) is recorded as covering an area of 200 m north–south by 320 m east–west.

This field system, which is 'near destroyed', has been identified as possibly dating from the Roman-British period although may have earlier origins in the prehistoric period.

*Medieval (AD 410 – 1500)*

- 2.3.5 Much of Rhoose airport is built over the deserted village of Tredogan 150 m west of the site (PRN: 02090s), which contained associated pottery findspots (PRN: 02812s, 01728s). It is likely that during this period the landscape the site was part of agricultural field systems associated with the nearby village of Tredogan.

*Post-medieval – present (1500-present day)*

- 2.3.6 The influence of industry can be seen by the opening of a number of quarries around the medieval village of Tredogan, identified on late-19th century OS mapping. Two quarries are recorded in the field to the south (PRN: 02756s, 03430s), 85 m and c.300 m from the Site respectively. There are another two, 120m and 330m west of the site in Cardiff airport business park (PRN: 02754s, 92755s).
- 2.3.7 While the industrial nature of the area expanded, it should be noted that the majority of the land in the local area remained agricultural in nature. OS mapping dating from 1897 (not reproduced) shows that the nearby village of Tredogan had remained very small, possibly containing fewer than 10 structures and the site and much of the land around it contained field systems.
- 2.3.8 It is possible that the fields within the site of development are by-products of an enclosure system, which may suggest that some of the existing boundaries and hedgerows date from the post-medieval period.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims/purpose of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024), were to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
  - inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
  - establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
  - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
  - make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.



## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1). It should be noted that trenches 11 and 12 had to be slightly shortened or moved because of obstacles such as trees, hedge lines and large areas of densely overgrown shrubs. There is also an additional ecological constraint in the south-west corner of the site comprising thick bramble growth and ecological survey matting that prevents trenching in this area of Site during this current phase of works.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 12 trial trenches, all 1.8 m wide, located within the footprint of the proposed structure and to provide coverage of the wider development site. The trenches measured as follows:

- 3 x 50 m
- 5 x 30 m
- 2 x 25 m
- 1 x 15 m
- 1 x 10 m

4.2.3 All trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and GGAT were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014a), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 GGAT monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and GGAT.

## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Only a single trench out of the 12 trial trenches (Trench 9) contained archaeological features, indicating archaeological remains are not present across the majority of the site (Fig. 1).
- 5.1.2 The trenches were located across the three fields of the proposed development site. The stratigraphic sequence in all areas was identical and comprised up 0.35 m of topsoil directly overlying the natural substrate.
- 5.1.3 The only evidence of activity dates to the modern period and is represented by foundation construction and by some modern finds from the topsoil.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 1 shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, and Figure 2 provides detail of the feature in relation to the historic mapping.

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The earliest deposits identified were the natural underlying solid geology consistent with the Porthkerry Member. This was seen as relatively thinly bedded fine grained sedimentary rock outcrops, throughout large parts of the trenches, interspersed with areas of light greyish yellow natural clay (Figs. 4 – 7, 10 – 11).
- 5.2.2 Above this was the present mid brownish grey soft silty clay topsoil up to 0.35 m thick, but generally shallower. A small number of fragmentary finds were observed within the topsoil but not retained. These included ceramic land drain, an iron spanner, and two sherds of residual post-medieval glazed pottery. These were restricted to Trenches 5 – 8, within the

only area which showed evidence of having been used for crops. Given the disturbed nature of the context and the mixed nature of the finds, it is likely that these have been incorporated during agricultural practices.

### **5.3 Modern (1900 - present)**

- 5.3.1 In Trench 9 a rectilinear concrete foundation, approximately 4 m by over 1 m in extent was seen (Figs. 8 and 9). The foundation continued south beyond the limit of the trench. The remains consisted of a trench cut, 904, dug directly into the natural, filled with poured concrete, 903, forming the footing for modern building walls. The Structure has been demolished and underlies topsoil 900. A short segment of a single partial course of modern, machine-made red bricks was seen. The topsoil, in the vicinity, contained a small number of brick fragments with partial stamped makers marks.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Summary**

- 6.1.1 The evaluation has determined that there is a limited presence of archaeological remains, focused in Trench 9. The remaining area is devoid of surviving archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts.
- 6.1.2 The very level nature of the underlying geology, combined with generally shallow soil coverage across the Site, may suggest the levels have been artificially reduced and levelled at some point in the past.
- 6.1.3 The remains will extend beyond the trench to the south and east and consist of the below ground remains of 20<sup>th</sup> century building foundations. The upper structural elements have all been previously demolished, but the footings were easily identified in plan.

