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by

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Summary

Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental undertook sedimentary coring at Priory Stadium, Sudbury, to complement the archaeological excavations taking place at the site.

Fieldwork identified a stratigraphic archive consisting of alluvial clays and silts with occasional layers of organic-rich silts, sands and peats. Upon analysis of the spatial distribution of the organic deposits, it was concluded that at least two phases of in-situ organic accumulation have occurred since sedimentation began at the site. A palaeochannel may also be present within the deposits, and may reflect a former channel of the River Stour, which is located to the south. Although a precise timescale for the development of the sedimentary sequence is unknown, it is suggested that the deposits may date back to the Mid-Holocene (c. 4-5,000 yrs BP).

In order to fully understand the palaeoenvironmental history of the site, it is suggested that pollen and beetle assessments should be undertaken on the organic-rich deposits believed to represent the two phases of organic accumulation. AMS radiocarbon dating should also be undertaken on the top and base of each organic unit to establish the timing of the onset and cessation of organic deposition.

KEYWORDS: Priory Stadium, Sudbury, Suffolk, River Stour, peat, alluvium.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential were discovered during ground investigations at Priory Stadium, Sudbury (TL 870 407). The site is located on the northern floodplain of the River Stour. Residential housing and a sports ground are located immediately north of the site, and a car park present to the east (Figure 1). Prior to this phase of remediation, the site was the home to Sudbury Town Football Club, until its closure in 1999. Since then, the land has remained derelict, with the stadium and its terraces being removed in April and May 2007. It is proposed that the site is developed for residential housing.

In total, nineteen trenches were excavated by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to an approximate depth of 1.20m. This was to enable archaeological assessments to be undertaken (see Figure 1 for approximate trench locations). Made Ground capped the site, typically to a depth of 0.80m. Previous borehole investigations however, indicated that the site was underlain by interbedded sequences of peat and alluvial clays and silts. The spatial and temporal extent of these deposits however, was poorly understood. Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental were consequently sub-contracted to undertake the coring and subsequent stratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental assessments across the site.

This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental investigations (manual coring, recording, sampling and palaeoenvironmental assessment) associated with this scheme of work.

The aim of the work was threefold:

- To identify, record, characterise and sample organic deposits, encountered during previous geoarchaeological surveys.

- To assess this material for biological preservation (suitable for pollen and beetle assessments) and identify suitable samples for radiocarbon dating.

- To provide a detailed understanding of the subsurface stratigraphy of any organic-rich deposits and fine grained silts and clays, which might aid in the development of archaeological prospection strategies.

2. METHODS

2.1 Coring Survey

At the time of fieldwork, the site was derelict. All buildings (stadium terraces etc) had recently been removed to assist in the archaeological investigations being undertaken. A site visit was undertaken over a three-day period from 22nd-24th May 2007, during which sedimentary coring was undertaken within eleven of the nineteen excavated trenches (see Figure 1). Made Ground was found to overlie the natural strata and varied in thickness to between *c.* 0.65m and *c*. 1.55m. Inspection of the trench locations enabled the thick sequences of Made Ground to be avoided during coring. Core locations were chosen to ensure a clear spatial understanding of the stratigraphy across the site. This was achieved through the positioning of the cores to create two transects running approximately north-south and one transect running east-west.

Cores were extracted using a manual gauge 'Eijkelcamp' corer. Coring continued until bedrock or gravels were

encountered. Samples were extracted in 1.0m length sections within the corer and selected cores were transferred into 1.0m lengths of plastic guttering for storage and transport.

2.2 Stratigraphic Analysis

Whilst an initial assessment of the sedimentary archive was made on-site, detailed stratigraphic analysis of selected cores was undertaken at the Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental laboratory at the University of Birmingham. Each 1.0m section of sample was carefully opened ensuring the enclosed stratigraphy remained intact prior to recording and sampling. Sediments were recorded using the Troels-Smith (1955) classification scheme. The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant. Key physical properties of the sediment layers are also identified according to darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Dr) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB). A summary of the sedimentary and physical properties classified by Troels-Smith (1955) and the nomenclature used is provided in Table 1. A full stratigraphic breakdown of the cores is provided in Appendix I.

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

A total of 14 cores were taken across the site (see Figure 1 for core locations relative to trial trenches, and Figure 2 and 3 for site photographs). There was considerable stratigraphic variation encountered during fieldwork. The depth at which gravels were encountered varied from 5.95m (Core 2) to 2.30m (Core 14), at which point coring was terminated due to the inability to penetrate the underlying sediments.

