Birmingham Resilience Project, Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Trial Trenching and Monitoring: Post Excavation Assessment Report

AOC Project: 33275

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National Grid Reference: SO 82079 72657 to SO99220 80243

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SEVERN TRENT WATER

AOC Archaeology Group

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Birmingham Resilience Project,

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Archaeological Trial Trenching and Monitoring:

Post Excavation Assessment Report

On Behalf of:	**Severn Trent Water Ltd.** 2 St John's St Coventry CV1 2LZ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SO 82079 72657 to SO99220 80243
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.	
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Barhale Construction Ltd., on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. to undertake Phase 2 of an archaeological programme of works along the route of a portable water transfer pipe, located southwest of Birmingham, between Lickhill, Stourport-on-Severn and Frankley Reservoir, Birmingham (NGR: SO 82079 72657 - SO 99220 80243) between May and June 2017.

This report summarises the results of both the Phase 1 trial trenching fieldwork in 2016 and the Phase 2 fieldwork, which involved trial trenching, careful topsoil strip, map and sample and an archaeological watching brief on remaining topsoil strip areas.

Significant archaeological remains were found in two areas (area G38 and area G43) with remains of lesser importance, commonly representing post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. There is also slight evidence (in the form of a possible sherd of Roman vessel glass) for residual Roman material in area G38.

An initial programme of post-excavation assessment, including assessment of artefact and ecofacts assemblages and an initial programme of radiocarbon dating, suggests that remains in area G43 represent rural activity of Iron Age date while remains in area G38 represent rural activity of medieval date, with some evidence for ironworking, including smelting, in the vicinity. An unusual sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware was recovered from a feature in area G38, hinting that what appears to be an area of relatively low status activity may have a connection with a higher status and/or ecclesiastical site.

This Post-Excavation Assessment report presents the results of the fieldwork and specialist assessments, setting the site within its local context and making suggestions for further study. A programme of further Full Analysis works is recommended, to focus on the pottery, metalworking evidence, fired clay and environmental material from areas G38 and G43, to lead to a publication that looks at the medieval ceramics and the nature and status of settlement remains in the area south of Belbroughton. It is anticipated that results will be prepared for publication with either the Medieval Pottery Research Group or a local archaeological journal (c. 10 pages) and disseminated via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website through completion of an OASIS form.

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1 Introduction

1.1 AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Barhale Construction Ltd., on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STWL), to undertake the second and final phase (Phase 2) of a programme of archaeological works required during the construction of a potable water transfer pipe, located southwest of Birmingham, between Lickhill, Stourport-on-Severn and Frankley Reservoir, Birmingham (Figure 1). These works were undertaken between May and July 2017.

1.2 Previous Trial Trenching (Phase 1) works were commissioned by Jacobs UK Limited (Jacobs) and undertaken between October and November 2016 by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2016c), on behalf of STWL in consultation with the local authority archaeology advisors/conservation officers for Worcester County Council and Birmingham City Council.

1.3 The proposed pipeline route is c.26km in length and runs through four different administrative areas – Birmingham City Council, Bromsgrove District Council, Wychavon District Council and Wyre Forest District Council (Figures 1 and 2). Adrian Scruby and Aisling Nash (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service) advised on archaeological matters on behalf of the Bromsgrove, Wychavon and Wyre Forest District Councils and Andrew Fuller advised on behalf of Birmingham City Council.

1.4 Phase 2 of the archaeological programme of works consisted of trial trenching, careful topsoil strip, map and sample and an archaeological watching brief on remaining topsoil strip areas. Phase 2 of archaeological works was undertaken between 15th May 2017 and 25th July 2017.

1.5 The programme of archaeological works was required in keeping with the policies and guidance outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and Local Planning Policies.

1.6 The background and methodology for the Phase 2 archaeological programme of works were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2017), which was agreed in advance by Adrian Scruby (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service). This document sets out the methodology, background and results of the archaeological mitigation work carried out. Stratigraphic data is combined with the results from the specialist assessment reports on the finds and enviornmental evidence. It addresses the signficance of the results and suggests further work including dissemination.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 The proposed development area for the route runs from the south west of Stourport-on-Severn to Frankley reservoir (NGR: SO 82079 72657 - SO 99220 80243) (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2 The pipeline was divided into sections demarcated by road crossing numbers. Phase 1 Trial Trenching results are described while the results of Phase 2 archaeological works have been grouped based on the nature of mitigation and also by their road crossing (RDX) number. There are 38 road crossings along the length of the pipeline route and within these are a further 78 areas or parcels that were surveyed by AOC by gradiometer (AOC 2016a and 2016b).

2.3 The geology of the pipeline route is described in the Jacobs (2015) Desk-Based Study: '*The superficial geology of the Frankley area comprises till and glaciofluvial deposits. The underlying Bedrock geology of the Frankley WTW Upgrade site is red mudstone (from the Averley Member Mudstone) and sandstone'*.

2.4 In the areas south and south west of Kidderminster, the superficial geology beneath the pipeline route comprises:

- Holt Health Sand & Gravel Member - Sand & Gravel
- Alluvium – Clay, Silt & Gravel
- Powerhouse Terrace Deposits - Sand & Gravel
- Kidderminster Station Formation - Sand & Gravel

2.5 Beyond the Kidderminster area, the superficial deposits are largely absent beneath the pipeline route, with the exception of discrete areas of:

- Glaciofluvial Deposits - Sand & Gravel
- Holt Health Sand & Gravel Member - Sand & Gravel
- Till – Diamicton

2.6 The bedrock geology beneath the pipeline route comprises:

- Kidderminster Formation – Sandstone & Conglomerate
- Wildmooor Sandstone Formation – Sandstone
- Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation – Sandstone
- Clent Formation – Breccia, Sandstone & Conglomerate
- Alveley Member – Mudstone

2.7 The areas where significant archaeological features were encountered during Phase 1 Trial Trenching were illustrated in the original interim report (AOC 2016c) and are also shown in Figures 17 and 19 of this report. Areas that underwent Phase 2 archaeological works are also illustrated (see Figures 2–14).

2.8 The pipeline route was predominantly located through areas used for both arable and pasture.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The cultural heritage background of the route has been described in detail in an archaeological desk-based study (Jacobs 2015), which was informed by the West Midlands Research Agenda (Watt 2011). The following description of the archaeological and historical background utilises the Jacobs document and focusses on areas pertinent to the findings of the present fieldwork. Heritage Asset numbers in the following section follow the Jacobs document.

Prehistoric Periods (*c.* 500,000 BP – AD 43)

3.2 The Jacobs report notes that ‘evidence for the prehistoric period is relatively rare in the north Worcestershire area’ and that ‘the earliest evidence for human activity within the study area dates to the Palaeolithic period (750,000–7000 BC)’ (Jacobs 2015, 14). There is a series of prehistoric features in proximity to the pipeline route but few are close to the excavated features. In addition, there is an absence of potentially pre-Iron Age material identified from the excavated remains, and an absence of the lithics so emblematic of Palaeolithic to Neolithic (and later prehistoric) activity.

3.3 The pipeline route passed through or close to several areas where the potential for Palaeolithic remains have been identified, mainly '*geological deposits identified as having the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and artefactual remains'* (Jacobs 2015, 21) which might provide *'a better understanding of the geological sequences relating to the region's river systems and their potential for Palaeolithic archaeology*' (Buteux and Lang 2002,13).

3.4 During the present works, archaeological trial trenching with sieving of deposits was required in Area RDX 3/G2, which lay in an area that Worcestershire HER indicated was located in the Power House Terrace Pits Area of Palaeolithic potential (Asset 239) (Jacobs 2015, 28) and where previous finds of residual prehistoric worked flints (Asset 226) of possible Late Mesolithic and Late Neolithic Bronze Age date were recorded in test pits during a previous evaluation programme for the Birmingham Resilience Pipeline. The finds were recovered from the topsoil/natural interface of three test pits and are of possible Late Mesolithic and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date (Jacobs 2015, 22; Williams and Richardson 2015, 4). However, the present works found no worked flints in this area. Area RDX 31/G68 area G68 lay in part within a zone of glaciofluvial deposits, an area of palaeolithic potential recognised by Worcestershire HER (Asset 27, Jacobs 2015, 21, 26). Again, no evidence for Palaeolithic activity was encountered during the present (watching brief) works.

3.5 The Jacobs report (Jacobs 2015, 15) notes that a '*regionally significant pottery industry (based in the vicinity of the Malvern Hills)*' came to regional prominence in the West Midlands in the Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43) and note that 'Wigley (2003) and Hurst (2011, 106) have identified a generalised classification for Iron Age settlement within the area, comprising: hillforts (which appears to have begun in the early first millennium and appears to continue until perhaps the end of the 2nd century BC); and, smaller 'non-hillfort' enclosures (extended from the 5th or 4th centuries BC until at least the 2nd century AD)'. Near area RDX 14/G22, an enclosure at Chaddesley Corbett (Asset 163) has been recognised on aerial photographs (Jacobs 2015, 25), though this is undated.

3.6 As noted above, evaluation works in 2015 as part of an archaeological programme to inform the Environmental Statement identified an enclosure (Asset 207) close to area RDX5. This has tentatively been interpreted as a domestic site of Iron Age date (Williams and Richardson 2015, 13).

3.7 While at no point along the present route were remains of substantial Iron Age settlement recorded during the present works, remains encountered in Area G43 may be tentative evidence for small-scale non-hillfort settlement.

Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

3.8 The desk-based assessment undertaken by Jacobs (2015, 15) notes a 'relative lack of Roman-style material culture in comparison to other areas of England West Midlands' and that 'evidence for early Roman military activity within Worcestershire is sparse'. No Roman heritage assets are present in close proximity to where archaeological remains were encountered in the present works, which accords with an absence of evidence for Roman activity during the present works.

Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)

3.9 In the early medieval period there appears to be continuity in settlement from the Romano-British period (Dalwood 2003). Jacobs note that in the West Midlands *'a number of scholars, such as Bassett (2000, 107), have stressed the broad similarities in the territory of the Iron Age tribe of the Dobunni, the Roman civitas of the same tribe (Civitas Dobunnorum), and the later Hwicce kingdom'* and that

'archaeological evidence from settlements is remarkably slight for the period between the 5th and the 10th centuries AD' though here is documentary evidence for dispersed farmsteads 'with increasing nucleation around the new estate nuclei' (Jacobs 2015, 16). No Early Medieval heritage assets are recorded in close proximity to areas where archaeological remains were encountered in the present works.

Late Medieval Period (AD 1066–1540)

3.10 Jacobs note that in north Worcestershire 'medieval settlement pattern…has been characterised by Roberts and Wrathmell (2000, 56) as predominantly dispersed settlement with areas of nucleation centred on market towns or small hamlets. By 1086 north Worcestershire had dense areas of settlement, but with much woodland still present' (Jacobs 2015, 16). The ridge and furrow agriculture in this period is described by Jacobs as '*open-field farming, with narrow strips of arable arranged within several large unenclosed fields in close proximity to settlements'* (*ibid*., 17). The present archaeological works likely encountered evidence of agricultural/settlement remains in Area G38 but there were no signs of substantial settlement in spite of the presence of '*a number of settlements/DMVs …in the study area*' associated with the desk-based assessment by Jacobs (2015, 16).

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540–1901)

3.11 The post-medieval period witnessed increasing industrial development in the West Midlands and the desk-based assessment noted that '*the 16th and 17th centuries saw the landscape of north Worcestershire being transformed by the development of the coal and iron working industries*' (Jacobs 2015, 18). Of particular interest in this area is the introduction of blast furnace technology, which '*from the late 16th century…began to replace the smaller scale smelting processes'* (Jacobs 2015, 18; Atkin 2003). Agriculture too became increasingly mechanised as population increased.

Modern (AD 1901–present)

3.12 The Jacobs desk-based assessment notes that 'during the first half of the 20th century AD, the study area remained predominantly agricultural' (Jacobs 2019, 19). Remains such as a modern livestock burial, [G15-10-101], in the present works attest to the continued agricultural use of much of the land through which the present works passed.

Previous Archaeological Work

3.13 The route of the pipeline has undergone several stages of archaeological work since alternative routes were proposed in 2014. An archaeological desk-based study (Jacobs 2015) and a programme of archaeological survey, geoarchaeological assessment and archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASWYAS in 2015 resulted in the production of an Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2016b). The Environmental Statement detailed an assessment of the likely impacts that the construction of the new pipeline would have on the cultural heritage assets identified during this initial programme of archaeological works.

3.14 A programme of geophysical (magnetometer) survey and archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2015 (Sykes and Williams 2015; Williams and Richardson 2015). The evaluation ' *confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey, in that no significant archaeological remains were observed within*

the trenches' (Williams and Richardson 2015, 13). However, there were a few findings indicative of prehistoric activity as '*four flints from test pits…may indicate Late Mesolithic and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the vicinity [and] fit into the wider Mesolithic landscape of Worcestershire'* (*Ibid.*). This is Asset 226 in the Jacobs desk-based assessment, and is located in the vicinity of RDX3/G2. An enclosure (Asset 207) was also identified in a trench during these evaluation works. Four gullies were identified, but there was a lack of datable finds – the absence of pottery was suggested to tentatively indicate a possible Iron Age date (*Ibid.,* 13). Two small fragments of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from the fill of gully and this may be a late prehistoric domestic site (*Ibid*., 4).

3.15 A second phase of geophysical (magnetometer survey) was carried out by AOC Archaeology in 2016 identifying a number of discrete areas of archaeological potential (AOC 2016a; 2016b).

3.16 Phase 1 Trial Trenching was carried out to ground-truth anomalies of potential archaeological origin identified within the AOC 2016 geophysical survey areas (AOC 2016c). A total of 64 trial trenches were excavated in 14 discrete areas and features of archaeological origin (as opposed to agricultural or geological) were confirmed within two of the areas. The Phase 1 Trial Trenching works are summarised below. Significantly, they led to the recording of archaeological features in Areas G38 and G43. Area G38 contained several ditches and pit features with finds recovered of likely medieval date. Area G43 revealed two linear ditches with, at that point, no datable finds recovered.

4 Original Aims and Objectives

Aims

4.1 The general aim of the archaeological works was to gather additional information on the extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of archaeological deposits within the survey areas at locations which had been identified from the DBA (Jacobs 2015) and geophysical survey (AOC 2016a and 2016b).

4.2 The more specific aim of the trial trenching was to identify, where possible, the extent and preservation of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme that will provide data to inform the requirements for archaeological mitigation.

Objectives

4.3 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains within the Planning Application Boundary;
- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the client specification (Jacobs 2016a);
- To establish the preservation of any buried remains and provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing; and
- To disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.

5 Scope of Works and Strategy

5.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2017) produced for this site detailed the methods and standards for the propsed archaeological fieldwork, and was drawn up in accordance with all current best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines:

- Historic England - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015a).
- Historic England – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2015b).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations (CIfA 2014a).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014b).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014c).
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS 2018).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoLA 1994)
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire (Amended 2016).

5.2 The archive will be assembled in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (PPN3) (2008), and in accordance with the appropriate guidance:

- Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire (amended 2016);
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
- Preparation of Archaeological Archives; Selection' Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993); and
- Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995).

6 Methodology

Phase 1: Archaeological Trial Trenching

6.1 The Phase 1 trial trenching program was undertaken as per Section 3 of Appendix A of Part II-Specification-A5W11215-SW51149_A (Jacobs 2016a), in accordance with current good practice, and in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b). Andy Webley of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service has supplied an HER code for the site (WSM71778)

6.2 The archaeological trial trenches were located to evaluate areas identified by the geophysical survey considered to have potential for the presence of archaeological remains. The size and shape of trial trenches was varied to allow comprehensive evaluation and maximise the potential for the identification of ephemeral archaeological remains. All archaeological trial trenches were given a unique alphanumeric code. The locations of archaeological trial trenches took into account all known constraints.

6.3 All trenches were excavated using a 360º mechanical excavator with a flat bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches were between 2.0m and 2.2m m wide, of varying lengths and set out on varying orientations.

6.4 As a minimum the depth of overburden in each trench was recorded as well as the nature of the underlying sub-stratum, and where applicable, the presence of significant archaeological features (Appendix 1). Where archaeological features were noted, these were partially excavated to ascertain their form, and if possible, function. Dating evidence was retrieved, where present.

6.5 The archaeological works were carried out between 31st October and 25th November 2016. Weather conditions varied, though it was mainly dry.

Phase 2: Archaeological Programme of Works

6.6 The Phase 2 Archaeological Programme of Works adhered to the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) (AOC 2017) as approved by the council archaeologists and agreed upon by AOC and Barhale Ltd. Following on from the integration and summary of archaeological potential as informed by previous desk-based work, walkover surveys, geophysical survey, geoarchaeological assessment and archaeological evaluation the following Phase 2 categories of works were agreed upon and applied to the route.

Category	Archaeological Work Required
Category 1	Trial Trenching (as Phase 1 locations)
Category 2	Careful topsoil strip monitored by an archaeologist
Category 3	Watching Brief
Category 4	No watching brief

Table 1: Category of archaeological work required

6.7 The archaeological monitoring was conducted in accordance with AOC's standard procedures (AOC 2017: Appendix 7). Topsoil removal, for all areas under Categories 1, 2 and 3 mitigation, was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All topsoil and overburden removal was carried out by 360° back-acting mechanical excavators fitted with broad 2m toothless buckets. The topsoil was removed to the first archaeological horizon or natural subsoil under archaeological supervision.

Monitoring in any one area ceased once an archaeological sterile natural subsoil surface had been observed.

6.8 During monitoring, the surface of all stripped areas and spoil heaps were visually searched for archaeological finds/deposits. Where small discrete areas of archaeological features or deposits were identified these were hand-excavated and recorded by the WBO in accordance with AOC Archaeology's standard practice.

6.9 All archaeological features/finds encountered during topsoil stripping were subject to appropriate mitigation as defined in the Phase 2 WSI (AOC 2017) and agreed with the Worcestershire and Birmingham City Council Archaeologists.

6.10 In summary, all archaeological features or deposits were cleaned and investigated.

6.11 The palaeoenvironmental strategy comprised of the removal of two basic sample types for every securely stratified hand-excavated context. As such, every archaeological context was sampled by this impartial and non-judgmental approach.

- Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition.
- Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 10 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macro plant material, faunal remains and artefacts.

6.12 All finds were treated in accordance with current best practice guidance, and were cleaned and (where appropriate) marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate guidelines.

6.13 The research aims outlined prior to excavation (Section 4) are discussed with reference to the results of archaeological works (Section 7). Quantification of resources needed to fulfil the project design and discussion of the revised research objectives is presented in Section 11.

6.14 All excavation was undertaken by hand or under mechanical excavator under close supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist, and exposed surfaces were thoroughly cleaned in order to assist the identification of features.

6.15 A full and proper written and photographic record was made of all archaeological features and deposits. Plans were completed at a scale of 1:20 along with GPS survey tied into the Ordinance Survey national grid and Ordnance Datum with section drawings completed at a scale of 1:10. In this report, cuts and structural remains are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'. Where context numbers from the evaluation trenches are revisited, both are presented.

7 Results

Phase 1

7.1 The results of the Phase 1 archaeological trial trenching are described in an interim report (AOC 2016c) and are summarised below. Further details can be found in Appendices 1 to 6.

7.2 A total of 64 trial trenches were excavated, in 14 discrete areas. Of these areas, a total of 11 were identified as containing no archaeological remains, summarised in Table 2.

Area	# of Trenches	Description
G19	5	Topsoil was between 0.25m and 0.50m deep, and consisted of a reddish brown, slightly clayey sand/soil, overlying a reddish-brown sand, including patches of clay and gravel.
G20	4	Topsoil and subsoil were between 0.36m and 0.76m deep and consisted of a mid/dark red friable/sandy loam, overlying a mid/dark yellowish sand with occasional patches of clay and gravel.
G27	16	Topsoil was between 0.30m and 0.50m deep and consisted of a mid-to-dark purplish loam with occasional rounded pebbles, which overlay a mid-to-dark purplish brown sand with occasional rounded pebbles.
G30	2	Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.40m and 0.45m deep and comprised a mid-greyish brown firm loam with occasional rounded stones, which overlay a mid-reddish brown firm silty clay with rounded pebbles.
G31	2	Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.32m and 0.35m deep, consisting of a mid/dark greyish brown loam with occasional rounded pebbles, overlying a mid-reddish brown sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles.
G37	5	Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.34m and 0.38m in depth, consisting of a mid-greyish brown clay/loam with rounded pebbles, overlying a mid-reddish brown sandy/silty clay.
G53	5	Topsoil recorded as being between 0.28m and 0.40m deep and consisting of a mid-brown sandy/silty clay/loam, overlying reddish brown sandy clay.
G72	5	Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.26m and 0.35m deep and consisting of a mid-brown/reddish brown compact loam/clay loam, overlying a mid-to-dark reddish clayey sand.
G73	2	Topsoil was recorded as being 0.30m deep and consisting of a mid-brown compact loam, overlying reddish compact sandy clay.
G74	2	Topsoil and subsoil were recorded as being between 0.30m and 0.34m deep, containing frequent stones and charcoal flecks and overlying a yellowish brown gravel-rich clay with areas of mid yellow clay. A N-S aligned modern field drain was present 9m from the NNE end of Trench G74-01. Modern field drains following a N-S alignment N-S were present throughout Trench G74-02 at 1.2m intervals.

Area	# of Trenches	Description
G75	3	Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.30m and 0.40m deep, overlying a light brown compact clayey sand. An E-W oriented modern field drain was present 15m from the NE end of Trench G75-01. A NE to SW aligned modern field drain was also present 3m from the north end of Trench G75-02 while a north/south aligned field drain was present 15m from the NE end of Trench G75-03.

Table 2: Summary of trial trenches from Phase 1 with no archaeological remains

7.3 Trial trenching in the remaining two areas revealed archaeological evidence. This included Area G38, where five trenches excavated. Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.35m and 0.50m deep, consisting of a midreddish/greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, overlying a red/yellowish sandy clay with occasional patches of sandstone. Archaeological features were identified in Phase 1 in this area (Figure 17; AOC 2016c Figure 2). Ditch features [G38-01-03] and [G38-02-04] were recorded in Trenches G38-01 and G38-02 respectively, while pit features [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] were recorded in Trenches G38-03 and G38-04. Sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from ditch feature [G38-01-03] (12th–13th century), as well as pit features [G38-03-05] (12th–13th century) and [G38-04-03] (10th–15th century). The pottery from the latter included a small pre-Conquest sherd of likely residual oolitic-tempered ware from the Cotswolds. (see Appendix 7). A sample of cherry charcoal (SUERC-94119) from fill (G38-03-03) of pit [G38-03-05] provided a radiocarbon date of 1192 to 1280 calAD at 2-sigma while a sample of hazel charcoal (SUERC-94120) from fill (G38-04-04) of pit [G38-04-03] provided a date range between 1185 and 1277 calAD at 2-sigma (Appendix 18), providing further evidence for the presence of medieval occupation, focussed around the late 12th and 13th centuries. Pit [G38-03-05] contained ecofacts including wheat, oat and rye cereal caryopses (Appendix 17), likely evidence of domestic cooking debris disposed during general cleaning of hearths and floor surfaces. Similarly, pit [G38-04-03] contained oat, rye, wheat and barley caryopses, as well as a blackberry seed, domestic food debris as well as a concentration of weed remains, likely crop contaminants, indicative of cultivation (Appendix 17).

7.4 Three small flecks of bone (Phase 1 SF 05) were recovered from [G38-01-04] while evidence for industrial activity was recovered from pit [G38-04-03] in the form of 2.42kg of slag. In particular, the context assemblage included plano-convex slag cake fragments associated with ironworking including smelting (SF07 and SF08) as well as hammerscale (Appendix 15). These fragment types are indicative of ironworking activities suggesting smelting to have taken place in the area. A third pit-like feature [G38-03-07] was recorded in Trench G38-03, interpreted as the remains of a tree throw. The final object recovered from the features in Area G38 was a corroded iron bolt of relatively recent date (Phase 1 SF 01) from [G38-05-01], topsoil (Appendix 12).

7.5 Four trenches were excavated in Area G43 (Figure 19; AOC2016c Figure 3). Topsoil was recorded as being between 0.30m and 0.60m deep, a mid-brown/reddish brown loam, overlying orange/mid brown compact sandy clay. Archaeological features in Trench G43-03 comprised [G43-03-02] and [G43-03-04], both of which were interpreted as ditches. No dating evidence was retrieved from either of these features. Two pit-like features, [G43-01-03] and [G43-01-05], were recorded towards the southwest of Trench G43-01; both were interpreted as the remains of tree throws. Below is a summary table of the archaeological features identified from the Phase 1 trial trenching.

G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
G38	G38-01	Ditch [G38-01-03]. Possibly continued as [G38-50-03]. Fill (G38-01-04) contained three bone fragments and five sherds of medieval pottery
G38	G38-02	Ditch [G38-02-04]. Possibly continued as [G38-50-15]. Fill (G38-02-03) contained no artefacts but occasional charred plant remains.
G38	G38-03	Pit [G38-03-05]. Fills (G38-03-03) and (G38-03-04) contained three sherds of medieval (12th-13th century) pottery, as well as charcoal and charred macroplant material. A cherry charcoal sample (SUERC-94119) from (G38-03-03) produced a date between 1192 and 1280 calBC at 2-sigma.
G38	G38-04	Pit [G38-04-03]. Fills (G38-04-04) and (G38-04-05) contained four sherds of medieval (10th-15th century) pottery. Fills (G38-04-04) and (G38-04-05) also contained 2.42 kg of slag as well as charcoal and charred macroplant material. A hazel charcoal sample (SUERC-94120) from (G38-04-04) produced a date between 1185 and 1277 calBC at 2-sigma.
G43	G43-03	Ditches [G43-03-02] (same as [G43-50-21]) and [G43-03-04] (same as [G43-50-08]). Fill (G43-03-03) of ditch [G43-03-02] contained fragments of vitrified material and fired clay as well as charcoal and charred macroplant. Fill (G43-03-05) of [G43-03-04] contained charred macroplant.

Table 3: Phase 1 trial trenching archaeological features

Phase 2

7.6 The Phase 2 archaeological results have been grouped for description according to their phase of works (Categories 1 to 4) and subsequently by their location using the road crossing (RDX) number and a Geophysical survey area (G) number, if available. Table 4 summarises of each area and what archaeological works it was subject to during this phase. The results have been grouped based on their mitigation and by their road crossing (RDX) number. There are 34 road crossings along the length of the pipeline route and within these are 78 parcels that were surveyed by AOC by gradiometer (AOC 2016a and 2016b). All areas will be referred back to their RDX number.

RDX	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Stourport Yard				Whole area
Bromsgrove (M5) Yard				Whole area
Break Pressure Tank				Whole area
Intake				Whole area
RDX 1				Whole area
RDX 2				Whole area

RDX	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
RDX 3	G2		G1	Partial area
RDX 4			G3; G4	Partial area
RDX 5		Partial area	Partial area	
RDX 6			G5; G6; G7; G8	
RDX 7			G10; G11	G9
RDX 8	G12; G13			
RDX 9	G15		Partial area	G14
RDX 10			Whole area	
RDX 11	G16			
RDX 12			G17	G18
RDX 13				G19
RDX 14	G22; G24		G21; G22; G24	G20; G23
RDX 15	G25		G25	
RDX 16		G26	Partial area	G27
RDX 17	G28; G29; G32			G30; G31; G33
RDX 18		G38	G34; G35; G36; G39	G37
RDX 19			G40	
RDX 20	G44; G45; G46	Partial area of G43	G41; G42; G43; G45; G46; G47	
RDX 21			G48	G49
RDX 22				Whole area
RDX 23			G50	Partial area
RDX 24	G51			

RDX	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
RDX 25			Partial area	Partial area
RDX 26			Whole area	
RDX 27			G52; G54; G55; G56; G57	G53; G58; G59
RDX 28			Whole area	
RDX 29	G63; G64		G60; G60b; G61; G62;	
RDX 30			G64	G65
RDX 31	G67		G67; G68	G66
RDX 32	G69		G69	
RDX 33	G72		G70	G71; G73
RDX 34			G76; G77; G78	G74; G75

Table 4: Summary of division of Phase 2 archaeological works

Category 1: Trial Trenching Areas

RDX 3: G2

7.7 Six trenches were excavated (Figure 3) between 15m and 40m in length and all were 1.6m wide. Trenches G2-05 and G2-06 were reduced in length to 15m as the original trenches were located beyond the pipeline construction boundary. The topsoil was recorded as a mid to dark brown silty sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions between 0.22m and 0.53m thick. The B-horizon was a mid-reddish brown sand, between 0.17m and 0.44m thick. The natural subsoil varied between a light to dark reddish brown clayey sand and a light brown-orange clay. No archaeological features were identified within these trenches.

7.8 Within this area was specifically identified the potential for prehistoric flints to be present. Worcestershire HER indicates that this area is located in the Power House Terrace Pits Area of Palaeolithic potential (Asset 239) (Jacobs 2015, 28). The discovery of prehistoric worked flints (Asset 226) of possible Late Mesolithic and Late Neolithic Bronze Age date in test pits in this area (Jacobs 2015, 22) led WCC to require the topsoil and any subsoil and/or other deposits overlying natural in the end 1m of each trench to be sieved on site for the recovery of flints/as a means of gauging whether significant concentrations of flint were present as scatters in the topsoil/overburden. No worked flints were recovered from the on-site sieving that was undertaken in these areas.

7.9 The NE end of trench G2-03 had a small intermittent layer of limestone below topsoil, a modern farming inclusion (G2-03-04), which was an average of 0.05m deep.

RDX 8: G12

7.10 Eight trenches were excavated (Figure 4) in various alignments. Trenches 1 and 7 were rectangular in shape measuring 5.15m x 4.90m and 5.15m x 5.30m respectively. The remaining Trenches 2 to 6 and trench 8 were between 24.60m and 39.30m in length and 1.9m wide. The topsoil was a mid-brown slightly silty sand between 0.13m and 0.40m thick. The B-horizon was recorded as varying from a reddish brown silty sand to a reddish-pink silty sand between approximately 0.22m to 0.4m thick. The natural subsoil was a reddish-brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. An area of bedrock was recorded in Trench G12-04 at a depth of approximately 0.45m. No archaeological features were identified but finds of CBM and pottery fragments were kept.

RDX 8: G13

7.11 Thirteen trial trenches were excavated (Figure 5) at various alignments and ranging in size between 5.10m and 25.0m in length and 1.9m to 4.45m in width. The topsoil was a mid-reddish brown silty sand, 0.10m to 0.55m thick and the B-horizon, where recorded, was a pinkish-brown clayey sand between 0.20m and 0.70m thick. The natural subsoil was recorded as a dark pinkish orange sand. No archaeological features were identified. In the subsoil of Trench G13-01 a thin spread of dark bluish black silty gravel debris (G13-01-04), approximately 0.10m thick was noted, running north to south. It contained fragments of modern ceramic building material, ferrous debris and sherds of glass and was interpreted as a possible former track and likely modern in date**.**

RDX 9/RDX10: G15

7.12 Seven trenches were excavated (Figure 6) all with dimensions of 25m by 1.90m. The topsoil was recorded as a mid-greyish brown sandy silt between 0.26m and 0.59m with occasional small pebble inclusions. The natural subsoil was recorded as a mid-reddish brown to pink sand and no archaeological features were identified. The remaining area of G15 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition. Finds of post-industrial pottery and glass fragments were kept.

RDX 11: G16

7.13 Twelve trenches were excavated (Figure 7) on various alignments. The evaluation trenches ranged in size from 23.8 to 50m in length and were 1.90m wide. Trenches G16-02 and G16-04 measured 5.30 x 5.50m and 5m x 10.20m respectively. The topsoil for this area was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt between 0.28m and 0.45m thick and the natural subsoil was a mid-reddish brown sand with moderate occurrence of small sub-angular stone inclusions.

7.14 In Trench G16-01 a shallow SE to NW linear, [G16-01-03] (Plate 1), was identified consisting of a steep sided cut with rounded base 1m wide and 0.18m deep (top of feature 86.32mOD). It contained a friable, greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions (G16-01-04) and interpreted as redeposited natural. The linear was interpreted as a possible drainage feature; it contained brick fragments dated to the late 18th to 19th century (Appendix 10). Its location corresponded well with a geophysical anomaly (B133) identified as one of four possible pits (AOC 2016b, 7).

Plate 1: Linear [G16-01-03]

RDX 14: G22

7.15 Four trenches were excavated (Figure 8) in this area each measuring 25.0m x 1.9m and oriented either N-S or NE-SW. The topsoil was a mid-greyish brown sandy loam with occasional small, rounded stones and an average thickness of 0.37m. The natural subsoil was a dark-reddish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and bands of reddish-brown sand.

7.16 Two archaeological features were identified within this area; they were two linear ditch segments and were undated as no finds were recovered from their fills. These features appear to correspond with a NW-SE linear trend (B138) recognised during geophysical survey (AOC 2016b, 8) as being of potential archaeological nature. In Trench G22-09 was a NW-SE oriented linear cut [G22-09-03] (Plate 2) with dimensions of 3.10m x 0.77m (top of feature 83.65m OD). It had a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom, steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (G22-09-04) was a dark reddish-brown silty clay approximately 0.40m thick, the upper fill (G22-09-05) was a light reddish-brown silty sand 0.37m thick. It was interpreted as a ditch possibly for the function of drainage. A second NW-SE oriented linear was identified in trench G22-10, [G22-10-03], which measured 1.94m wide and 0.48m deep. It was steep sided, had a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom and a flat base (top of feature 84.68m OD). It contained a single fill, (G22-10-04), comprising of a mid-brown silty sand with occasional small, rounded pebbles and was 0.48m thick. The cut was interpreted as a ditch, possibly for drainage purposes. Ditch [G22-10-03] is likely to be a continuation of, and therefore the same as, the ditch in Trench G22-09. The remaining area of G22 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition. An enclosure at Chaddesley Corbett (Asset 163) has been recognised to the south of Area G22 on aerial photographs (Jacobs 2015, 25).

Plate 2: Ditch [G22-09-03]

RDX 14: G24

7.17 Three trial trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were identified. The trenches were approximately all 25m in length and 1.9m wide and all oriented E-W. The topsoil was recorded as a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay between 0.30m and 0.52m thick. The natural subsoil was recorded as a dark reddish brown to purple clay with occasional bands of yellowish-brown clay. The remaining area of G24 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 15: G25

7.18 Three trial trenches were excavated (Figure 9) measuring 25m in length and 1.9m in width and oriented either NE-SW or N-S. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty sand, between 0.43m and 0.54m thick, and the natural subsoil was a reddish brown graduating to a yellow sandy silt with frequent small, sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features were identified but in Trench G25-01 there

was a modern plastic land drain and a modern red brick culvert and metal pipe and in Trench G25-02 two plastic land drains were uncovered. The remaining area of G25 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 17: G28

7.19 One trial trench was excavated (Figure 10) measuring 19.65m by 1.90m and was oriented NE-SW. The topsoil was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent, small, rounded, pebble inclusions and was between 0.39 and 0.43m thick. The natural subsoil was a reddish brown sand with frequent, small, rounded, pebble inclusions. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

RDX 17: G29

7.20 Three trial trenches were excavated (Figure 10) measuring between 21.20m and 25.25m in length and all were 1.90m in width. The trenches were oriented, NE-SW, N-S and NW-SE and no archaeological features were identified within them. The topsoil was a greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small, rounded pebble inclusions and between 0.30m and 0.47m thick. The natural subsoil was a reddish-brown sand with frequent small rounded pebble inclusions.

RDX 17: G32

7.21 One trial trench was excavated in this area (Figure 10), measuring 24.90m x 1.90m and oriented E-W. The topsoil was a greyish brown sandy silt between 0.10m and 0.43m thick from west to east and the natural was a reddish brown sand. There were no archaeological features identified.

RDX 20: G44

7.22 Three trial trenches were excavated (Figure 11a) with trenches G44-01 and G44-03 measuring 25m x 1.9m and trench G44-02 measuring 5.20m x 5.12m. The topsoil was a mid-greyish brown sandy loam between 0.32m and 0.40m thick. A B-horizon was present consisting of a light greyish-brown sand approximately 0.20m thick. The natural subsoil was a mid-brown sand with frequent sandstone rock fragments and occasional bands of red clay. In Trench G44-03 was a rectangular shaped cut [G44-03-04] (Plate 3), measuring 2.90m x 1.24m with steep sides and a flat base and containing a firm greyish-brown clayey silt (G44-03-05). There were frequent small angular sandstone fragments and flecks of burnt clay inclusions within the fill and it was interpreted as backfill. The feature was interpreted as a pit and likely to be modern in date due to its shape and its deliberate backfill of soil and burnt clay. It overlay part of a linear geophysical anomaly (B184) tentatively identified during previous works as potentially being of archaeological interest (AOC 2016b, 11).

Plate 3: Pit [G44-03-04]

RDX 20: G45

7.23 Two trenches (Figure 11a), both oriented E-W and measuring 25m x 1.9m were excavated with no archaeological features identified. The topsoil was a mid-brown silt approximately 0.30m thick and the natural subsoil was a dark reddish brown sandy silt with bands of blue/green clay. The remaining area of G45 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 20: G46

7.24 Five trenches were excavated (Figure 11a and 11b), Trench G46-01 measured 5m x 5.20m and was oriented N-S and the remaining four trenches measured approximately 25m x 1.9m and were oriented either E-W or NE-SW. No archaeological features were identified. The topsoil was recorded as a mid-brown silty loam with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions between 0.22m and 0.39m thick. The natural subsoil was recorded as a dark reddish-brown silt with occasional outcropping sedimentary bedrock. The remaining area of G46 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 24: G51

7.25 Four trial trenches were excavated, measuring between 24m and 26m in length and 1.90m wide. The trenches were oriented N-S, E-W and NE-SW. The topsoil was a dark brown silty loam with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and between 0.30m and 0.75m in thickness. The subsoil was a mixed light and dark reddish brown clayey silt. No archaeological features were identified. The remaining area of G51 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 29: G63

7.26 Two trial trenches, each 25m by 1.90m were excavated (Figure 12) and no archaeological features were identified. The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clayey silt between 0.25 and 0.35m thick and the natural subsoil was a mid-brown sand with patches of pink clay. Plough scars were visible in the natural at the NE end of trench G63-02.

RDX 29: G64

7.27 Two trenches were excavated (Figure 12), measuring 25m x 1.9m in a N-S and E-W orientation respectively and no archaeological features were identified. The topsoil was 0.30m thick and comprised of a dark brownish grey clayey silt. The natural subsoil was a light pinkish yellow clayey sand. A number of N-S and E-W oriented land drains crossed the trial trenches backfilled with either gravel or rubble.

RDX 31: G67

7.28 Two trenches were excavated (Figure 13), measuring 25.1m x 24.5m each and 1.9m wide. The topsoil was a mid-brownish grey silty loam with frequent rounded pebble inclusions. The subsoil was a mixed dark reddish brown and yellow clay with frequent gravel bands visible. No archaeological features were identified but there were rubble land drains and frequent plough scarring visible in the natural. The remaining area of G67 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 32: G69

7.29 Two trial trenches were excavated (Figure 13) within this area: G69-04 was oriented NW-SE and measured 5.10m x 5m and G69-05 was oriented NW-SE and measured 26.9m x 1.9m. The topsoil was a dark brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions between 0.26m and 0.33m. The natural subsoil was a dark orange-brown clay with frequent patches of gravel and no archaeological features were identified. Trench G69-05 contained a N-S oriented rubble land drain. The remaining area of G69 was then subject to a Category 3 Watching Brief condition.

RDX 33: G72

7.30 Five trial trenches were excavated (Figure 14), all approximately 25m x 1.9m and oriented either N-S or E-W. The topsoil was a mid-brownish grey silty clay between 0.27m and 0.36m and the natural subsoil alternated between a pinkish red and a yellowish-brown silty clay with patches of yellowish grey sandy clay. There were no archaeological features identified but rubble land drains and plough

scars were visible in trenches G72-06, G72-07 and G72-08. Below is a summary table (Table 5) of the archaeological features identified from the trial trenching phase.

RDX Number/ G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
RDX 11: G16	G16-01	NW-SE linear drainage ditch [G16-01-03]. Following post-excavation, fill (G16-01-04) found to contain two fragments of 18th to 19th century Ceramic Building Material as well as vitrified material.
RDX 14: G22	G22-09	NW-SE linear drainage ditch [G22-09-03]. Fills (G22-09-04) and (G22-09-05) contained no artefacts. (G22-09-04) contained small quantity of birch charcoal.
RDX 14: G22	G22-10	NW-SE linear drainage ditch [G22-10-03] likely same as [G22-09-03]. Fill (G22-10-04) contained no artefacts.
RDX 20: G44	G44-03	Rectangular shaped pit [G44-03-04] contained fill (G44-03-05). Likely modern in date but no finds retrieved and purpose unknown. No artefacts.

Table 5: Phase 2 Category 1 trial trenching archaeological features

Category 2: Careful Topsoil Strip

7.31 The following areas were dealt with through archaeological mitigation involving a Category 2 Careful Strip, Map and Sample exercise. Following Phase 1 Trial Trenching, G38 and G43 were areas that had identified archaeological features and were required to be investigated further. A whole area strip was undertaken over these two areas and all archaeological features were investigated.

RDX 5

7.32 The area around RDX 5 (adjacent to RDX 6) was subject to a Category 2 Careful Strip (Figure 15) due to its proximity to a recorded enclosure of potential prehistoric date (Asset 207; Jacobs 2015, 22). No archaeological features were identified. The topsoil was a dark brown sandy loam approximately 0.12m thick (RDX5-01) over a mid-greyish brown sand B-horizon or subsoil (RDX5-02) with frequent small, rounded stone inclusions, approximately 0.30m thick. The natural subsoil (RDX5-03) is recorded as a soft reddish brown sand with frequent rounded stone inclusions. A dark, greyish, black burnt deposit was visible in a natural hollow in the natural subsoil (RDX5-04) and was approximately 0.02 to 0.10m thick. It had no cut visible but was within the hollow and was an irregular spread in plan.

RDX 16: G26

7.33 In this area (Figure 16) the topsoil (RDX16-001) was a loose, dark, greyish-brown silty, sandy loam with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. The natural subsoil (RDX16-003) was recorded as a dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded cobbles. Two pit features were found within area G26, both were oval shaped cuts with steep sides and a flat base. Cut [G26-50-04] (Plate 4, see Figure 16 for section and plan - top of feature 92.35m OD) contained a friable, mid-greyish brown silt (G26-50-05) with large sub-angular cobbles concentrated towards the base. It measured 0.83m x 0.68m x 0.13m. The second pit cut [G26-50-07] measured 0.68m x 0.45m x 0.35m and contained a friable, mid-greyish brown silt (G26-50-06), similar to the fill of the first pit (see Figure 16 for section

and plan – top of feature 92.41m OD). No artefacts were retrieved from any of the fills and they are of unknown date.

Plate 4: Pit [G26-50-04]

RDX 18: G38

7.34 In area G38 during the Phase 1 Trial Trenching a number of negative features were discovered within the five evaluation trenches that were excavated. Two ditches and two pits were identified and the remains of a burnt-out tree throw. The ditches contained sherds of prehistoric pottery and a small quantity of animal bone and the pits contained sherds of prehistoric pottery and also pottery dating to the medieval period as well as several lumps of slag. Due to the archaeological features identified in this area the whole parcel was subject to a Category 2 Careful Topsoil Strip, Map, and Sample exercise to uncover the full extent of the archaeology in this area (Figures 17 and 18).

7.35 The topsoil in this area, (G38-50-01) was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles, *c*.0.30m deep. The natural subsoil, (G38-50-02), was a firm, pinkish brown clayey sand with patches of clay and sandstone. In all, nineteen features were uncovered in Area G38, comprised of eleven pits, six ditches (two of which were likely elements of the same feature), a possible plough furrow and a post hole (see Figures 17 and 18).

7.36 Context [G38-50-03] (equivalent perhaps to [G38-01-03] in Phase 1) is a negative curvilinear feature (Plate 5) with sloping sides and a flat base, around 37m in length, measuring 0.92m wide and 0.20m deep (Section 24, top of feature 130.04m OD and Section 47, top of feature 130.30m OD). It had a moderately dense, mid-brown clay fill (G38-50-04) with charcoal fleck inclusions and containing sherds of pottery dated to the medieval period, between the late 11th and 16th centuries. This included a sherd from a bowl in a glazed buff sandy ware as well as a sherd of possible Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix 7). It also contained 15 fragments of cattle teeth (Appendix 16). It was interpreted as a potential boundary ditch due to its size, shape and location in relation to the other features in its vicinity.

Plate 5: Curvilinear [G38-50-03]

7.37 To the north of curvilinear [G38-50-03] an irregular-shaped negative pit feature [G38-50-05] (Plate 6) had sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.90m x 1.70m in plan and 0.45m deep (Section 22, top of feature 128.96m OD). It contained a single fill, (G38-50-06), of a firm greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and several sherds of pottery dated to the medieval period (11th–13th century). Of particular interest was a sherd from a small bowl with elaborate stamped decoration on the exterior and a much worn, yellowish amber to amber brown glaze (Crowland Abbey-type ware, dating to *c.*1050–1150 (Appendix 7).

Plate 6: Pit [G38-50-05]

7.38 Nearby, context [G38-50-07] (Plate 7) is a rectangular in plan negative feature with sloping sides and an uneven base. The cut is 2.30m in length and 0.43 deep and contains a firm dark brownish grey silty clay fill (G38-50-08) (Section 23, top of feature 128.78m OD). The fill contained occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks and several medieval pot sherds (12th–13th

century) (Appendix 7) were recovered. It was interpreted as a pit, likely medieval in date according to the pottery recovered.

Plate 7: West-facing section of Pit [G38-50-07]

7.39 To the east, a shallow linear negative feature, [G38-50-10], 13.50m in length, 3.25m wide and 0.14m deep (Section 20, top of feature 128.38m OD and Section 21, top of feature 128.58m OD) and filled with a firm greyish-pink sandy clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions, (G38-50-09), was interpreted as a possible plough furrow. It was very shallow with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Eighty sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this feature (Appendix 7) as well as a small fragment of fired clay, a possible prehistoric ceramic vessel core (Appendix 11). Also present was blast-furnace slag, which can be dated to the 16th century or later (Appendix 15).

7.40 Nearby, a large, oval shaped, negative feature [G38-50-11] (Plate 8) with a concave base and sloping sides measured 3.26m x 2.58m in plan and 0.35m deep (Sections 25 and 26, top of feature 128.39m OD) and contained a compact dark reddish-brown clay fill with occasional stone inclusions (G38-50-12). It was interpreted as a pit, with sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill likely dating this feature to the medieval period (late 11th–15th century). These sherds included glazed buff sandy ware jug sherds and a Deritend ware jug sherd (late 12th to early 14th century) (Appendix 7). The pit also contained a cattle molar (Appendix 16).

Plate 8: Pit [G38-50-11]

7.41 A linear negative feature, [G38-50-13], running *c.*15m roughly from west to east, 1m wide and 0.35m deep had sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a compact, dark reddish-brown clay (G38-50-14) with occasional stone inclusions and Wednesbury-type pottery dated to the medieval period (15th to 16th century) (Appendix 7). The negative feature was interpreted as a ditch and possibly for the purpose of irrigation. Due to their proximity and the similarity of their fills it is possible that large pit [G38-50-11] and ditch [G38-50-13], are associated/related.

7.42 Another linear negative feature, [G38-50-15] (Plate 9), measuring 1.74m wide and 0.40m deep, and running roughly 8m north to south (Section 27, top of feature 128.46m OD and Section 28, top of feature 128.61m OD), contained a compact dark reddish brown clay (G38-50-16) with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal fragments. No finds were recovered from the fill and therefore a date for this feature is unknown. It was interpreted as a ditch with an agricultural function. It is possible, given its roughly S-N alignment, that this feature continued to the north as ditch [G38-02-04], which was identified during the Phase 1 works.

Plate 9: Ditch [G38-50-15]

7.43 Where features [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15] meet, at a corner to the SW of these features, a ditch terminus was visible, [G38-50-20], which was 0.4m deep, with two fills, (G38-50-19) and (G38-50-18) (Sections 29 and 30, top of feature 128.68m OD). Pottery in this feature commonly dated to the 12th to 13th centuries (Appendix 7) while a radiocarbon sample from a cattle molar (SUERC-94121) from fill (G38-50-19) provided a range between 1265 and 1389 calAD (Appendix 18). Also present were 40 fragments of fired clay, including fragments with withy impressions, fragments with straight or rounded surfaces, and fragments with possible finger impressions. Fired clay structures with withy structural framing are known from the prehistoric period through to the modern period (Appendix 11). Some fire-cracked and heat-affected stone was also present (Appendix 14) as well as further animal bone, perhaps, representing the disposal of domestic butchery and food waste (Appendix 16).

7.44 A linear cut feature, [G38-50-21] (Plate 10), was a very shallow linear feature with irregular sides and base, 0.15m deep and *c.*7m long (Section 31, top of feature 128.42m OD) that ran W-E between [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15]. It contained a single fill, (G38-50-22). Its purpose is unknown though it may be the remains of a truncated deeper feature.

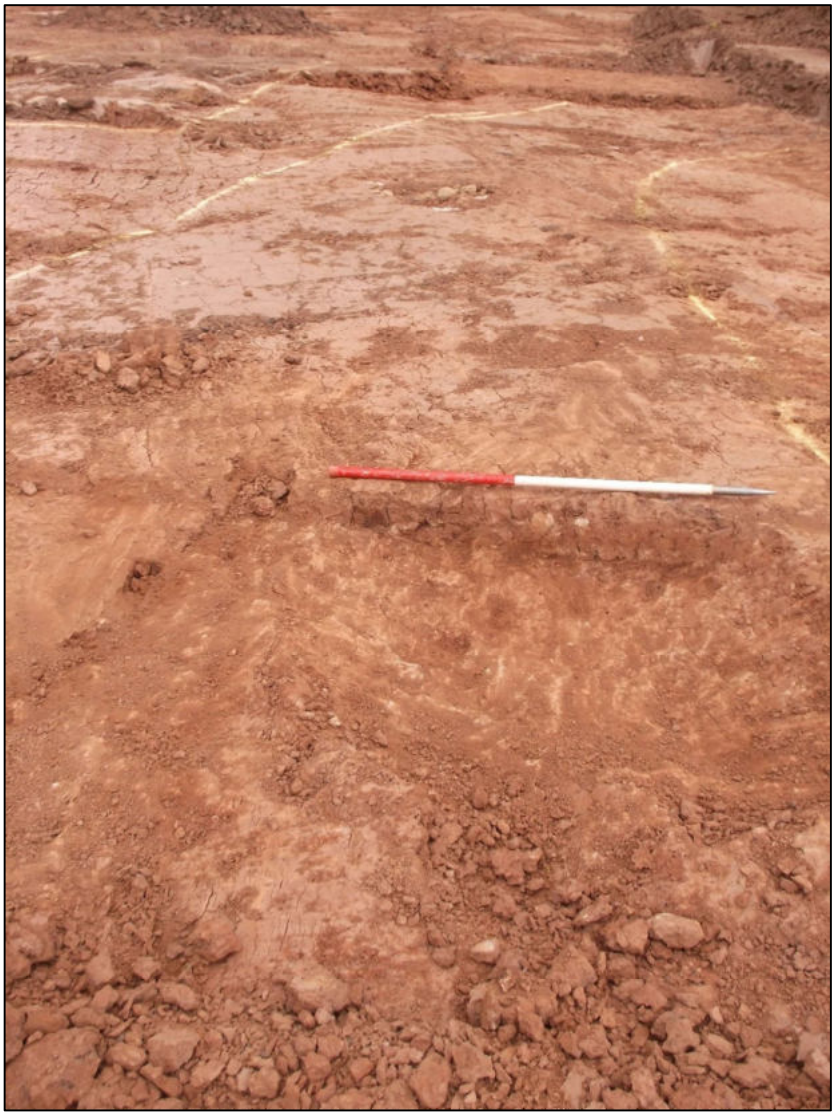

Plate 10: East-facing section of Linear [G38-50-21]

7.45 A negative feature, [G38-50-23], was circular in plan with sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.58m in diameter (Section 42). It contained a highly compacted mid brown clay with frequent quartzite rocks, (G38-50-24), which was 0.15m thick. It was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function.

