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Northamptonshire
County Council

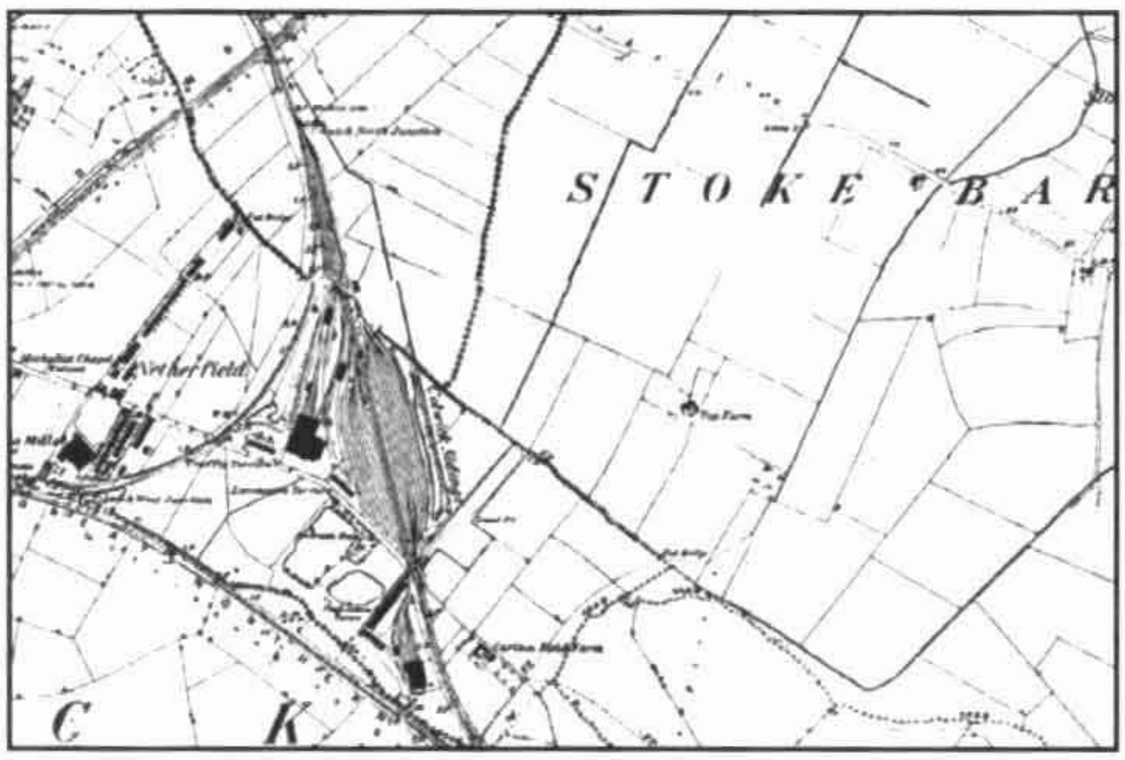
Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Trial Excavation

at the A612 Balancing Pond,

Gedling, Nottingham

April 05



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July 2005

Report 05/066

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological trial excavation at the A612 balancing pond, Gedling, Nottingham.	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out trial excavation on the site of a proposed balancing pond on behalf of JSAC, who were acting for Nottinghamshire County Council. Fifteen trenches and three areas were excavated. Nine ditches, two pits and two postholes were located, the ditches forming small enclosures with two phases. A single sherd of early Roman pottery and an undated rubbing stone were recovered.	
Project type (eg desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the A612 Gedling integrated transport scheme, E. Willet, 2003. Oxford Archaeological Unit, A612 Gedling Transport Improvement Scheme. OAU Job no: 2306. 2004.	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type and period		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Nottinghamshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Stoke Lane, A612 Gedling, Nottingham	
Easting	463180	
Northing	341065	
Height OD	20 – 30m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Project Design originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Director/Supervisor	Ailsa Westgarth	
Project Manager	Adam Yates (NA), Simon Mortimer (JSAC)	
Sponsor or funding body	Nottinghamshire Council	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	18/04/05	
End date	26/04/05	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		
Paper		
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title		
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)		
Page numbers		
Date		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL EXCAVATION AT THE A612 BALANCING POND, GEDLING, NOTTINGHAM

APRIL 2005

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out trial excavation on the site of a proposed balancing pond at the A612 for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants acting on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council. Fifteen trenches (each 50m by 2m) and three areas (each 20m by 20m) were excavated. Nine ditches, two pits and two postholes were located. The ditches formed a pattern of small enclosures and field boundaries with at least two phases. A single sherd of early Roman pottery from a posthole and an undated rubbing stone were recovered. The positions of the ditches corresponded with features identified by aerial photography.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC) on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council to undertake an archaeological trial excavation, in April 2005, on land designated for a proposed balancing pond, to be constructed in conjunction with the proposed A612 Gedling transport improvement scheme (NGR SK 6301 4101, Fig 1).

The trial evaluation met the requirements of a specification produced by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2005) which was approved by the Senior Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council.

The purpose of the trial excavation was to establish the survival, date, nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development in order to inform the planning process and determine the presence, date and character of recorded crop marks. Trenches were also targeted on 'blank' areas.

1.2 Location and Topography

The site lies to the south of Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph, located to the north-east of Nottingham and occupies an area of 8.8ha, at between 20 – 30m AOD. The land is currently under an oil seed rape crop.

The geology within the site consists of alluvial deposits and river terrace gravels overlying Triassic mudstones (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm). The soils are of a Wick 1 association, comprising coarse loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment of the A612 Integrated Transport Scheme was undertaken in 2003 (Willet 2003). The following is a summary thereof.

