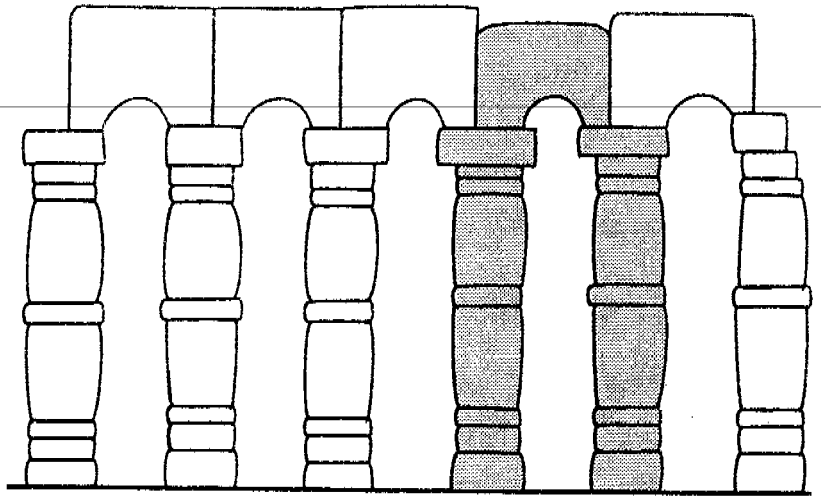
RPS Planning, Transport and Environment

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass	Details Arch Assessment Stage 3, Vol 1
Road Number A6	Date ~~May 2002~~ 2001
Contractor Northants. Archaeology	
County Northants	
OS Reference	
Single sided ✓ Double sided — A3 ○ Colour ○	



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGY

A6 ROTHWELL AND DESBOROUGH BYPASS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT; STAGE 3

VOLUME 1

JANUARY 2001

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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A6 ROTHWELL AND DESBOROUGH BYPASS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: STAGE 3

SUMMARY

A third stage of archaeological assessment was undertaken along the line of the proposed A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass. This followed initial assessments undertaken in 1992 and comprised a new search of the Sites and Monuments Record, an examination of aerial photographs, a geophysical reconnaissance, and further surface collection. The results suggest that two new sites may be added to the four potential archaeological sites discovered in the earlier work: an earlier prehistoric site indicated by a dense spread of worked flint; and a medieval site indicated by a concentration of pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on behalf of URS Thorburn Colquhoun along the route of the proposed A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass, Northamptonshire. This comprised the third stage of archaeological assessment, following a Desk-Based Assessment and surface collection survey undertaken and reported on in 1992 (*A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass Archaeological Evaluation: Stages 1 and 2 Desk-based study and fieldwalking survey*, Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit Nov. 1992). The archaeological assessment forms part of the Environmental Assessment of the impacts of the proposed new road.

1.2 The assessment comprises:

i) updating the initial Desk-Based Assessment, through a consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record and the air photographic library of the National Monuments Record.

ii) A surface collection survey on suitable land not surveyed by this method in 1992.

iii) A geophysical reconnaissance on suitable land along the length of the proposed route.

1.3 Further consultation of historic maps and documents was not undertaken, although a field visit was carried out to identify current land use and conditions.

1.4 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with best archaeological practice, the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (rev. 1999) of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and the IFA's *Code of Conduct* (rev. 1997).

1.5 This assessment is issued in two parts. Volume 1 comprises the text, while the illustrations are presented in Volume 2.

2 SCOPE AND METHODS OF WORK

2.1 The location of the assessment was based on plans of the proposed road corridor supplied by the client (*Compulsory Purchase Order [M No. 2] 1997*). The corridor was substantially the same as that used in the 1992 survey. The route runs from a junction with the A14 south-west of Rothwell, north-west bypassing Rothwell and

Desborough, and joining the present A6 at The Hermitage, north-west of Desborough - a distance of about 6 km (Figs 1 and 2).

2.2 Existing archaeological and historical information was collated from a corridor *c.*300 m wide centred on the proposed road line, although important sites from outside this corridor were included in the assessment to provide context.

2.3 The surface collection (fieldwalking) survey was undertaken in suitable fields along a 150 m-wide corridor (as in the previous survey). Transects were walked at 20 m intervals and all non-modern finds were collected in 20 m units along each transect.