7.46 An oval shaped negative feature [G38-50-25] with sloping sides measured 1.02m in diameter and 0.32m deep (Section 41, top of feature 127.14m OD). It contained a compact greenish brown clay with small black stones and a clay lens towards the base of the fill, (G38-50-26). It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function or date.

7.47 To the west of [G38-50-25] were two further pit features. A circular shaped negative feature, [G38-50-27], 0.70m in diameter and 0.19m deep (Section 36, top of feature 127.46m OD), contained a compact mid reddish brown clay fill (G38-50-28) with occasional fleck inclusions and was interpreted as a pit of unknown function and date. To its north, a sub-circular negative feature, [G38-50-29], had gently sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.50m x 1.20m with a depth of 0.26m (Section 37, top of feature 127.38m OD). It contained a compact mid reddish-brown clay with occasional charcoal

fragments (G38-50-30). It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function and date though it contained pottery sherds of late 11th–14th century date (Appendix 7).

7.48 To the NE of linear [G38-50-10] was a group of three pits and a possible post hole. A circular negative feature with steep sides and a flat base and measuring 0.52m in diameter and 0.22m deep was interpreted as a post hole of perhaps medieval date, [G38-50-31] (Section 43, top of feature 127.24m OD). It contained a highly compacted mid brown clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (G38-50-32) and Malvernian unglazed ware sherds (12th–13th century) (Appendix 7). An irregular shaped negative feature, [G38-50-33], was heavily truncated by machine so that only the flat base was visible, measuring 0.88 x 0.55m (Section 45, top of feature 126.92m OD). It contained a fill of highly compacted mid brown clay (G38-50-34), with a truncated depth of 0.08m. It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function and was perhaps medieval in date as sherds of late 11th–13th century Worcester-type ware were recovered (Appendix 7). A sub-oval, almost square in plan, negative feature, [G38-50-35], was oriented NW-SE and measured 3.0m x 1.50m (Section 40, top of feature 126.88m OD), containing a compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions, (G38-50-36).The fill had a depth of 0.23m but was heavily machine truncated along its north edge and the original depth is unknown. It was interpreted as a pit but the date and function is unclear, though it contained late 12th to early 14th century pottery (Appendix 7) and may therefore be medieval in date. A circular shaped negative feature, [G38-50-37], had sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.54m in diameter (Section 44, top of feature 127.25m OD). It contained a compact light brown clay fill, (G38-50-38), only 0.08m thick due to the feature being heavily machine truncated. The feature was interpreted as a pit of perhaps medieval date given the presence of medieval sherds (Appendix 7) and of unknown function.

7.49 A linear negative feature with steep sides and flat base, [G38-50-39], was 10.0m in length and 1.7m wide (Section 38). It contained a heavily compacted, mid reddish-brown clay with occasional small stone inclusions, (G38-50-40). The feature has been interpreted as an enclosure ditch due to its profile, size and location. Medieval (12th to 16th century pottery was recovered (Appendix 7).

7.50 A sub-oval negative feature, [G38-50-41], with steep sides and a flat base was located towards the east of area G38 and measured 0.85m x 0.45m in plan and 0.24m in depth (Section 46, top of feature 126.49m OD). It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function and of perhaps medieval date as it contained four sherds of 12th–13th century Malvernian unglazed ware (Appendix 7). The fill, (G38-50-42) was a compact mid-reddish brown clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and 0.24m thick.

7.51 The results of these Phase 2 works confirm the presence in this area of pit and ditch features identified during Phase 1, with continuations of ditches [G38-01-03] and [G38-02-04] being identified, as well as number of pit features of similar scale to pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03]. Pit [G38-03-05] lay within a concentration of ditch and pit features identified during the Phase 2 works, and it appears that this area represents a concentration of activity, likely associated with farming activity, in the medieval period. Pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] had also been recognised as circular anomalies with increased magnetic values (B51) during earlier geophysical work (AOC 2016a, 8).

RDX 20: G43

7.52 In area G43, the Phase 1 Trial Trenching found two ditches whose date and function were unknown. Due to the archaeological features identified here the area was then subject to a Category 2 Careful Topsoil Strip, Map, and Sample exercise (Figures 19 and 20) to further investigate the archaeological potential. Topsoil in this area was recorded as (G43-50-01), dark greyish brown friable silty-sandy

loam with turf, while natural subsoil, (G43-50-02) was dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent rounded stones.

7.53 A series of intercutting ditches and four pits were identified after the topsoil strip and mapping. The majority of the features were narrow linear ditches, interpreted as gullies for irrigation and associated with former agricultural exploitation of the area. The remaining features consisted of four pits containing burnt deposits and pottery sherds, likely to have been used for disposing of rubbish. These are also thought to be related to previous agricultural settlement in the area, representing the remains of localised industrial activity. One of the gully features was truncated by a ditch, showing at least two phases of archaeology in this area, whereas other gully features had been truncated by more recent ploughing.

7.54 There was a series of intercutting linear negative features that have been interpreted as ditches and gullies based on their size and depth. A linear negative feature, [G43-50-23] (Plate 11) measured approximately 22m in length was aligned approximately N-S (Sections 43-04 and 43-09, top of feature 131.20m OD). It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and it varied in width between 0.40m and 0.95m and in depth between 0.05m and 0.26m. At its south end it continued into the baulk and is assumed to continue beyond the limit of excavation of the construction corridor. During the Phase 2 works, this was also recorded as [G43-50-16], [G43-50-24] (Section 43-10, top of feature 131.50m OD) and [G43-50-26] (Section 43-11, top of feature 131.43m OD). The fills, (G43-50-15), (G43-50-22), (G43-50-25) and (G43-50-27), consisted of a firm mid brown silty clay and yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. It was interpreted as a gully or small irrigation ditch, and no finds were recovered from the fill to suggest a date but it is truncated by a later ditch, [G43-50-21] (Section 43-09).

Plate 11: Ditches [G43-50-21] and [G43-50-23]

7.55 At the north end of this feature, where it was referred to as [G43-50-16], was a roughly NW to SE running gully, [G43-50-14], which formed a corner with [G43-50-16] and may have overlain this, though this is uncertain. Gully [G43-50-14] was irregular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and an uneven concave base, and measured 0.20m by 0.57m in plan and 0.26m deep. Its fill, (G43-50-13) was loose brownish yellow silty sand, and this feature may have been an irrigation or drainage feature, like [G43-50-23]. At its SE end was its rounded terminus, [G43-50-18] (Plate 12), which measured 9m in length,

was 0.95m wide and 0.10m deep, with steep sides and roughly flat base (Section 43-0-8, top of feature 131.07m OD). Its fill, (G43-50-19) was a compact mid yellow brown sand with stone inclusions.

Plate 12: Terminus [G43-50-18]

7.56 A single roughly E-W linear negative feature, which split into two narrower N-S negative linear features truncated the earlier linear feature described above. This roughly E-W element of this linear feature, [G43-50-21] (Plate 11) was 0.88m wide and 0.34m deep (Section 43-09, top of feature 131.46m OD). It had a fill, (G43-50-20) comprising a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and well sorted stone inclusions. A sample of hazel charcoal (SUERC-94126) from fill (G43-50-20) provided a date range between 349 and 48 calBC at 2-sigma (Appendix 18), suggesting that this feature is of Late Iron Age date. It was equivalent to ditch cut [G43-03-02], recorded during the Phase 1 works and can be tentatively identified with one of the curvilinear anomalies (B55) identified through increased or decreased magnetic signals during geophysical survey (AOC 2016a, 8). Towards the west end, the linear feature curved southwards and split into two separate linear negative features, [G43-50-05] and [G43-50-08]. The western of these N-S linear elements, [G43-50-08], had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.85m wide and 0.36m deep (Section 43-02, top of feature 131.47m OD). The section exposed was approximately 7m long and it is continued beyond the limit of excavation at the southern end. Ditch [G43-50-08] (Section 43-03, top of feature 131.42m OD) was the same feature as ditch [G43-03-04], encountered in the Phase 1 works.

7.57 The eastern N-S element of this linear feature, [G43-50-05], measured 4.7m in length x 0.83m x 0.36m and ended in a rounded terminus with fairly steep sides and a flat base (Section 43-05, top of feature 131.57m OD). The fills of these elements, (G43-50-06) and (G43-50-07) comprised mid brown sand with and reddish-brown silt with stone.

7.58 Four pits lay outside the area enclosed by the ditches. A tapering, oval shaped negative feature, [G43-50-03] (Plate 13), with steep, sloping sides and a rounded base measured 1.20m x 0.78m x 0.32m (Section 43-01, top of feature 131.50m OD). It was interpreted as a pit but of unknown function and date. It contained a friable, mid-yellowish brown silty sand fill with occasional large, rounded stones and charcoal fleck inclusions and was 0.32m deep (G43-50-04).

Plate 13: Pit [G43-50-03]

7.59 Two larger sub-oval shaped negative features [G43-50-09] and [G43-50-11] were located together approximately 0.20m apart. Both had steep sides and flat bases. They measured 1.96m and 2.30m long and 1.65m and 1.95m wide respectively. Context [G43-50-09] (Plate 14) was relatively shallow but contained two fills: the lower fill (G43-50-10) was a friable brownish black sand with occasional small stone inclusions, 0.15m thick (Section 43-06, top of feature 131.65m OD). The upper fill, (G43-50-17), was a brownish, black sand with frequent small stone inclusions and was 0.22m deep. The upper fill was not well sorted therefore suggesting it has been deliberately backfilled. The second pit, just to the north, was a sub-oval pit with steep sides and a flat base, [G43-50-11] (Plate 15), measuring 2.30m x 1.94 x 0.50m (Section 43-07, top of feature 131.64m OD). It contained a fill of friable dark brownish black sand with frequent small stone inclusions (G43-50-12) and is possibly contemporary. The fill contained a quantity of charcoal towards the base and several sherds of pottery. The fill and the artefacts and ecofacts recovered suggest a pit used for rubbish. The two features have been interpreted as rubbish pits and the pottery from pit [G43-50-11] is Malvernian ware, dated to the Iron Age (Appendix 7). This late prehistoric date is supported by a radiocarbon date from a sample of maple charcoal (SUERC-94125) from fill G43-50-12), which ranged between 337 and 42 calBC at 2-sigma (Appendix 18).

Plate 14: Pit [G43-50-09]

Plate 15: Pit [G43-50-11]

7.60 To the east of the linear features is an oval shaped pit, [G43-50-28] (Plate 16), with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.20m x 0.80m x 0.36m (Section 43-12, top of feature 130.79m OD). It contained a single fill, (G43-50-29) of a compact mid-reddish brown sand with moderate amount of small stone inclusions. There were no finds to indicate its function and date, and it was interpreted as a pit of unknown function.

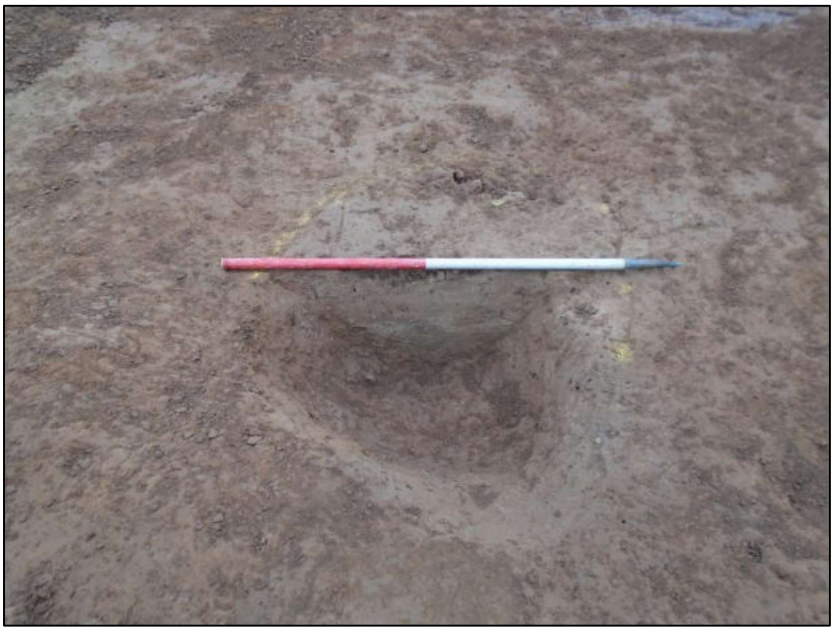

Plate 16: South-facing section of Pit [G43-50-28]

7.61 The Phase 2 works in this area have confirmed the presence of a group of linear features, previously identified as [G43-03-02] and [G43-03-04] in Phase 1. It is likely that both Iron Age and much later activity are represented in this area, with the rectilinear features perhaps associated with agricultural or settlement activity. Below is a summary table of the archaeological features identified from the Category 2 careful topsoil strip.

RDX Number/ G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
RDX 16: G26	N/A	Oval pit [G26-50-04]. Fill (G26-50-05) held no artefacts and it is of unknown date and function. Oval pit [G26-50-07]. Fill (G26-50-06) held no artefacts and it is of unknown date and function.
RDX 18: G38	N/A	Nineteen features or feature elements: six ditches, a possible plough furrow, eleven pits and a post hole. Ditch [G38-50-03] (equivalent perhaps to [G38-01-03]). Fill (G38-50-04) contained 20 sherds of pottery, mainly medieval (late 11th to 16th centuries) but some possibly Iron Age and 15 fragments of cattle teeth. Interpreted as a potential boundary ditch of likely medieval date. Linear west/east ditch [G38-50-13]. Fill (G38-50-14) contained a sherd of Wednesbury-type pottery dated to the medieval period (15th to 16th century). Possibly an irrigation feature. May be related to nearby pit [G38-50-11]. Roughly S/N-aligned linear ditch [G38-50-15]. Fill (G38-50-16) contained no datable finds but a little vitrified material and charred macroplant. Ditch with an agricultural function of unknown date. May continue to the north as ditch [G38-02-04] and also appears to be the same as:

RDX Number/ G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
		Ditch terminus [G38-50-20] contained two fills, (G38-50-19) and (G38-50-18). There were 16 sherds of medieval pottery in this feature (commonly 12th to 13th centuries. Also present were 40 fragments of fired clay of unknown date, vitrified material, two fire-cracked and heat-affected stones, natural stone, charred macroplant, charcoal and animal bone. This is a ditch of likely medieval date – a sample of cattle molar from fill (G38-50-19) returned a radiocarbon date between 1265 and 1389 calAD at 2-sigma. West/east-aligned linear [G38-50-21] contained a single fill, (G38-50-22). It contained no artefacts and its purpose and date are unknown. Linear feature [G38-50-39] contained fill (G38-50-40). Six sherds of medieval pottery (12th to 16th century) were recovered. This may be a medieval enclosure ditch. Linear feature [G38-50-10]. Fill (G38-50-09) contained 80 sherds of medieval pottery. Also contained a small fragment of fired clay, a possible prehistoric ceramic vessel core, furnace slag, dated to the 16th century or later. Interpreted as a possible plough furrow. Pit feature [G38-50-05]. Fill (G38-50-06) contained two sherds of pottery dated to the medieval period (11th–13th century) including a significant Crowland Abbey-type ware sherd, dating to c.1050–1150. Rectangular pit [G38-50-07]. Fill (G38-50-08) contained two medieval pottery sherds (12th–13th century). Oval pit [G38-50-11]. Fill (G38-50-12) contained 30 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as well as a cattle molar and a little vitrified material. This pit feature is likely late 11th–15th century in date. Circular pit [G38-50-23] contained fill (G38-50-24) and no artefacts. It was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function. Oval pit [G38-50-25] contained fill (G38-50-26) with no datable artefacts. It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function or date. Circular pit [G38-50-27] contained fill (G38-50-28) with ten animal bone fragments as well as charred macroplant and charcoal but no datable artefacts. It was interpreted as a pit of unknown function and date. Sub-circular pit [G38-50-29] contained fill (G38-50-30). It contained an animal bone, charcoal, vitrified material and 10 medieval pottery sherds (late 11th–14th century date) suggesting a medieval date for the feature. Irregular pit [G38-50-33] contained fill (G38-50-34). It was perhaps medieval in date as it contained 15 sherds of medieval pottery including late 11th–13th century Worcester-type ware. It also contained charred macroplant and charcoal. Sub-oval pit [G38-50-35], oriented NW/SE, contained fill (G38-50-36). Its date and function is unclear though it contained two sherds of late 12th to early 14th century pottery, as well as a little vitrified material, and may be medieval in date.

RDX Number/ G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
		Circular pit [G38-50-37] contained fill (G38-50-38) and was likely medieval in date as it contained seven medieval pottery sherds as well as vitrified material and charred macroplant. Sub-oval pit [G38-50-41] was of unknown function and perhaps medieval date. Fill (G38-50-42) contained four sherds of 12th–13th century Malvernian unglazed ware. Circular post hole [G38-50-31] contained fill (G38-50-32) with two Malvernian unglazed ware sherds suggesting a medieval (12th–13th century) date. It also contained oak charcoal.
RDX 20: G43	N/A	This area contained at least five intercutting ditches and gullies and four pits: Aligned roughly north/south, was linear [G43-50-23] also recorded as [G43-50-16], [G43-50-24] and [G43-50-26]. Its fills, (G43-50-15), (G43-50-22), (G43-50-25) and (G43-50-27) contained no finds. This is a gully or irrigation ditch of unknown date but pre-dating ditch [G43-50-21]. Roughly NW/SE running gully, [G43-50-14]/[G43-50-18], which formed a corner with [G43-50-16]. It contained fills (G43-50-13) and (G43-50-19). It may be a drainage feature of unknown date. E/W linear [G43-50-21] contained fill (G43-50-20), which contained charcoal. It was equivalent to ditch cut [G43-03-02] and is likely Iron age in date as a sample of hazel charcoal (SUERC-94126) from fill (G43-50-20) provided a date range between 349 and 48 calBC at 2-sigma. Two separate linear negative features, [G43-50-05] and [G43-50-08] formed N/S-aligned continuations of [G43-50-21]. Ditch [G43-50-08] is the same as ditch [G43-03-04]. The fills of these ditch elements, (G43-50-06) and (G43-50-07) contained no finds but if they are contemporary with [G43-50-21] an Iron Age date is likely. Oval pit [G43-50-03] was of unknown function and date. Its fill (G43-50-04) had no artefacts. Sub-oval pit [G43-50-09] contained two fills: (G43-50-10) and (G43-50-17). Fill (G43-50-10) contained charred macroplant and charcoal This is a likely rubbish pit of unknown date (though perhaps Iron Age given proximity to [G43-50-11]). Sub-oval pit [G43-50-11] contained fill (G43-50-12) with vitrified material, two fragments of burnt bone, and charcoal and three sherds of Malvernian ware Iron Age pottery. This is likely an Iron Age rubbish pit. A late prehistoric date is supported by a radiocarbon date from a sample of maple charcoal (SUERC-94125) from fill (G43-50-12), which ranged between 337 and 42 calBC at 2-sigma. Oval pit [G43-50-28] contained fill (G43-50-29) with no finds. It is a pit of unknown date and function.

Table 5: Phase 2 Category 2 careful topsoil strip archaeological features

Category 3 Watching Brief Areas

7.62 The majority of the remaining areas of the pipeline corridor were subject to a watching brief condition carried out by a qualified archaeologist monitoring the topsoil stripping by machine in these areas.

RDX 3

7.63 No archaeological features were observed in G1 during the watching brief.

RDX 4

7.64 No archaeological features were observed in G3 and G4 during the watching brief.

RDX 5

7.65 No archaeological features were observed in RDX 5 during the watching brief.

RDX 6

7.66 The topsoil in G7 (RDX6-G7-01) was a greyish-brown sand 0.85m thick and it overlay several banded layers of yellowish-brown sands interpreted as alluvial deposits (RDX6-G07-02). There were occasional sherds of pottery, clay pipe fragments and charcoal fleck inclusions within this alluvial deposit. The natural subsoil was a yellowish-brown sand with no visible inclusions (RDX6-G7-03). No archaeological features were observed within this area, although a small quantity of artefacts were observed within the alluvial deposit (RDX6-G07-02).

7.67 The topsoil in G8 (RDX6-G8-01) was a mid brown sand, 0.26m thick and it overlay reddish brown sand subsoil (RDX6-G8-02), which was 0.25m deep, and reddish-brown sand subsoil with very occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks (RDX6-G8-03). There was a black sand hillwash deposit (RDX6-G8-05) with frequent small and medium angular stones. The natural subsoil was a mixed beige and red sand with no visible inclusions (RDX6-G8-03). No archaeological features were observed within this area and finds comprised 18th and 19th century pottery (Appendix 8) and clay tobacco pipe (Appendix 9).

7.68 No archaeological features were observed in G5 and G6 during the watching brief.

RDX 7

7.69 In Area G10 no archaeological features were identified, with the only other feature of possible interest a NE-SW linear negative feature [G10-01-03] filled by a dark brown sand with occasional flecks of charcoal (G10-01-04) and interpreted as a previous track and likely to be modern in date. The topsoil was a mid to dark silty sand (G10-01-01), also recorded as (80-01-02), and natural was a light reddish brown sandy silt (G10-01-02), also recorded as (80-01-03).

7.70 In Area G11 (Figure 21), the topsoil, (G11-01-01), was reddish brown silty sand with large subangular cobbles and gravel patches. The natural subsoil (G11-01-03) was a reddish-brown silty sand with gravel patches. There was a linear negative feature, 0.68m wide, 0.24m deep and visible for approximately 12m in length, [G11-01-04]. It contained rough, unworked stones [G11-01-05] (Plate 17) at the base of the cut and was interpreted as the remains of a drystone wall, possibly a former boundary wall. There was a fill deposit, (G11-01-06), of friable light mid reddish brown silty sand with small stone inclusions, which may derive from robbing of the wall. Vitrified ceramic sherds were found in topsoil (G11-01-01). Above the topsoil was a modern spread, less than 0.03m deep (80-01-01), comprising greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal and cobbles.

Plate 17: Partially robbed wall [G11-01-05]

RDX 9/RDX 10

7.71 Parcel G15 (Figure 22) was subject to Phase 2 Trial Trenching (see above for the full description of the results), which did not identify any features of archaeological origin. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty sandy loam, (G15-10-05), approximately 0.30m thick and the natural subsoil was a dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small angular stone inclusions, (G15-10-06). The area was then subject to archaeological monitoring during which one linear negative feature, [G15-10-01] was identified, measuring 5m x 1.34m x 0.19m and located outside of the evaluation trenches. It contained a friable, dark, reddish, brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions (G15-10-02). It was interpreted as a former drainage gully of unknown date. Other features identified were a recent animal burial (see below) and a drainage ditch [G15-10-04], interpreted as modern due to the modern artefacts found within its fill, (G15-10-03). There were finds of post-industrial 19th century pot (Appendix 8), clay tobacco pipe (Appendix 9), 17th to 18th century brick (Appendix 10), likely late 19th to early 20th century glass (Appendix 13) and blast furnace slag datable to the 16th century or later.

7.72 An approximately oval shaped cut [G15-10-101], measuring 1.93m x 0.90m x 0.26m with sloping sides and a flat base contained the articulated skeleton of an adult cow (G15-10-102) (Plate 18), positioned on its left side with its legs tucked underneath. The burial was backfilled with a friable dark reddish-brown sand with small, rounded stone inclusions (G15-10-103). It was cut through natural subsoil, which was here recorded as (G15-10-105). The feature is interpreted as a single animal burial, likely to be fairly recent in date (Appendix 16).

Plate 18: Cow skeleton (G15-10-102) in situ

RDX 12

7.73 No archaeological features were observed in G17 during the watching brief.

RDX 14

7.74 In area G21 no archaeological features were identified. Topsoil, (G21-01), was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt while the natural subsoil was a pink and orange sand with sandstone, (G21-02). There was a less than 0.15m deep deposit of light yellowish-grey sand, (G21-08), a dump or water-lain deposit. The area contained two field drains, one a ceramic drain, [G21-04], with associated construction cuts, [G21-03] and [G21-06] and construction backfill deposits, (G21-05) and (G21-07). These were considered to be modern in date. Three irregularly shaped negative features, (G21-09), (G21-10) and (G21-11), in a row each containing a mixed and rooted fill were interpreted as tree boles.

7.75 No archaeological features were observed in G22 or G24 during the watching brief.

RDX 15

7.76 No archaeological features were observed in G25 during the watching brief.

RDX 16

7.77 No archaeological features were observed in G26 during the watching brief.

RDX 18

7.78 No archaeological features were identified within G34, G35 and G39 during the archaeological watching brief.

7.79 In Area G36 a total of six features of archaeological interest were identified, comprising four ditches and two pits (Figure 23). No artefacts were recovered from any of the features to suggest a date for

this concentration of archaeological activity. To the north-east, in area G38, a number of prehistoric and medieval ditches and pits were identified but it is unknown if the activity in G36 could be related.

7.80 The topsoil (G36-50-13) was recorded as a friable dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam and the natural subsoil (G36-50-14) was a loose, dark, reddish brown silty sand with frequent angular stone inclusions and gravel patches. A linear negative feature, [G36-50-02], with steep sides and a rounded base measured 11.2m x 1.85m x 0.26m. The length is a minimum as the feature is assumed to continue beyond the limit of excavation. It contained a fill (G36-50-01) comprising of a light yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional small, rounded stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. It was interpreted as a ditch but of unknown date and function.

7.81 A N-S linear negative feature [G36-50-03] (Plate 19) had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.75m wide by 0.31m deep. The length of 2.08m is a minimum as the feature is assumed to continue beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled by a mid-brown clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and charcoal flecks (G36-50-04). It was interpreted as a ditch of unknown function and date.

Plate 19: Terminus of Ditch [G36-50-03]

7.82 A third linear negative feature, [G36-50-05] (Plate 20), had asymmetric steep sides and a tapered base, overall measuring 4.17m x 0.93m x 0.34m. It contained a similar fill to ditch [G36-50-03], comprising of a light to mid-brown clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. It was interpreted as a ditch of unknown function and date. A final linear negative feature [G36-50-07] (Plate 20) had a rounded end had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 4.17m x 0.80m x 0.16m and contained a mid-brown clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions (G36-50-08). It was interpreted as the terminus of a linear ditch, its full extent is unknown and it is assumed to continue beyond the limit of excavation.

Plate 20: Ditches [G36-50-05] and [G36-50-07]

7.83 The last two features observed in Area G36 were two pits, feature [G36-50-09] was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base whilst [G36-50-11] (Plate 21) was oval shaped with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The features measured 0.74m x 0.74mx 0.17m and 1.20m x 0.74m x 0.22m respectively. They both contained similar fills to each other, (G36-50-10) and (G36-50-12), and to the ditches in this area. It was a firm yellowish-brown clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. They were interpreted as pits of unknown function and date, it cannot be said with confidence whether they are associated with the ditches nearby as none of the features in this area contained any datable artefacts.

Plate 21: South-facing section of pit [G36-50-11]

RDX 19

7.84 No archaeological features were observed in G40 during the watching brief and the only other feature observed was a *c.*6.5m section of ceramic field drain.

RDX 20

7.85 No archaeological features were observed in G41, G42, part of G43, G45 and G47 during the watching brief.

7.86 In Area G46 (Figure 11), one feature of archaeological interest was identified during the watching brief. Topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty sandy loam, (G46-50-03), while topsoil was dark greyish brown-red silty sand with frequent angular cobbles, (G46-50-04). A NE-SW linear negative feature, [G46-50-02], crossed the area approximately 7m in length, 0.29m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a firm, reddish, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions, (G46-50-01). No finds were retrieved from the fill and its function and date were unknown, it was interpreted as a ditch and due to its similar orientation to the field boundary and ploughing direction it is likely to be agricultural in function.

RDX 21

7.87 No archaeological features were observed in G48 during the watching brief.

RDX 23

7.88 Area G50 was subject to a watching brief and no archaeological features were observed. Topsoil (RDX-23-001) of loose dark greyish brown silty loam with frequent gravel patches overlay natural subsoil deposits (RDX-23-002) and (RDX-23-003) of loose brown silty sand with frequent cobbles and gravel. A linear spread of modern rubble deposit (RDX-23-004) overlay two rubble land drains; the features are modern in date.

RDX 25

7.89 RDX 25 was subject to a watching brief and no archaeological features were observed.

RDX 26

7.90 The entire area of RDX 26 was subject to a watching brief and no archaeological features were observed. The topsoil, (RDX-26-001) was a loose dark reddish brown silty sandy loam with gravel patches, which overlay natural subsoil (RDX-26-003) of loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent sub angular stones. One circular shaped negative feature, [RDX-26-005], which measured 0.76m x 0.45m in plan and was 0.10m deep, was filled by a light reddish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (RDX-26-004) and was interpreted as a tree hole and not archaeological in origin.

RDX 27

7.91 No archaeological features were identified within areas G52, G54, G55 and G56.

7.92 In Area G57 (Figure 22), the topsoil (G57-01-01) comprised loose dark greyish brown silty sand while natural subsoil (G57-01-03) was loose light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent large subangular cobbles. A possible archaeological feature, [G57-01-05] (Plate 22), was identified and interpreted as the terminus of a narrow ditch cut into natural subsoil, likely associated with former agricultural activity such as ploughing or field drainage. The N-S oriented linear negative feature [G57-01-05] was 1.30m x 0.59m x 0.14m with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a firm dark, reddish, brown silty sand with frequent small, rounded stone inclusions (G57-01-04) containing clay tobacco pipe fragments (Appendix 9). The only other feature in this area was a spread of bluish, black silty gravel, (G57-01-06), containing frequent modern inclusions such as fragments of car parts and modern building material (not collected). It was interpreted as a modern spread of refuse.

Plate 22: Ditch terminus [G57-01-05]

RDX 28

7.93 No archaeological features were identified within this area.

RDX 29

7.94 No archaeological features were identified in Areas G60a and G60b during the watching Brief.

7.95 No archaeological features were identified within Area G61 during archaeological monitoring, part of the area was not stripped due to its proximity to a live gas main.

7.96 In Area G62 no archaeological features were identified. A layer of rubble and tarmac (G62-01-01), that was modern in date and had the purpose of building up the local ground level lay between topsoil (G62-01-02), loose dark blackish silty loam with turf, and natural subsoil (G62-01-03), a loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent cobble and gravel.

RDX 30

7.97 In Area G64 no archaeological features were identified with the only features visible modern rubble land drains and a modern rubble backfill deposit associated with their construction (G64-01-01). These lay above topsoil (G64-01-02), a loose dark greyish black silty sandy loam with turf, and natural subsoil (G64-01-03), loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent sandstone and rounded cobbles.

RDX 31

7.98 No archaeological features were identified within areas G67 during archaeological monitoring.

7.99 In Area G68 (Figure 24) a linear negative feature [G68-50-01], measuring approximately 11.50m in length and 0.28m deep, running NW to SE, contained a mid-brownish grey clay fill (G68-50-02), with flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of late 18th to 19th century ceramic building material (Appendix 10) as well as a sherd of window glass (or perhaps a body sherd from a straight-walled vessel of possible Roman date) (Appendix 13), and a fragment of cut limestone tile, likely post-medieval in date, a decorative element of a fireplace surround or similar (Appendix 14). The length of 11.50m is a minimum as the linear feature is assumed to have continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was interpreted as a ditch, possibly an enclosure or boundary ditch. It was cut into natural subsoil (G68-50-04), loose dark greyish red silty sand with frequent large rounded cobbles and lay under topsoil (G68-50-03), loose dark brownish grey silty sand with turf. The north of this area included part of a zone of glaciofluvial deposits, an Area of Palaeolithic Potential recognised by Worcestershire HER (Asset 27, Jacobs 2015, 21, 26).

RDX 32

7.100 Within Area G69 no archaeological features were observed. A modern spread of rubble, (G69-10-01) lay parallel to the existing fence line. Topsoil (G69-10-02) was loose dark brownish grey silty sandy loam with turf inclusions while natural subsoil (G69-10-03) was loose light greyish brown silty sand with frequent cobbles.

RDX 33

7.101 No archaeological features were identified within Area G70 during archaeological monitoring. The topsoil, (G70-01-01) was loose dark greyish brown silty sandy loam while natural subsoil (G70-01-02) was loose light reddish brown silty sand with frequent large subangular cobbles and gravel patches. Land drains with rubble backfills, (G70-01-03) and (G70-01-04) containing modern red brick, tile and glass fragments were the only features observed.

RDX 34

7.102 No archaeological features were identified within areas G76, G77 and G78 during archaeological monitoring. Below is a summary table of the archaeological features identified from the Category 3 watching brief.

RDX Number/ G Parcel Number	Trial Trench	Archaeological feature identified
RDX 7: G11	N/A	Linear [G11-01-04] with unworked stones [G11-01-05]. Remains of a drystone wall, possibly a former boundary. Fill (G11-01-06) contained no artefacts.
RDX 9/RDX 10: G15	N/A	Linear feature [G15-10-01]. Fill (G15-10-02) contained no artefacts. Drainage gully of unknown date. Drainage ditch [G15-10-04]. Fill (G15-10-03) contained 15 sherds of generally post-industrial 19th century pottery, a clay tobacco pipe bowl, five fragments of 17th to 18th century brick, seven fragments of likely late 19th to early 20th century glass and blast furnace slag datable to the 16th century or later. Likely modern.

		Oval shaped pit [G15-10-101] contained an articulated skeleton of an adult cow (G15-10-102) as well as fill (G15-10-103), which contained vitrified material and represents a modern livestock burial.
RDX 18: G36	N/A	Four ditches: Linear feature [G36-50-02] containing fill (G36-50-01); N/S linear feature [G36-50-03] containing fill (G36-50-04); linear feature [G36-50-05] containing fill (G36-50-06); ditch terminus [G36-50-07] containing fill (G36-50-08). Two pits: Circular pit [G36-50-09] containing fill (G36-50-10); oval pit [G36-50-11] containing fill (G36-50-12). None of these features contained artefacts and therefore these are undated and of unclear function.
RDX 20: G46	N/A	NE/SW linear feature [G46-50-02]. Fill (G46-50-01) held no artefacts. Possible agricultural feature.
RDX 27: G57	N/A	N/S-aligned possible ditch terminus or furrow [G57-01-05]. Fill (G57-01-04) contained clay tobacco pipe stem fragment.
RDX 31: G68	N/A	NW/SE linear feature, [G68-50-01]. Fill (G68-50-02) contained four fragments of late 18th to 19th century Ceramic Building Material; a sherd of window glass or Roman vessel glass and a fragment of likely post-medieval stone tile.

Table 6: Phase 2 Category 3 watching brief archaeological features

Category 4: No Watching Brief Areas

7.103 The following areas had a Category 4 rating attached to them and therefore no Phase 2 trial trenching, monitoring or further archaeological mitigation was required, and their planning condition had been discharged. No further archaeological works or archaeological monitoring was undertaken in the following areas: Stourport Yard, Bromsgrove (M5) Yard, Break Pressure Tank, Intake, RDX 1, RDX 2, G9, G14, G18, G19, G20, G23, G27, G30, G31, G33, G37, G42, G49, G53, G58, G59, G65, G66, G71, G73, G74 and G75. There are no further results to report.

8 Quantification of the Archive

8.1 The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix 2) and a draft stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and provisional dating. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been recorded. Assessment of the finds has been undertaken (Appendices 7–17). The photographic archive has been checked and will be reassessed prior to deposition.

8.2 An OASIS form has been completed (Appendix 20) and an electronic copy of the final post-excavation assessment will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and copies supplied to Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

8.3 The deposition and disposal of artefacts shall be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum. All retained artefacts have been cleaned and will be packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum. AOC has been in contact with Deborah Fox of Museums Worcestershire regarding the marking of finds and with Andy Webley of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service who has supplied an HER code (WSM71778) that has been annotated on all finds bags and boxes. A document outlining a finds retention and discard strategy to include a quantified description of the proposed future physical archive has been produced alongside this Assessment Report and the Updated Project Design. This includes recommendations with regards to retention and discard of the various categories of material recovered during fieldwork. This document will be supplied to Deborah Fox of Museums Worcestershire and Emma Hancox of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, along with a finds box list and a pdf of the Assessment Report. Ultimately, decisions regarding

retention and discard of finds will be made through discussions between them and Dawn McLaren of AOC. In consultation with Museums Worcestershire, digital material including text, data, photographs and illustrations, as appropriate, will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

8.4 The archive (Table 7) will be deposited with the appropriate museum, which is likely to be Worcestershire County Museum.

Item	Quantity
Environmental sample register sheets	3
Digital photograph register sheets	35
Trench/Area record sheets	161
Context register sheets	5
Finds cards	8
Permatrace register sheets	7
Drawing register sheets	14
Context sheets	170
Watching brief daybook sheets	62
Permatrace drawing sheets	40
Scale drawings	128
Digital photographs	1202
Environmental samples	0 (26 processed)

Table 7: Quantification of the archive

9 Finds

9.1 The archaeological works produced a significant assemblage of pottery, including Iron Age, medieval and later material with smaller assemblages of clay tobacco pipe, Ceramic Building Material (CBM), fired clay, ferrous metal, glass, coarse stone and vitrified material (see Table 8). Specialist assessment reports on each of these finds assemblages can be found in Appendices 7–17. This material throws light on the chronology of occupation across the pipeline route and provides evidence for occupation from prehistory to the 20th century, with a significant medieval presence in Area G38 and evidence for Iron Age activity in Area G43.

Find Type	Fragment Count
Iron Age – medieval pottery	223 (1870g)
Post-medieval – Modern pottery	30 sherds
Clay tobacco pipe	5 fragments
Ceramic Building Material (brick and tile)	15 fragments (1073g)
Fired clay	41 fragments (245.66g)
Metal objects	1 (144.94g)
Glass	8 (105.28g)
Coarse stone	10
Vitrified material	2.5kg
Macroplant residues	816
Charcoal	71.0g
Animal bones	66 (198.8g)

Table 8: A summary of the finds recovered from the Site

Iron Age to Medieval Pottery Assemblage

9.2 The Iron Age to medieval pottery assemblage mainly derived from Area G38 while medieval and later pottery came from RDX8/Area G12. Area G43 contained pottery and features dating to the Late Iron Age only.

9.3 A restricted range of pottery fabrics was present. The most common types were Worcester-type cooking pot (Worcester Fabric 55) and Malvernian unglazed ware (Worcester Fabric 56). These two fabrics are the mainstay of most Worcestershire assemblages, particularly in rural areas. They formed just under 69% by sherd count of the assemblage and just under 66% by sherd weight. Other wares include oolitic-tempered ware from the Cotswolds, from pit [G38-04-03]; possible Deritend cooking pot and Deritend glazed ware (Worcester Fabric 62); a possible variant of Worcester-type ware; probable Coventry ware or Alcester Ware. All of these largely pre-date 1300, and nearly all came from cooking pots/jars. A bowl was noted in glazed buff sandy ware and in Ditch [G38-50-03]. Glazed buff sandy ware jug sherds were found in pit [G38-50-11] together with a Deritend ware jug sherd. Further glazed jug sherds were found in pit [G38-04-03], which had a radiocarbon date of *c.*1185-1277, and pit [G38-50-35]. Late medieval pottery was uncommon and consisted of Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (Worcester Fabric 69) and a small amount of Wednesbury ware.

Plate 23: Crowland Abbey-type ware from Pit [G38-50-05]

9.4 The most significant pottery find was a fine sandy buff ware with occasional rounded red inclusions from a small bowl with stamped decoration on the exterior and a yellowish amber to amber brown glaze (Plate 23). This type of pottery is known as Crowland Abbey-type ware (*c*.1050-1150). This Late Saxon and early Norman pottery has a distribution centred on the eastern half of the country, lying in the Danelaw. This example is an outlier to the usual distribution pattern. Outside England, this ware has also been found in Dublin and Trondheim. The source of this pottery is unclear, but it was traded in the Baltic, Northwest Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. There is a link between its findspots and ecclesiastical sites and its presence on the Birmingham Resilience Project route is enigmatic.

9.5 The recovered sherds tended to be quite small and often abraded. There were very few glazed wares, which suggests that most of the pottery predates 1300 and represents a relatively impoverished population.

Post-medieval and Modern Pottery Assemblage

9.6 A small quantity of later medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery (Appendix 8) comprised mostly 18th and 19th century table wares, recovered from topsoil (RDX6), subsoil (RDX6 G8-01) (RDX6 G8-02) and modern backfill (G15-10-03) deposits. Potentially earlier material included a single body sherd of Midlands purple ware from context (G15-10-03) and a sherd of Post-Medieval Red Ware from RDX6. The assemblage consists, for the most part, of common, mass produced table wares. The archaeological provenance and nature of this pottery suggests that it is of not of regional or national significance.

Clay Tobacco Pipe (CTP) Assemblage

9.7 Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from subsoil, topsoil or modern features – two bowl fragments were found in contexts G15-10-03 and RDX6-G8-02, respectively, while three stem fragments were recovered from contexts RDX6-G8-02 and G57-01-04 (RDX29). As the assemblage is very small and has no identifiable stamps or mouldings, a very broad date range of 1580–1910 can be given for all contexts. This material is of no archaeological significance.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Assemblage

9.8 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) assemblage recovered during the archaeological works comprised 15 fragments of post-medieval to early modern date, including five fragments of red brick of post-medieval (17th to mid-18th century date from modern deposit (G15-10-03), six red brick fragments (late 18th to 19th century) from ditch fill (G68-50-02) and drainage fill (G16-01-04), and four small fragments of tile, likely of Victorian to mid-20th century date, from topsoil (G12-01-01). This material has a negligible archaeological significance.

Fired Clay Assemblage

9.9 The fired clay assemblage from the Birmingham Resilience Project comprised 41 fragments of fired clay, potentially representing the remains of wattle and daub structures (such as a corn-drying kiln or

similar). The fired clay was recovered from three separate contexts: one small fragment of a possible prehistoric ceramic vessel core was retrieved from a potential furrow [G38-50-10], while the remaining 40 fragments were retrieved from the fills, (G38-50-18) and (G38-50-19) of ditch terminus [G38-50-20], radiocarbon dated to between 1265-1380 cal AD; SUERC-94121). These 40 fragments include several with withy impressions, with straight or rounded surfaces, and with possible finger impressions but none are closely dateable. Given the presence of other medieval artefacts (pottery) in this area, these finds are of potential significance in aiding understanding of chronology and site function.

Ferrous Metal Assemblage

9.10 A single ferrous metal object was recovered, a modern (19th or 20th century) hex bolt with nut, from topsoil context (G38-05-01) within Area G38 during Phase 1 of the archaeological works. This is of low archaeological significance.

Glass Assemblage

9.11 The glass assemblage comprised eight fragments, largely modern (late 19th and early 20th century) bottle and window glass (late 17th to 20th century) of low archaeological significance but with one potential Roman sherd of possible high significance. Seven of the sherds were retrieved from modern agricultural deposit (G15-10-03), while a potential Roman sherd (Plate 24), perhaps from a straight-walled vessel, was retrieved from fill (G68-50-02) of a linear ditch. Further work will be required to ascertain whether this is of Roman origin.

Plate 24: Possible Roman vessel glass from fill (G68-50-02)

Stone Assemblage

9.12 Ten coarse stone finds were recovered from ditch fill (G38-50-19) and from ditch fill (G68-50-02) and assessed. The majority of these were found to be natural, unworked material. The artefact recovered from (G68-50-02), the fill of ditch [G68-50-02] was a cut rectangular limestone brick or tile, likely post-medieval in date and perhaps intended for use as a decorative element in a household such as a fireplace surround. The natural material is of no archaeological significance while the tile fragment is of low archaeological significance.

Industrial Material Assemblage

9.13 A small assemblage (2.5kg) of vitrified and heat-affected material was retrieved from 16 separate contexts spread across Areas G12 to G16 and Areas G38 and G43. Plano-convex slag cake fragments associated with ironworking including smelting (SF 07 and SF 08) were recovered from a large pit feature [G38-04-03], that has been radiocarbon dated to 1185-1277 cal AD (at 2-sigma; SUERC-94120). Other finds from Areas G38 and G43 were retrieved from pit fills, ditch fills, and other linear features associated with various agricultural and industrial activities, with finds (including magnetic and non-magnetic vitrified residues and coal), representing debris produced as the result of various pyrotechnic activities. These contexts include the secondary fill (G38-03-03) of a pit radiocarbon dated to between 1204–1280 cal AD (at 2-sigma; SUERC-94119), and the lower fill (G38-50-19) of a ditch terminus [G38-50-20] radiocarbon dated to between 1265-1380 cal AD (at 2-sigma; SUERC-94121). The assessment has confirmed the presence of materials indicative of smelting practices taking place during the 13th century. Plano-convex slag cake fragments and hammerscale retrieved from Area G38 are considered to be of local significance and have the potential to increase understanding of the local metalworking industry during the medieval period. The remaining non-diagnostic fragments are of limited archaeological significance.

Animal bone Assemblage

9.14 The faunal remains comprise a small assemblage of fragments of animal bone recovered from a series of pits, postholes and linear ditches. The remains of an articulated cow burial came from contexts (G15-10-102) and (G15-10-103) though this was a modern livestock burial. Much of the rest of the bone came from features in Area G38 and may represent medieval consumption. Cattle bone was recovered from ditch [G38-50-03] and ditch [G38-50-20] and a cattle molar came from pit [G38-50-11] while indeterminate mammal bone came from various features including pits [G38-04-03], [G38-50-27] and [G38-50-29] in Area G38. The animal bone assemblage is of little archaeological significance and is mostly re-deposited material.

Macroplant Assemblage

9.15 Processing of c.600 litres from 26 bulk samples produced assemblages of charred macroplant material and charcoal. The macroplant assemblage was composed of cereals, nuts, fruit and weed taxa and was dominated by 638 cereal caryopses including barley, wheat, rye and oat, concentrated within fills of pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] in Area G38. These remains are probably domestic cooking debris. The small charcoal assemblage included field maple, birch, hazel, apple/pear/rowan,

blackthorn, cherry and oak, and was concentrated in fills of pit [G38-03-05] in Area G38 and pit [G43-50-11] in Area G43.

Radiocarbon Dating

9.16 Samples of wood charcoal, charred macroplant and a cattle molar from five contexts underwent accelerator mass spectronomy (AMS) 14C dating at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre in East Kilbride (SUERC). The calibrated age ranges were determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4). The results can be found in Appendix 18 and the summary table below.

Sample	Context	RC date BP	SUERC No.	2 σ cal date range (95% prob)	$\delta^{13}C$ ($^{0}/_{00}$)
Cherry (charcoal)	Fill (G38-03-03) of Pit [G38-03-05]	785 ± 31	SUERC-94119	1192–1198 cal AD; 1204–1280 cal AD	-26.6
Hazel (charcoal)	Fill (G38-04-04) of Pit [G38-04-03]	797 ± 31	SUERC-94120	1185–1277 cal AD	-25.2
Cattle (molar)	Fill (G38-50-19) of Ditch [G38-50-20]	689 ± 31	SUERC-94121	1265–1315 cal AD; 1356–1389 cal AD	-22.0
Maple (charcoal)	Fill (G43-50-12) of Pit [G43-50-11]	2103 ± 33	SUERC-94125	337–330 cal BC; 204–42 cal BC	-23.3
Hazel (charcoal)	Fill (G43-50-20) of Ditch [G43-50-21]	2122 ± 33	SUERC-94126	349–315 cal BC; 209–48 cal BC	-23.7

Table 9: Summary of the radiocarbon dates from Birmingham resilience Project

9.17 Samples were obtained from fills of five features across Areas G38 and G43, where finds (in particularly pottery) indicated the presence of areas of medieval and prehistoric occupation respectively. The samples from Area G43 (SUERC-94125 and SUERC-94126) suggest that pit [G43-50-11] and ditch [G43-50-21] were backfilled in the Iron Age, between the 4th and 1st century BC at 2-sigma. A Late Iron Age date for the former feature is also indicated by the presence of three Late Iron Age Malvernian pottery sherds (See Appendix 7).

9.18 Medieval dates, ranging from the late 12th to 14th centuries at 2-sigma were recovered from samples (SUERC-94119, SUERC-94120 and SUERC-94121) from three features in Area G38. Several of the features in this area were found to contain medieval pottery, commonly dating to prior to 1300 (see

Appendix B) and the radiocarbon dates suggest that this is the approximate date for extensive activity in this area.

9.19 It may be possible to undertake further dating of environmental material from features in this area, to further refine chronology, though the number of such samples available is likely to be limited.

10 Summary of the Excavated Remains

10.1 A total of 51 archaeological features were identified along the pipeline route during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works. The majority of these were located within two areas (RDX 18/G38 and RDX 20/G43 where 23 and nine features were identified respectively (in Area G43 some features were identified both in Phase 1 and Phase 2 works). Features with archaeological potential were also identified in Areas G11, G15, G16, G22, G26, G36, G44, G46, G57 and G68. In addition, finds were occasionally recovered from topsoil deposits, most significantly medieval pottery from topsoil in area G12 but in the absence of associated features these finds are not considered further.

Iron Age activity

10.2 The Phase 1 and Phase 2 works in Area G43 have identified a zone of activity that appears at least in part to date to the Iron Age. A group of linear features, previously identified as [G43-03-02] and [G43-03-04] in Phase 1 were recorded in Phase 2, which were perhaps associated with agricultural or settlement activity. This area contained at least five intercutting ditches and gullies and four pits. North/south-aligned ditch [G43-50-23]/[G43-50-16], [G43-50-24]/[G43-50-26] predated a series of interconnected linear features, [G43-50-21] also recorded as [G43-50-16], [G43-50-24] and [G43-50-26], that may have formed the north-west corner of an enclosure. Also present was an irregular linear NW/SE-aligned gully, [G43-50-14]/[G43-50-18], which formed a corner with [G43-50-16]. The four pit features, [G43-50-03], [G43-50-09], [G43-50-11] and [G43-50-28] were located to the northwest and northeast of this possible enclosure.

10.3 Samples of wood charcoal from Area G43 (SUERC-94125 and SUERC-94126) suggest that pit [G43-50-11] and ditch [G43-50-21] were backfilled in the Iron Age, between the 4th and 1st century BC at 2-sigma. A Late Iron Age date for the former feature is also indicated by the presence of three Late Iron Age Malvernian pottery sherds (See Appendix 7).

