Southampton Archaeology Unit
Report 1137

Archaeological Watching Brief on the Drainage Project, The Common, Southampton, SOU 1618

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Client: Southampton City Council

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Front cover: Trench 2 showing location of the layer of burnt flint.

Summary Sheet

Site name / address: Southampton Common, Southampton
SOU site code: SOU 1618
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Grid reference of site: SU 41687 14282 (centre)
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Non-technical summary The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council observed groundworks associated with a drainage scheme on Southampton Common, Southampton. Two spreads of burnt flint and charcoal were disturbed by the works. They are considered to be burnt mounds that date to the prehistoric period and mark the sites of where cooking took place close to a stream. The rest of the spreads of burnt flints remain in-situ. An Edwardian jam jar recovered from one ditch may relate to military activity leading up to and during the First World War.

Archaeological Watching Brief on the Drainage Project, The Common, Southampton, SOU 1618

By PR Cottrell BA and MF Garner BA MCIfA

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Archaeology Unit report	1137
Ordnance Survey grid reference	SU 41687 14282 (centre)
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1. Summary

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council observed groundworks associated with a drainage scheme on Southampton Common, Southampton. Two spreads of burnt flint and charcoal were disturbed by the works. They are considered to be burnt mounds that date to the prehistoric period and mark the sites of where cooking took place close to a stream. The rest of the spreads of burnt flints remain in-situ. An Edwardian jam jar recovered from one ditch may relate to military activity leading up to and during the First World War.

2. Introduction

2.1 Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit was commissioned to carry out a watching brief with option to excavate on groundworks associated with a drainage scheme on Southampton Common, Southampton. The works consisted of clearing out historic ditches and digging new ones. The route was originally a stream, shown on 19th century maps, that ran from a spring on the northeast part of the common to the southeast of the Cut-thorn, and then ran to the southwest to join the Rollesbrook.

2.2 The site lies in area 6 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010. Area 6 covers the site of Southampton Common, a separate land area since at least the 14th century.

2.3 The works were carried out in two phases. The first phase of investigations (Trenches 1 to 5) took place between 19/2/2013 and 19/3/2013 and the second phase (Trench 6) was carried out between 10/3/2014 and 20/3/2014. After the discovery of significant archaeology it was hoped an excavation would be commissioned to retrieve samples for dating and environmental analysis but no resources could be found.

2.4 The observations were made by E Anderson BA MA ACIfA, AK Fedorowicz, Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA, and AVF Welch BA MA ACIfA. The project was managed by MF Garner BA MCIfA. The pottery was identified by Dr AD Russel and he edited this report. The report figures were prepared by PR Cottrell BA and AK Fedorowicz.

3. Site location, Geology, and Topography

3.1 The trenches were excavated in the south half of Southampton Common, west of The Avenue and their general alignment was north-east down the slope to the south-west. The north end was close to the subway under The Avenue, and southern end was near the north-east corner of the Old Cemetery (fig. 1).

