

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATORY WORKS REPORT:
LAND SOUTH OF CHERRYFIELD DRIVE, KIRKBY TOWN CENTRE, KNOWSLEY, MERSEYSIDE

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Report prepared for David Wilson Homes North West

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Cover image: General site photograph and trench 5, looking northeast

Executive Summary

- David Wilson Homes North West commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd to undertake archaeological mitigatory works in advance of demolishing existing buildings and erecting 807 dwellings and associated vehicular access, landscaping and infrastructure on land south of Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby Town Centre in Knowsley, Merseyside.
- There is limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the area and, whilst lying close to the medieval town core, no archaeological finds have yet been found for this period. Post-medieval evidence is largely related to farm buildings but historic mapping indicates extraction pits covered a large part of the investigated site and were later turned into woodland/plantation.
- The archaeological mitigation works by trial trenching was conducted between 24th November and 3rd December 2025. The works showed likely remains of former extraction pits (Webster's Pits) towards the east perimeter of the site that were infilled with post-medieval to modern artefacts, largely glass. Thick deposits of disturbed subsoil were also found towards the centre of the site, also likely associated to former extraction or post-medieval planation. There was no evidence of this along the south perimeter suggesting the historical maps are accurate in their depiction of their extent. In the northwest part of the site the ground was heavily truncated by modern remains of former Kirkby College of Further Education, seen on OS maps from 1962.
- The significance of the archaeological remains recorded is low.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 David Wilson Homes North West commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL) to undertake archaeological mitigatory works through trial trenching on land south of Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby Town Centre in Knowsley, Merseyside, as part of a planning consent for residential development and associated work.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2023) and '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2020) and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015). All Historic England guidelines on archaeological best practice were also followed (www.historicengland.org.uk/advice), along with the WSI prepared by this company (AAL 2024).
- 1.3 The archive generated by the investigation has been in accordance with the national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (AAF 2011). The archive will be submitted to the Museum of Liverpool and in accordance with their guidance '*Guidelines for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to the Museum of Liverpool*' (National Museums Liverpool 2020). It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the project.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located in Kirkby, Merseyside, in the administrative district of Knowsley. It is situated c.9.75km southwest from the centre of Liverpool and c.10.32km west-northwest of the centre of St Helens. The site is approximately 31.65 hectares and presently is split between an open industrial park and a fenced, concreted, overgrown area, a carpark and three buildings are also within the site. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 41025 98377 and is c.17 - 28m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises sandstone in Chester Formation, with superficial deposits of glacial till across much of the site. Small outcrops of Shirdley Hill sand are also present (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application (24/00068/FUL) has been submitted for '*demolition of existing buildings and erection of 807 dwellings (use class c3) with vehicular access from Cherryfield Drive and Bewley Drive and associated landscaping and infrastructure, extension to the existing Cherryfield Drive car park to provide an additional 60 parking spaces and highway improvements to Cherryfield Drive*' on land south of Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby Town Centre, Knowsley.
- 3.2 Development management advice was been sort from Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) who advised that:
- 3.3 '*the applicant be required to undertake a programme of archaeological work, and that such works be secured by means of the following condition:*

- 3.4 *No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant or their agents, has secured the implementation and submission of a report on a programme of archaeological works. That programme of archaeological works should be undertaken in accordance with a Project Design which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to works taking place. The Project Design must include the following five steps:*
- *A phased programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
 - *A programme for post-investigation reporting to include production of a final report of the significance of the below-ground archaeological interest;*
 - *Provision for appropriate publication and dissemination of the archaeology and history of the site;*
 - *Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation; and*
 - *Nomination of a competent person or persons / organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved Project Design.'*
- 3.5 A WSI was prepared by this company (AAL 2024) and approved by the local authority.
- 3.6 This report gives an account of the results of the site investigation. It will inform the decision on the need, design and extent of any subsequent archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of proposed development. If further phases of mitigation are required, the approved WSI will be supplemented with further requirements and methodologies.
- 3.7 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular section of relevance being 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2025).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Below follows a summary of the results produced by the preceding Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared by this company (AAL 2022).
- 4.2 Prehistoric evidence is limited to a possible Bronze Age spearhead (MME4984) 170m north of site and a Bronze Age socketed axe (MME5011) c.520m west-northwest of site. Roman activity is also limited to two findspots (MME5008, MME5012) c.300 to 400m north and northwest of the site, there is therefore a negligible potential for activity of prehistoric or Roman date within the proposed development site.
- 4.3 The place name of Kirkby (MME18273) has 10th century origins and translates to 'a village with a church', settlement within the early medieval period is therefore highly likely. The focus of this activity would have most likely been in the area around the modern church as this was the historic core of the medieval town. The proposed development site is situated south of this area and was most likely a part of a medieval park. Due to this there is a low potential for early medieval and medieval settlement and agriculture within the proposed development site. No ridge and furrow earthworks were noted during the site visit in 2022 or on LiDAR images.
- 4.4 Post-medieval evidence within the study area mainly consists of residential development and farm buildings identified from historical mapping. A barn was located within the site outline but has since been demolished and the area redeveloped. There is a negligible potential for archaeology of this period.

