



**Archaeological watching brief  
on land west of i54 Business Park  
Codsall, Wolverhampton, South Staffordshire  
March 2017**

Report No. 17/44

Author: Chris Chinnock

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	27.04.17	Mo Muldowney	Rob Atkins	Mark Holmes	Draft for client review

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS No: molarnort1 - 283762</b>	
Project name	Archaeological watching brief on land at Codsall i54, Wolverhampton, West Midlands		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA was commissioned by the city of Wolverhampton Council to carry out archaeological watching brief on land west of i54 Business Park, Codsall, Wolverhampton prior to proposed development on the site. A total of twenty test pits were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were encountered in any of the excavated pits.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	None		
Current Land use	Overgrown grassland		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	None		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)			
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	South Staffordshire		
Site address (including postcode)	i54 Western Extension, Wobaston Road Wolverhampton, South Staffordshire		
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		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Wolverhampton City Archaeologist		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	David Leigh		
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney		
Sponsor or funding body	City of Wolverhampton Council		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date/End date	06/03/17 – 08/03/17		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>	
Physical	The Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent - 2017.LH.9.	N/A	
Paper	The Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent - 2017.LH.9.	Site file	
Digital	The Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent - 2017.LH.9.	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological watching brief on land west of i54 Business Park, Codsall, Wolverhampton, South Staffordshire, March 2017		
Serial title & volume	17/44		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Page numbers			
Date	25.04.17		

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**Archaeological watching brief  
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March 2017**

**Abstract**

*MOLA was commissioned by city of Wolverhampton Council to carry out archaeological watching brief on land west of i54 Business Park, Codsall, Wolverhampton prior to proposed development on the site. A total of twenty test pits were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were encountered in any of the excavated pits.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

In March 2017, MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by the city of Wolverhampton Council to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief on a development site on land at the i54 Western Extension, Wobaston Road, Wolverhampton, South Staffordshire, (NGR SJ 898 041, Fig 1). These works were carried out in advance of the latest phase of proposed works at the i54 site, and comprised the excavation of twenty geotechnical test pits, adjacent to Shooting Pit Wood and alongside Middle Lane.