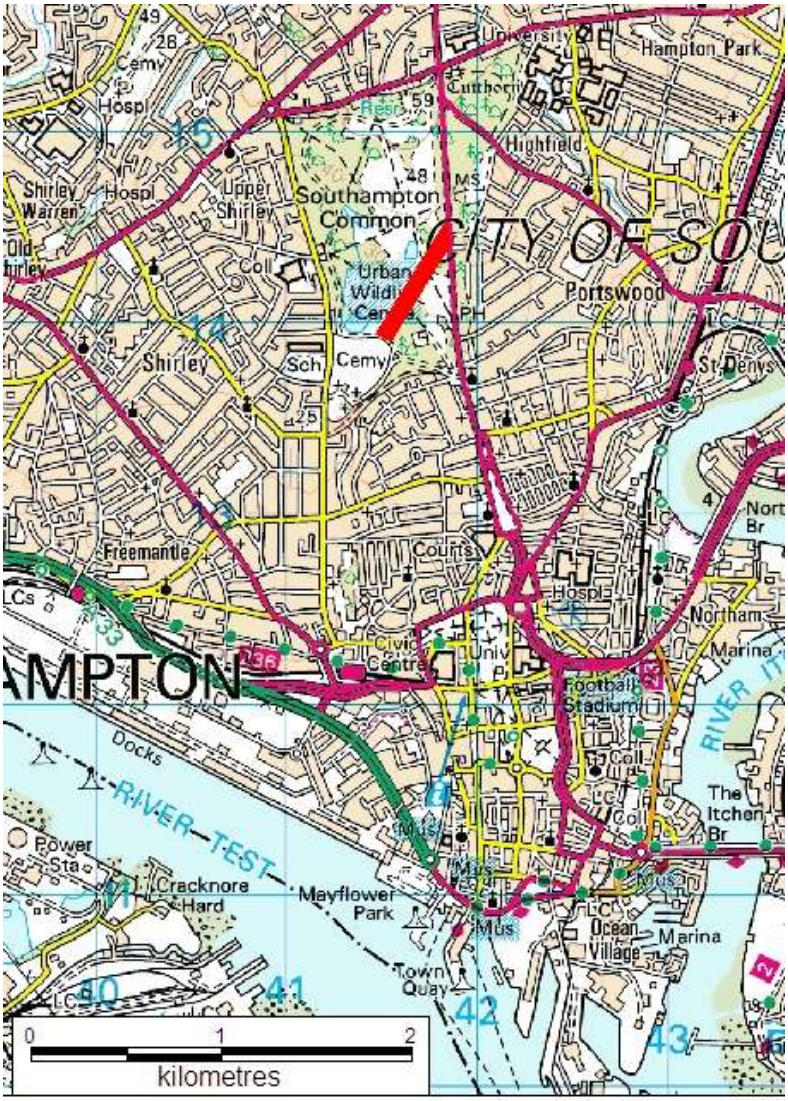

Figure 1. Site location map (site shown in red).

3.2 The terrain at the site slopes unevenly down to the southwest. The nearest spot heights shown on the Ordnance Survey map are 41.1m OD on The Avenue, 30m north of the site, and 26.8m OD in Cemetery Road, *c*100m south of the site.

3.3 The geological survey map (BGS 1987) records that the bedrock beneath the site is the Wittering Formation, sand, silt, and clay formed between 56 and 41.2 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. In the south part of the Common the Wittering Formation is overlain by River Terrace Deposits, 4 - Sand and gravel.

3.4 The ditches to be excavated were originally tributaries of the Rollesbrook stream.

4. Historical and archaeological background

4.1. Historical

4.1.1 Southampton Common is probably Saxon in origin but the earliest known written record is from 1228. It records an agreement between the Lord of Shirley and the burgesses of

Southampton about the ownership of land by Hill Lane. The burgesses of Southampton had the right to graze animals, take fuel and clay, and gather nuts, berries, and other wild produce.

4.1.2 The Court Leet was the oldest local law court and it was held each year on Cut-thorn Mound at the north end of the Common near The Avenue. The Court Leet book of 1566 records that each burgess could put only two animals on the Common and the form of brand to be used. The Cow Herd was provided with a residence in 1624, and the town brickworks were set up by 1551.

4.1.3 The water on the Common was being collected and piped to the town by 1596, and reservoirs were dug from 1803 onwards. A reservoir (Reservoir 1) was built on the Common in 1804, a second was built in 1830 and Reservoir 3 was built in 1831.

4.1.4 An artesian well was started in 1835. It was over 1000 feet deep but was not a success. Later water was pumped from the River Itchen at Mansbridge to two new reservoirs at the north end of the Common and after 1892 it came from the new Otterbourne Pumping Station. These two reservoirs were converted into one covered reservoir. Reservoir 1 was filled in 1871. Reservoir 3 became the Boating Lake.

4.1.5 A racecourse was established in the late 18th century. The Common was used for military encampments in the First and Second World Wars and may have been used for such purposes in earlier periods.

4.2. Archaeological

4.2.1 A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area since the Second World War.

4.2.2 Palaeolithic hand-axes were discovered at various locations including the Cemetery, and a Mesolithic axe was also found. When Reservoir 1 was built a group of Bronze Age axes was uncovered. The reservoir, now backfilled, lay in the area between The Hawthorns and The Cowherds Inn. An Iron Age coin was found near Cemetery Lake.

4.2.3 A watching brief at the Hawthorns Centre in 1989 (SOU 405) revealed a brick kiln of probable 18th century date (Scott, 1990). The town brick-maker had a house on the site of the Hawthorns Centre.

4.2.4 A watching brief (SOU 901) on foundation trenches for new swings to the north of the paddling pool exposed natural deposits and layers of uncertain date. The finds included prehistoric worked flint, mainly waste from flint working, burnt flint and a variety of early modern and modern artefacts (Garner, 1998).

4.2.5 Various developments to the south of the common have produced archaeological material:

- Prehistoric flints and a possible prehistoric layer were found at 24–38 Northlands Road (SOU 451) close to the southern part of The Common (Russel 1991) and undated burnt flints were found at 38–44 Northlands Road (SOU 516, Russel 1994).

- Undated deposits and finds of possible prehistoric date were observed at 74–76 Northlands Road (SOU 540, Bareham 1993).

