Trial trench evaluation on land at Nene Business Park, Irthlingborough Northamptionshire June 2017

Report No 17/75

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molanort1 - 287933**	
Project title	Trial trench evaluation on land at Nene Business Park, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire June 2017	
Short description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site on land at Attley Way, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, prior to proposed development. Five trenches (totalling 270.5m in length) were excavated across the site and these contained eight features. Four shallow features, all aligned north-west to south-east, are likely to have been furrows. One undated ditch in the southern part of the development area was aligned at a different orientation. The other undated possible features comprised a possible spread, an undated gully at the north extent of the site and a tree bowl. Two Roman pottery sherds were recovered and a small quantity of animal bone was also found.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk based assessment (Dawson 2009)	
Current land use	Scrubland	
Future work	Not known	
Monument type and period	Undated ditch, furrows, possible spread	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Attley Way, Irthlingborough	
Easting Northing	SP 95365 71024	
Area (sq m/ha)	*c*1.35ha	
Height aOD	*c*52m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor	
Project Design originator	Mo Muldowney (MOLA)	
Director/Supervisor	Paul Beers (MOLA)	
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney (MOLA)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	05/06/2017	
End date	07/06/2017	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	ENN108708	Roman pottery, animal bone
Paper		Site documents: Trial trench logs, sample/plan/section/photo registers, plans, sections
Digital		Dxf data, digital photographs, client report (word/PDF)
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Unpublished client report	
Title	Trial trench evaluation on land at Nene Business Park, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, June 2017	
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June 2017

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site on land at Attley Way, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, prior to proposed development. Five trenches (totalling 270.5m in length) were excavated across the site and these contained eight features. Four shallow features, all aligned north-west to south-east, are likely to have been furrows. One undated ditch in the southern part of the development area was aligned at a different orientation. The other undated possible features comprised a possible spread, an undated gully at the north extent of the site and a tree bowl. Two Roman pottery sherds were recovered including one from a feature and a small quantity of animal bone was also found.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site on land at Attley Way, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 95365 71024, Fig 1).

Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) had 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 Brief prepared by Northamptonshire County Council April 2017 (Mather 2017a and 2017b) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2017).