Roman activity

10.4 The only possible evidence for activity in the Roman period identified during the present works was a sherd of glass recovered from the fill of a linear feature (G68-50-02), which may be a body sherd from a straight-walled Roman vessel. While most of the other finds, including brick fragments and glass, from this feature suggest an 18th or 19th century date, further analysis by a Roman glass specialist could potentially provide dating information for this feature.

Medieval activity

10.5 An extensive complex of features was revealed in Area G38 during the Phase 1 and 2 works. It appears, from radiocarbon dating undertaken in this assessment, and from the presence of an

assemblage of medieval pottery, that the features in this area largely represent an area of medieval occupation, primarily in the period prior to AD 1300 (See Appendix 7).

10.6 Medieval dates, ranging from the late 12th to 14th centuries at 2-sigma were recovered from three samples (SUERC-94119, SUERC-94120 and SUERC-94121) from pit [G38-03-05], pit [G38-04-03] and ditch [G38-50-21] respectively in Area G38. Many of the features in this area were found to contain medieval pottery, commonly dating to prior to 1300 (See Appendix 7) and the radiocarbon dates suggest that this is the approximate date for extensive activity in this area.

10.7 Up to 23 features, mainly elements of ditches and pits, were recorded in Area G38, though it is likely that the various ditches were in places the same feature (for example ditch segment [G38-02-04] from Phase 1 is likely a northern continuation of Phase 2 ditch [G38-50-15]). This area represents a concentration of activity, likely associated with farming activity, in the medieval period. Interestingly, pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] were among the few excavated features that corresponded well with anomalies (B51) identified during earlier geophysical work (AOC 2016a, 8).

10.8 Thirteen pits, between six and eight ditches, a possible plough furrow and a post hole were recorded. The ditches may have formed elements of enclosures. For example, curvilinear ditch [G38-50-03] (equivalent perhaps to [G38-01-03]) ran roughly wet//east and formed the southern boundary of the recorded remains (though this may be due to its lying close to the southern limit of excavation). It was dated by pottery to the medieval period (late 11th to 16th centuries). It contained possibly one of the earliest fragments of pottery in this area – a sherd that could be Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix 7).

10.9 To its north-east, shallow 13.5m-long linear feature, [G38-50-10], is less likely to be a substantial boundary and may be a plough furrow. It is significant in that it contained a relatively large assemblage of eighty sherds of medieval pottery as well as a small fragment of fired clay of unknown purpose, perhaps a prehistoric ceramic vessel core or a structural element (Appendix 11), which requires further analysis.

10.10 There was a complex of linear features, many of which contained medieval pottery, to the north of boundary [G38-50-03], which may have formed the south-east corner of an enclosed area, with ditch [G38-50-13], to the south and ditch [G38-50-15]/[G38-02-04] to the east with a corner between these linear features formed by ditch element [G38-50-20]. A fill of this feature was radiocarbon dated (SUERC-94121) to between 1265 and 1389 calAD at 2-sigma, and its fills contained 40 fragments of fired clay, including fragments with withy impressions that will require further analysis to understand the function of the object or structure of which this forms the remains. A short linear feature, [G38-50-21] that ran west/east between [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15] could be an internal feature of this enclosed space.

10.11 In the area north of boundary [G38-50-03] were thirteen pits and a posthole, forming no discernible pattern, but most commonly located to the north-east of that feature. These features often contained medieval pottery (commonly pre-dating AD 1300). In one of these pits, [G38-50-05], located north of the boundary, among the 11th-13th century medieval sherds encountered was a sherd from a small bowl with elaborate stamped decoration and a yellowish amber to amber brown glaze. This Crowland Abbey-type ware, dating to *c*.1050–1150 (Appendix 7) is an exceedingly unusual find, in particular within what appears to be an area of rural, agricultural activity.

10.12 Also of significance is the recovery of 2.42kg of vitrified material, including both plano-convex slag cake fragments and hammerscale from medieval pit [G38-04-03] this may represent *in situ* ironworking activities, and the further analysis of the metalworking waste from this feature has the potential to

illuminate the industrial activities present at that time by considering any comparable nearby medieval smelting and smithing sites.

Post-medieval activity

10.13 Evidence for post-medieval activity on the scheme was low, with various features including a boundary drystone wall, [G11-01-04]/[G11-01-05] present in Area G11, while a linear drainage ditch [G16-01-03], was found in Area G16. In Area G68 a linear feature, [G68-50-01], containing CBM, window glass and stone tile, as well as residual Roman was also recorded. In Area G57, a possible ditch terminus, [G57-01-05] contained a single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment. These features and associated finds suggest post-medieval land use and are of negligible archaeological significance and no further work is required.

Modern activity

10.14 In Area G15, features encountered, including a cattle burial, [G15-10-101], were of modern date and no archaeological significance, and require no further work. Similarly, ditches and pits in area G36, G44 and G46 appear to represent modern agricultural activity and a lack of datable material means that they can provide no further information and therefore no further work is required.

Undated activity

10.15 Two segments of a linear drainage ditch, [G22-09-03] and [G22-10-03] contained no datable artefacts and are at present of unknown date though it is possible that this represents relatively recent (post-medieval or later) agricultural activity. In Area G26, two oval pits, [G26-50-04] and [G26-50-07] contained no datable material and are of unknown function. No further work is possible with regards to these features.

Addressing the Aims and Objectives

10.16 The general aim of the archaeological works was to gather additional information on the extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of archaeological deposits within the survey areas at locations which had been identified from the DBA (Jacobs 2015) and geophysical survey (AOC 2016a and 2016b). This has been fulfilled and only two areas with concentrations of significant archaeological features have been identified, Areas G38 and G43, which include largely medieval and Iron Age remains respectively. Elsewhere remains largely associated with post-medieval and modern land management were identified.

Comparison with geophysical survey

10.17 The archaeological fieldwork aimed to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies identified during previous phases of geophysical survey (AOC 2016a; AOC 2016b) associated with the Birmingham Resilience Project. An earlier geophysical survey (Sykes and Williams 2015) identified few potential archaeological features and led to an evaluation (Williams and Richardson 2015) that confirmed the presence of an enclosure of possible Iron Age date (Jacobs 2015, Asset 226).

10.18 Very few potential archaeological features identified during the 2016 geophysical works undertaken by AOC were found to correspond with archaeological features encountered in the Phase 1 and 2 fieldwork.

10.19 During the Phase 1 fieldwork, in Area RDX 18/G38, pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] were recognised as corresponding to circular anomalies with increased magnetic values (B51) during the earlier geophysical work (AOC 2016a, 8). It appears that these are medieval pit features.

10.20 In area RDX 20/G43, a roughly E/W-aligned linear feature, Phase 1 ditch cut [G43-03-02] and Phase 2 cut [G43-50-21] could be tentatively identified with one of the curvilinear anomalies (B55) identified through increased or decreased magnetic signals during geophysical survey (AOC 2016a, 8).

10.21 During the Phase 2 trial trenching, in Area RDX 11/G16, Trench G16-01 revealed a shallow SE to NW linear feature, [G16-01-03], a possible drainage feature potentially of late 18th to 19th century date. While its location corresponded well with a geophysical anomaly (B133) identified as one of four possible pits (AOC 2016b, 7), its form when excavated and interpretation as a drainage feature contrasts with the results of geophysical interpretation.

10.22 In Area RDX 14/G22 two linear ditch segments were encountered during trial trenching that appeared to correspond with a NW/SE-aligned linear trend (B138) recognised during geophysical survey (AOC 2016b, 8) as being of potential archaeological nature. In Trench G22-09 was a NW-SE oriented linear cut [G22-09-03] while a second NW/SE-aligned linear was identified in trench G22-10, [G22-10-03]. These were interpreted as likely the elements of one drainage ditch.

10.23 In Area RDX20/G44, Trench G44-03 revealed a rectangular pit cut [G44-03-04] of likely modern date. This overlay part of a linear geophysical anomaly, (B184), tentatively identified during previous works as potentially being of archaeological interest (AOC 2016b, 11) though the varying shapes of the geophysical anomaly and the excavated features suggest that this coincidence is fortuitous.

10.24 The geophysical surveys succeeded in identifying a few archaeological features, including most significantly, pits in Area RDX 18/G38 and a linear feature in Area RDX 20/G43, which relate to medieval and Late Iron Age occupation respectively. However, many of the putative archaeological features identified by geophysics failed to materialise on the ground. Many of the geophysical anomalies had only tentatively been identified as potentially archaeological in origin. As the latest of the geophysical reports notes, 'A number of areas have identified more discrete linear trends that are tentatively archaeological in origin. Examples of these discrete anomalies are located in areas G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G8, G13, G15, G16, G24, G25, G41, G44, G45, G46, G47, G48, G50, G52, G54, G55, G56, G61, G63, G64, G67, G68, G69 and G72. The geology of the area is likely to have affected the clarity of the results in some areas of the scheme hence the high number of tentative results' (AOC 2016b, 20).

10.25 Given the small number of archaeological features found to correspond with geophysical anomalies, it is difficult to discern overall patterns in the data that reveal differential efficacy of the gradiometer surveys, though it may be of note that no archaeological features corresponding with anomalies were identified further east than Area RDX 20/G44.

Research aims

10.26 The more specific aim of the trial trenching was to identify, where possible, the extent and preservation of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme that will provide data to inform the requirements for archaeological mitigation. This has been fulfilled as the

Phase 1 excavation identified areas of archaeological interest in Areas G38 and G43 to the south of Belbroughton, which were subjected to further fieldwork in Phase 2, leading to the identification of a concentration of medieval activity in Area G38, and a possible area of Iron Age activity in Area G43. The fieldwork in these areas has produced artefact assemblages, in particular ceramic assemblages, including an unusual Crowland Abbey-type sherd. Archaeological remains of less significace, commonly evidence for post-medieval and modern field management, inclusing boundary and drainage features were recorded elsewhere.

Research objectives

10.27 The objectives of the archaeological works have been addressed as follows:

- To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains within the Planning Application Boundary;

  Archaeological remains were encountered in a range of locations across the pipeline route, though these were commonly evidence for post-medieval and modern land management of negligible significance. Remains of Local significance were encountered in Areas G43 and G38 where later prehistoric and medieval rural settlement activity was evidenced, the latter area providing an unusual example of Crowland Abbey-type ware among its pottery assemblage.

- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the client specification (Jacobs 2016a);

  The trial trenching in Areas G38 and G43 identified areas of particular interest and these were subsequently investigated through a programme of careful strip, map and sample. The extent of archaeological remains in these areas (within the pipeline route) has thus been identified, and these features have been recorded and their artefactual and ecofactual contents assessed in post-excavation.

- To establish the preservation of any buried remains and provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing:

  While occasional, commonly post-medieval or modern agricultural/and management features were identified in various locations along the pipeline route, concentrations of prehistoric and medieval activity were recorded in Areas G43 and G38 respectively. The study of artefact assemblages (in particular pottery) and a small-scale programme of radiocarbon dating indicates and Iron Age and medieval date for activity in both of these areas,

- To disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work:

  The present report provides a summary of the features, deposits and finds identified during the fieldwork and subsequent post-excavation assessment. Due to the presence of an unusual sherd of medieval Crowland Abbey-type ware, it is likely that the results of further study of the pottery assemblage should be published in a journal associated with study of medieval pottery or a local archaeological journal (together with a summary of the features and other assemblages recovered from works in Areas G38 and G43 to the south of Belbroughton,

Statement of Significance and Potential

10.28 These works have revealed two areas of rural settlement – a small number of Iron Age features in Area G43, and a more extensive area of likely agricultural activity in Area G38. The presence of a sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware within a feature in Area G38 is tentative evidence for activity associated with an ecclesiastical centre in the area. Its study, alongside the rest of the medieval pottery assemblage from this area may elucidate the activity in this area. This appears generally to be a low status site, with the exception of this one feature. Study of the pottery assemblage may also aid understanding of the agricultural activities undertaken in the area as there is a relative paucity of later medieval pottery, perhaps reflecting a change to a pastoral economy. Further study of the environmental evidence from this area, and documentary research, may also illuminate the rural economy of the medieval area south of Belbroughton. There is also evidence, in the form of fired clay fragments, hammerscale and plano-convex slag cakes for non-agricultural activity, and these should be further analysed to more fully understand the range of activities, including ironworking, being undertaken in the period prior to AD 1300 to the south of Belbroughton.

10.29 Apart from areas G38 and G43 (discussed below), the remains encountered were of negligible or no archaeological significance. While the remains encountered and the artefacts and ecofacts recovered from these two areas merit some additional post-excavation analysis work, the only other area where limited further works may be merited is Area G68.

10.30 In Area G68, evidence for activity in the Roman period may be present in the form of a sherd of glass recovered from the fill of feature (G68-50-02). This may be a body sherd from a straight-walled Roman vessel (although most of the associated finds suggest an 18th or 19th century date) and further analysis by a Roman glass specialist could potentially provide dating information for this feature and therefore for activity in this area.

10.31 Elsewhere, the recorded remains provide no further information that would change understanding beyond the assessment stage. In addition, the following artefact assemblages can provide no further significant information and no further work is recommended: post-medieval and modern pottery; clay tobacco pipe; ceramic building material (brick and tile); metalwork, and animal bone.

10.32 It should also be acknowledged that the linear nature of this scheme, whilst advantageous in terms of coverage over a large distance, by its very nature it only offers a narrow field of view. The full extent of archaeological activity in any one area has not been fully explored but limited to the extents of the pipeline construction corridor. However, without these works, this predominantly agricultural and marginal landscape would not normally be investigated to this degree. As such the results of these monitoring works have greatly enhanced the archaeological record for this area.

10.33 The evidence for Iron Age settlement in Area G43, south of Belbroughton, is limited but includes dates from charcoal (SUERC-94125 and SUERC-94126) that suggest ditch and pit features were backfilled in the Iron Age, between the 4th and 1st century BC at 2-sigma. A Late Iron Age date for activity in this area is also indicated by the presence of three Late Iron Age Malvernian pottery sherds (see Appendix 7).

10.34 In spite of a lack of structural remains, it is likely that the Iron Age remains encountered in Area G43 near Belbroughton represent part of a rural settlement, possibly including an enclosure associated with farming. Hurst notes that 'In the Iron Age period settlement becomes more visible as it is often enclosed by ditches which show up clearly on aerial photographs, though at the same time funerary practice becomes even less evident. The general appearance is of a landscape being more intensively farmed and increasingly subdivided, including with new types of boundary represented by pits and

posthole alignments (e.g. in Warwickshire; Palmer in prep), and with the use of natural boundaries. By the Middle Iron Age, enclosures were in widespread use often associated with roundhouses, and this pattern remains consistent throughout the Late Iron Age as well. Lowland farmsteads have been located and also excavated (e.g. at Fisherwick in Staffordshire; Smith 1979)' (Hurst 2011, 106). The scarcity of Iron Age settlement evidence is noticeable and various '*linear projects…seem to indicate that Iron Age features are not often encountered, where a number of these projects have criss-crossed the countryside, as for instance in Worcestershire. However, care should be taken that this is not necessarily interpreted as absence of activity, as there may be other explanations such as a greater dependence on stock rearing*' (*Ibid.*). The remains in area G43 are therefore of interest in being a relatively uncommon example of a rural site of this period, and further study of environmental remains from Area G43 may illuminate the agricultural practices undertaken.

10.35 The further elucidation of the chronology of Area G43 would be merited according to the research agenda for the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. Hurst (2011, 117) notes the importance of utilising radiocarbon dating in later prehistoric contexts in the West Midlands, '*Rather than allowing the difficulties of radiocarbon dating to deter its use for dating in the Iron Age, on the contrary this technique should be used more often. It should be undertaken by the better laboratories, which are able to deliver the tightest dates, and so may require larger samples (high precision), or, if smaller samples are taken, AMS dating should be used. Ideally a series of dates from related stratigraphy should be obtained*…' and the completion of further radiocarbon dates on environmental samples from features in Area G43, as well as the further study of the small Iron Age pottery assemblage, may add to understanding of the chronology of Iron Age settlement near Belbroughton. Hurst also notes that '*Iron Age fields have been more elusive in this region, and there have been too few identifications. Where detailed surveying has been possible, for instance on the Malvern Hills, such fields have been lacking, indicating a long preference for pastoralism in this area (Bowden 2005). Although the overall picture may be somewhat unclear from the environmental evidence, the storage pits at Beckford, and the 4-post structures in the hillforts (usually interpreted as for grain storage), are isolated examples which may imply considerable change to the arable farming economy in the region*'. The present remains therefore have potential to add to understanding of the extent of Iron Age rural settlement, which would be beneficial to the research agenda of 'settlement, landscapes and people' in later prehistory (Hurst 2011, 117-8).

10.36 The remains in Area G38, south of Belbroughton, suggest another area of rural settlement, this time of medieval date. While there is limited evidence in the artefact assemblage for pre-Conquest material, the pottery assemblage and radiocarbon dating suggests activity was perhaps concentrated in the 12th to 14th centuries. Possible boundary features are present as well as several smaller cut features, though again there is a lack of structural remains, though finds of fired clay with withy impressions and of plano-convex slag cake and hammerscale indicate that activities other than agriculture were being undertaken. While the pottery assemblage largely indicates a relatively low status site, the presence of a sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware indicates the possibility of a higher status, potentially ecclesiastical influence.

10.37 Study of the Crowland-Abbey ware found in Area G43 should be augmented by research into the ecclesiastical background of the area around Belbroughton. For example, the well-studied site Cistercian Bordesley Abbey is located relatively nearby in Worcestershire (Hunt 2011, 198). Hunt notes the importance of being aware of '*the possibilities of 'lost' churches*' and it is possible that this area was connected to a significant ecclesiastical site. The pottery assemblage also has potential to aid in understanding the changing economy and status of this area, in particular if the chronology of activity in Area G38 can be further defined through radiocarbon dating. Ratkai (Appendix 7) suggests that changes in the pottery assemblage in the later medieval period may indicate a change to pastoral

economy and this is an interesting avenue of research. Hunt notes with regards to rural settlement that '*the desertion and/or shrinkage of rural settlements is another long recognised and studied phenomenon, but again there remains much scope to explore this in detail*' (Hunt 2011, 179).

10.38 Hunt notes '*the agricultural economy was the core activity of the vast majority of the population and deserves close attention*' and also states that '*there are clearly some important gaps in our knowledge of the agricultural economy*' (2011, 189-91). Further analysis of the environmental evidence from Area G38 may elucidate the agricultural activities undertaken in the area. Hunt also notes that 'industrial activity in the countryside is much more elusive [than urban sites]', and the fired clay and ironworking remains in Area G38 provide potential evidence for a little understood area of rural medieval activity.

Research Potential

10.39 While the majority of the pipeline route identified features and deposits of negligible or no further archaeological potential, significant remains were encountered in Area G43 (Iron Age) and Area G38 (medieval), which are of local significance. The presence of a sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware in Area G38 suggests the potential for an ecclesiastical site in the area, which might be of Regional significance. Further work is required to confirm the presence of Roman glass (which would likely be residual) in a feature in Area G68.

10.40 While the evidence for rural settlement activities seen in Areas G38 and G43 is small-scale, and in both instances lacks structural remains, they represent relatively uncommon finds of rural settlement in Worcestershire and the West Midlands, in particular with regards to the possible presence of an Iron Age enclosure, and of an unusual example of a medieval rural site with a possible ecclesiastical connection and evidence of associated small-scale industrial activity. This means that there is significant potential for further analyses of artefacts and ecofacts from these areas (in particular the medieval pottery) to increase understanding of rural settlement in Worcestershire in both the Iron Age and medieval periods.

10.41 The various analyses outlined below when combined would have the potential to illuminate both the chronology and the nature of the rural economy (Hurst 2011) of a small part of a rare rural Iron Age settlement (through radiocarbon dating and further study of pottery and environmental evidence).

10.42 In addition, further radiocarbon dating, and further study of environmental remains, pottery, fired clay and metalworking evidence would illuminate the chronology and status of a medieval rural settlement, perhaps identifying whether there is an ecclesiastical connection and whether the medieval economy in the area south of Belbroughton changed after *c.*1300 AD.

10.43 The evidence from this Site has high potential to contribute to a fuller and more integrated understanding of agricultural and rural settlement activities in the area south of Belbroughton, in the Iron Age and in particular during the medieval period. The evidence from this archaeological fieldwork will help to understand the chronology and nature of settlement in this area. An unusual sherd (Crowland Abbey-type ware) within the pottery assemblage points to a potential high status or ecclesiastical association in the medieval period while it appears from the pottery assemblage that there may have been a move to a more pastoral economy in the later medieval period. Further analysis of pottery, environmental remains, vitrified material and metalworking remains in Area G38 (and of pottery and environmental remains in area G43) will aid understanding of late prehistoric and medieval activity in the rural area near Belbroughton. Additional research and contextualisation of the medieval pottery assemblage, in particular, would be beneficial to understanding of the area south of Belbroughton and its status. It is recommended that the results of the works in Area G38 are written

up and published as an article in an appropriate academic journal (either *Medieval Ceramics*, published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, or *The Transactions of Worcestershire Archaeological Society*). If the latter journal, mention would also be made of the nearby Iron Age remains in area G43. The report would, however, focus on the medieval pottery and the status and economy of medieval occupation in this area. In addition, the archive report and OASIS entry would be updated.

11 Summary of Further Work

Revised Research Aims

11.1 In line with the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age (Hurst 2011) and medieval research agendas (Hunt 2011) noted above, and following the identification of an unusual sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware, a series of revised research aims have been identified. These include:

1. To refine the chronology of rural occupation in the area south of Belbroughton (represented by features in Areas G38 and G43) during both the later prehistoric and medieval periods;
2. To utilise the artefacts assemblages, in particular, the medieval pottery assemblage, to understand the nature of rural settlement in the area south of Belbroughton and whether there is evidence for a medieval ecclesiatsical site in proximity to Area G38;
3. To research the significance of the presence of the sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware with regards to understanding the status of the area south of Belbroughton;
4. To utilise the ecofact assemblage to provide greater understanding of the medieval (and Iron Age) economy and diet associated with rural settlement;
5. To utilise the artefact assemblage, in particular, diagnostic vitrified materials, to provide greater understanding of the development of industrial/craft activities such as metalworking in the area south of Belbroughton.

Methods for achieving research aims

11.2 It is recommended that further research, including the study of post-medieval mapping of the area south of Belbroughton as well as study of recorded Iron Age and medieval sites in this area would be informative to understand the development of rural settlement in this area. Documentary research should also be undertaken to provide an enhanced historical narrative of the nature of the activities likely undertaken south of Belbroughton, as evidenced by the artefacts and ecofacts. In particular, it would be useful to look into the ecclesiastical history of the area, post-Conquest, to understand whether the area may have been connected to an ecclesiastical institution such as a monastery. This might aid understanding of how what appears to be a relatively low status rural site came to be associated with an example of the Crowland Abbey-type ware.

11.2 In addition to the documentary research, certain aspects of the results from the investigations have been recommended for further contextualisation and dissemination, following the further analysis of selected finds (see Updated Project Design Table 2).

11.3 Additional conservation is recommended for a number of finds in order to aid in identification and illustration. In particular, refitting of prehistoric pottery is required in order to aid illustration.

11.4 Further analysis of pottery from areas G38 and G43, fired clay from area G38 and metalworking residues from area G38 will aid understanding of rural settlement and associated activities in the area south of Belbroughton.

11.5 Further analysis of the small pottery assemblage, in particular the medieval pottery, would provide an opportunity to further understanding of rural assemblages in the area. The Crowland Abbey-type ware sherd is of significance and analysis should aim to understand the presence of this pottery type in an unusual, rural, location. Additional research and contextualisation would elucidate the significance of the medieval assemblage, in particular the Crowland Abbey-type ware, leading to publication focussed on this significant find.

11.6 The fired clay assemblage is of potential significance and comes from features [G38-50-10] and [G38-50-20] of likely medieval date. The material from potential furrow [G38-50-10] displays similar characteristics to prehistoric ceramics. As the material would appear to derive from a zone of medieval activity, the fired clay fragments should receive full catalogue entries with description of the fabric, with a report produced to discuss their potential function.

11.7 The vitrified material includes materials indicative of smelting practices taking place, perhaps during the 13th century in Area G38: plano-convex slag cake fragments and hammerscale. These have the potential to aid understanding of the development of the metalworking industry in the area during the medieval period. The remaining non-diagnostic fragments have little scope for further work. A short specialist report on the plano-convex slag cake fragments and hammerscale retrieved from medieval pit [G38-04-03] is recommended in order to identify any potential *in situ* ironworking activities. The report should consider any comparable nearby medieval smelting and smithing sites and briefly summarise the ironworking industry of the area.

11.8 A blue green glass sherd recovered from fill (G68-50-02) should be analysed by a Roman glass specialist to properly identify, date and catalogue it, as it has the potential to provide dating information for the linear feature from which it was recovered.

11.9 A variety of macroplant species are present and further analysis could answer questions such as the nature of agricultural activity, diet, exploitation of wild resources and the nature of the surrounding landscape. This analysis should encompass other ecofacts including the work already undertaken on the much smaller charcoal and animal bone assemblages. Analysis of the environmental remains from Areas G38 and G43 will lead to a full report discussing the significance of the plant macrofossil, charcoal and animal bone remains and the nature of the rural economy over time. Further analysis will lead to a full report discussing the significance of the plant macrofossil remains alongside smaller charcoal and animal bone assemblages. This will better characterise medieval occupation and diet in Area G38 and if possible draw comparisons with other sites in the West Midlands that have produced small-scale evidence of agriculture, diet and the exploitation of woodland and other plant resources.

11.10 Radiocarbon dating (up to five samples) will aid in understanding the chronology of activity in areas G38 and G43. Potential features identified for radiocarbon dating are: [G38-02-04]/[G38-50-15]; [G38-50-11]; [G38-50-27]; [G38-50-33]; [G38-50-37]; [G43-50-09] and [G43-03-04]. While suitable material may not be available from all these features, it is hoped that radiocarbon dating in Area G38 and G43 would, in particular, demonstrate whether either of these areas saw activity outside the medieval and Iron Age periods respectively

11.11 No further specialist analysis was recommended for the clay tobacco pipe (CTP), ceramic building material (CBM), post-medieval and modern pottery, ferrous metal, worked stone or animal bone.

11.12 Several artefacts have been identified for illustration, including five examples of medieval pottery (including the Crowland Abbey-type ware) and an example of fired clay with withy impressions. The Crowland Abbey-type ware sherd should be both drawn and photographed. Existing site illustrations would need to be updated for inclusion in a short publication.As noted above, additional research would be beneficial to aid understanding of the area south of Belbroughton and its status in the Iron Age and medieval periods. It is recommended that the results of the works in Area G38 are written up and published as an article in an appropriate academic journal (either *Medieval Ceramics*, published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, or The *Transactions of Worcestershire Archaeological Society*). The report would focus on the medieval pottery and the status and economy of medieval occupation in this area.

11.13 There may additionally be potential for chemical analysis of the Crowland Abbey-type ware (e.g. ICP analysis), though this may not be feasible and is not included in Table 2 of the Updated Project Design indicating further analyses.

11.14 Copies of this report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the HER and the client, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document.

11.15 The OASIS form (Appendix 20) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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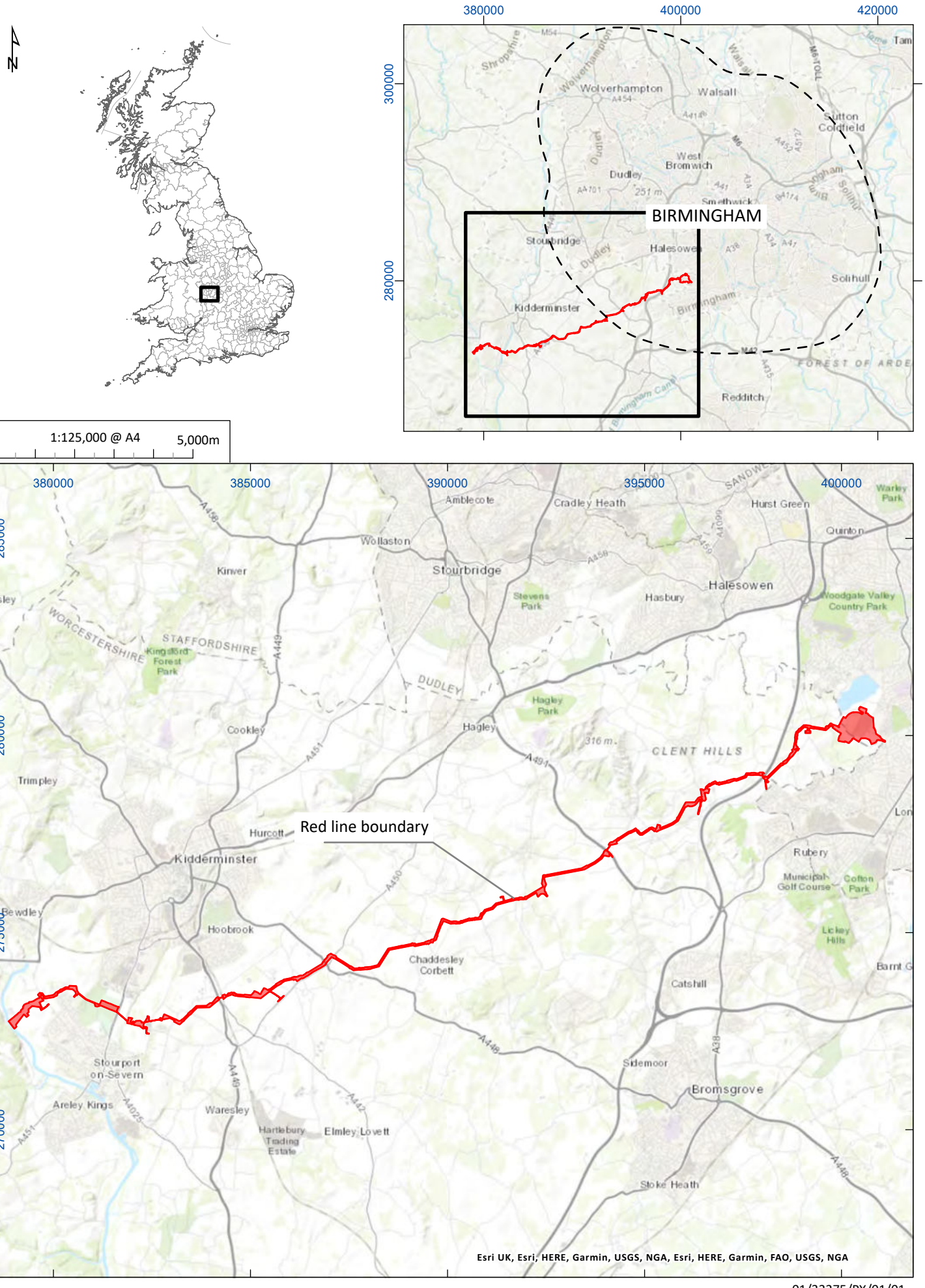

01/33275/PX/01/01

Figure 1: Site location plan

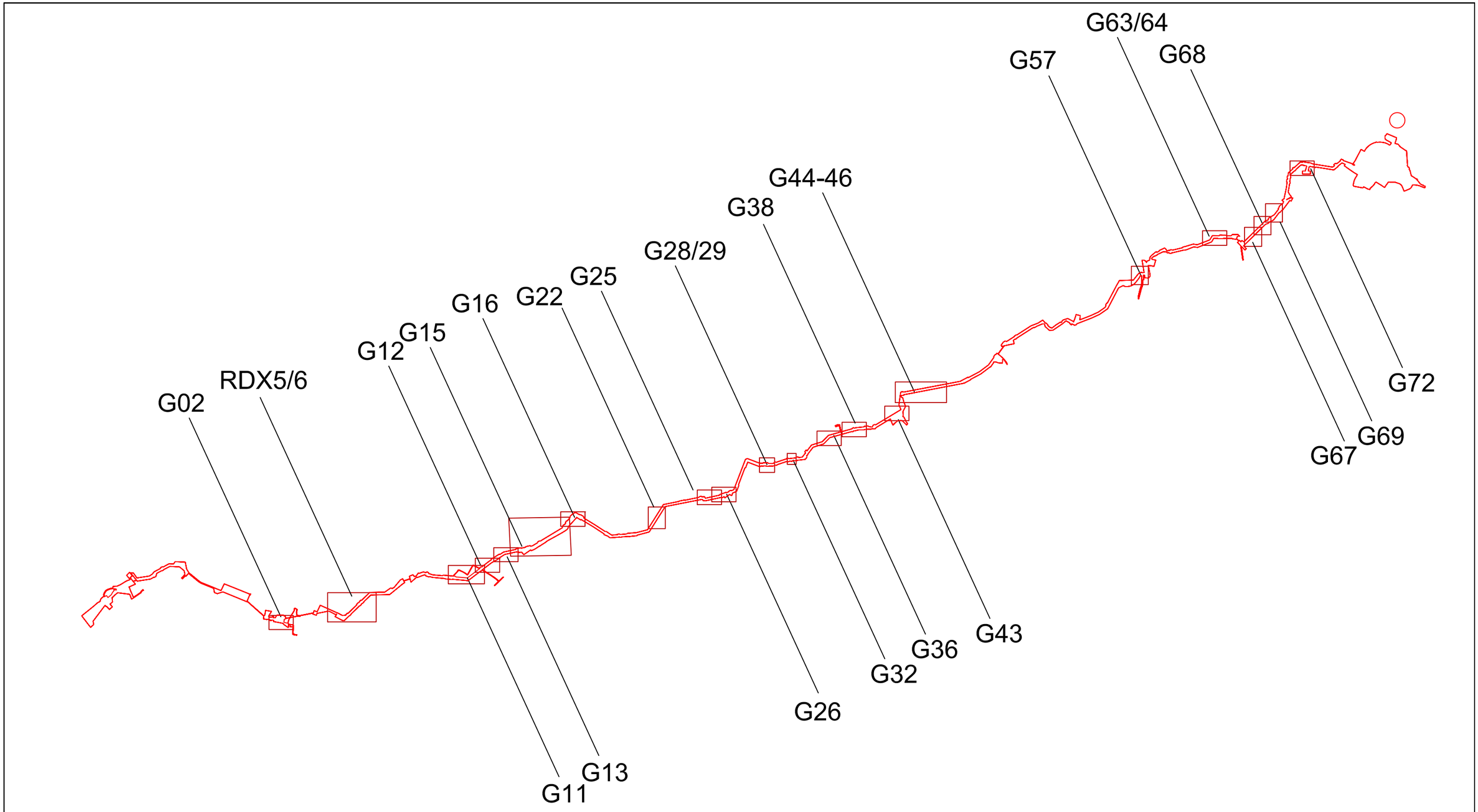

Figure 2: Red line boundary of water pipeline route showing major areas of works

Figure 2

Legend

- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Evaluation or watching brief area

N

0 2000m

1:60000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/02/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

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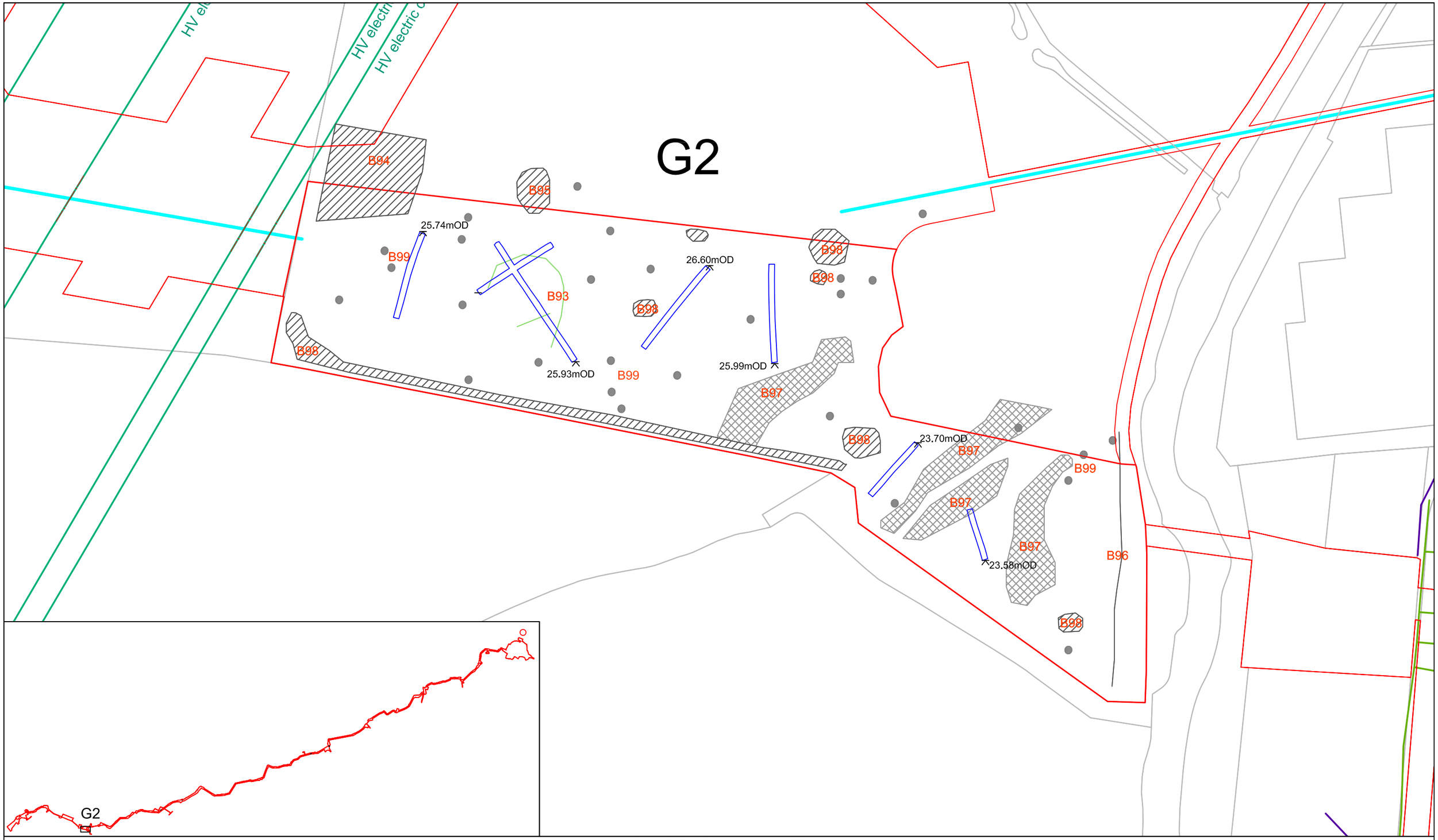

Figure 3: Trial Trenches in Area G2

Figure 3

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/03/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

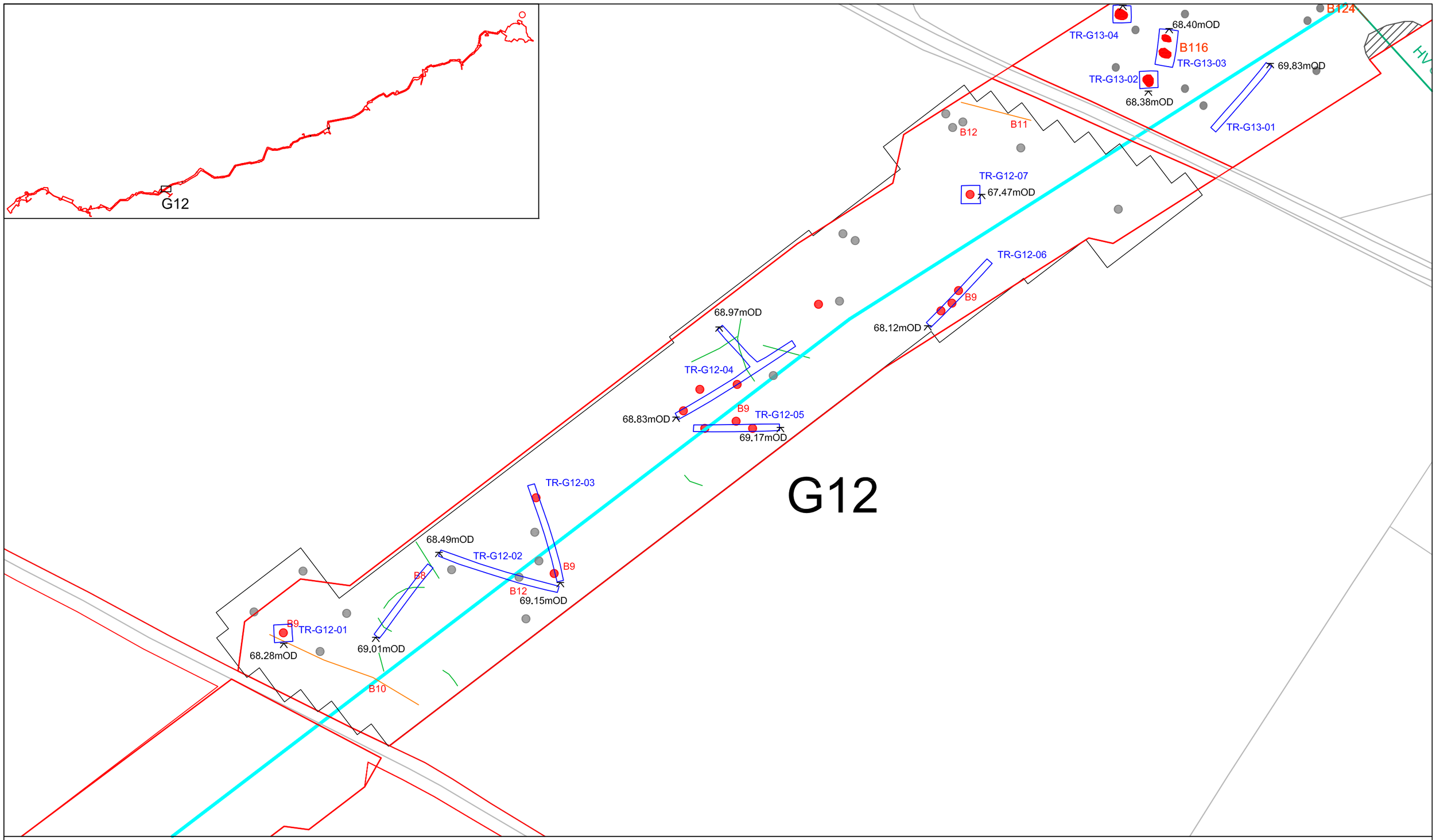

Figure 4: Trial Trenches in Area G12

Figure 4

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/04/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	26 / 02 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

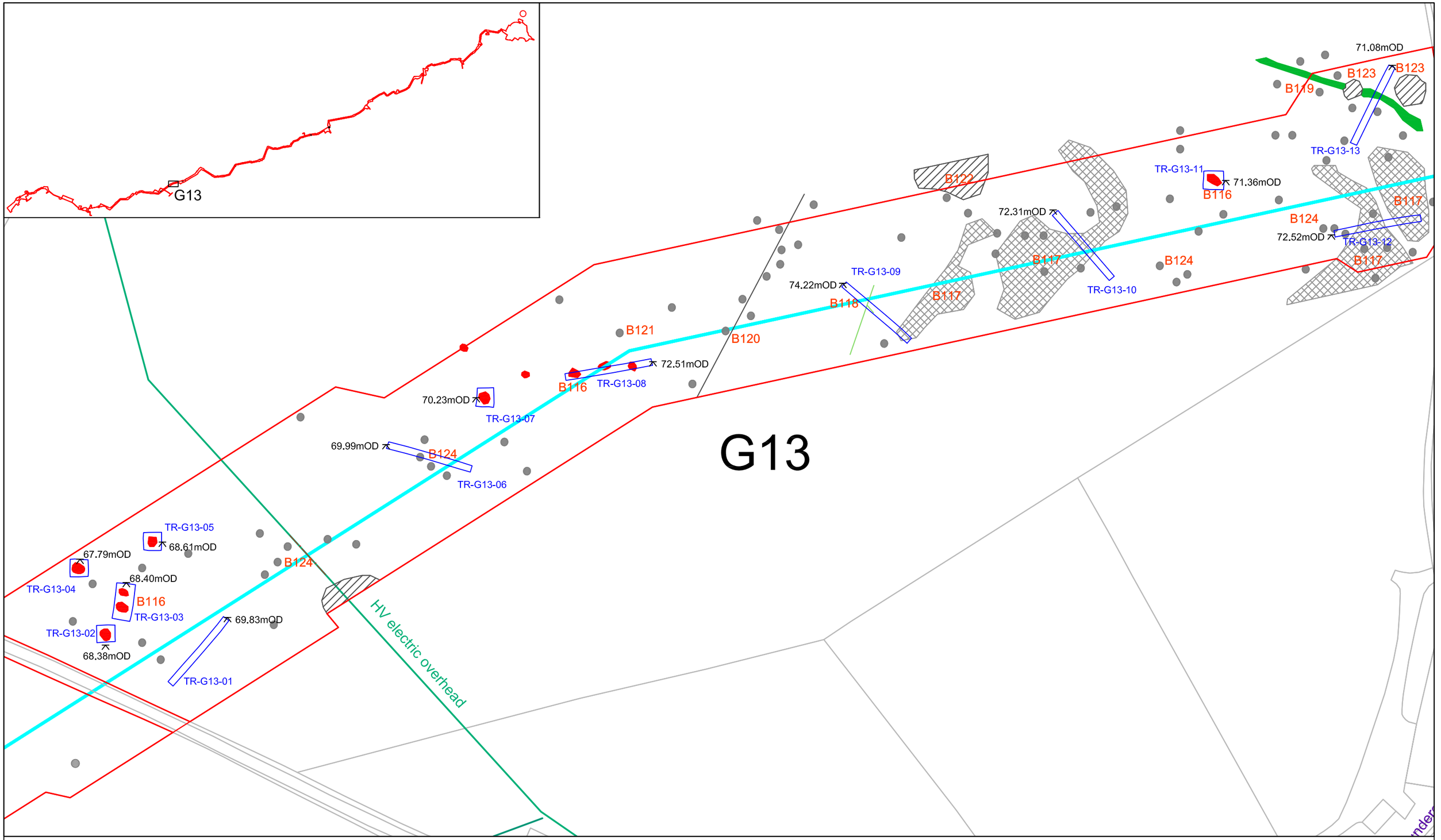

Figure 5: Trial Trenches in Area G13

Figure 5

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/05/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	26 / 02 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

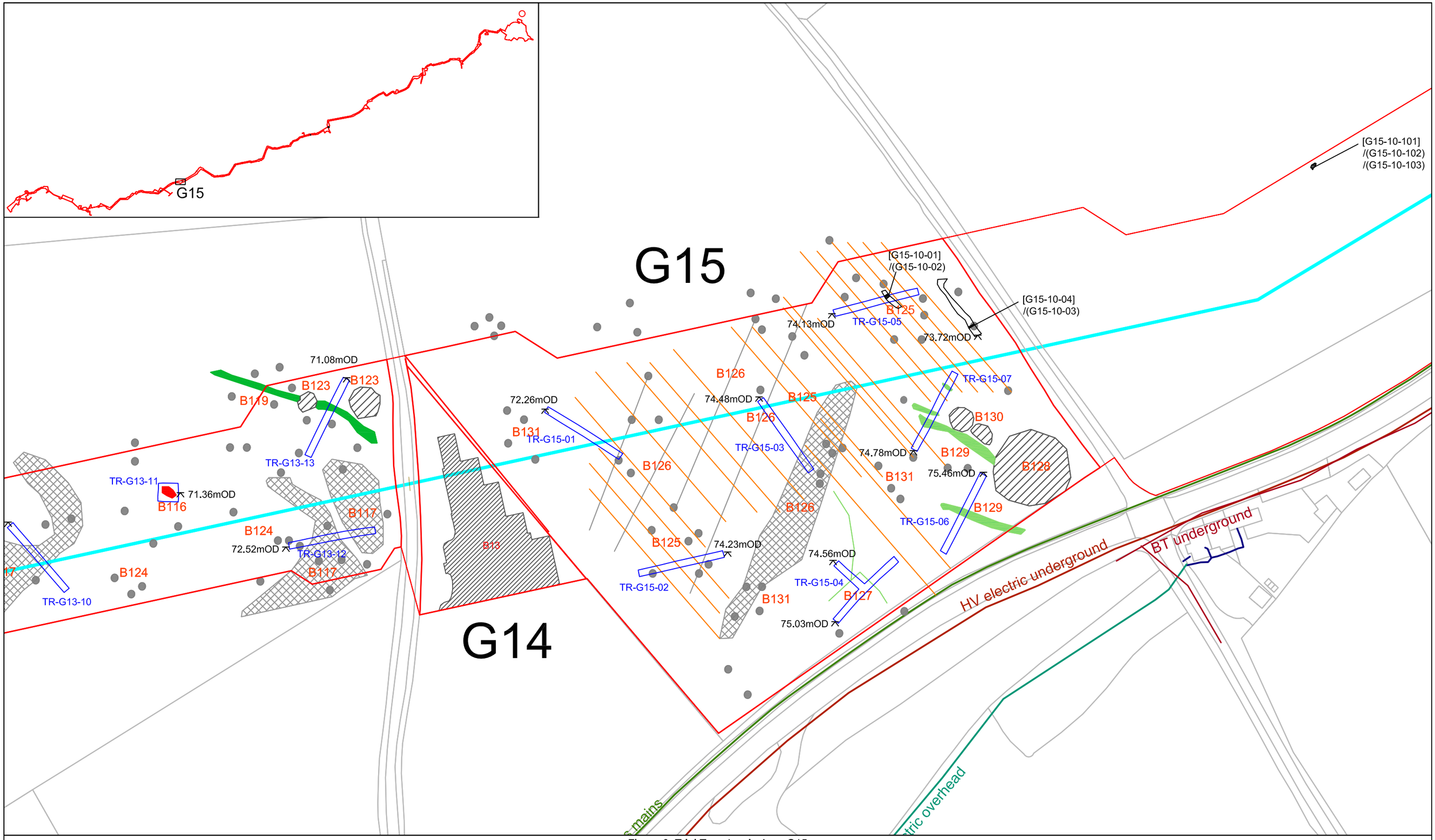

Figure 6: Trial Trenches in Area G15

Figure 6

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/06/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
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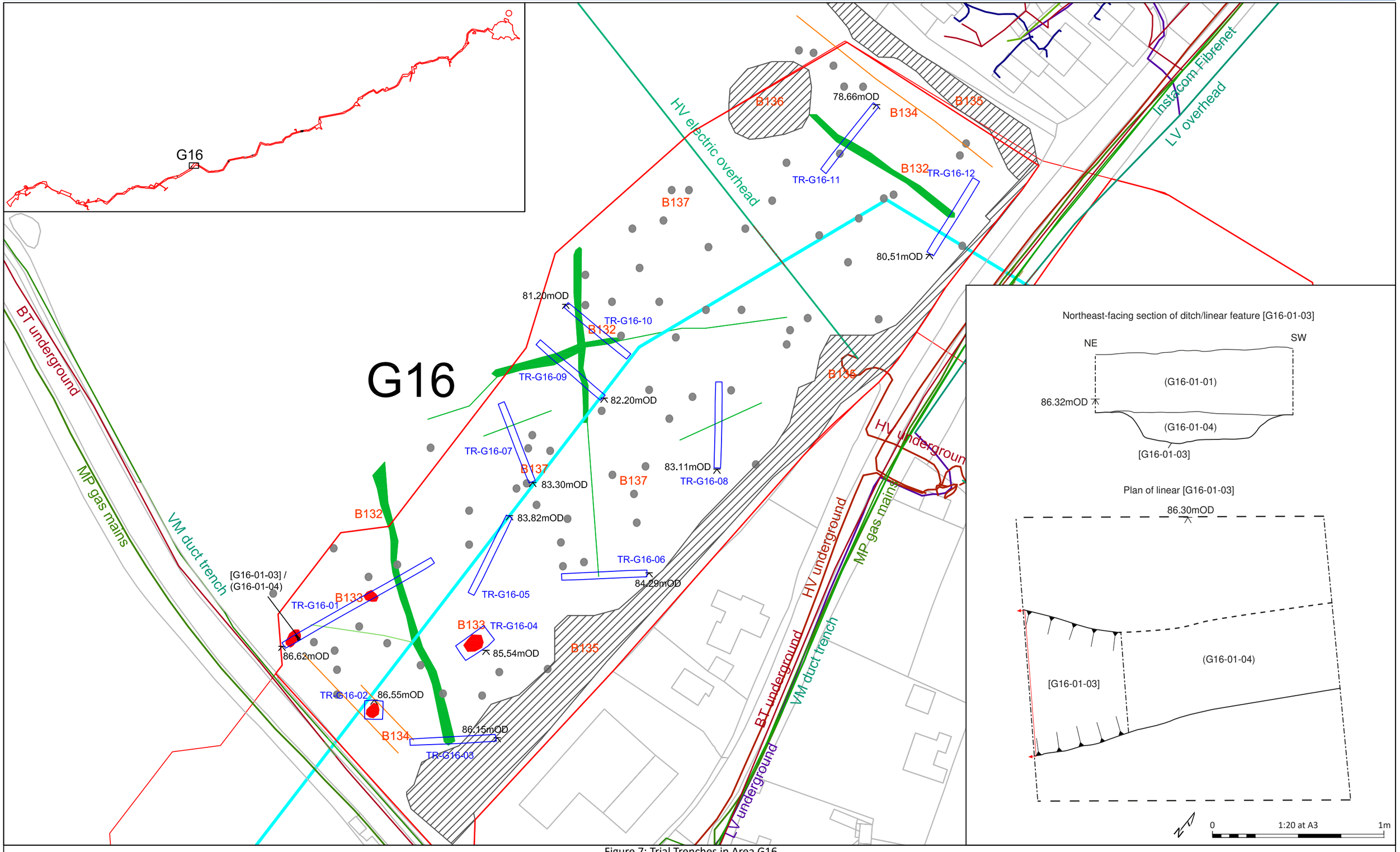
AOC Archaeology Group



