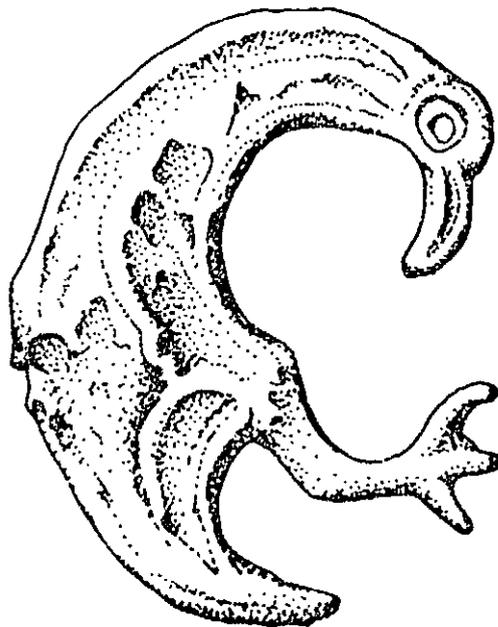


Leicestershire Archaeological Unit



 **Leicestershire
County Council**
Historic Environment Record

SLE:	2717
ELE:	309
MLE:	993
	8625

**Pontylue Farm, Syston (SK^{SMR}
613 109): An Archaeological
Evaluation.**

R Clark

Leicestershire Archaeological Unit

Rep 95/01

C 1995

Pontylue Farm, Syston (SK 613 109): An Archaeological Evaluation.

1 *Summary.*

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Pontylue Farm, Syston, by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit between 21st Nov. - 2nd Dec. 1994. The work was undertaken at the request of the owner Mr C Rayns in advance of a request for outline planning permission.

Archaeological features were recovered from all of the trenches excavated to the south of the evaluation area (Trenches 1-5, 13). These comprise to the south-east a sub-rectangular enclosure, and to the south and south-west a series of linear cropmarks apparently forming a field system.

Excavation produced a sequence of ditches that correspond broadly with the known cropmarks. Due to the limited area examined it was not possible to determine the existence or character of any internal features within the enclosure. However, pitting, shallow ditches and gullies were noted immediately to the north (Trench 1).

A complex field system appears to post-date and overlie the enclosure. Excavation indicates more than one phase of activity, with a possible area of occupation in the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 13. Finds including Roman pottery were recovered from all the above trenches (except Trench 3), with a notable concentration around Trench 5. Resistivity analysis also indicated a concentration of activity in this area.

2 *Introduction.*

The proposed development area is situated west of Syston, Leicestershire (SK 613 109), between the A46 and the Wanlip Road (B673) (Fig 1). The site, initially identified from aerial photographs (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 38), lies 0.4km. to the west of the junction of the Fosse Way (B667) and the Melton Road (A607). It comprised a pair of crop marks, to the east the north-western limit of a possible "playing-card" shaped enclosure apparently aligned NW-SE. To the west, outside the enclosure, a series of linear cropmarks forming a probable field system. A third possible cropmark was identified some 100m south east of Pontylue Farm. The recorded extent of the cropmarks was threatened by the development of the site.

The site lies within the floodplain of the River Soar (c.50m OD), on a combination of sands and gravels to the south with clays increasingly common north of Pontylue Farm. Gravel extraction to the west and the construction of the A46 Syston bypass have considerably altered the western aspect of the site, however, to the east the land gradually rises to the Fosse Way and to the south-east, Round Hill (c.70m OD).

The area includes a number of known archaeological sites, the majority clustered to the east and south-east of the evaluation area on the gravel terraces east of the Fosse Way. Evidence of possible Neolithic to Bronze Age activity in the form of three cropmarked ring-ditches were identified south of Syston some 1.3km east of Pontylue Farm (SK 624 105/SMR Ref 61 SW AQ). A further "tumulus" is recorded at the junction of the Fosse Way and the Melton Road (SK 616 106/SMR 61 SW H);

the latter may have affected the alignment of the Fosse Way itself. Aerial photographs have identified the cropmark of a pit alignment suggesting Iron Age activity 1.1km to the south-east of the site, with a multi period site, of possibly Iron Age and Roman date recorded around the summit of Round Hill 0.85km south-east of Pontylue Farm (SMR 61 SW K).

Excavations by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit at Wanlip (SK 597 111/ SMR 51 SE AE) 1.6km to the west of the site, revealed a small sub-square enclosure of Iron Age date (Beamish 1994, 173).

3 *Aims.*

- 3.1 To establish the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits within the area affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 To establish a date range for the archaeological deposits located.
- 3.3 To define the state of preservation of these deposits, including the potential for the survival of environmental data.
- 3.4 To assess the local, regional and national importance of the deposits.
- 3.5 To determine the requirement for further archaeological examination.

4 *Methodology.*

The evaluation was undertaken by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit between 21st Nov.- 2nd Dec. 1994. A total of 11 trenches were excavated across the area of known cropmarks using a JCB 3C with a 1.5m dyking bucket. Trenches 1-3 were located to examine the south-eastern enclosure, Trenches 4-5, 13-14 to examine the extent of the adjacent field system and 8-11 across the postulated ring-ditch to the north. Additionally, five trenches were excavated to the east and west of the ring-ditch and to the north of Pontylue Farm (Trenches 6-7, 12, 15-16) to determine the limit of the area of archaeological interest. The site of the proposed development covers an area of c.10.25 hectares (25.34 acres) of which the excavation trenches represent a sample of c.0.6%. The resistivity survey incorporated thirty 20m x 20m grids, raising the proportion of the site examined to c.12.3% of the total area (Fig 2).