- 4.5 The northern and southeastern parts of the site underwent development in recent years, and this is likely to have impacted upon the archaeological potential in these areas.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The purpose of the investigations is to gather sufficient information for the Historic Environment Officer to be able to make a decision regarding the management of sub-surface heritage assets at the site.
- 5.2 Evidence has been gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 5.3 Specifically, given the close location of the development site to the medieval core of Kirby, can evidence be gained to further our understanding of the historic origins of the town.

6.0 Methodology

The proposed methodology therefore entails the excavation of 16 trenches measuring 50m x 2m within the northern area of the proposed development plot (or as near as site conditions will allow), where historic mapping suggest limited modern development has taken place (

- 6.1 Figure 2).
- 6.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists, supervised by Ryszard Molenda for AAL, who acted in strictly accordance with the WSI (AAL 2024), and adhered to national and local guidelines regarding agreed best practice for archaeological monitoring and recording projects. The fieldwork was conducted over eight days between 24th November and 3rd December 2025.
- 6.3 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a survey grade GPS receiving RTK corrections. A mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 100mm in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then undertaken by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 6.4 In the event of positive results in the excavated trenches, all features were investigated unless otherwise agreed with the LPA archaeology advisor. It is not anticipated that the complete excavation of features will be necessary at this stage, but excavated features will be based on:
- 50% sample of postholes and pits up to 1.5m in diameter
 - 25% minimum sample of pits with a diameter greater than 1.5m (including at least one full profile across the feature). Where pits contain multiple layers (4 or more), and/or have interesting or significant assemblages (e.g. collections of bones, pot sherds, flints, environmental evidence), 100% of the feature will be excavated to maximise finds recovery and information retrieval.
 - Junctions, butt-ends and a clear section of all linears to be excavated, with all significant relationships to be defined and investigated. Approximately 10% of each linear feature encountered will be excavated to determine its character and composition. If specialised deposits such as localised refuse dumping or industrial waste are encountered then further excavation will be undertaken to maximise artefact retrieval.
 - Structures (e.g. wall foundations) and any specialised activity areas (e.g. kilns, hearths or ovens) will be fully or extensively excavated and all relationships recorded.
 - Working hollows, quarry pits, etc. will be investigated to define their extent, date and function, with all relationships defined.
- 6.5 Metal detecting was carried out by AAL staff during the initial machine excavation of the trenches as well as of archaeological deposits and spoil heaps with a unit not set to discriminate against iron.
- 6.6 A full written record of the archaeological deposits were be made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing.
- 6.7 Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all archive photographs incorporate scales and a directional arrow. Additional working shots of the site were also taken to complement the record. Any artefacts found during the investigation that are deemed to be 'treasure' (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996) will be removed from site to a secure store and reported to the appropriate coroner's office and the Portable Antiquities Scheme local finds liaison officer based at the Museum of Liverpool.

- 6.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, and then later processed at the offices of Allen Archaeology Limited. These were then submitted for specialist assessment (Appendices 1–2).

7.0 Results (Figures 2-4)

- 7.1 Below follows an account of the results starting with Trench 1 in the northwest to Trench 16 located towards the southeast perimeter, all located in the northern half of the proposed development site. Site restrictions included a high water table quickly submerged the trenches. All trenches were devoid archaeology predating the modern period.

