Archaeological observation, investigation recording and analysis on land at Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland June – August 2015

Report No 15/177

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Site Code: OAKRM.2015.10
NGR: TF0471511233

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molanort 1 225166**	
Project title	Archaeological observation, investigation recording and analysis on land at Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland. June – August 2015	
Short description	MOLA Northampton carried out archaeological monitoring of a cable renewal route comprising an approximately 800m corridor located on land off Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland between June and August 2015. Stratified features recorded included ditches and a pit which contained pottery of early to middle Iron Age date. Unstratified surface finds included struck flints and a post-medieval shoe buckle.	
Project type	Archaeological observation, investigation and recording	
Site Status	None	
Previous work	Trial trench evaluation by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Dodd 2015)	
Current land use	Arable fields	
Future work	None	
Monument type/period	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	
Significant finds	Prehistoric flints, Iron Age pottery, post-medieval shoe buckle.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Leicestershire (Rutland)	
Site address	Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland	
Post code	--	
OS co-ordinates	TF 04715 11233	
Area (sq m/ha)	1.6ha	
Height aOD	20-36m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator	MOLA	
Director/Supervisor	T Sharman (MOLA)	
Project Manager	H Sherlock (MOLA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Middlemarch Environmental on behalf of National Grid	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	23/06/2015	
End date	06/08/2015	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	OAKRM.2015.10	Flint, pottery, shoe buckle
Paper		Site records (1 small archive box)
Digital		Client report PDF
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological observation, investigation recording and analysis on land at Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland June-August 2015	
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Abstract

MOLA Northampton carried out archaeological monitoring of a cable renewal route comprising an approximately 800m corridor located on land off Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland between June and August 2015. Stratified features recorded included ditches and a pit which contained pottery of early to middle Iron Age date. Unstratified surface finds included struck flints and a post-medieval shoe buckle.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA was commissioned by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd, on behalf of their Balfour Beatty Utility Solutions, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief of the Ryhall Substation Cable renewal located at Essendine Road, Ryhall, Stamford, Rutland (NGR TF 04715 11233; Fig 1) and to carry out the subsequent watching brief (MOLA 2015).

The watching brief comprised observation of groundworks and recording of archaeological features and deposits along the easement which is approximately 800 m in length and up to 15m wide.

Prior to the start of the watching brief two potentially archaeologically sensitive areas in the northern and southern ends of the corridor were the focus of two small open area excavations, carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology. This followed trial trenching along the corridor.

MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. This document has been prepared in accordance with the current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and the Historic England's procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The approximately 0.8 km cable route is located between the West Glen River and Essendine lane, to the south of Essendine.

The superficial deposits are formed of beds of Glaciofluvial deposits, mid Pleistocene sand and gravel and Alluvium, Clay, silt, sand and gravel.
The bedrock geology is recorded as the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone member - Limestone (http://www.bgs.ac.uk accessed 22/06/15).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The cable route which falls under the remit of this watching brief is located to the immediate south of Essendine and lies close to an area of known archaeological remains of the prehistoric to modern periods. This document will primarily consider those remains in close proximity to the watching brief area.

A series of anomalies transcribed from aerial photographs lie within the northern part of the site. They are described on Pastscape (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1032596) as:

Possible boundaries of unknown date, seen as cropmarks. Morphological description: discontinuous, perpendicular linear features, each defined by 1 ditch with a maximum length of 110m. Centred at:-TF 0483 1208 Additional NGR's: TF 0488 1197 (Morph No. LI.771.3.1).

Evidence for possible Roman period settlement activity has been found to the south of the site and is described on Pastscape (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1032600) as:

Prehistoric or Roman features mapped from poor quality air photographs. Extending from TF 0433 1135 to TF 0415 1114 is a 350m long trackway which is defined by two ditches and takes a sinuous course. Attached to the track is a polygonal enclosure, 60m by 50m, at TF 0415 1132 and a possible D-shaped one at TF 0416 1120. (Morph Nos. LI.772.4.1-3).