- Investigations at 2–4 Northlands Road (SOU 895/SOU 912) revealed features and deposits of possible prehistoric date, prehistoric worked flints were recovered (Garner 1998; Dall and Garner 2000).

- A watching brief at 14 Northlands Road (SOU 963) revealed two undated ditches. Finds included a prehistoric flint flake and a sherd of Roman pottery (Whitehead 1999).

- Prehistoric worked flint and burnt flints were found at 71 Northlands Road (SOU 1241, Cottrell 2003).

- A watching brief at 20 Northlands Gardens (SOU 935) revealed a large feature, which contained part of a Neolithic bowl, and nine other features some of which were probably prehistoric (Kavanagh 1998).

5. Aims and objectives

5.1 The aims of the investigation were to 'investigate the human use of the area, and to record the nature of the natural deposits' (Russel 2013, 2).

6. The works

6.1 The works consisted partly of scraping out existing, silted up ditches to a new slope-sided profile, and partly of cutting new ditches to a vertical-sided profile with a flat bottom. Phase 1 comprised Trenches 1 to 5 and phase 2 was Trench 6 (fig. 2).

7. Archaeological Methodology

7.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Russel 2013).

7.2 The archaeological work was principally a watching brief where an archaeologist observed others excavating.

7.3 The archaeologists were only able to watch parts of the excavations as they took place on an ad hoc basis and the excavating team were unable to keep the archaeologists informed of progress.

7.4 The archaeologists made notes, took photographs, and collected finds. Where significant archaeology was revealed the archaeologists hand-excavated to ascertain the date and nature of the feature.

