



**Trial trench evaluation on land west of
i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton, West Midlands
June 2014**

Report No. 14/146

Author: Chris Chinnock

Illustrator: Amir Bassir



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molarnort1 - 184825	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton, West Midlands		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA was commissioned by Wolverhampton City Council to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land west of i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton prior to proposed development on the site. Four trenches were excavated. In both the central and northern field two parallel ditches were present in the trenches and are likely to relate to the Roman road thought to run through this area linking the forts at Penkridge and Greensforge. Remnant furrows of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in the southern field though no associated dating material was found. Debris related to nearby brick manufacturing was present as a deposit in one of the furrows.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey (Walford 2014)		
Current Land use	Overgrown grassland		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Possible Roman road, medieval ridge and furrow		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)			
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	West Midlands		
Site address (including postcode)	Land west of i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	Approx. 4.6 ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SJ 898 041		
Height OD	Approx. 100 - 120m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Wolverhampton City Archaeologist		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Mark Holmes		
Sponsor or funding body	Wolverhampton City Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	11/06/14 – 12/06/14		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	MOLA Northampton WRR14 pending future repository.	N/A	
Paper	MOLA Northampton WRR14 pending future repository.	Site file	
Digital	MOLA Northampton WRR14 pending future repository.	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, June 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/146		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Page numbers			
Date	18.08.14		

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**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
on land west of i54 Business Park
Wolverhampton, West Midlands
June 2014**

Abstract

MOLA was commissioned by Wolverhampton City Council to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land west of i54 business park, Wolverhampton prior to proposed development on the site. Four trenches were excavated. In both the central and northern field two parallel ditches were present in the trenches and are likely to relate to the Roman road thought to run through this area linking the forts at Penkridge and Greensforge. Remnant furrows of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in the southern field though no associated dating material was found. Debris related to nearby brick manufacturing was present as a deposit in one of the furrows.

1 INTRODUCTION

In June 2014, MOLA was commissioned by Wolverhampton City Council to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land west of i54 business park, Wolverhampton (NGR SJ 898 041) (Fig 1).

The Wolverhampton City Archaeologist has advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the Development Area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Sharman and Chinnock 2014), following an evaluation brief issued by Wolverhampton City Council (Shaw and Taylor 2013).

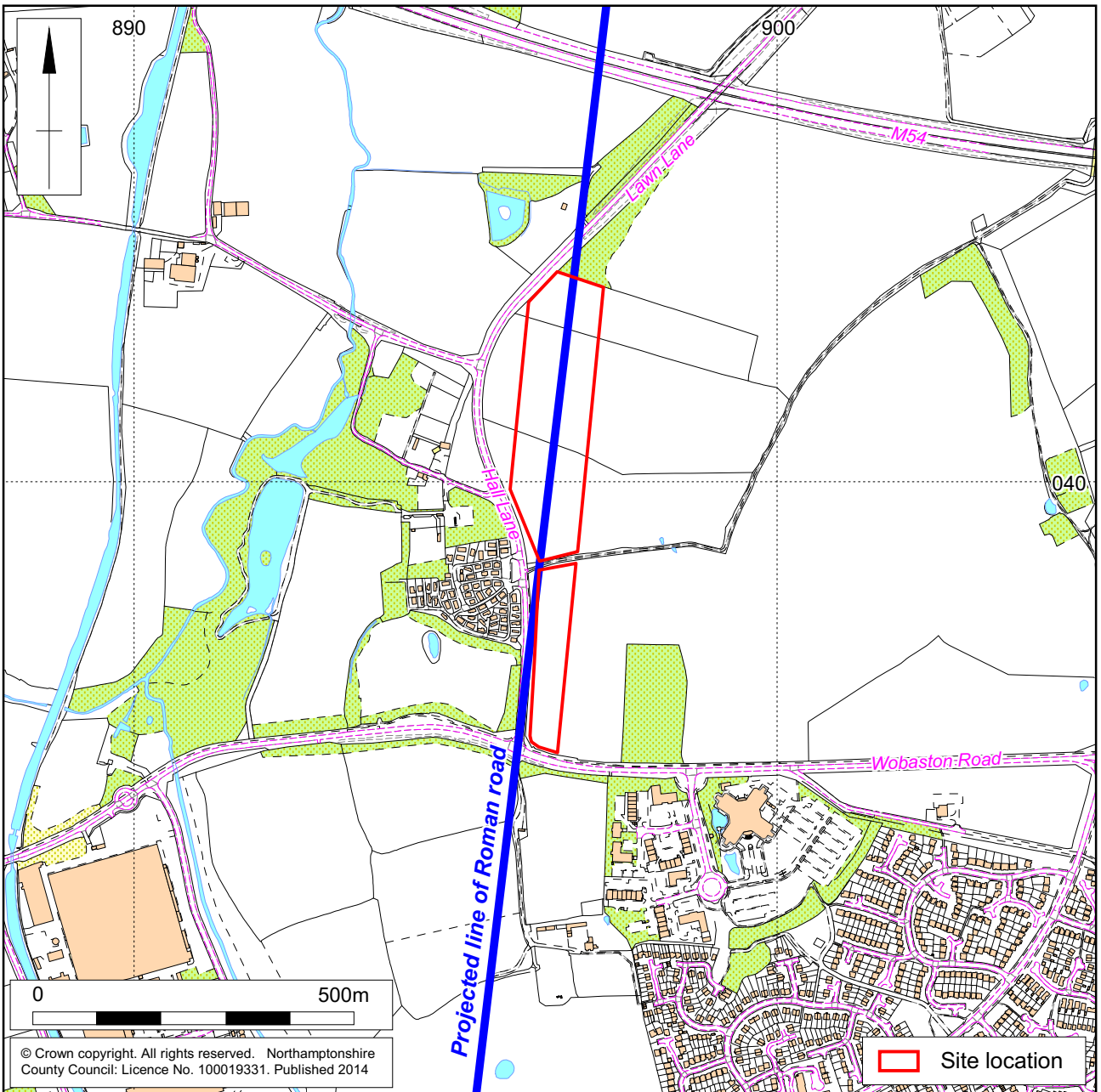
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of any future development.