Northeast-facing section of ditch/linear feature [G16-01-03]

Plan of linear [G16-01-03]

Figure 7: Trial Trenches in Area G16

Figure 7

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/07/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
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AOC Archaeology Group

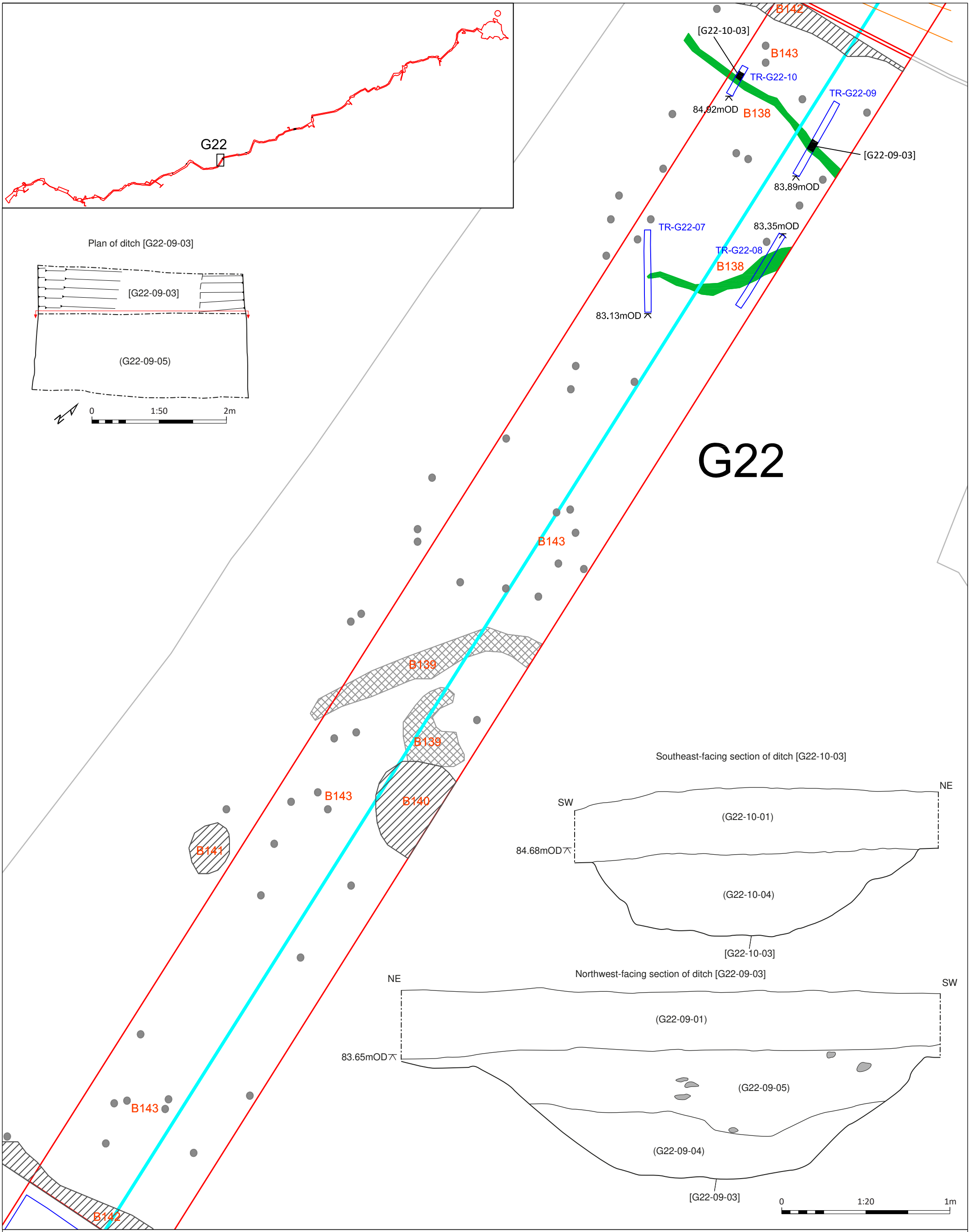

Figure 8: Trial Trenches in Area G22 with features [G22-09-03] and [G22-10-03]

Figure 8

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Disturbed area (modern)
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/08/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

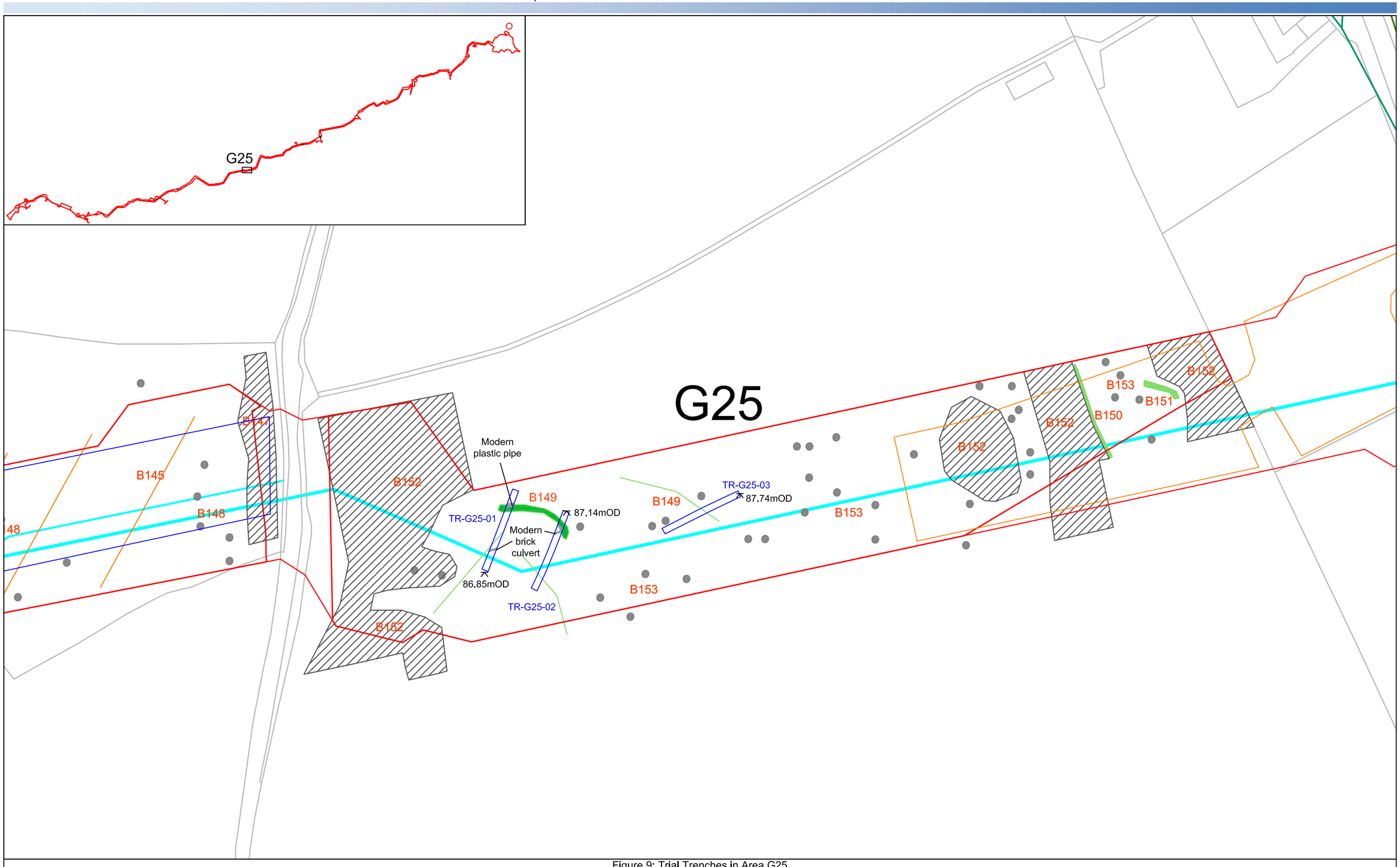

Figure 9: Trial Trenches in Area G25

Figure 9

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Modern feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/09/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

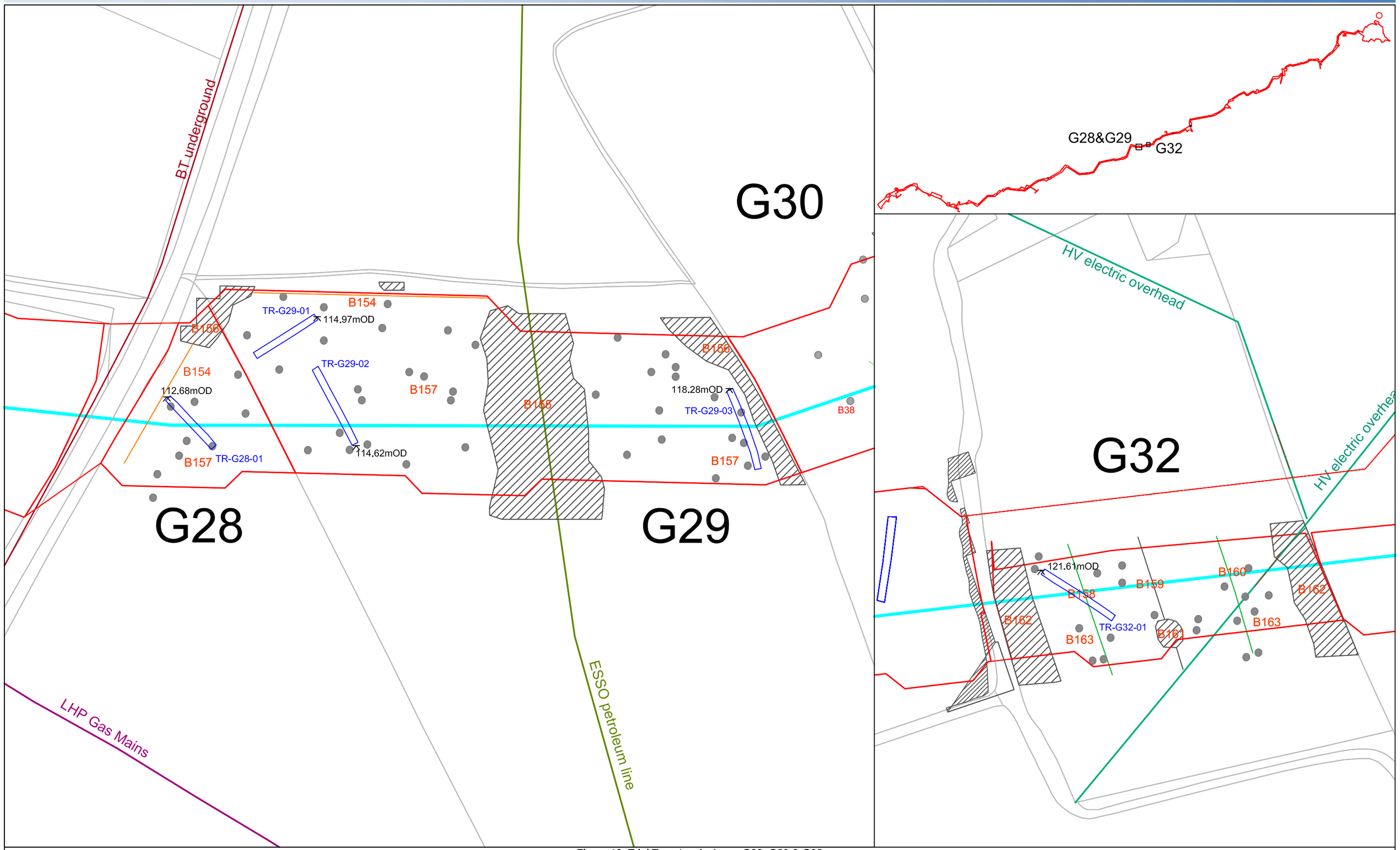

Figure 10: Trial Trenches in Areas G28, G29 & G32

Figure 10

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/10/01
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AOC Archaeology Group

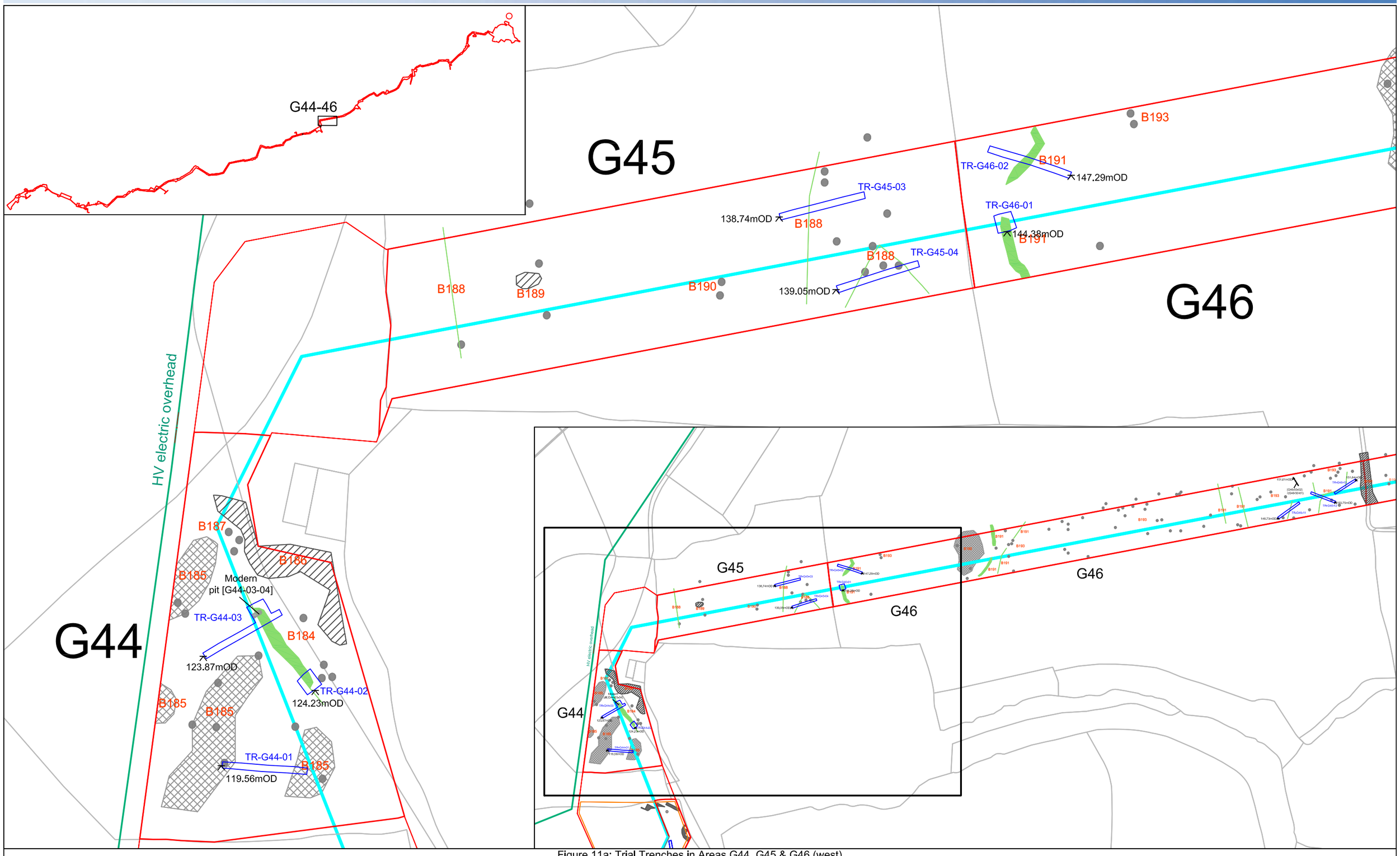

Figure 11a: Trial Trenches in Areas G44, G45 & G46 (west)

Figure 11a

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Modern feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/11a/01
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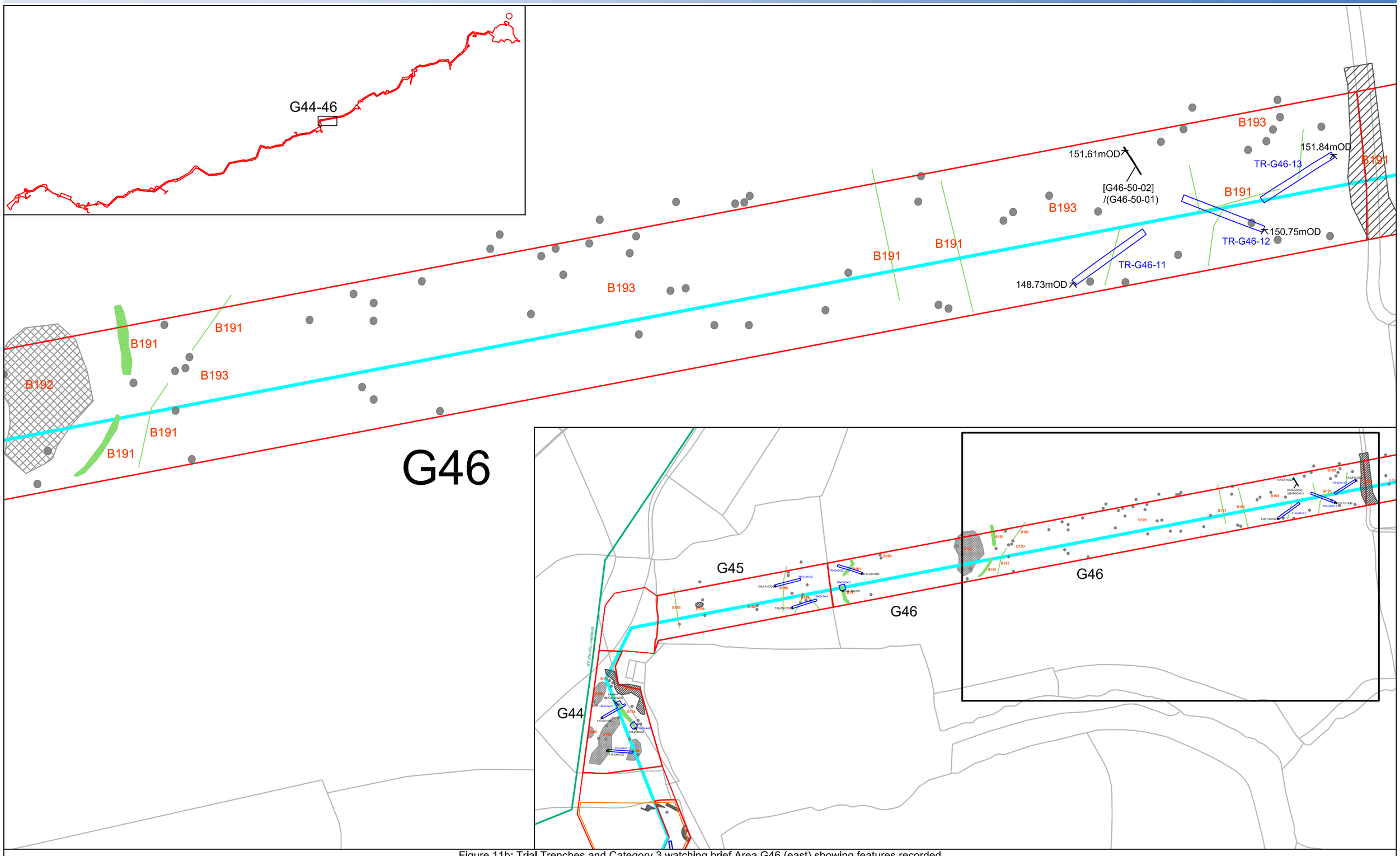

Figure 11b: Trial Trenches and Category 3 watching brief Area G46 (east) showing features recorded

Figure 11b

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/11b/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

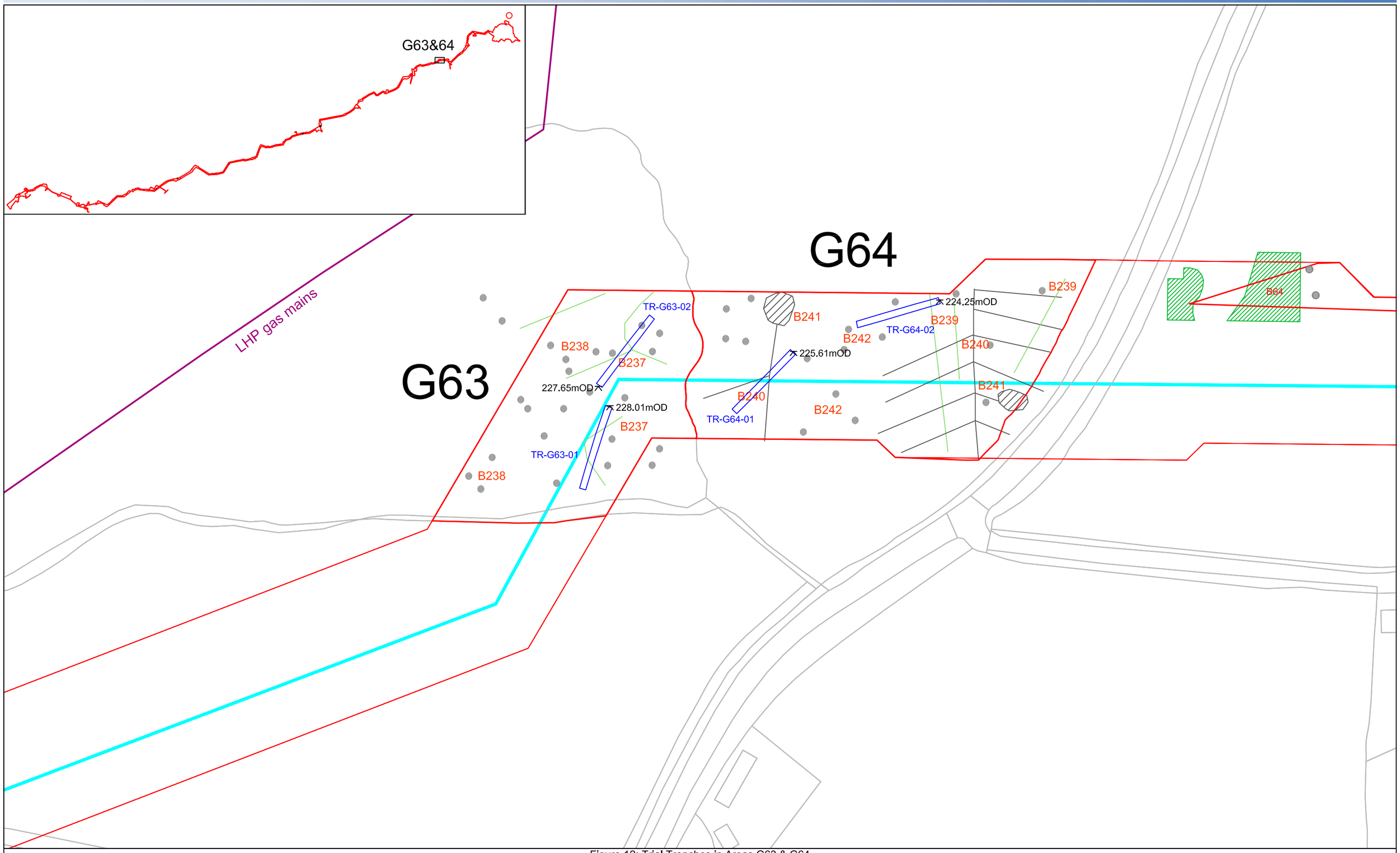

Figure 12: Trial Trenches in Areas G63 & G64

Figure 12

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/12/01
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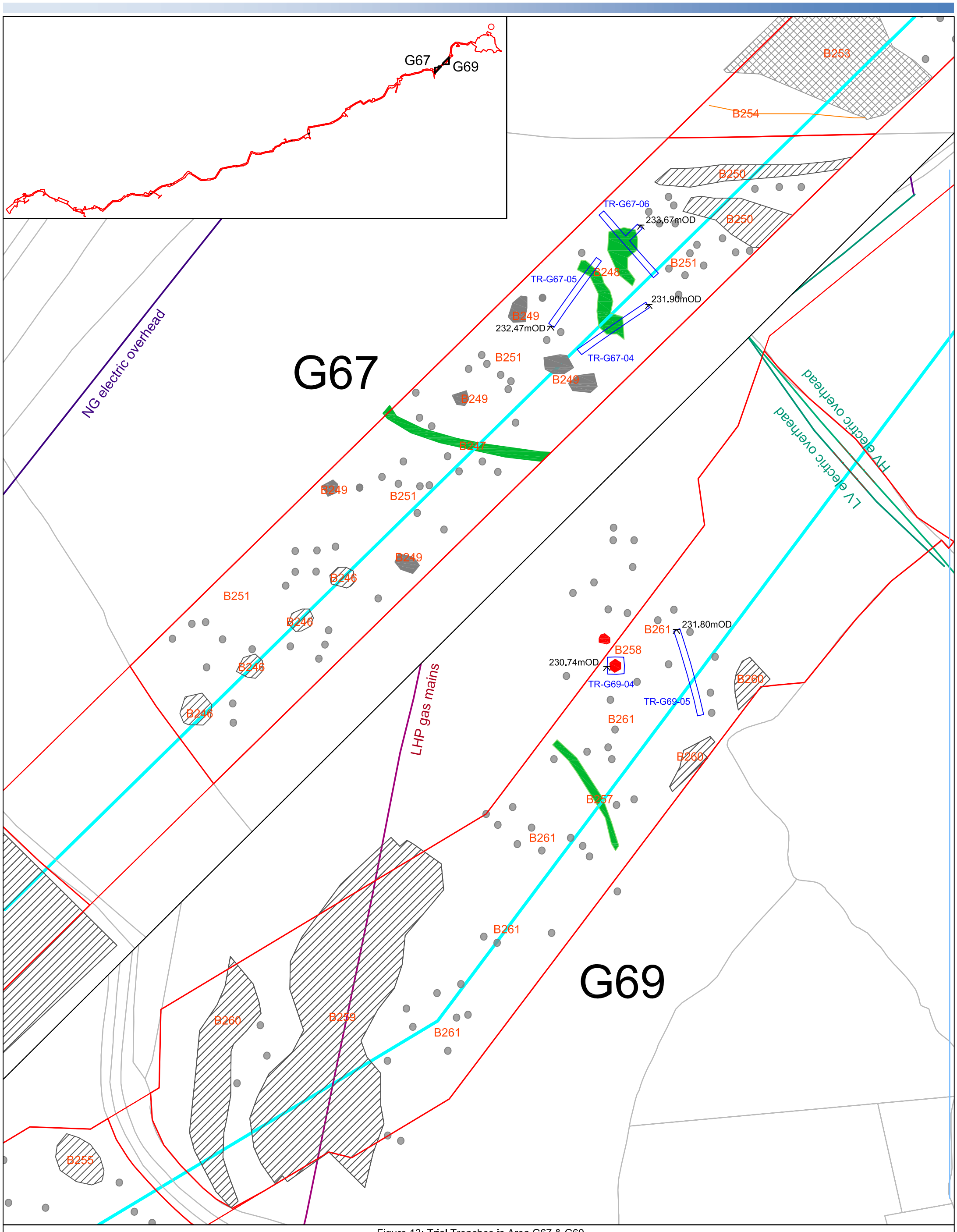

Figure 13: Trial Trenches in Area G67 & G69

Figure 13

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Disturbed area (modern)
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/13/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
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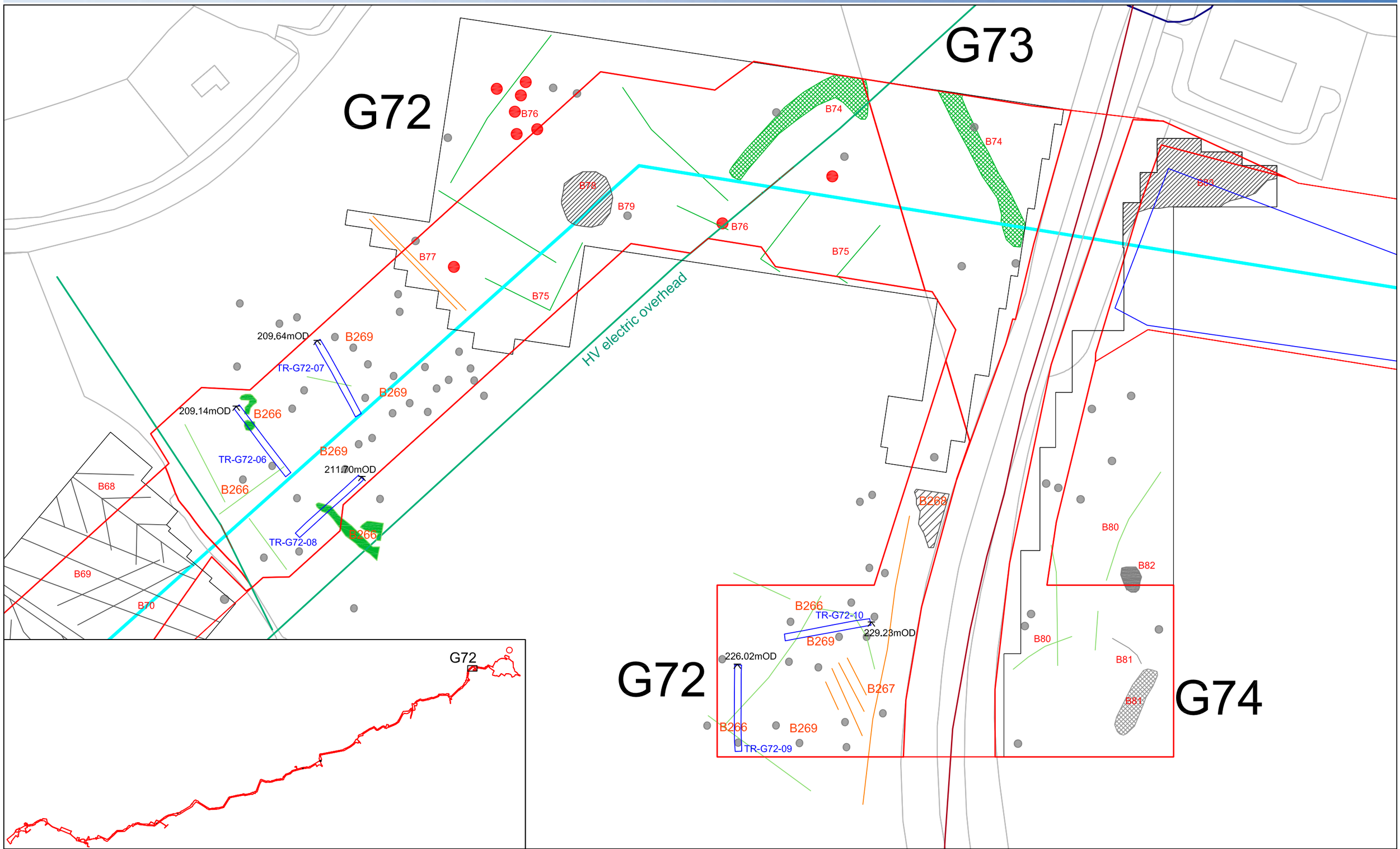

Figure 14: Trial Trenches in Area G72

Figure 14

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/14/01
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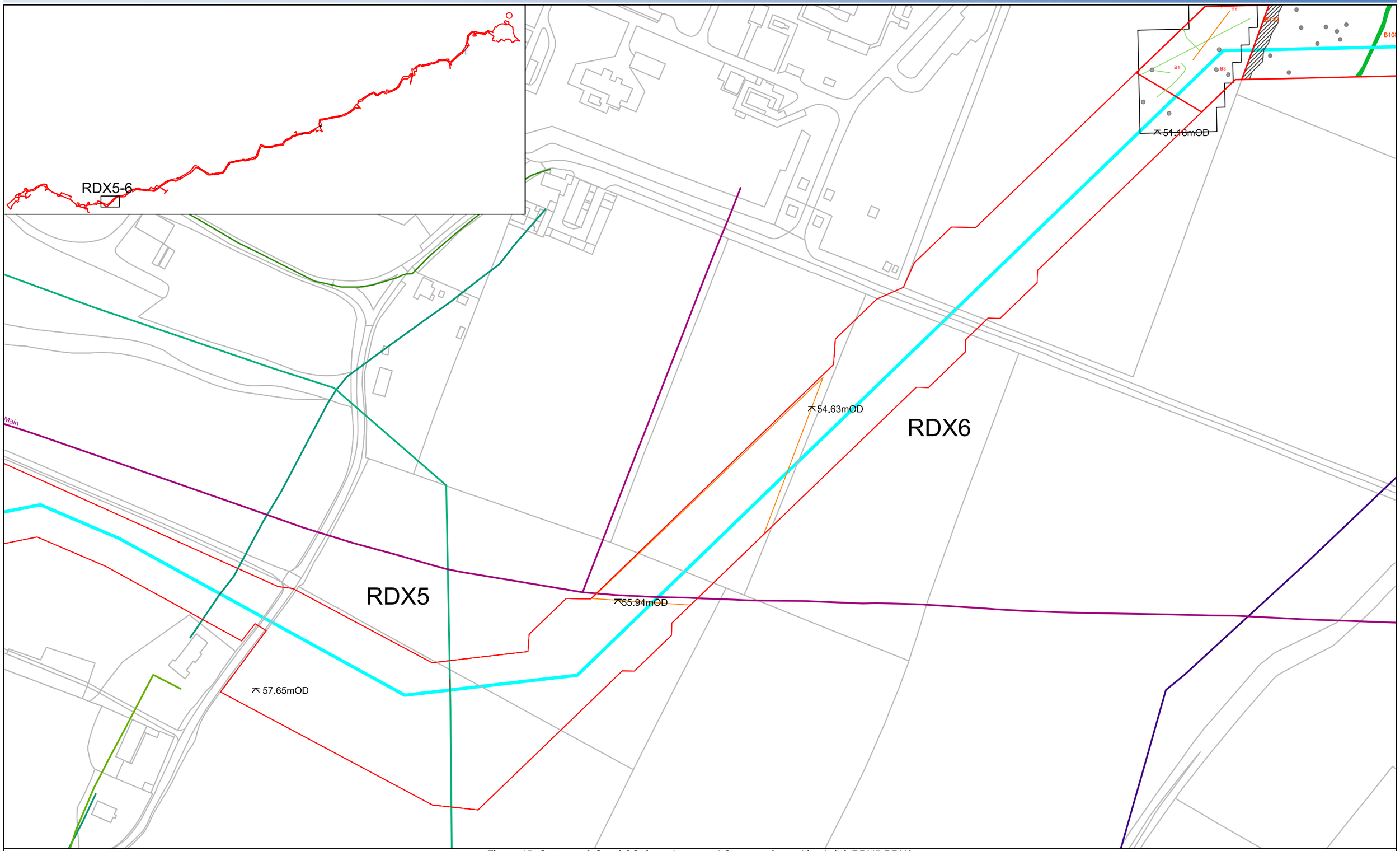

Figure 15: Category 2 Careful Strip and map and Category 3 watching brief: RDX5-RDX6

Figure 15

Legend
- Strip and map area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre

0 50m
1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/15/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
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AOC Archaeology Group

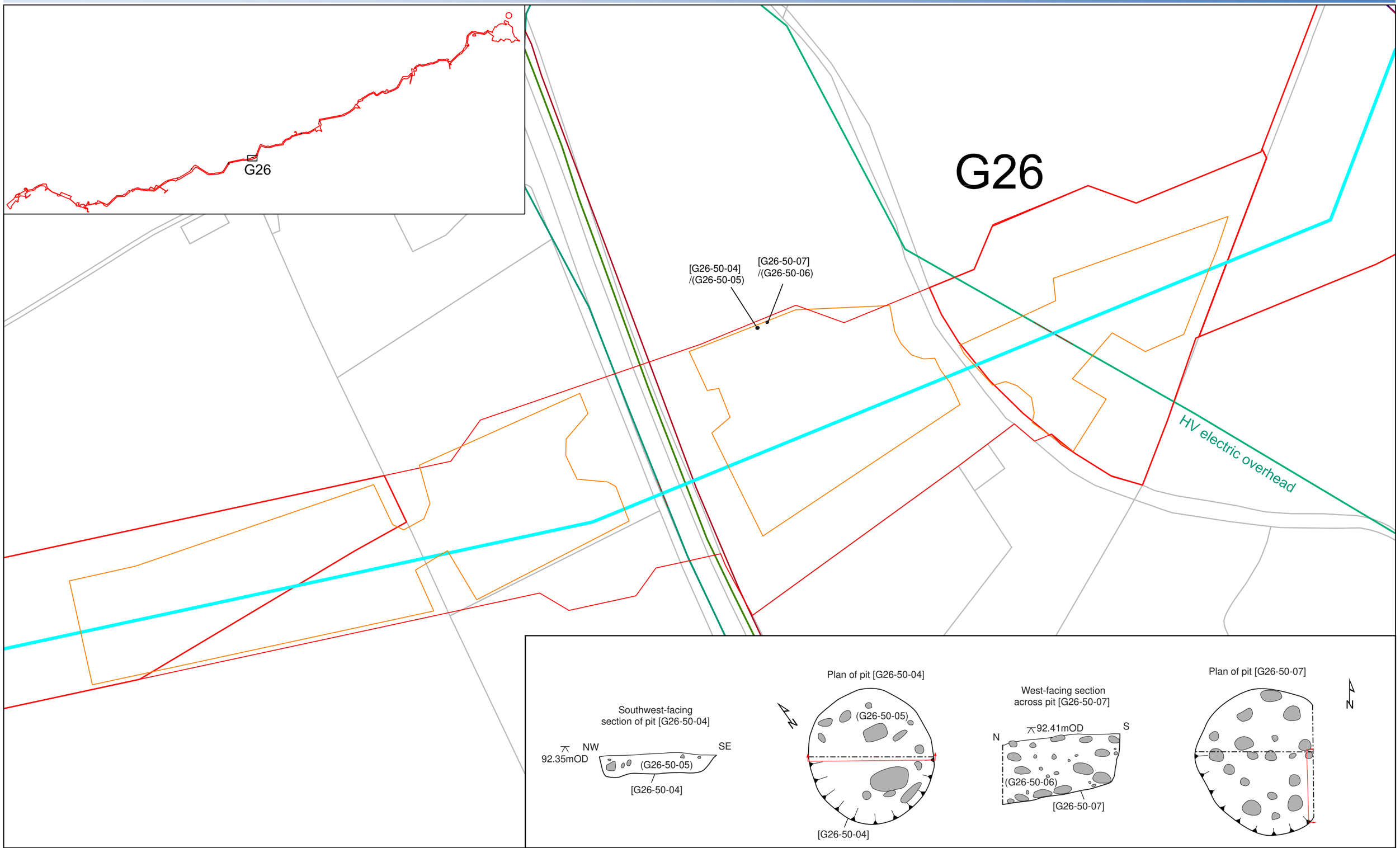

Figure 16: Category 2 Careful strip and map: Area G26 - Pits [G26-50-04] and [G26-50-07]

Figure 16

Legend
- Strip and map area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature

0 50m
1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/16/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

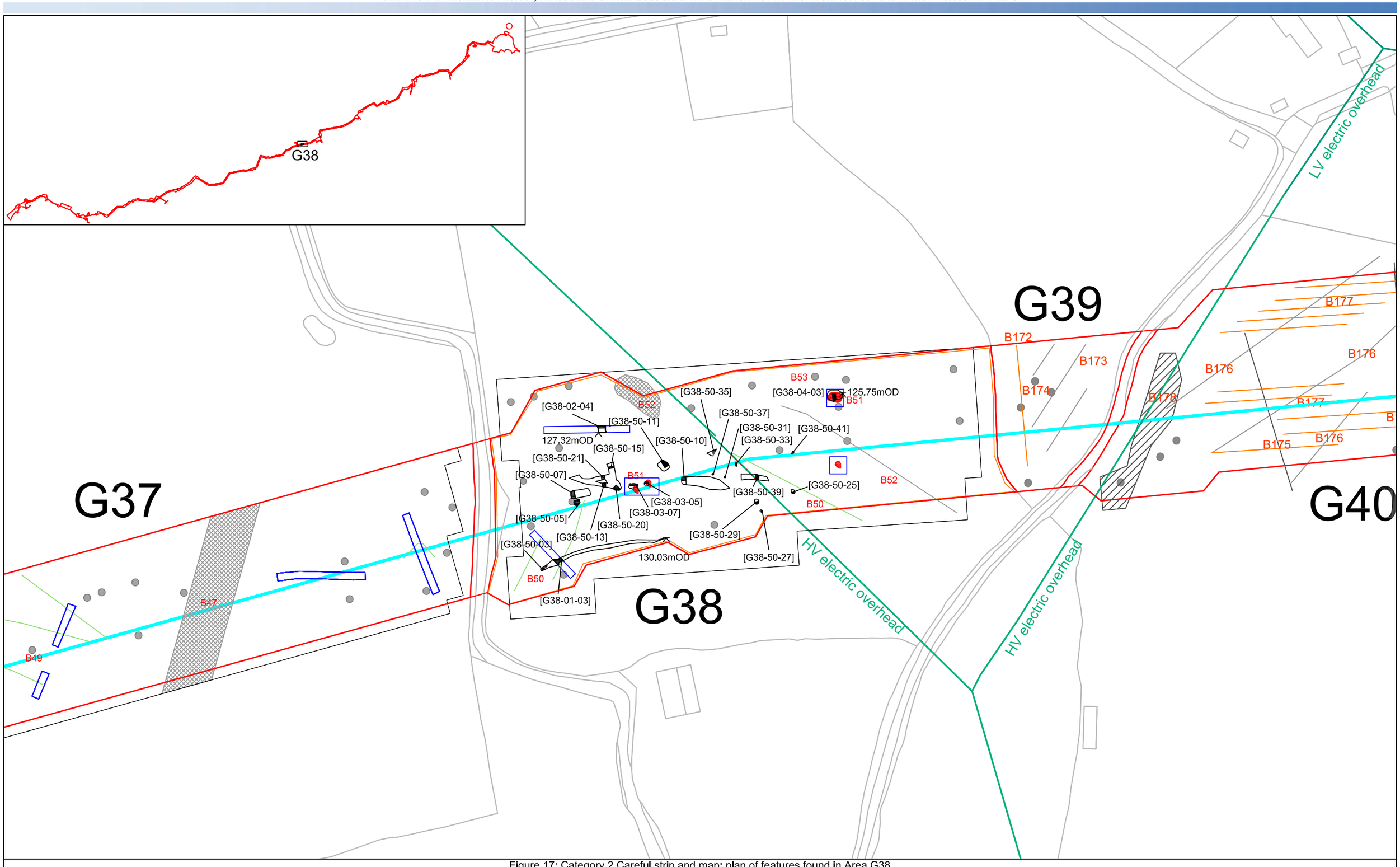

Figure 17: Category 2 Careful strip and map: plan of features found in Area G38

Figure 17

Legend

- Strip and map area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/17/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

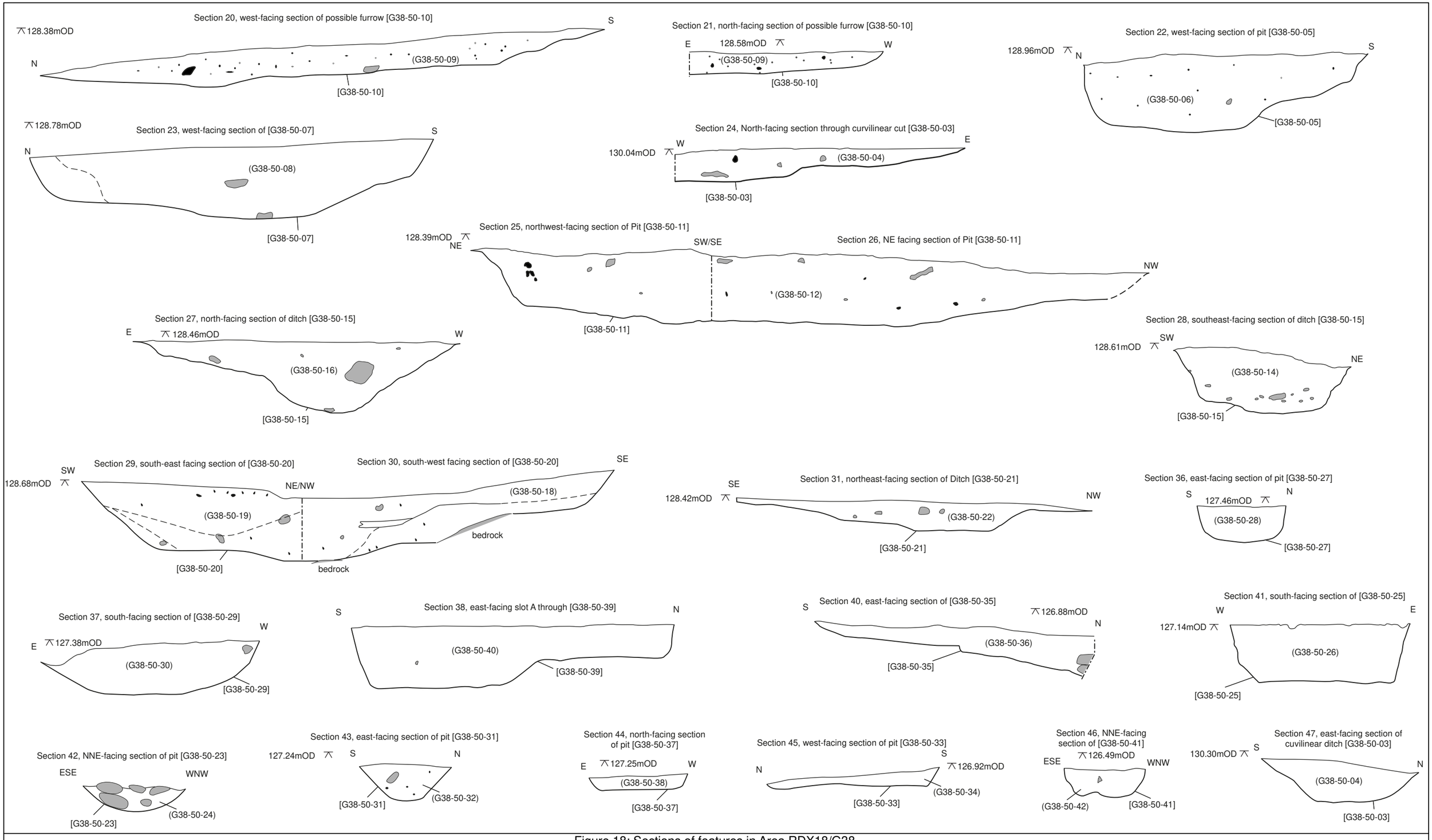

Figure 18: Sections of features in Area RDX18/G38

Figure 18

Legend

- Stone
- Charcoal

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/18/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

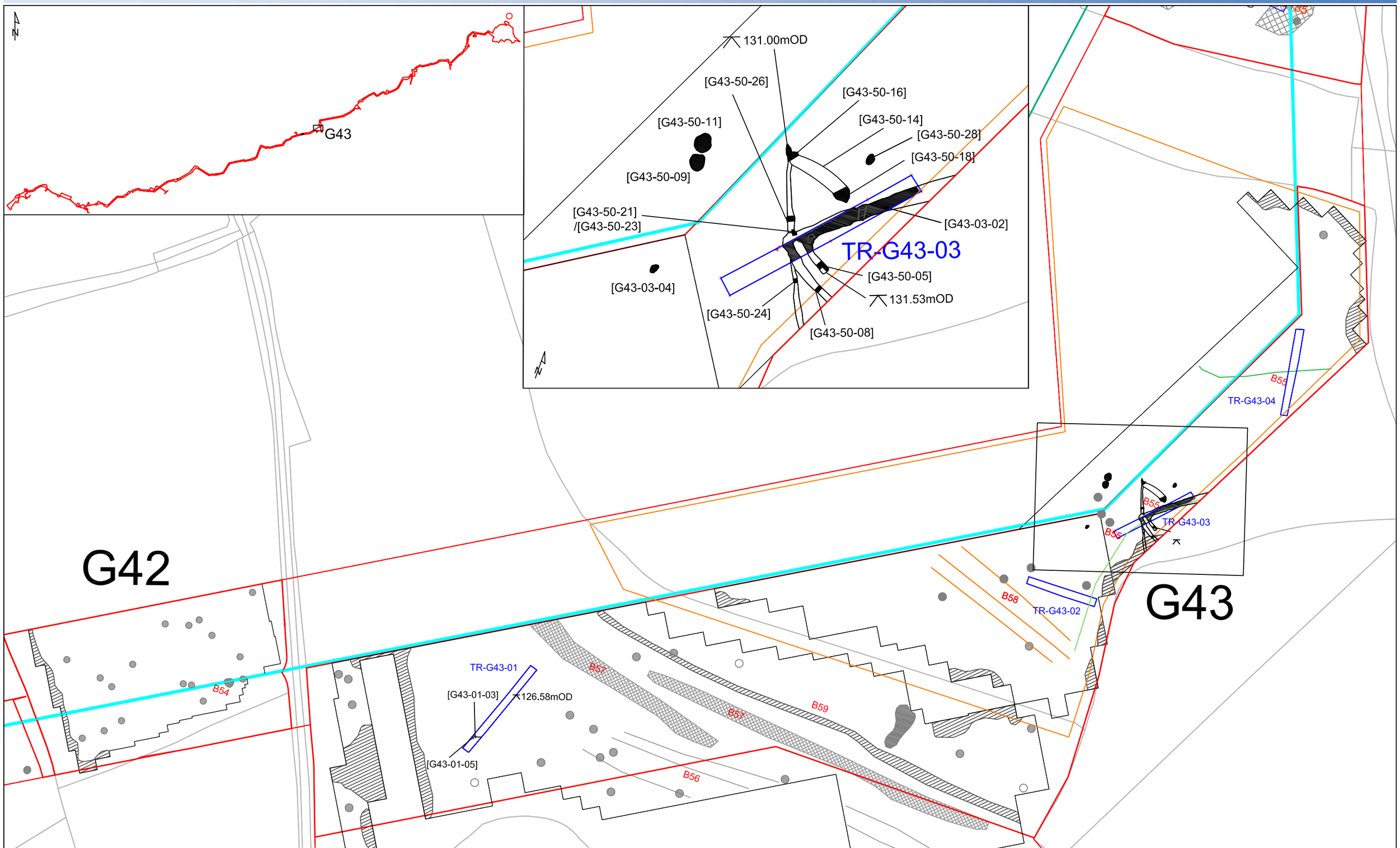

Figure 19: Category 2 Careful strip and map: plan of features found in Area G43

Figure 19

Legend

- Strip and map area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/19/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