7.5 All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). Context numbers 1–44 were issued.

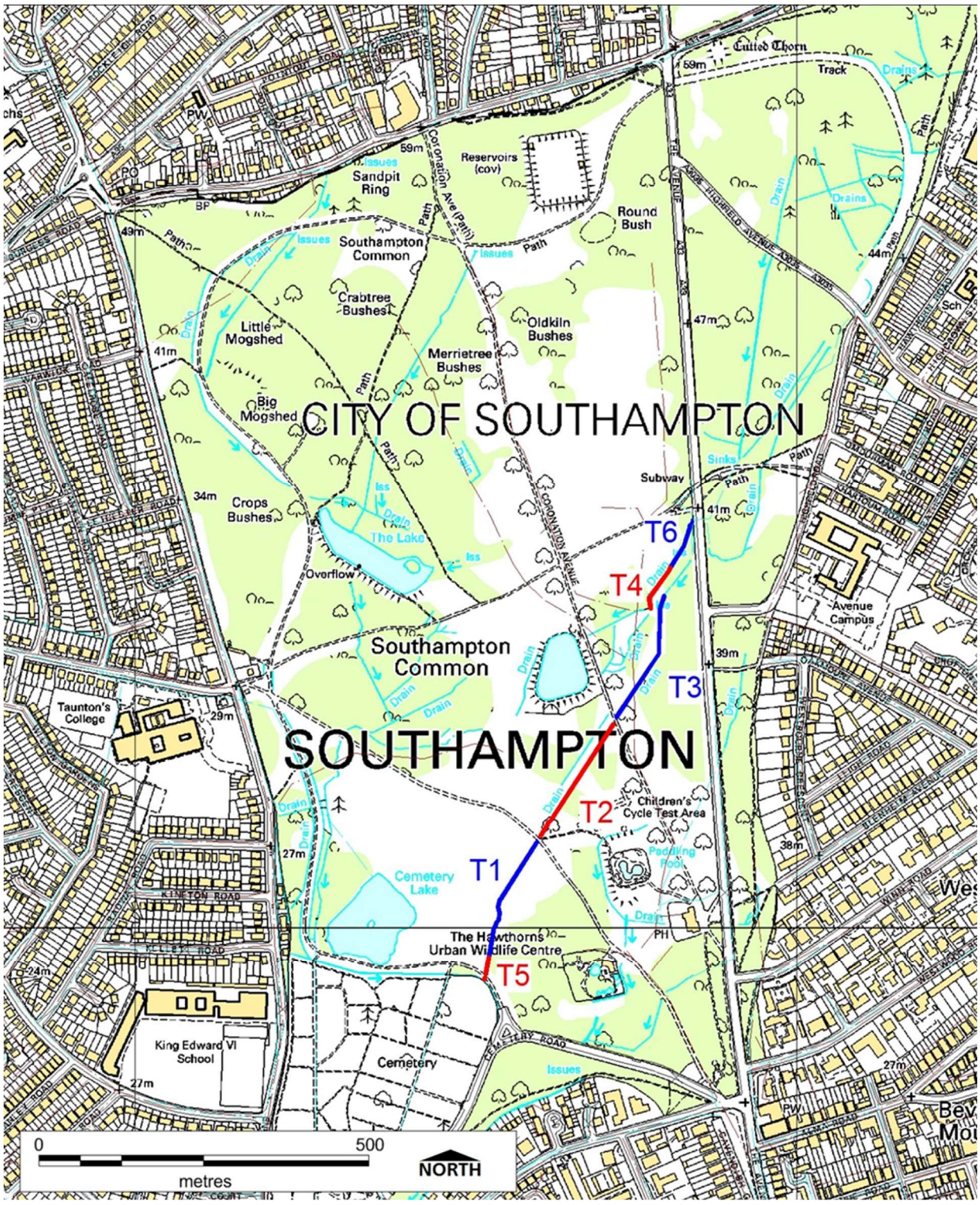

Figure 2. Southampton Common showing the location of trenches (T1–6).

7.6 All trenches and features were mapped to the National Grid and established by GPS. The GPS was a Leica CS10 with an accuracy of +/- 3mm.

7.7 All archaeological plans and sections were drawn on gridded film, and were at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and included context numbers and spot heights in mOD for all principal strata and features.

7.8 Finds were recovered. The archive will be stored by Southampton City Council under Accession number 2013.13.

8. Results

8.1. Introduction

8.1.1 The results are presented by trench in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent. Stone abundance refers to naturally occurring flint pebbles. Appendix 1 lists basic details of the contexts and Appendix 2 lists the finds.

Trench	Location	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Reason
1	South	225	0.5	0.5	Ditch dredging
2	Centre	205	0.5	0.5	Ditch dredging
3	North	205	0.5	0.5	New ditch/dredging
4	North end	73	0.55	0.4	New ditch/dredging
5	South end	23	0.5	0.7	Ditch diversion and new pipe trench
6	North end	80	1.2	1.5	New pipe trench and manholes No. 1 and 2.
6	North end	2.5	2.5	2.0	Manhole 1
6	North end	4.0	3.5	2.0	Manhole 2

8.2. Trench 1

8.2.1 Trench 1 was a pre-existing drainage ditch that was re-cut by machine to a slope-sided profile with a flat bottom. It was *c* 200m long, *c* 1m wide and *c* 500mm deep. The machining exposed natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), silty clay, context 44, in the sides of the trench.

Figure 3. Trench 1 showing context 2, possibly the spoil from the original excavation of the ditch.

8.2.2 Contexts 1 and 2 were two areas of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay close to the south side of Trench 1, exposed when the topsoil was machined off. Context 1 was 3.5m long and 1.9m wide; context 2 was 2.1m long and 1.2m wide. Both had fairly straight edges parallel with the alignment of the ditch (fig. 3). They were interpreted as the spoil from the original excavation of the ditch.

8.2.3 Overlying 1 and 2 was topsoil (context 3), a moderately stony, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), silty clay loam 200–400mm thick.

8.3. Trench 2

8.3.1 Trench 2 was an existing ditch. The southern part was re-cut by machine to a slope-sided profile with a flat bottom (fig. 4) and the northern part was re-cut to a vertical-sided profile with a flat bottom. It was *c* 200m long, *c* 700mm–1m wide and *c* 500mm deep. Context 4, exposed in the sides and bottom of the northern part of Trench 2, was very slightly stony, silty clay loam at least 600mm thick, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6–6/8) in colour with patches of yellow (10YR 7/6) and very pale brown (10YR 8/3) (fig. 5). It was probably natural clay.

Figure 4. Trench 2 under excavation.