The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

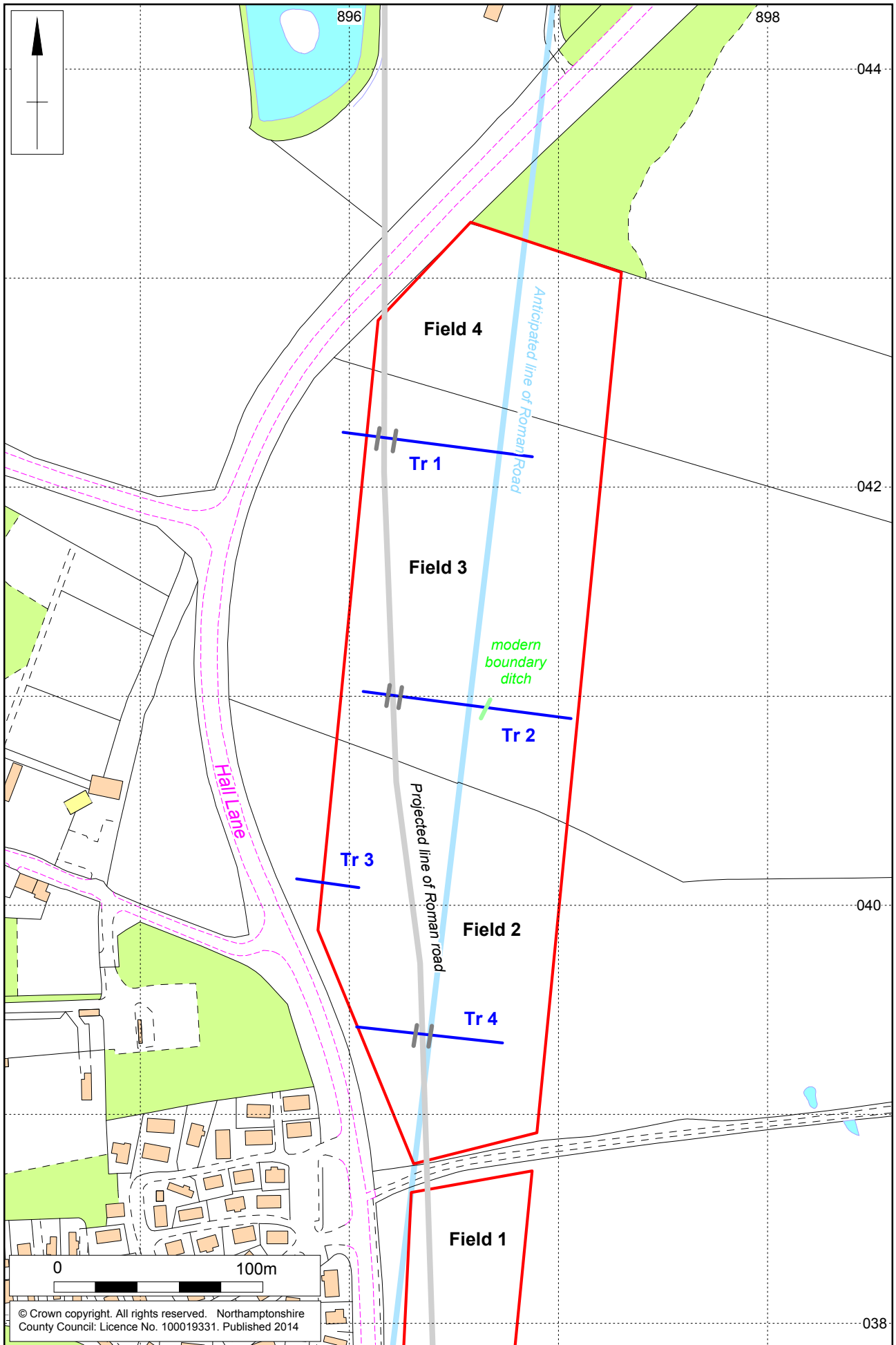
- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.*