The general site stratigraphy was composed primarily of silts and clays within which occasional organic-rich units were present. Core transects running north-south (Figure 5) and east-west (Figure 6) are provided. The clays and silts were commonly orange-brown in colour towards the surface, becoming blue-grey and grey-brown with depth. The organic content of these deposits was generally low, with occasional herbaceous remains and organic mottling present. The minerogenic units become sand-rich prior to the basal gravels being encountered, which commonly resulted in sample extraction being difficult due to the saturated nature of the sediments (positioned below the local water table).

Organic-rich units were present in most of the cores, except cores 5, 10 and 14. When present, the organic deposits were either dark brown organic-rich sand and silt units or dark brown to red-brown herbaceous well-humified peat units. Although there was some spatial variation present between cores, it was common to encounter a peat unit at *c*. 2.80m depth in the central, southern and western area of the site. The thickness of this unit also varied considerably, from *c*. 0.30m to the west (Core 1), to *c*. 1.40m towards the centre of the site (Core 2). In contrast, to the east of the site (outside the stadium grounds), organic deposits were not encountered at the same depth. A second, deeper peat unit was however encountered at *c*. 5.60-5.70m in Core 2 and *c*. 4.90-5.20m in Core 12. There is therefore an earlier phase of peat accumulation evident across the site.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The stratigraphic sequence encountered at Priory Stadium suggests considerable palaeoenvironmental variation exists within the depositional archive. It is concluded that the silt and clay deposits are alluvium derived from the River Stour, located immediately south of the site. As the site is situated on the floodplain of the River Stour, its low gradient relative to the river would have resulted in regular

flooding and subsequent accumulation of fine silts and clays through overbank deposition. The variation in colour of the alluvium results from a) variations in organic content, b) variations in the provenance of the sediment supply and, c) the precipitation of iron oxides in the upper *c*. 2.0m through fluctuations in the level of the local water table.

The organic-rich deposits encountered across the site are interpreted as evidence for *in-situ* organic accumulation, possibly in a backwater lagoon or meander cut-off context within the floodplain of the River Stour. Although considerable spatial variation was evident, it is concluded that at least two periods of organic accumulation occurred on the Sudbury site. It is not possible at this stage to provide a date for the timescales involved for these periods of *in-situ* organic accumulation. However, when taking into account the thickness of the sedimentary sequences in question and the depths at which the organic-rich units are encountered, a Mid-Holocene timescale is likely. The considerable lack of palaeoenvironmental evidence from the Stour Valley region (Hill et al. 2007) suggests that dating the onset and cessation of organic deposition would significantly contribute to the local and regional understanding of landscape development.

The first phase of organic accumulation is only evident in Cores 2, 12 and possibly Core 13. Considering the isolated nature of these deposits and that the unit is never more than 0.30m thick, it is suggested that the unit derived from accumulation in a lagoonal floodplain setting, where stagnant water encouraged the colonisation and expansion of vegetation resulting in peat development. It cannot be discounted however that this unit originally covered much of the site and that subsequent erosion has removed the unit from the sedimentary archive. In contrast, considering the relative thickness of upper organic unit in Core 2 (where *c*. 1.92m of peat and organic-rich sands were encountered) and across much of the central, southern and western sections of the site, it is suggested that palaeochannel features may be present within the archive. Whether a single palaeochannel or multiple palaeochannels are present in this area of the site is unclear at this time. However, Made Ground deposits encountered in the southern face of Trench 5 (see Figure 4) indicate the potential infilling of a topographic hollow (K. Heard, SCCAS, *pers. comm*.). This may have occurred in an attempt to level the landsurface prior to development in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. A palaeosol is indeed evident immediately above the fill deposits suggesting a later period of possible agricultural activity (Figure 4b). This infilling could be traced to the western edge of Trench 2, in which Core 2 was extracted (containing extensive organic deposits; Figure 3). It is possible therefore that a palaeochannel had previously developed, after which post-depositional decomposition and dessication of the organic deposits resulted in the lowering of the depositional landsurface. Such palaeochannel features would have created topographic hollows within the floodplain making any reclamation and development difficult. The evidence for the levelling of such features could possibly therefore be interpreted as indirect evidence for at least one palaeochannel feature within the Priory Stadium site. Coring at the western end of Trench 5 (where the infill feature was evident; Figure 4), however, was unsuccessful due to the abundance of gravel close to the trench surface.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

Taking into account the variation in stratigraphy encountered on the site, it is likely that palaeoenvironmental conditions have changed considerably over time. The accumulation of fine-grained alluvium through overbank sedimentation typified the depositional environment for much of the site's history. However, although the distribution of peat deposits varies spatially, it has been concluded that there were at least two phases of peat accumulation on the floodplain of the

River Stour. It is proposed that any palaeoenvironmental assessments undertaken should concentrate on Core 2, in which two peat units (believed to represent the two phases of organic accumulation) are present. Therefore, in order to obtain an understanding of the palaeoenvironmental conditions responsible for the development of the peat unit, the following assessment is suggested:

- Pollen assessment at the top, middle and bottom of the lower peat unit in order to assess the palaeoecological conditions present at the time of deposition. It is recommended that samples from within the lower peat unit at 5.65m, 5.69m and 5.72m depth are assessed.