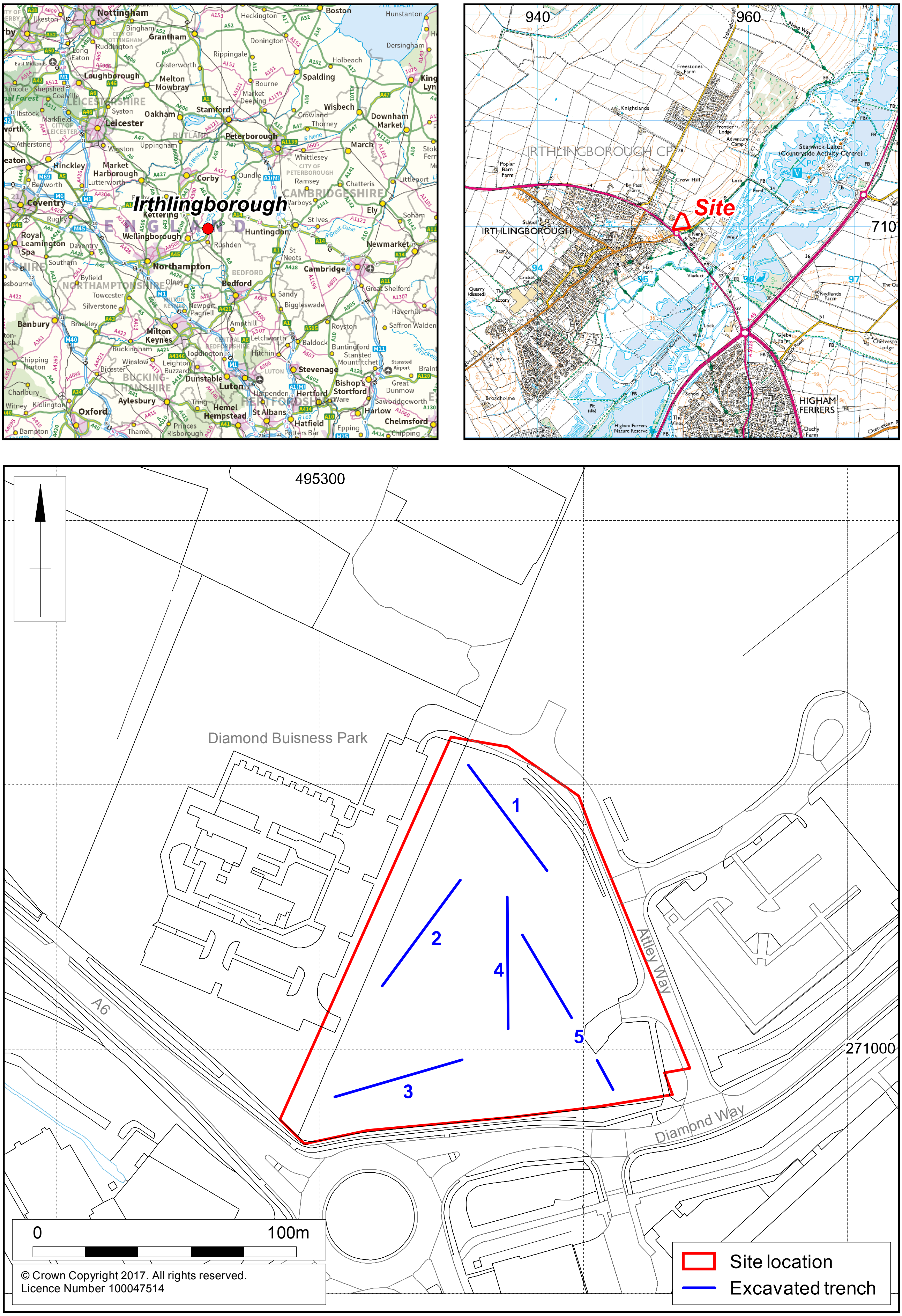
MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. All works were prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), as well as the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

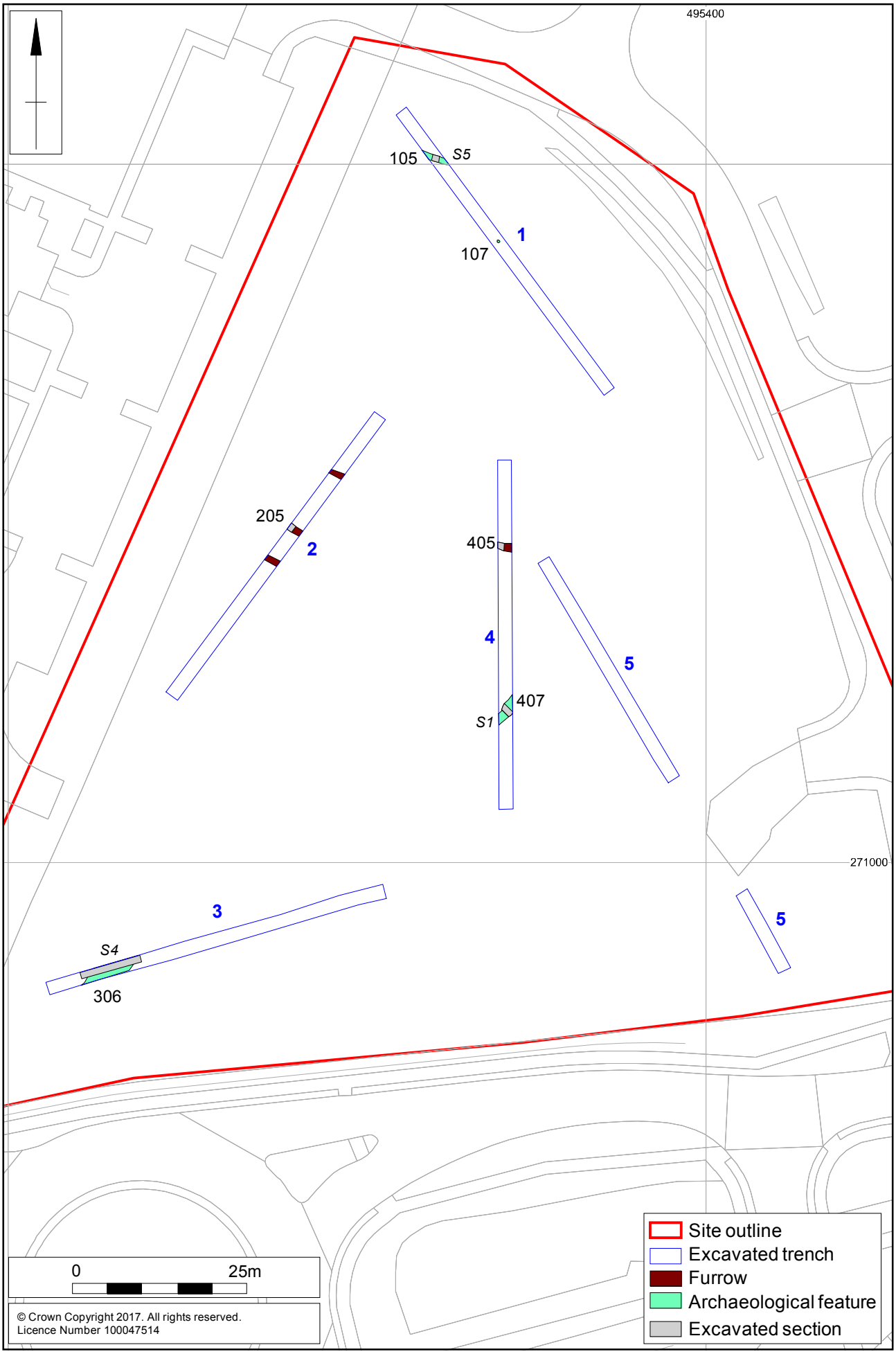
The purpose of the work is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting. The aims of the investigation are to:

- Establish the location, date, nature and extent of the activity or occupation on the development site;
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Establish the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to inform a decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

Specific research objectives were to be drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents (Cooper 2006, updated by Knight *et al* 2012) as relevant, depending upon the results of this evaluation. However, the small number of features and the lack of any dating evidence prevented any research agendas being addressed.



Scale 1:2000 Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1



Scale 1:750

Trench and feature locations Fig 2

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, topography and geology

The proposed development area lies at the eastern edge of Irthlingborough, in the district of East Northamptonshire.

The triangular-shaped site is 1.35ha in size and is bounded by a hedge to the west, with the other boundaries consisting of low fences and bordered by Attley Way (east) and Diamond Way (south). It lies on a ridge above the River Nene. At the north extent of the ground was at 52m aOD and sloped down to 45m aOD at the southern boundary. It is currently uncultivated and overgrown.

The underlying geology comprises mudstone and ironstone, overlain by boulder and Oxford clays (BGS 2017).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment for the site was previously carried out by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Dawson 2009). A summary of the historic and archaeological potential of the site assessed therein is reproduced below.

Prehistoric

There are no known Palaeolithic remains from within or near the site, but there are Mesolithic remains known from nearby Crow Hill hillfort (HER 1780).

Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was also identified at Crow Hill, but through scattered lithic artefacts only. Nearby to the south, during work for a new car park at the Rushden and Diamonds football ground, a Bronze Age barrow and associated inhumation were identified (HER1765/0/03). Studies of the prehistoric use of the Raunds area and the Nene Valley indicate that clearance for settlement was undertaken from the Neolithic period and was widespread.

Iron Age remains were also present at Crow Hill and more were identified at a nearby site, approximately 400m distant to the south (HER5258). Both are Scheduled Monuments. Remains recorded at Crow Hill were thought to extend into the development area as part of the cultivated and enclosed land associated with a settlement; indeed, Iron Age ceramics were previously recovered from within the development area through fieldwalking.