2.1 Known archaeological sites

A series of (undated) cropmarks have been observed in the development area (SMR No 1791 a-p). These have been interpreted as the remains of field boundaries, stock enclosures, trackways and a possible small settlement. Comparison with other local examples suggest they are of possible Iron Age/ Romano-British date

A pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery is known at Netherfield (SMR No 1839). The settlement to which they relate is at present unknown. Gedling and Carlton both have Old English place-name elements and are mentioned in Domesday Book (1086), together with Stoke Bardolph.

2.2 Documentary and cartographic evidence

The Sherwood Forest map (1609) contains medieval field names and boundaries dating to the 13th and 14th centuries related to the development area.

The parish of Gedling was fully enclosed by the late 18th century. The construction of the railway and associated sidings at Colwick, during the latter half of the 19th century was a direct response to the industrial development of the area based largely on coal mining.

By 1914 the area between Gedling and Stoke Bardolph had been developed for housing and the Colwick sidings were enlarged. The sidings were demolished in the late 20th century, being developed into the Victoria Retail Park .

The area of development has remained agricultural throughout the historical period. On the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (*c.* 1880) a farm complex named Top Farm is shown in the north-eastern corner of the development area (see front cover).

2.3 Previous archaeological works

An evaluation undertaken by Nottingham University Consultants Ltd in 1996 (Challis 1996) on other cropmark sites (1790c) failed to identify the features concerned, possibly because of errors in plotting.

An evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2004 on the proposed route of the A612 located a palaeochannel containing organic deposits. Radiocarbon dating and pollen analysis indicated that the deposits were laid down during the Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods. No further archaeological features were encountered (OAU 2004)

3 METHODOLOGY

The works were undertaken in accordance with the Specification (JSAC 2005), IFA guidelines (2001) and standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures.

The Specification (JSAC 2005) required the excavation of a total of 15 trial trenches measuring 50m by 2m wide, and three open areas, each measuring 20 by 20m.

Each trench was positioned using a Leica System 1200 GPS. All trenches were excavated using a 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket operating under continuous archaeological supervision. Every effort was made to minimise damage to the crop during the process of excavation and whist tracking the machine between trenches. Topsoil, subsoil and overburden were removed until archaeologically sensitive deposits or clean natural horizons were revealed. A sondage was machine excavated in each trench to a maximum depth of 1.3m to determine the uppermost geological deposits. All deposits were cleaned sufficiently to identify their nature and to locate any archaeological deposits. Recording was on Northamptonshire Archaeology pro-forma context sheets, supplemented by drawn plans and sections. A photographic record consisting of black and white and colour slides of all trenches and features was completed.

4 RESULTS

Archaeological features were found in Trenches 3, 11, 13, 14, 15 and Areas 1, 2, and 3 (Fig 2). These comprised a total of nine ditches, five gullies and several isolated pits and postholes. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a posthole fill. The remaining trenches contained only features interpreted as root disturbances and

geological anomalies; the distinction between natural and man-made features was largely based upon their morphology (i.e. plan, profile, and content).

The following sections describe the archaeological features encountered during the programme of works, blank trenches are not described. A complete Context Inventory for all the trenches is included as Appendix 1.

The natural geology encountered across the site was consistent, comprising sands and gravels. All the archaeological features were cut into the natural gravels and were sealed by subsoil of mixed mid red brown silty sand. This occurred at varying depths of between 0.30m and 0.50m below ground, and between 0.06m and 0.28m thick.

The topsoil was a dark modern plough soil which remained fairly consistent in character, measuring between 0.30 and 0.50m across the field (Appendix 1).

4.1 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned north-east to south-west across the northern boundary of the development area. A single ditch [308] and gully [306] were present. A dump of modern pale mortar and rubble was noted below topsoil (301) measuring 7.06m long and 0.24m deep.

Ditch [308] was aligned north – south across the middle of the trench. It had a steep-sided profile with a rounded base and measured 1.37m wide by 0.63m deep. The primary fill comprised mixed orange and grey sandy gravels (307), overlain by dark orange brown sands and gravels (306). The final fill comprised pale grey clean clay (305). No dating evidence was recovered.

Gully [312] was aligned north – south in the west part of the trench. It had a shallow rounded U-shaped profile. The gully was 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep. The single fill (311) was light grey yellow clay. No artefacts were recovered.

4.2 Trenches 11, 13, 14 and 15

Trenches 11, 13, 14 and 15 were positioned within the eastern half of the development area. Two gullies were present (Fig 3).

An east-west aligned gulley was present in Trench 11. It had a shallow rounded U-shaped profile and measured 0.70m wide by 0.29m deep [1105]. The single fill was light brown sandy clay (1104). A single polished and slightly burnt stone was recovered from the interface of subsoil (1102) and gully fill (1104).

Gully [1305] was aligned north – south across the middle of Trench 13, and was also noted in Trenches 14 [1405] and 15 [1505]. It had a rounded U-shaped profile and measured between 0.55m and 0.63m wide and 0.18m to 0.24m deep. The fill was of light brown sandy gravels and was consistent throughout all three trenches (1304). No artefacts were recovered.

4.3 Area 1

Area 1 was positioned in the west of the field in order to investigate a series of crop marks previously identified in aerial photographs (1791g). Three ditches were present. Ditch [A105] aligned north-south and ditch [A110] aligned northeast-southwest were cut by ditch [A107] aligned northwest-southeast. Ditches [A107] and [A110] were located at right angles, forming the corner of a possible enclosure. A single pit [A109] was also excavated. (Figs 3 and 4).

Ditch [A105] was aligned north – south. It had an uneven profile with steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.42m wide by 0.58m deep. The fill (A106) comprised mid grey brown silty clay and contained no artefacts.

Ditch [A110] was aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 4, S1). It had a steep-sided profile and flat base. It measured 0.96m wide by 0.42m deep (Fig 4 S1). The single fill (A110) comprised pale grey sandy clay and produced no dateable material.