- Pollen assessments should also be undertaken at regular 0.08m intervals through the well-humified peat and organic-rich sand unit (1.97m thick) in order to assess the palaeoecological conditions present during the second phase of *in-situ* organic accumulation. A total of 26 samples would require pollen assessment

- Due to the thickness of the upper organic-rich unit, the remaining deposits should be bulked into top, middle and lower samples, to be assessed for beetle remains (three samples in total). The red-brown, well-humified peat should be split into the upper and middle samples (2.58-3.31m, 3.31-3.85m depth), whilst the underlying organic-rich sand should be sub-sampled for the lower sample (3.85-4.55m depth).

- Radiocarbon dating is also suggested on suitable wood fragments or bulk organic samples from the top and base of the two peat units and at the transition from organic-rich sand into well humified peat within the upper peat unit (5 samples in total). This should be undertaken in order to establish the timing of the onset and cessation of peat deposition. Samples should be taken from *c*. 2.58m, 3.85m, 4.55m, 5.65m and 5.72m depth.

6. ARCHIVE

All cores sampled during fieldwork are currently stored by Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT. In addition, original core logs, site location plans, photographs and associated material are stored within Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental.

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Troels-Smith, J. (1955). Karakterisering af lose jordater (characterisation of unconsolidated sediments). *Denmarks Geologiske Undersogelse*, Series IV/3, 10, 73.

Degree of Darkness	
nig.4	black
nig.3	
nig.2	
nig.1	
nig.0	white

Degree of Stratification	
strf.4	well stratified
strf.3	
strf.2	
strf.1	
strf.0	no stratification

Degree of Elasticity	
elas.4	very elastic
elas.3	
elas.2	
elas.1	
elas.0	no elasticity

Degree of Dryness	
sicc.4	very dry
sicc.3	
sicc.2	
sicc.1	
sicc.0	water

	Sharpness of Upper Boundary
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	Sh	*Substantia humosa*	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
I Turfa	*Tb*	*T. bryophytica*	Mosses +/- humous substance
	Tl	*T. lignosa*	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	Th	*T. herbacea*	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
II Detritus	*Dl*	*D. lignosus*	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	Dh	*D. herbosus*	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	Dg	*D. granosus*	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
III Limus	*Lf*	*L. ferrugineus*	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
IV Argilla	*As*	*A.steatodes*	Particles of clay
	Ag	*A. granosa*	Particles of silt
V Grana	*Ga*	*G. arenosa*	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	Gs	*G. saburralia*	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	Gg(min)	*G. glareosa minora*	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	Gg(maj)	*G. glareosa majora*	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	Ptm	*Particulae testae molloscorum*	Fragments of calcareous shells