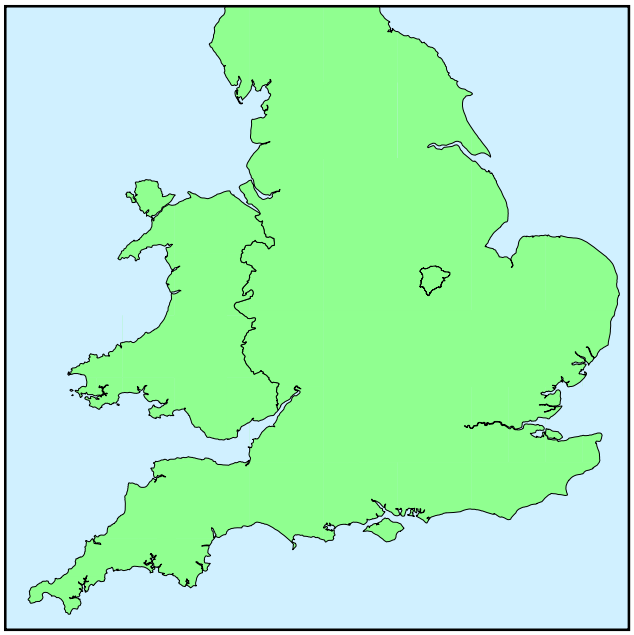
A possible prehistoric or Roman trackway is recorded to the south of the site, and is recorded on Pastscape (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1032601) as:

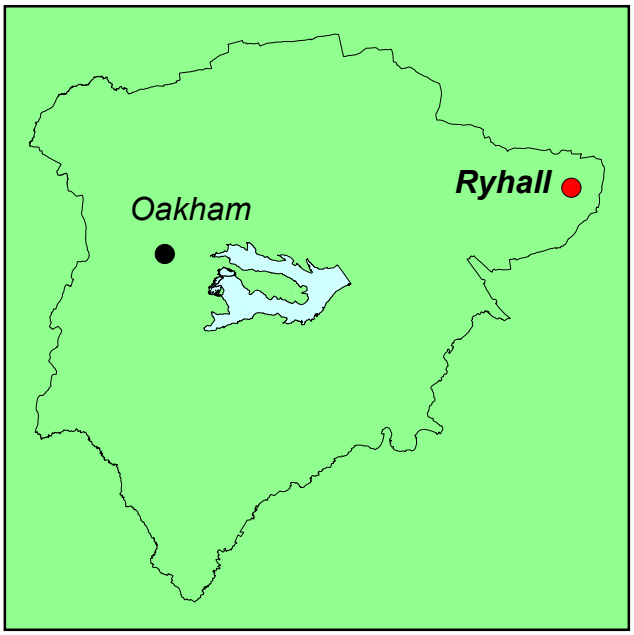
A possible Prehistoric or Roman trackway, centred at TF 0433 1132, was mapped as a cropmark from poor quality air photographs. It is 200m long and is defined in part by two ditches and in part by a line of pits. (Morph No. LI.772.5.1).