The machine-dug trenches were subsequently cleaned by draw-hoe with the exposed features defined and selectively sectioned by hand. The surface and excavated sections were then recorded in plan (1:20) and section (1:10). The process was assisted by the use of the TopCon EDM GTS-3B to plot and locate the overall extent of the archaeology, including trench outlines, planning points and the bulk of the unexcavated features. Environmental samples were taken from a number of features with a view to further analysis.

In conjunction with the excavation, an extensive resistivity survey of the cropmarks was undertaken by a team from the Leicestershire County Council Training for Work scheme, supervised by Mr J Coward. The results were considerably affected by the geology and/or the depth of

the archaeology, with the sands and gravels to the south of the site providing the clearest results. The surveyed grids were tied into the site plan using the EDM.

5 *Results.*

The area has been sub-divided into three sections; Field A, formed approximately the southern third of evaluation area and incorporating the sub-rectangular enclosure and adjacent field system, Field B, the central zone immediately to the east of Pontylue Farm, and Field C the area to the north. The bulk of the archaeological evidence was confined to Field A (Fig 2).

In the following section deposits are referred to as fills, cuts and recuts. Bold numbers in brackets are fills; bold numbers without brackets are cuts or recuts.

5.1 **Field A.**

5.1.1 **The Sub-rectangular enclosure.**

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (Figs.3 and 4).

The identification of the enclosure proved problematic despite the density of archaeological features identified. Trenches 1-3 were located over the postulated cropmark, using the plot of the aerial photograph.

Trench 1 was intended to cross the north-western limit of the sub-rectangular enclosure, running c.75m from the eastern edge of the development area, across the cropmark and providing a substantial section through the interior. At the extreme western end of Trench 1, some 5.0m from planning point 1A (PP1A), a sequence of parallel cuts 45, 47 and 48 were located running approximately NE-SW across the trench.

The earliest identified feature was a linear cut 47, partially truncated by cut 54 to the west. The feature terminated to the south, continuing beyond the trench to the north-west. At least 1.0m in width and 0.2m in depth, the cut contained two fills, an upper dark brown silty sand (4) with a lower more pebbly yellowish brown silty sand (46). The semi-discrete depressions in the base of the feature may represent the postholes.

Approximately 0.75m to the east a gully, cut 45, running on the same alignment enters and exits the trench to the north and south. The gully was somewhat better preserved than 47, although truncated during machining. Between 1.0 - 1.2m in width and 0.4 - 0.5m in depth the cut contained two fills, (44) a pebbly yellowish brown primary fill and (4) a dark greyish brown silty sand.

As mentioned cut 47 is truncated by a shallow feature, cut 54, filled with a dark brown silty sand, this in turn is truncated by gully 48 to the west, some 0.6-0.75m wide and 0.3m in depth. Running again NE-SW, the gully contains a single dark yellowish brown silty sand (5) with

rare charcoal flecks. A single very abraded pot sherd was recovered from the context, its coarse fabric may suggest a late Iron Age to early Roman date.

The similarity between the two features 45 and 47, both in apparent alignment and character suggests they may be associated. The section through 45 (fig.3, Sect:2:02) may also indicate a recut of the gully represented by the upper fill (3). Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from any of the above features.

To the east of PP1B a group of features were identified in plan, the gullies 11, 17, 19, and possible pit cuts 7 and 9. All are filled with a dark yellowish brown sand silt, the gully 11 and cut 7 have lower pebbly yellowish brown sandy silt fills, (32) and (52) respectively. Gully 11 appears to be stratigraphically the earliest feature, apparently truncated by cuts 17 and 19 to the west. It crossed the excavation trench on a N-S axis, with a steep cut to the east, approximately 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep, the relationship with the later cuts was uncertain.

Truncating gully 11, cuts 17 and 19 were poorly defined and the former discontinuous. To the south 19 appears 0.3m wide and 0.21m deep, becoming shallower as it dog-legs to the north. All three features were truncated during machining and appear some 0.1m higher in the section. A number of amorphous pit features from Trench 1, cuts 13, 15, were identified within the enclosure.

Two unstratified Roman grey wares were recovered during machine clearance; unfortunately neither provide close dating.

Trench 2 to the south-west, was again located over the postulated line of the cropmark enclosure. Cleaning revealed a complex series of linear cuts, with gully 56 stratigraphically the earliest. Truncated by ditch 57, its cut remained as small sections approximately aligned NE-SW, c.1.0m wide to the north narrowing slightly to the south, and 0.4m in depth. The upper fill, a dark grey brown silty clay sand (33) and lower strong brown silty sand (90) can be compared to 45 and 47 to the north (Trench 1).

Ditch 57, between 0.9-1.0m wide and 0.35m deep, bisected the earlier gully running NW-SE and containing two fills; a lower dark brown silty sand (91) and upper brown clay silty sand (34) with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.

Some 5.0m east of PP2B ditch 58 crosses Trench 2 aligned NE-SW. This was bag-shaped in profile, the cut measuring c.1.8m in width and 0.5m deep. The strong brown silty clay sand (36) upper fill and brown silty sand (89) lower fill can again be compared to those of 57 above.

Trench 3, approximately 50m to the southeast, yielded a single feature cut 76. Apparently linear and crossing the trench on a NE-SW axis, the pebbly pale brown sandy silt (75) could not be excavated due to the height of the water table.

5.1.2 The Resistivity Survey.

The resistivity survey over much of the eastern half of Field A produced little more than an indication of the medieval ridge and furrow systems. This can be explained in part by the depth of the

archaeology and by the height of the water table, few of the features in Trenches 2-4 were excavated for similar reasons, it is also clear that some truncation of the archaeological deposits took place as a result of later cultivation.