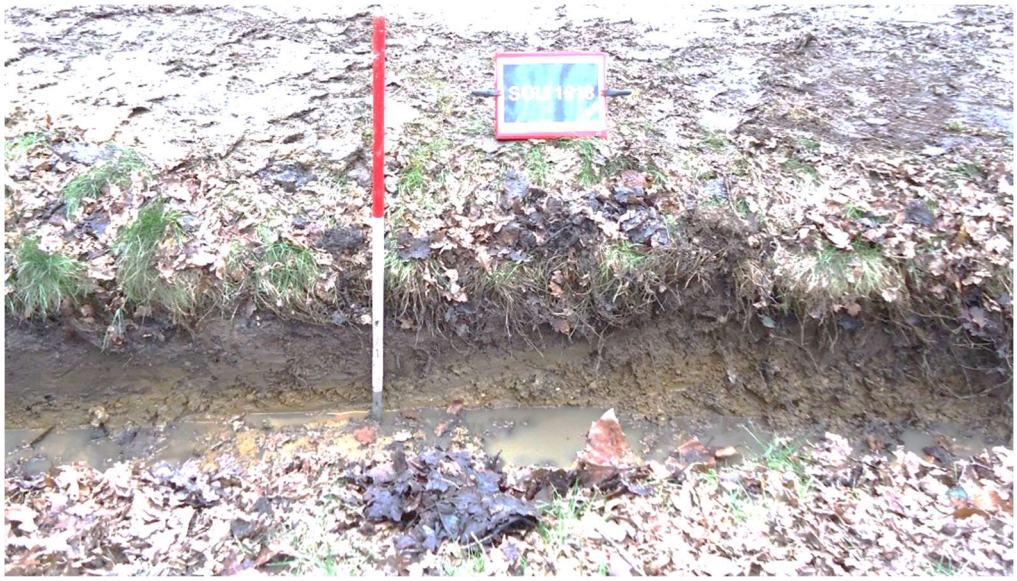

Figure 5. Trench 2, with clay 4 exposed in the side of the ditch

8.3.2 Overlying context 4 was topsoil context 3.

8.3.3 The spoil dug from the ditch (context 5) contained fragments of glass, pottery, and ceramic drainpipe. Two stoneware jam jars were recovered, one marked on the base "W P HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL & LONDON". The Hartley factory in Liverpool opened in 1886, with the London concern opening in 1901. The jam jars may well relate to military activity on the common in the period leading up to, and during the First World War.

8.4. Trench 3

8.4.1 The northern part of Trench 3 was an existing ditch that was re-dug to a slope-sided profile with a flat bottom (fig. 6). Further south it was a newly excavated ditch re-cut to a vertical-sided profile with a flat bottom. Overall it was *c* 205m long, 0.7–1.2m wide and *c* 0.5mm deep.

8.4.2 Five deposits exposed in Trench 3 were possibly natural.

- Context 15 was slightly stony, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), silty clay loam at least 100mm thick, exposed below layer 10 in the area of feature 6.
- Context 17 was gravel, varying in colour from light grey (10YR 7/2) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). It was exposed at the base of feature 6.
- Context 20 was light grey (10YR 7/2) gravel.
- Context 21 was gravelly clay that varied in colour from light grey (10YR 7/2) to white (10YR 8/1). It was overlain by layer 25.
- Context 10 was slightly stony, greyish brown (10YR 5/2), silty clay loam over 200mm thick. It was below the topsoil.

8.4.3 Four contexts were assigned a prehistoric date:

- Feature 22, a linear feature aligned east–west cut layer 24. It was 720mm wide and at least 250mm deep with vertical sides (fig 7). The fill, 23, was very stony, very pale brown (10YR 7/4), sandy clay mottled with yellow (10YR 7.8).
- Layer 25 was a slightly stony, very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1), silty clay loam 60mm thick containing abundant burnt flints (fig. 8). It was exposed over a 10.1m long part of

Trench 3 and was at least 1.16m wide, being exposed on both sides of the trench. It was cut by feature 26.

Figure 6. Trench 3 looking south showing the ranging rod at the location of burnt layer 23.

- Feature 26 was a large, bowl-shaped feature at least 400mm deep that measured 4,4m north–south and was at least 1.2m wide. It was possibly a tree throw. The fill, 27, was slightly stony, yellow (10YR 8/8), clay with gravel and patches of topsoil at the edges and top.

- Layer 24 was a moderately stony, very dark grey (10YR 3/1), sandy loam *c*100mm thick. It overlay 25 and 27. It was exposed in patches in parts of the re-dug sections of the ditch and throughout the newly excavated section.

Figure 7. Trench 3, feature 22.

Figure 8. Trench 3, contexts 21, 24 and 25.

8.4.4 Context 19 was moderately stony, black (10YR 2/1), sandy loam 50mm thick, forming the fill of the ditch in the northern part of Trench 3. It overlaid context 24 where it was present and elsewhere was above the grey gravel, 20. It was overlaid by context 18, stoneless, dark brown (7.5YR 3/1–3/3), humus-rich silt loam and leaf mould, 30–70mm thick forming the top fill of the ditch at the north end of Trench 3.