Romano-British

Extensive remains of Roman settlement were located at Crow Hill hillfort and also to the south, leading into the development area. An evaluation to the south in 1994 also identified Roman period occupation (HER6530). The Nene Valley is characterised by hill/valley-side settlements throughout the Roman period. Additionally, the line of Wellingborough Road, which emerges clearly from the west side of Irthlingborough is likely to reflect the course of a Roman Road leading to nearby Irchester, a Roman town (HER1760/1).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

Irthlingborough was recorded as a settlement in the Domesday survey and its name at the time suggests the focus of this settlement was at Crow Hill, where 709 sherds of middle Saxon pottery were recovered (HER178/0/0). Later in the medieval period, the site appears to have lain within the cultivated hinterland of Irthlingborough; ridge and furrow has been recorded east of the Rushden and Diamond football ground (HER1754/0/4) and on the site itself (Dawson 2009).

Post-medieval/modern

During the post-medieval period the land around Irthlingborough was subject to changing agricultural practices as Enclosure was enforced. There were also industrial changes as factories such as a corset factory (HER1624/23) and a shoe factory (HER1624/22) were established, the closest being located at the junction of Marsh Lane and the (now) A6.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Five trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Trenches 1-4 were 50m long; Trench 5 was 70.5m long in two sections with 19m unexcavated baulk allowing for safe site access/egress (Fig 1). These trenches were distributed evenly across the development area, while taking in to account a number of on-site constraints. These constraints included a tree-lined hedgerow along the eastern extent of the site, and site access/egress to the south-east.

Trenches were excavated using a 13 Ton 360^{o} mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed, and stored separately. This work took place under archaeological direction to reveal the archaeological horizon or, where this was absent, the upper interface of natural geological deposits. Where deeper archaeological deposits were encountered in Trench 3 a machine-excavated sondage was used to test the nature of the stratigraphy using a narrow toothless ditching bucket.

The location of the trenches was surveyed and related to the Ordinance Survey National Grid using Leica GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of +/-0.05m.

The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there are no archaeological remains present. Features were sampled by hand to determine their date and character, and the landscape was further characterised by survey of furrows in the location.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. They were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. A full photographic record comprising of 12 megapixel digital images was maintained.

Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions by context before being removed from site for processing by MOLA in accordance with UKIC's *Guidelines for the Presentation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and the MGC's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992). Unstratified animal bones and modern material was not collected.

A single 40 litre sample was taken for environmental analysis after identifying a suitable context for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell *et al* 2011), and subsequently processed at MOLA.

On completion of the evaluation and following appropriate monitoring, all trenches were backfilled with their up-cast by soil type and then lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing under accession code ENN108708 and site code IRTNBP 17, in accordance with the specific Northamptonshire archiving standard (Mather 2014), as well as with national guidelines by Walker (1990), Brown (2011), CIfA (2014c) and the MGC (1992).

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The natural substrate was fairly consistent across the site, comprising a loose mid orange-brown ironstone becoming increasingly banded with clayish sands towards the south-east in Trench 5. It occurred between 0.26-0.73m below the present ground surface. There were two exceptions; Trench 1 had a localised depth of up to 0.90m with associated colluvium build up along its south-eastern extent, and Trench 3 had a clear natural band of compact mid blue-grey clay substrate through the natural ironstone.

Trenches 1, 2, and 3, contained post-medieval limestone land drains.

Subsoil sealed the natural and was present across the site, between 0.06m and 0.65m thick. It comprised loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam with frequent ironstone inclusions. The variation in its thickness seems to be the result of colluvial processes, and is most evident in Trench 1.

A localised modern dumping spread, which measured 9m across, overlay the subsoil in the south-eastern extent of Trench 5.

The topsoil across the site comprised a friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands, which was consistently 0.19-0.30m thick, with frequent ironstone and occasional flint inclusions.