Ditch [A107] was orientated north-west to south-east at right angles to Ditch [A111] across area 1(Fig 4, S4). It had a concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.76m wide by 0.46m deep. It was filled by mid grey brown sandy clay and contained no finds (A106).

Pit [A109] lay between ditches [A105] and [A111]. It was sub circular in plan with a shallow irregular profile and a flat base, it measured 0.76m diameter by 0.14m deep (Fig 4, S2). Its sole fill was mid grey brown silty sand (A110). No artefacts were recovered.

4.4 Area 2

Area 2 was positioned in the western half of the development area, targeting a series of crop marks identified on aerial photographs (1791 g).

Five ditches possibly representing two phases of development within the field system were identified within this area, three of which were investigated (Figs 3 and 4). The earlier phase of activity was represented by ditches [A205/216] and [A222]; Ditch

[A222] was unexcavated. Ditch [A205/216] was cut by later ditch [A207], which met ditch [A220], at a right angle, possibly forming the angle of a small enclosure. Ditches [A221] and [A223] may mark its northern limit.

Two pits ([A209] and [A224]) and two postholes ([A214] and [A218]) were also present, three of which were investigated. Pit [A209] was cut by ditch [A207].

Ditch [A205/216] was aligned south-west to north-east across the central part of Area 2 (fig 3). It had a shallow U shaped profile and measured 0.60m wide by 0.23m deep (Fig 4, S4). The fill (A204) was very dark grey brown silty clay. Two sections were excavated through [A205/216] to increase the possibility of recovering dateable evidence, although no artefacts were recovered.

Ditch [A222] was aligned east – west across the south part of Area 2, linear in plan and measuring 0.69m wide. The fill comprised mid orange grey silty clay (unexcavated).

Ditches [A205/216], [A221] and [A223] represent the initial phase of activity within the trench. They were superseded by ditches [A207], [A220] and [A221], which formed a possible rectangular enclosure aligned north-west – south-east in the northern part of Area 2 (Fig 3). The terminal of [A220] formed part of the entrance into the enclosure. Ditches [A221] and [A223] were unexcavated.

Ditch [A207] was aligned north-west – south-east and was U-shaped in profile. It measured 0.75m wide by 0.35m deep. The fill (A206) comprised mid orange grey silty clay with no inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Ditch [A220] was aligned north-east to south-west adjacent to Ditch [A207]. A rounded terminal 3m from the edge of excavation formed part of the entrance into the enclosure. It had a rounded U-shape profile measuring 0.27m wide by 0.35m deep. The single fill (A219) comprised light red brown sandy clay. No artefacts were recovered.

Ditch [A221] was aligned north-west – south-east at the northern limit of excavation, parallel to ditches [A207] and [A223] (Fig 3). It measured 0.65m wide and had mid orange grey silty clay fill (unexcavated).

Ditch [A223] was aligned north-west – south-east in the northeast corner of Area 2, parallel to ditches [A207] and [A221] (Fig. 3). It measured 0.71m wide and had mid orange grey silty clay fill (unexcavated).

Pit [A2111/209] lay adjacent to Ditch [A207] in the south of Area 2. It comprised a small shallow V-shaped cut, measuring 0.45m diameter by 0.15m deep. The single fill

(A210) was very dark grey clay with no inclusions. No artefacts were recovered. This was truncated by later recut [A209] which was sub-circular in plan with a steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.85m diameter and 0.15m deep. The fill comprised clean orange grey clay with no finds (A208).

Pit [A214] was located in the north of Area 2. It was sub circular in plan with near vertical sides to a flat base and measured 0.75m in diameter by 0.78m deep (Fig 4, S5). Its primary fill comprised mid orange grey sandy clay with few charcoal flecks 0.43m thick (A212) overlain by mid grey clean clay (A213). No artefacts were recovered from either deposit.

A posthole [A218] was cut into the uppermost fill of ditch [A220], in the north of Area 2. It was sub circular in plan with a shallow concave profile. It measured 0.17m diameter by 0.12m deep, filled by orange grey sand with no inclusions (A217). No finds were recovered.

Pit [A224] was oval in shape, 1.5m long by 1.2m across, filled with mid orange grey sandy clay (unexcavated).

4.5 Area 3

Area 3 was positioned in the south-east of the site in order to investigate crop marks identified on aerial photographs (1791m). Two shallow ditch-like features ([A305] and [A307]) are interpreted as furrows or agricultural features, a single posthole [A309] was also present (Fig 3), this produced 1 sherd of Roman pottery.

The furrows were aligned north-east to south-west across the area. Both comprised shallow uneven cuts 1.19m wide by 0.11 – 0.13m deep (fig 4, s6). Fills (A304) and (A306) comprised light brown sandy clay with no finds.

An isolated posthole [A309] was located in the north-east of Area 3. It comprised a shallow uneven concave shaped cut, 0.36m in diameter by 0.08m deep (Fig 4, S7), filled by mid brown sandy clay (A308). A single sherd of mid – late 1st century pottery was recovered from within this context.

5 FINDS

by Steve Parry

A single sherd of mid to late 1st century grog tempered ware was recovered from posthole [A309] fill (A308).

A burnt and polished rubbing stone was recovered from the interface of subsoil (1102) and gully [1105].

6 DISCUSSION

The trial trenching identified a range of archaeological features across the area consisting of nine ditches, four gullies and isolated pits and postholes. More than one phase of activity was shown by the intercutting features in Area 2.

The results from the trial trenching correspond closely with the aerial photographic evidence. The ditches in Areas 1 and 2 form part of the enclosure ditches 1791g. Area 3 targeted on site 1991m produced more ambiguous evidence for ditched features, although the only datable find from the works (a sherd of Roman pottery) came from this area. The extremely low level of artefactual material indicates that these features had an agricultural use rather than domestic use, possibly as stock enclosures, well away from any focus of settlement. The single sherd of mid – late 1st century pottery from posthole Area 3 is consistent with the proposed late Iron Age / early Roman date proposed for the cropmark sites.