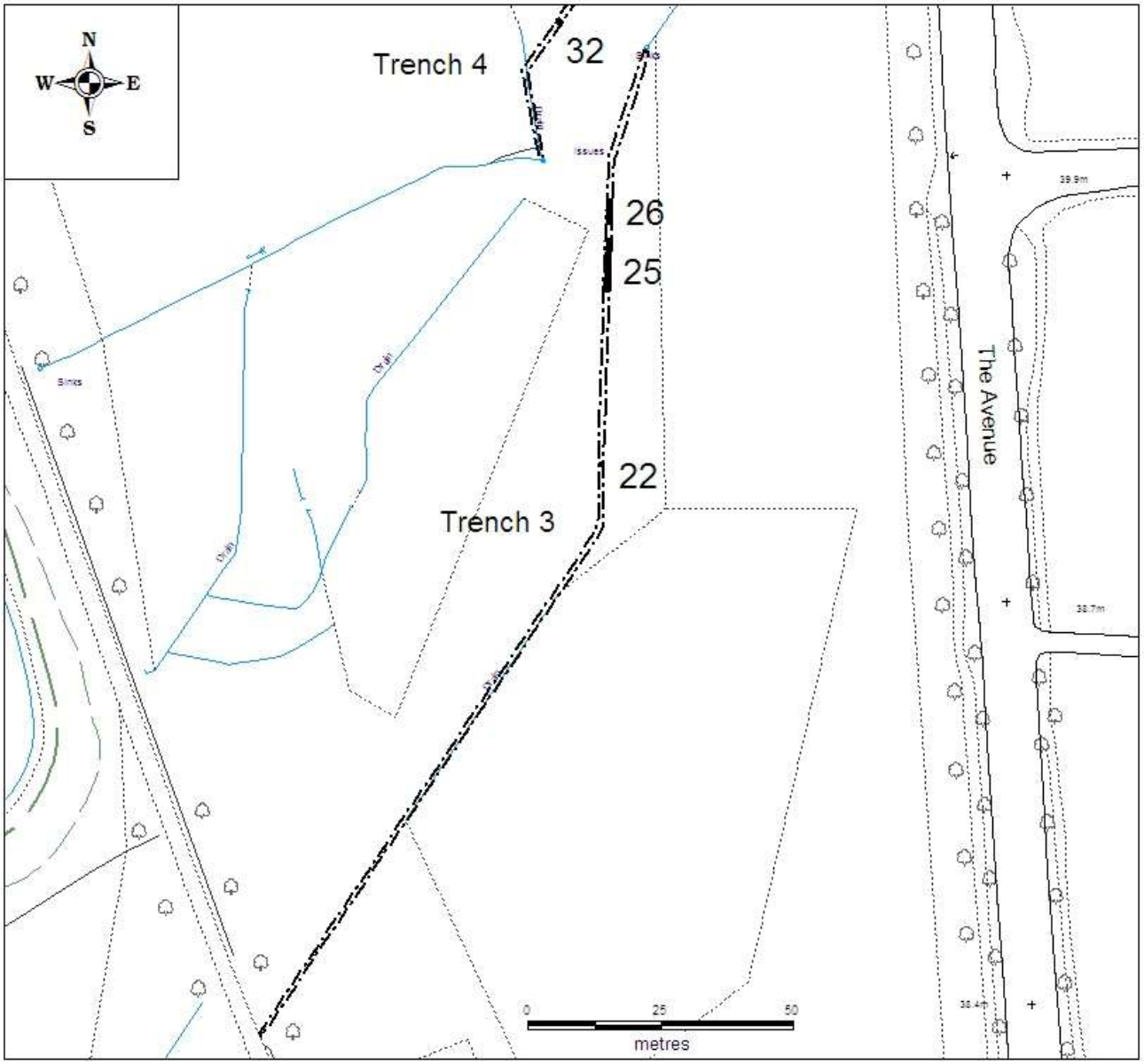

Figure 9. Plan of archaeologically significant features in Trenches 3 and 4.

8.4.5 The topsoil over most of the area of trench 3 was context 3, which was 200mm thick.

8.4.6 Four modern pipe trenches were exposed during the works on the southern part of Trench 3:

- Feature 6 was a pipe trench aligned south-west to north-east. Its alignment was followed by the newly-cut portion of the ditch. It was 400mm wide, 400mm deep, 48m long and contained a 250mm diameter ceramic drainpipe. The fill, 7, was moderately stony, greyish brown (10YR 5/2), silty clay loam and contained modern finds.

- Feature 8 was a pipe trench aligned east–west that crossed the line of Trench 3. It was 300mm wide, 300mm deep, containing a 200mm diameter iron water main and was filled by context 9, moderately stony, dark grey (10YR 4/1), silty clay loam.

- Feature 11 was aligned roughly north–south, and was 300mm wide and 300mm deep; it contained a 50mm diameter iron pipe. The fill, 12, was slightly stony, dark grey (10YR 4/1), silty clay loam.