It proved impossible to correlate the resistivity results with the projected cropmark. The clarity of the later suggests that it should create some form of resistivity anomaly. Indeed, an area of low resistance was identified approximately 25m west of the alignment, forming an apparent 'playing-card' shaped corner running NNW from the southern field boundary and turning through 90° to intersect with ditch 58 in trench 2.

5.1.3 Interpretation (Tables: 1 & 2).

The transcribed plot of the aerial photograph suggests the enclosure ditch should cross trench 1 approximately 18.5m from PP1A, running to the southwest it turns southeast and cuts Trench 2 approximately 10m from the eastern planning point (PP2C), finally exiting Field A through Trench 3, 8.5m from PP3A. Unfortunately, neither the sections nor the plans indicated archaeological features to explain the cropmark.

Three possibilities arise:

- i) The cropmark was exposed by the excavated trenches but the feature was not identified or was wrongly identified.
- ii) The trenches failed to locate the feature.
- iii) The plot of the aerial photograph was inaccurate.

The former seems unlikely, each of the trenches produced clear evidence of archaeology, with machining and excavation removing later disturbance. The miss-identification of the cropmark could be explained by the density of features present in trench 2, where indeed gully 56 falls some 5.0m inside the projected line of the enclosure, and runs roughly on the correct alignment. However, the comparable features in Trench 1, gullies 45, 47 and 48, are between 12.0-14.0m west of the cropmark, creating an alignment considerably at variance with the suggested enclosure. The possibility that the evaluation failed to locate the cropmark seems improbable, the evaluation trenches 1-3 provided a broad margin for error.

The results of the excavation and the resistivity survey indicate the sub-rectangular enclosure lies slightly to the south-west of the initially expected location, with ditch 58 representing the enclosure. Unfortunately, this suggests Trench 1 lies to the north, outside the enclosure, with Trench 3 inside the line of the cropmark.

Traces of ridge and furrow were detected crossing Trenches 1, 2 and 3 running roughly NE-SW.

5.1.4 The Field System.

Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 13 (Figs 3 and 4).

Aerial photographic evidence suggested a series of linear features to the west of the 'playing-card' enclosure forming a possible field system. It was felt these may represent considerably later activity.

Trench 2, to the west of the sub-rectangular enclosure (Ditch 58), included a number of linear features.

Apparently aligned with the enclosure ditch, cut 71, 1.0m in width and 0.38m deep, contained two fills, (40) a dark yellowish brown silty clay sand, and (93), a more pebbly dark brown silt sand. The similarity with the surrounding natural sands, made the edge of the cut somewhat unclear; however, the flat bottom and 45° angle of the sides can be compared with that of cut 45 (Trench 1).

At the extreme western end of Trench 2, cut 70, runs roughly north-south, some 1.75m in width and 0.42m deep, again with two fills, (43) a dark yellowish brown clay silt sand, and (92) a brown sandy silt. The eastern edge of a cut possibly running parallel with 70, was visible at the end of Trench 2. A sherd of black-burnished ware 1 (BB1) and fragment of Roman building material were recovered from (43), the former was first produced during the early 2nd century AD, and remained in production until the mid-4th century AD.

A number of ill-defined features were identified between cuts 70 and 71, unfortunately it was not possible to excavate due to the limited time available.

Trench 4, approximately 40m west of Trench 2, again produced archaeological evidence. The trench was intended to cut a linear cropmark aligned roughly NE-SW. A linear cut 102, filled with (99) a dark yellowish brown sandy silt, was recorded in plan running in accordance with the cropmark. The cut was intersected by a second ditch 67/74 running NW-SE for approximately 10m from the west end of the trench. Flat bottomed in section with sharp (70°) sides, the ditch appeared to be narrowing to the west from 0.9m to c.0.5m, and becoming shallower 0.4m to 0.27m. The fills were identical to (99) above. A single Roman pottery sherd was recovered from the fill of ditch 67.

Two discrete pit features filled with (61) and (63), both very dark grey silty sands, were recorded to the east of Trench 4, some 8.0m north-west of PP4B. Again due to the height of the water table neither were excavated.

Trench 5, to the NNE of Trench 4 and west of Trench 1, was again located across the postulated field system. The bulk of archaeological features recovered were located in the northern half of the trench, between PP5B and PP5C.

As with the previous trenches, the bulk of the recorded features were ditch cuts; 29, 103 and its recut 27, 23, 24 and 50 all crossing Trench 5 from NW-SE, with gully 21 running c.15.0m NE-SW.

Ditch 50 appears to be stratigraphically the earliest feature cut by gully 21. Bag-shaped in profile, 2.25m wide and 0.5m deep, the ditch has a shallow cut to the north with a sharper (45°) cut to the south, and is filled with (51) a strong brown pebbly silty sand. Gully 21, 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep, filled with (20) a dark yellowish brown silty sand, truncates (51) and intersects with gullies 23 and 25 to the south, both of similar dimensions and fills. Cut 23 appears to exit Trench 5 to the west of 21.

Roman pottery of 2nd century AD date, was recovered from the fills of gullies 21 and 25, with a fragment of a Roman glass bottle handle from the upper fills of 21.

The remains of what may represent a cultivation horizon were noted to the east of gully 21, extending from the south edge of ditch 50 to just north of gully 23. The layer may have continued further to the south, with its southern edge representing truncation during machining.