The natural topography appears to undulate due to the proximity of the River Trent and associated flood plain covering the development area. The majority of the archaeological features are concentrated within the north-west of the area within the areas of higher natural geology, and shallower subsoil. This may indicate a drier area or the furthest reaches of the flood plain.

These works have produced the first evidence for Roman activity within this part of the Trent Valley. They have demonstrated that the aerial photographic plots are an accurate representation of the archaeological resource. Although the features themselves are not of great significance individually, they have a high group value given their potential to inform on land use patterns in this part of the Trent Valley during the Roman period, particularly given the existing low level of baseline data.

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

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APPENDIX A1: CONTEXT DATA BY TRENCH

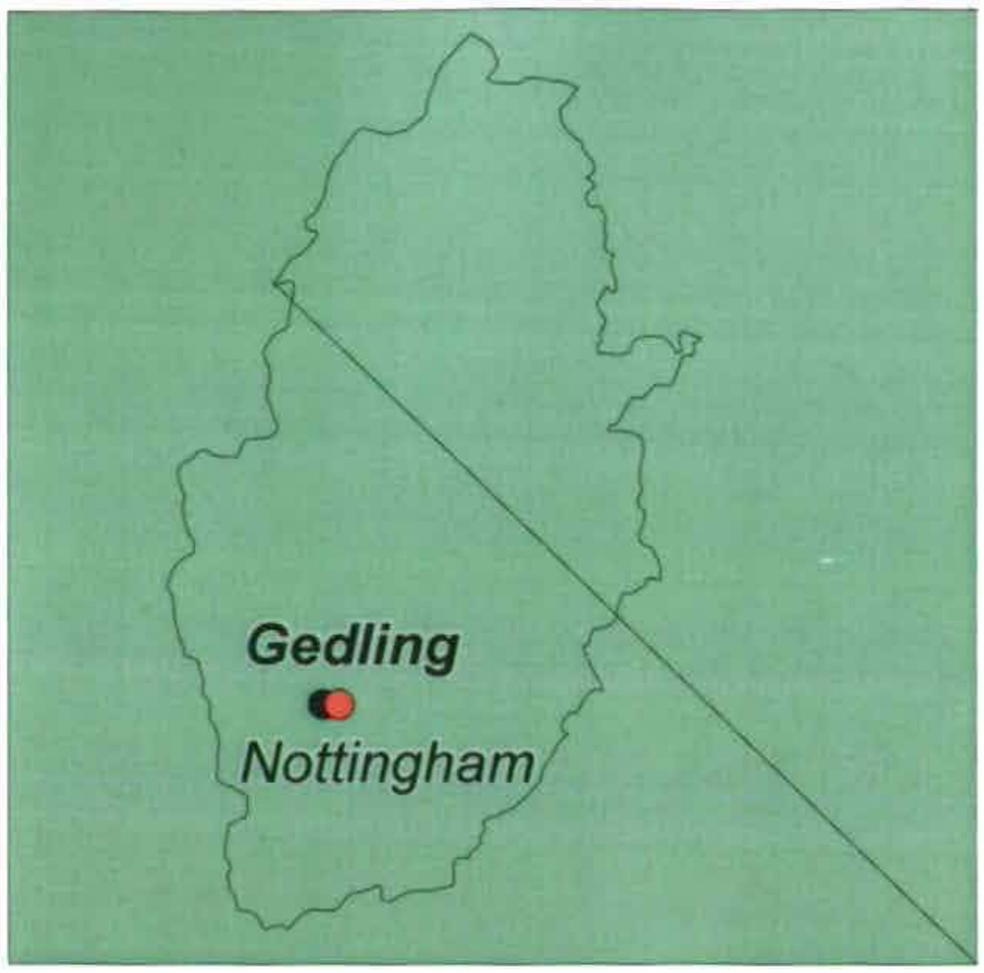
Table 1: Context data by trench

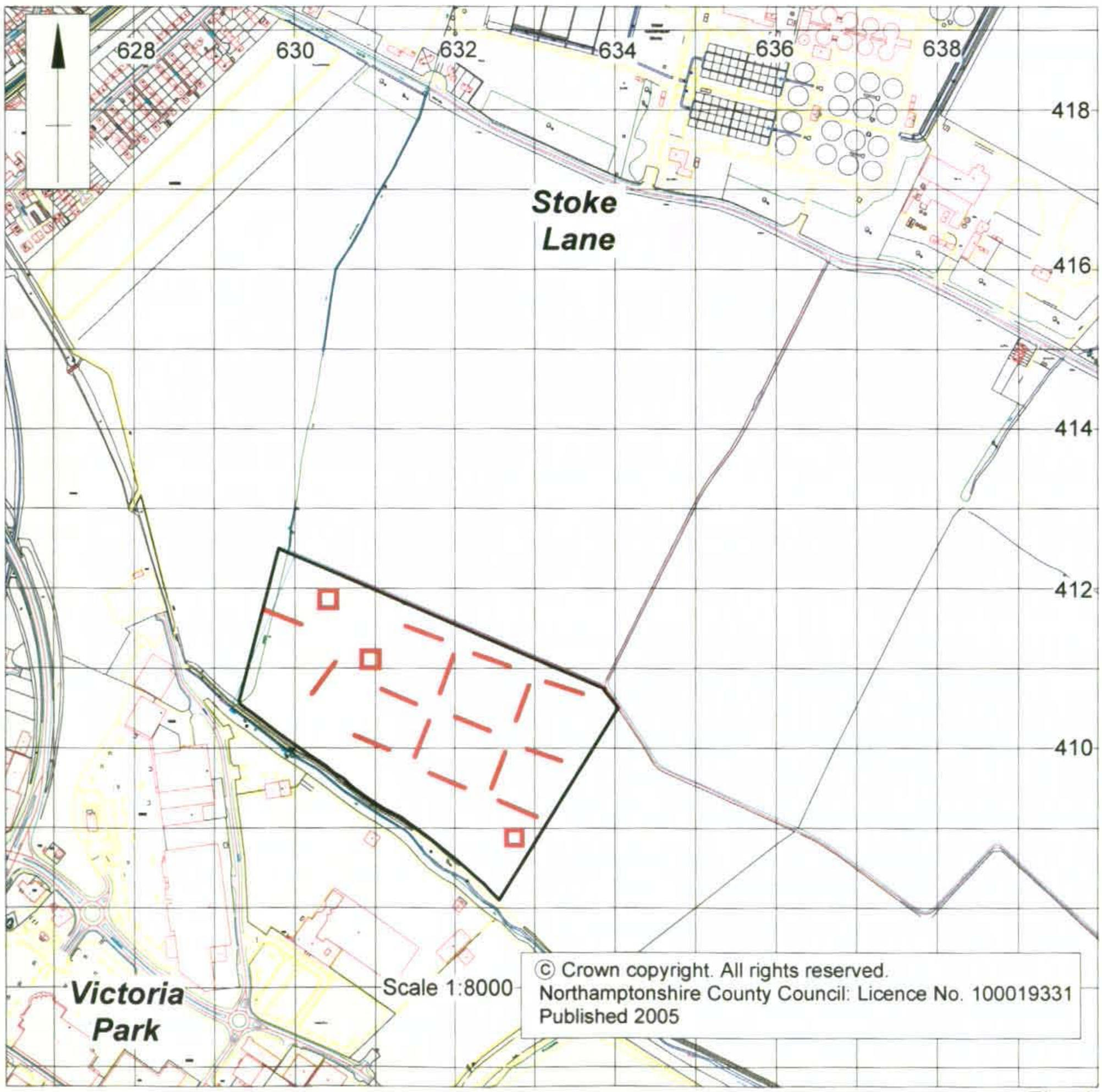
Trench	Context	Type	Description	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)
1	101	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.30-0.50
	102	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.13-0.28
	103	Natural	Mid grey brown sands and gravels	-	-	>1.20
2	201	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.38-0.51
	202	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.10-0.20
	203	Natural	Mid grey brown sands and gravels	-	-	>1.20
3	301	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.49-0.55
	302	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.23-0.26
	303	Deposit	mixed modern mortar and rubble	7.06	>2.00	0.24
	304	Natural	Mid grey brown sands and gravels	-	-	>1.20
	305	Fill of [308]	Upper fill, firm mid grey clay >5% small pebbles	1.29	>2.00	0.45
	306	Fill of [308]	Dark orange brown sands and gravels	1	>2.00	0.25
	307	Fill of [308]	Primary fill, mixed orange and grey gravels	0.71	0.71	0.14
	308	Ditch	Linear N - S ditch, wide V shaped cut,	1.37	>2.00	0.63
	309	Unused				
	310	Unused				
	311	Fill of [312]	Light grey yellow silty clay	0.5	>2.00	0.25
	312	Gully	N- S aligned gully rounded U shaped cut	0.5	>2.00	0.25
4	401	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.42-0.43
	402	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.15-0.18
	403	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	404	Natural gully	naturally occuring undulation in natural gravels	-	-	
5	501	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.29-0.35
	502	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.09-0.16
	503	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
6	601	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.49-0.52