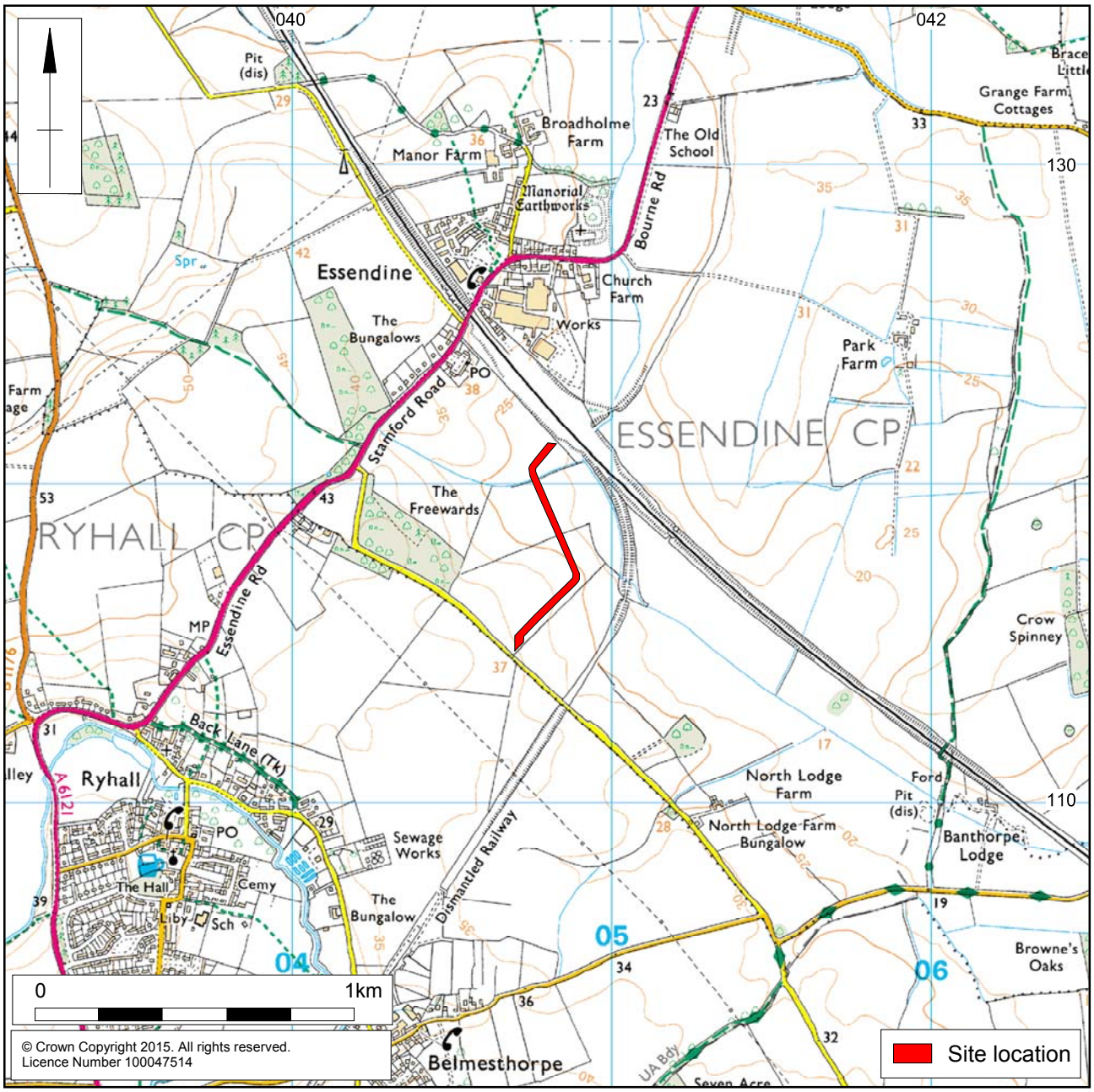
Evidence for Medieval settlement exists approximately 0.8km to the north of the site. This is recorded on Pastscape (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=964714) as:

…the truncated remains of what until recently was an extensive area of earthwork features at TF 046 128. There is at least one building site and a possible mill mound. (Hartley 1983). An examination of all available air photographs failed to identify medieval settlement remains at the grid reference cited by the previous authority. The quality of the photography is such that it is difficult to plot any features with confidence. This may be due to the "truncated" nature of the remains. (Damian Grady/29-NOV-1995/RCHME: Lincolnshire NMP, ref. TF 01 SW 22).

It was believed possible that the watching brief might have encountered remains associated with the former The Stamford and Essendine Railway, which runs immediately to the north of the site. This was opened in 1856 to link Stamford with the GNR's London and York Railway. Essendine trains ceased to use Stamford East station in 1957, running to Stamford Town station, until the line was closed in 1959.

