

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Land off Burgh Road, Carlisle, Cumbria

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
and Evaluation**

Report No. 1347

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in July 2007 on the site of a proposed housing development on land off Burgh Road, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 37423 56202 (centred)) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Story Construction Ltd.
- 1.1.2 A Project Design was produced by CFA, based upon documents sent to CFA Archaeology Ltd by Story Homes, which included a copy of the Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Jeremy Parsons of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The site is located between Burgh Road and Moorhouse Road, in the north-west of Carlisle, and is approximately 300m to the south of Hadrian's Wall vallum.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area consists of grassed parkland and areas of demolition within a housing estate.
- 1.2.3 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the project were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. Adequate representative samples of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened were studied.

2. METHODS STATEMENT

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.2.1 The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record was consulted to obtain information relating to the development area. This included consulting primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records and aerial photographs held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal as well as records held by the County Records Office at Carlisle were consulted.
- 2.2.2 Historic map coverage for the area was examined together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use in the development area.

2.3 Evaluation

- 2.3.1 The brief called for the excavation of at least 5% of the total application area, which amounted to a total area of 485m² of trenches. Eight trenches were excavated with a combined total area of 532m² (Fig. 2).
- 2.3.2 Topsoil and modern overburden were removed by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket or a tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket, always under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.
- 2.3.3 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. CFA uses the Museum of London's single context recording system, with minor adaptations. Details of CFA's recording system have been submitted to the CCCHES.
- 2.3.4 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.3.5 Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 The CCCHEs HER holds the record of one site within the proposed development area. This relates to the Stanegate (HER 4677), the medieval name of the Roman road between Corbridge and Carlisle. Based upon aerial photographic evidence (No. CCC 2005,11) the line of this site is projected to run ESE through the northern part of the development area. However, whilst in the last 30 years the term ‘Stanegate frontier’ has been extended to encompass sites west of Carlisle, no such road is known to connect these sites to the Stanegate or to the main Roman road network (Breeze 2006, 415). Two Roman roads are known west of Carlisle; one running south-west from Drumburgh is presumed to be of later date (*ibid*, 467). Another, running ENE, was noted as a cropmark at Fingland Rigg (Frere *et al* 1985, 276) and given the associated possible palisades has been interpreted as relating to pre-Hadrianic activity (Breeze 2006: 467).

3.1.2 Apart from Hadrian’s Wall and Vallum itself (HER 5782) the closest recorded site is the now disused railway (HER 10036) which lies immediately to the north of the site. A cropmark site of unknown date lies approximately 500m to the south-east of the site at Belle Vue (HER 16559). To the north-east at Davidson’s Bank a medieval cross (HER 6358) and Engine Shed (HER 10204) have been noted. Roman coins (HER 462) and Samian ware (HER 17963) have been noted close to St Barnabas Mission church (HER 41048) to the east of the site.

3.1.3 The 1874 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st Edition 1:10560 map shows that the development area was used as farmland. Houses had been built to the north and south of the development area by the OS Second Edition of 1901. The housing development had increased once again to north and south and the surrounding land was being divided by the 1925 OS Edition. Between the publication of the 1937 and 1972 OS maps, several buildings were erected within the development area. A glasshouse, five buildings, possible ornamental walls and a warehouse are depicted on the 1972 OS map. Information from local sources claim that the site was used as a market garden, and the warehouses and glasshouse depicted on the map corroborate this.

3.2 Archaeological potential

3.2.1 The proximity of Hadrian’s Wall to the development site suggested that there was a high potential for encountering artefacts or features of Roman date. It was also believed that the Stanegate Roman road (HER no. 4677) crossed the site.

3.2.2 From the historic map investigations, it was quite likely that intrusive ground investigations could have encountered post-medieval, possibly earlier, agricultural remains on the site.

3.3 Evaluation

3.3.1 Eight trial trenches totalling 532m² were excavated (Fig. 2). Full trench descriptions and dimensions are given in Appendix 1. Context numbers are in bold and a full list provided in Appendix 2. Only trenches where significant archaeological deposits were identified are discussed below. Trenches 4, 5 and 7 were archaeologically sterile, except for red clay pipe field drains.