Trench 1

- 7.2 Natural geology was not exposed within the trench. Subsoil 102 was sealed by 0.18m thick demolition/levelling layer 101, comprising of loose rubble including modern bricks, pipes and domestic waste. It was truncated by three northwest-southeast orientated modern walls and a manhole in the southwest half of the trench, and a concrete pad in the northeast half.
- 7.3 A 10m long sondage (Plate 1) was excavated in the northeast half to investigate 0.50m thick modern hardcore deposit 103 of crushed bricks that sealed deposit 104, a dark brownish grey clayey sand, measuring more than 0.50m thick, which possibly infilled a modern soakaway. The trench filled up with water before the base of the deposit could be reached. Subsoil was sealed by 0.30m thick topsoil, 100.



Plate 1: Sondage through possible modern soakaway with 103 and 104, looking southeast, 1m scales

Trench 2

- 7.4 Subsoil 201 was the earliest deposit exposed in the trench. This was truncated by two modern walls, one orientated north-northeast to south-southwest the other curving from northwest round to southwest, these were associated with a modern concrete surface and tarmac. The trench was sealed by 0.20m thick topsoil/landscape layer 200.

Trench 3

- 7.5 Subsoil 303 was encountered 0.40m below the ground surface. This was truncated by a west-northwest-east-southeast cable and four modern walls orientated north-south and east-west. These were sealed by 0.20m thick modern, buried topsoil 302 and 0.20m levelling/landscape layer 301.

Trench 4

- 7.6 Natural geology 401 was exposed 0.25m below the ground surface. It was truncated by a northwest-southeast orientated, modern wall and two drains on a similar orientation, sealed by 0.25m thick levelling layer 400 (Plate 2).



Plate 2: General view of Trench 4, looking east-northeast, 1m scales

Trench 5

- 7.7 Trench 5 was devoid of modern truncations. Natural geology was exposed 0.40m below the ground surface and was sealed by 0.15m subsoil 501 and 0.25m thick topsoil 500 containing modern glass.

Trench 6

- 7.8 Subsoil 601 was excavated up to 0.20m. The northeast end of the trench was cut by a former extraction pit **603** infilled by post-medieval to modern deposits 604 (Plate 3). A roughly north-south, modern land drain truncated the trench further west, which was sealed by 0.40m topsoil 600 with modern glass.



Plate 3: Trench 6 with infilled quarry pit 603 in the foreground, looking west-southwest, 1m scales

Trench 7

- 7.9 Subsoil 701 was cut by a former extraction pit **702**, deliberately infilled with post-medieval/modern waste 703, primarily from bottles. The subsoil was further truncated by a modern hardcore road, three modern cables, pipes, east–west orientated drains, and a modern wall. These were sealed by 0.30m thick topsoil 700.

Trench 8

- 7.10 Trench 8 contained a deep deposit 801 comprising dark, loose rubble and domestic waste (Plate 4). An attempt to bottom the deposit was made in the north end of the trench where a 2m sondage was excavated. The deposit extended beyond the limit of excavation in all directions. It was sealed by 0.25m thick subsoil 800 which was truncated by a modern, northwest–southeast drain and east–west orientated service pipe.



Plate 4: Sondage through deposit 801, looking east-southeast, 2m scale

Trench 9

- 7.11 Natural geology was encountered c.0.35m below the ground surface. A modern service trench and a series of east–west orientated clay drains were sealed by 0.35m thick topsoil 900.

Trench 10

- 7.12 Trench 10 exposed a 0.75m thick dumped deposit 1001, consisting of loose rubble and domestic waste (Plate 5). It filled a hollow **1002**, presumably a former extraction pit in the southwest end of the trench. A sondage showed that the deposit extended beyond the depth of 2m and beyond the limit of excavation to the south, east and west. It was sealed by 0.25m thick topsoil 1000.



Plate 5: Sondage at the southwest end of trench 10 through former extraction/waste pit, looking southeast, 2m scale

Trench 11

- 7.13 Natural geology 1102 was exposed 0.90m below the ground surface. It was sealed by 0.60m thick, disturbed subsoil. It was truncated by a modern manhole (Plate 6) in the southeast part of the trench and sealed by 0.30m thick topsoil 1100 with modern glass.



Plate 6: Natural geology exposed in trench 11 with manhole in the background, looking northwest, 1m scales

Trench 12

- 7.14 Natural geology 1202 was sealed by 0.20m thick subsoil 1201 which had been truncated by a modern, north–south field drain, and 0.20m thick topsoil 1200.

Trench 13

- 7.15 Natural geology 1302 was encountered 0.45m below the ground surface. It was sealed by 0.20m thick subsoil 1301, truncated by modern land drains which were sealed by and 0.25m thick topsoil 1300 containing a single sherd of pottery dating 1835 or later and modern glass.