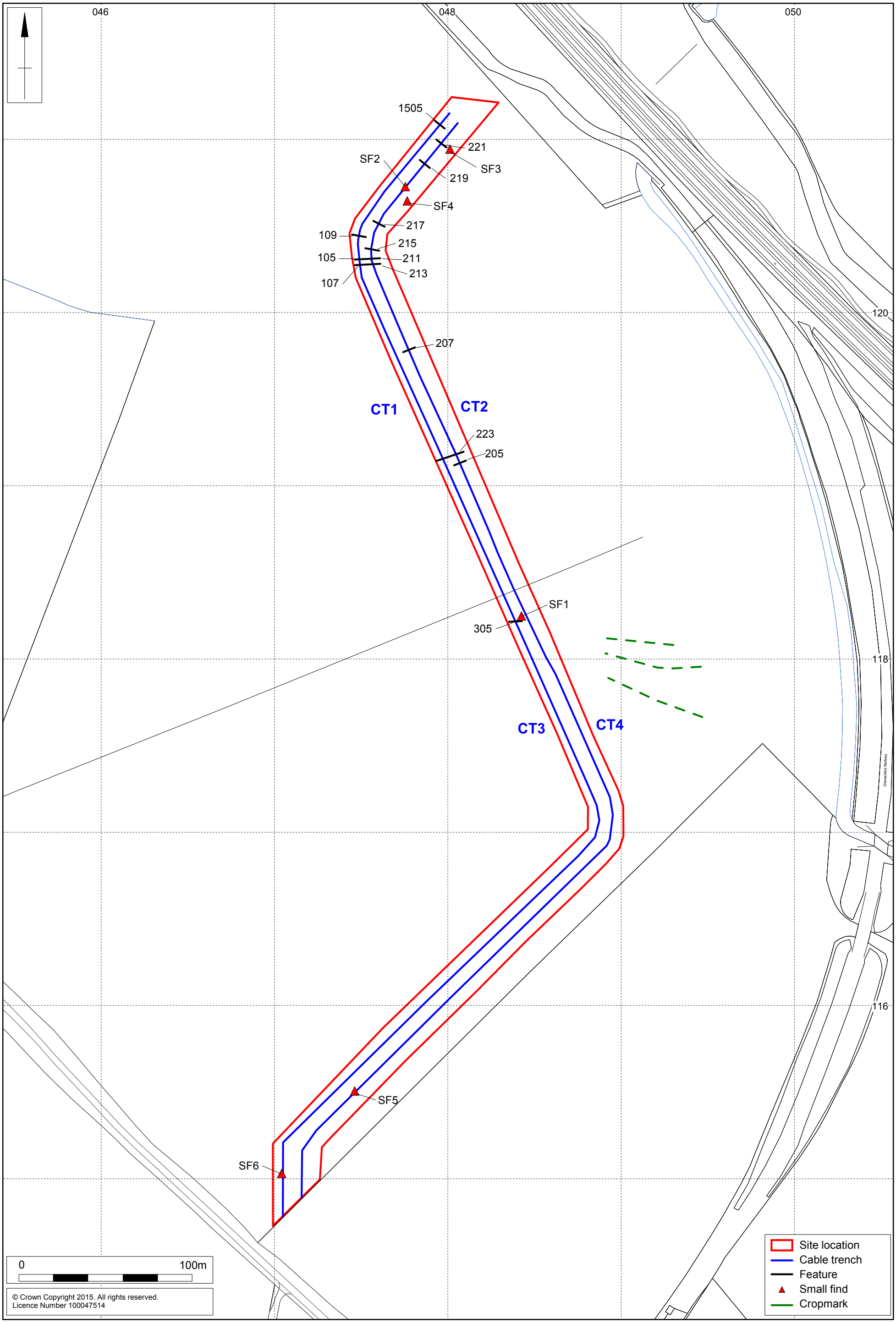






Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:2000 (A3)

Areas of archaeological observation Fig 2

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the archaeological work were to:

- Observe the groundworks for the excavation of four electricity cable conduit trenches and 32 test pits along the route of the trenches;
- Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits;
- Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

Further objectives included:

- Establishing the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions as an intrinsic part of the investigation.