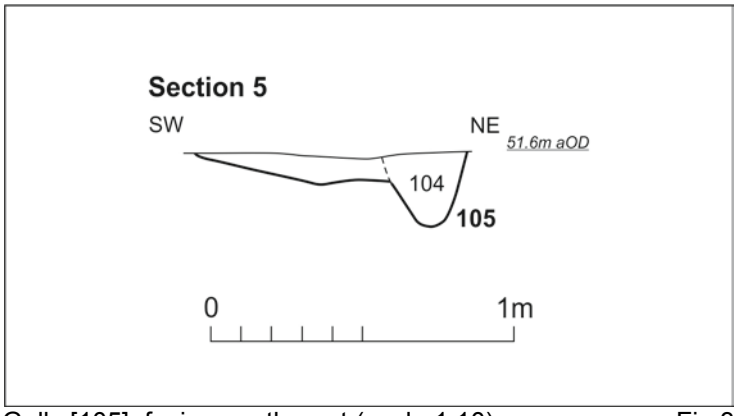
Trench 1 contained a modern feature truncating the subsoil and natural substrate. It was 1m wide in diameter and was most likely a geotechnical pit.

5.2 The archaeological remains

All features truncated the natural and were overlain by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. A full list of deposits by trench can be found in the Appendix.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was at the northern extent of the site and aligned north-west to south-west (Fig 2). Two potential features were identified in Trench 1 and both were located in the north-west half of the trench. A small undated gully [105] was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was 0.90m wide and 0.24m deep (Figs 3 and 4). It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base to the south-west and a U-shaped profile with a concave base to the northeast. It was filled with firm yellow-brown sandy clay (104) containing small-med ironstone inclusions and rooting, from which three fragments of animal bone were recovered with no evidence of butchering or burning. On the south-western side of gully [105] there was a spread. It is not clear if this was a separate feature or was natural, or subsoil deposit.



Gully [105], facing south-east (scale 1:10) Fig 3

Gully [105], looking north-west (scale 1m) Fig 4

A treebowl or undated sub-circular feature [107] lay 14m away from [105]. It had an irregular 0.30m diameter, and was 0.05m deep. This feature had a shallow profile and contained a yellow-brown sandy clay (106) identical to (104) above, from which one fragment of animal bone was recovered with no evidence of butchering or burning. There was also rooting disturbance.

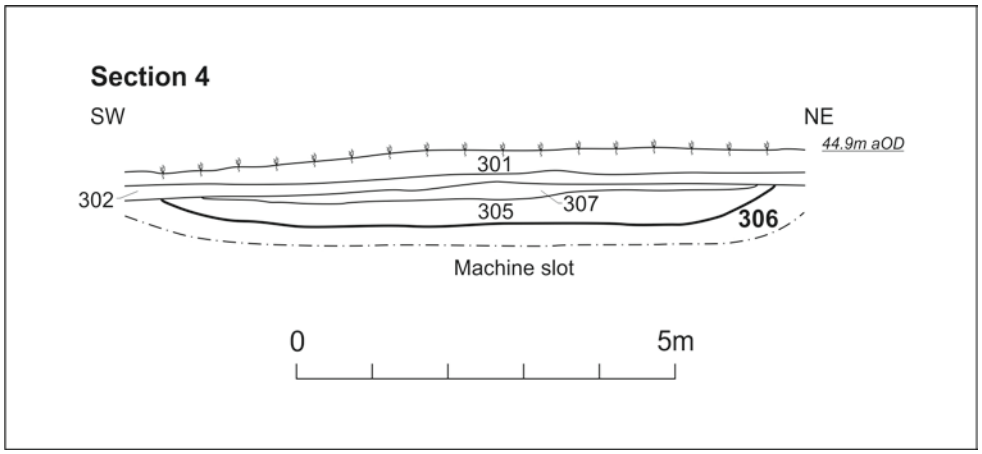
An undiagnostic base and wall sherd of Roman (grog-tempered) pottery was recovered from the overlying subsoil (102) sealing these features.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the western extent of the site. Three potential furrows were identified in Trench 2; the middle feature [205] was excavated to test this (Fig 2). Furrow [205] was aligned north-east to south-west 1.00m wide by 0.10m deep. It had gentle sloping sides on to a flat base with a slight mid break of slope to the north-east. The fill (204) comprised of friable mid orange-brown silty clay containing frequent small to medium ironstone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was positioned at the south-western extent of the site. A wide linear depression (hollow) was identified in Trench 3, located near the south-west end (Fig 2). Hollow [306] was linear and orientated with south-west to north-east. It was *c*5m wide by 0.55m deep and was observed in the trench section at a *c*8m oblique angle (Figs 5 and 6). It had gently sloping sides on to a flat base. It contained two fills; (305) and (307). The primary fill (305) comprised firm mid brown silty clay containing small ironstone and limestone inclusions, from which one fragment of animal bone was recovered with no evidence of butchering or burning. The secondary fill (307) comprised a firm light grey limestone (80%) with a yellow-brown sandy clay matrix, forming a layer of dumped limestone over, but not sealing hollow [306].