Trenches 14 to 16

- 7.16 Dumped deposit with domestic waste (1401, 1501 and 1601, Plate 7) had a substantial depth in Trenches 14 to 16 in the southeast part of the site, it measured more than 0.70m thick, and contained post-medieval to modern waste. The deposit is likely to infill a larger hollow(s) or possible extraction pits extending beyond the limit of the trenches. All three trenches were sealed by 0.30m topsoil (1400, 1500 and 1600).



Plate 7: Representative view (Trench 16) of dumped deposit (1401, 1501, 1601), looking southeast, 1m scales

8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The programme of archaeological mitigatory trenching on land south of Cherryfield Drive revealed a wet site. All trenches successively filled up with water either due to the high water table or due to the rain. Natural geology was exposed within Trenches 5, 11, 12 and 13. All apart from 11 were devoid of modern intrusions frequently observed in other parts of the site.
- 8.2 The eastern perimeter of the site showed thick, disturbed subsoil surviving in Trench 11, which is likely to be associated former post-medieval extraction pits across this part of the site formerly known as Webster's Pits. Some of the extraction pits have been backfilled with later post-medieval/modern domestic waste as seen in Trenches 14 to 16. Due to health and safety, the depth of these deposits and pits were not reached. The backfilling is likely to have started prior to the planation being established in the 19th century and noted on the tithe map from 1839, and on late 19th/early 20th century Ordnance Survey map Figure 4. It is uncertain what was being extracted, but potentially clay or coal. Webster's Pits plantation was owned by Samuel Heathcote and occupied by Rev. Robert Cort (IR 29/18/187).
- 8.3 West and south of Trench 14 the subsoil measured on average 0.30m suggesting that the limit of the former extraction lies to the north of Trenches 7, 9, 12 and 13 which corresponds well with the historic mapping.
- 8.4 Modern intrusions increased in presence towards the west half of the site. Towards the centre, these intrusions were restricted to land drains and occasional pipes, presumably related to the mid-20th century recreation ground east of Kirkby College of Further Education, seen on Ordnance Survey map published in 1962.
- 8.5 The surviving elements of modern walls, services and surfaces, along the northwest perimeter of the site and in Trenches 1-4 likely relate college buildings seen on the same map.
- 8.6 The significance of the archaeological remains recorded is low.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The methodology was appropriate for the scope of works and has allowed for evidence to be gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological features and deposits.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen archaeology would like to thank David Wilson Homes North West for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

A single sherd of pottery weighing 726g occurred in Trench 13. It was the near-complete upper part of a white stoneware flagon with a Bristol glaze, dating it to after c 1835. It had the partial makers mark "PRICE BRISTOL" which was used between 1820 and 1906. It is stamped with the retailer's mark of the Wardleworth Botanical Drink Co of Princess Street, Rochdale, of which no record appears to survive.

Appendix 2: Finds

By Yvonne Rose

A total of 42 glass bottles were collected (Table 1). All date to the early-mid twentieth century and comprise a mixture of medicine and disinfectant bottles, and bottles and jars for foodstuffs.

Also retrieved were four early modern leather shoes comprising the soles and heels only.

All of the bottles are common types which do not merit retention and could be discarded, along with the shoes.

Trench	Context	Quantity	Material	Object	Period	Description	Weight (g)
Tr5	500	9	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Sanizal disinfectant bottle; 3 assorted clear cork-stopper bottles; clear cork-stopper bottle embossed TEA SPOONS; clear preserve jar; clear screw-top jar; small, clear screw-top bottle; clear screw-top bottle with black plastic lid	1363
Tr6	600	5	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Houlding's Brewery brown glass beer bottle with vulcanite screw stopper; clear square-section screw-top condiment bottle; green screw-top bottle; clear screw-top bottle; clear ribbed paste jar	1437
Tr7	702	7	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Sanizal disinfectant bottle; Yeast-Vite vitamin bottle; clear screw-top jar; 2 clear screw-top bottles; small, round, clear cork-stopper bottle; brown, square, screw-top jar	1207
Tr9	900	8	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Large brown oval-section screw-top jar; pale green screw-top bottle; Califig syrup bottle Clear ribbed paste jar; brown screw-top bottle embossed MACLEANS LTD LONDON. Corroded metal cap in situ; small rectangular-sectioned clear screw-top bottle; blue Vicks VapoRub jar, embossed VW on base. Corroded metal screw-on lid in situ; small, round brown glass screw-top jar	1375
Tr11	1100	10	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Tall, clear, rectangular cork-stopper bottle; brown, Lysol-type screw-top bottle. One half ribbed and embossed NOT TO BE TAKEN; 2 assorted clear screw-top bottles; small, clear square-sectioned screw-top jar such as those for storing dried herbs; Clear Peck's paste jar Clear, straight-sided paste jar; small clear medicine/serum bottle. Embossed 20C.C. on base. Probably would have had a pipette; brown screw-top bottle embossed MACLEANS LTD LONDON. Corroded metal cap in situ; small brown rectangular cork-stopper bottle	1413
Tr13	1300	3	Glass	Bottle	Modern	Pale green oval-section screw-top bottle. One half ribbed. Corroded remains of metal cap in situ; clear screw-top jar. Embossed 'Bisurated' Magnesia; clear, hexagonal, ribbed paste jar	556
Tr14	1401	4	Leather	Shoes	Modern	3 adult and 1 child (or small adult) shoe soles. 2 of the adult shoes have attached heels	