- Feature 13 was also aligned roughly north–south, 300mm wide, and 300mm deep, containing a 50mm diameter iron pipe. The fill, 14, was similar to context 12.

8.5. Trench 4

8.5.1 The southern part of Trench 4 was an existing ditch that was re-dug to a slope-sided profile with a flat bottom; further north it was a newly excavated ditch on a different alignment cut to a vertical-sided profile with a flat bottom. It was 61m long, *c* 1m wide and *c* 400mm deep.

8.5.2 Context 36 was very stony, light grey (10YR 7/1), sandy loam, possibly natural (fig. 10). It was overlaid by context 35, hard, stoneless, very dark, greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam *c* 60mm thick containing abundant (*c* 40%) carbonised wood. Above this was context 34, friable, stoneless, very dark, greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam 220mm thick containing abundant decayed plant material. Contexts 34, 35 and 36 were exposed in a sondage cut at the location of context 32 (see below and figures 10 &11); their full extent was not investigated.

Figure 10. Trench 4, gravel 36 and contexts 34 and 35 exposed below 33.

8.5.3 Context 34 was overlaid by context 33, an area over 1.5m long of extremely stony, dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty clay loam 30mm thick containing abundant burnt flints. Above it was context 32, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay loam *c3*0mm thick, containing degraded charcoal and extremely abundant burnt flints (fig 11). These two contexts were possibly part of a burnt mound.

Figure 11. Trench 4, contexts 32 and 33 exposed below 31.

8.5.4 Layer 32 was overlaid in turn by context 31, slightly stony, very dark, greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam 250mm thick, and by context 30, a similar soil, mixed with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), clay and 150mm thick, forming the topsoil. An iron horseshoe was recovered from layer 31.

8.5.5 Context 39 was a thin deposit of extremely stony, black (10YR 2/1), silty clay loam containing burnt flints. It was exposed in the base of a pipe trench, 37, *c* 3m north of context 32 and was possibly related to it.

8.5.6 Pipe trench 37 crossed Trench 4 at an oblique angle and contained an iron pipe. The fill, 38, was yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), sandy clay containing burnt flints, West Country slate and modern debris including brick fragments, concrete slabs, metal, and pottery.

8.5.7 The fill of the existing ditch in Trench 4 prior to re-cutting was very similar to context 19 in Trench 3 and was given the same number (fig. 12).

Figure 12. Trench 4, showing removal of silt 19 from the ditch.

8.6. Trench 5

8.6.1 Trench 5 was a new excavation for a pipe trench to link the south end of Trench 1 to the ditch around the northern perimeter of the Old Cemetery. It was 49m, 600mm wide and 670mm deep.

8.6.2 Context 40 was moderately stony, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8), sandy clay loam, with light grey (10YR 7/2) and yellow (10YR 7/6) mottles. It was at least 500mm thick. It was probably natural.

8.6.3 Overlying 40 was the topsoil, context 41, a slightly stony, dark, greyish brown (10YR 4/2), sandy clay loam, some 200mm thick (fig 13).

Figure 3. The south end of Trench 5 at the wall of the old cemetery. Natural (context 40) exposed in the trench and on the spoil heap.

8.7. Trench 6

8.7.1 Trench 6 was the re-excavation of an old trench containing a concrete pipe. It was 73m long, 800mm wide and 1500mm deep. The works involved the insertion of a new concrete manhole to the west of The Avenue and the replacement on an existing concrete pipe buried at some depth in an area of woodland. This also required a new manhole. The trench sides had to be supported by trench sheets or trench boxes which obscured most of the sections.

8.7.2 The natural was the laminated clay and sand of the Wittering Formation (fig 14). This was overlain by a dark brown iron rich illuviated horizon. Normally this indicates a podzol, and would be overlain by a leached horizon, but it was overlain by a mix of soil and deposited natural, probably spoil from the excavation of the earlier drainage trench.

Figure 44. The strata exposed at the north end of Trench 6.

9. Conclusions

The spreads of burnt flint, some with charcoal, numbered context 25 in Trench 3 and contexts 33, 32 and 39 in Trench 4, probably represent burnt mounds, probably of prehistoric date. The deposit in Trench 3 may represent a scatter from a burnt mound, while in Trench 4 the deposit found with charcoal may be part of a burnt mound. These are usually interpreted as the remains of prehistoric cooking sites (Buckley 1990). They have also been interpreted as the sites of primitive saunas (Barfield and Hodder 1987). Burnt flint has commonly occurred in prehistoric contexts on sites elsewhere in Southampton, and a burnt mound has been identified at Parkville Road Swaythling (SOU 595) (MSH1826.