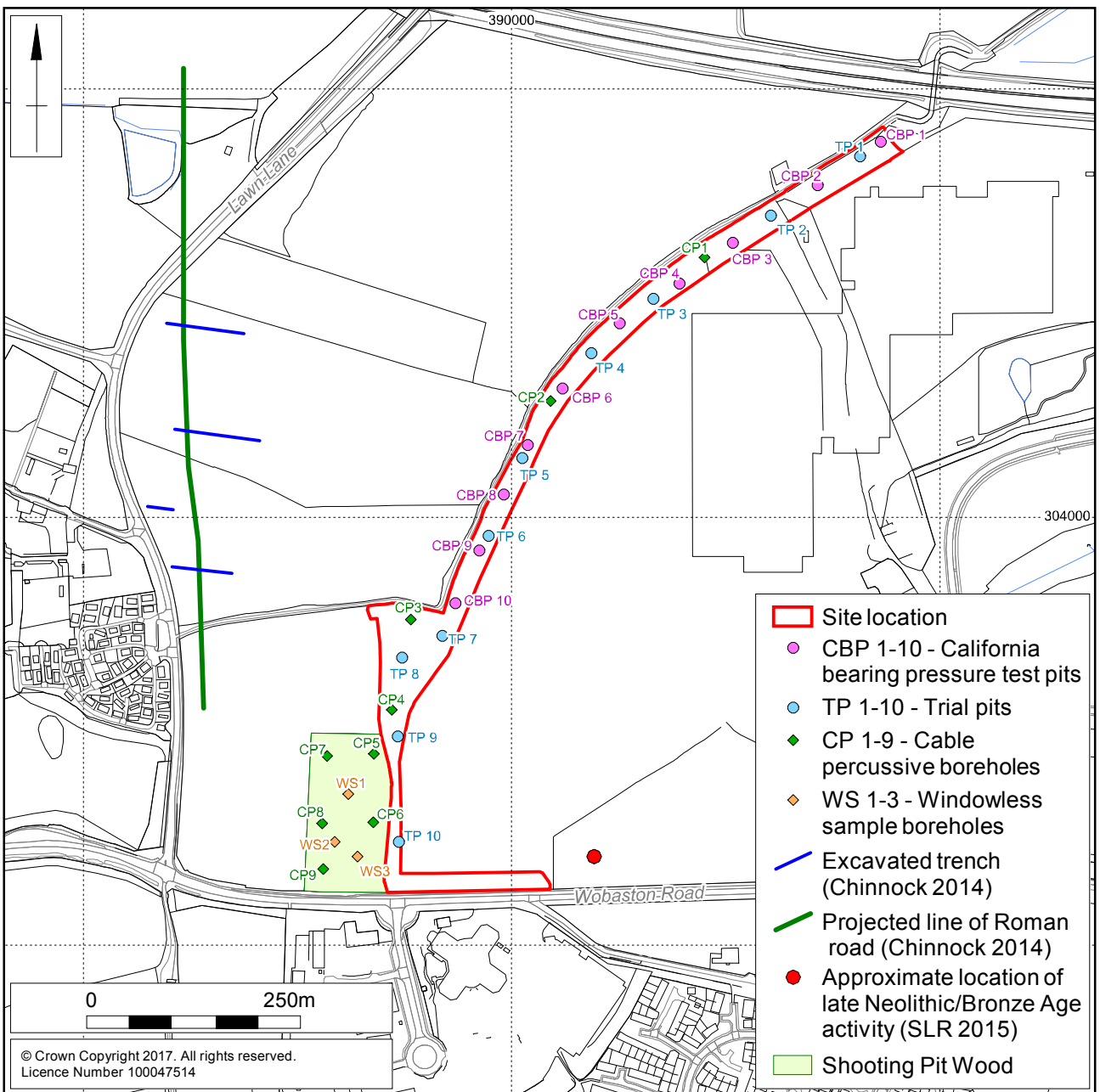
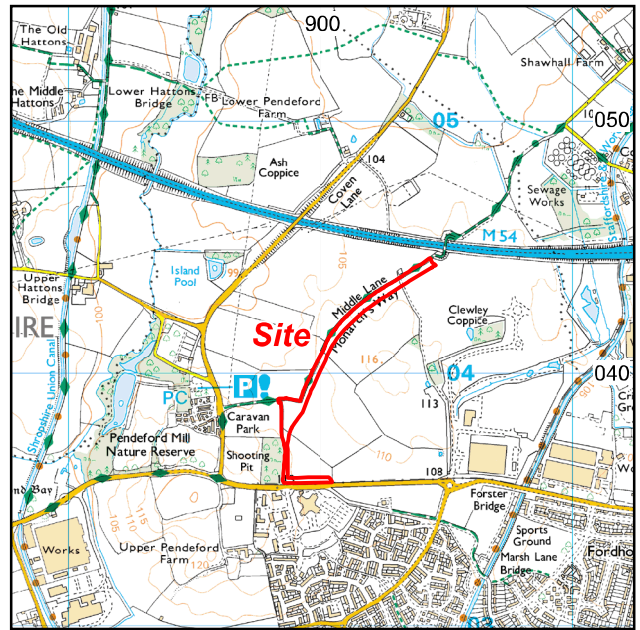
The Principal Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council had advised a need to carry out further archaeological investigation and evaluation to record and protect the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the site in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: DCLG 2012). The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Cronogue-Freeman 2017).

The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and was undertaken in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014b). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

**2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeology revealed within its cultural and environmental setting. In particular the investigation aimed:

- to determine the presence, scope and potential palaeoenvironmental significance of further waterlogged deposits to the west of those identified along Wobaston Road;
- to determine the presence, scope/extent and nature of any late prehistoric activity across the I54 Western Extension site;
- to determine the presence, scope/extent and nature of any further Roman activity across the site;
- to determine the historic significance (date and character) of Middle Lane;
- through a combined approach to identify and record the presence of Second



Watching brief location Fig 1

World War features across the site, and;

□to inform discussions regarding the need for and scope of a subsequent phase of archaeological mitigation across the i54 Western Extension site.