Table 1. Modern finds table

Appendix 3: Context Summary

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Interpretation
Trench 1	100	Layer			100	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 1	101	Layer			101	Loose rubble, incduign framed brick, pipes and with domestic waste			0.18	Demlition layer/levelling layer
Trench 1	102	Layer			102	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			>0.1	Subsoil
Trench 2	200	Layer			200	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.20	Topsoil
Trench 2	201	Layer			201	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.30	Made ground
Trench 3	300	Void								Void
Trench 3	301	Layer			301	Compact			0.2	Preparation/levelling layer
Trench 3	302	Layer			302	Compact, dark brownish grey organic rich soil			0.20	Topsoil
Trench 3	303	Layer			303	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			> 0.10	Subsoil
Trench 4	400	Layer			400	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.25	Topsoil
Trench 4	401	Layer			401	Compact, mid organgey brown clayey sand including modern debris of brick and metal wires			>0.35	Levelling layer
Trench 5	500	Layer			500	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.25	Topsoil
Trench 5	501	Layer			501	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.15	Subsoil
Trench 5	502	Layer			502	Light yellowish orange clayey sand			>0.10	Natural geology
Trench 6	600	Layer			600	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.40	Topsoil
Trench 6	601	Layer			601	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			>0.20	Subsoil

Appendix 3: Context Summary

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Interpretation
Trench 6	603	Cut			603	Irregular, unexcavated extraction/waste pit in the east end of the trench		-	>0.5	
Trench 6	604	Fill	603		603	Firm, mottled ligh brown to dark brown clayey sand with post-medieval to modern glass		-	>0.5	Deliberate infill of earlier extraction pit
Trench 7	700	Layer			700	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 7	701	Layer			701	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.10	Subsoil
Trench 7	702	Cut			702	Irregular, unexcavated extraction/waste pit in the centre end of the trench				
Trench 7	703	Fill	702		702	Firm, mottled ligh brown to dark brown clayey sand with post-medieval to modern glass			-	
Trench 8	800	Layer			800	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.25	Subsoil
Trench 8	801	Layer			801	Loose rubble and domestic waste			>1.20	Dumped deposit, probably within former extraction pit (not exposed as extending beyond the limit of
Trench 9	900	Layer			900	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.35	Topsoil
Trench 9	901	Layer			901	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay			>0.10	Natural geology
Trench 10	1000	Layer			1000	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.25	Topsoil
Trench 10	1001	Layer			1001	Loose rubble and domestic waste			>0.75	Dumped deposit
Trench 10	1002	Cut			1002	Irregular feature with steep sides	>5.0		>1.2	Possible former extraction and waste pit
Trench 11	1100	Layer			1100	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 11	1101	Layer			1101	Compact, light yellowish orange and dark brown, clayey sand			0.60	Disturbed subsoil
Trench 11	1102	Layer			1102	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay			>0.10	Natural geology
Trench 12	1200	Layer			1200	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.20	Topsoil
Trench 12	1201	Layer			1201	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.20	Subsoil