### **6.2 Discussion**

- 6.2.1 The footings identified in Trench 9 correlate to the mapped structures associated with the wartime airfield. The airport adjacent to the site was originally built as an RAF base in 1942 and it served as a base throughout the Second World War until the late 1940s.
- 6.2.2 OS mapping and aerial photography dating to 1947 shows a large complex of buildings being present within the eastern part of the site. The record of the 10 RAF accommodation buildings indicates that they included communal and segregated sleeping areas, sick quarters, water management site and an operations block. The absence of these structures in subsequent aerial photography and OS mapping demonstrate that these buildings were demolished at some point between 1965 and 1969.
- 6.2.3 The few brick fragments from the area include marks denoting the Star Brickworks which operates in the south Wales area between approximately 1881 and 1978 [Wales K to S \(broccross.com\)](http://Wales K to S (broccross.com)). This would suggest that the RAF buildings utilised local resources in their construction.
- 6.2.4 It is unknown if the original deposit sequence in the area has only ever comprised solid geology overlain by topsoil, but the very level nature of the exposed underlying geology, combined with an understanding of common construction techniques associated with Second World War airfields (i.e. box-scraping) might indicate that the area has been more widely affected by relatively modern activity. The construction may have involved a wholesale levelling of the area, and the lack of in situ demolition rubble that might be

expected after the buildings were deconstructed is further suggestive of widespread levelling of the site with the majority of material removed elsewhere.

## **7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

7.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) has agreed in principle to accept the documentary archive (digital and analogue) on completion of the project. National Museum Cardiff has agreed in principle to accept the finds archive on completion of the project, (accession code to be confirmed). Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **7.2 Preparation of the archive**

#### *Physical archive*

7.2.1 The documentary archive will be prepared following the standard conditions set out by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; NPAAW 2017; SMA 1995).

7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

#### *Digital archive*

7.2.3 The digital archive, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with the accredited RCAHMW, to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives (Edwards 2015) and accompanied by relevant metadata.

### **7.3 Selection strategy**

7.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected for retention are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities (i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving museum).

7.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (e.g., Wessex Archaeology's specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.3 Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. The proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's specialists and will be updated in line with any

further comment by other stakeholders (e.g., museum, local authority), prior to deposition of the archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Documentary records*

- 7.3.4 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 7.3.5 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others that are not directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project, a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

### **8.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022), where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **8.2 Third party data copyright**

- 8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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**APPENDICES****Appendix 1 Trench summaries**

depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 24 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.21 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.18
101		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay. Large sandstone outcrops / lenses. Sedimentary rock is probably mudstone - thin bedding and occasional jointing visible, could be a fine limestone.	0.18–0.21

Trench No 2		Length 35 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.23 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Cropped at the top with occasional rooting and small stones.	0.00–0.20
201		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay. Large sandstone outcrops / lenses.	0.20–0.23

Trench No 3		Length 20 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
300		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Grass at the top with occasional rooting and small stones.	0.00–0.20
301		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay. Large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.20–0.28

Trench No 4		Length 28 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.27 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
400		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones	0.00–0.16
401		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.16–0.27

Trench No 5		Length 48 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
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Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
500		Topsoil	Grass topped with occasional rooting and small stones.	0.00–0.21
501		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.21–0.35

Trench No 6		Length 49 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
600		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.22
601		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.0.22–0.33

Trench No 7		Length 26 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
700		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.22
701		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large mudstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.22–0.31

Trench No 8		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.23 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
800		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.16
801		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout	0.16–0.23

Trench No 9		Length 25 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
900		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.22
901		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.22–0.30