	602	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.25-0.27
	603	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
7	701	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.28-0.31
	702	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.09-0.10
	703	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
8	801	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.44-0.47
		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.21-0.22
		Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
9	901	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	038-0.40
	902	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.06-0.08

	903	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
10	1001	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.37-0.39
	1002	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.09-0.11
	1003	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
11	1101	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.46-0.48
	1102	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.26-0.28
	1103	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	1104	Fill of [1105]	light orange brown sandy clay	0.7	>2.00	0.29
	1105	Gully	E- W aligned gully, rounded U shaped cut	0.7	>2.00	0.29
12	1201	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.44-0.46
	1202	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.02-0.05
	1203	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
13	1301	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.40-0.42
	1302	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.18-0.20
	1303	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	1304	Fill of [1305]	light brown grey sandy gravels	0.55	>2.00	0.24
	1305	Gully	NE - SW aligned gully, rounded U shaped cut	0.55	>2.00	0.24
14	1401	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.36-0.38
	1402	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.15-0.18
	1403	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	1404	Fill of [1405]	mid brown sandy clay	0.64	>2.00	0.21
	1405	Gully	NE -SW aligned gully, rounded U shaped cut	0.64	>2.00	0.21
15	1501	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.36-0.40
	1502	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.10-0.15
	1503	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	1504	Fill of [1505]	mid orange brown sndy clay	0.54	>2.00	0.18
	1505	Gully	NE -SW aligned gully, rounded U shaped cut	0.54	>2.00	0.18
A1	A101	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.35-0.51
	A102	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.16-0.25
	A103	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-	-	>1.20
	A104	fill of [A105]	mid grey brown clay silt	1.42	>3.00	0.58
	A105	Ditch	NE - SW aligned uneven ditch with flat base	1.42	>3.00	0.58
	A106	fill of [A107]	mid grey brown sandy clay	1.76	>20.00	0.46
	A107	Ditch	NW - SE aligned wide flat based u shaped cut	1.76	>20.00	0.46