3.3.2 Topsoil in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 was a deep (up to 0.43m), dark brown loose silty loam, indicative of topsoil used in commercial gardens.

Trench 1

3.3.3 Trench 1 measured 80m by 1.5m and was aligned NNE to SSW. A suite of linear features was identified within this trench. Topsoil (**1000**) was on average 0.4m deep. A narrow east to west running ditch was identified 11.5m from the north end of the trench. The cut (**1003**) was linear in plan and continued across the trench running into both sections. It measured 0.8m wide and was 0.38m deep with a concave base and shallow sloping sides. It had a basal fill of mid brown sandy silt (**1005**) and an upper fill of dark brown-black silt (**1006**). A possible pit or the terminal end of a short parallel ditch (**1007**) was identified as having been cut by **1003**. It was oval in plan and had shallow sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled with a light grey sandy silt (**1008**), with a lens of orange clay (**1009**) at the top of the deposit.

3.3.4 A NNW to SSE running ditch was identified approximately 35m from the north end of the trench. The cut (**1010**) for the ditch was linear in plan and a maximum of 2.3m wide. The ditch had a slightly concave base with shallow sloping sides. It had a basal fill of light grey-brown silty sand (**1011**), from which several sherds of pottery from a single redware vessel were recovered. This underlay a mid grey-brown sandy silt (**1012**). The upper fill of the ditch was a mid grey-brown, mixed sandy silt (**1021**).

3.3.5 Two parallel ESE to WNW aligned narrow and shallow ditches (**1014** and **1016**) were also identified. Cut **1014** was linear in plan and 0.47m wide. It measured 0.1m deep, had a concave base and shallow sloping sides and was filled by a mid brown sandy silt (**1015**). Cut **1016** was also linear in plan and 0.7m wide. It measured 0.12m deep, had a concave base and shallow sloping sides and was filled by a mid brown sandy silt (**1017**).

3.3.6 An east to west aligned shallow ditch was identified c. 9m to the south of **1016**. The cut (**1018**) was linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It had a 0.07m deep fill of firmly compacted grey brown gravelly sand (**1019**).

3.3.7 An area of modern deposits was identified at the south end of the trench, which contained bricks, glass and metal associated with the remains of the glasshouse identified on the 1975 Ordnance Survey map. **1020** was a spread of dark brown to black gravelly silt with modern pottery, glass, metal and plastic throughout.

Trench 2

- 3.3.8 Trench 2 measured 80m by 1.5m and was also aligned NNE to SSW. Several linear features were identified within this trench, the majority of which were continuations of the features identified in Trench 1. Topsoil (**2000**) was 0.42m deep. A narrow east to west running ditch was identified 5m from the north end of the trench. The cut (**2004**) was linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The ditch was filled with a mid grey-brown sandy silt (**2006**).
- 3.3.9 A linear cut (**2012**) ran parallel to **2004**, and was also a shallow (0.15m deep) ditch with shallow sloping sides and a concave / flat base. It was filled with light greyish brown silty sand (**2013**), and was probably a continuation of ditch **1003**.
- 3.3.10 A 1.4m wide linear ditch or elongated pit cut (**2014**) was identified to the south of **2012**. It was aligned east to west and filled with mid brownish grey silty sand (**2015**). The ditch or pit did not continue into Trenches 1 or 3.
- 3.3.11 The continuation of **1010** was identified approximately 44m from the north of the trench (**2002**). It was cut by an east to west running drain (**2003**) and contained similar deposits to those within **1010** (Fig. 3).
- 3.3.12 The probable continuation of **1014** was identified in the east facing section only of Trench 2. The 0.16m deep cut **2010** had steeply sloping sides with a flat base. It was filled with mid brown silty sand (**2011**). The ditch was not visible in plan and did not appear to continue into Trench 3.
- 3.3.13 The probable continuation of **1016** was to the south of **2010**. The 0.1m deep cut **2017** had steeply sloping sides with a flat base. It was filled with dark grey silty sand (**2018**). The ditch appeared to peter out before disappearing completely 0.8m from the western baulk of the trench.
- 3.3.14 The probable continuation of **1018** lay to the south of **2017**. The 0.14m deep cut **2019** had shallow sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled with mid brown sandy silt (**2020**). The ditch did not appear to continue into Trench 3.