3.2 Methodology

All works were conducted in accordance with the procedural document by English Heritage *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991) and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b). Where appropriate the research frameworks were borne in mind (Knight *et al* 2012).

The character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratification was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature. All recording followed the guidelines detailed in the MOLA Northampton *Archaeological fieldwork manual* (2014).

The groundwork areas were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features, if present.

A photographic record comprising black and white negatives and digital images was maintained.

All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (1991)

The observation area was a linear corridor approximately 800m long by approximately 20m wide spanning the length of two arable fields and a small part of another field, to the north east of the new Ryhall electricity substation. For the purposes of recording, the corridor was divided into a series of 30m lengths running northwards from the southernmost point of the corridor, 2m to the north of the hedge line on the Ryhall to Essendine Road (Fig 2).

The topsoil had been stripped previously throughout the length of the corridor, though not under archaeological observation. Within the corridor, the topsoil had been stored

in a linear bund approximately 770m long by 5m wide by 2m high along the eastern side, thereby narrowing the area of observation to a maximum width of 15m along much of the length of the corridor (Rear cover).

A total of 32 test pits, grouped in two parallel lines 8m apart with 16 pits in each line, were excavated in variable weather conditions along the length of the corridor using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothed bucket. The test pits were spaced 50m apart. Each test pit measured 2m long by 1m wide by *c*1.1m deep.

On the same alignment as the previously excavated test-pits, two parallel trenches (CT1 and CT2) were excavated in the northern half of the stripped corridor. Each measured approximately 300m long by 1.0m wide by 1.15m deep (Front cover).

Two further parallel linear trenches (CT3 and CT4) were excavated in the southern half of the stripped corridor, each approximately 480m long by 1m wide by 1.15 deep. These trenches also shared the same alignment as the previously excavated test-pits.

The four electricity cable trenches were excavated in short lengths of 20-30m within which were placed poly pipe cable conduits set within layers of cement-based sand (CBS), then immediately backfilled. The electricity cables were to be installed at a later date within the already buried poly pipe conduits. Archaeological field staff were not permitted to work within the trenches. Observation work took place from the corridor surface.

The observations within the corridor took place in generally good weather on a daily basis in the northern half of the corridor and intermittently in the southern half of the corridor as recommended in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Dodd 2015).

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4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

In Test pit 15, in the northernmost part of the corridor, a possible ditch [1505] was noted (Fig 4). Within the two northern cable trenches (CT1 and CT2), nine ditches of unknown, but possibly Iron Age date ([105], [107], [109], [205], [211], [213], [217], [219], [221]) one Iron Age pit [207], one possible Iron Age pit [215] and one stone-lined land drain possibly of medieval origin were recorded (Figs 3-11, 14-18). In the southern cable trenches (CT3 and CT4), the only archaeological features were a possible ditch [305] in CT3 (Fig 12) and in CT4 a small area of remnant furrow ridge and furrow cultivation (Fig 19).

Some artefacts were recovered from the surface of the stripped corridor and the topsoil bund. These artefacts included flint flakes and implements (SF1-4, SF6) and a small 18th-century copper alloy shoe buckle (SF5).

4.1 The ditches

Within Test pit 15 (TP15) a shallow ditch of unknown date was noted. The ditch [1505] was approximately 1m wide by 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The fill [1504] consisted of a dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small-medium limestone inclusions (Fig 3).

Within CT1, a shallow ditch [105], of unknown date was noted at a distance of 673m from the southern end of the corridor. The ditch was approximately 1m wide by 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The fill (104) consisted of a dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebbles (Fig 4).

Approximately 3m to the south of [105] a shallow ditch [107] was noted. The ditch was approximately 1m wide by 0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (106) consisted of a yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions (Fig 5).

At a point approximately 687m within CT1, a shallow ditch of unknown date [109] was noted. The ditch was approximately 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep with a u-shaped profile. The fill (108) was a yellow-brown sandy clay loam (Fig 6).