Appendix 3: Context Summary

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Interpretation
Trench 12	1202	Layer			1202	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay			>0.10	Natural geology
Trench 13	1300	Layer			1300	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.25	Topsoil
Trench 13	1301	Layer			1301	Compact, light yellowish orange, clayey sand			0.20	Subsoil
Trench 13	1302	Layer			1302	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay			>0.10	Natural geology
Trench 14	1400	Layer			1400	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 14	1401	Layer			1401	Firm, mottled, dark brown, grey and yellow sandy clay and domestic waste			>0.70	Unbottomed dumped deposit
Trench 15	1500	Layer			1500	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 15	1501	Layer			1501	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay and domestic waste			>0.70	Unbottomed dumped deposit
Trench 16	1600	Layer			1600	Loose, dark brownish grey, organic rich soil			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 16	1601	Layer			1601	Firm, mid orange yellow sandy clay and domestic waste			>0.70	Unbottomed dumped deposit

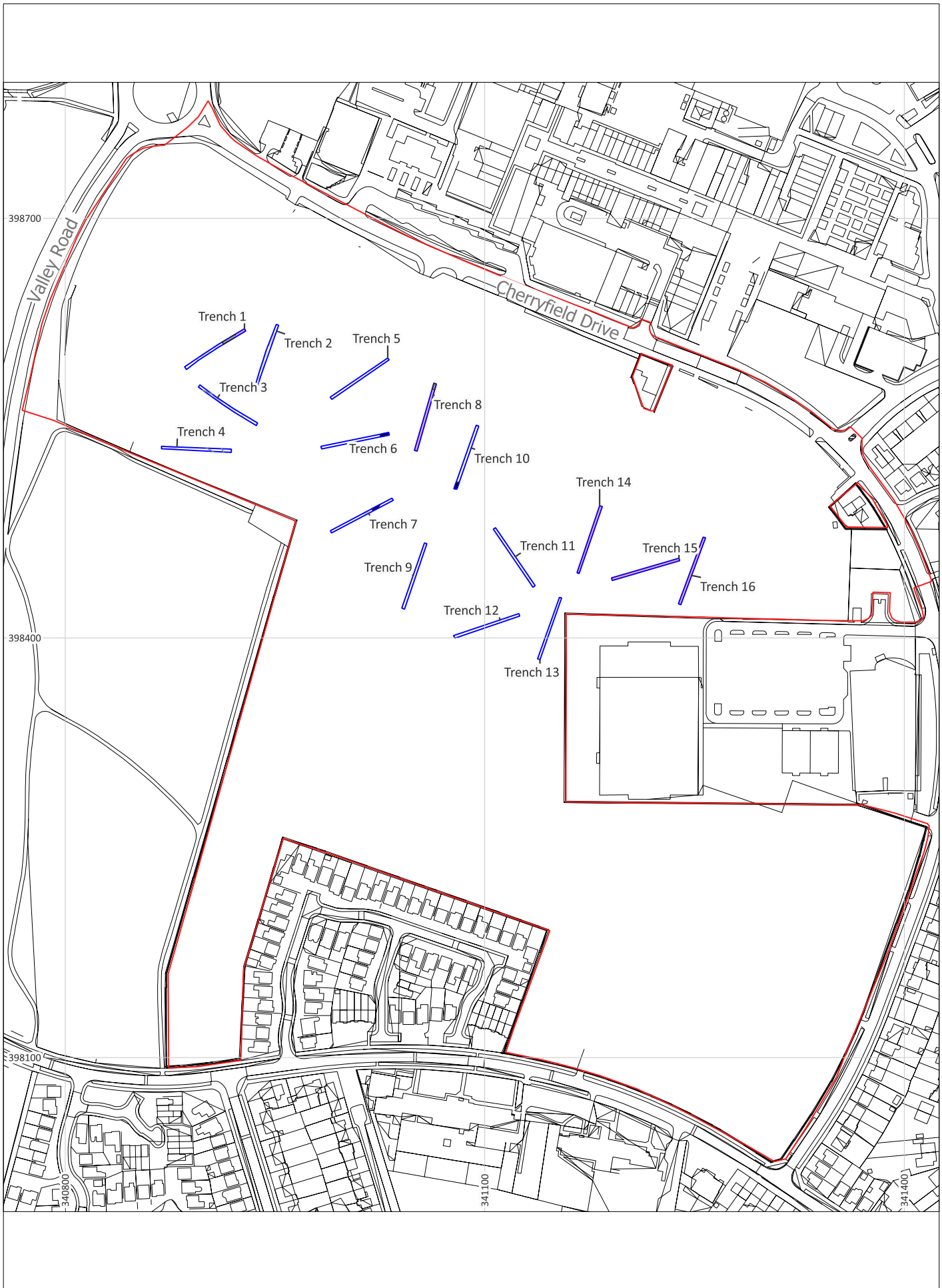
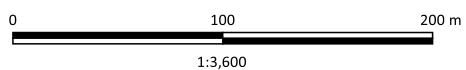