Trench 3

- 3.3.15 Trench 3 measured 80m by 1.5m and was aligned NNE to SSW. A number of linear features were identified within this trench. Topsoil (**3000**) was 0.41m deep. A narrow east to west running ditch (**3002**) was identified 0.5m from the north end of the trench, and was a probable continuation of **2004**. The cut (**3002**) was linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. It continued into both sections of the trench and was filled by a light grey silty sand (**3003**).
- 3.3.16 A likely continuation of **1003** and **2012** was also discovered 5m from the north end of the trench. The cut (**3004**) extended 1m into the trench from the

western section. It had shallow sloping sides and a concave base with a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.38m. It was filled by a light grey silty sand (**3005**).

- 3.3.17 Ditch **2002** also continued into Trench 3. The cut for the ditch (**3009**) (similar to **2002** and **1010**) continued on a NNW to SSE orientation. It was not possible to ascertain the full width of the ditch in Trench 3 due to the oblique angle at which it passed through the trench. The uppermost fill (**3010**) was a mid grey-brown mixed sandy silt, similar to the fills in **1021** and **2007**.
- 3.3.18 A fourth narrow ditch (**3011**) ran east to west 4m from the south end of the trench. It continued into both sections of the trench and was linear in plan. The cut for the ditch (**3011**) was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. It had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and contained a dark brown sandy silt fill (**3012**).
- 3.3.19 A modern test pit was revealed 30m from the north end of the trench along with a modern rubbish pit 68m from the north end of the trench. At the southern end of the trench extending 1.5m into the trench a modern concrete wall (**3013**) was revealed, likely to have been associated with the glasshouse.

Trench 6

- 3.3.20 Trench 6 measured 4m by 1.8m and was aligned ESE to WNW. It was positioned with the specific intention of picking up the continuation of the ditch **3009**. Topsoil (**6000**) was 0.6m deep. A probable continuation of the ditch revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (**1010**, **2002** and **3009**) was uncovered. The cut (**6002**) was 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. The uppermost fill, **6003**, was a mid grey-brown sandy silt, similar to **1021**.

Trench 8

- 3.3.21 Trench 8 measured 20m by 1.8m and was aligned NNW to SSE. Topsoil (**8000**) was 0.45m deep. The possible east to west aligned return arm of the ditch identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6 was present 13.5m from the NNE end of this trench (**8007**) (Fig. 3). The profile of the ditch was similar to that seen in the sections in Trenches 1 and 2. The ditch contained three deposits: **8008**, **8010** and **8011**. The width of the ditch was approximately 2.6m; however, the northern edge of the cut for the ditch was obscured by a red clay pipe field drain and a later ditch (**8005**) aligned NNE-SSW. Ditch **8005** had shallow sloping sides and a concave base with a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.2m. It contained a fine, mid brown-grey silty sand (**8006**).
- 3.3.22 One other ditch was also identified within this trench. **8003** was a linear ditch cut, with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a mid brown silty sand (**8004**). It continued into both sections of the trench with a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.15m and was aligned NE to SW.