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Appendix 1 Context list

All measurements in mm

TRENCH	CONTEXT	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	MUNSELL Colour	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLEDBY	SAMEAS	PERIOD
1	1	LAYER		3500	1900	100	10YR 5/6	SILT LOAM	0				MOD
1	2	LAYER		2100	1200	100	10YR 5/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	0				?
1	3	LAYER	TOPSOIL	600000	1000	200	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY	3				MOD
2	4	LAYER		600000	1000	600	10YR 6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				
2	5	UNSTRAT	UNSTRAT						0				MOD?
3	6	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	9000	400	400					5		MOD
3	7	FILL	PIPE	9000	400	400	10YR 5/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	6			MOD
3	8	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	500	300	300					9		MOD
3	9	FILL	PIPE	500	300	300	10YR 4/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	8			MOD
3	10	LAYER	SUBSOIL	30000	1000	200	10YR 5/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2				
3	11	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	500	300	300					12		MOD
3	12	FILL	PIPE	500	300	300	10YR 4/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	11			MOD
3	13	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	500	300	300					14		MOD
3	14	FILL	PIPE	500	300	300	10YR 4/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	13			MOD
3	15	LAYER				100	10YR 6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2				
3	16	UNSTRAT	UNSTRAT						0				MOD
3	17	LAYER	GRAVEL			400	10YR 6/3		5			20, 21	NAT?
3	18	LAYER	TOPSOIL	1300	1300	70	7.5YR 3/2	SILT LOAM	0				
3	19	LAYER		1300	1300	50	10YR 2/1	SANDY LOAM	3				
3	20	LAYER	GRAVEL				10YR 7/2		5			17, 21	NAT?
3	21	LAYER	GRAVEL	10000	700	150	10YR 7/2		5			17, 20	NAT?
3	22	FEATURE	LINEAR	740	720	250					23		MOD?
3	23	FILL	LINEAR	740	720	250	10YR 7/4	SANDY CLAY	4	22			MOD?
3	24	LAYER		100000	1300	200	10YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	3				?
3	25	LAYER	BURNT FLINTS	10100	1160	60	7.5YR 3/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				PREH?
3	26	FEATURE	TREE THROW?	4400	1200	400					27		?
3	27	FILL	TREE THROW?	4400	1200	400	10YR 8/8	CLAY	2	26			?
4	28	LAYER	SUBSOIL?	10000	550	200	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
4	29	LAYER	SUBSOIL?	10000	550	50	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	5				EMOD?
4	30	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10000	10000	150	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
4	31	LAYER		10000	550	250	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
4	32	LAYER	BURNT FLINTS	1120	550	30	10YR 2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	5				PREH?
4	33	LAYER	BURNT FLINTS	1500	550	30	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	5				PREH?
4	34	LAYER		600	550	220	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	0				
4	35	LAYER		550	550	60	10YR 2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	0				
4	36	LAYER	GRAVEL	550	550	100	10YR 7/1	SANDY LOAM	4				NAT?

TRENCH	CONTEXT	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	MUNSELL Colour	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLEDBY	SAMEAS	PERIOD
4	37	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	4300	500						38		MOD
4	38	FILL	PIPE TRENCH	4300	500		10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY	4	37			MOD
4	39	LAYER	BURNT FLINTS	2000	300	10	10YR 2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	5				PREH?
5	40	LAYER	NATURAL?	23000	500	500	10YR 6/8	SANDY CLAY LOAM	3				NAT?
5	41	LAYER	TOPSOIL	23000	500	200	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2				
6	42	LAYER	TOPSOIL	80000	3500	600	10YR 2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				?
6	43	LAYER	GRAVEL	8000	1250	100	10YR 4/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	5				?
1-6	44	LAYER	NATURAL	80000	3500	800	10YR 7/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	0				NAT

Appendix 2 Finds list

All measurements in mm

Context	Mat grp	Mat Type	Find Type	Wgt(gm)	No	Description	Item no	Length	Width/dia	Thickness	Soil sample	Fabric
5	3	POT	JAR	687	2	2lb jars for jam. One stamped 'W. P. HARTLEY. LIVERPOOL & LONDON' with lighthouse trademark on base. 1901-1930	0	0	0	0	0	ESTN
25	1	FLNT	BURN	2000	500		0	0	0	0	1	
25	10	CHAR	FRAG	2	75		0	0	0	0	1	
31	5	IRON	HSHO	193	1		1	110	108	8	0	
39	1	FLNT	BURN	262	68		0	0	0	0	0	
39	10	CHAR	FRAG	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	