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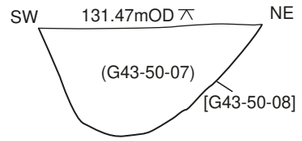
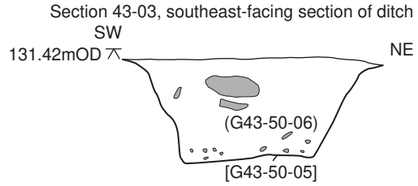
Section 43-01, northeast-facing section of pit [G43-50-03]

Section 43-02, southeast-facing section of ditch [G43-50-08]

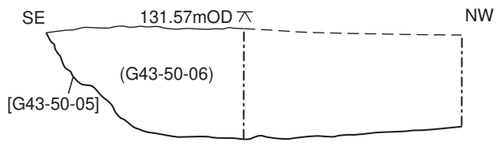


Section 43-03, southeast-facing section of ditch [G43-50-05]

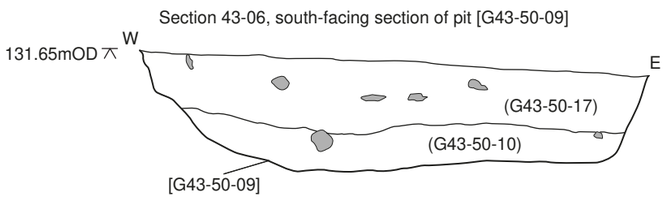


Section 43-04, section of gully [G43-50-14/16]

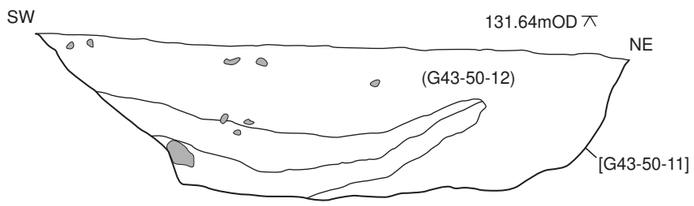
Section 43-05, northeast-facing section of ditch terminus [G43-50-05]



Section 43-06, south-facing section of pit [G43-50-09]

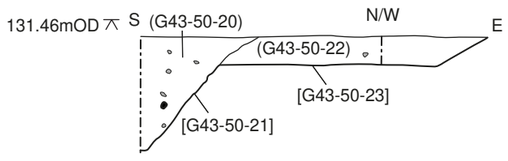


Section 43-07, northwest-facing section of pit [G43-50-11]

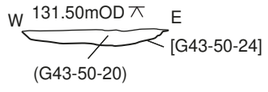


Section 43-08, northeast-facing section of gully terminus [G43-50-18]

Section 43-09, [G43-50-21/23]



Section 43-10, south-facing section of gully [G43-50-24]



Section 43-11, south-facing section of gully [G43-50-26]

Section 43-12, south-facing section of pit [G43-50-28]

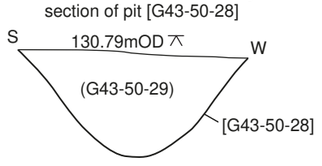


Figure 20: Sections of features in Area RDX 20/G43

Figure 20

Legend

Stone

Charcoal

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/20/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

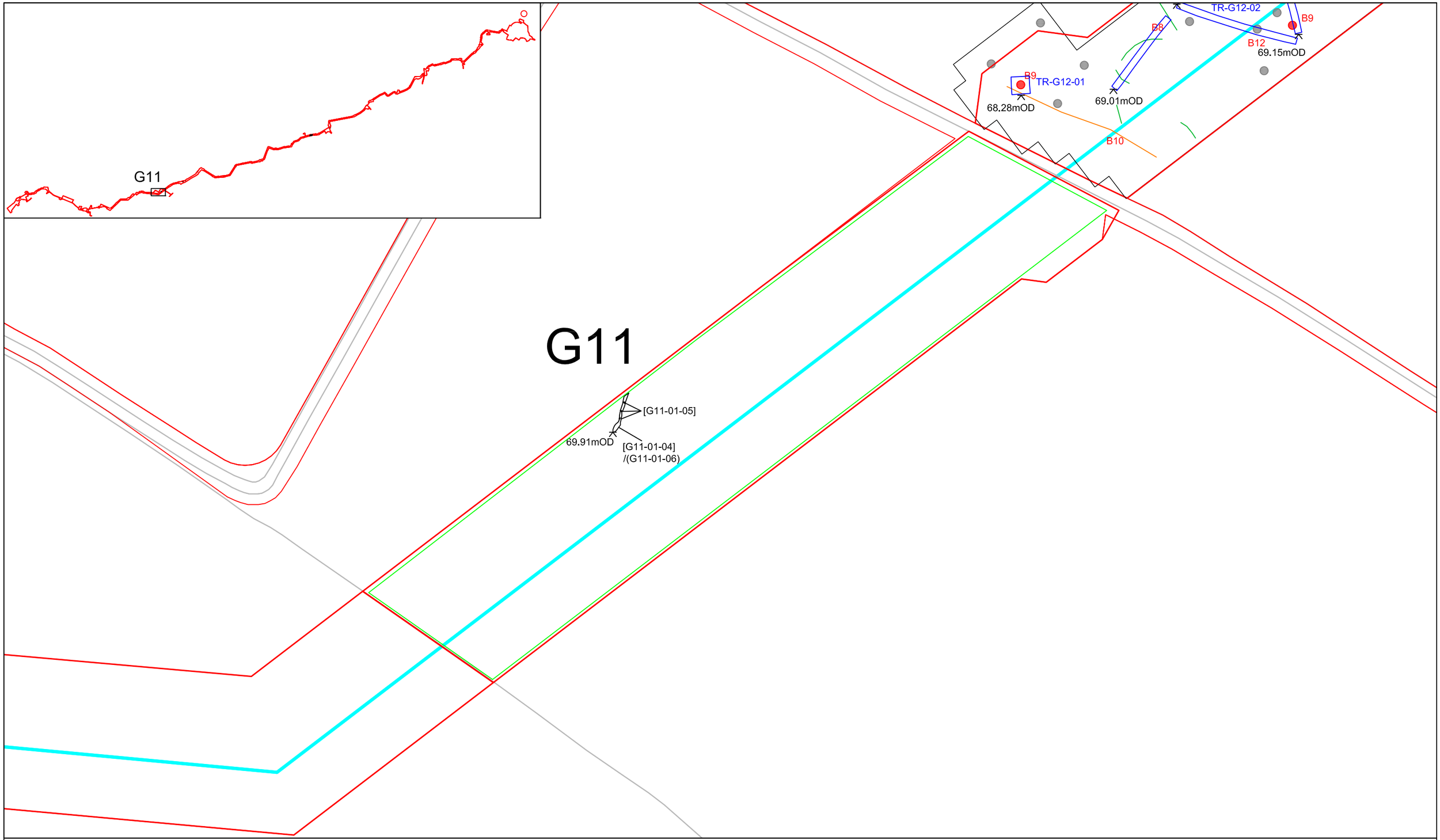


Figure 21: Plan of Category 3 watching brief Area G11 showing features recorded

Figure 21

Legend

- Watching brief area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/21/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

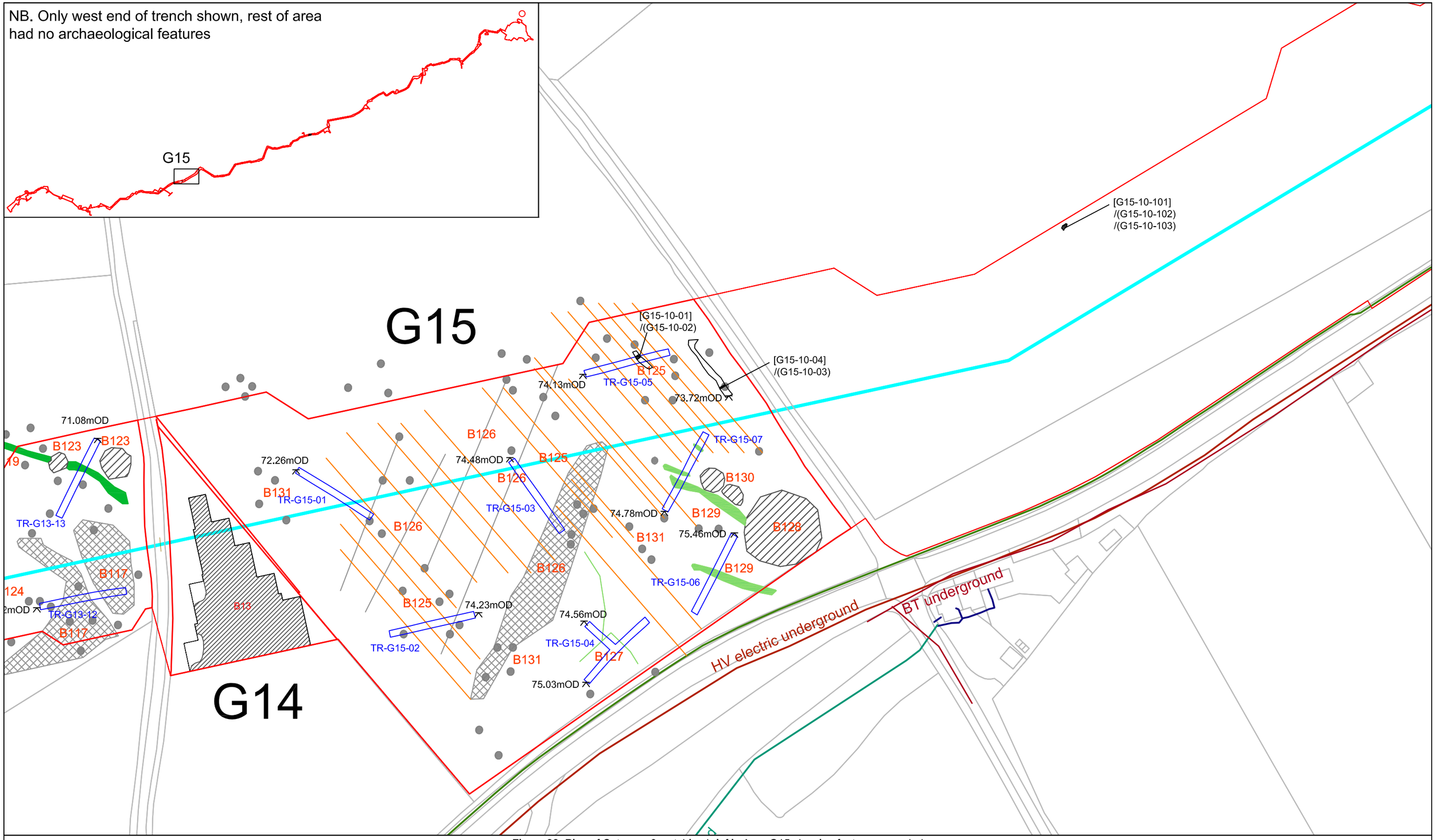


Figure 22: Plan of Category 3 watching brief in Area G15 showing features recorded

Figure 22

Legend

- Trial trench
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

1:1000 at A3

Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/22/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

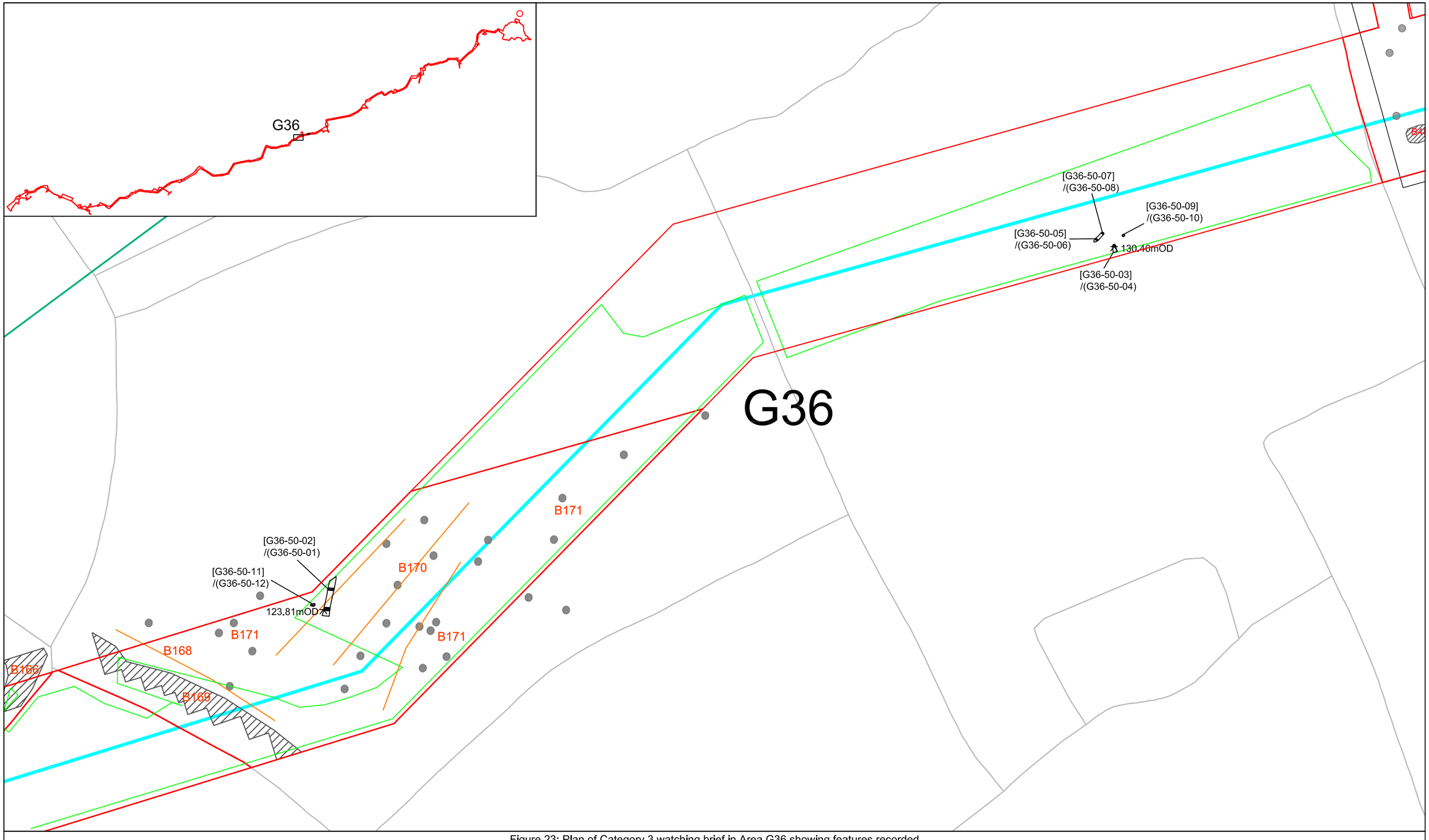


Figure 23: Plan of Category 3 watching brief in Area G36 showing features recorded

Figure 23

Legend

- Watching brief area
- BRP-Pipeline Centre
- Archaeological feature
- Discrete linear trend
- Linear trend (archaeology)
- Linear trend - Plough
- Ferrous - Iron spikes
- Pit
- Geology / Natural
- Disturbed area (modern)

N

0 50m

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Drawing No:	03/33275/PX/23/01
Drawn by/Checked by:	GH / RM / MR
Date created:	12 / 03 / 2021

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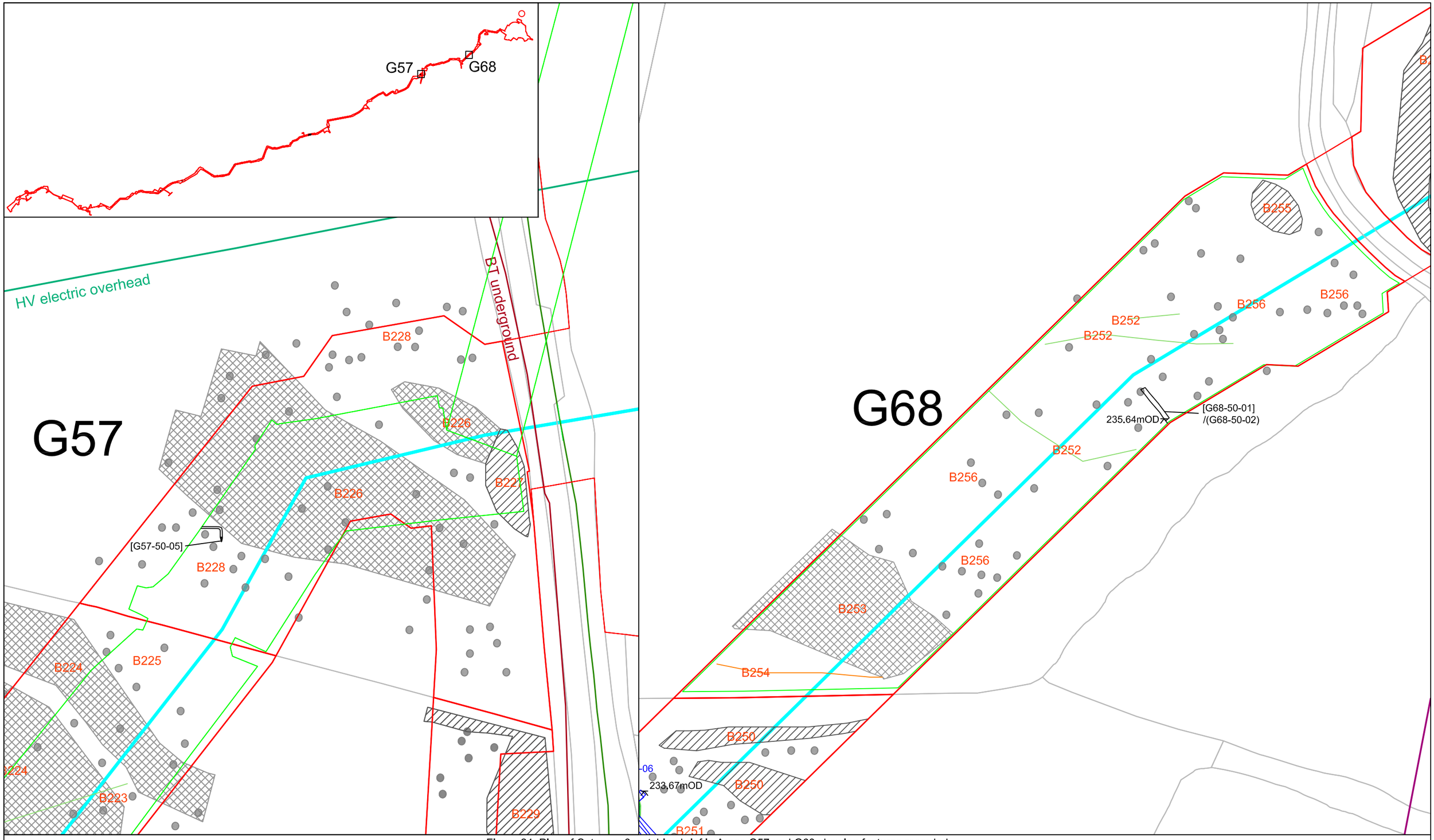

Figure 24: Plan of Category 3 watching brief in Areas G57 and G68 showing features recorded

Figure 24

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TRIAL TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Phase 1 (Includes description of significant contexts)

TR-G19-01

Dimensions	20 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	40 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Reddish brown, compact, slightly clayey sand – 0.35 m – 0.50 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish brown loose sand with clayey patches
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G19-02

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Reddish brown, compact, slightly clayey sand – 0.40 m – 0.45 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish brown loose sand with clayey patches and occasional gravel
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G19-03

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Reddish brown, compact, slightly clayey sand – 0.35 m – 0.50 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish brown loose sand with clayey patches
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G19-04

Dimensions	35 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	70 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Reddish brown, compact, slightly clayey sand – 0.35 – 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mixed orangey, clayey compact sand with reddish clay patches
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G19-05

Dimensions	13 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	26 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Reddish, compact, clayey sand – 0.25m – 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish, compact, clay sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G20-01

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown, friable, with rare rounded pebbles – 0.36 m

Natural Sub-stratum	Red sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G20-02

Dimensions	14 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	28 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown, friable, with occasional rounded pebbles – 0.42 m Subsoil – Mid brown, friable sandy loam with occasional rounded pebbles – 0.34 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Dark yellowish grey sand with patches of rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G20-03

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown friable loam, with occasional rounded pebbles – 0.44 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Dark reddish brown firm sand with occasional red clay patches and rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G20-04

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown, friable, loam, with occasional rounded pebbles – 0.30 m Subsoil – Mid reddish brown sandy loam with occasional rounded pebbles, and rare manganese flecks – 0.15 m – 0.28 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam, with common rounded pebbles and occasional manganese deposits
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-01

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark brown sand – 0.33 to 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish orange/brown sand with pebbles and areas of gravel
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-02

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark brown sand – 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange/red brown sand and areas of pebbles and gravel

Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-03

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark purple/brown sand – 0.34 m - 0.37 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid/dark orange//brown sand and numerous pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-04

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand – 0.34 m - 0.44 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange/red brown sand and pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-05

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark brown sand – 0.34 m – 0.36 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid dark/reddish orange brown sand, lots of pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-06

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark, slightly purple-brown sand – 0.35 m – 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid dark reddish purple brown sand with lots of stone
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-07

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark purple brown sandy loam – 0.38 m – 0.39 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish/purple mid-dark brown sand and pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-08

Dimensions	20 m x 2 m & 25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	90 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy loam – 0.32 m – 38 m

Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown/yellow brown sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-09

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy loam – 0.37 m – 0.45 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish brown/light yellow/white sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-10

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid/dark brown sandy loam – 0.34 m – 0.37 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Red brown sand and stone
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-11

Dimensions	20 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	40 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown sandy loam – 0.35 m – 0.37 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Dark reddish brown sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-12

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown sandy loam – 0.35 m – 0.45 m
Natural Sub-stratum	White/orange brown sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-13

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sand – 0.38 m – 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid/dark reddish brown sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-14

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S

Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy loam – 0.30 m – 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange/red brown sand and pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-15

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown, compact loam – 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey, soft, clayey sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G27-16

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m & 35 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	120 m^2
Excavated Orientation	W to E
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish/brown firm loam with occasional rounded pebbles – 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown firm silty clay with rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G30-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown firm loam with occasional rounded pebbles - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G30-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown firm loam with occasional rounded pebbles - 0.45 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G31-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m & 11 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	72 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S & E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Dark greyish brown firm loam with moderate rounded pebbles - 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown firm sandy clay with common rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G31-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2

Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare rounded gravel - 0.32 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Friable mid reddish brown clayey sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G33-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Firm mid greyish brown loam - 0.38 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Friable mid reddish sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments.
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G33-02

Dimensions	27 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	54 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles - 0.38 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown silty clay with common rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G33-03

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown friable loam with common rounded pebbles - 0.36 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish brown firm clay with common rounded pebbles
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G33-04

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m & 5 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE & SE to NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Firm mid greyish brown loam with occasional rounded pebbles - 0.34 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid reddish clay with common plough scars.
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G37-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNW to SSE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid pinky brown clayey sand - 0.25 m - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid brown pink clayey sand with orange sand flecks, ENE 0.5 m pale grey clay band 7 m from NNW end (natural).
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G37-02

Dimensions	7 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	14 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid pinky brown sandy clay - 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid browny pink sandy clay, pale yellow/orange sand patch 2 m from SSW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G37-03

Dimensions	13 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	26 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid pinky brown sandy clay - 0.25 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid pink clayey sand, pale grey clay with plough scars 2 m from SSW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G37-04

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown friable sandy clay - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid pink/brown clay sand with manganese flecks and stone holes with compact topsoil fill
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G37-05

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNW to SSE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown friable sandy clay - 0.25 m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid pink clay - becoming pink/orange sandy clay at NNW end. Plough scars evident 3 m from SSE end, manganese flecks, mixed pink/grey clay band 4.7 m from SSE end orientated E-W 0.3 m wide
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G38-01

Dimensions	17 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	34 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid reddish brown loam with occasional charcoal flecks - 0.35m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Plastic red clay with sandstones fragments
Significant Features	[G38-01-03] Cut of Ditch NE-SW linear (curving W) ditch cut, gradual slope to SE, steer sided to NW onto irregular base, 2.2 m x 1.9 m x 0.3 m [G38-01-04] Fill of Ditch [G38-01-03] Plastic mid pink brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, bone fragments and pottery
Other Features	None
Finds	Pottery and bone from [G38-01-04]

TR-G38-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W

Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal - 0.36 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid yellow sandstone with frequent mid yellow sand pockets
Significant Features	[G38-02-03] Fill of [G38-02-04] Mid greyish brown friable loam with occasional and rare sub angular pebbles [G38-02-04] N-S Ditch Linear with straight moderate sides and undulating base, 2.10 m x 2 m x 0.43 m
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G38-03

Dimensions	10 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid reddish brown loam with occasional charcoal flecks - 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Plastic red clay with band of wide clay and sandstone fragments
Significant Features	[G38-03-03] Secondary fill of [380305] Mid grey firm silty clay with common red clay, charcoal and occasional round pebbles, 1.27 m x 1.02 m x 0.39 m [G38-03-04] Primary fill of [G38-03-05] Mid red clay, firm with occasional charcoal flecks, 1.27 m x 0.45 m x 0.10 m [G38-03-05] Cut of rectangular pit with flat base, straight sides and two post-holes in corners, 1.27 m x 1.02 m x 0.40 m
Other Features	[G38-03-06] and [G38-03-07] The fill and cut of a feature, which after excavation, was interpreted as the remains of a burnt out tree throw
Finds	3 sherds of pottery from [G38-03-03]

TR-G38-04

Dimensions	5 m x 5m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Firm mid greyish brown loam - 0.36 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Firm mid red sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments
Significant Features	[G38-04-03] - Sub oval pit. E-W cut with steep straight sides and East sloping base [G38-04-04] Upper fill of [G38-04-03], firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and rough-hewn boulders, 4.73 m x 3.27 m x 0.76 m [G38-04-05] Secondary fill of [G38-04-03], firm dark grey sandy clay with abundant charcoal, 1.38 m x 0.84 m x 0.13 m
Other Features	None
Finds	Pottery and slag from [G38-04-04]

TR-G38-05

Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Firm greyish brown silty clay with rare charcoal and rounded gravel- 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Plastic red clay with common grey sandstone fragments
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	Fe object from [G38-05-01]

TR-G43-01

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, compact loam - 0.50 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid brown to orangey compact sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	[G43-01-03], [G43-01-04], [G43-01-05] and [G43-01-06] the cuts and fills of two features, which after excavation, were interpreted as tree throws

Finds	None

TR-G43-02

Dimensions	20 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	40 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, reddish, compact loam - 0.30 m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Reddish brown, compact sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G43-03

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, reddish, compact loam - 0.30 m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact sand clay, towards the NE it is soft bedrock
Significant Features	[G43-03-02] Cut of ditch, >2 m x 0.5 m [G43-03-03] Fill to [G43-03-02] mid greyish brown compact silty clay [G43-03-04] Cut of ditch, possibly same as [G43-03-02] >10 m x 0.60 m [G43-03-05] Fill of [G43-03-04] mid greyish brown compact silty clay
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G43-04

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown reddish compact loam - 0.30 m - 0.60 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Light brown and mixed colour soft and compact clayey sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G53-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact silty clay, moderately stony - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey brown, hard sandy clay with clay areas
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G53-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact silty clay, moderately stony - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey brown, compact to hard sandy clay, moderate stony
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G53-03

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m & 20 m x 2m
Excavated Area	86 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE & NE to SW

Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sandy silt with round stone inclusions - 0.30 - 0.32 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange sand with frequent rounded stone inclusions
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G53-04

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sandy loam, frequent round stone inclusions - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange compact sand, Plough scars, 1.25 m intervals, 7.7 m from NE end through to SW end, frequent rounded stones on natural
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G53-05

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m & 6 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	62 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S & E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sandy loam, frequent round stone inclusions - 0.28 m - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid orange sand with frequent pebbles and rounded stones
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G72-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid-dark reddish brown loam clay - 0.26 m Subsoil - Orangey reddish brown clay
Natural Sub-stratum	Large patch of natural manganese rock
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G72-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid-dark reddish brown loam clay - 0.32 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid-dark orangey brown clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G72-03

Dimensions	13 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	26 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SSW to NNE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact loam - 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact slightly sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G72-04

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid reddish brown loam clay - 0.25 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Mid-dark orangey brown clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G72-05

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	ESE to WNW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, compact loam - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact clayey sand with clay areas
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G73-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, compact loam - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G73-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown, compact loam - 0.30 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact sandy clay
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G74-01

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions - 0.17 m - 0.2 m Subsoil - Mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusion, 0.13 m- 0.15 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Changeable natural in N-S orientated bands, consisting of red/orange clays, pale yellow clay/sand and stone inclusions. N-S orientated field drain 9 m from NNE end, geophysics linear are pale bands of gravel, very compact
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G74-02

Dimensions	30 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	60 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SSE to NNW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions - 0.15 m Subsoil - Mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent stone and charcoal flecks, 0.1 - 0.15 m

Natural Sub-stratum	Changeable natural, pale yellow brown gravely clay at SSE end, transitioning to mid orange/yellow clay at NNW, field drains orientated N-S throughout at 1.2 m intervals
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G75-01

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNE to SSW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact loam - 0.35 m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Light brown to orangey compact, sandy clay. E-W oriented field drain was present 15 m from the NE end of trench
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G75-02

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NNW to SSE
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact loam - 0.30 m - 0.40 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Light brown to orangey compact, clayey sand, NE-SW oriented field drain was present 3 m from the N end of trench
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G75-03

Dimensions	25 m x 2 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown compact loam - 0.30 m - 0.35 m
Natural Sub-stratum	Orangey compact, clayey sand. N-S oriented field drain was present 15 m from the NE end of trench
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

Phase 2

TR-G2-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.6 m
Excavated Area	40 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silty sand, some small stone inclusions (G2-01-01) – 0.4-0.45 m Subsoil– Mid reddish brown sand (G2-01-02) – 0.3-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light pink (G2-01-03) to dark reddish brown (G2-01-04) sand
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G2-02	
Dimensions	40 m x 1.6 m, 25 m x 1.6 m; cruciform
Excavated Area	101.5 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE, SW-NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey sandy loam (G2-02-01) – 0.5 m Subsoil – Mid red sand with modern bioturbation (G2-02-02) – 0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light brown sand (G2-02-03) overlying firm red sand (G2-02-04)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G2-03	
Dimensions	29 m x 1.6 m
Excavated Area	46 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silty sand (G2-03-01) – 0.4-0.5 m Subsoil – Mid-dark reddish brown sand (G2-03-02) – 0.2-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light yellow-brown sand (G2-03-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	The NE end of trench had a small intermittent layer of limestone below topsoil, a modern farming inclusion (G2-03-04), an average of 0.05m deep.
Finds	None
TR-G2-04	
Dimensions	28 m x 1.6 m
Excavated Area	45 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silty sand, some small stone inclusions (G2-04-01) – 0.4 m Subsoil – Mid-dark reddish brown sand (G2-04-02) – 0.15-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid orangey brown sand (G2-04-03), some bioturbation by roots
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G2-05	
Dimensions	21 m x 1.6 m
Excavated Area	34 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SW-NE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown silty sand (G2-05-01) – 0.2-0.3 m Subsoil – Light grey compact alluvium clay (G2-05-02) – 0.1-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light grey/light brown clay, frequent small stone inclusions (G2-05-03) None
Significant Features	Field drain to SW
Other Features	None
Finds	
TR-G2-06	
Dimensions	15 m x 1.6 m
Excavated Area	24 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silty sand (G2-06-01) – 0.2-0.35 m Subsoil – Mid-light brown silty clay (G2-06-02) – 0.25-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light orangey brown clay (G2-06-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G12-01	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G12-01-01) – 0.2-0.35 m Subsoil – Mid orangey brown sand (G12-01-02) – 0.2-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid orangey brown and lighter brown sand, some stone inclusions (G12-01-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G12-02-01) – 0.3-0.35 m Subsoil – Mid reddish brown sand (G12-02-02) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid red-brown sand and patches of clay (G12-02-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-03	
Dimensions	29 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	55 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown loose sand (G12-03-01) – 0.25-0.4 m Subsoil – Pale brown sand (G12-03-02) – 0.2-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish brown sand (G12-03-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-04	
Dimensions	39.3 m x 1.9 m, 13 m x 1.9 m; T-shaped
Excavated Area	99 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Loose brown sand (G12-04-01) – 0.1-0.15 m Subsoil – Loose pale brown sand (G12-04-02) 0.2-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish brown sand (G12-04-03), some bioturbation by roots
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Bedrock at T-junction
Finds	None
TR-G12-05	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand with some stone inclusions (G12-05-01) – 0.25-0.4m Subsoil – Mid reddish brown sand (G12-05-02) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish pink sand, with sandy clay patches and banding of light brown sand (G12-05-03). Band of yellow/reddish rounded gravel (G12-05-04) to W end of trench. Slots dug where necessary to ensure all bands were natural
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-06	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m

Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G12-06-01) – 0.35 m Subsoil – Reddish brown sand (G12-06-02) – 0.35-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid pinkish brown sand (G12-06-03), small area of lighter sandy clay investigated by slot and found to be natural (G12-06-04). Some bioturbation by roots.
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-07	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid reddish brown silt (G12-07-01) – 0.3-0.35 m Subsoil – Mid reddish brown silty sand (G12-07-02) – 0.2-0.45 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish brown sand with gravel inclusions (G12-07-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G12-08	
Dimensions	35 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	67 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sand (G12-08-01) – 0.1-0.2 m Subsoil – Light brown sand (G12-08-02) – 0.2-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish brown claggy sand (G12-08-03). Bioturbation by roots.
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-01	
Dimensions	24 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	46 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G13-01-01) – 0.35-0.45 m Possible modern track debris (G13-01-04), a thin spread of dark bluish black silty gravel debris, approximately 0.10m thick ran north to south. It contained fragments of modern ceramic building material, ferrous debris and sherds of glass.
Natural Subsoil	Subsoil – Mid pink-brown sand (G13-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-02	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G13-02-01) – 0.2 m Subsoil – Mid pinkish brown sand (G13-02-02), bioturbated) – 0.70-0.89 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish orange sand, some bioturbation by roots (G13-02-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G13-03	
Dimensions	10 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey brown sand (G13-03-03) – 0.15 m Subsoil – Brown sand (G13-03-02) – 0.28-0.30 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Red brown sand, some small pebble inclusions (G13-03-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-04	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil - Mid brown sand (G13-04-01) – 0.35-0.55 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark pink brown sand (G13-04-02). Occasional stone inclusions.
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-05	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G13-05-01) – 0.4 m Subsoil – Mid-dark pinkish brown sand (G13-05-02) – 0.40 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark pink sand (G13-05-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-06	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	49 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-light brown sand (G13-06-01) – 0.3-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish pink sand, some gravel inclusions (G13-06-02), patches of reddish pink clay (G13-06-03) at NW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-07	
Dimensions	6 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	30 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sand (G13-07-01) – 0.35-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark pinkish brown sand with gravel inclusions (G13-07-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-08	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	49 m^2

Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-light brown silty sand (G13-08-01) – 0.3-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish pink brown sand (G13-08-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-09	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW – SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown claggy sand (G13-09-01) – 0.1-0.15 m Subsoil – Pinkish brown clayey sand (G13-09-02) – 0.2-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange/greyish orange sand (G13-09-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-10	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown silty sand (G13-10-01) – 0.1-0.15 m Subsoil – Pale brown sand (G13-10-03) – 0.15-0.25 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish orange/brown sand. Some small pebble inclusions (G13-10-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Chalk in bottom of subsoil to SE end of trench
Finds	None
TR-G13-11	
Dimensions	5 m x 6m
Excavated Area	30 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown silty sand (G13-11-01) – 0.25-0.35m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light brown sand (G13-11-02) and (G13-11-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-12	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown silty sand (G13-12-01) – 0.1-0.2m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish orange/brown sand (G13-12-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G13-13	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown silty sand (G13-13-01) – 0.22-0.30 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish orange/brown sand (G13-13-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None

TR-G15-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sandy silt (G15-01-01) – 0.25-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Brown sand (G15-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sandy silt (G15-02-01) – 0.4-0.5m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Dark reddish brown sand (G15-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-03	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sandy silt, minor pebble inclusions (G15-03-01) – 0.35-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish orange/ grey brown sand (G15-03-02) and (G15-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-04	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m, 10 m x 1.9 m; T-shaped
Excavated Area	66 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW, SE-NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sandy silt, minor pebble inclusions (G15-04-01) – 0.35-0.6 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish brown sand (G15-04-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-05	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Red brown sandy silt, minor pebble inclusions (G15-05-01) – 0.3-0.35
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish orange/ grey brown sand (G15-05-02) and (G15-05-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-06	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Brown sandy silt (G15-06-01) – 0.35-0.4 m

Natural Subsoil	Natural – Pinkish orange sand (G15-06-02), brown sand (G15-06-03) to SW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G15-07	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Red-brown sandy silt, minor pebble inclusions (G15-07-01) – 0.25-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish orange sand (G15-07-02), patchy brown sand (G15-07-03). Pink clay (G15-07-04) to NE end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-01	
Dimensions	50 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	95 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark clayey sand (G16-01-01) – 0.3-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish brown sand, small clay patches. Frequent stone inclusions (G16-01-01).
Significant Features	[G16-01-03] cut of steep sided linear feature, 1.9 x 1.0 x 0.18(d) m - possible drainage ditch (G16-01-04) fill of [G16-01-03], redeposited natural
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-02	
Dimensions	6 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	30 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark grey brown clayey silt, occasional stone inclusions (G16-02-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand, some stone inclusions (G16-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-03	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown sandy silt, some stone inclusions (G16-03-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown/light mottled grey pink sand with moderate pebbles (G16-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-04	
Dimensions	10 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	50 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	

Natural Subsoil	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown sandy silt, some stone inclusions (G16-04-01) – 0.3 m Natural – Mid reddish brown sand, moderate pebble inclusions (G16-04-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-05	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown sandy silt, some stone inclusions (G16-05-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand, moderate pebble inclusions (G16-05-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-06	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt, some stone inclusions (G16-06-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand, moderate pebble inclusions and deposits of red clay (G16-06-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-07	
Dimensions	24 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	46 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy clay, some stone inclusions (G16-07-01) – 0.3-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown sand, moderate stone inclusions (G16-07-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-08	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown loam clay, some stone inclusions (G16-08-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown sand, patches of clay and gravel (G16-08-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-09	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW

Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey sandy silt (G16-09-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand with gravel, some bioturbation by roots (G16-09-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-10	
Dimensions	24 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	45 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey sandy silt (G16-10-01) – 0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand with gravel, some bioturbation by roots (G16-10-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-11	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey sandy silt (G16-11-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish brown sand with gravel (G16-11-02), plough marks to N end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G16-12	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sand, some stone inclusions (G16-12-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid pinkish red sand, patches of clay and gravel (G16-12-02). Slots dug where necessary to establish natural subsoil rather than man-made feature
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G22-07	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel (G22-07-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brownish red clay, patches of dark reddish brown sand (G22-07-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G22-08	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel (G22-08-01) – 0.4 m

Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brownish red clay, abundant patches of mid brown gravelly sand (G22-08-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G22-09	
Dimensions	27 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	51 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel (G22-09-01) – 0.3-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brownish red clay, some patches of mixed brown sand (G22-09-02)
Significant Features	[G22-09-03] linear cut running NW-SE. Gently curved. Probable drainage ditch (G22-09-04), reddish brown silty clay primary fill of [G22-09-03] (G22-09-05), reddish brown silty sand secondary fill of [G22-09-03]
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G22-10	
Dimensions	10 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	19 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel (G22-10-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brownish red clay mottled with mid brown sand (G22-10-02)
Significant Features	[G221003] linear feature, 1.94 m wide by 0.48 m deep. Gently curved with sharp sides. Present across 1.9 m width of trench, running NW-SE. Cut of same ditch as visible in [G22-09-03] (G22-10-04) brown silty fill of ditch [G22-10-03]
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G24-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silt clay with some small stone inclusions (G24-01-01) – 0.3-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish-purple brown clay, areas of lighter yellowish sandy clay (G24-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G24-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy clay with some small stone inclusions (G24-02-01) – 0.3-0.4 m Subsoil – Reddish sandy clay (G24-02-03) – 0.1-0.15 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish-purple brown sandy clay (G24-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G24-03	

Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silty sand (G24-03-01) – 0.3-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown clay, areas of lighter sandy clay and purple clay (G24-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G25-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silty sand with some small stone inclusions (G25-01-01) – 0.5-0.55 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid reddish-orange brown sand (G25-01-02)
Significant Features	[G250103] modern plastic pipe drain to N end of trench [G250104] modern culvert, pipe and brickwork covered by metal sheet at S end of trench
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G25-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey loam, occasional gravel (G25-02-01) – 0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid yellowish brown gravelly sand (G25-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G25-03	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silty sand with minor stone inclusions (G25-03-01) – 0.45-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown sand with gravel (G25-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G28-01	
Dimensions	20 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	37 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey brown sandy silt, frequent pebble inclusions (G28-01-01) – 0.35-0.45 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange brown sand with frequent pebble inclusions (G28-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G29-01	
Dimensions	21 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	40 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW

Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey-brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions (G29-01-01)– 0.3-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange brown sand with frequent pebble inclusions (G29-01-02), purple brown sandy clay (G29-01-03) to SW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G29-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey-brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions (G29-02-01) – 0.35-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange-beige brown sand with pebble inclusions (G29-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G29-03	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NW-SE
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey-brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions (G29-03-01) – 0.35-0.5 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Red orange sand with pebble inclusions (G29-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G32-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Grey-brown sandy silt (G32-01-01) – 0.1-0.45 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange-beige brown sand (G32-01-02), mudstone bedrock (G32-01-03) to W end of trench
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G44-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid grey sandy loam (G44-01-01) – 0.4 m Subsoil – Light greyish brown sand (G44-01-02) – 0.2 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brown sand, with common sandstone fragments and occasional patches of red clay (G44-01-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G44-02	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	27 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silt with stone inclusions (G44-02-01) – 0.35-0.4 m

	Subsoil – Light-mid brown sand, present only in SW half of trench (G44-02-02)
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light-mid brown sand with stone inclusions (G44-02-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G44-03	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m, 5 m x 5 m; trench extension to W, at N end
Excavated Area	74 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW, SE-NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown sandy loam (G44-03-01) – 0.3m Subsoil – Mid brownish grey sandy loam with occasional burnt clay at NE end (G44-03-02) – 0.2 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Heavily bioturbated sandstone with patches of greyish pink and grey clay (G44-03-03)
Significant Features	[G44-03-04] rectangular pit cut with steep sides, sharply changing to a flat base. (G44-03-05) deliberate fill of pit [G44-03-04], with frequent sandstone pebble and burnt clay inclusions. No datable finds/Assumed modern
Other Features	Plough scars across trench area
Finds	None
TR-G45-03	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	49 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silt (G45-03-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown sandy silt, patches of blue-green clay (G45-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G45-04	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silt (G45-04-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown, blue-green and orange brown clay (G45-04-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G46-01	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	26 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silt with infrequent stone inclusions (G46-01-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown silt, patches of natural rock (G46-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G46-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2

Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silt with infrequent stone inclusions (G46-02-01) – 0.2-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown clay silt, patches of blue-green silty clay (G46-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G46-11	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	49 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions (G46-11-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown clay silt, patches of yellowish brown sand and natural (G46-11-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G46-12	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silt with infrequent stone inclusions (G46-12-01) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark reddish brown clay silt, patches of natural rock (G46-12-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G46-13	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brown silt (G46-13-01) – 0.2-0.3 m Subsoil – Mid reddish brown silt (G46-13-02) – 0.1-0.15 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-light yellow brown sandy silt, patches of natural rock (G46-13-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G51-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silt (G51-01-01) – 0.35-0.75 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark orange brown clayish silt with stone inclusions to reddish brown sand (G51-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G51-02	
Dimensions	26 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	49 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S

Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown sandy silt (G51-02-01) – 0.35-0.4 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light yellow-brown brown sandy silt to mid-dark reddish brown sandy silt, natural gravel banding to S (G51-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G51-03	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid reddish brown silt (G51-03-01) – 0.25-0.6 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light yellowish orange brown silty sand to mid orange brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions (G51-03-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G51-04	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown silt with some stone inclusions (G51-04-01) – 0.3-0.55 m Subsoil – Dark yellow brown silt with stone inclusions (G51-04-02) – 0.28 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions (G51-04-03)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G63-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey clayey silt (G63-01-01) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid brown sand with patches of pink clay (G63-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G63-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey clayey silt (G63-02-01) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-light pinkish brown clay (G63-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Plough scars to NE end of trench
Finds	None
TR-G64-01	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	47 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey clayey silt (G64-01-01) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light pinkish yellow sandy clay (G64-01-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	

Finds	Two modern land drains across centre of trench. Dated by brick fragments present in fill None
TR-G64-02	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey clayey silt (G64-02-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural - Mid-light yellow and orange sand (G64-02-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drains criss-cross trench. One with gravel fill, the remainder filled with redeposited natural
Finds	None
TR-G67-04	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey silty loam (G67-04-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish yellow clay with abundant gravel inclusions (G67-04-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Two modern land drains cross trench. Plough scars in natural.
Finds	None
TR-G67-05	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	NE-SW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown loamy clay with frequent stone inclusions (G67-05-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Reddish yellow clay - reddish brown gravelly clay (G67-05-02). Iron panning to SW end
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G69-04	
Dimensions	5 m x 5 m
Excavated Area	25 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N/A
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown clay with some stone inclusions (G69-04-01) – 0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light yellow-brown and orange brown clay. Large gravel patch (G69-04-02).
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Finds	None
TR-G69-05	
Dimensions	27 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	51 m^2
Excavated Orientation	SE-NW
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown clay with frequent stone inclusions (G69-05-01) – 0.25-035 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Mid-dark orange brown clay with frequent gravel patches (G69-05-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drain to NW end
Finds	None

TR-G72-06	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay (G72-06-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Light reddish and yellowish silty clay (G72-06-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drains at both ends of trench. Visible plough scars in natural
Finds	None
TR-G72-07	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay (G72-07-01) – 0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Yellowish brown silty clay with large pebble inclusions and red sandstone patches (G72-07-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drains across trench
Finds	None
TR-G72-08	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Mid-dark grey brown clay (G72-08-01) – 0.25-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Yellowish-orange brown clay with patches of grey (G72-08-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drains across trench, some visible plough scars
Finds	None
TR-G72-09	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	N-S
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown clay (G72-09-01) – 0.3-0.35 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Orange brown – yellowish sandy clay with some stone inclusions (G72-09-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Land drains across trench, some visible plough scars
Finds	None
TR-G72-10	
Dimensions	25 m x 1.9 m
Excavated Area	48 m^2
Excavated Orientation	E-W
Soil make-up	Topsoil – Dark brown clay (G72-10-01) – 0.25-0.3 m
Natural Subsoil	Natural – Yellowish-orange-red brown clay-sandy clay. Iron panning and dark reddish brown sandy clay to E end (G72-10-02)
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Some visible plough scars
Finds	None

APPENDIX 2: PHASE 1 AND 2 CONTEXT REGISTERS

Phase 1 Trial Trench Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Interpretation
G38	G38-01	G38-01-03	Cut		G38-01-04	Cut of Ditch NE-SW linear (curving W) ditch cut, gradual slope to SE, steep sided to NW onto irregular base, 2.2m x 1.9m x 0.3m	Ditch
G38	G38-01	G38-01-04	Deposit	G38-01-03		Plastic mid pink brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, bone fragments and pottery	Fill of Ditch
G38	G38-02	G38-02-03	Deposit	G38-02-04		Fill of [G38-02-04]. Mid greyish brown friable loam with occasional and rare sub angular pebbles	Fill of Ditch
G38	G38-02	G38-02-04	Cut		G38-02-03	N-S Ditch Linear with straight moderate sides and undulating base, 2.10m x 2m x 0.43m	Ditch
G38	G38-03	G38-03-03	Deposit	G38-03-05		Secondary fill of [G38-03-05]. Mid grey firm silty clay with common red clay, charcoal and occasional round pebbles, 1.27m x 1.02m x 0.39m	Secondary Fill of Pit
G38	G38-03	G38-03-04	Deposit	G38-03-05		Primary fill of [G38-03-05]. Mid red clay, firm with occasional charcoal flecks, 1.27m x 0.45m x 0.10m	Primary Fill of Pit