2.4 The geophysical reconnaissance was undertaken in a 120 m-wide corridor using a hand-held Fluxgate Gradiometer. All land within the road corridor was scanned except re-instated quarry land.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 Topographical and geological information was collected and presented in Stage 1. The geology is reproduced in Figures 3 and 4 of this report. The following is a summary.

3.2 The proposed road traverses an undulating agricultural landscape crossed by the relatively deep valleys of the rivers Ise and Jordan. The underlying geology is varied. Boulder Clay is the dominant superficial deposit in the northern half of the route except where the River Jordan cuts into the underlying Upper Lias Clay. In the southern half of the route on the generally lower land, bands of Northampton Sand, running north-east to south-west, are interspersed with the clays.

3.3 Two areas within the route corridor have been quarried for Ironstone. To the west of Desborough, Desborough Co-operative Society pits were in operation in the earlier part of the twentieth century. To the south of Desborough, near Hospital Farm, Rothwell Hill pits were in operation from the late nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries. All the land has now been re-instated for agriculture.

4 LAND USE

4.1 Nearly all the land along the proposed route is currently in agricultural use except small areas of rough land (Figs. 5 & 6). Of the 33 fields examined in the reconnaissance, 22 were arable and 9 were pasture while two were rough land/waste. Six fields recorded as pasture in 1992 were given over to arable in 2000, although three of these had not been ploughed and retained stubble, and were therefore not suitable for surface collection.

5 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Sites and Monuments Record

5.1 The following sites were recorded in the county Sites and Monuments Record and are located on Figures 9 and 10.

SMR No.	Grid Reference (SP)	Description
561/0/1	8019 8078	Medieval ridge and furrow
562/0/0	8035 8115	Five sherds of medieval pottery
563	8055 8155	Uncertain ?
564	803 814	Uncertain ?
3980/0/33	8091 8087	20th century allotment
3990	802 817	Bronze Age burial, Romano-British and early/middle Saxon site. A Bronze Age funerary vessel, early/middle Saxon pottery and Roman pottery and coins were discovered during Ironstone quarrying at the Rothwell Hill pit.
3990/1/1	802 816	Anglo-Saxon cemetery consisting of inhumations and cremation urns to the north of Rothwell Wood. Associated finds included a socketed spearhead, 2 strings of beads, 6 bronze cruciform/other fibulae, 2 brooches, 2 finger rings, circular saucer-shaped brooch, long brooch and 2 RB coins
3991	807 807	Cropmark enclosures and linear ditches discovered by aerial photography in Bastard Leys field. A large square enclosure containing numerous internal features, and other less clear features to the south. Probably of Iron Age/Roman date.
4210	7831 8537	Moated site and possible cemetery west of "The Hermitage". Two rectangular moated enclosures may have been the site of a monastic grange of Pipewell Abbey. To the east a cemetery was discovered under the present buildings. A hollow way extends to the west of the enclosures.
4249/1/1	7989 8277	Bronze Age burials, Iron Age and Romano-British site. Finds discovered during Ironstone quarrying include several Bronze Age funerary vessels, Romano-British and Iron Age pottery, querns, loomweights, and the Iron Age Desborough mirror .
4250	7942 8259	Romano-British and Saxon site. Wells associated with Roman and Saxon pottery were uncovered in the Ironstone quarry of the Desborough Co-operative Society.
4251/0/1	7920 8130	Earthworks – fishponds of uncertain date
4326/0/0	7900 8200	Early Bronze Age food vessel – collared urn
5875	802 808	Cropmark enclosures and linear ditches discovered by aerial photography. Probably of Iron Age or Roman date
5970	806 807	Small cropmark enclosure and other features in Stonepit Close field. Uncertain date but probably Iron Age.

SMR No.	Grid Reference (SP)	Description
6064/0/1	7993 8160	232 struck flints from Widgell's Third Close in 1992 fieldwalking survey (Site 9) indicates a possible Neolithic/Bronze Age site.
6065	7818 8512	Iron Age and Romano British settlement
6065/0/0	7818 8512	Fieldwalking finds from 1992 survey (Site 8) consisting of 10 struck flints, 5 sherds of Iron Age Pottery, and 10 Roman sherds
6065/0/3	7831 8500	Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and flints found during 1992 fieldwalking survey
6066/0/0	8051 8087	107 struck flints (Neolithic/Bronze) from north part of Stonepit Copse suggesting a possible site; Iron Age and Romano-British pottery finds (1992 Site 10)
6067/0/0	8051 8087	1 sherd of Early Middle Saxon and 69 medieval pot sherds found scattered over a wide area.
6068/0/0	8030 8120	9-11 struck flints found
6253/0/1	7875 8170	Mineral Railway for Ironstone quarries closed in 1930's
8478/1	804 815	19th-20th century Ironstone workings
8478/1/1	810 820	19th century mine
8478/1/2	785 804	20th century mine
8478/1/3	817 822	mine