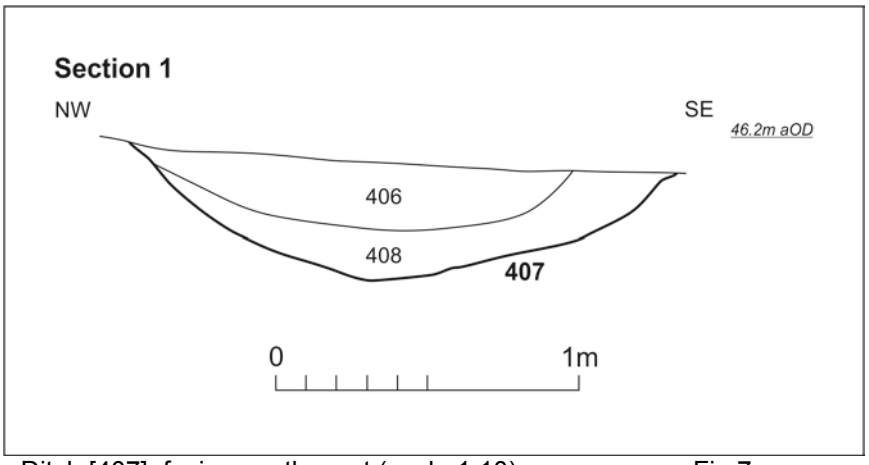
Hollow [306], facing south-east (scale 1:50) Fig 5

Hollow [306], looking west (scale 1m) Fig 6

Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned north to south in the middle of the site. One ditch and one potential furrow were identified in Trench 4 (Fig 2).

Ditch [407] at the southern extent of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west, and was 1.9m wide by 0.48m deep. It had gentle sloping sides, a U-shaped profile to an almost flat base (Figs 7 and 8). Ditch [407] was filled with two deposits (408) and (406). The primary fill (408) comprised firm mid yellow-brown sandy clay containing frequent small to medium ironstone and limestone inclusions. The secondary fill (406) comprised firm dark yellow-brown sandy clay containing occasional ironstone inclusions, from which one fragment of animal bone was recovered with no evidence of butchering or burning. Sample 1 was retrieved from this fill and environmental analysis of this sample indicated charred cereal grains had probably been blown into the feature.



Ditch [407], facing south-west (scale 1:10) Fig 7

Ditch [407], looking north-east (scale 1m) Fig 8

At the northern extent a shallow possible ditch or furrow [405] was aligned with a north-east to south-west. It was 1.00m wide by 0.10m deep. Its fill (404) comprised a firm dark yellow-brown to mid brown silty clay containing frequent small to medium ironstone and limestone fragments, from which a rim sherd of 2nd-century Roman shell-gritted ware pottery was recovered.

Trench 5

Trench 5 at the eastern extent of the site contained no features and no artefacts were found in the trench.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 **The pottery** by Tora Hylton

The evaluation produced two sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 37.6g (see Table 1). The sherds were recovered from Trenches 1 and 4. The condition of the pottery is good and displays minimal signs of abrasion; the overall average sherd weight is reasonably high at 18.8g.

An undiagnostic sherd comprising part of the base and wall of a vessel in an oxidised grog-tempered fabric was recovered from subsoil (102) within Trench 1 and a rim sherd from a neckless jar in shell-gritted ware was recovered from the fill of a shallow ?ditch/furrow in Trench 4 [404]. The latter is diagnostic, it has pale orange surfaces and a grey core and it was most certainly sourced locally from a group of kilns sited just 2km south-west of the village of Harrold, Bedfordshire and excavated by Anthony Brown (1994). The form represented conforms to one of Browns Phase 3 types (cf. Brown 1994, fig 27, 109) which date to the second half of the 2nd century. It has a heavy rim with a shallow groove and it is faintly reminiscent of earlier types with a lid seating.