Within CT2 at a distance of 538m, a ditch [205] was noted. The ditch was approximately 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (204) consisted of a dark greyish-brown clay loam (Fig 7).

At approximately 665m within CT2, two parallel, shallow ditches [211] and [213] were noted. It was not possible to ascertain the depths and profiles of the two ditches due to machine bucket smearing. The fills (210) and (212) appeared to consist of a dark yellowish-brown sandy loam (Fig 8).

Within CT2, at a distance of 705m, another large feature, possibly a ditch was noted. The feature [217] was at least 1m wide by approximately 0.6m deep, with a fill (216) consisting of a dark brown sandy loam (Fig 9).

At 753m within CT2, a ditch [219] was noted. The ditch was 1.1m wide by 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The fill (218) consisted of a greyish-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions (Fig 10).

Within CT2, the most northerly feature observed was a possible ditch [221]. The ditch was 1m wide by approximately 0.3m deep with a slightly flattened U-shaped profile. The fill (220) appeared to consist of a sandy clay loam with a few small limestone inclusions (Fig 11).

Within CT3, approximately 445m from the southern end of the corridor, a possible ditch [305] was noted in the base of the trench. The ditch appeared to be at least 1m wide and of unknown depth (Fig 12). The area of the corridor in which the ditch was found lies on a hill slope. A deep layer of possible colluvial material was noted throughout the machining of the hill slope between approximately 500m and 330m southwards along the corridor. Within the fields to the east of the corridor at this point, a series of linear cropmark features were noted (Fig 13).

Test pit 15, possible ditch [1505], looking south-east Fig 3

CT1, Ditch [105], looking eastFig 4

CT2, ditch [205], looking east Fig 7

CT2, possible ditches [211] and [213] with machine bucket smearing, looking east Fig 8

CT1, ditch [107], looking east Fig 5

CT1, ditch [109] with machine bucket smearing, looking east Fig 6

CT2, ditch [217], looking north-east Fig 9

CT2, ditch [219], looking north west Fig 10

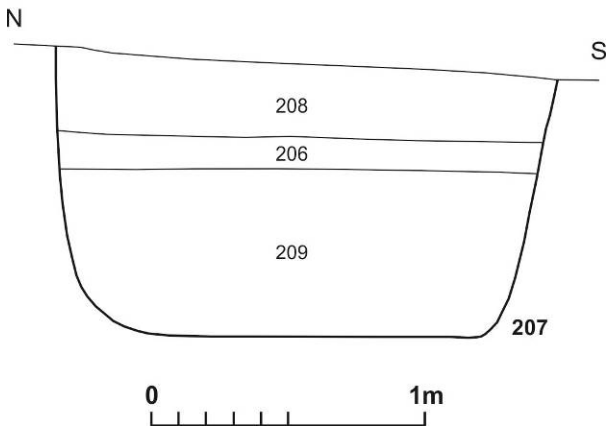
CT2, ditch [221] with machine bucket smearing, looking north-west Fig 11

CT3, possible ditch [305] in floor of trench, looking east Fig 12

Cropmarks at approximately 350m in adjoining field, looking east Fig 13

4.2 The Iron Age pit

Within CT2, at a distance of 610m to the north of the southern end of the corridor, the western portion of a pit [207] was recorded (Figs 14, 15 and 16). The pit appeared to be circular or elliptical in shape possibly up to 1.7m wide and about 1.0m deep with near vertical sides and a flat bottom. The primary fill (209) consisted of 0.5m of compacted sandy clay loam with small-medium fragments of limestone inclusions. Above was a slightly less compact layer (206), 0.2m deep, of dark greyish-brown sandy clay loam with some small to medium-sized limestone pebbles and several fragments of charcoal. Sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from this layer (see pottery report below). The uppermost fill (208), *c*0.3m deep, consisted of a layer of compacted sandy clay loam with some small limestone pebbles.