Two further ditch cuts were noted, ditch 104 with its recut 27, and ditch 29. The former, approximately 1.0m in width, and 0.44m deep, contained a primary silting layer (103), a dark yellowish brown silty sand, subsequently recut by 27. The number of silting layers (84, 85, 86) evident in the section suggest 27 saw an extended life. Pottery from the upper fill of 27 included a mortarium stamped by the potter Gratinus (AD135-165), as well as BB1 and grey wares.

Ditch 29, 9.0m to the south was rather smaller 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, and showed signs of only a single fill (28) a pebbly dark yellowish brown silty sand.

Two pit features (69) and (88) were recorded in plan, the former immediately to the south of ditch 104. Both were of similar character, with a dark greyish brown silty sand surrounded by a brownish yellow sandy silt. Comparisons can be drawn with the pit features (61) and (63) in Trench 4 and possibly with the linear gully cut 45 (Trench 1). Neither feature produced dating evidence.

Unstratified pottery recovered during the machining of Trench 5 included a mortarium rim datable to the mid-3rd to 4th century AD, and shell-tempered wares of the later 2nd to 3rd century. The former may have come from ditch 29.

Trench 13, approximately 35.0m to the east of Trench 5, was located to examine an area of anomalies identified during the resistivity survey.

Two linear features were identified in plan, ditch 101 running NE-SW, and cutting it ditch 107 aligned NW-SE. The former ran beneath the baulk of Trench 13, 0.5m deep with its eastern cut 1.0m from the western edge of the trench, suggesting the ditch may approach 2.0m in width. Ditch 107 was not excavated; however it aligns with ditch 102 in Trench 5. Roman grey ware and BB1 sherds were recovered during clearance over the ditch features.

5.1.5 The Resistivity Survey.

The survey of the western half of Field A produced positive results with clearly defined area and linear anomalies apparent, notably around Trenches 5 and 13.

To the west of Trench 5, a discrete zone lying between ditches 104 to the north and 29 to the south and extending some 25.0m to the NW of the trench was identified. A linear anomaly, c.10.0m to the south, ran roughly NW-SE toward Trench 5; however it was not identified during the excavation.

A second zone can be identified between Trenches 5 and 13, with linear anomalies running south toward the west end of Trench 2.

5.1.6 Interpretation.

Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 13 in conjunction with the resistivity survey, revealed a complex system of enclosures. It is clear solely on the density of the boundary ditches recorded that a number of phases are represented. Unfortunately, due to the limited nature of the evaluation

few of the relationships could be examined.

The northern limit of this area is suggested by Trench 14, which located only medieval and post-medieval cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow running north-west to south-east across the trench. However, to the south, particularly in the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 13, the survival of the archaeology was remarkably intact and includes the preservation of archaeological layers (31) as well as cut features (ditches and pits). Finds date the excavated features to the Roman period with the bulk of the material datable to the later 1st and 2nd centuries AD. A concentration of finds, and particularly pottery from Trench 5, where a Roman glass bottle handle was also recovered, may suggest activity, possibly occupation within the immediate vicinity, a possibility supported by the strength of the resistivity anomalies within this area.

5.2 Field:B.

5.2.1 Trenches 6 to 12.

Trenches 6-12 located to examine the circular cropmark immediately to the east of Pontylue Farm, recovered few indications of archaeology. A gully 87, probably truncated by subsequent cultivation and cut by a line of postholes 83, running NW-SE along the line of the apparent ridge and furrow, were the only features identified and neither could be dated. Resistivity analysis also clearly showed the survival of the medieval ridge and furrow.

Trench 12 to the east of the circular cropmark, also produced a single undated feature, a narrow linear gully 97, running across the line of the ridge and furrow.

5.3 Field C.

5.3.1 Trenches 15 and 16.

Trenches 15 and 16 to the north of Pontylue Farm, produced evidence of ridge and furrow, with no preceding archaeology apparent.

6 *Conclusions.*

The evaluation confirmed the survival of the archaeological features within the development area, as suggested by the aerial photographic evidence. The excavation indicated the presence of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the south-east of the site, with a complex field system to the west and probably overlying the enclosure itself. The boundary ditches of the field system are clearly of Roman date. It seems likely, based upon the alignments of the enclosure and field system, that they are not contemporary. However, no direct relationship was observed, and the former produced no dating evidence. It was not possible to ascribe a date to the internal features identified within the small area of the enclosure examined. Indeed it seems likely that most features belong rather to the subsequent field system. Consequently, this may suggest that the enclosure was used to contain livestock.

Trench 1 may indicate evidence of earlier activity. A sequence of gullies 45, 47 and 48, and pitting to the north of the enclosure, possibly of late prehistoric/pre-Roman date, do not appear to conform with either the enclosure or the field system. A similar gully in Trench 2, 56, possibly part of the same feature, and pitting noted in Trenches 4 and 5 may also belong to this period.

The number of features and density of material in Trench 5 suggest occupation. The high water table may also indicate the presence of well preserved environmental remains in the vicinity, although this cannot be confirmed at present.

7

Acknowledgements.

Leicestershire Archaeological Unit would like to thank Mr C Rayns the land owner, and Mr D Thorold the agent for their co-operation during the evaluation of Pontylue Farm. The author would also like to thank Mr Mick Clarke, the digger driver for his patience and good humour. We would also like to thank Mr J Coward and the Training for Work scheme for their hard work.

8

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations.

BLACK-BURNISHED WARE 1/BB1: A black, gritty, partly burnished, hand-made pottery, produced at various sites throughout ROMAN BRITAIN notably around Poole, Dorset. Its bulk export dates from the early 2nd century AD to the later 4th century AD.

BRONZE AGE (2,000-700 BC): A period of prehistory characterised by the first use of bronze, overlapping with the NEOLITHIC and IRON AGE periods.