Table 1: Roman pottery

Fabric	**Fill / Cut / Feature**			
	102 / subsoil		404 / 405 / ditch or furrow	
	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
Grog-tempered	1	13.5	-	-
Shell-gritted ware	-	-	1	24.1
Total	**1**	**13.5**	**1**	**24.1**

6.2 **The animal bone** by Sander Aerts

A total of six animal bone fragments from four different contexts were recovered during the course of the excavation. The fragments were manually cleaned before an analysis of the preservation and identification of the present taxa was carried out.

The faunal remains were identified where possible with aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection and literature. Unidentifiable fragments were attributed to size categories: large mammal (cattle, horse), medium mammal (sheep/goat, pig, large dog) and small mammal (small dog, cat, hare, rabbit and rodents).

Results

The remains are fragmented, but in a good state. Taphonomy of one sheep/goat metapodial (see below) suggests it to have been partially digested by an animal. No evidence of butchering or burning has been observed.

Three fragments (50% of the assemblage) were identified (see Table 2). Two fragments from (104) are likely to belong to the same element, namely two distal fragments of a cow tibia. These are associated with an unidentifiable long bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal. Another fragment of a cow tibia was identified from (106). A single unidentifiable long bone belonging to a large mammal was found in (305). A distal fragment of a sheep/goat metapodial has been identified from (406).

Table 2: Quantification of animal bone fragments

Fill / Cut / Feature	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	M mammal	L mammal	Weight (g)	Total
104 / 105 / gully	2	-	1	-	16.4	3
106 / 107 / tree bowl	1	-	-	-	59.3	1
305 / 306 / depression	-	-	-	1	37.5	1
406 / 407 / ditch	-	1	-	-	1.4	1
Total	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**114.6**	**6**

Conclusions

This small assemblage yields no major archaeological implications, other than the presence and use of the identified domesticates on this site.

6.3 The plant macrofossil remains by Sander Aerts

One soil sample of 40 litres was taken from context (406), fill of ditch [407]. The sample was processed at MOLA Northampton through wet sieving, flotation and dry sieving. Wet sieving was carried out using a siraf tank fitted with a 500 micron mesh and a 500 micron sieve for the flot. An ironstone-rich residue with occasional small pebbles and flint of about 12 kilograms remained. Subsequently, a 10, 4 and 2 millimetre sieve were used for the dry sieving. The flot was dry sieved using a 2mm, 1mm and a 500 micron sieve due to the large amounts of modern rootlets. The flot was then sorted with the aid of a low powered binocular microscope (10x magnification), whilst the 10-2 millimetre fraction was sorted by eye.

Results

Context (406) contains low quantities of environmental remains. The results from both the 10-2 mm. fraction and the flot are shown in Table 3.

Only one unidentifiable long bone from a small mammal was observed in this sample. The flot contained four charred cereal grains (Triticeae, the tribe of cereals such as wheat and barley), which are not further identifiable due to distortion as a result of heating. These cereals, linked to food storage/preparation, are the only culturally significant finds in sample 1. Shell concentrations in both the 10-2 mm fraction and the flot consist purely out of various species of terrestrial snails.

Table 3: Environmental evidence from (406)

	Bone		Charred cereals		Shell	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
10-2mm	A	<0.1	0	0	C	0.8
Flot	0	0	B	<0.1	D	0.3

Conclusions

Overall, there is little environmental evidence from (406). Some charred cereal grains were found but due to the low number of grains and the lack of charcoal and other culturally significant finds there are only minor archaeological implications. It is likely that these cereals were deposited as a secondary windblown deposit.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation found eight features in four trenches. The features were spread across the trenches. Only one feature contained a datable artefact, although several had quantities of animal bone. The lack of artefacts suggests that settlement was not close to the development area.

Iron Age pottery was previously found in field walking within the site (see Section 3.2), but the evaluation found no features (or artefacts) dating to this period.

Two Roman sherds were recovered from the evaluation; one from a shallow gully or furrow in Trench 4 and the other from subsoil in Trench 1.