Figure 2: Trench location plan (base map provided by the client)



Land South Of
Cherryfield Drive
Kirkby
Site Code: KICD 24

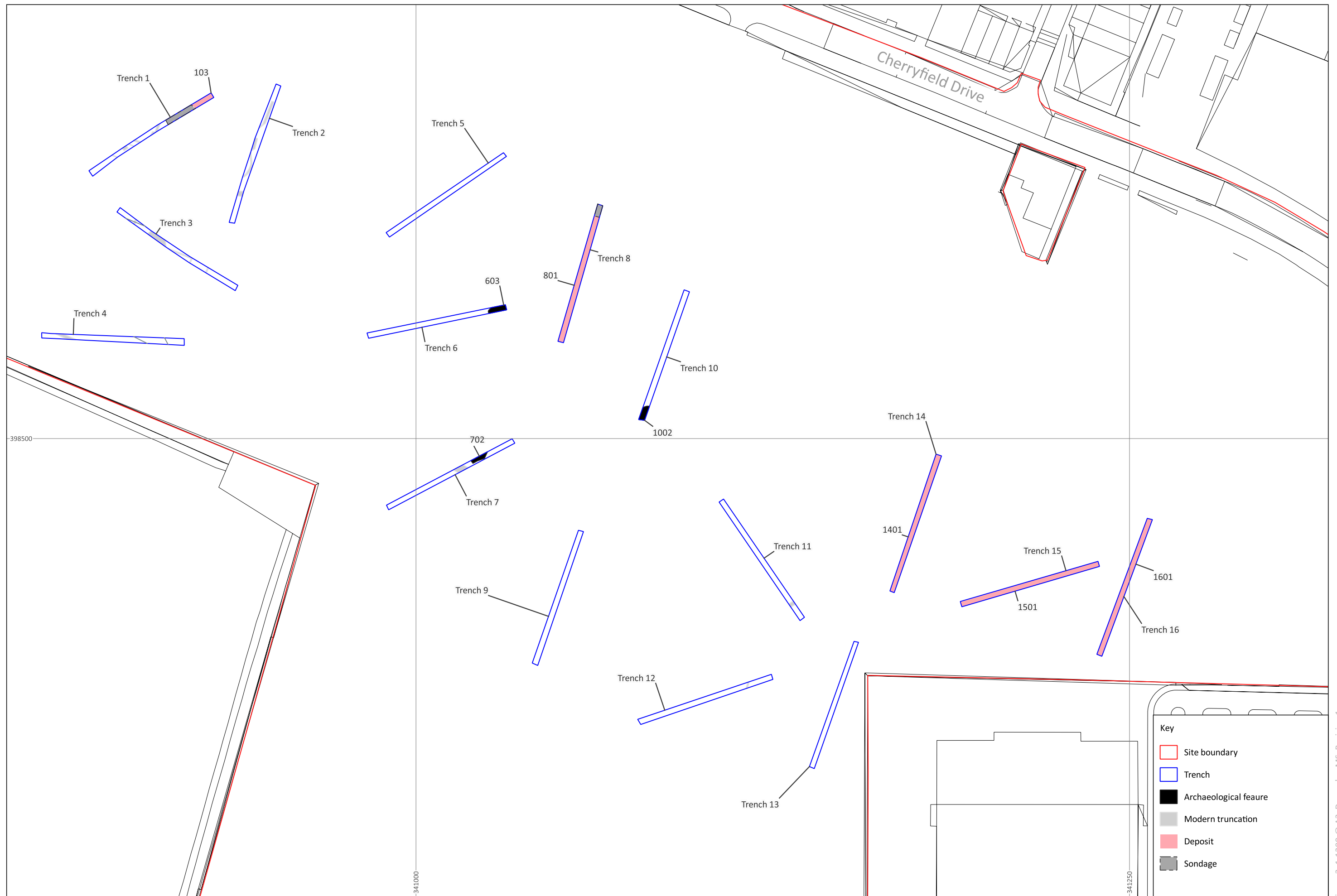
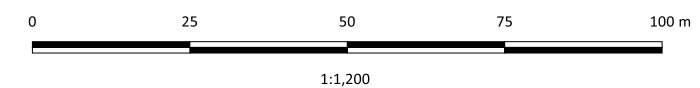