CROPMARK: Archaeological features observed from the air, caused by differential crop growth. Negative features, such as pits and ditches, provide a deep soil profile promoting growth. Positive features, such as roads or walls, provide a shallow soil profile thereby impeding roots and stunting growth.

EDM: Electronic Distance Measurer, a surveying instrument used to calculate levels, distances and angles, and thus construct detailed plans/maps of the site. A TopCon EDM GTS-3B was employed at Pontylue Farm.

FOSSE WAY: A major Roman road extending from Exeter to Lincoln via Leicester.

IRON AGE (700 BC- AD 43): A period of prehistory characterised by the first use of iron, overlapping with the BRONZE AGE and the Roman invasion.

MORTARIUM: Large bowls used to prepare food, characteristic of the Roman period. Grit was often added to roughen the interior of the vessel and provide a grinding/mixing surface.

NEOLITHIC (New Stone Age, 4,500-2,000BC): A period of prehistory characterised by the adoption of farming, overlapping with the **MESOLITHIC** and the **BRONZE AGE**.

POTTERY/POTTERY SHERDS: Broken pieces of ceramic vessels.

RIDGE AND FURROW: The distinctive remains of medieval fields consisting of long parallel ridges of soil separated by linear depressions (furrows). Following modern cultivation the ridges may have been eradicated, with and furrow may only be apparent as areas of disturbance in the natural soils or cutting earlier archaeological features

ROMAN BRITAIN/ROMANO-BRITISH (AD 43- AD 410): Material and cultural remains from Britain during the Roman occupation, a period that saw a blend of Roman and Native cultures.

TUMULUS: A burial mound.

9 *Archive.*

The excavation archive is deposited with Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service, Accession No A165.1994 and consists of:

- 105 contexts.
- 17 section drawings.
- 13 hand drawn plans.
- 13 EDM files (PONT1-12, POMIX).
- EDM file plots.
- 8 Resistivity survey plots.
- 4 Colour slide films.
- 4 Monochrome print films.
- 4 Samples.
- 1 Box assorted finds: 47 Romano-British pot sherds.
 - 4 Frags building material
 - 5 Flints.
 - 1 Romano-British glass fragment.

10 *Bibliography.*

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Table:01. Summary of results.

Trench no.	Topsoil (Mt)	Archaeol (Mt) ¹	Ridge and Furrow
1	0.25-30	0.55-70	NE-SW(?)
2	0.22-27	0.40	NE-SW
3	0.25	0.42	NE-SW
4	0.24-30	0.59	NE-SW
5	0.26	0.61	-
6	0.20-25	n/a	NW-SE
7	0.20-25	n/a	-
8	0.20-25	0.51-54	-
9	0.24	n/a	NW-SE
10	0.21	n/a	-
11	0.20-24	n/a	NW-SE
12	0.22	0.38	NW-SE
13	0.30	0.65	-
14	0.30	n/a	NW-SE
15	0.24	n/a	NW-SE
16	0.23	n/a	NW-SE

Note 1. Archaeol (Mt) refers to the depth of the archaeology from the modern ground surface.

Table:02. Finds total by catagory.

Trench no.	Context	Type	Pottery	RB Brick	Flint	RB Glass
1	U/S	-	2 sherds	-	2	-
	5	Fill	1 sherd	-	-	-
2	43	Fill	1 sherd	1 frag	-	-
4	U/S	-	3 sherds	1 frag	-	-
	60	Fill	1 sherd	-	-	-
5	U/S	-	13 sherds	1 frag	1	-
	20	Fill	11 sherds	-	-	1
	24	Fill	4 sherds	-	-	-
	26	Fill	4 sherds	-	-	-
	86	Fill	-	-	1	-
6	U/S	-	-	1 frag	1	-
13	U/S	-	5 sherds	-	-	-