G38	G38-03	G38-03-05	Cut		G38-03-04; G38-03-03	Cut of rectangular pit with flat base, straight sides and two post-holes in corners, 1.27m x 1.02m x 0.40m	Pit
G38	G38-03	G38-03-06	Deposit	G38-03-07		Interpreted as the remains of a burnt out tree bowl	Fill of Tree bowl
G38	G38-03	G38-03-07	Cut		G38-03-06	Interpreted as the remains of a burnt out tree bowl	Cut of Tree bowl
G38	G38-04	G38-04-03	Cut		G38-04-04; G38-04-05	Water hole? Sub oval E-W cut with steep straight sides and East sloping base	Large Pit
G38	G38-04	G38-04-04	Deposit	G38-04-03		Deliberate backfill, firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and rough-hewn boulders, 4.73m x 3.27m x 0.76m	Primary Fill of Large Pit
G38	G38-04	G38-04-05	Deposit	G38-04-03		Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey sandy clay with abundant charcoal, 1.38m x 0.84m x 0.13m	Secondary Fill of Large Pit
G43	G43-01	G43-01-03	Cut		G43-01-04	NW-SE orientated sub-oval ditch/pit/rooting cut, abrupt break of slope onto irregular sides and irregular base. NW end enters trench section, 0.96m x 0.68m x 0.24m	Cut of Tree Bowl
G43	G43-01	G43-01-04	Deposit	G43-01-03		Fill of [G43-01-03]. Mid grey brown silty clay (firm), frequent charcoal and rounded stone inclusions, 0.96m x 0.68m x 0.24m	Fill of Tree Bowl
G43	G43-01	G43-01-05	Cut		G43-01-06	NW-SE orientated sub-circular cut, abrupt break of slope onto irregular sides and base. NW end enters trench edge, possibly rooting, 0.67m x 0.65m x 0.19m	Cut of Tree Bowl

G43	G43-01	G43-01-06	Deposit	G43-01-05		Fill of [G43-01-05]. Mid pink brown silty clay (firm) mixed with redeposited natural, frequent charcoal and sub rounded stones, 0.67m x 0.65m x 0.19m	Fill of Tree Bowl
G43	G43-03	G43-03-02	Cut		G43-03-03	Cut of ditch. Measured >2m x 0.5m in plan	Cut of Ditch
G43	G43-03	G43-03-03	Deposit	G43-03-02		Fill of [G43-03-02]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay	Fill of Ditch
G43	G43-03	G43-03-04	Cut		G43-03-05	Cut of ditch. Possibly same as [G43-03-02]. Measured >10m x 0.60m in plan	Cut of Ditch
G43	G43-03	G43-03-05	Deposit	G43-03-04		Fill of [G43-03-04]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay	Fill of Ditch

Phase 2 Trial Trench Evaluation

Area	Block	Trench	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-01	G2-01-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown silty sand with stone inclusions.	Topsoil for Trench 1
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-01	G2-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown sand with no inclusions	Subsoil Trench 1
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-01	G2-01-03	Deposit			G2-01-04	Friable light pinkish brown sand	Natural Trench 1
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-01	G2-01-04	Deposit			G2-01-03	Friable mid darkish red brown with clayey sand.	Natural for Trench 1
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-02	G2-02-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey sandy loam	Topsoil for Trench 2
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-02	G2-02-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish sand with moderate bioturbation	Subsoil for Trench 2
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-02	G2-02-03	Deposit			G2-02-04	Friable light brown sand with red sand horizons	Natural for Trench 2

G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-02	G2-02-04	Deposit			G2-02-03	Firm red fine sand	Natural for Trench 2
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-03	G2-03-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown silty sand	Topsoil Trench 3
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-03	G2-03-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 3
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-03	G2-03-03	Deposit				Friable light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Depth from topsoil 1.60m	Natural Trench 3
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-03	G2-03-04	Deposit				Small intermittent layer of limestone below topsoil. Modern farming inclusion	Modern farming deposit
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-04	G2-04-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 4
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-04	G2-04-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 4
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-04	G2-04-03	Deposit				Friable mid orangey brown sand	Natural for Trench 4
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-05	G2-05-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 5
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-05	G2-05-02	Deposit				Compact light grey alluvium clay	Subsoil for Trench 5
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-05	G2-05-03	Deposit				Compact light greyish brown alluvium clay with land drains SW end	Natural for Trench 5
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-06	G2-06-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 6
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-06	G2-06-02	Deposit				Compact light brown silty clay	Subsoil for Trench 6
G2	RDX3 (RDX4NEG)	G2-06	G2-06-03	Deposit				Compact light orangey brown alluvium clay	Natural for Trench 6
G12	RDX8	G12-01	G12-01-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 1
G12	RDX8	G12-01	G12-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid orangey brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 1
G12	RDX8	G12-01	G12-01-03	Deposit				Friable mid orangey brown sand	Natural for Trench 1
G12	RDX8	G12-02	G12-02-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 2
G12	RDX8	G12-02	G12-02-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 2
G12	RDX8	G12-02	G12-02-03	Deposit				Friable mid brown sand and clay particles	Natural for Trench 2
G12	RDX8	G12-03	G12-03-01	Deposit				Loose brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 3

G12	RDX8	G12-03	G12-03-02	Deposit				Loose pale brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 3
G12	RDX8	G12-03	G12-03-03	Deposit				Loose reddish brown clayey sand	Natural for Trench 3
G12	RDX8	G12-04	G12-04-01	Deposit				Loose brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 4
G12	RDX8	G12-04	G12-04-02	Deposit				Loose pale brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 4
G12	RDX8	G12-04	G12-04-03	Deposit				Reddish brown clayey sand with rooting	Natural for Trench 4
G12	RDX8	G12-04	G12-04-04	Deposit				Pale creamy stone	Bedrock
G12	RDX8	G12-05	G12-05-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown sand with stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 5
G12	RDX8	G12-05	G12-05-02	Deposit				Mid reddish pink brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 5
G12	RDX8	G12-05	G12-05-03	Deposit			G12-05-04	Mid reddish pink brown sand with patches of clay like sand and geology	Natural for Trench 5
G12	RDX8	G12-05	G12-05-04	Deposit			G12-05-03	Band of gravel in light yellowish brown	Natural for Trench 5
G12	RDX8	G12-06	G12-06-01	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 6
G12	RDX8	G12-06	G12-06-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 6
G12	RDX8	G12-06	G12-06-03	Deposit			G12-06-04	Friable mid pinkish brown sand. Some rooting	Natural for Trench 6
G12	RDX8	G12-06	G12-06-04	Deposit			G12-06-03	Small area of lighter sand and clay	Natural for Trench 6
G12	RDX8	G12-07	G12-07-01	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown	Topsoil for Trench 7
G12	RDX8	G12-07	G12-07-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown clay sand	Subsoil for Trench 7
G12	RDX8	G12-07	G12-07-03	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand with stone inclusions	Natural for Trench 7
G12	RDX8	G12-08	G12-08-01	Deposit				Loose brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 8
G12	RDX8	G12-08	G12-08-02	Deposit				Loose pale brown sand	Subsoil for Trench 8
G12	RDX8	G12-08	G12-08-03	Deposit				Loose reddish brown clayey sand with rooting	Natural for Trench 8
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-01	G13-01-01	Deposit				Mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 1
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-01	G13-01-02	Deposit				Mid pink brown sand	Natural for Trench 1
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-01	G13-01-04	Deposit				Dark blueish black silty gravel	Modern spread, perhaps remnant track debris

G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-02	G13-02-01	Deposit				Loose mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 2
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-02	G13-02-02	Deposit			G13-02-03	Friable mid pinkish brown sand with bioturbation	Natural for Trench 2
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-02	G13-02-03	Deposit			G13-02-02	Friable pink orange gravel	Natural in Trench 2
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-03	G13-03-01	Deposit				Loose grey brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 3
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-03	G13-03-02	Deposit			G13-03-03	Loose brown sand	Natural for Trench 3
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-03	G13-03-03	Deposit			G13-03-02	Loose red brown sand with small pebbles	Natural for Trench 3
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-04	G13-04-01	Deposit				Mid brown sand	Topsoil Trench 4
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-04	G13-04-02	Deposit				Mid dark pink brown sand	Natural Trench 4
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-05	G13-05-01	Deposit				Mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 5
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-05	G13-05-02	Deposit			G13-05-03	Mid darker pinkish brown sand	Natural for Trench 5
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-05	G13-05-03	Deposit			G13-05-02	Mid dark pinkish brown sand with small patch of charcoal	Natural for Trench 5
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-06	G13-06-01	Deposit				Light brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 6
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-06	G13-06-02	Deposit			G13-06-03	Reddish pink sand with stone inclusions	Natural for Trench 6
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-06	G13-06-03	Deposit			G13-06-02	Reddish pink sand and clay	Natural for Trench 6
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-07	G13-07-01	Deposit				Mid brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 7
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-07	G13-07-02	Deposit				Mid darker pink brown sand with stone inclusions	Natural for Trench 7
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-08	G13-08-01	Deposit				Mid brown silty sand	Topsoil Trench 8
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-08	G13-08-02	Deposit				Reddish pink brown sand	Natural for Trench 8
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-09	G13-09-01	Deposit				Loose brown clayey sand	Topsoil for Trench 9
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-09	G13-09-02	Deposit				Loose brown pinkish sand-clay	Subsoil for Trench 9

G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-09	G13-09-03	Deposit				Friable pinkish orange sand	Natural Trench 9
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-10	G13-10-01	Deposit				Loose brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 10
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-10	G13-10-02	Deposit				Pinkish orange brown sand with small occasional pebble inclusions	Natural for Trench 10
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-10	G13-10-03	Deposit				Loose pale brown sand with chalk in base	Subsoil for Trench 10
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-11	G13-11-01	Deposit				Loose brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 11
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-11	G13-11-02	Deposit			G13-11-03	Loose brown sand with small pebbles	Natural for Trench 11
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-11	G13-11-03	Deposit			G13-11-02	Friable loose mid brown sand	Natural Trench 11
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-12	G13-12-01	Deposit				Loose brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 12
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-12	G13-12-02	Deposit				Loose pinkish orange brown sand	Natural for Trench 12
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-13	G13-13-01	Deposit				Loose brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 13
G13	RDX8 (RDX9NEG)	G13-13	G13-13-02	Deposit				Pinkish orange brown sand	Natural for Trench 13
G15	RDX9	G15-01	G15-01-01	Deposit				Loose brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 1
G15	RDX9	G15-01	G15-01-02	Deposit				Uniform brown sand	Natural for Trench 1
G15	RDX9	G15-02	G15-02-01	Deposit				Friable brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 2
G15	RDX9	G15-02	G15-02-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown silty sand occasional pebbles	Natural Trench 2
G15	RDX9	G15-03	G15-03-01	Deposit				Loose brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	Topsoil for Trench 3
G15	RDX9	G15-03	G15-03-02	Deposit			G15-03-03	Pink red orange loose sand	Natural for Trench 3
G15	RDX9	G15-03	G15-03-03	Deposit			G15-03-02	Loose grey brown sand	Natural for Trench 3
G15	RDX9	G15-04	G15-04-01	Deposit				Loose brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 4
G15	RDX9	G15-04	G15-04-02	Deposit				Loose pink brown sand	Natural for Trench 4
G15	RDX9	G15-05	G15-05-01	Deposit				Loose red brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	Topsoil for Trench 5
G15	RDX9	G15-05	G15-05-02	Deposit			G15-05-03	Loose red orange sand	Natural for Trench 5

G15	RDX9	G15-05	G15-05-03	Deposit			G15-05-02	Loose grey brown sand	Loose grey brown sand
G15	RDX9	G15-06	G15-06-01	Deposit				Loose brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 6
G15	RDX9	G15-06	G15-06-02	Deposit			G15-06-03	Loose pink orange sand	Natural for Trench 6
G15	RDX9	G15-06	G15-06-03	Deposit			G15-06-02	Loose brown sand	Natural for Trench 6
G15	RDX9	G15-07	G15-07-01	Deposit				Loose red brown sandy silt occasional pebble	Topsoil for Trench 7
G15	RDX9	G15-07	G15-07-02	Deposit			G15-07-03/G15-07-04	Loose red orange sand	Natural for Trench 7
G15	RDX9	G15-07	G15-07-03	Deposit			G15-07-02/G15-07-04	Loose brown sand	Natural for Trench 7
G15	RDX9	G15-07	G15-07-04	Deposit			G15-07-02/G15-07-03	Dense pink clay	Natural for Trench 7
G16	RDX11	G16-01	G16-01-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark clay sand	Topsoil for Trench 1
G16	RDX11	G16-01	G16-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish brown sand with small patches of clay	Natural for Trench 1
G16	RDX11	G16-01	G16-01-03	Cut		G16-01-04		Cut of linear l/1m w/1.9m d/0.18m with steep sides and a flat base	Cut of land drain SE-NW
G16	RDX11	G16-01	G16-01-04	Deposit	G16-01-03			Friable grey-reddish brown sand with small stone inclusions	Fill of potential land drain G16-01-03
G16	RDX11	G16-02	G16-02-01	Deposit				Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 2
G16	RDX11	G16-02	G16-02-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand	Natural for Trench 2
G16	RDX11	G16-03	G16-03-01	Deposit				Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Topsoil for Trench 3
G16	RDX11	G16-03	G16-03-02	Deposit				Changeable mid reddish brown sand with pebbles and changes to light pinkish grey	Natural of Trench 3
G16	RDX11	G16-04	G16-04-01	Deposit				Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 4
G16	RDX11	G16-04	G16-04-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand with moderate stones	Natural for Trench 4
G16	RDX11	G16-05	G16-05-01	Deposit				Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 5

G16	RDX11	G16-05	G16-05-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand with moderate stones	Natural for Trench 5
G16	RDX11	G16-06	G16-06-01	Deposit				Firm mid greyish brown sandy loam with bioturbation	Topsoil for Trench 6
G16	RDX11	G16-06	G16-06-02	Deposit				Firm mid reddish brown sand with common rounded cobbles and red clay deposits	Natural for Trench 6
G16	RDX11	G16-07	G16-07-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown sandy clay	Topsoil for Trench 7
G16	RDX11	G16-07	G16-07-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown sand	Natural for Trench 7
G16	RDX11	G16-08	G16-08-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown clay	Topsoil Trench 8
G16	RDX11	G16-08	G16-08-02	Deposit				Mid dark reddish brown clay like sand with patches of clay and gravel	Natural Trench 8
G16	RDX11	G16-09	G16-09-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown grey sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 9
G16	RDX11	G16-09	G16-09-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand with moderate gravel and rooting	Natural for Trench 9
G16	RDX11	G16-10	G16-10-01	Deposit				Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 10
G16	RDX11	G16-10	G16-10-02	Deposit				Mid reddish brown sand with moderate gravel and rooting visible	Natural for Trench 10
G16	RDX11	G16-11	G16-11-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey silt	Topsoil for Trench 11
G16	RDX11	G16-11	G16-11-02	Deposit				Mid to dark reddish brown clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions	Natural for Trench 11
G16	RDX11	G16-12	G16-12-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 12
G16	RDX11	G16-12	G16-12-02	Deposit				Pinkish red brown sand with patches of clay and stone inclusions	Natural for Trench 12
G22	RDX14	G22-07	G22-07-01	Deposit				Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rounded gravel	Topsoil Trench 7
G22	RDX14	G22-07	G22-07-02	Deposit				Mid brownish red clay loam with occasional rounded pebbles and areas of dark reddish sand	Natural for Trench 7
G22	RDX14	G22-08	G22-08-01	Deposit				Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rounded gravel	Topsoil Trench 8
G22	RDX14	G22-08	G22-08-02	Deposit				Mid brownish red clay loam with areas of mid brown gravelly sand	Natural for Trench 8

G22	RDX14	G22-09	G22-09-01	Deposit				Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel	Topsoil for Trench 9
G22	RDX14	G22-09	G22-09-02	Deposit				Mid brownish red clay, some patches of mixed brown sand	Natural for Trench 9
G22	RDX14	G22-09	G22-09-03	Cut		G22-09-04/G22-09-05	G22-10-03	Cut of ditch w/3.10m d/0.77m with steep slope and flattish base. NW/SE running	Cut of linear/drainage ditch
G22	RDX14	G22-09	G22-09-04	Deposit	G22-09-03			Moderate mid dark reddish brown silty clay. D/ 0.40m	Primary fill of ditch G22-09-03
G22	RDX14	G22-09	G22-09-05	Deposit	G22-09-03			Compact mid lighter reddish brown silty-sandy clay. D/0.37m	Upper fill of ditch G22-09-03
G22	RDX14	G22-10	G22-10-01	Deposit				Mid greyish brown sandy loam, occasional gravel	Topsoil for Trench 10
G22	RDX14	G22-10	G22-10-02	Deposit				Mid brownish red clay, mottled with mid brown sand	Natural for Trench 10
G22	RDX14	G22-10	G22-10-03	Cut		G22-10-04	G22-09-03	Cut of ditch w/1.94m d/0.48m steep slope with sloping base. NW/SE trench	Cut of linear ditch
G22	RDX14	G22-10	G22-10-04	Deposit	G22-10-03			Moderate brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.	Fill of ditch G22-10-03
G24	RDX14	G24-01	G24-01-01	Deposit				Mid dark brown silty clay	Topsoil for Trench 1
G24	RDX14	G24-01	G24-01-02	Deposit				Mid dark- red purple clay with areas of light yellowish brown clay	Natural for Trench 1
G24	RDX14	G24-02	G24-02-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown sandy clay	Topsoil Trench 2
G24	RDX14	G24-02	G24-02-02	Deposit				Mid red purple clay-sand. Friable	Natural for Trench 2
G24	RDX14	G24-02	G24-02-03	Deposit				Friable mid reddish clay	Subsoil for Trench 2
G24	RDX14	G24-03	G24-03-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 3
G24	RDX14	G24-03	G24-03-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown clay-sand with areas of lighter sand	Natural for Trench 3
G25	RDX15	G25-01	G25-01-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown silty sand	Topsoil for Trench 1
G25	RDX15	G25-01	G25-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid reddish orange brown sandy silt	Natural for Trench 1
G25	RDX15	G25-01	G25-01-03	Structure			G25-01-04	Modern plastic land drain	Plastic land drain
G25	RDX15	G25-01	G25-01-04	Structure			G25-01-03	Modern culvert, pipe and brickwork covered by a metal sheet	Modern drainage
G25	RDX15	G25-02	G25-02-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey loam with occasional rounded stones	Topsoil Trench 2

G25	RDX15	G25-02	G25-02-02	Deposit				Mid yellowish brown silty sand with rounded stones	Natural Trench 2
G25	RDX15	G25-03	G25-03-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown silty sand	Topsoil Trench 3
G25	RDX15	G25-03	G25-03-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark orangish reddish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	Natural Trench 3
G28	RDX17	G28-01	G28-01-01	Deposit				Greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 1
G28	RDX17	G28-01	G28-01-02	Deposit				Loose orangey brown sand with pebble inclusions	Natural for Trench 1
G29	RDX17	G29-01	G29-01-01	Deposit				Grey brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions	Topsoil Trench 1
G29	RDX17	G29-01	G29-01-02	Deposit			G29-01-03	Loose orange brown sand with frequent pebble inclusions	Natural Trench 1
G29	RDX17	G29-01	G29-01-03	Deposit			G29-01-02	Dense purple sandy clay	Natural Trench 1
G29	RDX17	G29-02	G29-02-01	Deposit				Grey brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions	Topsoil Trench 2
G29	RDX17	G29-02	G29-02-02	Deposit				Loose orange-brown sand with occasional pebble inclusions	Natural for Trench 2
G29	RDX17	G29-03	G29-03-01	Deposit				Grey brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 3
G29	RDX17	G29-03	G29-03-02	Deposit				Loose red orange sand with occasional pebble inclusions	Natural Trench 3
G32	RDX17	G32-01	G32-01-01	Deposit				Moderate grey brown sandy silt	Topsoil for Trench 1
G32	RDX17	G32-01	G32-01-02	Deposit			G32-01-03	Loose orange brown sand	Natural for Trench 1
G32	RDX17	G32-01	G32-01-03	Deposit			G32-01-02	Mudstone	Natural for Trench 1
G44	RDX20	G44-01	G44-01-01	Deposit				Soft mid grey sandy loam	Topsoil Trench 1
G44	RDX20	G44-01	G44-01-02	Deposit				Light greyish brown	Subsoil Trench 1
G44	RDX20	G44-01	G44-01-03	Deposit				Mid brown sand with common sandstone fragments and occasional red clay	Natural Trench 1
G44	RDX20	G44-02	G44-02-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown silt	Topsoil for trench 2
G44	RDX20	G44-02	G44-02-02	Deposit				Friable loose light mid brownish sand	Subsoil Trench 2
G44	RDX20	G44-02	G44-02-03	Deposit				Loose friable yellowish brown sand and limestone	Natural for Trench 2

G44	RDX20	G44-03	G44-03-01	Deposit				Loose dark brown sandy loam	Topsoil for Trench 3
G44	RDX20	G44-03	G44-03-02	Deposit				Hard brownish clay sandy loam with burnt clay ne	Subsoil Trench 3
G44	RDX20	G44-03	G44-03-03	Deposit				Heavily bioturbated sandstone with patches of mid greyish pink and grey clay	Natural for Trench 3
G44	RDX20	G44-03	G44-03-04	Cut		G44-03-05		Rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base	Cut of modern pit
G44	RDX20	G44-03	G44-03-05	Deposit	G44-03-04			Firm greyish brown clay with common angular sandstone and burnt clay	Fill of cut G44-03-04
G45	RDX20	G45-03	G45-03-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown sandy silt with some stone inclusions	Topsoil Trench 3
G45	RDX20	G45-03	G45-03-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown sandy silt and blue-green clay	Natural for Trench 3
G45	RDX20	G45-04	G45-04-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown silt	Topsoil for Trench 4
G45	RDX20	G45-04	G45-04-02	Deposit				Friable reddish brown silty sand with blueish green clay	Natural for Trench 4
G46	RDX20	G46-01	G46-01-01	Deposit				Mid brown silt, loose friable with rare stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 1
G46	RDX20	G46-01	G46-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark reddish brown silt	Natural for Trench 1
G46	RDX20	G46-02	G46-02-01	Deposit				Friable mid brownish silt	Topsoil for Trench 2
G46	RDX20	G46-02	G46-02-02	Deposit				Friable silty clay with mid reddish brown clay silt	Natural for Trench 2
G46	RDX20	G46-11	G46-11-01	Deposit				Mid brown sandy silt, friable with some stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 11
G46	RDX20	G46-11	G46-11-02	Deposit				Friable patchy mid reddish brown clayey silt	Natural for Trench 11
G46	RDX20	G46-12	G46-12-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown silt	Topsoil for Trench 12
G46	RDX20	G46-12	G46-12-02	Deposit				Mid dark reddish brown silty clay and patches of natural rock	Natural for Trench 12
G46	RDX20	G46-13	G46-13-01	Deposit				Friable mid brown silt	Topsoil Trench 13
G46	RDX20	G46-13	G46-13-02	Deposit				Mid slightly reddish brown friable silt	Subsoil Trench 13
G46	RDX20	G46-13	G46-13-03	Deposit				Friable loose patchy mid yellow brown sandy silt, plant intrusions	Natural Trench 13
G51	RDX24	G51-01	G51-01-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark brown silt frequent stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 1

G51	RDX24	G51-01	G51-01-02	Deposit				Friable mid orangey brown , clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	Natural for Trench 1
G51	RDX24	G51-02	G51-02-01	Deposit				Friable loose light mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 2
G51	RDX24	G51-02	G51-02-02	Deposit				Loose friable with a light yellow brown sandy silt and mid reddish brown sandy silt. Some natural bands of gravel seen through south end of trench	Natural for Trench 2
G51	RDX24	G51-03	G51-03-01	Deposit				Friable mid slightly reddish brown silt with frequent stone inclusions	Topsoil for trench 3
G51	RDX24	G51-03	G51-03-02	Deposit				Friable loose light mid yellow-orangish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	Natural for Trench 3
G51	RDX24	G51-04	G51-04-01	Deposit				Friable dark yellow silt with stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 4
G51	RDX24	G51-04	G51-04-02	Deposit				Friable dark yellow brown silt with some stone inclusions	Subsoil for Trench 4
G51	RDX24	G51-04	G51-04-03	Deposit				Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	Natural for Trench 4
G63	RDX29	G63-01	G63-01-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil
G63	RDX29	G63-01	G63-01-02	Deposit				Mid brown sand with pink clay patches	Natural for Trench 1
G63	RDX29	G63-02	G63-02-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil for Trench 2
G63	RDX29	G63-02	G63-02-02	Deposit				Mid light pinkish brown sand with patches of clay	Natural for Trench 2
G64	RDX29	G64-01	G64-01-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil for Trench 1
G64	RDX29	G64-01	G64-01-02	Deposit				Light pinkish yellow clayey sand	Natural for Trench 1
G64	RDX29	G64-02	G64-02-01	Deposit				Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil for Trench 2
G64	RDX29	G64-02	G64-02-02	Deposit				Mid to light mottled yellow and orange sand	Natural for Trench 2
G67	RDX31	G67-04	G67-04-01	Deposit				Mid brownish grey silty loam with common rounded pebbles	Topsoil
G67	RDX31	G67-04	G67-04-02	Deposit				Plastic reddish yellow clay with abundant gravel	Natural for Trench 4
G67	RDX31	G67-05	G67-05-01	Deposit				Friable mid- dark greyish brown loamy clay with frequent stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 5

G67	RDX31	G67-05	G67-05-02	Deposit				Friable patchy orange-red mid clay with plough scars at NE end. Frequent stone inclusions. Some found land drains	Natural for Trench 5
G69	RDX32	G69-04	G69-04-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown clay with some stone inclusions	Topsoil for trench 4
G69	RDX32	G69-04	G69-04-02	Deposit				Friable light yellow brown and orangey brown clay. Large gravel patches in clay.	Natural for Trench 4
G69	RDX32	G69-05	G69-05-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown clay with frequent stone inclusions	Topsoil for trench 5
G69	RDX32	G69-05	G69-05-02	Deposit				Friable mid dark orange brown mixed clay with frequent patches of gravel	Natural for Trench 5
G72	RDX33	G72-06	G72-06-01	Deposit				Mid brownish grey silty clay	Topsoil for trench 6
G72	RDX33	G72-06	G72-06-02	Deposit				Light reddish and yellowish brown silty clay with yellowish grey sandy clay patches	Natural for Trench 6
G72	RDX33	G72-07	G72-07-01	Deposit				Mid brownish grey silty clay	Topsoil for Trench 7
G72	RDX33	G72-07	G72-07-02	Deposit				Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with red sandstone patches and rounded cobbles	Natural for trench 7
G72	RDX33	G72-08	G72-08-01	Deposit				Friable mid dark grey-brown clay with few stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 8
G72	RDX33	G72-08	G72-08-02	Deposit				Mid yellow brown and orange brown mixed clay. Some stone inclusions and two land drains.	Natural for Trench 8
G72	RDX33	G72-09	G72-09-01	Deposit				Friable dark greyish brown clay with some stone inclusions	Topsoil for trench 9
G72	RDX33	G72-09	G72-09-02	Deposit				Friable patchy orange brown-light yellow sandy clay with plough scars	Natural for Trench 9
G72	RDX33	G72-10	G72-10-01	Deposit				Friable dark brown clay with some stone inclusions	Topsoil for Trench 10
G72	RDX33	G72-10	G72-10-02	Deposit				Friable patchy dark red-brown/orange clay with natural iron panning and plough scars	Natural for Trench 10

Phase 2 Careful Topsoil Strip

RDX 5

Area	Block	Context	Context Type	Description	Interpretation
RDX5	RDX5	RDX5-01	Deposit	Loose dark brown sand	Topsoil for Trench 1
RDX5	RDX5	RDX5-02	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sand with loose, frequent pebble inclusions	Subsoil for Trench 1
RDX5	RDX5	RDX5-03	Deposit	Orange tan brown sand with loose patches of frequent pebble inclusions	Natural for Trench 1
RDX5	RDX5	RDX5-04	Deposit	Dark grey black burnt deposit in natural dip with few pebble inclusions. No charcoal or material culture present	Burnt deposit

RDX16: G26

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Interpretation
G26	RDX16-001	Deposit			Loose dark greyish brown silty sandy loam with frequent sub angular stones and machine excavated	Topsoil for RDX16/G26
G26	RDX16-003	Deposit			Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent sub angular cobbles.	Natural for RDX16/G26
G26	G26-50-04	Cut		G26-50-05	Circular steep sides pit with flat base. L/0.68m W/0.83m half section D/0.13m	Cut of pit, potentially medieval
G26	G26-50-05	Deposit	G26-50-04		Loose friable mid brownish grey silty sand with large sub angular cobbles. L/0.68m W/0.83m D/0.13m	Fill of pit G26-50-04

G26	G26-50-06	Deposit	G26-50-07		Loose dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent large angular cobbles. L/0.45m d/0.35m	Fill of pit 265007. Potentially medieval.
G26	G26-50-07	Cut		G26-50-06	Uneven semi-circle with steep vertical sides and flat base. L/0.45m w/0.68m d/0.35m	Cut of potentially medieval pit

RDX18: G38

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G38	G38-50-01	Deposit				Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles. Approx 0.30m depth	Topsoil in G38
G38	G38-50-02	Deposit				Firm, pinkish brown clayey sand and sandstone	Natural in G38
G38	G38-50-03	Cut		G38-50-04		Curvilinear ditch with flat base and sloping sides. 0.92m wide and 0.20m deep.	Potential boundary ditch
G38	G38-50-04	Deposit	G38-50-03			Moderate dense mid brown clay with charcoal flecking. 0.20m depth and 0.92m wide.	Fill of G38-50-03 curvilinear ditch with medieval pot and potential burning in fill.

G38	G38-50-05	Cut		G38-50-06		Irregular shaped pit, with concave base. 0.45m depth, 1.90m N-S and 1.70m E-W.	Irregular pit
G38	G38-50-06	Deposit	G38-50-05			Firm greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.45m depth, 19.0m x 1.70m dimensions.	Fill of pit G38-50-05 with pottery sherds, possibly medieval.
G38	G38-50-07	Cut		G38-50-08		Rectangular potential pit with an uneven base. 0.43m depth and 2.30m N-S.	Potential pit cut
G38	G38-50-08	Deposit	G38-50-07			Firm dark brownish grey silty clat. Occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks. 0.43m depth and 2.30m N-S	Potential pit, with potentially medieval pot sherds recovered.
G38	G38-50-09	Deposit	G38-50-10			Firm greyish-pinkish brown with sandy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and stones are noted. Depth 0.14m 13.50m length and 3.25m wide	Shallow linear cut, potentially plough furrow.
G38	G38-50-10	Cut		G38-50-09		Linear feature with uneven base. 13.50m wide E-W and 0.14m depth	Cut of potential furrow

G38	G38-50-11	Cut		G38-50-12		Roughly oval pit with concave base. Length 3.26m NE/SW, W 2.58m NW/SE 0.35m depth	Large pit
G38	G38-50-12	Deposit	G38-50-11			Compact dark reddish brown clay with occasional stone inclusions. 0.35m depth	Fill of pit G38-50-11. Medieval pot recovered
G38	G38-50-13	Cut		G38-50-14		Linear ditch 0.35m depth and 1.m width. Ditch has a flat base	Cut of small ditch for potential irrigation
G38	G38-50-14	Deposit	G38-50-13			Compact dark reddish brown clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch cut G38-50-13. Contains potentially medieval pot.
G38	G38-50-15	Cut		G38-50-16	G38-50-20/ G38-02-04 ?	Linear ditch with concave base. W 1.74m d 0.40m with one fill	Cut of potential farming ditch
G38	G38-50-16	Deposit	G38-50-15			Compact dark reddish brown clay with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal fragments. 0.40m depth	Fill of ditch G38-50-15
G38	G38-50-17	VOID				Void	Void
G38	G38-50-18	Deposit	G38-50-20			Upper fill of cut	Upper fill of ditch terminus G38-50-20

G38	G38-50-19	Deposit	G38-50-20			Lower fill of cut	Lower fill of ditch terminus G38-50-20
G38	G38-50-20	Cut		G38-50-18/ G38-50-19	G38-50-15	Ditch terminus, roughly 0.4m deep with irregular sides and flat base	Cut of ditch terminus where G38-50-13 and G38-50-15 met
G38	G38-50-21	Cut		G38-50-22		Very shallow linear feature with irregular sides and base, roughly west-east aligned, 0.15m deep and c. 7m long	Cut of ditch/linear feature
G38	G38-50-22	Deposit	G38-50-21			Fill of linear feature	Fill of ditch/linear feature
G38	G38-50-23	Cut		G38-50-24		Circular pit with a concave base and 0.15m depth 0.58m diameter.	Medieval pit
G38	G38-50-24	Deposit	G38-50-23			Highly compacted mid brown clay with frequent quartzite rocks. 0.15m depth and 0.58m diameter	Fill of pit G38-50-23
G38	G38-50-25	Cut		G38-50-26		Oval pit with uneven base. 1.02m diameter and 0.32m depth.	Cut of potential medieval pit
G38	G38-50-26	Deposit	G38-50-25			Compact greenish brown clay with black sediment stones. Condensed layer of clay.	Brown clay fill of G38-50-25 pit cut
G38	G38-50-27	Cut		G38-50-28		Circular pit. 0.70m diameter and 0.19m depth	Cut of pit

G38	G38-50-28	Deposit	G38-50-27			Solid compaction mid reddish brown clay with occasional charcoal. 0.19m depth.	Fill of pit G38-50-27
G38	G38-50-29	Cut		G38-50-30		Sub circular pit with gently sloping sides and flat base. 1.50m x 1.20m diameter with 0.26m depth	Cut of pit
G38	G38-50-30	Deposit	G38-50-29			Extremely compact mid brownish reddish clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.26m depth.	Fill of G38-50-29 medieval pit
G38	G38-50-31	Cut		G38-50-32		Circular post hole with steep sloping sides and flat base. 0.52m diameter and 0.22m depth	Cut of medieval post hole
G38	G38-50-32	Deposit	G38-50-31			Highly compacted mid brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks. 0.22m depth 0.52m diameter	Fill of post hole G38-50-31

G38	G38-50-33	Cut		G38-50-34		Irregular pit with machine truncation. Flat base. 0.88mx0.55m diameter with 0.09m depth	Heavily truncated pit with only base visible
G38	G38-50-34	Deposit	G38-50-33			Highly compacted mid brown clay with 0.09m depth and 0.88m x 0.55m diameter	Fill of truncated pit G38-50-33
G38	G38-50-35	Cut		G38-50-36		Cut of potential square pit. Heavily machine truncated against L.o.E. 3m x 1.50m x 0.23m. NW-SE orientation.	Cut of square medieval pit
G38	G38-50-36	Deposit	G38-50-35			Compact mid reddish brown silty clay with small stones and charcoal flecks. 0.23m depth	Fill of pit G38-50-35 medieval
G38	G38-50-37	Cut		G38-50-38		Circular pit heavily truncated with flat base. 0.54m diameter 0.08m depth.	Base of heavily truncated medieval pit
G38	G38-50-38	Deposit	G38-50-37			Compacted light brown clay 0.08m depth	Fill of pit G38-50-37

G38	G38-50-39	Cut		G38-50-40		Linear ditch steep sides with flattish base and steep sides. 10.m x 1.70m x 0.19m	Cut for medieval enclosure ditch
G38	G38-50-40	Deposit	G38-50-39			Heavily compacted mid reddish brown clay with occasional small stone	Fill of enclosure ditch G38-50-39
G38	G38-50-41	Cut		G38-50-42		Sub oval pit with steep sides and flattish base. 0.85m x 0.45m x 0.24m deep	Cut of medieval pit
G38	G38-50-42	Deposit	G38-50-41			Compact mid reddish brown clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. 0.24m depth	Fill of potential medieval pit

RDX20: G43

Area	**Context**	**Context Type**	**Fill of**	**Filled by**	**Same as**	**Description**	**Interpretation**
G43	G43-50-01	Deposit				Dark greyish brown friable silty-sandy loam. Contained turf and farming aggregates.	Topsoil
G43	G43-50-02	Deposit				Dark yellowish brown silty sand, with frequent rounded stones and cobbles.	Natural

G43	G43-50-03	Cut		G43-50-04		Tapered oval with steep sloping sides and convex base. 1.20m long x 0.78m wide x 0.32m deep.	Roughly oval shaped pit. No certain function
G43	G43-50-04	Deposit	G43-50-03			Friable mid yellowish brown with pink flecks. Silty sand with two large rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. 1.20m long x 0.78m wide x 0.32m deep	Fill of pit G43-50-03
G43	G43-50-05	Cut		G43-50-06	G43-50-08/G43-50-21	Linear terminus with steep sides and flat base. 4.72m long x 0.83m wide x 0.36m deep	Cut of a ditch terminus orientated NW/SE. Irrigation ditch?
G43	G43-50-06	Deposit	G43-50-05		G43-50-07/ G43-50-20	Compact mid brown sand with stone inclusions. 0.36m deep, 0.83m wide	Fill of ditch terminus G43-50-05
G43	G43-50-07	Deposit	G43-50-08		G43-50-06/ G43-50-20	Hard light reddish brown silty stone. L/0.57m D/0.36m	Fill of SE/NW running linear G43-50-08. There were no finds or samples recovered.
G43	G43-50-08	Cut		G43-50-07	G43-50-05/G43-50-21/ [G43-03-04]	Square uneven sides linear with flat base. L/0.57m W/0.85m D/0.36m	Cut of shallow SE/NW linear.
G43	G43-50-09	Cut		G43-50-10/ G43-50-17		Circular pit with steep sides and a fairly flat base. L 1.96m x W 1.65m x 0.37m deep	Cut of large pit. Pit is relatively shallow and contains two fills
G43	G43-50-10	Deposit	G43-50-09			Friable bark brownish black sand with stone inclusions. L 1.96m W 1.65m.	Base fill of large pit G43-50-09

G43	G43-50-11	Cut		G43-50-12		Circular pit with steep sides and flat base. L 2.30m W 1.94m D 0.50m	Cut of large pit potential used as waste or industrial pit
G43	G43-50-12	Deposit	G43-50-11			Friable dark brownish black sand with stone inclusions. D/0.50m L/2.30m W/1.94m	Fill of potential industrial pit G43-50-11. This fill has some wood at the base and pot recovered. There are some charcoal flecks which suggest burning.
G43	G43-50-13	Deposit	G43-50-14		G43-50-19	Loose brownish yellow silty sand. D/0.26m L/0.20m	Fill of small gully, potentially used for irrigation
G43	G43-50-14	Cut		G43-50-13	G43-50-18	Irregular gully with shallow sloping sides and uneven concave base. L/0.20m W/0.57m D/0.26m	Cut of small gully. Gully joins with G43-50-18 to form a terminus.
G43	G43-50-15	Deposit			G43-50-22/ G43-50-25/ G43-50-27	Loose light brownish yellow silty sand. L/0.24m D/0.20m	Sterile fill of gully G43-50-16. Potentially for irrigation.
G43	G43-50-16	Cut		G43-50-15	G43-50-23/ G43-50-24/ G43-50-26	Irregular linear with uneven base and shallow sloping sides. L/0.24m W/0.40m D/0.20m	Cut of small gully. Joins with G43-50-14 to form terminus possibly for irrigation.
G43	G43-50-17	Deposit	G43-50-09			Friable dark brown sand frequent stone inclusions. L/1.96m W/1.65m D/0.22m	Upper fill of pit G43-50-09

G43	G43-50-18	Cut		G43-50-19	G43-50-14	Small irregular terminus L/9m W/ 0.95m D/0.10m with steep sides and roughly flat base	Cut of small gully terminus
G43	G43-50-19	Deposit	G43-50-18		G43-50-13	Compact mid yellow brown sandstone inclusions. L/9m W/0.95m D/0.10m	Fill of small gully G43-50-18
G43	G43-50-20	Deposit	G43-50-21		G43-50-06/ G43-50-07	Friable mid greyish brown silty slay with occasional charcoal. D/0.34m L/0.60m W/ 0.88m. With well sorted stones	Fill of ditch G43-50-21
G43	G43-50-21	Cut		G43-50-20	G43-50-05/ G43-50-08/G43-03-02	Rectilinear with right-angled corners and sharp sides with a flat base. L/0.60m W/0.88m/ 0.34m depth	Cut of ditch. Ditch truncates gully G43-50-23
G43	G43-50-22	Deposit			G43-50-15/ G43-50-25/ G43-50-27	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel. L/0.49m W/0.78m D/0.10m	Sterile fill of gully G43-50-23
G43	G43-50-23	Cut		G43-50-22	G43-50-16/ G43-50-24/ G43-50-26	Linear gully with straight edges and a flat base. L/0.49m W/0.78m D/0.10m	Cut of small gully, truncated by ditch G43-50-21
G43	G43-50-24	Cut		G43-50-25	G43-50-16/ G43-50-23/ G43-50-26	Linear gully L/0.50m W/0.47m D/0.05md with steep sides and flat base.	Cut of gully, truncated by ploughing
G43	G43-50-25	Deposit			G43-50-15/ G43-50-22/ G43-50-27	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional stones. L/0.50m W/0.47m D/0.05m	Fill of gully G43-50-24

G43	G43-50-26	Cut		G43-50-27	G43-50-16/ G43-50-23/ G43-50-24	Linear gully L/0.66m W/0.75m D/0.17m. Convex sides with flat base	Cut of gully that was truncated by ploughing
G43	G43-50-27	Deposit	G43-50-26		G43-50-15/ G43-50-22/ G43-50-25	Friable mid brown silty clay. L/0.66m W/0.75m D/0.17m	Fill of gully G43-50-26
G43	G43-50-28	Cut		G43-50-29		Oval pit with steep sides and a concave base. L/1.20m W/0.80m D/0.36m	Cut of a small deep pit
G43	G43-50-29	Deposit	G43-50-28			Compact mid reddish brown sand with stone inclusions. L/1.20m W/0.80m D/0.36m	Fill of pit G43-50-28

Phase 2 Category 3 Watching Brief

RDX6: G7

Area	Block	Context	Context Type	Description	Interpretation
G07	RDX6	RDX6-G7-01	Deposit	Loose grey brown sand	Topsoil
G07	RDX6	RDX6-G7-02	Deposit	Alluvium sand with few stony inclusions with occasional pottery, clay pipe and charcoal flecks.	Alluvial sands
G07	RDX6	RDX6-G7-03	Deposit	Beige sand with no inclusions	Natural

RDX6: G8

Area	Block	Context	Context Type	Description	Interpretation
G08	RDX7	RDX6-G8-01	Deposit	Loose turf with mid brown sand	Topsoil
G08	RDX7	RDX6-G8-02	Deposit	Loose dark reddish brown sand with small stones and pebbles	Subsoil
G08	RDX7	RDX6-G8-03	Deposit	Loose brighter red-brown sand with very occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	Subsoil
G08	RDX7	RDX6-G8-04	Deposit	Mixed beige and red sand with few pebble inclusions	Natural
G08	RDX7	RDX6-G8-05	Deposit	Loose black sand with frequent angular stones	Hill wash deposit

RDX7: G10

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G10	G10-01-01	Deposit				Mid to dark silty sand	Topsoil in Trench G10
G10	G10-01-02	Deposit				Light reddish brown sandy silt	Natural in Trench G10
G10	G10-01-03	Cut	G10-01-02			NE/SW gully	NE/SW gully running through trench G10

G10	G10-01-04	Deposit		G10-01-01		Dark brown sand with occasional flecks of charcoal	Fill of gully G10-01-03
G10	80-01-01	Deposit				Fairly compact greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal and cobbles.	Modern spread in RDX8 neg
G10	80-01-02	Deposit			G10-01-01	Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with turf and farming crop. Machine excavated on WB strip.	Topsoil for RDX8 neg
G10	80-01-03	Deposit			G10-01-02	Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and large subangular stone patches.	Natural for RDX8 neg

RDX7: G11

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G11	G11-01-01	Deposit				Reddish brown silty sand with large subangular cobbles and gravel patches	Topsoil for RDX8 Area G11
G11	G11-01-03	Deposit				Mid reddish brown silty sand with gravel patches	Natural for RDX8 neg G11
G11	G11-01-04	Cut		G11-01-06		Linear cut with steep stepped sides. L/12m W/0.68m D/0.20m	Cut of gully containing wall G11-01-05

G11	G11-01-05	Structure	G11-01-04			Stone with rough undefined edges. Thickness 240mm x Breadth 430mm x Length 200mm and feature roughly 12m in length and 0.25m width.	Potential drystone wall that has since collapsed
G11	G11-01-06	Deposit	G11-01-04			Friable light mid reddish brown silty sand with small stone inclusions L/12m W/0.68m D/0.24m	Fill of potential demolished wall

RDX9/RDX10: G15

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G15	G15-10-101	Cut		G15-10-102		Roughly oval rounded corners L/1.93m W/0.90m D/0.26mm with fairly flat base. Roughly E/W facing.	Cut of articulated animal deposit
G15	G15-10-102	Deposit	G15-10-101			Articulated large animal. Positioned on side (prone) with legs tucked under.	Articulated large animal burial, either horse or cow. No dating but believed to be modern
G15	G15-10-103	Deposit	G15-10-101			Friable dark reddish brown sand with some rounded pebbles and stones. L/1.93m W/0.90m D/0.26m	Fill of articulated animal burial
G15	G15-10-104	Deposit			G15-10-05	Loose dark brown silty sandy-loam with turf and farming inclusions. Machine excavated	Topsoil for G15

G15	G15-10-105	Deposit			G15-10-06	Loose light reddish silty sand with frequent gravel and large rounded cobbles.	Natural for G15
G15	G15-10-01	Cut		G15-10-02		Linear cut with fairly steep sides and uneven base. L/5m W/1.34m D/0.19m	Cut of small gully potentially used for drainage
G15	G15-10-02	Deposit	G15-01-01			Friable dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stones. L/5m W/1.34m D/0.19m	Fill of small gully G15-10-01
G15	G15-10-03	Deposit	G15-10-04			Friable light mid greyish brown sand with frequent stones. L/5m W/5m D/0.10m	Modern deposit potentially for modern agriculture with modern finds recovered.
G15	G15-10-04	Cut		G15-10-03		Linear with steep sides and flat base. L/10m W/1.80m D/0.12m	Potential linear for modern deposit, G15-10-03. Potential agriculture use
G15	G15-10-05	Deposit			G15-10-104	Dark greyish brown silty sandy loam with turf	Topsoil for G15
G15	G15-10-06	Deposit			G15-10-105	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent angular stones	Natural for G15

RDX14: G21

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G21	G21-01	Deposit				Mid grey brown sandy silt	Topsoil for G21
G21	G21-02	Deposit				Pink and orange sand with sandstone	Natural for G21
G21	G21-03	Cut		G21-04	G21-05	Construction cut	Drain cut
G21	G21-04	Structure				Ceramic drain	Drain
G21	G21-05	Deposit	G21-03			Yellow brown sand	Backfill of drain cut
G21	G21-06	Cut		G21-07		Construction cut	Drain cut

G21	G21-07	Deposit	G21-06			Cobble and sand with modern CBM and ceramic inclusions	Backfill of drain cut
G21	G21-08	Deposit				Light yellow grey sand	Dump or waterlain deposit
G21	G21-09	Deposit				Less than 0.15m deep deposit of dark silty sand, 1m in diameter	Treehole
G21	G21-10	Deposit				Less than 0.15m deep deposit of dark silty sand, 1m in diameter	Treehole
G21	G21-11	Deposit				Less than 0.15m deep deposit of dark silty sand, 1m in diameter	Treehole

RDX18: G36

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G36	G36-50-01	Deposit	G36-50-02			Firm light brownish yellow clayey sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. L/11.20m to LoE W/1.85m D/0.26m	Fill of linear ditch G36-50-02
G36	G36-50-02	Cut		G36-50-01		Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and concave uneven base. L/11.20m W/1.85m D/0.26m	Cut of linear ditch

G36	G36-50-03	Cut		G36-50-04		Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and concave base. N/S running into LoE. L/2.08m W/0.75m D/0.31m	Cut of linear ditch that runs into bulk
G36	G36-50-04	Deposit	G36-50-03	G36-50-13		Hard light mid brown clay with few angular stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. L/2.08m W/0.75m D/0.31m	Fill of ditch G36-50-03
G36	G36-50-05	Cut		G36-50-06		Linear ditch with asymmetric steep sides and a tapered base. L/4.17m W/0.93m D/0.34m	Cut of ditch
G36	G36-50-06	Deposit	G36-50-05			Hard light brown clay with small angular rocks. L/4.17m W/0.93m D/0.34m	Fill of ditch G36-50-05
G36	G36-50-07	Cut		G36-50-08		Linear terminus with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. L/4.17m W/0.80m D/0.16m	Cut of ditch terminus
G36	G36-50-08	Deposit	G36-50-07			Hard light-mid brown clay with flecks of charcoal. L/4.17m W/0.80m D/0.16m	Fill of terminus G36-50-07
G36	G36-50-09	Cut		G36-50-10		Circular pit with gradual sloping sides and concave base. L/0.74m (diameter) D/0.17m	Cut of pit
G36	G36-50-10	Deposit	G36-50-09			Hard yellowish brown clay L/0.74m (diameter) D/0.17m	Fill of pit G36-50-09
G36	G36-50-11	Cut		G36-50-12		Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and concave base.	Cut of pit

G36	G36-50-12	Deposit	G36-50-11			Hard light yellowish brown colour clay. Flecks of charcoal. L/1.20m W/0.74m D/0.22m	Fill of pit G36-50-11
G36	G36-50-13	Deposit				Loose dark yellowish brown silty sandy-loam with turf and agricultural crop. Machine excavated	Topsoil for G36/RDX18
G36	G36-50-14	Deposit				Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent angular sandstone and gravel.	Natural for G36/RDX18

RDX20: G46

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G46	G46-50-01	Deposit	G46-50-02			Firm reddish brown silty clay with occasional angular pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of linear cut. Possible boundary
G46	G46-50-02	Cut		G46-50-01		Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and uneven base. L/7.m W/0.29m D/0.22m	Linear ditch, potentially for boundary. NE/SW running
G46	G46-50-03	Deposit				Loose dark greyish brown silty sandy loam, with turf inclusion. Machine excavated	Topsoil for G46/RDX21neg
G46	G46-50-04	Deposit				Loose dark greyish brown-red silty sand with frequent angular cobbles. Machine excavated.	Natural for G46/RDX21neg

RDX23: G50

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G50	RDX-23-001	Deposit				Loose dark greyish brown silty loam with frequent gravel patches. Machine excavated	Topsoil for RDX23/G50
G50	RDX-23-002	Deposit			RDX-23-003	Loose dark brownish silty sand with frequent cobbles and gravel	Natural RDX23/G50
G50	RDX-23-003	Deposit			RDX-23-002	Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with large subangular cobbles and gravel patches.	Natural deposit
G50	RDX-23-004	Deposit				Loose dark blackish red silty gravelly sand with large angular cobbles and modern finds. W/2.55m D/0.41m. Machine excavated	Modern deposit in a linear spread. Upon machine excavation two parallel land drains were uncovered.