Figure 3: Trench results



Land off Cherryfield Drive,
Kirby
Site Code: KICD 24

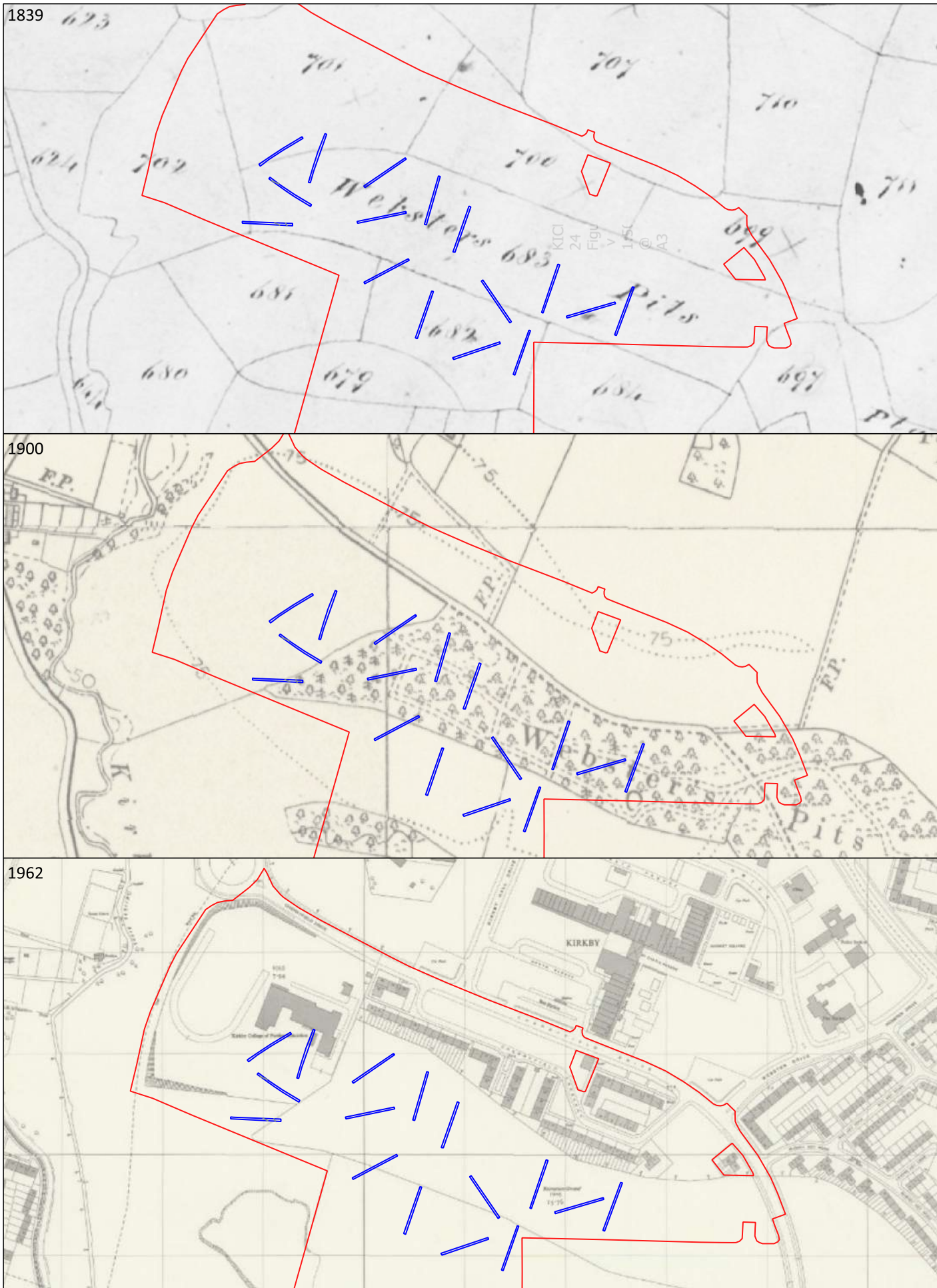
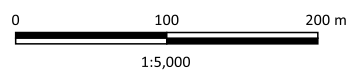


Figure 4: Historic maps showing the site over time



Land South Of
Cherryfield Drive
Kirkby
Site Code: KICD 24



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