The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the West Midlands regional framework (Watt ed 2011).



Scale 1:10,000 (A4)

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1: 2500

The excavated trenches showing the Roman Road Fig 2

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed development site extends across four pasture fields which lie to the west of the i54 Business Park, close to Junction 2 of the M54 Motorway. To the west, the site is bounded by Lawn Lane and Hall Lane, with Wobaston Road to the south. Although the site lies wholly within the county of Staffordshire, it forms part of the landholdings of Wolverhampton City Council.

The evaluation area lies between the 100m and 120m contours on a north to north-westerly facing slope. Its underlying geology consists of Bromsgrove Sandstone with superficial deposits of till and head (www.bgs.ac.uk).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The proposed development site is located in an area of archaeological potential.

The site area is believed to be crossed by a Roman road which once linked the forts at Greensforge and Penkrudge (Shaw 2013). The route of the road has been traced from cropmarks which occur in fields to the north and is projected to continue southwards on an alignment which passes east of, and virtually parallel to, Hall Lane (Fig 1).

During March 2014 a geophysical survey of the development area was carried out (Walford 2014). The results of the geophysical survey did not detect any magnetic anomalies relating to the Roman road but it did detect a few other anomalies which may be of archaeological interest.

In the southern fields there was evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Other isolated short linear anomalies may relate to infilled ditches. Large dipolar anomalies were interpreted as possible brick kilns. Modern field boundaries and tenuous linear anomalies with potential archaeological significance are noted in the northern field.

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has three records within the development area. A stretch of ditch identified during an earthwork survey conducted in 1995 is listed as part of the Roman road, though comparison with the 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows the ditch to be a relict field boundary. A small area of extant ridge and furrow earthworks in the south-eastern corner of the development area mirrors the orientation of anomalies recorded in the geophysical data (Walford 2014). Part of the development area is recorded as part of the Pendeford Hall landscape, the hall itself lies to the south-west of the site. A deserted medieval settlement is listed at Pendeford, presumably focused at the Hall. Another deserted settlement is recorded further to the north-west at Hatton. At the northern edge of Field 2 a small depression marks the location of a pond or pit present on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map which may relate to the possible brick kiln which lies close-by.

Nearby medieval settlements at Pendeford and Hatton suggest agricultural features such as ridge and furrow are likely to extend throughout the development area despite the inconclusive geophysical results.

Further archaeological features are listed in the Staffordshire HER, but these are largely post-medieval in date and may have little bearing on the survey area itself.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Four trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m-wide toothless ditching bucket. All of the trenches were placed in located in Fields 2 and 3 of the initial survey area (Fig 2). The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal the archaeological horizon. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number and were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Sharman and Chinnock 2014).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

A full account of the stratigraphy by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

The stratigraphy remained generally consistent across both fields. The natural substrate comprised mid-dark brown-orange silty sand with frequent patches of small stone gravel. This substrate existed between 0.40 and 0.60m below the present ground surface. A subsoil of varying thickness was recorded in all four trenches, it comprised friable light brown silty clay-sand with occasional small stone inclusions throughout and was between 0.06m and 0.30m thick. A top/agricultural soil comprised mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions throughout and significant root disturbance and was between 0.20 and 0.50m thick.

5.2 The archaeological features

The track/road way

Parallel linear ditches were present in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 (Fig 2). These almost certainly form the side ditches to the Roman road from Penkrudge thought to run through the fields. The ditches were very ephemeral, difficult to differentiate from the natural and have been heavily truncated by later agricultural activity, especially in Trench 4.