RDX26

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
	RDX-26-001	Deposit				Loose dark reddish brown silty sandy loam with gravel patches. Machine excavated	Topsoil RDX26
	RDX-26-003	Deposit				Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent sub angular stones. Machine excavated	Natural for RDX26
	RDX-26-004	Deposit				Soft light reddish brown silty sand with frequent burnt wooden flecks. W/0.74m D/0.10m.	Circular tree bole
	RDX-26-005	Cut				Circular shallow sloping cut with a flat base. L/0.45, W/0.76m, D/0.10m	Cut of tree bole

RDX27: G57

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G57	G57-01-01	Deposit				Loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Machine excavated	Topsoil for RDX27
G57	G57-01-03	Deposit				Loose light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent large subangular cobbles.	Natural for RDX27

G57	G57-01-04	Deposit	G57-01-05			Firm dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent small rounded pebbles. L/1.30m W/0.59m D/0.14m.	Fill of small gully terminus. Potentially a plough furrow
G57	G57-01-05	Cut		G57-01-04		Irregular linear with shallow sloping sides and a shallow- concave base. L/ 1.30m W/0.59m D/0.14m. Running N/S with E/W axis	Cut of small gully/furrow
G57	G57-01-06	Deposit				Firm dark blueish black silty gravel with modern intrusions such as car parts and a burnt tree.	Modern deposit in RDX27

RDX29: G62

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G62	G62-01-01	Deposit				Firm dark greyish black tarmac-gravel.	Layer of rubble used to build up ground
G62	G62-01-02	Deposit				Loose dark blackish silty loam with turf and farming crop	Topsoil for G62/RDX29
G62	G62-01-03	Deposit				Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent cobble and gravel.	Natural for RDX29/G62

RDX30: G64

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G64	G64-01-01	Deposit				Firm dark blackish grey silty clay with gravel and modern brick fragments. L/4.50m W/2.50m	Modern deposit above land drains.
G64	G64-01-02	Deposit				Loose dark greyish black silty sandy loam with turf and farming crop. Machine excavated	Topsoil for G64/RDX30
G64	G64-01-03	Deposit				Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent sandstone and rounded cobbles.	Natural for G64/RDX30

RDX31: G68

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G68	G68-50-01	Cut		G68-50-02		Linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and concave base. L/11.50m D/0.28m	Cut of linear ditch
G68	G68-50-02	Deposit	G68-50-01			Plastic mid brownish grey clay with flecks of charcoal and occasional CBM/glass and worked stone fragments. L/11.50m LoE	Fill of ditch G68-50-01
G68	G68-50-03	Deposit				Loose dark brownish grey silty sand with turf/ agriculture crop. Machine excavated	Topsoil for G68/RDX32neg

G68	G68-50-04	Deposit				Loose dark greyish red silty sand with frequent large rounded cobbles.	Natural for G68/RDX31

RDX32: G69

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G69	G69-10-01	Deposit				Friable dark mid brown clayey sand. L/4m x 20m. Not fully excavated	Large modern deposit along fence line of RDX32pos machine strip.
G69	G69-10-02	Deposit				Loose dark brownish grey silty sandy loam with turf inclusions. Machine excavated	Topsoil for RDX32pos/G69
G69	G69-10-03	Deposit				Loose light greyish brown silty sand with frequent cobbles. Machine excavated	Natural for G69/RDX32pos

RDX33: G70

Area	Context	Context Type	Fill of	Filled by	Same as	Description	Interpretation
G70	G70-01-01	Deposit				Loose dark greyish brown silty sandy loam	Topsoil in area G70
G70	G70-01-02	Deposit				Loose light reddish brown silty sand with frequent large subangular cobbles and gravel patches	Natural in area G70

G70	G70-01-03	Deposit				Mixed grey, orange and brown slightly silty sand with clay and infrequent charcoal and frequent stone inclusions	Land drain deposit in area G70
G70	G70-01-04	Deposit				Mixed dark grey, orange and brown silty sand with clay and charcoal flecks and frequent stone inclusions	Land drain deposit in area G70

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Phase 1

Camera 1

Frame	Area	Description	From
1 = 1150024	G53	TR-G53-01 Post ex	W
2 = 1150025	G53	TR-G53-02 Post ex	W
3 = 1150026	G53	TR-G53-04 Post ex	WSW
4 = 1150027	G53	TR-G53-05 Post ex	S
5 = 1150028	G53	TR-G53-05 Post ex	W
6 = 1150029	G53	TR-G53-05 Post ex	N
7 = 1150030	G53	TR-G53-03 Post ex	SSE
8 = 1150031	G53	TR-G53-03 Post ex	ENE
9 = 1150032	G37	TR-G37-05 Post ex	SSW
10 = 1150033	G37	TR-G37-04 Post ex	E
11 = 1150034	G37	TR-G37-03 Post ex	SSW
12 = 1150035	G37	TR-G37-02 Post ex	SSW
13 = 1150036	G37	TR-G37-01 Post ex	SSE
14 = 1150037	G37	TR-G37-05 Backfilled	SSW
15-16 = 1150038-39	G72/G73	Entrance Pre ex	E
17-21 = 1150040-44	G72/G73	General area Pre ex	Various
22-23 = 1150045-46	G20	Entrance Post ex	SW
24-27 = 1150047-50	G20	General area Post ex	W

28-29 = 1150051-52	G19	Entrance Post ex	Various
30-33 = 1150053-56	G19	General area Post ex	Various
34-39 = 1150057-62	G37	General area Post ex	Various
40-43 = 1150063-66	G53	General area Post ex	Various
44-47 = 1150067-70	G53	Vehicle drop off point Post ex	N
48 = 1150071	G72	TR-G72-05 Backfilled	SE
49 = 1150072	G72	TR-G72-05 Backfilled	NW
50-51 = 1150073-74	G38	TR-G38-04 Backfilled	E
52-53 = 1150075-76	G38	TR-G38-05 Backfilled	S
54-57 = 1150077-80	G38	General area Post ex	Various
58-59 = 1150081-82	G38	Entrance Post ex	E
60-61 = 1150083-84	G37/G38	Access adjacent to drop off point Post ex	S
62 = 1150085	G72/G73	TR-G72-01 Post ex	SW
63 = 1150086	G72/G73	TR-G72-02 Post ex	W
64 = 1150087	G72/G73	TR-G72-03 Post ex	NW
65 = 1150088	G72/G73	TR-G72-04 Post ex	W
66 = 1150089	G72/G73	TR-G73-01 Post ex	SW
67 = 1150090	G72/G73	Tr-G73-02 Post ex	W
68-70 = 1150091-93	G72/G73	General area Post ex	Various

71-72 = 1150094-95	G75	General area Post ex	Various
73-74 = 1150096-97	G74	General view Pre ex	Various
75 = 1150098	G74	TR-G74-02 Post ex	NNW
76 = 1150099	G74	TR-G74-02 Field drain	N
77 = 1150100	G74	TR-G74-01 Post ex	SSW
78 = 1150101	G74	TR-G74-02 Backfilled	NNW
79 = 1150102	G74	TR-G74-01 Backfilled	SSW

Camera 2

Frame	Area	Description	From
1-2 = DSCN3347-48	G20	TR-G20-01 Post ex	E
3 = DSCN3349	G20	TR-G20-02 Post ex	E
4 = DSCN3350	G19	TR-G19-05 Post ex	SW
5 = DSCN3351	G19	TR-G19-04 Post ex	E
6 = DSCN3352	G19	TR-G19-03 Post ex	SSW
7 = DSCN3353	G19	TR-G19-02 Post ex	S
8 = DSCN3354	G19	TR-G19-01 Post ex	SW
9 = DSCN3355	G20	TR-G20-04 Post ex	S
10 = DSCN3356	G20	TR-G20-03 Post ex	W
11 = DSCN3357	G20	TR-G20-01 Backfilled	E
12 = DSCN3358	G20	TR-G20-02 Backfilled	N
13 = DSCN3359	G20	TR-G20-04 Backfilled	E
14 = DSCN3360	G20	TR-G20-03 Backfilled	W
15 = DSCN3361	G19	TR-G10-01 Backfilled	N
16 = DSCN3362	G19	TR-G19-02 Backfilled	SW

17 = DSCN3363	G19	TR-G19-05 Backfilled	N
18 = DSCN3364	G19	TR-G19-04 Backfilled	SW
19 = DSCN3365	G19	TR-G19-03 Backfilled	N
20 = DSCN3366	G37	TR-G37-04 Backfilled	W
21 = DSCN3367	G37	TR-G37-02 Backfilled	NE
22 = DSCN3368	G37	TR-G37-03 Backfilled	NE
23 = DSCN3369	G37	TR-G37-02 Backfilled	N
24 = DSCN3370	G37	Excavator tracks	E
25 = DSCN3371	G38	TR-G38-03 Post ex	E
26 = DSCN3372	G38	TR-G38-03 Post ex	E
27 = DSCN3373	G38	TR-G38-04 Post ex	E
28 = DSCN3374	G38	TR-G38-05 Post ex	S
29-32a = DSCN3375-79	G38	Pit feature [G38-03-05]	S
33 = DSCN3380	G38	TR-G38-01 Post ex	SE
34-35 = DSCN3381-82	G38	Tree throw feature [G38-03-07]	S
36-38 = DSCN3383-85	G38	Ditch feature [G38-01-03]	Various
39 = DSCN3386	G38	TR-G38-02 Post ex	E
40-41 = DSCN3387-88	G38	Ditch feature [G38-02-04]	S
42 = DSCN3389	G38	Excavator tracks	SE
43 = DSCN3391	G38	TR-G38-02 Backfilled	W
44 = DSCN3392	G38	TR-G38-03 Backfilled	N
45 = DSCN3393	G38	TR-G38-03 Backfilled	W
46-46a = DSCN3394-95	G38	Large pit feature [G38-04-03]	W

47 = DSCN3396	G38	Large pit feature [G38-04-03]	E
48 = DSCN3397	G38	Large pit feature [G38-04-03]	N
49 = DSCN3398	G38	Large pit feature [G38-04-03]	SE
50 = DSCN3399	G38	TR-G-38-01 Backfilled	SE
51-53 = DSCN3400-02	G33	General view Pre ex	W
54-55 = DSCN3403-04	G33	Access track Pre ex	N
56 = DSCN3405	G33	TR-G33-01 Post ex	NE
57 = DSCN3406	G33	TR-G33-03 Post ex	NW
58 = DSCN3407	G33	TR-G33-02 Post ex	NW
59 = DSCN3408	G33	TR-G33-04 Post ex	NE
60 = DSCN3409	G33	TR-G33-04 southern section Post ex	NW
61 = DSCN3410	G30	TR-G30-02 General view pre ex	W
62 = DSCN3411	G30	TR-G30-01 General view pre ex	SW
63 = DSCN3412	G30	TR-G-30-01 Post ex	SW
64 = DSCN3413	G30	TR-G30-02 Post ex	W
65-66 = DSCN3414-15	G31	TR-G31-01 Post ex	N
67 = DSCN3416	G31	TR-G31-01 Post ex	W
68 = DSCN3417	G31	TR-G31-02 Post ex	N
69-70 = DSCN3418-19	G27	TR-G27-12 Post ex	NW
71 = DSCN3420	G27	TR-G27-11 Post ex	E
72 = DSCN3421	G27	TR-G27-10 Post ex	S
73 = DSCN3422	G27	TR-G27-09 Post ex	E
74 = DSCN3423	G27	TR-G27-08 Post ex	SW

75 = DSCN3424	G27	TR-G27-08 Post ex	SE
76-77 = DSCN3425-26	G27	TR-G27-16 Exposed broken drain	SE
78-79 = DSCN3427-28	G27	TR-G27-16 Repaired broken drain	SE
80 = DSCN3429	G27	TR-G27-14 Post ex	SE
81 = DSCN3430	G27	TR-G27-11 Backfilled	NE
82 = DSCN3431	G27	TR-G27-10 Backfilled	S
83 = DSCN3432	G27	TR-G27-13 Post ex	SW
84 = DSCN3433	G27	TR-G27-07 Post ex	W
85 = DSCN3434	G27	TR-G27-06 Post ex	S
86 = DSCN3435	G27	TR-G27-05 Post ex	SW
87 = DSCN3436	G27	TR-G27-04 Post ex	W
88 = DSCN3437	G27	TR-G27-03 Post ex	SW
89-90 = DSCN3438-39	G27	TR-0G27-02 Post ex	SW
91 = DSCN3440	G27	TR-G27-01 Post ex	SW
92 = DSCN3441	G30/G31	TR-G31-01 Backfilled	N
93 = DSCN3442	G30/G31	TR-G31-01 Backfilled	S
94 = DSCN3443	G30/G31	TR-G31-02 Backfilled	N
95 = DSCN3444	G30/G31	TR-G31-02 Backfilled	S
96 = DSCN3445	G30/G31	TR-G30-02 Backfilled	E
97 = DSCN3446	G30/G31	TR-G30-01 Backfilled	E
98 = DSCN3447	G30/G31	TR-G30-02 Backfilled	E
99 = DSCN3448	G30/G31	TR-G30-01 Backfilled	W
100 = DSCN3449	G27	TR-G27-16 Backfilled	E
101 = DSCN3450	G27	TR-G27-16 Backfilled	W

102 = DSCN3451	G27	TR-G27-15 Backfilled	SW
103 = DSCN3452	G27	TR-G27-15 Backfilled	NE
104 = DSCN3453	G27	TR-G27-14 Backfilled	N
105 = DSCN3454	G27	TR-G27-14 Backfilled	S
106 = DSCN3455	G27	TR-G27-13 Backfilled	SW
107 = DSCN3456	G27	TR-G27-13 Backfilled	NE
108 = DSCN3457	G27	TR-G27-12 Backfilled	E
109 = DSCN3458	G27	TR-G27-12 Backfilled	W
110 = DSCN3459	G27	TR-G27-09 Backfilled	SW
111 = DSCN3460	G27	TR-G27-09 Backfilled	NE
112 = DSCN3461	G27	TR-G27-08 Backfilled	SW
113 = DSCN3462	G27	TR-G27-08 Backfilled	NW
114 = DSCN3463	G27	TR-G27-07 Backfilled	SE
115 = DSCN3464	G27	TR-G27-07 Backfilled	NW
116 = DSCN3465	G27	TR-G27-06 Backfilled	S
117 = DSCN3466	G27	TR-G27-06 Backfilled	N
118 = DSCN3467	G27	TR-G27-05 Backfilled	SW
119 = DSCN3468	G27	TR-G27-05 Backfilled	NE
120 = DSCN3469	G27	TR-G27-04 Backfilled	NW
121 = DSCN3470	G27	TR-G27-04 Backfilled	SE
122 = DSCN3471	G27	TR-G27-03 Backfilled	NE
123 = DSCN3472	G27	TR-G27-03 Backfilled	SW
124 = DSCN3473	G27	TR-G27-02 Backfilled	NE
125 = DSCN3474	G27	TR-G27-02 Backfilled	SW
126 = DSCN3475	G27	TR-G27-01 Backfilled	SW
127 = DSCN3476	G27	TR-G27-01 Backfilled	NE

128-138 = DSCN3477-487	G27	General views Post ex	Various
139 = DSCN3488	G27	General view of crop Post ex	N

Camera 3

Frame	Area	Description	From
1-2 = SAM_5504-05	G20	Access point Pre ex	SE/SW
3-8 = SAM_5506-11	G20	Access track Pre ex	Various
9-10 = SAM_5512-13	G20	General view of area Pre ex	E
11-12 = SAM_5514-15	G20	General view of area Pre ex	W
13-14 = SAM_5516-17	G19	Access point Pre ex	E/W
15-16 = SAM_5518-19	G19	General view of area Pre ex	W
17-18 = SAM_5520-21	G53	Access point Pre ex	S
19-30 = SAM_5522-36	G53	Access track Pre ex	S
31-32 = SAM_5537-38	G53	Access to area Pre ex	S
33-34 = SAM_5539-40	G53	General view of area Pre ex	E
35-36 = SAM_5541-42	G53	General view of area Pre ex	W
37-40 = SAM_5543-46	G37/G38	General view of main access Pre ex	E
41-42 = SAM_5547-48	G37/G38	General view of plant drop off point/refuelling area Pre ex	E
43-48 = SAM_5549-54	G37/G38	General view of access track/bridle path Pre ex	E
49-52 = SAM_5555-58	G37	General view of area Pre ex	S
53-56 = SAM_5559-62	G38	General view of area Pre ex	N
57-58 = SAM_5563-64	G53	TR-G53-04 Backfilled	E
59-61 = SAM_5565-67	G53	TR-G53-05 Backfilled	E
62-63 = SAM_5568-69	G53	TR-G53-02 Backfilled	E
64-65 = SAM_5571-72	G53	TR-G53-01 Backfilled	E

66-68 = SAM_5573-75	G53	TR-G53-03 Backfilled	W
69 = SAM_5576	G72	TR-G72-03 Post ex	E
70 = SAM_5577	G73	TR-G73-01 Post ex	W
71 = SAM_5578	G73	TR-G73-02 Post ex	E
72 = SAM_5579	G72	TR-G72-05 Post ex	E
73 = SAM_5580	G72	TR-G72-01 Post ex	NE
74 = SAM_5581	G72	TR-G72-02 Post ex	E
75-76 = SAM_5582-83	G72	TR-G72-04 Post ex	W
77 = SAM_5584	G75	TR-G75-03 Post ex	SW
78 = SAM_5585	G75	TR-G75-02 Post ex	SE
79 = SAM_5586	G75	TR-G75-03 Drain feature	SW
80 = SAM_5587	G75	TR-G75-02 Drain feature	NNW
81 = SAM_5588	G75	TR-G75-01 Drain feature	SSW
82 = SAM_5589	G75	TR-G75-01 Post ex	S
83 = SAM_5590	G75	TR-G75-01 Backfilled	S
84 = SAM_5591	G75	TR-G75-02 Backfilled	SW
85 = SAM_5592	G75	TR-G75-03 Backfilled	SE
86-87 = SAM_5593-94	G33	Entrance Pre ex	N
88-89 = SAM_5595-96	G33	Access Pre ex	W
90-93 = SAM_5597-5600	G27	TR-G27-16 Post ex	Various
94 = SAM_5601	G27	TR-G27-16 Damaged drain feature in northern leg of trench	S
95 = SAM_5602	G27	TR-G27-16 Undamaged drain in eastern leg of trench	S
96 = SAM_5603	G27	TR-G27-16 Undamaged drain in western leg of trench	W
97 = SAM_5604	G27	TR-G27-15 Post ex	W
98-100 =	G43	General view Pre ex	W

SAM_5605-07			
101 = SAM_5608	G43	TR-G43-01 Post ex	SW
102-106 = SAM_5609-13	G43	Further general views Pre ex	Various
107 = SAM_5614	G43	TR-G43-02 Post ex	W
108 = SAM_5615	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-02] General view-part ex	NE
109 = SAM_5616	G43	TR-G43-03 Post ex	SW
110 = SAM_5617	G43	TR-G43-04 Post ex	S
111-112 = SAM_5618-19	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] General view-part ex	NE
113-114 = SAM_5620-21	G43	Tree throw feature [G43-01-03] – NE facing section	NE
115 = SAM_5622	G43	Tree throw feature [G43-01-03] General view ½ post ex	SE
116-117 = SAM_5623-24	G43	Tree throw feature [G43-01-05] SW facing section	SW
118 = SAM_5625	G43	Tree throw feature [G43-01-05] General view ½ post ex	SE
119 = SAM_5626	G43	Tree throw features [G43-01-03] & [G43-01-05] general view	SE
120 = SAM_5627	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] General shot	E
121 = SAM_5628	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] East facing section	E
122 = SAM_5629	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] West facing section	W
123 = SAM_5630	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] Slot – General view	W
124 = SAM_5631	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-04] Slot – General view	E
125 = SAM_5632	G43	Ditch feature [G43-03-02] NW facing section	SE
126 = SAM_5633	G43	TR-G43-02 Backfilled	W
127-128 = SAM_5634-35	G43	TR-G43-03 geotextile covering archaeological features	SW
129 = SAM_5636	G43	TR-G43-04 Backfilled	S

130 = SAM_5637	G43	TR-G43-03 Backfilled	SW
131 = SAM_5638	G43	TR-G43-01 Backfilled	SW
132-133 = SAM_5639-40	G43	Excavator track adjacent to TR-G43-01	SE
134 = SAM_5641	G33	TR-G33-04 Backfilled	SW
135 = SAM_5642	G33	TR-G33-03 Backfilled	SE
136 = SAM_5643	G33	TR-G33-02 Backfilled	S
137 = SAM_5644	G33	TR-G33-01 Backfilled	N

Phase 2

File Name (Project Number _Camera Number_Frame)	Area	Description	Facing
33275_01_0001	RDX29	Pre-Excavation Shot of Gully G57-01-05]	NE
33275_01_0002	RDX29	Pre-Excavation Shot of Gully G57-01-05]	NE
33275_01_0003	RDX29	Pre-Excavation Shot of Gully G57-01-05]	W
33275_01_0004	RDX29	Gully [G57-01-05]	N
33275_01_0005	RDX29	Gully [G57-01-05]	N
33275_01_0006	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	N
33275_01_0007	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	S
33275_01_0008	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	W
33275_01_0009	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	SE
33275_01_0010	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	NW
33275_01_0011	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	SE
33275_01_0012	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	E
33275_01_0013	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	E
33275_01_0014	RDX29	Modern Deposit	SW
33275_01_0015	RDX29	Modern Deposit	N
33275_01_0016	RDX29	Modern Deposit	E
33275_01_0017	RDX29	Modern Deposit	N
33275_01_0018	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	E
33275_01_0019	RDX29	Area Shot of RDX29	NW
33275_01_0020	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	E
33275_01_0021	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	SW
33275_01_0022	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	SE
33275_01_0023	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	SW
33275_01_0024	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	N
33275_01_0025	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	N
33275_01_0026	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	NE

33275_01_0027	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	N
33275_01_0028	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	NE
33275_01_0029	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	NW
33275_01_0030	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28 - Hedgerow	SW
33275_01_0031	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	W
33275_01_0032	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	W
33275_01_0033	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28 - Hedgerow	S
33275_01_0034	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	N
33275_01_0035	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	NE
33275_01_0036	RDX28	Area Shot of RDX28	NE
33275_01_0037	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	W
33275_01_0038	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	N
33275_01_0039	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg - Gap Left for Drainage	N
33275_01_0040	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	W
33275_01_0041	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	E
33275_01_0042	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	E
33275_01_0043	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	E
33275_01_0044	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	NE
33275_01_0045	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	NW
33275_01_0046	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg - Site Access	E
33275_01_0047	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	W
33275_01_0048	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	E
33275_01_0049	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	N
33275_01_0050	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	NW
33275_01_0051	RDX28NEG	Area Shot of RDX28 Neg	S
33275_01_0052	RDX8	General Shot of Old Bunker	NE
33275_01_0053	RDX8	General Shot of Old Bunker	E
33275_01_0054	RDX8	General Shot of Old Bunker	SW
33275_01_0055	RDX8	General Shot of Old Bunker	N
33275_01_0056	RDX8	Modern Spread (RDX8-01-04)	SW
33275_01_0057	RDX8	Modern Spread (RDX8-01-04)	SW
33275_01_0058	RDX8	Modern Spread (RDX8-01-04)	NE
33275_01_0059	RDX8	Modern Spread (RDX8-01-04)	N
33275_01_0060	RDX8	Modern Spread (RDX8-01-04)	S
33275_01_0061	RDX8	Representative Sondage (RDX8-01-04)	W
33275_01_0062	RDX8	Representative Sondage (RDX8-01-04)	N
33275_01_0063	RDX12	Entrance to RDX12	E
33275_01_0064	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12	N
33275_01_0065	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12	E
33275_01_0066	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12 - Gap for Access	S
33275_01_0067	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12 - Gap for Access	N
33275_01_0068	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12	W
33275_01_0069	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12	E
33275_01_0070	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12	E
33275_01_0071	RDX12	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX12 - Site Access	E
33275_01_0072	RDX21	Pre-Excavation of Terram (From Phase 1)	W

33275_01_0073	RDX21	Pre-Excavation of Ditch	E
33275_01_0074	RDX26	Tree Bole [RDX26-01-05]	NW
33275_01_0075	RDX26	Tree Bole [RDX26-01-05]	NW
33275_01_0076	RDX26	Tree Bole [RDX26-01-05]	NW
33275_01_0077	RDX26	Tree Bole [RDX26-01-05]	W
33275_01_0078	RDX26	Tree Bole [RDX26-01-05]	NW
33275_01_0079	RDX21	Ditch [008]	NW
33275_01_0080	RDX21	Ditch [008]	NW
33275_01_0081	RDX21	Ditch [008]	NW
33275_01_0082	RDX21	Ditch [008]	W
33275_01_0083	RDX21	Ditch [008]	NW
33275_01_0084	RDX21	Ditch [008]	NW
33275_01_0085	RDX23	Modern Deposit (RDX23004)	S
33275_01_0086	RDX23	Modern Deposit (RDX23004)	S
33275_01_0087	RDX23	Modern Glass and Ceramic	S
33275_01_0088	RDX23	Land Drains Below (RDX23004)	N
33275_01_0089	RDX23	Land Drains Below (RDX23004)	N
33275_01_0090	RDX23	Area Shot of RDX23	W
33275_01_0091	RDX23	Area Shot of RDX23	W
33275_01_0092	RDX25 Pos	Clay Patch	S
33275_01_0093	RDX25 Pos	Clay Patch	S
33275_01_0094	RDX25 Pos	Clay Patch	N
33275_01_0095	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	E
33275_01_0096	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	SW
33275_01_0097	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	SE
33275_01_0098	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	W
33275_01_0099	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	W
33275_01_0100	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	NE
33275_01_0101	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	NW
33275_01_0102	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	NW
33275_01_0103	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	NW
33275_01_0104	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	E
33275_01_0105	RDX25 Pos	Area Shot of RDX25 Pos	E
33275_01_0106	RDX32	SE-F-S FIELD CROSSING G67	SE
33275_01_0107	RDX32	UP FIELD SHOT	NE
33275_01_0108	RDX32	FIELD CORNER	SW
33275_01_0109	RDX32	FIELD CROSSING	SE
33275_01_0110	RDX32	HEDGEROW	NE
33275_01_0111	RDX32	UP FIELD SHOT	NE
33275_01_0112	RDX32	G38 ENTRANCE	SE
33275_01_0113	RDX32	SW DOWN FIELD	SW
33275_01_0114	RDX32	ENTRANCE TO G69	NE
33275_01_0115	RDX32	DOWN FIELD	SW
33275_01_0116	RDX32	ENTRANCE TO G69 RDX32	NE
33275_01_0117	RDX32	GAS MAIN G69	NW
33275_01_0118	RDX32	FIELD CROSSING G69	NW

33275_01_0119	RDX32	FIELD ENTRANCE G69	SE
33275_01_0120	RDX32	WATER MAIN	NE
33275_01_0121	RDX32	UP FIELD G69	NE
33275_01_0122	RDX32	FIELD CROSSING	SE
33275_01_0123	RDX32	HEDGEROW	NE
33275_01_0124	RDX32	FIELD CROSSING	SE
33275_01_0125	RDX32	GOALPOSTS G69	NW
33275_01_0126	RDX32	SITE EXIT G69	NE
33275_01_0127	RDX32	DOWN FIELD G69	SE
33275_01_0128	RDX34POS	SITE ENTRANCE	
33275_01_0129	RDX34POS	TOPSOIL	
33275_01_0130	RDX34POS	DOWN FIELD	
33275_01_0131	RDX34POS	UP FIELD TWOARDS ENTRANCE	
33275_01_0132	RDX34POS	LINEAR FIELD WITH TOPSOIL	
33275_01_0133	RDX34POS	CORNER	
33275_01_0134	RDX34POS	FIELD ACCESS	
33275_01_0135	RDX34POS	FIELD BOUNDARY	
33275_01_0136	RDX34POS	FIELD SHOT	
33275_01_0137	RDX34POS	FIELD BOUNDARY FOR WB	
33275_01_0138	RDX34POS	FIELD SHOT	
33275_01_0139	RDX30NEG	G64 MODERN DRAINAGE DEPOSIT	N
33275_01_0140	RDX29	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	NW
33275_01_0141	RDX29	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	NW
33275_01_0142	RDX29	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	SW
33275_01_0143	RDX29	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	SW
33275_01_0144	RDX29	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	SE
33275_01_0145	RDX29.	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	W
33275_01_0146	RDX29.	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	W
33275_01_0147	RDX29.	G62-01-01 BUILT RUBBLE	E
33275_01_0148	RDX29.	WORKING SHOT	NE
33275_01_0149	RDX29.	OPEN WATER DRAIN	OBLIQUE
33275_01_0150	RDX29.	OPEN WATER DRAIN	NW
33275_01_0151	RDX29.	OPEN WATER DRAIN	NE
33275_01_0152	RDX29.	OPEN WATER DRAIN	SE
33275_02_0153	N/A	Test Shot	N/A
33275_02_0154	N/A	Test Shot	N/A
33275_02_0155	RDX10	Plan Shot of Cow 'Grave' [G15-10-101]	N
33275_02_0156	RDX10	Plan Shot of Cow Grave [G15-10-101]	N
33275_02_0157	RDX10	Plan Shot of Cow Grave [G15-10-101]	N
33275_02_0158	G15	North West Facing Section of Gully [G15-10-01]	SE
33275_02_0159	G15	North West Facing Section of Gully [G15-10-01]	SE
33275_02_0160	G15	Plan Shot of Gully [G15-10-01]	SE
33275_02_0161	G15	South East Facing Section of Gully [G15-10-04]	NW
33275_02_0162	G15	South East Facing Section of Gully [G15-10-04]	NW
33275_02_0163	G12/11	Topsoil Strip in Area G12/G11	W
33275_02_0164	G12/11	Topsoil Strip in Area G12/G11	E

33275_02_0165	G10	Topsoil Strip in Area G12/G11	W
33275_02_0166	G10	Topsoil Strip in Area G12/G11	E
33275_02_0167	G10/G09	Topsoil Strip in Area Between G10 and G09	W
33275_02_0168	G10/G09	Topsoil Strip in Area Between G10 and G09	E
33275_02_0169	G10	Topsoil Strip in Area G10	E
33275_02_0170	G10	Topsoil Strip in Area G10	W
33275_02_0171	RDX29 neg	West Facing Section of Small Gully [G57-01-05]	E
33275_02_0172	RDX29 neg	Plan Shot of Small Gully Terminus [G57-01-05]	E
33275_02_0173	RDX29 neg	Plan Shot of Small Gully [G57-01-05]	N
33275_02_0174	G11	South Facing Section of Robbed Out Wall [G11-01-05]	N
33275_02_0175	G11	Plan Shot of Robbed Out Wall [G11-01-05]	N
33275_02_0176	G11	North Facing Section of Robbed Out Wall [G11-01-05]	S
33275_02_0177	G11	Plan Shot of Robbed Out Wall [G11-01-05]	S
33275_02_0178	G11	Overall Shot of Robbed Out Wall [G11-01-05]	S
33275_02_0179	G10	Plan Shot of Cobbled Area (G10-01-01)	S
33275_02_0180	G10	Plan Shot of Cobbled Area (G10-01-01)	S
33275_02_0181	G10	North Facing Section of Cobbled Area (G10-01-01)	S
33275_02_0182_G43	G43	Overall Shot of Carefully Stripped Area in G43	S
33275_02_0183_G43	G43	Overall Shot of Carefully Stripped Area in G43	S
33275_02_0184_G43	G43	Overall Shot of Carefully Stripped Area in G43	N
33275_02_0185_G43	G43	Overall Shot of Carefully Stripped Area in G43	N
33275_02_0186	RDX32Neg	Modern Spread (G69-10-01)	W
33275_02_0187	RDX32Neg	Modern Spread (G69-10-01)	W
33275_02_0188	RDX32Neg	Modern Spread (G69-10-01)	E
33275_02_0189	RDX32Neg	Modern Spread (G69-10-01)	E
33275_02_0190	G26	West Facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	E
33275_02_0191	G26	West Facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	E
33275_02_0192	G26	North facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	S
33275_02_0193	G26	West Facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	E
33275_02_0194	G26	West Facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	E
33275_02_0195	G26	North facing Section of Pit [G26-50-07]	S
33275_02_0196	G70	Overall Shot of Ditch [G70-01-03]	SE
33275_02_0197	G70	South-West Facing Section of Land Drain [G70-01-03]	SW
33275_02_0198	G70	Plan Shot of Land Drain [G70-01-03]	SW
33275_02_0199	G70	South-West Facing Section of Land Drain [G70-01-04]	SW
33275_02_0200	G70	Plan Shot of Land Drain [G70-01-04]	SW
33275_02_0201	G70	General Shot of Land Drain Slots [G70-01-03] and [G70-01-04]	SW
33275_03_0202	G28	Trench G28-01	SE
33275_03_0203	G28	Trench G28-01	NW
33275_03_0204	G29	Trench G29-01	NE
33275_03_0205	G29	Trench G29-01	SW

33275_03_0206	G29	Trench G29-03	SE
33275_03_0207	G29	Trench G29-03	NW
33275_03_0208	G29	Trench G29-02	N
33275_03_0209	G29	Trench G29-02	S
33275_03_0210	G32	Trench G32-01	W
33275_03_0211	G32	Trench G32-01	E
33275_03_0212	G32	Trench G32-01 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0213	G29	Trench G29-02 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0214	G29	Trench G29-03 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0215	G29	Trench G29-01 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0216	G28	Trench G29-01 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0217	G15	Trench G15-07	SW
33275_03_0218	G15	Trench G15-07	NE
33275_03_0219	G15	Trench G15-05	E
33275_03_0220	G15	Trench G15-05	W
33275_03_0221	G15	Trench G15-05 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0222	G15	Trench G15-03 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0223	G15	Trench G15-01 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0224	G15	Trench G15-02 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0225	G15	Trench G15-04 Backfilled	S
33275_03_0226	G15	Trench G15-04 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0227	G15	Trench G15-07 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0228	G15	Trench G15-06	NE
33275_03_0229	G15	Trench G15-06	SW
33275_03_0230	G15	Trench G15-06 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0231	G13	Trench G13-13	N
33275_03_0232	G13	Trench G13-13	S
33275_03_0233	G13	Trench G13-12	E
33275_03_0234	G13	Trench G13-12	W
33275_03_0235	G13	Trench G13-11	SW
33275_03_0236	G13	Trench G13-11	NE
33275_03_0237	G13	Trench G13-10	NW
33275_03_0238	G13	Trench G13-10	SE
33275_03_0239	G13	Trench G13-09	NW
33275_03_0240	G13	Trench G13-09	SE
33275_03_0241	G13	Trench G13-11 Sondage Showing Natural (G13-11-03)	NE
33275_03_0242	G13	Trench G13-12 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0243	G13	Trench G13-13 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0244	G13	Trench G13-09 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0245	G13	Trench G13-11 Backfilled	S
33275_03_0246	G13	Trench G13-08	SW
33275_03_0247	G13	Trench G13-08	NE
33275_03_0248	G13	Trench G13-10 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0249	G13	Trench G13-06	NW
33275_03_0250	G13	Trench G13-06	SE
33275_03_0251	RDX12	Topsoil Strip at Entrance RDX12	SE

33275_03_0252	RDX12	Topsoil Strip at Entrance RDX12	NE
33275_03_0253	G13	Trench G13-07	NW
33275_03_0254	G13	Trench G13-07	SE
33275_03_0255	G13	Trench G13-01	SW
33275_03_0256	G13	Trench G13-01	NE
33275_03_0257	G13	Trench G13-05	S
33275_03_0258	G13	Trench G13-05	N
33275_03_0259	G13	Trench G13-04	SW
33275_03_0260	G13	Trench G13-04	NE
33275_03_0261	G13	Trench G13-06 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0262	G13	Trench G13-07 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0263	G13	Trench G13-08 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0264	G13	Trench G13-01 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0265	G13	Trench G13-05 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0266	G13	Trench G13-04 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0267	G13	Trench G13-03	S
33275_03_0268	G13	Trench G13-03	N
33275_03_0269	G13	Trench G13-02	N
33275_03_0270	G13	Trench G13-02	S
33275_03_0271	G13	Small Slot in G13-02 Showing Rooting	E
33275_03_0272	G13	Trench G13-03 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0273	G13	Trench G13-02 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0274	G12	Trench G12-07	SW
33275_03_0275	G12	Trench G12-07	NE
33275_03_0276	G12	Trench G12-06	N
33275_03_0277	G12	Trench G12-06	S
33275_03_0278	G12	Trench G12-06 Showing Tree Rooting	S
33275_03_0279	G12	Trench G12-06 Slot Showing a Change of Natural	W
33275_03_0280	G12	Trench G12-05	W
33275_03_0281	G12	Trench G12-05 - Change in Natural	N
33275_03_0282	G12	Trench G12-05 - Change in Natural	S
33275_03_0283	G12	Trench G12-05	E
33275_03_0284	G12	Trench G12-05 Showing a Natural Gravel Band (G12-05-04)	S
33275_03_0285	G12	Trench G12-05 Plan Shot of (G12-05-04)	S
33275_03_0286	G12	Trench G12-04	SW
33275_03_0287	G12	Trench G12-04	NW
33275_03_0288	G12	Trench G12-04	NE
33275_03_0289	G12	Trench G12-08	SE
33275_03_0290	G12	Trench G12-07 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0291	G12	Trench G12-06 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0292	G12	Trench G12-03	NW
33275_03_0293	G12	Trench G12-02	SW
33275_03_0294	G12	Trench G12-01	SE
33275_03_0295	G12	Trench G12-01	NW
33275_03_0296	G12	Trench G12-02 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0297	G12	Trench G12-01 Backfilled	N

33275_03_0298	G12	Trench G12-08 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0299	G12	Trench G12-03 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0300	G12	Trench G12-04 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0301	G12	Trench G12-05 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0302	G02	Trench G02-02	SW
33275_03_0303	G02	Trench G02-02	SE
33275_03_0304	G02	Trench G02-02	NE
33275_03_0305	G02	Trench G02-02	NW
33275_03_0306	G02	Trench G02-02	NE
33275_03_0307	G22	Trench G22-10	SW
33275_03_0308	G17	Topsoil Strip at the South East End of G17	NE
33275_03_0309	G17	Topsoil Strip at the South East End of G17	S
33275_03_0310	G17	Topsoil Strip at the South East End of G17	S
33275_03_0311	G22	Trench G22-07	S
33275_03_0312	G22	Trench G22-07	N
33275_03_0313	G22	Trench G22-08	NE
33275_03_0314	G22	Trench G22-08	SW
33275_03_0315	G17	Topsoil Strip at the South East End of G17	S
33275_03_0316	G22	Trench G22-09	NE
33275_03_0317	G22	Trench G22-09	SW
33275_03_0318	G22	South East Facing Section [G22-10-03] (G22-10-04)	NW
33275_03_0319	G22	South East Facing Section [G22-10-03] (G22-10-04)	NW
33275_03_0320	G22	North West Facing Section of Ditch [G22-09-03]	SE
33275_03_0321	G22	North West Facing Section of Ditch [G22-09-03]	SE
33275_03_0322	G22	Plan Shot of Ditch [G22-09-03]	NE
33275_03_0323	G22	Trench G22-10 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0324	G22	Trench G22-08 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0325	G22	Trench G22-07 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0326	G22	Trench G22-09 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0327	G24	Trench G24-01	W
33275_03_0328	G24	Trench G24-01	E
33275_03_0329	G24	Trench G24-02	E
33275_03_0330	G24	Trench G24-02	W
33275_03_0331	G24	Trench G24-03	E
33275_03_0332	G24	Trench G24-03	W
33275_03_0333	G24	Trench G24-01 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0334	G24	Trench G24-02 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0335	G24	Trench G24-03 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0336	G25	Trench G25-01	S
33275_03_0337	G25	Trench G25-01	N
33275_03_0338	G25	Modern Land Drain [G25-01-03]	N
33275_03_0339	G25	Modern Culvert [G25-01-04]	N
33275_03_0340	G25	Modern Culvert [G25-01-04] Excavated	SE
33275_03_0341	G25	Trench G25-02	SW
33275_03_0342	G25	Trench G25-02	NE

33275_03_0343	G25	Land Drains in G25-02	SW
33275_03_0344	G25	G25-01 Backfilled (With Inspection Holes)	SW
33275_03_0345	G25	G25-02 Backfilled (With Inspection Holes)	SW
33275_03_0346	G25	Trench G25-03	SW
33275_03_0347	G25	Trench G25-03	NE
33275_03_0348	G34	Topsoil Strip of Area G34	NE
33275_03_0349	G34	Topsoil Strip of Area G34	N
33275_03_0350	G25	Trench G25-03 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0351	G34	Overall Shot of Area G34	N
33275_03_0352	G34	Overall Shot of Area G34	NW
33275_03_0353	G34	Land Drains in G34	NW
33275_03_0354	G34	Overall Shot of Area G34	E
33275_03_0355	G34	Overall Shot of Area G34	NE
33275_03_0356	G34	Overall Shot of Area G34	W
33275_03_0357	G34	Shot of Modern Bricks	E
33275_03_0358	G51	Trench G51-01	SW
33275_03_0359	G51	Trench G51-01	NE
33275_03_0360	G51	Trench G51-02	S
33275_03_0361	G51	Trench G51-02	N
33275_03_0362	G51	G51-01 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0363	G51	Trench G51-03	S
33275_03_0364	G51	Trench G51-03	N
33275_03_0365	G51	Trench G51-04	W
33275_03_0366	G51	Trench G51-04	E
33275_03_0367	G34	Topsoil Strip of Area G34	E
33275_03_0368	G35	Topsoil Strip of Area G35	NE
33275_03_0369	G35	Topsoil Strip of Area G35	SW
33275_03_0370	G51	Trench G51-02 Backfilled	S
33275_03_0371	G51	Trench G51-03 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0372	G51	Trench G51-04 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0373	G46	Trench G46-13	SW
33275_03_0374	G46	Trench G46-13	NE
33275_03_0375	G46	Trench G46-12	W
33275_03_0376	G46	Trench G46-12	E
33275_03_0377	G46	Trench G46-11	NE
33275_03_0378	G46	Trench G46-11	SW
33275_03_0379	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	E
33275_03_0380	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	SE
33275_03_0381	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	NE
33275_03_0382	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	N
33275_03_0383	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	NW
33275_03_0384	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	S
33275_03_0385	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	NW
33275_03_0386	RDX18	Topsoil Strip of RDX18	N
33275_03_0387	G46	Trench G46-01	NW
33275_03_0388	G46	Trench G46-01	SE

33275_03_0389	G46	Trench G46-02	SE
33275_03_0390	G46	Trench G46-02	NW
33275_03_0391	G45	Trench G45-03	W
33275_03_0392	G45	Trench G45-03	E
33275_03_0393	G45	Trench G45-04	E
33275_03_0394	G45	Trench G45-04	W
33275_03_0395	G46	Trench G46-02 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0396	G46	Trench G46-11 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0397	G46	Trench G46-12 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0398	G46	Trench G46-13 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0399	G46	Trench G46-01 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0400	G45	Trench G45-03 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0401	G45	Trench G45-04 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0402	G44	Trench G44-02	SE
33275_03_0403	G44	Trench G44-02 With Sondage Showing No Archaeology	SE
33275_03_0404	G44	Trench G44-02 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0405	G44	Trench G44-01	E
33275_03_0406	G44	Trench G44-01	W
33275_03_0407	G44	Trench G44-03	SW
33275_03_0408	G44	Trench G44-03 Annexe Including Pit [G44-03-04]	SE
33275_03_0409	G44	Pit [G44-03-04]	SW
33275_03_0410	G44	Trench G44-03	NE
33275_03_0411	G44	Trench G44-01 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0412	G44	Trench G44-03 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0413	G44	Trench G44-03 Backfilled	S
33275_03_0414	G67	Trench G67-05	SW
33275_03_0415	G67	Trench G67-05	NE
33275_03_0416	G67	Trench G67-04	S
33275_03_0417	G67	Trench G67-04	N
33275_03_0418	G67	Trench G67-04 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0419	G67	Trench G67-05 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0420	G16	Trench G16-11	N
33275_03_0421	G16	Trench G16-11	N
33275_03_0422	G16	Trench G16-11	S
33275_03_0423	G16	Trench G16-11	S
33275_03_0424	G16	Trench G16-10	E
33275_03_0425	G16	Trench G16-10	W
33275_03_0426	G16	Trench G16-09	E
33275_03_0427	G16	Trench G16-09	W
33275_03_0428	G16	Trench G16-11 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0429	G16	Trench G16-12 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0430	G16	Trench G16-10 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0431	G16	Trench G16-09 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0432	G16	Trench G16-07	SE
33275_03_0433	G16	Trench G16-07	NW
33275_03_0434	G16	Trench G16-01	NE

33275_03_0435	G16	Trench G16-01	SW
33275_03_0436	G16	North-West Facing Section of Ditch [G16-01-03]	SE
33275_03_0437	G16	Plan Shot of Ditch [G16-01-03]	NE
33275_03_0438	G16	Trench G16-02	SE
33275_03_0439	G16	Trench G16-04	S
33275_03_0440	G16	Trench G16-03	NE
33275_03_0441	G16	Trench G16-03	SW
33275_03_0442	G16	Trench G16-05	N
33275_03_0443	G16	Trench G16-05	S
33275_03_0444	G16	Trench G16-07 Backfilled	NW
33275_03_0445	G16	Trench G16-05 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0446	G16	Trench G16-04 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0447	G16	Trench G16-02 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0448	G16	Trench G16-03 Backfilled	E
33275_03_0449	G16	Trench G16-01 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0450	G16	Trench G16-01 Backfilled	SW
33275_03_0451	G16	Trench G16-06	E
33275_03_0452	G16	Trench G16-06	W
33275_03_0453	G16	Trench G16-06 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0454	G16	Trench G16-08	N
33275_03_0455	G16	Trench G16-08	S
33275_03_0456	G16	Trench G16-08 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0457	G72	Trench G71-10	W
33275_03_0458	G72	Trench G71-10	E
33275_03_0459	G72	Trench G72-09	S
33275_03_0460	G72	Trench G72-09	N
33275_03_0461	G72	Trench G72-10 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0462	G72	Trench G72-09 Backfilled	S
33275_03_0463	G72	Trench G72-08	E
33275_03_0464	G72	Trench G72-08	W
33275_03_0465	G72	Trench G72-08 Plan Shot of Land Drain	NW
33275_03_0466	G72	Trench G72-07	N
33275_03_0467	G72	Trench G72-07	S
33275_03_0468	G72	Trench G72-06	N
33275_03_0469	G72	Trench G72-06	S
33275_03_0470	G72	Trench G72-08 Backfilled	W
33275_03_0471	G72	Trench G72-07 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0472	G72	Trench G72-06 Backfilled	N
33275_03_0473	G69	Trench G69-04	NE
33275_03_0474	G69	Trench G69-04	SW
33275_03_0475	G69	Trench G69-05	NW
33275_03_0476	G69	Trench G69-05	SE
33275_03_0477	G69	Trench G69-05 Backfilled	NE
33275_03_0478	G69	Trench G69-04 Backfilled	SE
33275_03_0479	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	N
33275_03_0480	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	N

33275_03_0481	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	W
33275_03_0482	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	S
33275_03_0483	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	S
33275_03_0484	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	E
33275_03_0485	RDX10	Cow Skeleton (G15-10-102)	N
33275_03_0486	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	E
33275_03_0487	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	SE
33275_03_0488	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	SE
33275_03_0489	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	E
33275_03_0490	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	W
33275_03_0491	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	W
33275_03_0492	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	E
33275_03_0493	RDX10	Topsoil Strip in Area RDX10 Neg	W
33275_03_0494	RDX10	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX10	E
33275_03_0495	RDX10	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX10	E
33275_03_0496	RDX29	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX29	NE
33275_03_0497	RDX29	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX29	E
33275_03_0498	RDX29	Plan Shot of Gully	S
33275_03_0499	RDX29	Working Shot	E
33275_04_0500	N/A	Test Shot	N/A
33275_04_0501	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	SE
33275_04_0502	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	S
33275_04_0503	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	S
33275_04_0504	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	SE
33275_04_0505	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	S
33275_04_0506	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	SW
33275_04_0507	G58	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	NW
33275_04_0508	G57	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	SW
33275_04_0509	G57	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Area	SE
33275_04_0510	G16	Trench G16-12 Trench Shot	NE
33275_04_0511	G16	Trench G16-12 Trench Shot	SW
33275_04_0512	G16	Deeper Topsoil Aligning with Geophysics Anomaly	NW
33275_04_0513	G16	Deeper Topsoil Aligning with Geophysics Anomaly	NW
33275_04_0514	G33	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Plot	W
33275_04_0515	G33	Retrospective Watching Brief Across Plot	N
33275_04_0516	G02	Trench G02-06	N
33275_04_0517	G02	Trench G02-06	S
33275_04_0518	G02	Trench G02-04	N
33275_04_0519	G02	Trench G02-04	S
33275_04_0520	G02	Trench G02-04 East Facing Section of Test Pit	W
33275_04_0521	G02	Trench G02-04 East Facing Section of Test Pit	W
33275_04_0522	G02	Trench G02-03	N
33275_04_0523	G02	Trench G02-03	S
33275_04_0524	G02	Trench G02-03 Section	W
33275_04_0525	G02	Trench G02-05	SW

33275_04_0526	G02	Trench G02-05	NE
33275_04_0527	G02	Trench G02-06 Backfilled	SE
33275_04_0528	G02	Trench G02-05 Sondage Representative Section	NW
33275_04_0529	G02	Trench G02-01	N
33275_04_0530	G02	Trench G02-01	N
33275_04_0531	G02	Trench G02-01	S
33275_04_0532	G02	Trench G02-01	W
33275_04_0533	G02	Trench G02-06 Backfilled	SE
33275_04_0534	G02	Trench G02-05 Backfilled	SW
33275_04_0535	G02	Trench G02-04 Backfilled	N
33275_04_0536	G02	Trench G02-03 Backfilled	NE
33275_04_0537	RDX5 Pos	Mid Strip Shot of RDX5 Pos	W
33275_04_0538	G02	Trench G02-02 Backfilled	NW
33275_04_0539	G02	Trench G02-02 Backfilled	SE
33275_04_0540	G02	Trench G02-01 Backfilled	NE
33275_04_0541	RDX5	View Along Area G04 - Post Stripping	NW
33275_04_0542	RDX5	View Along Area G04 - Post Stripping	SW
33275_04_0543	RDX5	Burnt Patch in RDX5-04 within Careful Strip Area	SW
33275_04_0544	RDX5	Mid Excavation Shot of RDX5-04	SW
33275_04_0545	RDX5	Post Excavation Shot of RDX5-04 - Animal Burrow	SW
33275_04_0546	RDX5	Topsoil Strip of Field Immediately East of the Road	SE
33275_04_0547	RDX5	Topsoil Strip of Field Immediately East of the Road	S
33275_04_0548	RDX5	Topsoil Strip of Field Immediately East of the Road	W
33275_04_0549	RDX5	Natural Patch of Red Sand within Careful Strip Area	NE
33275_04_0550	RDX6	Stripped Entrance at Hedge Within G06	S
33275_04_0551	RDX6	NE Facing Section of Alluvium at G08	SW
33275_04_0552	RDX5	Topsoil Strip within Careful Strip Area	E
33275_04_0553	RDX5	Topsoil Strip within Careful Strip Area	NE
33275_04_0554	RDX6	Topsoil Strip of Field Immediately South-West of RDX6	SW
33275_04_0555	RDX7	G08-05 Black Stony Deposit in the South-West Section	NE
33275_04_0556	RDX32 Pos	Overall Shot of Area RDX32 Pos	S
33275_04_0557	RDX32 Pos	Overall Shot of Area RDX32 Pos	S
33275_04_0558	RDX32 Pos	Overall Shot of Area RDX32 Pos	N
33275_04_0559	RDX32 Pos	Overall Shot of Area RDX32 Pos	N
33275_04_0560	RDX32 Pos	Overall Shot of Area RDX32 Pos	W
33275_04_0561	RDX16	South-West Facing Section of Pit [G26-50-04]	SW
33275_04_0562	RDX16	Plan of Pit [G26-50-04]	SW
33275_04_0563	RDX18	North Facing Section of Terminus from Ditch [G36-50-03]	N
33275_04_0564	RDX18	Plan of Ditch [G36-50-03]	N
33275_04_0565	RDX18	South-West Facing Section of Ditch Slot [G36-50-05]	SW