Pit [207], west facing section Fig 14

CT2, Pit [207] in plan, looking west Fig 15

CT2, Pit [207] in section, looking east Fig 16

4.3 The possible Iron Age pit

At a distance of 677m a large feature of unknown depth, possibly a pit or alternatively a backfilled former trial trench was noted. The feature [215] appeared to be at least 1.5m wide and was filled with a dark brown, possibly loamy soil (Fig 17). Machine smearing and a lack of access prevented an examination of this feature.

CT2, possible pit or backfilled trial trench [215], looking north-west Fig 17

4.4 The land drain

Within CT2 at a distance of approximately 540m to the north of the southern corridor end a stone-lined drain [223], possibly of medieval date, was noted. The drain was *c*0.2m deep with vertical walls formed of two courses of roughly-shaped limestone, capped with limestone blocks (Fig 18).

CT2, stone-lined land drain [223], looking west Fig 18

4.5 The ridge and furrow

In Trenches CT3 and CT4 in the southernmost portion of the corridor between 15m and 50m, a small area of remnant furrows of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was noted in the trench sides (Fig 19).

CT4, ridge and furrow in section, looking south-west Fig 19

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The worked flint by Andy Chapman

Seven pieces of flint were recovered at various locations along the watching brief corridor. An unstratified flint, SF1, is an irregular flake, possibly natural, with a thick white surface patination. From layer (102), SF2, there is a small irregular chunk of burnt flint. From the topsoil, SF3, there is a small sub-circular flake, 20mm diameter, in grey vitreous flint with possible edge retouch as well as much edge damage. Also from the topsoil, there is square piece of burnt flint, 25mm square, probably a discarded gun flint. An unstratified flint blade, SF6, is 34mm long (broken) by 16mm wide, with a mottled white to blue-grey surface patination. A further two pieces of unstratified flint comprise a small cortical flake and a small irregular chunk.

The patinated blade may date to the early Neolithic and the square burnt flint is a post-medieval gun flint.

5.2 The early/middle Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 23 sherds, weighing 213g, of hand-built pottery was recovered from the fill (206) of pit [207].

There are 14 sherds and some crumbs, weighing 118g, from a single vessel containing dense large shell inclusions, with pieces up to 5mm long. The core is dark grey-brown, the inner surface is dark grey and the outer surface is a dull red-brown with darker mottles; some sherds have laminated. It has not been smoothed and the surface is uneven, with the shell inclusions often protruding though. The surviving rim sherd shows that the vessel had a pronounced shoulder, 40mm below the rim, with large finger impressions immediately above the shoulder on the bottom half of the concave neck (Fig 20). The upper neck is slightly everted with a simple rounded but uneven rim. The rim diameter is 120mm.

Vessel from pit [207] with a pronounced shoulder and fingertip impressions on the neck (Scale 10mm) Fig 20

There are eight plain body sherds, weighing 88g, in a harder fabric containing moderate shell inclusions and some sparse rounded quartz, 2-3mm across. The core and inner surface are dark grey and the outer surface is light brown and has been smoothed. There is a single small body sherd, weighing 7g, in a hard grey sandy fabric.

The form of the surviving rim and neck suggests a date in the early/middle Iron Age, perhaps the later 5th century BC (450-400BC).

5.3 The post-medieval shoe buckle by Tora Hylton

A barely recognisable cast copper alloy buckle frame which had been folded in half and then folded in half again was recovered from the surface of the stripped corridor. The frame represents a plain shoe buckle with a double loop frame, the opposing sides of the frame have been drilled to take a separate pin/spindle (now missing). Buckles of this type are generally referred to as Georgian shoe buckles and they date to *c*1720-1790s.

Copper alloy buckle frame from stripped corridor Fig 21

6 DISCUSSION

The results of the watching brief confirmed that archaeological features were preserved below the plough horizon. The most significant grouping of features were the pits ([207], [215]) and ditches ([105], [107], [109], [205], [211], [213], [217], [219], [221]) of possible Iron Age date. In particular, pit 207 CONTAINED pottery of early/ middle Iron Age date, perhaps the later 5th century BC.