In Trench 1 the two ditches, [110] and [112] were located toward the western end of the trench (Figs 2 and 5). Both ditches were aligned approximately north to south. The internal space between the two ditches measured 7.10m. Ditch [110] was 1.20m wide and 0.46m deep with a U-shaped profile though the eastern boundary was eroded to give a splayed appearance (Section 10, Fig 7 and Fig 3). The ditch was filled by a lower soft light yellow silty sand, (109), and a later mid-light grey-brown silty sand, (108), which contained a number of large sub-rounded stones. Ditch [112] was 0.77m wide and 0.26m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Section 9, Fig 7). The fill, (111), comprised firm-friable mid red-brown silty sand-clay with occasional small stone inclusions throughout. Both ditches were present approximately 0.50m below the present ground surface. No finds were recovered from either ditch.



Trench 1, Ditch [110], looking north Fig 3

In Trench 2 the two ditches, [206] and [208], were again located toward the west end of the trench, aligned approximately north to south (Figs 2 and 5). The internal space between the two ditches was 6.40m. Dense patches of small sub-rounded stones were present in-between the two ditches, it was unclear whether this was a natural occurrence or a remaining part of a road construction. Ditch [206] was 0.93m wide and 0.47m deep with a U-shaped profile (Section 4, Fig 7). At this point the ditch was cut into a band of silty soft mid grey silty sand, (205), seen in patches throughout the

rest of the trench. The fill of the ditch, (204), comprised compact light grey-orange silty clay-sand with sub-rounded stone inclusions throughout. Ditch [208] was 0.90m wide and 0.43m deep with a U-shaped profile and eroded upper edges (Section 6, Fig 7). The fill comprised lower soft grey-red silty sand, (211), and upper grey-brown-orange silty sand, (207). Both ditches were present approximately 0.40m below the present ground surface. No finds were recovered.

In Trench 4, ditches [405] and [407] were present approximately midway along the trench, aligned north to south (Figs 2, 4, 6 and 7). The internal space between the ditches was 6.10m. Agricultural activity from the medieval period through to the modern era meant that the ditches in this trench were much more heavily truncated than those present in the other trenches. Ditch [405] was 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Section 1, Fig 7). The fill, (404), comprised compact mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [407] was 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep with a shallow U-shape profile (Section 2, Fig 7). The fill, (406) comprised compact mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Both ditches were present approximately 0.50m below the present ground surface. No finds were recovered.



Trench 4, ditches [405] (bottom left) and [407] (top right), looking south-west Fig 4

Other features

Several furrows were present in both Trenches 3 and 4 (Fig 6). They were much clearer in Trench 3 where they were generally between 1.5m and 1.8m wide and spaced approximately every 4.5 – 5.5m. The excavated furrows survived to 0.05m to 0.15m deep. No furrows were observed in Field 3. No finds were recovered from any of the furrows.

A single furrow, [314], survived to a greater width and depth, 3m wide and 0.15m deep (Section 8, Fig 7). This was perhaps due to a large spread of charcoal, coal and brick debris (312) which lay over the furrow and may have protected it from further truncation.

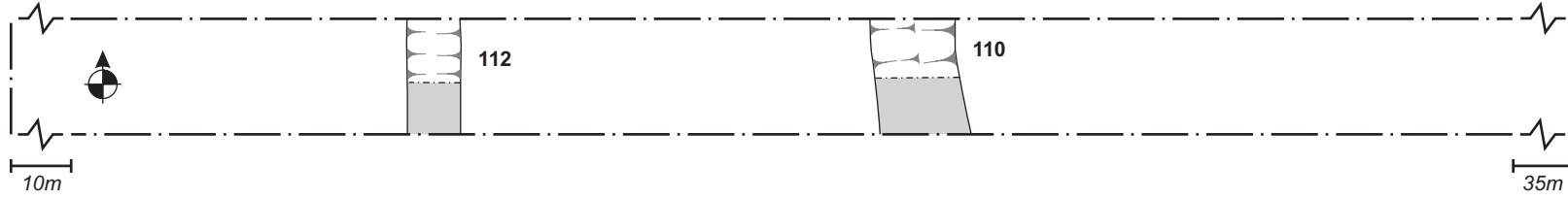
An anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Walford 2014) was identified as a 0.10m thick spread of burnt material including frequent fragments of coal and brick debris (312) and existed primarily in the subsoil (302) (Section 8, Fig 7). Whilst no evidence for a structure was observed, this deposit most likely relates to nearby brick manufacture in the 18th and 19th centuries.