Table 1 Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

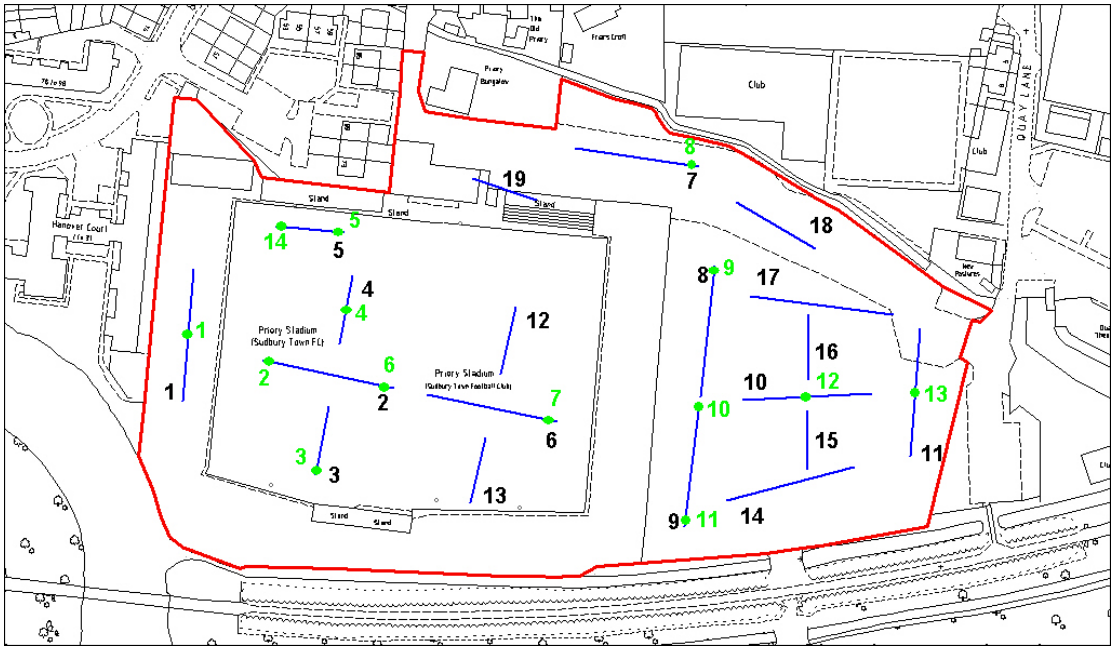

Figure 1: Plan showing core numbers and locations (green), archaeological trenches (blue) and trench numbers (black)

Figure 2: Priory Stadium, Sudbury, looking across the site to the east

Figure 3: Looking west along Trench 2, in which the two peat units being recommended for assessment were encountered during coring.

Figure 4 a) and b): Southern face of Trench 5. It is suggested that the artificial infilling of a topographic hollow is evidence for the location of a palaeochannel feature underlying the fill, running c. northwest-southeast across the site.

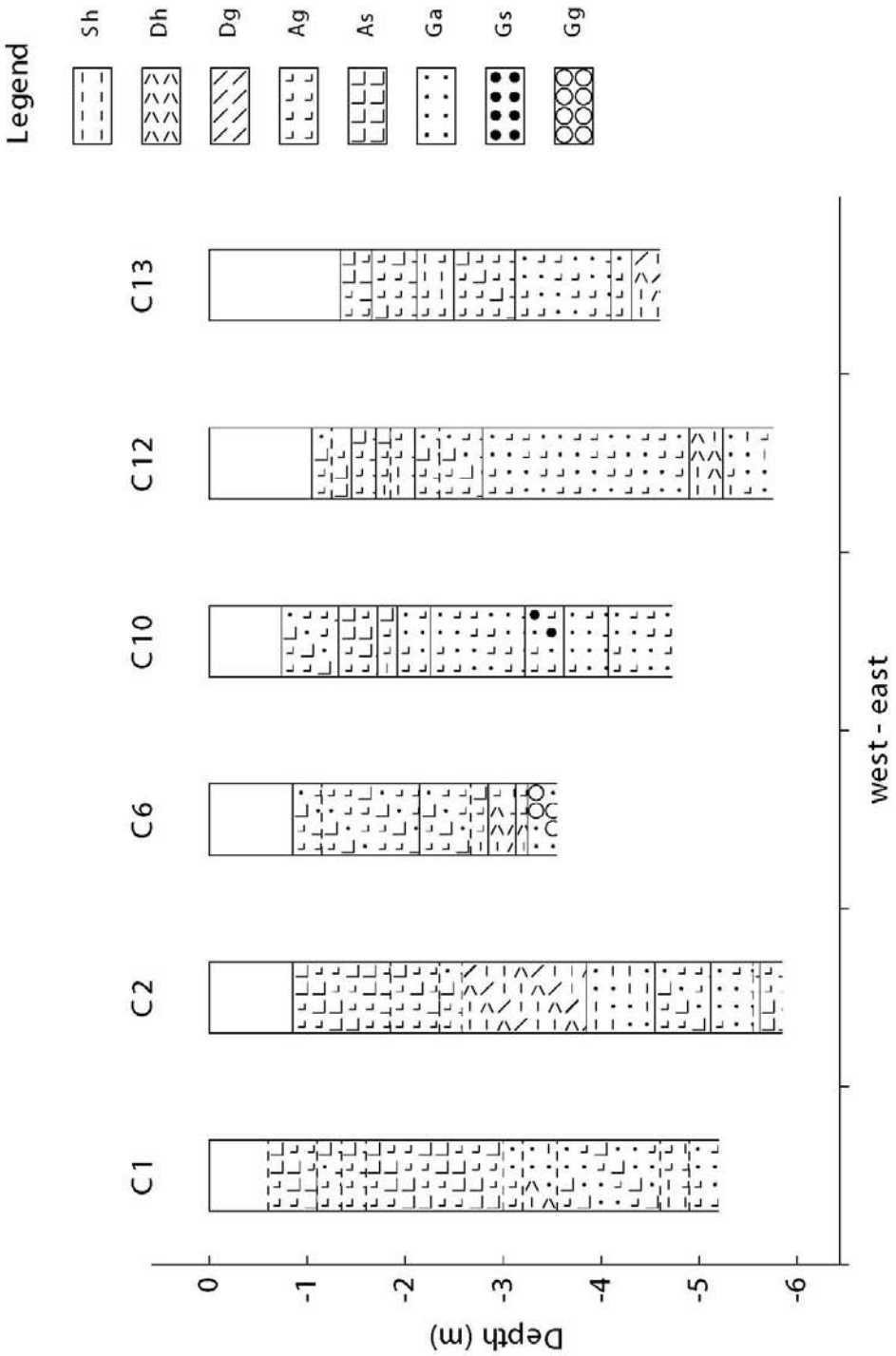

Figure 5: Core transect running east-west across the Priory Stadium site. Refer to Table 1 for stratigraphy