3.4 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

- 3.4.1 Finds consisted of animal bone and pottery, collected from two contexts in Trench 1. One fragment of a large mammal rib was collected from topsoil (**1000**). This was in good condition but showed signs of gnawing. Twenty-four sherds of pottery from a single redware vessel with partial surface reduction were recovered from ditch fill (**1011**). Part of the vessel base was present and had a slight footring. The fabric is soft and moderately sandy and the vessel is probably of Roman date.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment and programme of trial trenching amounting to 537m² was carried out to target the projected alignment of the Stangate Roman road. The road was not identified during the fieldwork, but a minimum of eleven ditches were identified, one of which contained Roman pottery.
- 4.2 The desk-based assessment has shown that the site lies close to the vallum of Hadrian's Wall. Cartographic evidence depicts the site as agricultural land until sometime between the publication of the 1935 and 1970 OS maps when buildings associated with a market garden were erected. Information contained within the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record suggested that the Stanegate Roman road crossed the site. The evaluation demonstrated that the Stanegate is not present within the confines of the site. It is not clear if it has been destroyed by activities associated with the market garden (i.e. soil stripping and deep ploughing), or if the road never actually crossed the site.
- 4.3 The evaluation revealed the remains of a minimum of eleven ditches, one of which contained a small amount of pottery of probably Roman date. The purpose and function of the ditches was not ascertained. It is possible that **8007** represents the return arm of the ditch **1010**, **2002** and **3009** as the profile and deposits of the ditches were similar. It is unlikely that these two ditches are for defensive purposes as the bases are flat or concave and the sides are quite shallow sloping. Roman defensive ditches usually have steeper sides and V-shaped bases. It is possible that they are boundary ditches relating to agricultural divisions of land; such ditches have been found at Burgh-by-Sands (Mitchell 2006).
- 4.4 The purpose of the other shallower ditches is less clear. No datable evidence was recovered from any of these smaller ditches, nor were any definite relationships identified with the larger main ditch, other than **8005** cutting **8007**. It is possible that they are drainage ditches, but their alignments following the site contours and shallow depth counter this argument.
- 4.5 A summary statement of the results of this archaeological work will be submitted for inclusion on the OASIS website.
- 4.6 The final decision on any further mitigation measures lies with Jeremy Parsons of CCCHEs.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Breeze, D.J. 2006 *J Collingwood Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall*. 14th Edition, Newcastle Upon Tyne.

Frere, S.S., Hassall, M.W.C. and Tomlin, R.S.O. 1985 'Roman Britain in 1984', *Britannia* 16: 251-332.

Mitchell, S. 2006, *Amberfield, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation*. Unpublished CFA Report no. 1226.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1874, *Cumberland*, Sheet XXIII.2, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1901, *Cumberland*, Sheet XXIII.2, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey 1925, *Cumberland*, Sheet XXIII.2, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey 1937, *Cumberland*, Sheet XXIII.2, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey Revision of 1937, *Cumberland*, Sheet XXIII.2, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey 1972, *Cumberland*, 1:2,500

Aerial Photographs

<i>Flown By</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Constraints</i>
Cumbria County Council	CCC 2005,11	NY 36 56 km sq



Key:
 Development Boundary
 Evaluation Trench

Scale: 1:1000

Fig. No: 1
Revision: A
Client: Story Construction Ltd
Title: Site Location Map
Project: Land off Burgh Road, Carlisle, Cumbria
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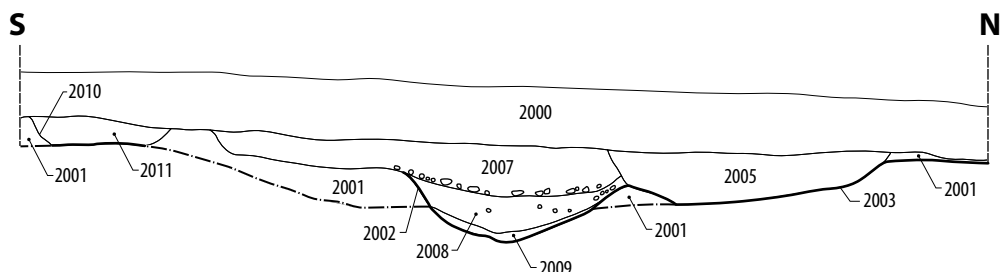


Figure 2 - Trench 2, east facing section of Ditch 2002

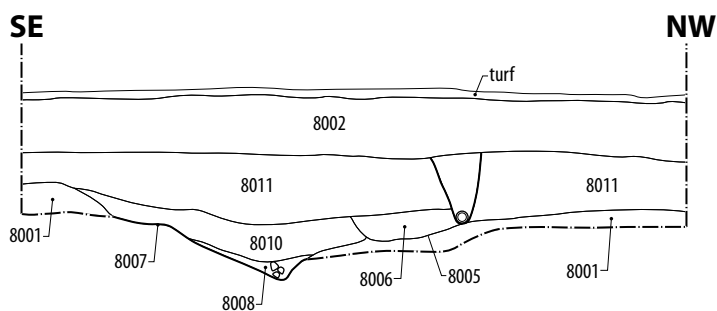


Figure 3 - Trench 8, north-east facing section of feature 8007



Key:

Fig. No:

2 & 3

Revision:

A

Client:

Story Construction Ltd

Title:

Trench 2 and Trench 8 Sections

Project:

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APPENDIX 1: Evaluation Trench Results Summary

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth of Topsoil (m)	Orientation	Comments
1	80	1.5	0.4	NNE-SSW	Ditch present, 4 small shallow ditches, modern deposits towards the south, red clay field drains
2	80	1.5	0.42	NNE-SSW	Ditch present, cut by large drain, 5 small shallow ditches, modern deposits towards the south, red clay field drains
3	80	1.5	0.41	NNE-SSW	Ditch present, large drain, 3 small shallow ditches, modern deposits towards the south, red clay field drains
4	50	1.5	0.43	NNW-SSE	Red clay field drains
5	30	1.5	0.43	NNE-SSW	Red clay field drains
6	4	1.8	0.6	E-W	Ditch present
7	5	1.8	0.4	E-W	No archaeological remains
8	20	1.8	0.45	NNW-SSE	Ditch present, red clay field drains

APPENDIX 2: Photo Register

SLR 35mm Slide Camera

Photo Number	Description	Taken From	Conditions
<i>Film 1</i>			
1	Registration Shot	-	-
2 – 3	W facing section of ditch (1003) and pit (1007) in Trench 1	W	Bright
4 – 5	NW facing section of linear ditch (1010)	NW	Bright
6 – 7	SSE facing section of 1014	SSE	Bright
8 – 9	General shot of Trench 5	SSW	Overcast
10 – 11	General shot of Trench 4	NNW	Overcast
12 – 13	Plan shot of 2002 and 2003	NNE	Overcast
14 – 15	Plan shot of 2002 and 2003	SSW	Overcast
16 – 17	E facing section of 2002 and 2003	SSE	Overcast
18 – 19	W facing section of 2002 and 2003	NNW	Overcast
20 – 21	W facing section of 1018 and plan shot of 1018 / 1019	W	Overcast
22 – 23	SE facing section of 1016	SE	Overcast
24 – 25	General shot of Trench 1	N	Overcast
26 – 27	Oblique shot of E facing section ditch 1010	E	Overcast
28 – 29	General shot of connecting trench between Trench 1 and 2	E	Bright
30 – 31	General shot of Trench 2	N	Bright
32 – 33	E facing section of ditch 2002	E	Bright
34 – 35	General shot of Trench 3	N	Bright
36	Working shot	-	-
<i>Film 2</i>			
1	Registration Shot	-	-
2 – 3	S facing section and plan shot of Trench 6	S	Bright
4 – 5	NE facing section of 8003	NE	Bright
6 – 7	NE facing section of 8007	NE	Bright
8 – 9	General shot of Trench 8	NW	Bright

Digital Camera

Photo Number	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1	W facing section of ditch (1003) and pit (1007) in Trench 1	W	Bright
2	NW facing section of linear ditch (1010)	NW	Bright
3	SSE facing section of 1014	SSE	Bright
4	General shot of Trench 5	SSW	Overcast
5	General shot of Trench 4	NNW	Overcast
6	Plan shot of 2002 and 2003	NNE	Overcast
7	Plan shot of 2002 and 2003	SSW	Overcast
8	E facing section of 2002 and 2003	SSE	Overcast
9	W facing section of 2002 and 2003	NNW	Overcast
10	W facing section of 1018 and plan shot of 1018 / 1019	W	Overcast
11	SE facing section of 1016	SE	Overcast
12	General shot of Trench 1	N	Overcast
13	Oblique shot of E facing section ditch 1010	E	Overcast
14	General shot of connecting trench between Trench 1 and 2	E	Bright
15	General shot of Trench 2	N	Bright
16	E facing section of ditch 2002	E	Bright
17	General shot of Trench 3	N	Bright
18	S facing section and plan shot of Trench 6	S	Bright
19	NE facing section of 8003	NE	Bright
20	NE facing section of 8007	NE	Bright
21	General shot of Trench 8	NW	Bright