A narrow gully [311] with vertical sides terminated in Trench 3 and was aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 6). A fragment of modern brick was recovered from fill (310). The gully may relate to the nearby brick manufacture or field drainage.

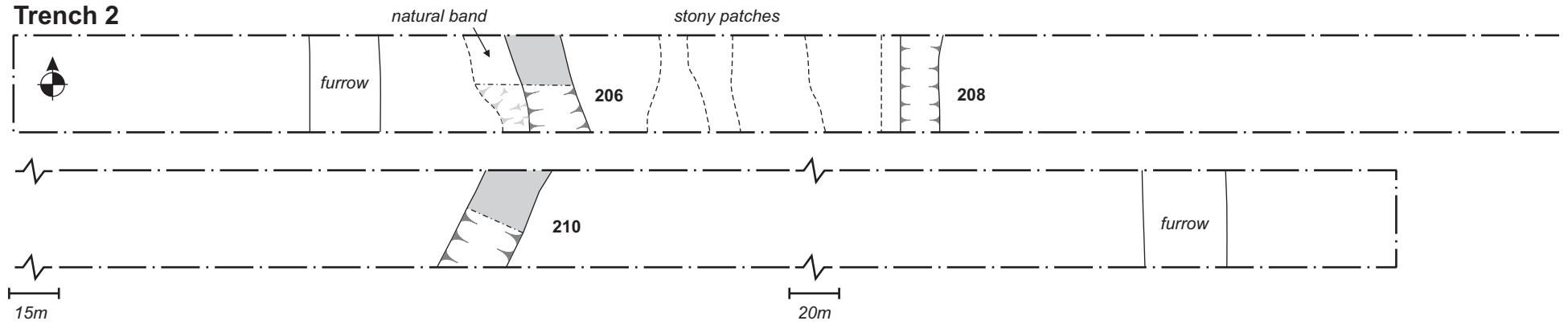
A shallow linear ditch [210], 0.95m wide and 0.16m deep was present toward the eastern end of Trench 2 (Fig 5). The ditch was aligned approximately north-west to south-east and was significantly root disturbed along the south-eastern edge. A fragment of modern tile was recovered from the fill (209). The feature is most likely to relate to a post-medieval field boundary comprising a ditch and hedge line.