	A108	fill of [A109]	mid grey brown silty sand	0.76	0.77	0.14
	A109	Pit	irregular sub oval small pit	0.76	0.77	0.14
	A110	fill of [A111]	pale grey sandy clay	0.96	>5.00	0.42
	A111	Ditch	NE- SW aligned ditch, square base steep slopes	0.96	>5.00	0.42
	A112	fill of [A113]	mid orange brown sandy clay natural	-	-	-
	A113	Tree bole	very irregular cut, root boles on edges	-	-	-
A2	A201	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.32-0.40
	A202	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.10-0.21
	A203	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	A204	fill of [A205]	very dark grey clean clay	0.60	>20.00	0.23
	A205	Ditch	SW - NE aligned, rounded U shaped cut	0.60	>20.00	0.23
	A206	fill of [A207]	mid orange grey clay	0.75	>15.00	0.35
	A207	Ditch	NW - SE aligned, 40 degree slopes to flat base	0.75	>15.00	0.35
	A208	fill of [A209]	Orange grey clean clay	0.85	0.75	0.15
	A209	Pit	Sub circular steep sided to flat base, recut of 211	0.85	0.75	0.15
	A210	fill of [A211]	very dark grey clean clay	0.40	0.40	0.15
	A211	pit	Sub circular rounded wide U shaped cut	0.40	0.40	0.15
	A212	fill of [A214]	Mid orange grey sandy clay	1.20	1.20	0.43
	A213	fill of [A214]	Mid grey clean clay	0.75	0.75	0.35
	A214	Pit	Sub circular, near vertical to rounded base	0.75	1.20	0.35
	A215	fill of [A216]	Mid grey slightly orange grey clay	0.65	>10.00	0.26
	A216	Ditch	SW - NE aligned rounded U shaped ditch	0.65	>10.00	0.26
	A217	fill of [A218]	orange grey fine sand	0.17	0.17	0.12
	A218	posthole	subcircular V shaped cut	0.17	0.17	0.12
	A219	fill of [A220]	Light red brown sandy clay	0.27	>15.00	0.35
	A220	Ditch	SW - NE aligned V shaped cut	0.27	12.00	0.35
	A221	Ditch	NW - SE, unexc, filled by mid orange brown silty clay		>8.00	-
	A222	Ditch	E-W, unexc.filled by mid orange brown silty clay		>9.00	-
	A223	Ditch	NW-SE, unexc.filled by mid orange brown silty clay		>5.00	-
A3	A301	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam	-	-	0.39-0.41
	A302	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.09-0.11

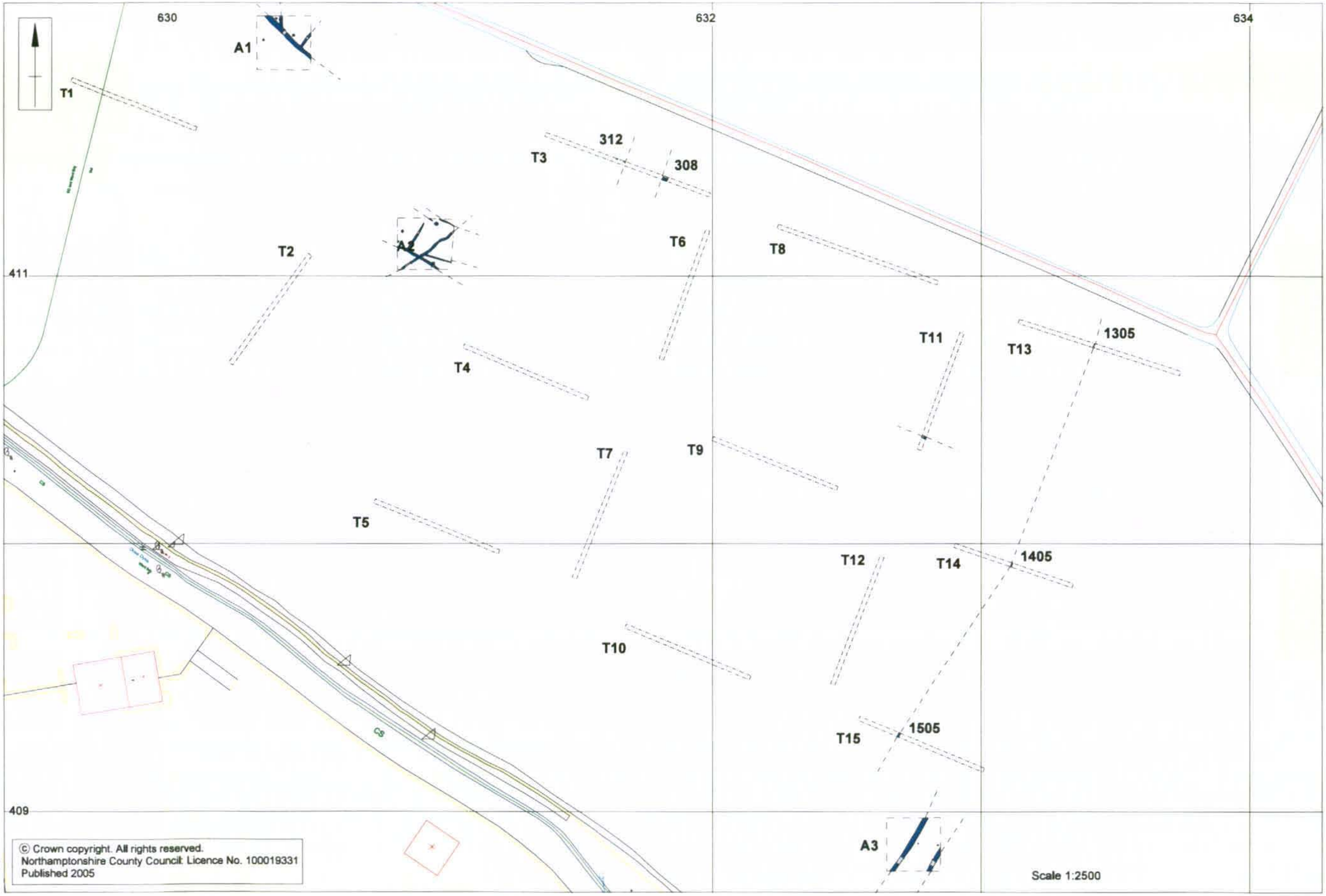
	A303	Natural	Mid orange grey gravels and sand patches	-		>1.20
	A304	fill of [A305]	Light brown sandy clay	1.19	>20.00	0.11
	A305	Furrow	NE - SW aligned shallow uneven rounded cut	1.19	>20.00	0.11
	A306	fill of [A307]	Light brown sandy clay	1.18	>20.00	0.10
	A307	Furrow	NE - SW aligned shallow uneven rounded cut	1.18	>20.00	0.10
	A308	fill of [A309]	Mid brown 15% manganese flecks sandy clay	0.35	0.36	0.08
	A309	posthole	Small shallow cut, to flat base	0.35	0.36	0.08