APPENDIX 3: Context Register

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
1001	1	Topsoil
1002	1	Natural subsoil
1003	1	Cut for linear ditch
1004	1	Basal fill of ditch (1003)
1005	1	Fill of ditch (1003)
1006	1	Mixed upper fill of ditch (1003)
1007	1	Cut for possible feature adjacent to the south of ditch (1003)
1008	1	Fill of (1007)
1009	1	Orange clay inclusion in (1008)
1010	1	Cut for linear ditch
1011	1	Lower fill of (1010)
1012	1	Upper fill of (1010)
1013	1	Initial in fill/erosion of (1010)
1014	1	Cut for shallow ditch
1015	1	Fill of (1014)
1016	1	Cut for linear ditch
1017	1	Fill of (1016)
1018	1	Cut for linear ditch
1019	1	Fill of (1018)
1020	1	Spread of modern material
1021	1	Uppermost fill of ditch (1010)
2000	2	Topsoil
2001	2	Natural subsoil
2002	2	Cut for ditch
2003	2	Cut of drain

2004	2	Cut of ditch
2005	2	Fill of drain (2003)
2006	2	Fill of ditch (2004)
2007	2	Upper fill of ditch (2002)
2008	2	Middle fill of ditch (2002)
2009	2	Basal fill of ditch (2002)
2010	2	Cut of ditch
2011	2	Fill of ditch (2010)
2012	2	Cut of ditch
2013	2	Fill of ditch (2012)
2014	2	Cut of ditch
2015	2	Fill of ditch (2014)
2016	2	Possible fill layers of ditch (2002) , very mixed interface
2017	2	Cut of shallow ditch
2018	2	Fill of ditch (2017)
2019	2	Cut of ditch
2020	2	Fill of ditch (2019)
3000	3	Topsoil
3001	3	Natural subsoil
3002	3	Cut of linear ditch
3003	3	Fill of ditch (3002)
3004	3	Cut of ditch
3005	3	Fill of ditch (3004)
3006	3	Cut for drain
3007	3	Fill of drain
3008	3	Cobbles within fill of drain (3007)
3009	3	Cut for ditch
3010	3	Upper fill of (3009)
3011	3	Cut for linear ditch
3012	3	Fill of (3011)
3013	3	Modern concrete wall
6000	6	Topsoil
6001	6	Natural subsoil
6002	6	Cut for ditch
6003	6	Upper fill of ditch
8000	8	Topsoil
8001	8	Natural subsoil
8002	8	Modern deposits, brick and concrete
8003	8	Cut for linear ditch
8004	8	Fill of (8003)
8005	8	Cut for linear ditch
8006	8	Fill of (8005)
8007	8	Cut for linear ditch
8008	8	Basal fill of (8007)
8009	8	Fill of (8007)
8010	8	Upper fill of (8007)
8011	8	Buried soil

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Sample Size
1	2008	Mid brownish grey silty sand – middle fill of 2002	5 litres
2	2009	Light grey silty sand – primary fill of 2002	5 Litres

APPENDIX 5: Field Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Description
1	1	1:10	W facing section of ditch (1003) and possible feature (1007)
2	1	1:10	NW facing section of ditch (1010)
3	2	1:20	E facing section of (2002) and (2003)
4	2	1:20	E facing section of ditch (1010) in Tr. 1 (oblique section)
5	3	1:50	Plan of trench 1
6	3	1:10	W facing section of ditch (1018)
7	3	1:10	SE facing section of (1016)
8	3	1:10	SE facing section of ditch (1014)
9	4	1:50	Plan of trench 2
10	5	1:50	Plan of trench 3
11	6	1:50	Plan of trench 8
12	6	1:20	NE facing section of (8007)

APPENDIX 6: Finds list

Context	Find type	No.	Wt/g	Notes
1000	Bone	1	17	large mammal rib, slightly gnawed
1011	Pottery	24	78	Roman redware ?jar base and body sherds, partly reduced external surface, soft medium sandy fabric, slight footring to base.