5.2 The information from the Sites and Monuments Record indicate that there are four sites of archaeological interest which may be directly affected by the proposed new road:

- No. 6065 Iron Age and Romano-British settlement indicated by surface scatters of pottery.
- No. 6064 Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement indicated by surface concentrations of worked flint
- No. 6066 Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement indicated by concentrations of worked flint
- No. 5970 Possible Iron Age enclosure indicated by cropmarks.

5.3 Other sites lie adjacent to the route and may be affected by any proposed landscaping or subsidiary works. Of particular note is the site of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures (No. 3991) in Bastard Leys (Field 16) west of Rothwell.

Air Photographs

5.4 A search of the National Monuments Record recorded a total of 46 vertical and 17 oblique photographs relevant to the proposed route. They are referenced in Appendix 1. No new information of archaeological importance was discovered, although in the area as a whole extensive earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was visible the vertical coverage of the 1940s and 1950s. It is shown in Figures 7 and 8. Very little of this still survives as earthworks.

5.5 The cropmark enclosures of presumed Iron Age and Roman date at the southern end of the route were recorded in the 1992 assessment (Sites 5, 6 & 7 – Fig. 16). No new information on these sites was found.

5.6 Cropmarks would not be expected on pasture. The lack of cropmarks on the arable land in the northern part of the route may be due to the Boulder Clay geology which is generally not conducive to the production of cropmarks. Their absence is not therefore conclusive evidence of the absence of archaeological sites here.

Geophysical reconnaissance

5.7 A geophysical reconnaissance was undertaken using a Geoscan Research FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer in order to locate magnetic anomalies which might indicate the presence of below-ground features. The whole length of the route was scanned in a 120 m-wide corridor at walking pace along transects spaced at 10 m intervals while continuously monitoring the magnetic response of the ground. Significant anomalies (readings greater than +3nt other than those from modern features) were located in the field using manual measurements.

5.8 The only potentially significant anomalies were found in Field 13 (Fig. 14) where a group of three anomalies may indicate a series of pits or a ditch. The lack of response from other areas of the route may be the result of saturated ground conditions. This was particularly notable in the clay areas where standing water was sometimes encountered. It can be noted that the survey failed to detect cropmark site 5970, (which is on Northampton Sand), for reasons which are not clear. This may have been due to the masking effect of geological variations or ferrous material in the topsoil.

Surface Collection

5.9 Surface collection was carried out in seven fields which had not been available in the initial survey. The field conditions were ranked on a scale of 1 to 5 as a measure of the visibility of artefacts in the soil (a figure dependent upon factors such as the amount of crop cover and the light), with a score of 5 representing excellent conditions. The visibility scores were 4 or 5 in all cases. The fieldworkers had considerable experience on the Raunds Survey and other projects, with the result that quantified results are considered to be reliable. The results are summarised here and the plots of archaeological finds shown in Figures 11-14.

Field 15		
Geology	Boulder Clay	
Surface visibility	4-5	
No. of collection units	96	
Flint	cores/core fragments	3
	flakes & blades	6
	tools	1
	miscellaneous fragments	6
	unworked burnt flint	4
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	1
	Roman	1
	Early-Mid Saxon	1
	Late Saxon	0
	Medieval	4
	post-Medieval	0
	Unidentifiable	1

5.10 The scatter of worked flint and single sherds of Iron Age, Roman and ?early to middle Saxon pottery are unlikely to be of significance.

Field 17		
Geology	Northampton Sand	
Surface visibility	5	
No. of collection units	88	
Flint	cores/core fragments	7
	flakes & blades	54
	tools	11
	miscellaneous fragments	101
	unworked burnt flint	4
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	0
	Roman	4
	Early-Mid Saxon	0
	Late Saxon	0
	Medieval	0
	post-Medieval	4
	unidentifiable	1

5.11 The collection of worked flint from this field suggests a spread of prehistoric activity. The general character of the flintwork indicates a date range within the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. Most of the tools were scrapers, although there were also four points or awls. There were no significant concentrations of pottery.