Scale 1:8000

Fig. 1


630
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634
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409
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A2
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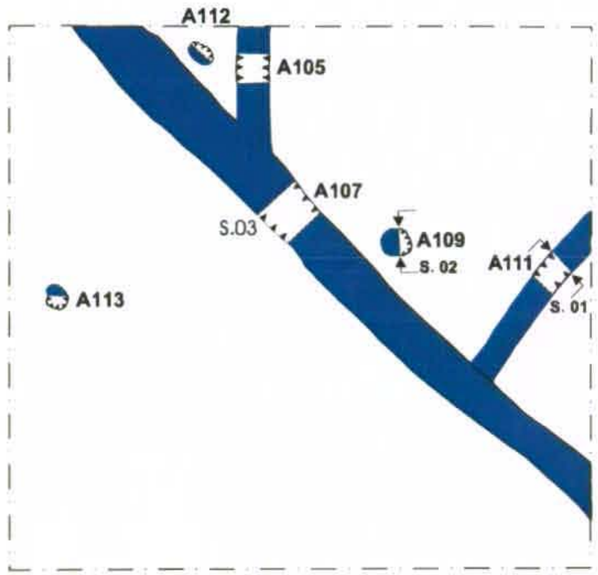
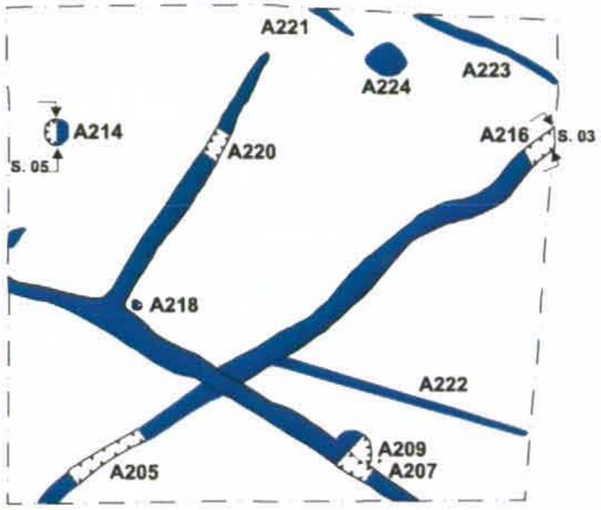
Scale 1:2500

Fig 2

Area 1



Area 2



Area 3

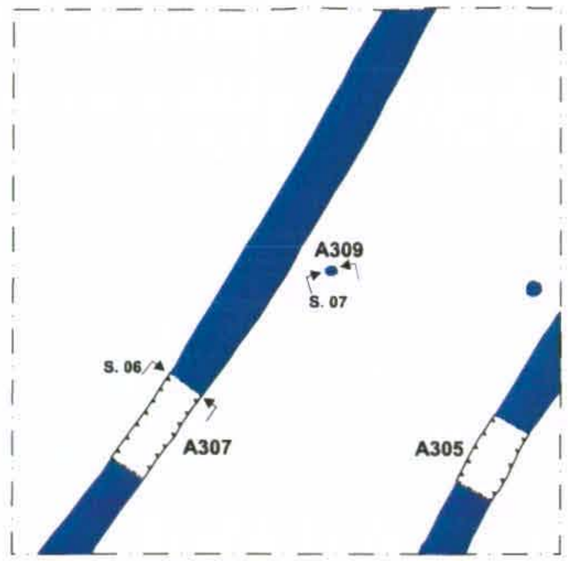
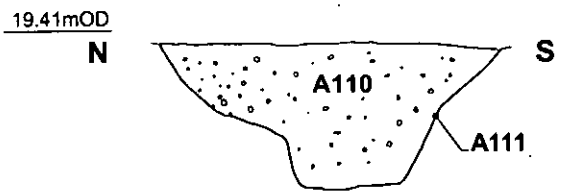
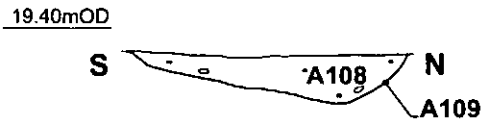