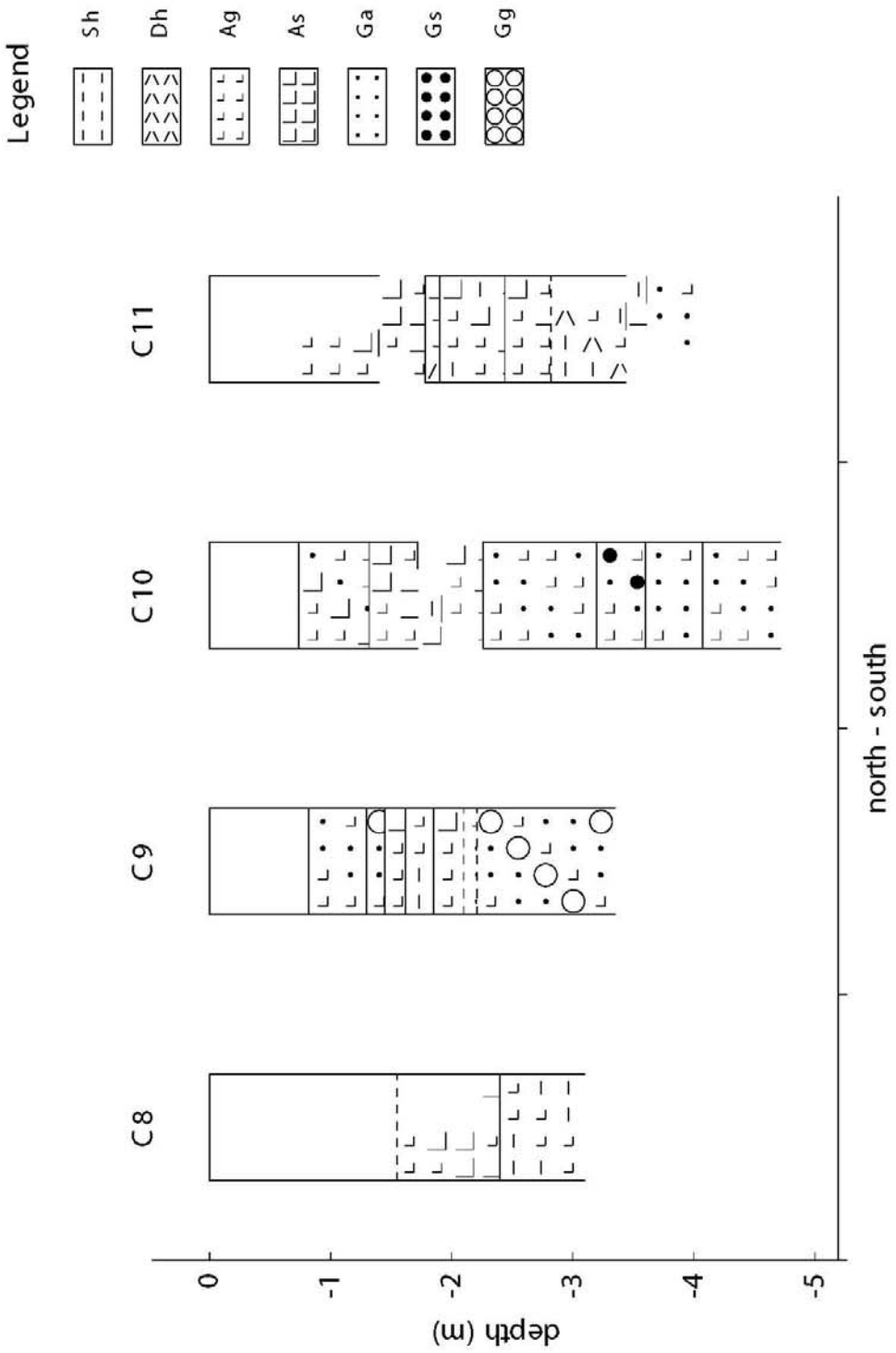

Figure 6: Core transec running north-south across the Priory Stadium site. Refer Table 1 for stratigraphy

APPENDIX I

Core Stratigraphy

Refer to Table 1 for summary of sedimentary classification scheme of Troels-Smith (1955)