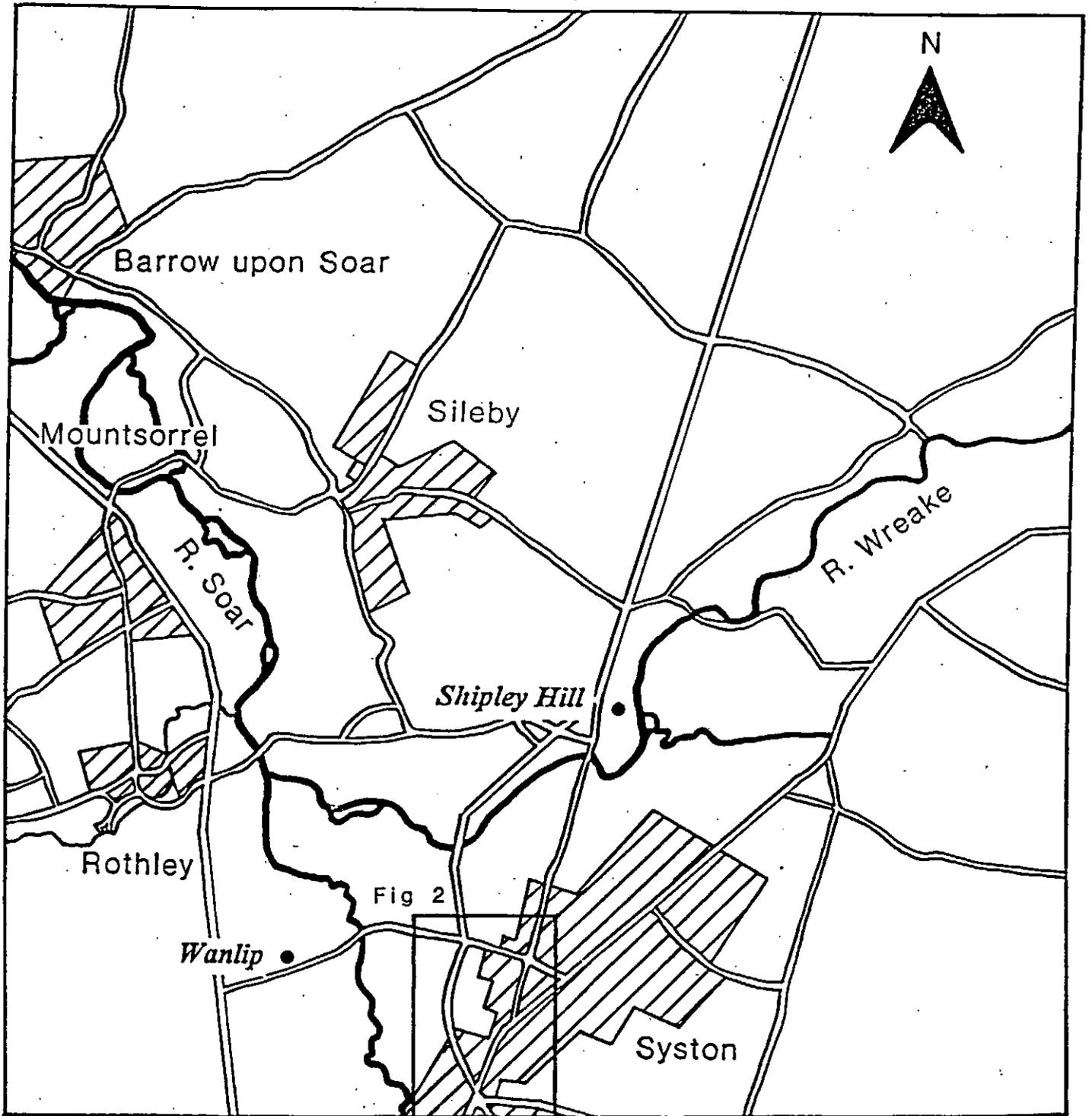


Figure: 1. Location Map.

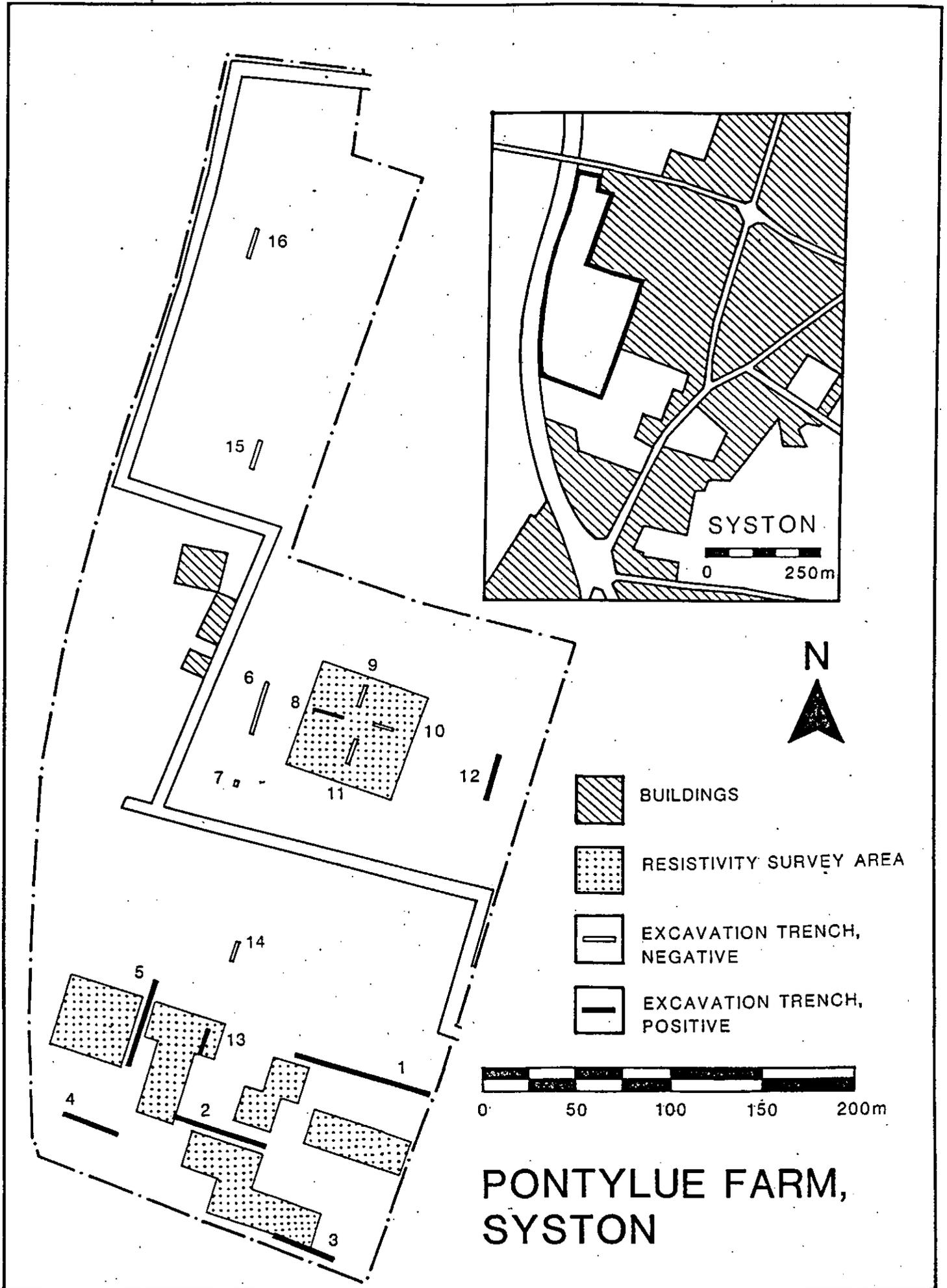


Figure: 2. Trench Locations.