Field 18		
Geology	Northampton Sand (N)/ Upper Lias Clay (S)	
Surface visibility	4-5	
No. of collection units	135	
Flint	cores/core fragments	25
	flakes & blades	149
	tools	28
	miscellaneous fragments	130
	unworked burnt flint	5
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	0
	Roman	7
	Early-Mid Saxon	0
	Late Saxon	0
	Medieval	14
	post-Medieval	7
	Unidentifiable	3
Others	vessel glass	1

5.12 The concentration of worked flint in this field, almost twice the density of the field to the north, suggests prehistoric activity in this area. The flintwork is generally chronologically undiagnostic, although there are indications that earlier Neolithic material may be present, particularly in the relatively high number of blades

(relatively three times more common than in the field to the north). There was also a heavily patinated blade core. The density of flint may reflect a longer chronological range of activity, rather than a greater intensity of occupation. Of interest is a fragment of a possible 'petit tranchet' arrowhead (later Neolithic) and two possible fragments of polished flint axe. The light scatters of Roman and medieval pottery probably come from manuring fields.

Field 7		
Geology	Boulder Clay	
Surface visibility	5	
No. of collection units	90	
Flint	cores/core fragments	0
	flakes & blades	5
	tools	2
	miscellaneous fragments	12
	unworked burnt flint	10
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	1
	Roman	1
	Early-Mid Saxon	1
	Late Saxon	0
	Medieval	1
	post-Medieval	8
	Unidentifiable	1

5.13 A light scatter of worked flint and pottery suggests no more than peripheral material from sites in the general area.

Field 6		
Geology	Boulder Clay	
Surface visibility	5	
No. of collection units	24	
Flint	cores/core fragments	1
	flakes & blades	1
	tools	0
	miscellaneous fragments	3
	unworked burnt flint	1
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	0
	Roman	0
	Early-Mid Saxon	0
	Late Saxon	0
	Medieval	0
	post-Medieval	0
	Unidentifiable	1

5.14 Three transects were walked. Nothing of significance was found.

Field 13		
Geology	Boulder Clay	
Surface visibility	5	
No. of collection units	120	
Flint	cores/core fragments	12
	flakes & blades	35
	tools	20
	miscellaneous fragments	57
	unworked burnt flint	1
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	4
	Roman	8
	Early-Mid Saxon	0
	Late Saxon (inc. Saxo-Norman)	16
	Medieval	198
	post-Medieval	20
	Unidentifiable	1

5.15 This field is adjacent to a prehistoric site identified through a flint scatter in the 1992 survey (Site 10) to the south. The concentration of worked flint is likely to represent a spread from this site onto Boulder Clay. The flintwork is generally undiagnostic; the relatively high proportion of tools comprise scrapers and retouched flakes.

5.16 The small quantity of Iron Age and Roman pottery may relate to the cropmark site (Site 6) to the south-east. It is possible, however, that there is a low density of occupation in Field 13, not showing as a cropmark due to the unresponsive geology. A similar low density of pottery of this date was also found in Field 14 to the south, probably associated with the small enclosure (Site 7) in that field.

5.17 There is a large quantity of medieval pottery from the field. This appears too great to be accounted for by manuring and seems likely to represent an occupation site. Its distribution particularly towards the southern end of the field matches the concentration of pottery at the northern end of Field 14 in the 1992 survey. The date range of the pottery includes Saxo-Norman period ware of the late 10th to 12th century, with single sherds of St Neots Ware (AD 900-1100) and Stamford Ware (AD 850-1200) also present.

Field 16		
Geology	Northampton Sand	
Surface visibility	5	
No. of collection units	44	
Flint	cores/core fragments	3
	flakes & blades	16
	tools	2
	miscellaneous fragments	13
	unworked burnt flint	1
Pottery	Prehistoric Iron Age	6
	Roman	12
	Early-Mid Saxon	5
	Late Saxon	0

	Medieval	3
	post-Medieval	1
	Unidentifiable	3
Others	slag	3

5.18 Three transects in the north-west corner of this field were walked. The worked flint may represent no more than a background scatter on this type of geology and represent occasional casual discard over the prehistoric period. The Iron Age and Roman pottery is presumed to relate to Site 6 in this field. Of interest is the possible presence of early to middle Saxon pottery perhaps indicating a site of that date. However, the handmade pottery of this period is difficult to distinguish from Iron Age pottery and it is possible that it is misattributed.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The results of the surface collection survey indicate that a further two sites should be added to the list of archaeological sites known from the survey area (Figs. 15 & 16). Their reference numbers continue the sequence used in the 1992 survey.

i) Site 11: earlier prehistoric flint concentration (Fields 17 and 18).
ii) Site 12: medieval pottery concentration (Field 13)

6.2 A light scatter of worked flint appears to be present throughout the survey area with particular concentrations on the outcrops of sandy geology which would have been favoured areas of settlement in the earlier prehistoric period (c 8000-1000 BC).