Core 1 (Trench 1; TL86944 BNG40828)

0.00-0.60m Made Ground

0.60-1.10m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	-

Ag2, As2, Lf+, Sh+, Ptm+
Light grey/brown clayey silt with iron mottling

1.10-1.35m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Lf+, Ptm+
Light brown slightly sandy clayey silt

1.35-1.60

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

As3, Ag1, Ga+
Light grey silty clay

1.60-3.00m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Ga+, Sh+
Medium grey organic mottled silty clay
**increasing sand content with depth*

3.00-3.20m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag2, As+, Ptm+, Sh+
Light brown silty sand

3.20-3.55m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	1	2	1

Ga2, Sh1, Dh1, Ag+, Dg+
Dark brown organic-rich sand

3.55-4.60m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ga2, Ag1, As1
Light grey silty sand (occasional silt-rich horizons within)

4.60-4.90m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	1	2	2

Sh2, Ag2, As+, Ag+
Medium brown organic-rich sand

4.90-5.20m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	0	2	2

Ga2, Ag2, Sh+, Ptm+
Dark grey sandy silt

Core terminated within sands and gravels at a depth of 5.30m

Core 2 (Trench 2; TL86970 BNG40821)

0.00-0.85m Made Ground

0.85-1.30m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag2, As2, Ga+, GgMaj+
Light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel

1.30-1.85m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2+	1

Ag2, As2, Ga+, Lf+
Orange-brown clayey silt with iron mottling

1.85-2.35m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ag3, As1, Sh+
Light grey clayey silt with occasional organic mottling

2.35-2.40

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	0	2	2

Ga4, Ag+
Dark grey sand horizon

2.40-2.58m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	0	2	2

Ag2, As1, Ga1
Dark grey slightly sandy clayey silt

2.58-3.85m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	1	2	2	2

Sh2, Dg1, Dh1, Ag+
Red-brown well humified peat
**shell-rich horizon 3.31-3.37m*

3.85-4.55m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Sh2, Dh+, Dg+, Ptm+, Ag+
Light grey-brown organic sand

4.55-5.12m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
1+	0	0	2	2

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Sh+, Dh+
Light grey clayey silt with occasional organic mottling

5.12-5.65m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	0	2	1

Ga3, Ag1, Sh1
Dark grey-brown silty sand

5.65-5.72m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	1	2	1

Sh2, Ag1, As1
Red-brown silty peat

5.72-5.95m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ag2, As2, Ga+
Light grey-brown clayey silt
Core terminated within sands and gravels at 5.95m depth

Core 3 (Trench 3; TL86982 BNG40790)

0.00-0.65m Made Ground

0.65-1.25m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag2, As2, Lf+, Ag+
Orange-brown mottled clayey silt

1.25-1.57m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Ptm+, Lf+
Orange-brown mottled sandy silt

1.57-1.63m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2+	2

Ag2, Ga1, Ptm1, As+, Lf+
Orange-brown mottled shell-rich silt horizon

1.63-3.13m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	2	2+	2

Sh1, Dh1, Ag1, Ga1, Ptm+, Dl+
Dark brown silty well humified peat
** charcoal fragments c. 0.42m depth*

3.13-3.30m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	0	2	2

Ga2, Gs1, Ggmin1
Dark grey coarse sand horizon

3.30-3.45m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ga2 As1, Ag1
Light grey silty sand horizon

3.45-3.90m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag2, Ptm+, Dl+, As+
Grey-brown organic silty sand

3.90-4.00m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag1, Ptm1
Light grey shell-rich sand horizon

4.00-4.50m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	1	2	2

Sh2, Ag2, Ga+, Ptm+
Light brown well-humified silty peat

4.50-4.78m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag2, As+, Dh+
Grey-brown silty sand
Core terminated in coarse sands at 4.78m depth

Core 4 (Trench 4; TL86922 BNG 40829)

0.00-0.75m	Made Ground				
0.75-1.93m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	-
	Ag2, As2, Ga+, Lt+, Th+, Ggmaj+				
	Orange-brown mottled clayey silt				
1.93-2.25m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Ag3, As1, Lf+, Sh+				
	Light grey clayey silt with occasional organic and iron mottling				
2.25-2.65m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ga2, Ag1, As1, Dh+, Sh+				
	Grey-brown silty sand				
2.65-2.82m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag2, As1, Ga1, Sh+				
	Light grey clayey silt				
2.82-3.05m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2+	2
	Ag2, As1, Sh1, Th+, Dh+				
	Grey-brown organic clayey silt				
3.05-3.22m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, As1, Ga1, Dh+, Dl+				
	Light grey clayey silt				
3.22-3.40m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag2, Ga1, Ggmin1, Dl+				
	Yellow-grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel				
3.40-3.50m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3+	1	2	2	2
	Dh2, Ag1, Ga1, Sh+				
	Dark brown sand-rich peat				