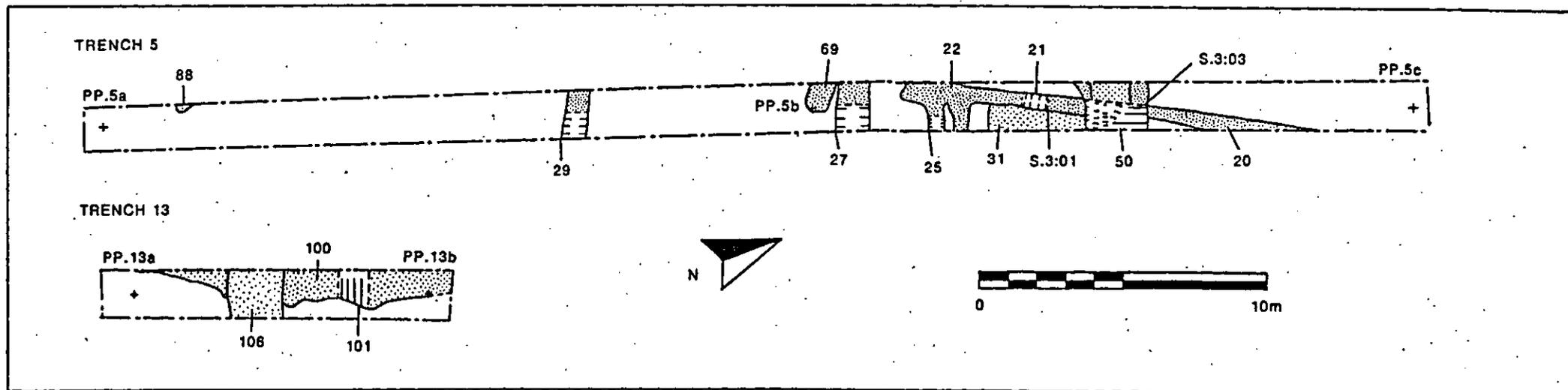
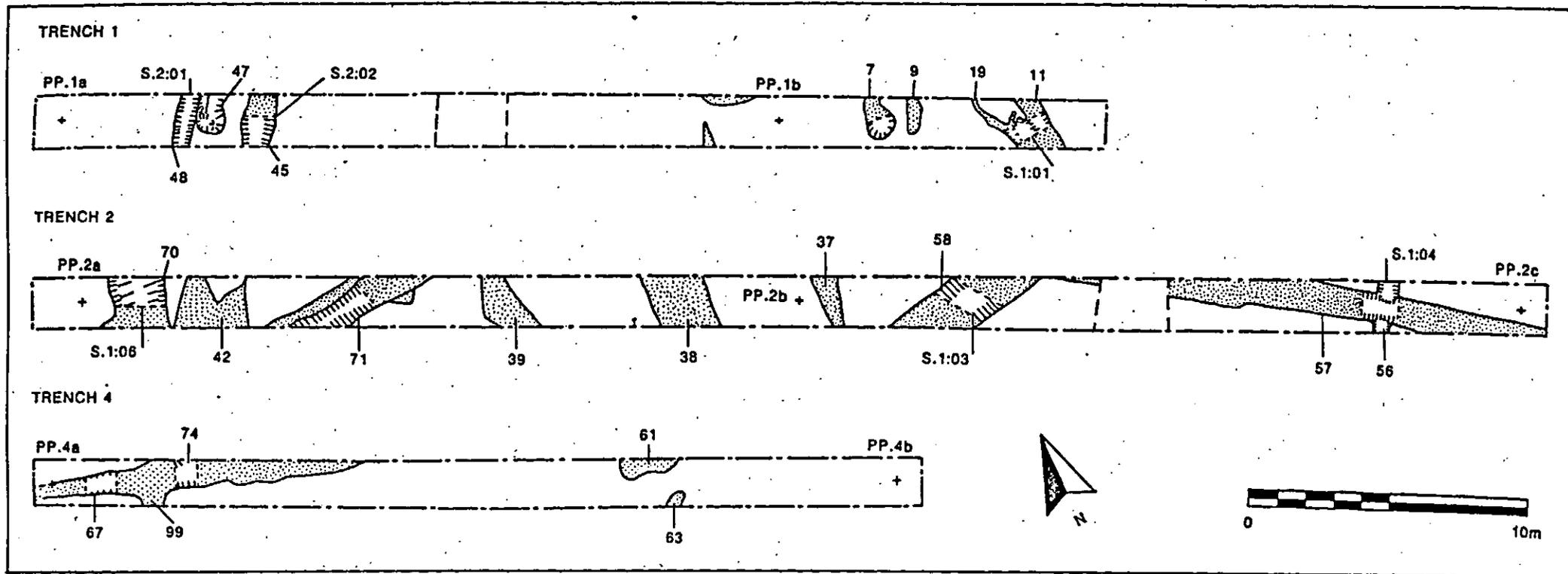
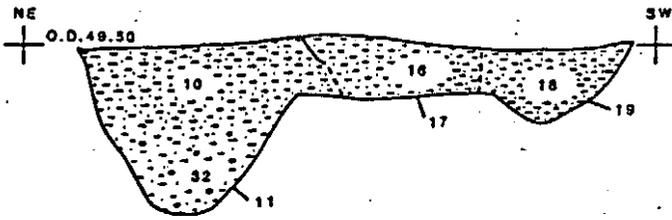
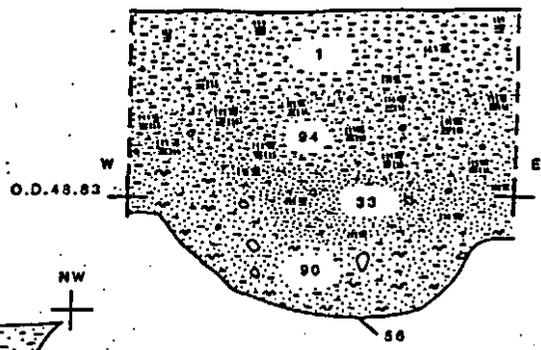