Scale 1:125

Trench 1



Trench 2



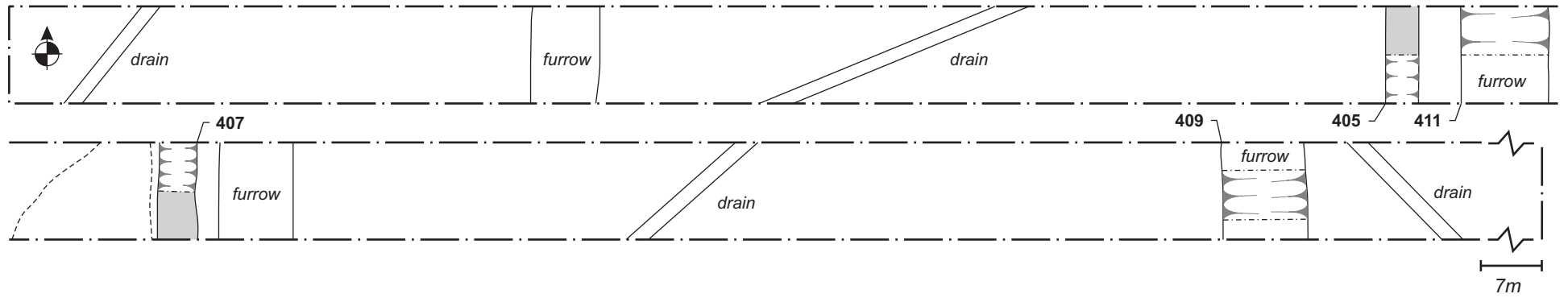
Plans of trenches 1 and 2 Fig 5

Scale 1:125

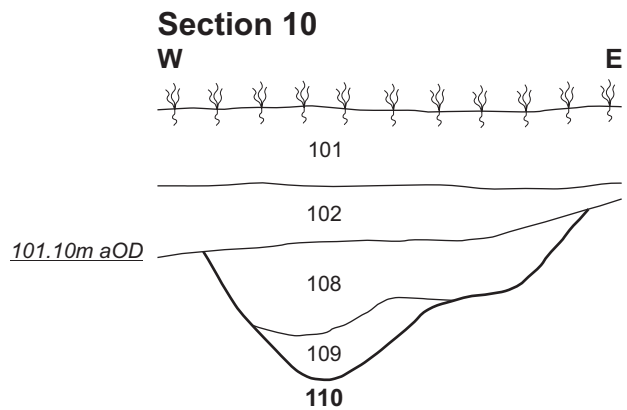
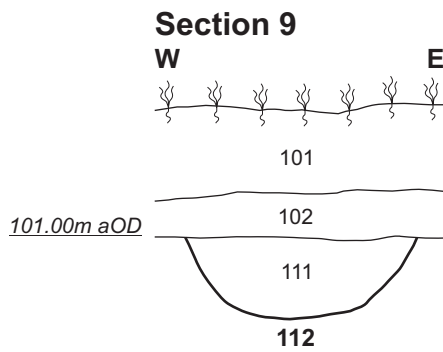
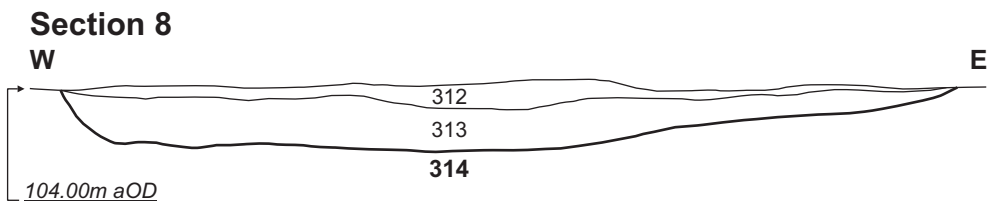
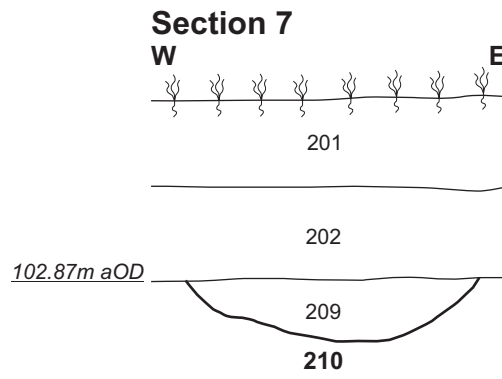
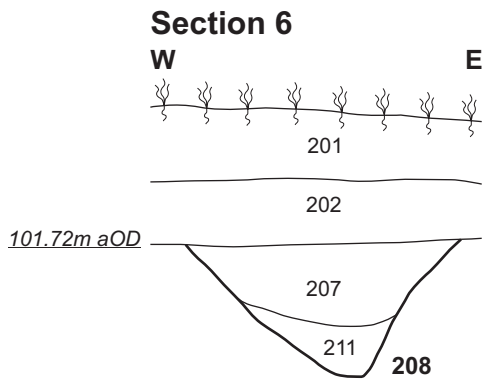
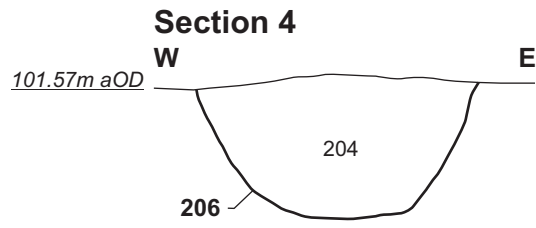
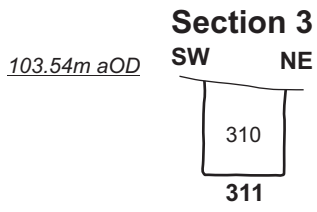
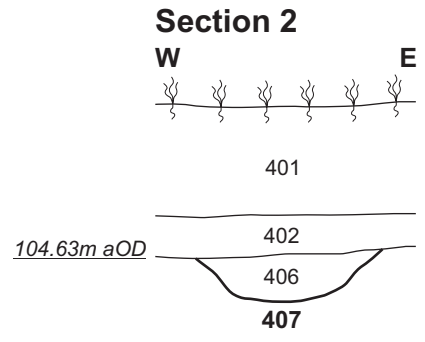
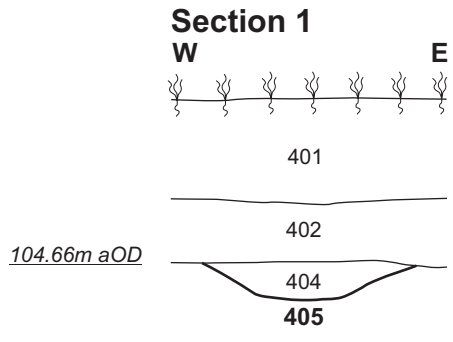
Trench 3



Trench 4



Plans of trench 3 and 4 Fig 6



6 THE FINDS

6.1 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Six brick fragments, five from fill (312) of furrow [314] and one from fill (310) of gully [311], weigh 2.2kg. The five fragments from (312) are 60-62mm (2³/₈-2¹/₂ inches) thick, the fragment from (312) has no measurable dimensions. The fabric is sandy orange clay with occasional inclusions of small angular and sub-rounded gravel up to 15mm long. One brick is slightly friable, two are hard and three have been fired to purple-red.