Specific research aims will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work (Watt 2011). It should be noted that the test pitting programme discussed in this report represented small areas of investigation across a portion of the development area and the potential for the observation of archaeological features is subsequently limited.

### **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 and comprised a transect across the site extending roughly north-east to south-west. 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 the city of Wolverhampton 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 (BGS 2017).

#### **3.2 Historical and archaeological background**

The proposed development site is located in an area of archaeological potential. Much of the following is reproduced from a brief produced by Staffordshire County Council, which draws upon the Staffordshire Historic Environmental Record and the results of previous desk-based assessments (Connolly 2014, Zetica 2016).

##### **Prehistoric**

An organic layer, likely to be a pond, was encountered during a 2015 trial trench evaluation which was located in the field east of Middle Lane. From environmental material, radiocarbon dates were taken and were found to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The following strip, map and sample exercise recorded a hearth and single sherd of Bronze Age pottery (SLR 2015). The presence of the hearth, coupled with the results of Neolithic-Bronze Age dates recovered from organic remains, have been tentatively interpreted as evidence for the presence of semi-permanent or seasonal occupation during the late prehistoric period. This activity would have been centred upon a wet area close to the current line of Wobaston Road. Such evidence could potentially be of at least local and probably regional significance and is a rare survivor in the archaeological record (SLR 2015).

##### **Roman**

The site area is crossed by the projected line of a Roman road (PRN 01723) 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 outwards on an alignment which passes east of, and virtually parallel to, Hall Lane (Fig 1). 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.



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 June 2014, a small trial trench evaluation located the possible position of the Roman road. It did not follow the proposed position of the road as it lay a little to the west of the anticipated line (Chinnock 2014).

### **Medieval**

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). In the southern fields there was evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (PRN 55055). Other isolated short linear anomalies may relate to infilled ditches. Large bipolar anomalies were interpreted as possible brick kilns.

Part of the development area is recorded within the Pendeford Hall landscape; the hall itself lies to the south-west of the site. A deserted medieval settlement is listed at Pendeford (PRN 01903), presumably focused at the hall. Another deserted settlement is recorded further to the north-west at Hatton. To the west of the evaluation area a small depression marks the location of a pond or pit noted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map which may relate to the possible brick kiln which lay 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.

### **Post-medieval**

Research by Zetica Ltd (December 2016) identified the presence of a Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun battery in the general area of the site (although its exact position is not currently known). The battery was probably located here to provide protection to nearby aircraft manufacturing plants and may have associated defensive structures such as trenches and observation posts within the vicinity.

## **4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**

Twenty test pits were excavated using a 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.6m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil and other material 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 location of the excavated test pits and boreholes were determined by the ground investigation company (GIP 2017). Archaeological observations were made for all excavations where deemed safe and appropriate. None of the boreholes provided an opportunity for archaeological observation. These were largely located in Shooting Pit Wood where there was no access to allow for machine excavation of test pits.

The twenty test pits, were split into two groups: Test pits (for geological observation) and California bearing pressure test pits (to test the load bearing capacity of the soils). Both types of test pits comprised machine excavated pits and allowed a limited area of

observation. 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. The dimensions for each test pit are tabulated in Appendix A and B.

In addition a total of twelve boreholes were excavated across the evaluation area. These comprised three windowless borehole samples and nine cable percussive boreholes (Fig 1). None of the borehole excavations were observed by an archaeologist as they provided no opportunity to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features.

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 pits 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) (HE 2015). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Cronogue-Freeman 2017).

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

## **5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**

The excavated test pits exposed a largely consistent stratigraphic sequence across the evaluation area. Much of the site comprised made ground, especially along the eastern edge where material had been built up to create a large bank (Fig 2). The natural substrate was characterised as coarse mid red-brown sand with pockets of sandy clay and occasional patches of gravel throughout. A thick deposit of made-up ground was identified in a number of the pits. It was between 0.80m and 2.30m thick and comprised dark grey brown sandy clay with fragments of plastic and semi-decayed modern organic material present throughout. Where it existed, the subsoil, 0.20-0.40m thick, comprised mid-dark sandy loam with moderate-frequent amounts of sub-rounded stones throughout. The topsoil was 0.10-0.60m thick and comprised dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small stones throughout.