Figure: 3. Trench Plans.

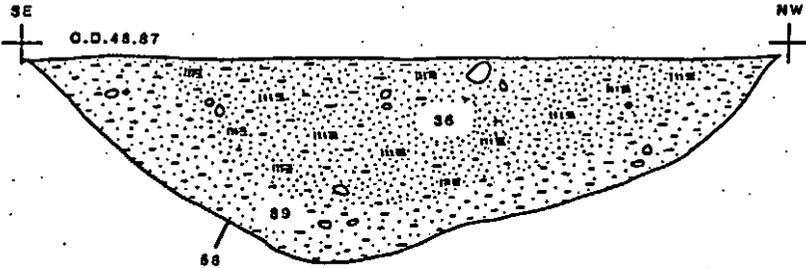
Section 1:01



Section 1:04



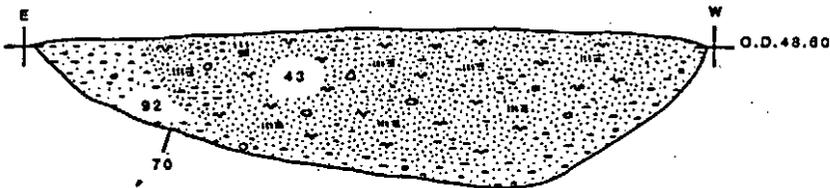
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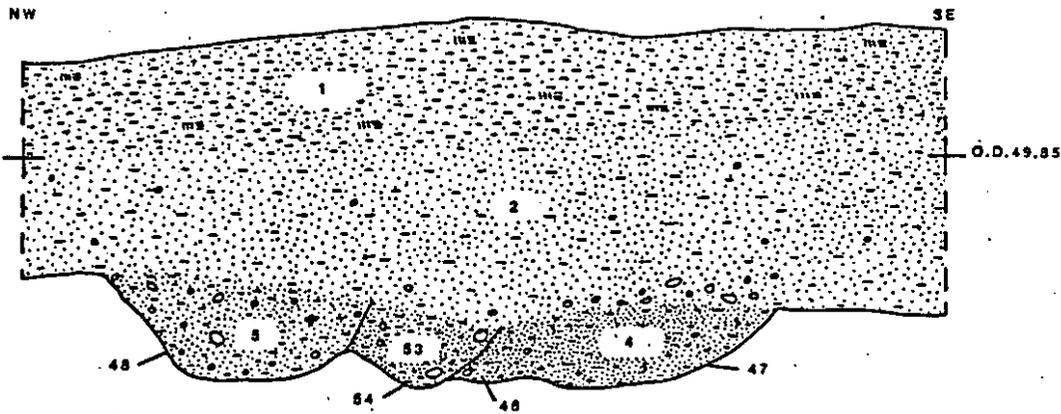
KEY

- | | | | |
|--|------------|--|------------------|
| | Clay | | Charcoal |
| | Silt | | Root/worm action |
| | Sand | | Stones/pebbles |
| | Iron Stain | | |

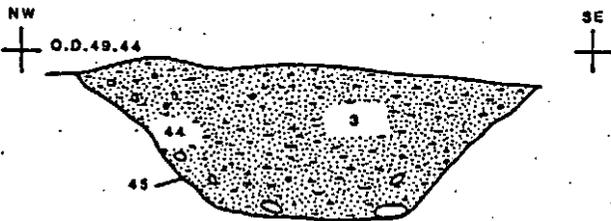
Section 1:06



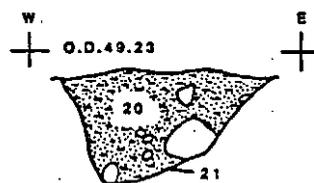
Section 2:01



Section 2:02



Section 3:01



Section 3:03

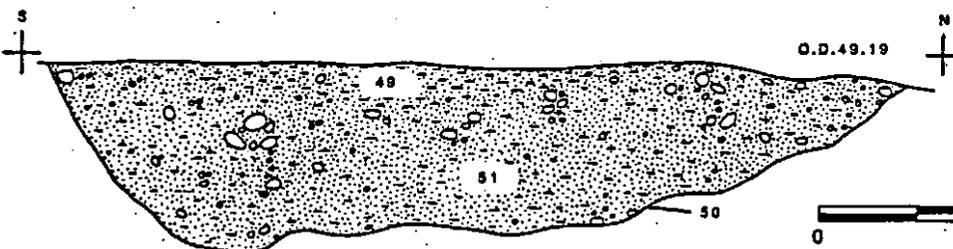


Figure: 4. Sections.

PONTYLUE FARM, SYSTON.
RESISTIVITY SURVEY, FIELD A.