Core abandoned within sands and graves at 3.50m depth

Core 5 (Trench 5; TL 86991 BNG 40859)

0.00-0.78m	Made Ground				
0.78-1.69m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	-
	Ag2, Ga1, As1				
	Light grey-brown clayey silt				
1.69-2.20m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag3, As1, Lf+, Ga+				
	Light grey iron mottled clayey silt				
2.20-2.49m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ag3, As1 Sh+				
	Grey clayey silt with organic mottling				
2.49-2.75m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	Ga4, Ag+, Ggmin+				
	Yellow-brown sands				
2.75-3.65m	No sediment extracted, coarse sands encountered				

Core abandoned within coarse sands and gravel at 3.65m depth

Core 6 (Trench 2; TL 87002 BNG40815)

0.00-0.85m Made Ground

0.85-1.15m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

As2, Ag1, Ga1, Lf+, Th+
Orange-brown iron mottled silty clay

1.15-2.15m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Lf+
Orange-brown iron mottled clayey silt

2.15-2.77m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Dh+, Sh+
Light grey clayey silt with occasional organic remains

2.77-2.95m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Sh1
Light brown organic rich silt

2.95-3.23m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	1	2	2	2

Dh2, Sh1, Ag1, Ggmin+, Dl+
Red-brown silty peat with occasional gravel

3.23-3.35m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	2	2	1

Ag2, Sh1, Dh1, As+
Dark grey-brown organic-rich silt

3.35-3.65m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ggmin1, Ggmaj1, Ag+, Dl+
Light grey gravely sand with occasional organic remains

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 3.75m depth

Core 7 (Trench 6; TL 87054 BNG40802)

0.00-0.78m Made Ground

0.78-1.58m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag3, As1, Lf+, Ga+
Orange-brown clayey silt with iron mottling

1.58-1.75m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ag4, As+, Sh+
Light grey silt with occasional organic mottling

1.75-2.02m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag3, As1, Lf+, Ga+
Orange-brown clayey silt with iron mottling

2.02-2.82m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ag4, As+, Sh+
Light grey silt with occasional organic mottling

2.83-3.84m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	1	2	2	2

Dh2, Sh2, Th+, Dg+, Ag+
Red-brown herbaceous well humified peat
** silt content increases with depth*

3.84-4.26m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag2, As+, Ggmin+, Dh+
Light grey silty sand

4.26-4.46m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	2

Ag3, Ga1, As+
Light grey sandy silt

4.46-4.65m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag1, Ggmin1, Sh+, Dh+
Light yellow-grey sand with occasional gravel

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 4.65m depth

Core 8 (Trench 7; TL 87098 BNG 40878)

0.00-1.55m Made Ground

1.55-2.40m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag2, As2, Sh+, Ga+
Blue-grey silty clay with occasional organic mottling

2.40-3.10m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	1	2	2	2

Sh2, Ag2, Dh+, As+, Dg+
Light brown silt-rich peat

3.10-3.30m no sediment extracted, coarse sands and gravels encountered

Core abandoned in coarse sands and graves at 3.30m depth

Core 9 (Trench 8; TL 87103 BNG 40845)

0.00-0.82m Made Ground

0.82-1.30m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ga2, Ag2, Ggmin+, Ptm+, Lf+
Grey-brown iron mottled sandy silt

1.30-1.45m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag1, Ggmin1
Light yellow-brown gravely sand

1.45-1.62m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag3, As1, Sh+, Ga+
Blue-grey organic clayey silt

1.62-1.85m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	1	2	2

Sh2, Ag2, As+, Dh+
Light brown silt-rich peat

1.85-2.10m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	2

Ag3, As1, Sh+
Grey-brown clayey silt with occasional organic mottling

2.10-2.21m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	2

Ga3, Ag1, As+
Yellow-brown silty sand

2.21-3.35m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ga2, Ag1, Ggmin1, Ggmaj+
Yellow brown gravely sand

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 3.35m depth

Core 10 (Trench 9; TL 87097 BNG 40808)

0.00-0.74m	Made Ground				
0.74-1.32m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	-
	Ag2, As1, Ga1, Ptm+, Lf+, Sh+				
	Light grey-brown sandy silt				
1.32-1.72m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, As2, Sh+, Ga+				
	Glue-grey organic clayey silt				
1.72-1.92m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, As1, Sh1, Dh+				
	Grey-brown organic-rich clayey silt				
1.92-2.26m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag3. As1, Sh+, Dh+				
	Blue-grey clayey silt				
2.26-3.22m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, Ga2, As+				
	Light grey silty sand				
	** unsampled from 2.32-3.02m*				
3.22-3.62m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	2	2
	Ag2, Ga1, Gs1				
	White silty sand				
3.62-4.07m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	2	1
	Ga3, Ag1, As+, Dh+				
	Dark grey silty sand				
4.07-4.72	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ga2, Ag2, As+				
	Dark grey silty sand				