There is a diagonal skintling mark along the stretcher of one fragment, this is the pressure mark made when the bricks were stacked to dry before firing.

One small roof tile sherd, weighing 10g, is 12mm thick and made with sandy orange clay and comes from fill (209) ditch [210].

The bricks are handmade, probably locally, and are most likely late 18th to 19th century in date.

6.2 Slag and other materials by Andy Chapman

A single deposit in Trench 2, the fill (207) of ditch [208] produced a single lump of slag, 80mm diameter, and a couple of small detached fragments, with a total weight of 380g.

The slag is light and highly vesicular, with a light grey-brown surface, although a small area is dark grey and glassy, and there are calcareous inclusions up to 30mm long. This has come from a high temperature process, but it is not from iron working.

From Trench 3, layer (312) produced 145g of dark grey-black shale/coal, which is disintegrating along the thin laminations. It is typical of the poor quality coal that derives from Coal Measures deposits, which has been exploited for fuel from at least the Roman period onward.

7 DISCUSSION

The trial trench evaluation was intended to establish whether there was any surviving evidence of the proposed Roman road linking forts at Penkridge to the north and Greensforge to the south. Given that the geophysical survey failed to locate evidence for this it was anticipated that any such evidence was likely to be ephemeral. In the event a pair of parallel ditches was present in all of the evaluated areas. In all cases the ditches were shallow and difficult to differentiate from the surrounding natural. The similarity of the ditch fill to the substrate may explain why the line of the road was not detected in the geophysical survey.

No finds were recovered from any of the excavated sections through the parallel ditches. This would not be surprising for a Roman road running through a rural area rather than within a settlement area. Without dating evidence it remains a possibility that the parallel ditches do not demarcate a road of Roman date. Davies (2008, 56) has pointed out that 'famous lengths of supposedly Roman road, such as the Dean Road in the Forest of Dean and Blackstone Edge between Manchester and Ilkley Moor, are probably of early modern origin' (Davies 2008, 56). However, in the case of the current road a later date seems unlikely as if it was 18th century or later there would be some indication on the historic mapping and it is unlikely to be medieval in date as furrows cut through the area between the two ditches, indicating the area was probably in use for agriculture at the time. The width of Roman roads in Britain can vary from anywhere between 5.2m (Foss Way) and 10.1m (Watling Street) (Davies 2008, 42). Thus the width between the ditches on the current site of between 6.10m and 7.10m fits within these parameters and indeed 7m has been suggested as an average for a Roman trunk road (Wikipedia accessed 26.08.14 quoting L.V. Grinsell 1958 *The Archaeology of Wessex* p255). Only in Trench 2 was any possible evidence for road metalling recovered. The shallow depth of the ditches suggests that much of the upper surface has been removed by ploughing and this would also explain the paucity of evidence for road metalling.

The line of the Roman road as revealed by the trial trenching runs a little to the west of the anticipated line and is not an exact straight line. This is presumably due to some micro-topographical reason which cannot now be discerned.

Furrows observed in the southern field correlate well with the linear trends identified in the geophysical data. The lack of dating evidence makes it impossible to assign a definite date to this phase of cultivation. Where the evidence survived best, in Trench 3, they appeared to be set 6m - 7m apart. Ridge and furrow cultivation is traditionally ascribed a medieval date and this is the most likely date for the beginning of this type of cultivation in the area, although it can continue into the 19th century.

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MOLA
27 August 2014

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	70m x 1.8m E-W		101.51m	0.43-0.48m 101.08-101.03m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
101	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay with small stones throughout.	0.32 – 0.35m thick.	-
102	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay sand with some small stones throughout.	0.15 – 0.30m thick.	-
103	Natural	Mid to dark silt sand clay with some gravel patches, root disturbance present in many areas.	-	-
104	Fill of [105]	Soft grey-brown silty sand with root disturbance throughout.	Irregular.	-
105	Disturbance	Root or animal disturbance.	Irregular.	-
106	Fill of [106]	Soft grey-brown silty sand with root disturbance throughout.	Irregular.	-
107	Disturbance	Root or animal disturbance.	Irregular.	-
108	Fill of [110]	Friable/soft mid-light grey-brown silty sand with frequent medium-small stones throughout. Significant rooting throughout.	1.20m wide and 0.33m thick.	-
109	Fill of [110]	Friable/soft light yellow-mottled orange silty sand with some root disturbance.	0.65m wide and 0.19m thick.	-
110	Ditch	Narrow linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile.	1.20m wide and 0.46m deep.	-
111	Fill of [112]	Firm-friable red-brown silty sandy clay. Occasional angular small stone inclusions.	0.77m wide and 0.21m thick.	-
112	Ditch	Shallow, narrow linear ditch with U-shaped profile.	0.77m wide and 0.19m deep.	-