Fig. 3

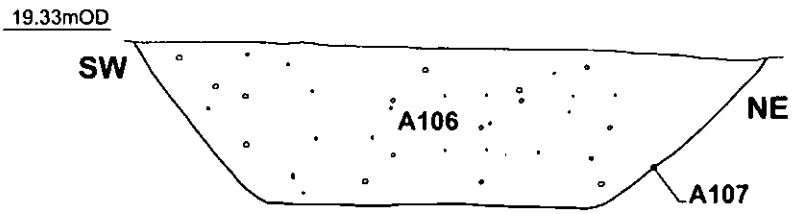
Section 1 -Area A1



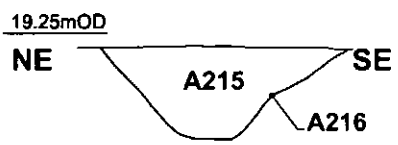
Section 2 - Area A1



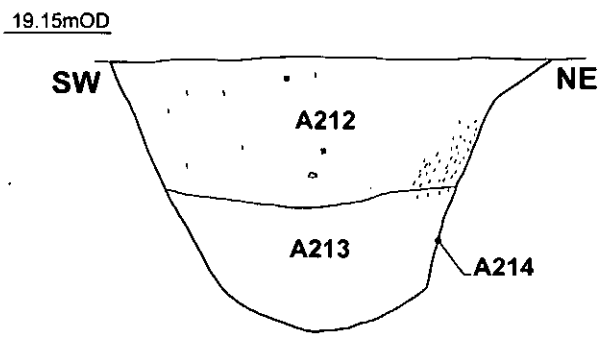
Section 3 - Area A1



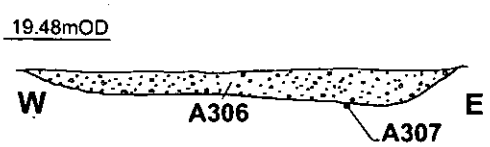
Section 4 - Area A2



Section 5 - Area A2



Section 6 - Area A3



Section 7 - Area A3

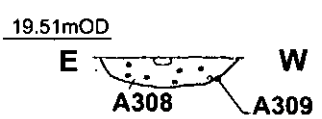


Fig. 4

Plate 1: Area 1 General View

Plate 2: Area 2 Look North

Plate 3: Area 2 General view looking South

Plate 4: Area 3 General view

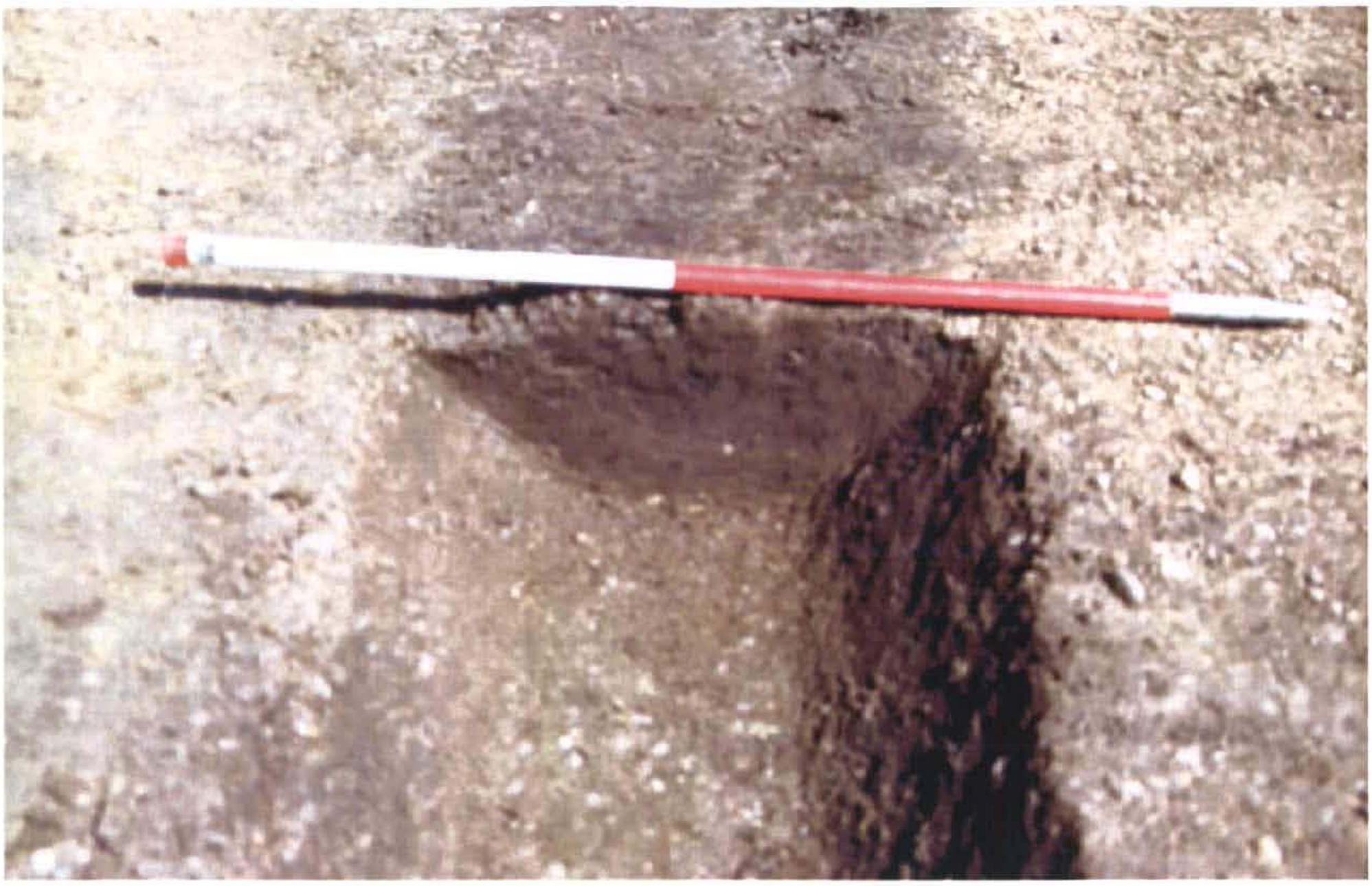


Plate 5: Area 2 Ditch [A205[

Plate 6: Area 2 Ditch [A220]