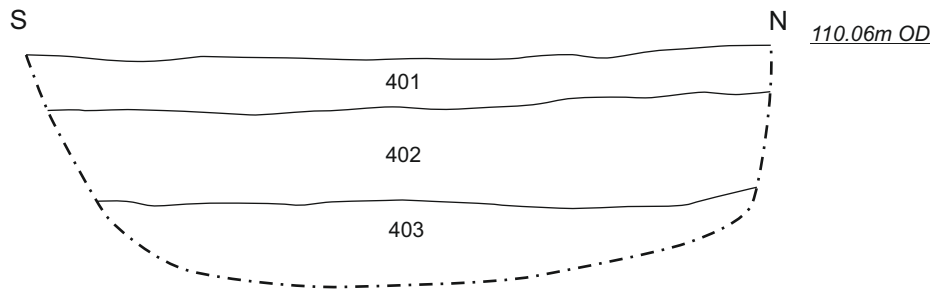
No archaeological features or finds were identified in any of the excavated test pits.



Location of CP pit 7, looking south-east Fig 2

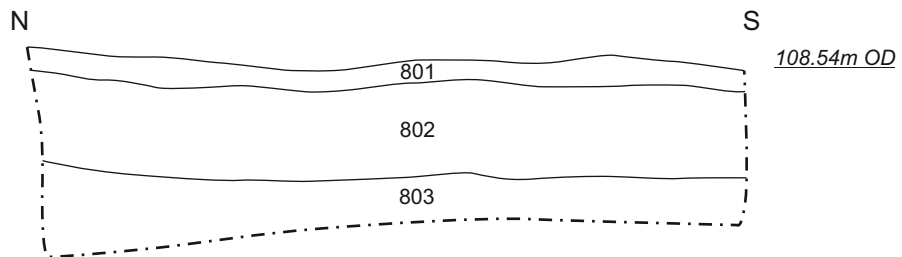
In addition to the machine excavated test pits, a stratigraphic sequence was recorded from borehole data taken from along Middle Lane and Shooting Pit Wood (Fig 1). This type of evaluation did not provide an opportunity for archaeological evaluation, the soil sequences encountered are presented in the ground investigation report produced by Ground Investigations and Piling (GIP 2017, appendix 1). In summary the results broadly reflect the data recovered from the machine excavated test pits detailed in Appendix A and B.

### Section 4



Test pit 4

### Section 7



Test pit 8



## 6 DISCUSSION

The watching brief evaluation on twenty test pits excavated in advance of development of the site identified no archaeological features. Much of the site had been disturbed and the present ground level had been significantly raised to create a steep bank along the areas eastern edge. This made ground comprised modern material such as plastic and may contain potentially hazardous chemicals on account of the strong odour noted during excavation. The transect of test pits represents a small sample of the overall area and the potential for the identification of archaeological features, in relatively small windows, was limited. Whilst no archaeological evidence was observed in any of the test pits, this does not preclude further evidence existing beyond the observed areas across the remainder of the development area. The area of Shooting Pit Wood, at the southern end of the transect, could not be evaluated as only boreholes were excavated in this area.

No further waterlogged deposits were encountered in any of the test pits and it is therefore determined that the Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits identified along Wobaston Road (SLR 2015) do not extend into this evaluation area. No evidence was found to suggest prehistoric activity, previously identified in the field to the east of Middle Lane, extended into the present evaluation area. Neither was any Roman material identified in any of the excavated test pits. Furthermore, our understanding of the historic significance, date and character of Middle Lane was not advanced, due to the absence of any archaeological features or dateable material. No evidence of any Second World War features, above or below ground, was observed during the archaeological works.