Trench 1, looking east Fig 8



Trench 2, looking east Fig 9

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	100m x 1.8m E-W		101.84m	0.40-0.50m 101.44-101.34m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
201	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay with small stones throughout.	0.26 – 0.34m thick.	-
202	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones throughout.	0.10m – 0.16m thick.	-
203	Natural	Mid to dark silt sand clay with some gravel patches, root disturbance present in many areas.	-	-
204	Fill of [206]	Compact light white-grey-orange silty clay sand with frequent sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.40m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
205	Fill of [206]	Compact light white-grey silty clay sand with frequent sub rounded stone inclusions. Possibly a band of natural into which [206] was cut.	Up to 0.70m wide and 0.75m deep.	-
206	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile.	1.50m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
207	Fill of [208]	Firm mid grey-brown with orange mottling silty sand with frequent rounded stone inclusions.	0.90m wide and 0.27m thick.	-
208	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile.	0.90m wide and 0.43m deep.	-
209	Fill of [210]	Firm dark grey-brown silty sand clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions.	0.95m wide and 0.16m thick.	Tile
210	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide and shallow U-shaped profile. Root disturbance on the south east boundary.	0.95m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
211	Fill of [208]	Friable/soft grey-red silty sand with small amount of stone throughout.	0.50m wide and 0.17m thick.	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	30m x 1.8m E-W		104.33m	0.50-0.56m 103.83- 103.77m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
301	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay with small stones throughout.	0.30 – 0.50m thick.	-
302	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones throughout.	0.06 – 0.20m thick.	-
303	Natural	Mid-dark brown-orange sandy clay with frequent stone and root disturbance throughout.	-	-
304	Fill of [305]	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions.	1.46m wide and 0.05m thick.	-
305	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	1.46m wide and 0.05m deep.	-
306	Fill of [307]	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions.	1.55m wide and 0.14m thick.	-
307	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	1.55m wide and 0.14m deep.	-
308	Fill of [309]	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions.	1.75m wide and 0.10m thick.	-
309	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	1.75m wide and 0.10m deep.	-
310	Fill of [311]	Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with mottled patches of orange. Some small rounded stone inclusions.	0.25m wide and 0.30m thick.	Brick
311	Gully	Narrow linear trench with vertical sides and flat base.	0.25m wide and 0.30m deep.	
312	Layer/fill of [314]	Compact dark black brown silty sand clay with patches of light grey brown. Rare small rounded stones and frequent coal and brick debris throughout.	Approx. 3m visible in subsoil. 0.10m thick.	Brick, coal
313	Fill of [314]	Compact light brown-orange with silty sand clay and occasional small stone inclusions.	3.00m wide and 0.15m thick.	-
314	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	3.00m wide and 0.15m deep.	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	70m x 1.8m E-W		105.37m	0.40-0.50m 104.97- 104.87m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
401	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay with small stones throughout.	0.20 - 0.25m thick.	-
402	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones throughout.	0.15 – 0.30m thick.	Coal
403	Natural	Mid-dark brown-orange sandy clay with frequent stone and root disturbance throughout. Plough scars noted roughly east-west.	-	-
404	Fill of [405]	Compact mid-dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.70m wide and 0.12m thick.	-
405	Ditch	Narrow linear ditch with a shallow U-shaped profile.	0.70m wide and 0.12m deep.	-
406	Fill of [407]	Compact mid-dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.65m wide and 0.18m thick.	-
407	Ditch	Narrow linear ditch with a shallow U-shaped profile.	0.65m wide and 0.18m deep.	-
408	Fill of [408]	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions.	1.76m wide and 0.06m thick.	-
409	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	1.76m wide and 0.06m deep.	-
410	Fill of [410]	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions.	1.60m wide and 0.08m thick.	-
411	Furrow	Linear furrow with wide and shallow U-shaped profile.	1.60m wide and 0.08m deep.	-



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