A sizable wide linear depression (hollow [306]) was located in the south-western corner of the site, but could not be associated with any other feature as none of the fills or profiles was sufficiently similar to associate. It is likely four features aligned north-west to south-east were furrows. They were similarly sized at *c*1m wide and were only 0.1m deep.

The date and function of the features recorded within the site is uncertain. It is notable that ditch [407], identified in the southern half of the development area in Trench 4, does not align with any other feature, but this was undated.

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MOLA
22 June 2017

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
1	**50 x 1.8m NE-SW**		**52.626-49.363m**	**51.578-48.972m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands.	0.25-0.30m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam.	0.18-0.65m thick	-
103	Natural	Loose mid orange-brown ironstone.	0m+ thick	-
104	Fill of [105]	Firm yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium ironstone.	0.9m wide 0.25m deep	Bone
105	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base to the south-west, and a U-shaped profile with a concave base to the north-east.	0.9m wide 0.25 deep	-
106	Fill of [107]	Firm yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium ironstone.	0.45m wide 0.05m deep	Bone
107	Cut	Sub-circular with slight N-S bias irregular and shallow with an irregular/non-perceptible base.	0.45m wide 0.05m deep	-

Trench 1, looking south-east (scale 1m) Fig 9

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
2	**50 x 1.8m SW-NE**		**50.411-47.893m**	**49.965-47.542m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands.	0.19-0.30m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam.	0.13-0.25m thick	-
203	Natural	Loose mid orange-brown ironstone.	0.15+ thick	-
204	Fill of [205]	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium ironstone.	1m wide 0.10m deep	-
205	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear with gently sloping sides with a flat base.	1m wide 0.10m deep	-

Trench 2, looking south-west (scale 1m) Fig 10

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
3	**50 x 1.8m SW-NE**		**45.305-44.519m**	**44.864-44.264m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands.	0.20-0.29m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam.	0.06-0.22m thick	-
303	Natural	Loose mid orange-brown ironstone.	0.02+ thick	-
304	Natural	Compact mid blue-grey clay.	0.05m+ thick	-
305	Fill of [306]	Relatively firm mid-brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone and limestone.	5m wide *c*0.35m thick	Bone
306	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear with gentle sides and a flat base.	5m wide 0.55m deep	-
307	Fill of [306]	Relatively firm light grey limestone (80%) with patches of yellow-brown sandy clay matrix.	*c*4m wide *c*0.2m deep	-

Trench 3, looking north-east (scale 1m) Fig 11

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
4	**50 x 1.8m SW-NE**		**49.739-45.241m**	**48.825-45.485m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands.	0.22-0.30m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam.	0.17-0.25m thick	-
403	Natural	Loose mid orange-brown ironstone.	0.05+ thick	-
404	Fill of [405]	Firm dark yellow-brown to mid brown silty clay with frequent small to medium fragments of ironstone and limestone.	1 m wide 0.10m deep	Pot
405	Cut	E-W aligned linear with very gently sloping sides, a flattened U-shape, with an almost flat base.	1m wide 0.10m deep	-
406	Fill of [407]	Firm dark yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional ironstone.	1.5m wide 0.20m deep	Bone, Sample <1>
407	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear with gently sloping sides, U-shaped, with a slightly concaved base.	1.9m wide 0.40m deep	-
408	Fill of [407]	Firm yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium fragments of ironstone and limestone.	1.6m wide 0.20m deep	-

Trench 4, looking north (scale 1m) Fig 12

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
5	**70.5 x 1.8m (51.50m excavated) SW-NE**		**47.881-41.773m**	**47.222-41.548m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable to firm, mid to dark grey-brown sandy loam to clayish sands.	0.24-0.30m thick	-
202	Modern	Medium gravels sealed between (201) and (203)	0.9m+ wide 0.10m thick	-
203	Subsoil	Loose dark yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam.	0.15-0.18m thick	-
204	Natural	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium ironstone.	0.02m+ thick	-

Trench 5, looking south-east (scale 1m) Fig 13

Trench 5, looking north-west (scale 1m) Fig 14

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