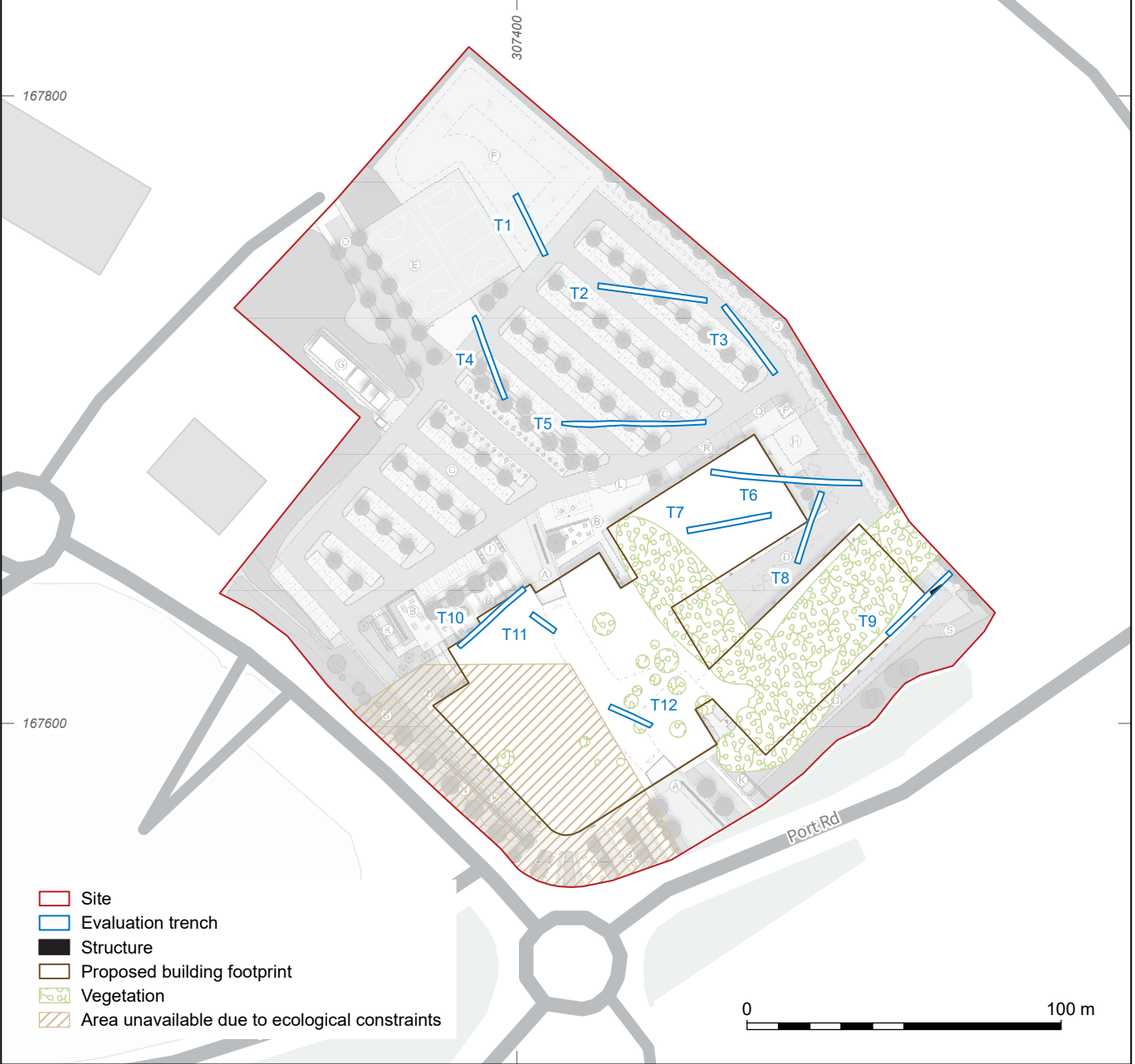
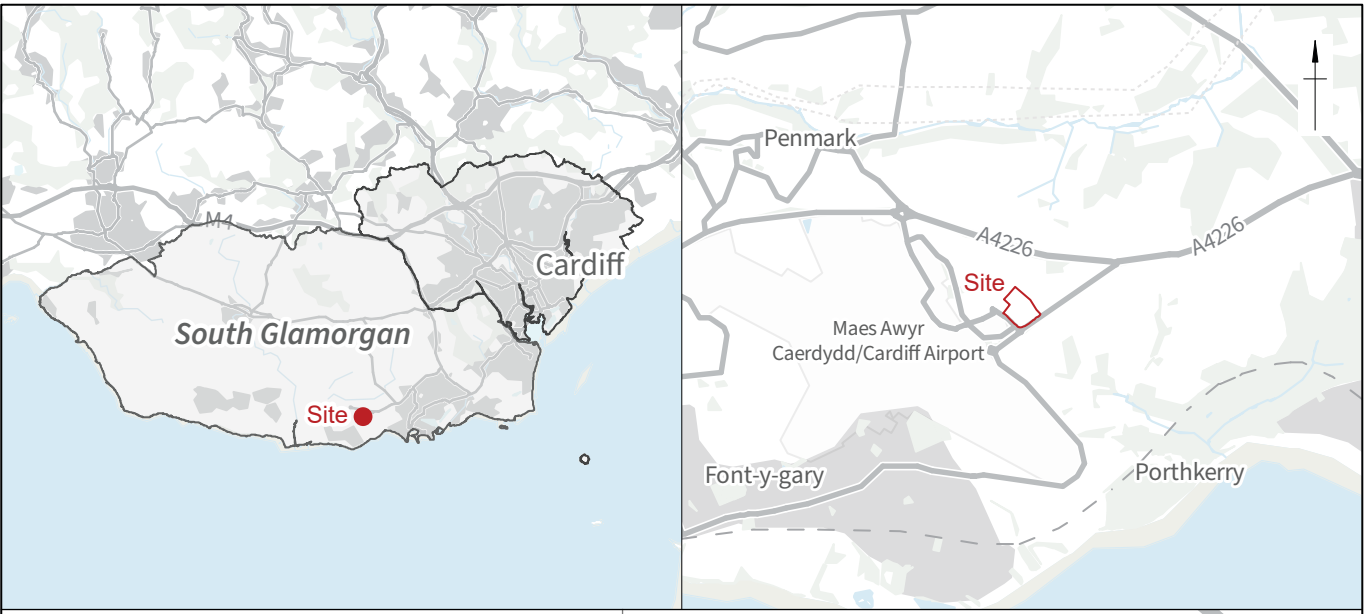