6.3 Site 11, lying on a ridge of Northampton Sand and Ironstone, has an exceptional quantity of worked flint particularly in Field 18. This is more in overall quantity than Site 9 of the 1992 survey, occupying a similar topographic position to the south, which was considered to have a high concentration. Site 10 towards the southern end of the route, yielded about a third of the quantity. The quantity of flint may reflect a greater length rather than intensity, of occupation here. On sites of this date there is generally no correlation between the quantity of material recovered from the surface and the likelihood of archaeological features surviving, and it is possible that archaeological material is contained exclusively within the ploughsoil.

6.4 Site 12, on Boulder Clay geology, is indicated by a large quantity of medieval pottery. The amount is significant in relation to the quantities interpreted as manuring scatters in the other fields. The date range includes some early medieval wares, although these need not pre-date the Norman Conquest. The site is likely to extend to the south into Field 14 where a concentration of medieval pottery was found at the northern edge of the field in the 1992 survey.

6.5 It is not clear what type of site might be represented here. The spread of pottery covers some 200 m north-south and at least 150 m east-west within the road corridor, suggesting a group of houses or a hamlet. A trackway, appearing as a cropmark to the west (Site 5), passes just south of the site. This pre-dates the enclosed fields here and would appear to cut the (?Iron Age) enclosures on Site 5. The trackway may be associated with the medieval occupation. The field name 'Wood Close' could refer to an early enclosure but has no necessary implication of settlement.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 There was little new information pertaining to the area of enquiry in the Sites and Monuments Record, nor from aerial photographs, since the 1992 survey.

7.2 Geophysical reconnaissance of the route proved largely unproductive. Anomalies of probable archaeological origin were detected in Field 13. These may be groups or an alignment of pits.

7.3 The geophysical anomalies would appear to be associated with the concentration of medieval pottery in this field which suggest the location of a settlement of some sort (Site 12 of this report). The pottery spread covers some 200 m north-south and the full width of the 150 m wide survey area.

7.4 A dense concentration of worked flint in Fields 17 and 18 may suggest the location of earlier prehistoric settlement on a ridge of Northampton Sand. The significance of this and other concentrations of prehistoric flintwork is, however, uncertain. There is often no close correspondence between the amount of worked flint in the modern ploughsoil and the presence of subsurface archaeological features.

7.5 Overall, the results of this and the 1992 assessment suggest that six archaeological sites may be affected by the proposals for the new road (Figs. 15 and 16):

- Site 8 (SMR No. 6065): Spread of Roman and Iron Age pottery indicating a settlement of this date on or close to the road line. This was not confirmed by geophysical scanning, although it is possible that field conditions were not appropriate for the recovery of archaeo-magnetic data.
- Site 11 (new site): High concentration of prehistoric flintwork suggesting earlier prehistoric activity in this area.
- Site 9 (SMR No. 6064): Moderately high concentration of prehistoric flintwork suggesting earlier prehistoric activity in this area.
- Site 12 (new site): Dense spread of medieval pottery suggesting medieval occupation on or close to the road line. The pottery spread extends south into Field 14. Geophysical anomalies in Field 13 may be associated with buried remains. A small quantity of Iron Age and Roman pottery appears likely to relate to Site 6 to the south-east, although it is possible that there is also occupation of this period in Field 13.
- Site 10 (SMR No. 6066): Moderately high concentration of prehistoric flintwork suggesting earlier prehistoric activity in this area.
- Site 7 (SMR No. 5970): Cropmark of a small enclosure of possible Iron Age date. Small quantities of Iron Age pottery in this field may have derived from this site, or Site 6 to the east. The enclosure was not defined in the geophysical scan, possibly due to inappropriate field conditions or the masking of archaeological features by geological variations or modern activity.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The Northamptonshire County Archaeological Officer is likely to require further measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeology here.