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 4.72m depth

Core 11 (Trench 9; TL 87105 BNG 40776)

0.00-0.70m	Made Ground				
0.70-1.40m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	-
	Ag3, As1, Ga+, Ggmin+, Lf+				
	Orange-brown iron mottled clayey silt				
1.40-1.78m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag2, As2, Sh+				
	Grey clayey silt with organic mottling				
1.78-2.00m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, As1, Dh1, Sh+				
	Dark grey organic-rich silt				
2.00-2.54m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3+	0	1	2	2
	Ag2, As1, Sh1, Dh+, Ptm+				
	Dark grey-black organic clayey silt				
2.54-2.92m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Ag3, As1, Sh+				
	Light grey clayey silt				
2.92-2.98m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	2	2	1
	Sh2, Ag2, As+				
	Grey-brown organic silt				
2.98-3.53m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	1	2	2	2
	Sh2, Dh1, Ag1, As+				
	Red-brown humified peat				
3.53-3.70m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, As1, Sh1, Dh+				
	Light grey-brown organic clayey silt				
3.70-4.00m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	2	1
	Ga2, Ag2, As+				
	Pale white silty sand				

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 4.00m depth

Core 12 (Trench 10; TL 87132 BNG 40812)

0.00-1.05m Made Ground

1.05-1.25m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	-

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Lf+, Ggmin+
Orange-brown iron mottled clayey silt

1.23-1.45m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As2, Lf+, Ptm+, Ga+
Light grey iron mottled clayey silt

1.45-1.70m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	2

Ag3, As1, Sh+, Lf+
Blue-grey iron mottled clayey silt

1.70-1.85m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Sh1, Dh+
Grey-brown organic-rich clayey silt

1.85-2.10m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	1	2	2	1

Sh2, Ag2, As+, Dh+
Red-brown organic –rich silt

2.10-2.35m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2	0	0	2	1

Ag2, As1, Ga1, Sh+, Dh+
Blue-grey clayey silt

2.35-2.79m

Da	St	El	`Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	2

Ag2, As1, Ga1
Grey-brown silty sand

2.79-4.13m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
1	0	0	2	1

Ag2, Ga2, As+, Lf+
Pale white sands and silts

4.13-4.90m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
2+	0	0	2	2

Ga2, Ag2, As+, Sh+, Dh+
Grey-brown silty sand with occasional organic remains

4.90-4.95m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	0	2	2	2

Ag2, Sh2, Dh+, As+
Dark brown peaty silt

4.95-5.24m

Da	St	El	Dr	UB
3	2	2	2	2

Dh2, Sh2, Dg+
Red-brown herbaceous well humified peat

5.24-5.75m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ga2, Ag1, Sh1, Ptm+				
	Grey-brown organic-rich silty sand				

Core terminated in sands and gravels at 5.75m depth

Core 13 (Trench 11; TL 87164 BNG 40808)

0.00-1.34m	Made Ground				
1.34-1.66m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	-
	Ag2, As2, Sh+, Ptm+, Lf+				
	Blue-grey clayey silt with occasional organic mottling				
1.66-2.12m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag3, As1, Sh+				
	Blue-grey clayey silt				
2.12-2.50m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	1
	Ag2, Sh2, As+, Ptm+				
	Grey-brown peaty silt				
2.50-3.12m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ag3, As1, Sh+				
	Blue-grey clayey silt with occasional organic mottling				
3.12-4.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	2	1
	Ga2, Ag2				
	Pale white silty sand				
4.10-4.31m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag3, Ga1, As+, Sh+				
	Light grey sandy silt				
4.31-4.50m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	1	2	2	2
	Sh2, Dg1, Dh1, Ag+				
	Red-brown herbaceous well humified peat				
4.50-4.60m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3+	1	2	2	1
	Sh2, Dh1, Ag1, Ga+				
	Dark brown silt-rich well humified peat				

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 4.60m depth

Core 14 (Trench 5; TL 86976 BNG 40861)

0.00-1.20m	Made Ground				
1.20-1.74m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	-
	Ag2, As1, Sh1, Dh+, Ptm+				
	Grey clayey silt with organic mottling				
1.74-2.30m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2+	0	0	2	2
	Ga2, Ag1, Ggmin1, As+, Sh+, Ggmaj+				
	Grey gravely sand				

Core abandoned in sands and gravels at 2.30m depth