903		Footing for modern building	Concrete with some brickwork concentrated towards the corner. Possibly correlated to wartime airfield, certainly 20th Century. Concrete appears to have been poured into cut 904. Structure has been demolished and directly underlies topsoil 900. Poured concrete topped with only 1 partial course of modern, machine made red bricks, with frogs and partial stamped makers marks	0.30+
904		Construction cut	Trench cut foundation slots for building footing 903. Truncates the natural 901. L=4 m W=0.6 m D=0.2 m +	

Trench No 10		Length 31 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.29 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1000		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.21
1001		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.21–0.29

Trench No 11		Length 10 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1100		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Grass topped with some rooting and occasional small stones	0.00–0.22
1101		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.22–0.32

Trench No 12		Length 15.40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1200		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with grass topping, rooting and occasional small stones	0.00–0.23
1201		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large sandstone outcrops / lenses throughout.	0.23–0.28



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Date: 13/03/2024    Created by: CM    Revision: 0    Scale: 1:2,000 at A4

Figure 1: Site location



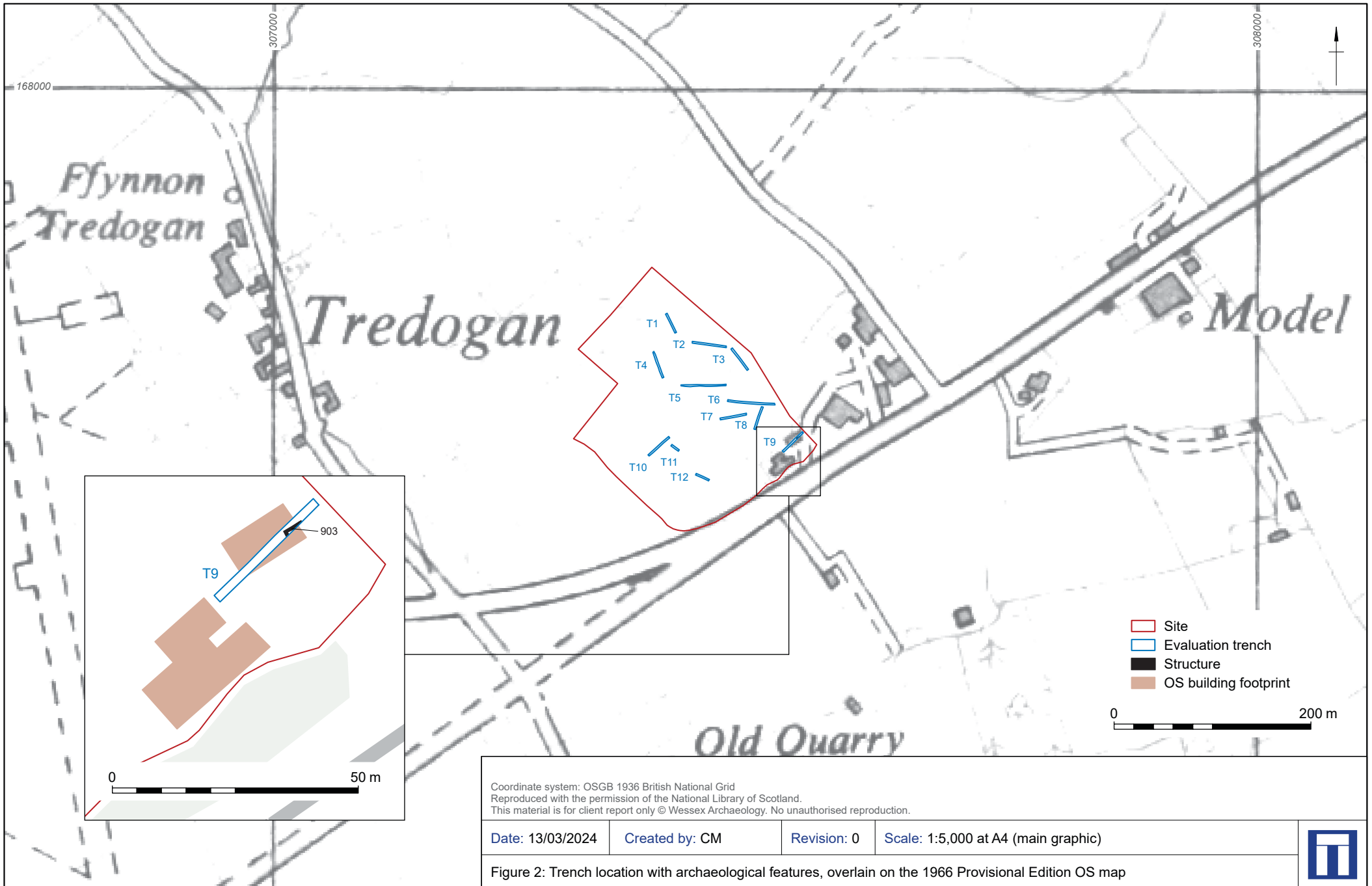




Figure 3: General working shot, Trench 5, looking east, scales 1 m and 0.2 m



Figure 4: Trench 2 plan view, looking east, scales 2 m and 1 m



Figure 5: Trench 2 section view, looking north, scales 1 m and 0.2 m



Figure 6: Trench 5 plan view, looking west, scales 2 m and 1 m



Figure 7: Trench 5 section view, looking south, scales 1 m and 0.2 m



Figure 8: Trench 9 structure 903 in plan, looking east, scales 2 m and 1 m





Figure 9: Trench 9 structure 903 in section, looking southeast, scales 2 m and 0.3 m



Figure 10: Trench 10 plan view, looking northeast, scales 2 m and 1 m

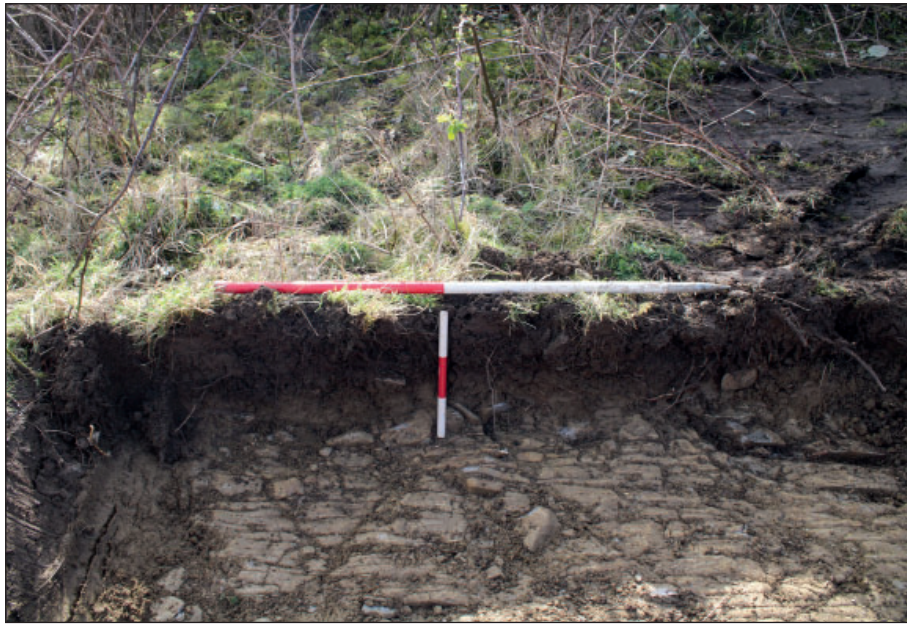


Figure 11: Trench 11 section view, looking west, scales 1 m and 0.3 m



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