The preservation of a cluster of features in the northern part of the site has the potential to add to the understanding of cropmark evidence identified as trackways and boundaries (see 2.2 above). The understanding of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems and linear boundaries has been identified as a research priority in the Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al* 2012). This document identifies the investigation of intra-regional variations in the development of field and linear boundary systems (research objective 4F) as a major priority.

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MOLA Northampton
12 November 2015

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**			
CT1	**300m x 1m NW- SE, NE-SW**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Layer	Topsoil (removed)		__
102	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil	*c*0.4m thick	__
103	Layer	Variable types of gravel and sand	*c*0.6m thick	__
104	Fill	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions	*c* 0.5m thick	__
105	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and V-shaped bottom	1m wide x 0.5m deep	__
106	Fill	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions	*c* 0.5m thick	__
107	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and U-shaped bottom	1m wide x 0.5m deep	__
108	Fill	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam	*c* 0.4m thick	__
109	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and U-shaped bottom	1.5m wide x 0.4m deep	__

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**			
CT2	**300m x 1m NW- SE, NE-SW**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Layer	Topsoil (removed)		—
202	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil	*c*0.4m thick	—
203	Layer	Variable types of gravel and sand	*c*0.6m thick	—
204	Fill	Dark grey-brown clay loam	*c* 0.5m thick	—
205	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and U-shaped bottom	1.5m wide x 0.5m deep	—
206	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay loam with some small-medium limestone pebbles and numerous fragments of charcoal.	0.2m thick	23 sherds of Iron Age pottery
207	Pit	Pit with steeply sloping sides and a flattish bottom	1.7m wide x 1m deep	—
208	Fill	Brown sandy clay loam with some small limestone pebbles	0.3m thick	—
209	Fill	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with some small –medium limestone inclusions	0.5m thick	—
210	Fill	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam	*c* 0,3m thick	—
211	Ditch	Ditch with uncertain profile	*c* 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep	—
212	Fill	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam	*c* 0.5m thick	—
213	Ditch	Ditch with uncertain profile	*c* 0.5m wide x *c* 0.5m deep	—
214	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam	*c*0.5m thick	—
215	Pit? Trial trench?	Pit or trial trench with steeply sloping sides	1.5m wide x 0.5m deep	—
216	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam	0.6m thick	—
217	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and possible U-shaped profile	1m wide x 0.6m deep	—
218	Fill	Grey-brown sandy clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions	0.5m thick	—
219	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and a V-shaped profile	1.1m wide x 0.5m deep	—
220	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam with a few limestone inclusions	0.3m thick	—
221	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and U-shaped profile	1m wide x 0.3m deep	—
222	Fill	Dark grey silty loam	0.2m thick	—
223	Drain	Stone-lined field drain with rough limestone vertical walls and capping	0.15m wide x 0.3m deep	—

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**			
CT3	**480m x 1m NW-SE, NE-SW, N-S**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Layer	Topsoil (removed)		__
302	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil	*c*0.4m thick	__
303	Layer	Variable types of clay and limestone	*c*0.6m thick	__
304	Fill	Yellow-brown clay loam with a few limestone inclusions	Unknown thickness	__
305	Ditch?	Possible ditch with unknown profile	1m wide	__

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**			
CT4	**480m x 1m NW-SE, NE-SW, N-S**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Layer	Topsoil (removed)		__
402	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil	*c*0.4m thick	__
403	Layer	Variable types of clay and limestone	*c*0.6m thick	__

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**			
TP15	**2m x 1m NE-SW**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1501	Layer	Topsoil (removed)		__
1502	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil	*c*0.4m thick	__
1503	Layer	Variable types of gravel and sand	*c*0.6m thick	__
!504	Fill	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam	0.5m thick	__
1505	Ditch	Ditch with sloping sides and V-shaped profile	1m wide x 0.5m deep	__

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