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MOLA Northampton  
27th April 2017

**APPENDIX A: The machine excavated trial pits**

<b>Test pit 1</b>			<b>2.5m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.34m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(101)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.10m thick	-
(102)	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.45m thick	-
(103)	Layer	Mixed pale brown sandy loam (subsoil/natural interface)	0.18m thick	-
(104)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 2</b>			<b>2.5m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.50m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(201)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.10m thick	-
(202)	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.22m thick	-
(203)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 3</b>			<b>2.7m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.30m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(301)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.40m thick	-
(302)	Natural	Coarse orange-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 4</b>			<b>2.5m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.52m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(401)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.18m thick	-
(402)	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clay loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.36m thick	-
(403)	Natural	Coarse orange-red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 5</b>			<b>2.5m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.70m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(501)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.19m thick	-
(502)	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.35m thick	-
(503)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 6</b>			<b>2.4m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 111.80m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(601)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.28m thick	-
(602)	Natural	Coarse red-brown clay sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 7</b>			<b>2.7m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 111.34m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(701)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.50m thick	-
(702)	Layer	Dark grey-brown sandy clay loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout. Pockets of red-brown sandy loam and some modern material throughout.	2.3m thick	-
(703)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>Test pit 8</b>			<b>2.4m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 108.14m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(801)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.10m thick	-
(802)	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.30m thick	-
(803)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-



<b>Test pit 9</b>			<b>2m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: N/A</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(901)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.60m thick	-
(902)	Layer	Contaminated made up ground, grey-black sandy loam with pockets of pale brown sandy clay, contained modern rotten tree branches and other organic material.	Not recorded due to contaminated ground.	-

<b>Test pit 10</b>			<b>2m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 110.02m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1001)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.40m thick	-
(1002)	Layer	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional frags of plastic and modern ceramic building material. Like TP 7 and 9, this one smelled strongly of chemicals.	0.9m thick	-
(1003)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

**APPENDIX B: The machine excavated California bearing pressure test pits**

<b>CP pit 1</b>			<b>1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.38m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1101)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly sand with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.60m thick	-
(1102)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>CP pit 2</b>			<b>1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 111.69m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1201)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly sand with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.80m thick	-
(1202)	Natural	Pale red-brown clay sand.	-	-

<b>CP pit 3</b>			<b>1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>evel of nat aOD: 106.69m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1301)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Firm dark brown sandy slightly gravelly clay with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.70m thick	-
(1302)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>CP pit 4</b>			<b>1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.09m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1401)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Firm dark brown and grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay with some rootlets and roots. Gravel is quartzite, sandstone and mudstone.	1m thick	-
(1402)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>CP pit 5</b>			<b>1.1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.46m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1501)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown clayey gravelly sand with occasional cobbles and some roots and rootlets. Gravel and cobbles are quartzite.	1m thick	-
(1502)	Natural	Medium dense to dense orange brown very clayey gravelly sand.	-	-

<b>CP pit 6</b>			<b>1.1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.68m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1601)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown very clayey gravelly sand with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.80m thick	-
(1602)	Natural	Stiff brown and red brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay.	-	-

<b>CP pit 7</b>			<b>2m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 109.57m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1701)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown clayey gravelly sand with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.30m thick	-
(1702)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Firm pale brown sandy slightly gravelly clay with some roots and rootlets.	1.30m thick	-
(1703)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>CP pit 8</b>			<b>0.8m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 111.14m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1801)	Layer	MADE GROUND. Dark brown clayey slightly gravelly sand with some roots and rootlets. Gravel is quartzite.	0.30m thick	-
(1802)	Natural	Stiff red brown sandy becoming slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay.	-	-

<b>CP pit 9</b>			<b>1.1m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: 112.46m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(1901)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.25m thick	-
(1902)	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional rounded stones throughout.	0.25m thick	-
(1903)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-

<b>CP pit 10</b>			<b>1.5m x 0.6m</b>	<b>Level of nat aOD: N/A</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finds</b>
(2001)	Topsoil	Dark grey-black sandy loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout. Topped by scrub vegetation.	0.50m thick	-
(2002)	Natural	Coarse red-brown sand with patches of gravel.	-	-



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