8.2 As a further stage of work it is proposed to define the extent and nature of the six sites identified so far. The evaluation should comprise:

i) Detailed geophysical survey over the defined sites. This should initially take the form of six 20 m x 20 m grids to establish whether archaeological features are detected and interpretable by this method. The grids to be extended as necessary.

ii) The excavation of trial trenches to help define the extent, character, and degree of preservation of the remains.

8.3 Following this evaluation it should be possible to suggest the most effective mitigation strategy. This may involve one, or a combination of, the following:

- Preservation of the site *in situ* by avoidance and the redesign of the proposed road (by, for instance re-alignment or building over the remains).
- Preservation of the site *by record*, through excavation and recording of the remains in advance of the road construction.
- No further action, in cases where the site can be shown to be of little archaeological value.
- Any unexpected archaeological remains coming to light at a later stage of the development may be dealt with through the condition of an Archaeological Watching Brief during earth moving.

9 SCHEDULE OF ILLUSTRATIONS (VOLUME 2)

Project Manager: A Mudd BA MIFA
Fieldwork Supervisor: T Sharman BA
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Text: A Mudd
Illustrations: C Hegarty BA MA

Approved by: S Parry BA MA MIFA, Head of Northamptonshire Archaeology

Northamptonshire Archaeology
A service of Northamptonshire County Council
Services Northamptonshire

30th January 2001

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED AT NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

Vertical air photographs

Sortie No.	Camera position	Frame No.	Date
106G/UK/636	RP	3201 3202	10-8-1945
CPE/UK/2109	RP	3458	28-5-1947
CPE/UK/2405	RP	3007	24-11-1947
CPE/UK/2405	RS	4008	24-11-1947
541/143	RP	3117	24-8-1948
541/143	RS	4087	24-8-1948
541/143	RP	3183	4-8-1950
541/602	RS	4181	4-8-1950
541/612	RP	3029	11-10-1950
541/612	RP	3039	11-10-1950
541/612	RS	4015	11-10-1950
58/873	RP	3113	19-5-1952
58/873	RP	3145	19-5-1952
58/873	RS	4115	19-5-1952
58/873	RS	4146	19-5-1952
540/851	RP	3101	29-8-1952
540/851	RP	3206	29-8-1952
540/851	RS	4102	29-8-1952
540/851	RS	4119	29-8-1952
540/851	RS	4163	29-8-1952
82/865	F21	304	8-3-1954
82/865	F21	314	8-3-1954
82/865	F22	418	8-3-1954
542/43	F21	34	20-9-1954
542/43	F21	62	20-9-1954
541/256	RP	3096	10-5-1949
541/256	RP	3381	10-5-1949
541/256	RS	4096 4097	10-5-1949
106G/UK/667	FP	1016	17-8-1945
US/7PH/GP/LOC313	V	5016	22-4-1944
OS/64234	V	28 29	14-10-1964
OS/67016	V	255	1-4-1967
OS/67016	V	275	1-4-1967
OS/67016	V	286	1-4-1967
OS/68137	V	9 10	2-6-1968
OS/68137	V	23	2-6-1968
OS/63137	V	44	2-6-1968
OS/63137	V	60	2-6-1968
OS/63137	V	985	2-6-1968
OS/70277	V	110	30-7-1970
OS/70300	V	188	14-8-1970
OS/87193	V	196	22-101987

Oblique Air Photographs

Index No.	Accession No.	Frame	Date
SP7883/1	CCC 8516	3490	?
SP7981/2	NMR 714	27-28	7-6-1974
SP7981/3	NHC 1827	25	31-7-1980
SP7981/4	NHC 2227	17	19-1-1983
SP8080/1	JAP 1835	10	?
SP8080/2	NHC 3047	34	20-7-1986
SP8080/3	NHC 3047	35	20-7-1986
SP8080/4	NHC 3047	36	20-7-1986
SP8080/5	JAP 1999	34	1-1-1979
SP8080/6	NHC 11896	5	26-6-1990
SP8080/7	NHC 11896	6	26-6-1990
SP8080/8	NHC 11896	7	26-6-1990
SP8080/9	NHC 11896	8	26-6-1990
SP8081/2	NHC 1458	12	1-1-1970
SP8082/2	NHC 2479	4	7-7-1984
SP8082/7	NHC 2481	33	7-7-1984
SP8180/1	OSV 11324	285-290	1-4-1967