33275_04_0566	RDX18	North East Facing Section of Ditch Terminus [G36-50-07]	NE
33275_04_0567	RDX18	Plan of Ditch [G36-50-05] and [G36-50-07]	SW
33275_04_0568	RDX18	South South-East Section of Pit [G36-50-09]	SSE
33275_04_0569	RDX18	Plan of Pit [G36-50-09]	SSE
33275_04_0570	RDX18	South Facing Section of Linear Pit [G36-50-11]	S
33275_04_0571	RDX18	Plan of Linear Pit [G36-50-11]	S
33275_04_0572	RDX18	South Facing Section of Ditch Slot A [G36-50-02]	S
33275_04_0573	RDX18	South Facing Section of Ditch Slot B [G36-50-02]	S
33275_04_0574	RDX18	Plan of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_04_0575	RDX16 Neg	Topsoil Strip - East Facing Up field	E
33275_04_0576	RDX16 Neg	Topsoil Strip - Spoil Residue	W
33275_04_0577	RDX16 Neg	Topsoil Strip - Entrance and Spoil Heap	SW
33275_04_0578	RDX16 Neg	Topsoil Strip - West Facing Downfield	W
33275_04_0579	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Careful Strip - East Facing Up field	E
33275_04_0580	RDX16 Pos	Hedgerow and Goal Post at Entrance	N
33275_04_0581	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Hedgerow at Entrance	S
33275_04_0582	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Goal Post and Pylon	N
33275_04_0583	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Topsoil storage	NE
33275_04_0584	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Goal Post and Pylon	NW
33275_04_0585	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Site Exit to RDX17	E
33275_04_0586	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip - Site Exit to RDX17	E
33275_04_0587	RDX16 Pos	Topsoil Strip- Downfield	W
33275_04_0588	RDX18 Neg	Topsoil Strip - Up field	NW
33275_04_0589	RDX18 Neg	Topsoil Strip - Site Entrance	SE
33275_04_0590	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Goal Post and Pylon	SW
33275_04_0591	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Downfield	SE
33275_04_0592	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Topsoil Boundary	SE
33275_04_0593	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Topsoil Boundary	NW
33275_04_0594	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	W
33275_04_0595	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	E
33275_04_0596	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up field	NW
33275_04_0597	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Corner of Field	SE
33275_04_0598	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up Tracked Edge	NE
33275_04_0599	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Topsoil Boundary	E
33275_04_0600	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Hedgerow	NE
33275_04_0601	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Downfield	SW
33275_04_0602	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Topsoil Boundary	NE
33275_04_0603	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Boundary	E
33275_04_0604	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up field	E
33275_04_0605	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Corner of Field and Hedgerow	SW
33275_04_0606	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up field	E
33275_04_0607	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up field	E
33275_04_0608	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	NW
33275_04_0609	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	SE
33275_04_0610	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Up field	NE
33275_04_0611	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Hedgerow	S

33275_04_0612	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Hedgerow	N
33275_04_0613	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	N
33275_04_0614	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Crossing	S
33275_04_0615	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Goal Posts	NW
33275_04_0616	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - End of Field	E
33275_04_0617	RDX18	Topsoil Strip - Field Exit	E
33275_04_0618	RDX30Neg	Modern Deposit	
33275_04_0619	RDX30Neg	Area Topsoil Strip	W
33275_04_0620	RDX29	Area Topsoil Strip	S
33275_04_0621	RDX30Neg/ RDX29	Entrance to Site	SE
33275_04_0622	RDX30Neg/ RDX30	Goalposts	NE
33275_04_0623	RDX30Neg/ RDX31	Up Field Shot	NW
33275_04_0624	RDX29	Corner Shot	SE
33275_04_0625	RDX29	Farm Access	NW
33275_04_0626	RDX29	Field Boundary	SW
33275_04_0627	RDX29	Shot Downfield	W
33275_04_0628	RDX29	Corner	S
33275_04_0629	RDX29	Farm Access	W
33275_04_0630	RDX29	Field Boundary	NW
33275_04_0631	RDX29	Shot Downfield	SE
33275_04_0632	RDX29	Shot Up field with Boundaries	W
33275_04_0633	RDX29	Corner	S
33275_04_0634	RDX29	Topsoil	NE
33275_04_0635	RDX29	Corner Shot	S
33275_04_0636	RDX29	Up field Shot	NW
33275_04_0637	RDX29	Modern Rubble (G62-01-01)	SW
33275_04_0638	RDX29	Field Style	N
33275_04_0639	RDX29	Field Style	S
33275_04_0640	RDX29	Drain	S
33275_04_0641	RDX29	Field Boundary	SW
33275_04_0642	RDX29	Goalpost	SE
33275_04_0643	RDX29	Goalposts	NW
33275_04_0644	RDX29	Corner	SE
33275_04_0645	RDX29	Corner Before Gas Main	NW
33275_04_0646	RDX29	Gas Main	NE
33275_04_0647	RDX29	Topsoil	NW
33275_04_0648	RDX29	Topsoil and Goalpost	SE
33275_04_0649	RDX29	Water Bollards	S
33275_05_0650	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	SE
33275_05_0651	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	SE
33275_05_0652	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	N
33275_05_0653	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	N
33275_05_0654	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	NW
33275_05_0655	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	W

33275_05_0656	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	SW
33275_05_0657	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	E
33275_05_0658	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	SE
33275_05_0659	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	N
33275_05_0660	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	E
33275_05_0661	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	S
33275_05_0662	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	W
33275_05_0663	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	N
33275_05_0664	RDX 18	RDX 18 Neg - Stripping topsoil for hedge removal	NW
33275_05_0665	G64	G64-02 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	W
33275_05_0666	G64	G64-02 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	W
33275_05_0667	G64	G64-02 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	E
33275_05_0668	G64	G64-02 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	E
33275_05_0669	G64	G64-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	SW
33275_05_0670	G64	G64-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	SW
33275_05_0671	G64	G64-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	NE
33275_05_0672	G64	G64-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	NE
33275_05_0673	G64	G64-02 Backfilled Trench	W
33275_05_0674	G64	G64-01 Backfilled Trench	SW
33275_05_0675	G63	G63-02 Trench Post Excavation 2m and 1m scales	SW
33275_05_0676	G63	G63-02 Trench Post Excavation 2m and 1m scales	SW
33275_05_0677	G63	G63-02 Trench Post-Excavation (Visible plough marks)	NE
33275_05_0678	G63	G63-02 Trench Post-Excavation (Visible plough marks)	NE
33275_05_0679	G63	G63-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	N
33275_05_0680	G63	G63-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	N
33275_05_0681	G63	G63-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	S
33275_05_0682	G63	G63-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m scales	S
33275_05_0683	G63	G63-02 Backfilled Trench	SW
33275_05_0684	G63	G63-02 Backfilled Trench	SW
33275_05_0685	G63	G63-01 Backfilled Trench	N
33275_05_0686	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	SE
33275_05_0687	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	SE

33275_05_0688	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	NE
33275_05_0689	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	NE
33275_05_0690	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	NW
33275_05_0691	G67	G67-01 Trench Post-Excavation 2m and 1m Scales	NW
33275_05_0692	G67	G67-01 Trench Backfilled	NW
33275_05_0693	G40	Topsoil Removed at Access for RDX19 Neg	
33275_05_0694	G40	Topsoil Removed at Access for RDX19 Neg	
33275_05_0695	G40	Ceramic Field Drain	S
33275_05_0696	G40	Ceramic Field Drain	S
33275_05_0697	G40	Ceramic Field Drain	S
33275_05_0698	G40	Ceramic Field Drain	S
33275_05_0699	G40	Topsoil Strip in the East End of G40 (Access)	E
33275_05_0700	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	NE
33275_05_0701	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	SW
33275_05_0702	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	S
33275_05_0703	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	SW
33275_05_0704	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	SE
33275_05_0705	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	NE
33275_05_0706	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	SW
33275_05_0707	RDX10 Pos	Topsoil Strip in RDX10 Pos	S
33275_05_0708	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	S
33275_05_0709	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	S
33275_05_0710	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	S
33275_05_0711	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	W
33275_05_0712	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	W
33275_05_0713	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	W
33275_05_0714	G44	Topsoil Strip of G44	W
33275_05_0715	G21	Cobble Filled Linear - Drain [G21-06]	NW
33275_05_0716	G21	Cobble Filled Linear - Drain [G21-06]	NW
33275_05_0717	G21	Cobble Filled Linear - Drain [G21-06]	NE
33275_05_0718	G21	Cobble Filled Linear - Drain [G21-06]	NE
33275_05_0719	G21	Grey Sandy Deposit (G21-08)	SE
33275_05_0720	G21	Grey Sandy Deposit (G21-08)	SE
33275_05_0721	G21	Tree Bulbs	NE
33275_05_0722	G21	Tree Bulbs	NE
33275_05_0723	G21	Tree Bulbs	SW
33275_05_0724	G22	Topsoil Strip of G22	SW
33275_05_0725	G22	Topsoil Strip of G22	SW
33275_05_0726	G50	Site Access	NE
33275_05_0727	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	W
33275_05_0728	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	SW
33275_05_0729	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	NW
33275_05_0730	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	E

33275_05_0731	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50 General Shot	E
33275_05_0732	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	W
33275_05_0733	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50 (Power lines)	E
33275_05_0734	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50 (Hedgerow Boundary)	E
33275_05_0735	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50	SE
33275_05_0736	G50	Topsoil Strip of Area G50 (Power Lines and Posts)	NW
33275_05_0737	RDX23 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX23 Pos (Trees)	NE
33275_05_0738	RDX23 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX23 Pos (Hedge)	NW
33275_05_0739	RDX23 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX23 Pos (Hedge)	SE
33275_05_0740	RDX23 Pos	Site Access	SW
33275_05_0741	RDX23 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX23 Pos Boundary	SE
33275_05_0742	RDX23 Pos	Site Access	SW
33275_05_0743	RDX23 Pos	Site Access Long shot	SW
33275_05_0744	RDX26 Pos	Site Access	NE
33275_05_0745	RDX26 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX26 Pos	SW
33275_05_0746	RDX26 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX26 Pos	NE
33275_05_0747	RDX26 Pos	Site Access	SW
33275_05_0748	RDX26 Pos	Site Access	SW
33275_05_0749	RDX26 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX26 Pos and Electric Post	W
33275_05_0750	RDX26 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX26 Pos and Electric Post	SW
33275_05_0751	RDX26 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX26 Pos And Electric Extent	NW
33275_05_0752	RDX26 Pos	Site Access	SE
33275_05_0753	RDX26 Neg	Site Access	NE
33275_05_0754	RDX26 Neg	Site Access	SW
33275_05_0755	RDX26 Neg	Topsoil Gap for Access	S
33275_05_0756	RDX26 Neg	Topsoil Gap for Access	S
33275_05_0757	RDX26 Neg	Topsoil Gap for Access	SW
33275_05_0758	RDX25 Pos	Site Access	NW
33275_05_0759	RDX25 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX25 Pos	SE
33275_05_0760	RDX25 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX25 Pos	NE
33275_05_0761	RDX25 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX25 Pos	NW
33275_05_0762	RDX25 Pos	Entrance to RDX26 Neg	NE
33275_05_0763	RDX21 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX21 Pos	SE
33275_05_0764	RDX21 Pos	Topsoil Strip of Area RDX21 Pos	E
33275_05_0765	G46	Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02]	SW
33275_05_0766	G46	Plan of Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02]	NE
33275_05_0767	G46	Plan of Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02]	NE
33275_05_0768	G46	SW Facing Section of Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02] - Slot A	NE
33275_05_0769	G46	Plan of Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02]	NE
33275_05_0770	G46	SW Facing Section of Gully/Ditch [G46-50-02] - Slot B	NE
33275_05_0771	G36	Section of Ditch [G36-50-02]	SE
33275_05_0772	G36	Plan Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	NW
33275_05_0773	G68	North East Facing Section of Ditch [G68-50-02]	SE
33275_05_0774	G68	North East Facing Section of Ditch [G68-50-02]	SE

33275_05_0775	G68	Plan Shot of Ditch [G68-50-02]	SE
33275_05_0776	G68	Plan Shot of Ditch [G68-50-02]	NW
33275_05_0777	G36	South Facing Section of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_05_0778	G36	Plan Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_05_0779	G36	Plan Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	S
33275_05_0780	G36	South Facing Section of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_05_0781	G36	Plan Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	S
33275_05_0782	G36	Overall Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_05_0783	G36	Overall Shot of Ditch [G36-50-02]	N
33275_02_G38_0784	G38	North West Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-11]	NE
33275_02_G38_0785	G38	South East Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-11]	NW
33275_02_G38_0786	G38	Plan Shot of Pit [G38-50-11]	NW
33275_02_G38_0787	G38	West Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-13]	E
33275_02_G38_0788	G38	West Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-13]	E
33275_02_G38_0789	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-13]	W
33275_02_G38_0790	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-13]	W
33275_02_G38_0791	G38	North Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-15]	S
33275_02_G38_0792	G38	Plan Shot of Ditch [G38-50-15]	S
33275_02_G38_0793	G38	South East Terminus of Ditch [G38-50-15]	NW
33275_02_G38_0794	G38	South East Terminus of Ditch [G38-50-15]	NW
33275_02_G38_0795	G38	South East Terminus of Ditch [G38-50-15]	NW
33275_02_G38_0796	G38	South West Section Terminus of Ditches [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15]	NE
33275_02_G38_0797	G38	South West Section Terminus of Ditches [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15]	NE
33275_02_G38_0798	G38	South West Section Terminus of Ditches [G38-50-13] and [G38-50-15]	NE
33275_02_G38_0799	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-21]	W
33275_02_G38_0800	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-21]	W
33275_02_G38_0801	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-21]	W
33275_02_G38_0802	G38	Small Gully [G10-01-03]	SW
33275_02_G38_0803	G38	Small Gully [G10-01-03]	NE
33275_02_G38_0804	G38	Small Gully [G10-01-03]	NE
33275_02_G38_0805	G38	Track Across Field that Runs into Gully [G10-01-03]	NE
33275_03_G38_0806	G38	East Facing Section of Ditch [G38-50-03]	W
33275_03_G38_0807	G38	Plan Shot of Ditch [G38-50-03]	W
33275_05_G38_0808	G38	Careful Topsoil Strip	N
33275_05_G38_0809	G38	Careful Topsoil Strip	NE
33275_05_G38_0810	G38	West Facing Section Pit [G38-50-05]	E
33275_05_G38_0811	G38	West Facing Section Pit [G38-50-05]	E
33275_05_G38_0812	G38	South Facing Section of Ditch Terminus [G38-50-03]	N
33275_05_G38_0813	G38	Plan Shot of Ditch Terminus [G38-50-03]	N
33275_05_G38_0814	G38	Plan Shot of Ditch Terminus [G38-50-03]	N
33275_05_G38_0815	G38	W Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-05]	E
33275_05_G38_0816	G38	W Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-05]	NE

33275_05_G38_0817	G38	W Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-07]	E
33275_05_G38_0818	G38	W Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-07]	E
33275_05_G38_0819	G38	W Facing Section of Pit [G38-50-07]	E
33275_05_G38_0820	G38	Topsoil Strip in East End of Field	E
33275_05_G38_0821	G38	Topsoil Strip in East End of Field	NE
33275_05_G38_0822	G38	Possible Furrow [G38-50-09]	S
33275_05_G38_0823	G38	West Facing Section of Possible Furrow [G38-50-09]	E
33275_05_G38_0824	G38	Possible Furrow [G38-50-09]	W
33275_05_G38_0825	G38	Possible Furrow Terminus [G38-50-09]	S
33275_05_G38_0826	G38	West End of Possible Furrow [G38-50-09]	SE
33275_03_G43_0827	G43	Gully Terminus [G43-50-18]	N
33275_03_G43_0828	G43	Relationship Slot for Ditch [G43-50-21] and [G43-50-23]	W
33275_03_G43_0829	G43	South Facing Section of Gully [G43-50-26]	N
33275_03_G43_0830	G43	Plan Shot of Gully [G43-50-26]	N
33275_03_G43_0831	G43	South Facing Section of Gully [G43-50-24]	N
33275_03_G43_0832	G43	Plan Shot of Gully [G43-50-24]	N
33275_05_G43_0833	G43	South-West Facing Section of Pit [G43-50-03]	NE
33275_05_G43_0834	G43	South-West Facing Section of Pit [G43-50-03]	NE
33275_05_G43_0835	G43	Plan Shot of Pit [G43-50-03]	NW
33275_05_G43_0836	G43	East South-East Facing Section of Pit [G43-50-11]	WNW
33275_05_G43_0837	G43	Post-Excavation Shot of Pit [G43-50-11]	SW
33275_05_G43_0838	G43	South Facing Section of Pit [G43-50-09]	N
33275_05_G43_0839	G43	Post-Excavation Shot of Pit [G43-50-09]	E
33275_05_G43_0840	G43	General Shot of Pits [G43-50-11] and [G43-50-09]	SW
33275_05_G43_0841	G43	South West Facing Section of Gullies [G43-50-14] and [G43-50-15]	SW
33275_05_G43_0842	G43	Location Shot of Gullies [G43-50-14] and [G43-50-15]	N
33275_05_G43_0843	G43	South West Facing Section of Gullies [G43-50-14] and [G43-50-15]	SW
33275_05_G43_0844	G43	South Facing Section of Pit [G43-50-28]	S
33275_05_G43_0845	G43	Plan of Pit [G43-50-28]	S

APPENDIX 4: DRAWING REGISTER

Phase 1

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Area	Context	Description	Scale
1	1	G38	[G38-03-05]	North facing section	1:10
1	2	G38	[G38-03-05]	Plan	1:20
1	3	G38	[G38-01-03]	South west facing section	1:10
1	4	G38	[G38-01-03]	Plan	1:20
2	5	G38	[G38-02-04]	South facing section	1:10
2	6	G38	[G38-02-04]	Plan	1:20
3	7	G38	[G38-04-03]	East facing section	1:10
3	8	G38	[G38-04-03]	South facing section	1:10
3	9	G38	[G38-04-03]	West facing section	1:10
4	10	G38	[G38-04-03]	Plan	1:20
5	11	G43	[G43-03-04]	East North East facing section – slot 2	1:10
6	12	G43	[G43-03-04]	East facing section – slot 1	1:10
6	13	G43	[G43-03-04]	Plan of slot 1	1:20
7	14	G43	[G43-03-02]	South facing section	1:10
7	15	G43	[G43-03-02] & [G43-03-04]	Plan	1:20

Phase 2

DRAWING RECORD				
Drawing Number	Sheet Number	Context Numbers	Description	Scale
1	1	[G22-10-03] (G22-10-01) (G22-10-02) (G22-10-04)	SE facing section of ditch	01:10
2	1	[G22-09-03] (G22-09-01) (G22-09-02) (G22-09-04) (G22-09-05)	NW facing section of ditch	01:20
3	2	[G22-09-03] (G22-09-05)	Plan of ditch	01:20
4	3	[G44-03-04] (G44-03-05)	NE facing section of rectangular pit	01:10
5	4	[G44-03-04] (G44-03-05)	Plan of rectangular pit	01:20
6	5	[G16-01-03] (G16-01-01) (G16-01-02) (G16-01-04)	NE facing section of linear feature	01:10
7	5	[G16-01-03] (G16-01-04)	Plan of linear feature	01:20
8	6	[G15-10-101] (G15-10-102) (G15-10-103)	Plan of cow skeleton and 'grave' cut	01:10
9	6	[G15-10-101]	Profile of cow grave/pit	01:20
10	6	[G15-10-101]	Plan of cow 'grave'- fully excavated	01:20
11	7	[G15-10-01] (G15-10-02)	NW facing section of possible gully/ditch	01:10
12	7	[G15-10-01] (G15-10-02)	Plan of possible gully/ditch	01:20
13	7	[G15-10-04] (G15-10-03)	NW facing section of modern linear	01:20
14	7	[G15-10-04] (G15-10-03)	Plan of modern deposit	01:20
15	8	[G57-01-05]	S facing section of gully [005]	01:10
16	8	[G57-01-05]	Plan of gully [005] section	01:10

17	8	[RDX-26-005] (RDX-26-004)	Section of tree bole	01:10
18	8	[RDX-26-005] (RDX-26-004)	Plan of tree bole	01:20
19	8	(G13-01-01)/ (G13-01-04)	Plan of sondage through spread	01:20
20	9	[G46-50-02] (G46-50-01)	SW facing section of gully/ditch - Slot A	01:10
21	9	[G46-50-02] (G46-50-01)	SW facing section of gully/ditch - Slot B	01:10
22	9	[G46-50-02] (G46-50-01)	Plan of gully/ditch	01:20
23	10	[G26-50-04] (G26-50-05)	SW facing section of pit	01:10
24	10	[G26-50-04] (G26-50-05)	Plan of pit	01:20
25	10	[G26-50-07] (G26-50-06)	W facing section of pit	01:10
26	10	[G26-50-07]	Plan of pit	01:20
27	10	[G36-50-11] (G36-50-12)	S facing section of pit	01:10
28	10	[G36-50-11] (G36-50-12)	Plan of pit	01:20
29	11	[G36-50-02] (G36-50-01)	S facing section of ditch - Slot B	01:10
30	11	[G36-50-02]	Plan of slot through ditch	01:20
31	11	[G36-50-05] (G36-50-06)	SW facing section of ditch - Slot A	01:10
32	11	[G36-50-07] (G36-50-08)	NE facing section of ditch terminus	01:10
33	11	[G36-50-05]	Plan of Slot A through ditch	01:20
34	11	[G36-50-07]	Plan of ditch terminus	01:20
35	11	[G36-50-09] (G36-50-10)	SSE facing section of pit	01:10
36	11	[G36-50-09] (G36-50-10)	Plan of pit	01:20
37	12	[G68-50-01] (G68-50-02)	NW facing section of deposit - Slot A	01:10
38	12	[G68-50-01] (G68-50-02)	NW facing section of deposit - Slot B	01:10
39	12	[G36-50-02] (G36-50-01)	S facing section of ditch - Slot A	01:10
40	12	[G36-50-02]	Plan of slot through ditch	01:20

41	12	[G36-50-03] (G36-50-04)	N facing section of ditch terminus	01:10
42	12	[G36-50-03] (G36-50-04)	Plan of ditch terminus	01:20
43	13	[G11-01-04] [G11-01-05] (G11-01-06)	S facing section of possible robbed out wall	01:10
44	13	[G11-01-04] [G11-01-05] (G11-01-06)	N facing section of possible robbed out wall	01:10
45	13	[G11-01-04] [G11-01-05] (G11-01-06)	Plan of robbed out wall	01:20

PLAN RECORD					
Drawing Number	Sheet Number	Area	Context Number	Description	Scale
G38.01-G38.49	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
G38.50	G38.07	G38	[G38-50-10] (G38-50-09)	Plan of possible furrow	01:20
G38.51	G38.06	G38	[G38-50-03] (G38-50-04)	Plan of ditch	01:20
G38.52	G38.05	G38	[G38-50-07] (G38-50-08)	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.53	G38.08	G38	[G38-50-05] (G38-50-06)	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.54	G38.02	G38	[G38-50-11] (G38-50-12)	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.55	G38.03	G38	[G38-50-15] (G38-50-16)	Plan of ditch	01:20
G38.56	G38.03	G38	[G38-50-13] (G38-50-14)	Plan of ditch	01:20
G38.57	G38.04	G38	[G38-50-20]	Plan of D-shaped slot in ditch terminus	01:20
G38.58	G38.01	G38	[G38-50-21]	Plan of slot across ditch/shallow linear	01:20
G38.59-G38.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
G38.63	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-27]	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.64	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-29]	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.65	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-35]	Plan of D-shaped slot in large feature truncated by trench edge	01:20
G38.66	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-25]	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.67	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-37]	Plan of small pit	01:20

G38.68	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-23]	Plan of small pit	01:20
G38.69	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-31]	Plan of small pit	01:20
G38.70	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-33]	Plan of pit	01:20
G38.71	G38.11	G38	[G38-50-41]	Plan of pit	01:20
G43.01	G43.02	G43	[G43-50-08]	Plan of Linear Ditch	01:20
G43.02	G43.01	G43	[G43-50-05]	Sketch Plan of Area G43 - Scale Approximate	01:1000
G43.03	G43.08	G43	[G43-50-14] [G43-50-16]	Plan of Linear Gullies	01:20
G43.04	G43.02	G43	[G43-50-05]	Plan of Ditch Terminus	01:20
G43.05	G43.04	G43	[G43-50-09] [G43-50-11]	Plan of Large Pits	01:20
G43.06	G43.09	G43	[G43-50-03]	Plan of Small Pit	01:20
G43.07	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-18]	Plan of Gully Terminus	01:20
G43.08	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-24]	Plan of Gully	01:20
G43.09	G43.05	G43	[G43-50-21] [G43-50-23]	Plan of Relationship Slot	01:20
G43.10	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-26]	Plan of Gully	01:20
G43.11	G43.07	G43	[G43-50-28]	Plan of Pit	01:20

SECTION RECORD

Drawing Number	Sheet Number	Area	Context Number	Description	Scale
G38.01-G38.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
G38.20	G38.07	G38	[G38-50-10]	W facing section of possible furrow	01:10
G38.21	G38.07	G38	[G38-50-10]	N facing section a W terminus of possible furrow	01:10
G38.22	G38.08	G38	[G38-50-05]	W facing section of pit	01:10
G38.23	G38.05	G38	[G38-50-07]	W facing section of rectangular pit	01:10
G38.24	G38.06	G38	[G38-50-03]	N facing section at W terminus of ditch	01:10
G38.25	G38.01	G38	[G38-50-11]	SE facing section of pit	01:10
G38.26	G38.01	G38	[G38-50-11]	NW facing section of pit	01:10
G38.27	G38.03	G38	[G38-50-15]	N facing section of ditch	01:10
G38.28	G38.03	G38	[G38-50-13]	SE facing section of ditch	01:10
G38.29	G38.04	G38	[G38-50-20]	SE facing section of ditch	01:10
G38.30	G38.04	G38	[G38-50-20]	SW facing section of ditch	01:10
G38.31	G38.01	G38	[G38-50-21]	NE facing section of ditch	01:10
G38.32-G38.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
G38.36	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-27]	E facing section of pit	01:10
G38.37	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-29]	S facing section of pit	01:10

G38.38	G38.09	G38	[G38-50-39]	E facing section of pit	01:10
G38.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
G38.40	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-35]	E facing section of truncated feature	01:10
G38.41	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-25]	S facing section of pit	01:10
G38.42	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-23]	NNE facing section of pit	01:10
G38.43	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-31]	E facing section of pit	01:10
G38.44	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-37]	N facing section of pit	01:10
G38.45	G38.10	G38	[G38-50-33]	W facing section of pit	01:10
G38.46	G38.11	G38	[G38-50-41]	NNE facing section of pit	01:10
G38.47	G38.06	G38	[G38-50-09]	E facing section of curvilinear ditch	01:10
G43.01	G43.09	G43	[G43-50-03]	NW facing section of pit	01:10
G43.02	G43.02	G43	[G43-50-08]	SE facing section of linear	01:10
G43.03	G43.02	G43	[G43-50-05]	SE facing section of ditch	01:10
G43.04	G43.08	G43	[G43-50-14] [G43-50-16]	NE facing section of gullies	01:10
G43.05	G43.03	G43	[G43-50-05]	NE facing section of ditch terminus	01:10
G43.06	G43.03	G43	[G43-50-09]	S facing section of pit	01:10
G43.07	G43.03	G43	[G43-50-11]	NW facing section of pit	01:10
G43.08	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-18]	NE facing section of gully terminus	01:10
G43.09	G43.05	G43	[G43-50-21] [G43-50-23]	Wrap section of inter-relating ditch and gully	01:10
G43.10	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-24]	S facing section of gully	01:10
G43.11	G43.06	G43	[G43-50-26]	S facing section of gully	01:10
G43.12	G43.07	G43	[G43-50-28]	SW facing section of pit	01:10

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTER

Phase 1

Feature No.	Area	Volume
G38-01-04	G38	40 litres
G38-02-03	G38	40 litres
G38-03-03	G38	40 litres
G38-04-04	G38	40 litres
G38-04-05	G38	10 litres
G43-01-04	G43	40 litres
G43-01-06	G43	20 litres
G43-03-03	G43	40 litres
G43-03-05	G43	40 litres

Phase 2

Sample No.	Context No.	Area	Volume	Description
100	(G22-09-04)	G22	40 Litres	Primary Fill of Ditch [G22-09-03]
101	(G16-01-04)	G16	40 Litres	Gully Fill
102	(G43-50-20)	G43	10 Litres	Ditch Fill - For Finds or Charcoal
103	(G43-50-10)	G43	20 Litres	Base fill of possible industrial pit [G43-50-09]
104	(G43-50-12)	G43	20 Litres	Fill of possibly industrial pit [G43-50-11]
120	(G15-10-103)	RDX10	20 Litres	Fill of Cow 'Grave'
121	(G15-10-02)	G15	20 Litres	Fill of Gully [G15-10-01]

122	(G38-50-12)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-11]
123	(G38-50-16)	G38	20 Litres	Fill of Ditch [G38-50-15]
124	(G38-50-18)	G38	30 Litres	Upper Fill of Ditch Terminus [G38-50-20]
125	(G38-50-19)	G38	20 Litres	Lower Fill of Ditch Terminus [G38-50-20]
126	(G38-50-26)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-25]
127	(G38-50-28)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-27]
128	(G38-50-30)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of [G38-50-29]
129	(G38-50-24)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-23]
130	(G38-50-32)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Post Hole [G38-50-31]
131	(G38-50-34)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-33]
132	(G38-50-38)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-37]
133	(G38-50-40)	G38	20 Litres	Fill of Linear [G38-50-39]
134	(G38-50-36)	G38	20 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-35]
135	(G38-50-42)	G38	10 Litres	Fill of Pit [G38-50-41]

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

Phase 1

Find No.	Area	Context	Description
1	G38	G38-05-01	Iron bolt
2	G38	G38-03-03	3 sherds of pottery
3	G38	G38-01-04	5 sherds of pottery, including a rim sherd
4	G38	G38-04-04	1 sherd of pottery
5	G38	G38-01-04	Several very small fragments of bone
6	G38	G38-04-04	2 sherds of green glaze pottery
7	G38	G38-04-04	2 small lumps of slag
8	G38	G38-04-04	1 large lump of slag

Phase 2

Context Number	Area	Number of Pieces	Description
(G11-01-01)	G11	5+	Vitrified ceramic
(G12-01-01)	G12	5+	CBM/Ceramics
(G15-10-03)	G15	15+	Post-industrial pot/glass
(G38-50-14)	G38	1	Pottery
(G38-50-12)	G38	5	Pottery
(G38-50-30)	G38	8	Pottery
(G38-50-40)	G38	6	Pottery
(G38-50-06)	G38	2	Pottery - 1 glazed
(G38-50-04)	G38	2	Bone
(G38-50-36)	G38	2	Pottery
(G38-50-04)	G38	20+	Pottery
(G38-50-10)	G38	25+	Pot
(G38-50-10)	G38	1	Vitrified material
(G38-50-34)	G38	8+	Pottery
(G38-50-08)	G38	2	Pottery including large rim sherd
(G38-50-38)	G38	1	Pottery
(G38-50-42)	G38	4	Pottery

(G38-50-19)	G38	10+	Ceramics
(G38-50-18)	G38	15	Pot
(G38-50-18)	G38	3	Daub
(G38-50-19)	G38	1+	Faunal Jawbone
(G38-50-19)	G38	9	Stone
(G38-50-11)	G39	15+	Pottery + faunal tooth
(G43-50-12)	G43	3	Pottery
(G68-50-02)	G68	4	CBM (brick)
(G68-50-02)	G68	1	Glass
(G68-50-02)	G68	1	Worked stone
(RDX6-G8-01)	G8	1	Pottery
(G15-10-102)	RDX10	50+	5 rubble sacks containing most of a cow, found articulated in a single burial context
RDX5 (W of Road)	RDX5	1	Post industrial pottery
(RDX6-G8-02)	RDX6	13	Post-industrial ceramics including clay pipes
RDX6 Field NE of Road	RDX6	1	Pottery
(G57-01-04)	RDX29	1	Clay pipe
(G57-01-01)	RDX29 NEG	1	Plough Blade

APPENDIX 7

Prehistoric to Medieval Pottery Assessment, by S Ratkai (Freelance)

Introduction

Archaeological trial trenching and monitoring along an extensive pipeline produced a small amount of prehistoric and medieval pottery. As noted by the excavators, the pipeline traversed an agricultural and marginal landscape which to date has seen little or no archaeological intervention. The main site dealt with in this report, Area G38, falls into an area which lies at the junction of three separate pottery traditions, those of Worcestershire, the Black Country and Birmingham and its hinterland and influences from all three should be expected.

The main focus of this report is Area G38 which produced the largest pottery group by far. Further medieval and later pottery came from RDX8/Area G12 which contained no archaeological features and Area G43, which contained pottery and features dating to the Late Iron Age only.

Methodology

Since these sites lie in the historic county of Worcestershire, the Worcestershire pottery type series has been used where possible. This was first published by Hurst and Rees (1992). However, because of the situation of the pipeline sites in the far north of the county, some fabrics were recorded that do not find parallels in the type series but rather are paralleled by pottery from Birmingham and the Black Country. Where appropriate, references to pottery from these areas are made in the report.

The pottery was quantified by sherd weight and count, rim count and rim percentage. Vessel form and fabric have been recorded, as have more general observations on wear, sooting, glaze and decoration (in a separate 'Comments' field). Suggested pottery dating has its own field and the radiocarbon dates have also been added to the spreadsheet. All the data were entered onto an Excel Worksheet, which forms part of the pottery archive.

The data are quantified by area (Table 1) and by features in Area G38 (Tables 2 and 3).

The Assemblage: Overview of The Medieval Pottery

The Iron Age pottery is discussed, separately, below.

A restricted range of pottery fabrics was present. The most common types were Worcester-type cooking pot (Worcester Fabric 55) and Malvernian unglazed ware (Worcester Fabric 56). These two fabrics are the mainstay of most Worcestershire assemblages, particularly in rural areas. They formed just under 69% by sherd count and just under 66% by sherd weight. Early post-Conquest Worcestershire assemblages can often contain oolitic-tempered wares from the Cotswolds. This is not the case here, apart from one tiny sherd from (G38-04-04), a fill of Pit [G38-04-03]. This is probably because the site is just too far north for the Cotswold wares to make much of an impact. The pit had a radiocarbon date of c.1185–1277 but the small scrap of oolitic ware must be residual (see below).

The proximity of the Black Country and Birmingham has also left its mark on the assemblage. Possibly Deritend cooking pot and Deritend glazed ware (Worcester Fabric 62) were identified; the cooking pot fabric does not appear in the Worcestershire type series. Deritend Reduced ware, remarkable for its wide distribution, was not present in this assemblage. The Deritend fabrics are discussed in detail by Rátkai (2009). Early Birmingham ware is a brown fabric with noticeably large but infrequent rounded quartzitic grits. It is not known where it was

made but it has been found in Birmingham city centre (Fabrics 12-14, Rátkai 2009), Weoley Castle (Rátkai 2011a) and Kings Norton (Rátkai 2011b; 2011c), both now suburbs of Birmingham although previously independent manors, and Redditch (pers. inspection by author). These gritty cooking pots are discussed more fully by Rátkai (2011b, 124-5). Another cooking pot fabric which finds no ready parallel is sandy with mudstone inclusions. This is possibly a variant of Worcester-type ware. A sandy black sherd with red iron oxide inclusions is probably Coventry ware (Redknap 1985) but could also be Alcester Ware (Cracknell and Jones 1989). These fabrics do not appear in the Worcester type series. All of the above wares largely pre-date 1300 (but it is possible that the Deritend wares were used into the early 14th century).

The glazed buff sandy ware (Worcester fabric 64.2), possibly made in more than one place, is likely to come from either the Black Country or possibly Shropshire (similar fabrics are known from Bridgnorth, Shropshire (Rátkai 1996). This ware type is often found in Worcestershire assemblages.

Nearly all the medieval pottery above came from cooking pot/jars. Only one bowl was noted in glazed buff sandy ware and this came from Boundary Ditch [G38-50-03]. Glazed buff sandy ware jug sherds were found in large Pit [G38-50-11] together with a Deritend ware jug sherd. Further glazed jug sherds were found in Pit [G38-04-03], which had a radiocarbon date of *c*.1185–1277, and Pit [G38-50-35].

Late medieval pottery was uncommon and consisted of mainly Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (Worcester Fabric 69) and a small amount of Wednesbury ware (not in the Worcester type series). Wednesbury, in the Black Country, was involved in extensive pottery production from the late medieval period onward, its products being widely traded.

The stand-out pottery find, was a fine sandy buff ware with occasional rounded red inclusions from a small bowl that had elaborate stamped decoration on the exterior and a much worn, yellowish amber to amber brown glaze. This type of pottery is known as Crowland Abbey-type ware (*c*.1050–1150), its name being derived from its original discovery at the Lincolnshire Abbey. The name is somewhat misleading because it does not refer to a specific fabric but rather to a generic class of Late Saxon and early Norman pottery with a complex distribution. In England. This distribution centres on the eastern half of the country, in an area that could be classed as lying in the Danelaw. Finds are uncommon but are known from Canterbury, Ipswich, Thetford, Lincoln and Beverley (Berni Seddon, pers. comm.; Paul Blinkhorn, pers. comm.; Dave Evans, pers. comm.), Stamford (Kilmurry 1980, 83; 313, motif M12; fig. 77, 4) and York, with larger numbers found in Oxford and London (YAT 2008, 34). The G38 example is therefore a marked outlier to the usual distribution pattern. Outside England, larger numbers have also been found in Dublin and Trondheim but unlike the English examples the Trondheim vessels are undecorated (Ian Reed, pers. comm.). Regarding the finds from Dublin, Clare McCutcheon notes (pers. comm.) that there is a good group, which based on chemical analysis, appear to come from Eastern England. Recent work by Berni Seddon (pers. comm.) has shown that Crowland Abbey-type ware from Stoke Quay, Ipswich has a different chemical composition to that from York and Sigtuna, Sweden.

It has been suggested that this type of 11th-12th century, glazed stamped bowl originated in Russia and was traded around the Baltic and beyond, following Viking trade routes (YAT 2008). This theory finds less favour now, particularly as it implies a single point of origin or source. However, the concentration of Crowland Abbey-type ware in Northwest European coastal sites does suggest something quite specific, although such sites are the ones that have had rather more archaeological attention (especially if inland ports such as London are classed as coastal) than inland 11th-century sites. Other suggestions focus on a source in the Eastern Mediterranean (Berni Seddon, pers. comm.) and yet others see a potential link with glass or metal vessels (Paul Blinkhorn, pers. comm.).

There are clearly very many avenues that need to be explored before any definitive statement can be made on the origin or origins of these bowls and the dynamics of their distribution. However, there is a link between ecclesiastical sites and findspots for Crowland Abbey-type ware. Taking what information there is, it seems

quite remarkable that an example should have been found in what is to all intents and purposes a rural backwater, well outside the normal distribution area, with no ecclesiastical connections nor wealthy landowners (Chris Dyer, pers. comm.).

Contextual Analysis and Classification:

Prehistoric

A pit [G43-50-11] in Area G43 contained three Late Iron Age, Malvernian sherds (Worcester Fabric 03). Two were from the same jar. This had a black, slightly burnished or smoothed exterior, a simple upright rim (diameter 120mm) and had incised line decoration a little below the rim. The interior of the jar was brownish and slightly abraded. The suggested Late Iron Age date was confirmed by subsequent C14 dating. This is quite a northern distribution for this fabric but the fabric is known from Droitwich some 13km to the south (Rees 1992, 48). Small fragments of fired clay came from this pit and another from Ditch [G43-03-02]**.** A possible daub fragment was recorded in Pit [G43-50-09].

Medieval

In Area RDX8/G12 two Malvernian unglazed ware cooking pot rim sherds, very abraded and probably from the same vessel were found in the topsoil. The rim was of the classic 'in-turned' type and probably dates to the mid- or late-13th century. A third, post-medieval, black-glazed coarseware sherd came from the topsoil and was dated to the 18th century.

The main area of interest was G38, a short distance west of the prehistoric site at G43. Here 86 sherds (weighing 206g) were found in a number of different features.

Ditches

The largest ditch group came from the fill of Boundary Ditch [G38-50-03]. The fill contained a 13g sherd of something that could have been Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon in date but it was impossible to categorise with any certainty; given that Late Iron Age pottery was found in G43 to the east of G38, this is probably the most likely date. The fabric of this sherd was black, sandy and contained organic material. There was possible burnishing on the exterior. Cooking pot sherds dating to the 12th-13th century were in the ditch fill and a glazed buff sandy ware bowl sherd, similar in fabric to two jug sherds in Pit [G38-04-03]**.** However, Ditch [G38-50-03] was open until the end of the medieval period since Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (dated to the mid/late 14th to 16th century) and Wednesbury ware (15th-16th century) were also in the fill.

Ditch [G38-50-39] may have been roughly contemporary with [G38-50-03] or at least was evidently open in the late medieval period as it contained two Oxidised glazed Malvernian sherds. Ditch [G38-50-13] contained just a single Wednesbury ware sherd and probably also belongs with this group of later ditches.

Ditch Terminus [G38-50-20] appears to have been an earlier ditch and to have gone out of use in the 13th century. A glazed buff sandy ware sherd suggests a date after c.1250, which tallies with the radiocarbon date of c.1265–1315. The presence of a hand-formed Malvernian unglazed ware cooking pot, however, suggests a date before c.1300. Ditch [G38-01-03] also seems to be earlier rather than later, its fill containing Worcester-type cooking pot sherds dating to the 12th-13th century.

Pits

Several pits in Area G38 contained pottery but never in any great quantity. It is noticeable that not one of the pits contained late medieval pottery and most of them could easily have been backfilled before c.1300/1325. Pits [G38-04-03] and [G38-50-11] could have been backfilled slightly later because they contained glazed buff sandy ware sherds but the absence of these in the plough furrow [G38-50-10], which contained the largest group of pottery in G38, gives the impression that this is unlikely. In fact, the absence of late medieval pottery and only a single post-medieval sherd in plough-soil (and that in Area G12) and topsoil tends to suggest a change from arable farming to pastoralism in the later 14th century.

The most intriguing find came from [Pit G38-50-05]. This was a small amber-glazed sherd from a small bowl with complex stamped decoration, identified as Crowland Abbey-type ware (see above). It was found with a Worcester cooking pot sherd. It was presumably deposited in the early 12th century and perhaps had been 'curated' for some time before breakage and disposal.

Pit [G38-03-05] contained two very small Malvernian unglazed ware cooking pot sherds. A radiocarbon date puts the backfilling in probably the first half of the 13th century.

Discussion

This assemblage although small has been able to provide some useful information regarding an area little visited by the archaeologist.

There is further evidence for prehistoric activity in Area G43 to add to that from other sections of the pipeline. The association of the Iron Age pottery with industrial activity is interesting but the archaeological snapshot is too small to be able to draw wider conclusions other than that the landscape was possibly more open with less tree cover than might have been expected.

In Area G38, by the end of the Late Anglo-Saxon or early Norman period there may have been some occupation in this area, as demonstrated by the Crowland Abbey-type sherd but, of course, it could have arrived as a family heirloom well after the Conquest. With the current state of knowledge, there is no adequate explanation for the presence of a such a rare, highly decorated and presumably prestigious item in this area of Worcestershire.

Looking at the medieval pottery in general, there was nothing untoward. Pottery was largely parochial but there were enough sherds associated with more distant places and areas to suggest occasional forays to larger markets and possibly annual fairs.

The sherds tended to be quite small and often abraded. There were very few glazed wares, which reinforces the impression that most of the pottery predates 1300, something that the radiocarbon dates tend to confirm, although reliance on basic cooking pots may suggest a degree of impoverishment or maybe a group of people who had comparatively little use for pottery.

The predominance of pottery pre-dating c.1300 may also point to a change in agricultural practices. Agrarian farming is usually accompanied by manuring of the fields which accidentally introduces sherds into the soil. Pastoral farming by contrast has a 'one-stop' manuring process with no additional intervention necessary. The absence of later medieval pottery other than in some of the ditches indicates some sort of change.

Overall, however, it is difficult to understand pottery assemblages of this kind because there are not many sherds and the samples from the features are small. The possible interpretations offered here are tentative. It is unfortunately impossible to understand the meaning of the pits in G38. They are unlikely to be purpose-dug rubbish pits. There is no need of them on rural sites where the midden is king. Nevertheless, even given the shortcomings of the assemblage it has been possible to extract information and unearth a mystery – the Crowland Abbey-type ware bowl.

Statement of Potential

The few archaeological features defined during excavation, the limited sampling of these and the paucity of complex vertical stratigraphy can add little to our understanding of artefactual chronologies and we must look elsewhere for the value that this pottery assemblage contains.

The apparent industrial associations with the Late Iron Age pottery in Area G43 would bear further examination and could possibly illuminate the nature of the settlement.

The Medieval pottery can enhance our knowledge of the pottery that was used in an area that has seen little archaeological work. Knowledge of the sources for this pottery aids understanding of the socio-economic life of the inhabitants of northern Worcestershire and helps define an economic hinterland.

The data by itself does not contribute to national research priorities but always our knowledge is advanced by small steps, from recognising a local pattern, then reviewing this information in a regional context. Only then can it contribute to national research priorities. To put it another way, recent years have seen a side-lining of local data collection and research at university level, as tertiary education is viewed as a money-making venture. The more flamboyant discoveries are therefore always preferred over the small scale but this undervaluing of the low-key is misguided. Pottery of the sort we have from this pipeline can never compete with the Staffordshire Hoard, for example, but its significance lies in the aggregation of data from this and other small-scale archaeological interventions. Given this, there is currently have less information about rural sites than urban, less about low-status than high-status, little about this particular area of Worcestershire and ultimately the results from the Birmingham Resilience Project will help towards balancing the picture. Above all any potential will only be realised if the results of the archaeological interventions are in the public domain.

Statement of Significance

In terms of the significance of the material, the research dividend could possibly be increased by considering what documentary evidence there is for the type of farming that was practiced to the south of Belbroughton. Was there a change from agrarian to pastoral farming as the pottery suggests? The rather impoverished looking medieval pottery assemblage should be viewed alongside the environmental and faunal remains to see if the diet also indicates poverty.

Archive Recommendations

The Excel file with metadata will form part of the archive and should be retained by AOC. The small amount of pottery should be retained, mainly because there has been so little exploration of this area of Worcestershire. Under no circumstances should the Crowland Abbey-type ware sherd be discarded, since national and potentially international research into this pottery type is current.

The pottery archive otherwise requires no further work.

Recommendations for Further Work

The most obvious additional work centres around the Crowland Abbey-type ware sherd. This should be drawn and photographed. In an ideal world there should also be chemical analysis of its fabric since this would contribute not only to national research agendas but also international ones and would add data to chemical analyses, already undertaken on Crowland Abbey-type ware pottery from Ipswich, York, Dublin, and Sigtuna, Sweden.

It is recommended that four rim sherds are drawn:

- The Iron Age Malvernian rim-body jar sherds
- An unusual unglazed Malvernian ware rim sherd from a cooking pot
- A 'double-dished' rim from a Deritend ware cooking pot
- A cooking pot rim sherd in early Birmingham ware

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Table 1. Pottery from Birmingham Resilience Project

Fabric	Code	Date	G43 count	G43 weight	G38 count	G38 Weight	G12 count	G12 weight	u/s count	u/s weight	Total Count	Total weight
Iron Age Malvernian (Group A)	W-03	Late Iron Age	3	33							3	33
Fired clay	X	X	3	2							3	2
Daub	X	X	1	5							1	5
Iron Age /Anglo-Saxon	X	X			1	13					1	13
Cotswold unglazed ware	W-57	10th-13th c			1	<1					1	<1
Crowland Abbey-type ware	X	c1050-1150			1	13					1	13
Worcester-type unglazed ware	W-55	late 11th-13th c			67	560					57	560
Malvernian unglazed ware	W-56	12th-13th c			95	666	2	13			97	679
Coventry-type ware?	WAa-Sq20.3	12th-13th c			1	6					1	6
Sandy+mudstone ware	W-99	12th-13th c			2	46					2	46
Early Birmingham ware	BR-12-14	12th-?early 13th c			3	35					3	35
Deritend-type ware?	BR- deritcpj	late 12th-early 14th c			13	123					13	123
Deritend-type ware?	W-62	late 12th-early 14th c			2	10					2	10
Buff sandy ware	W-64.2	mid 13th-15th c			11	133			1	43	12	176
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	W-69	mid/late 14th-16th c			13	123					13	123
Wednesbury-type ware	BR-lox2	15th-16th c			2	25					2	25
PM Coarseware	W-100	17th-18th c					1	21			1	21
Total Count/Weight			**7**	**40**	**212**	**1753**	**3**	**34**	**1**	**43**	**223**	**1870**

Quantification by Area

Fabric Codes:

BR = Bulling Birmingham (Ratkai 2009),

W =Worcester (Hurst and Rees 1992)

WA = Warwickshire (Soden and Ratkai 1998)

Tables 2 and 3. Quantification of Pottery from Area G38, Birmingham Resilience Project, by Feature

Fabric	Date	G38-01-03 Ditch	G38-50-03 Ditch	G38-50-13 Ditch	G38-50-20 Ditch	G38-50-39 Ditch	G38-03-05 Pit	G38-04-03 Pit	G38-50-05 Pit	G38-50-07 Pit	G38-50-11 Pit	G38-50-29 Pit	G38-50-31 Pit	G38-50-33 Pit	G38-50-35 Pit	G38-50-37 Pit	G38-50-41 Pit	G38-50-10 Plough Furrow	G38-05-01 Topsoil	Total Count
Iron Age /Anglo-Saxon	uncertain		1																	1
Cotswold unglazed ware	10th-13th c							1												1
Crowland Abbey -type ware	c1050-1150/1200								1											1
Worcester-type unglazed ware	12th-13th c	5	5						1		8	9		15				21	3	67
Malvernian unglazed ware	12th-13th c		1		12	2	3	1		2	9		2		1	**7**	4	51		95
Coventry-type ware?	12th-13th c																	1		1
Sandy+mudstone ware	12th-13th c		2																	2
Early Birmingham ware	12th-early 13th c				3															3
Deritend cpj-type ware	late 12th-early 14th c										5	1						7		13
Deritend-type ware?	late 12th-early 14th c										1				1					2
Buff sandy ware	c 1250-1400		1		1			2			7									11
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	mid/late 14th-16th c		9			4														13
Wednesbury-type ware	15th-16th c		1	1																2
Total Count		**5**	**20**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**30**	**10**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**80**	**3**	**212**

	Date	G38-01-03 Ditch	G38-50-03 Ditch	G38-50-13 Ditch	G38-50-20 Ditch	G38-50-39 Ditch	G38-03-05 Pit	G38-04-03 Pit	G38-50-05 Pit	G38-50-07 Pit	G38-50-11 Pit	G38-50-29 Pit	G38-50-31 Pit	G38-50-33 Pit	G38-50-35 Pit	G38-50-37 Pit	G38-50-41 Pit	G38-50-10 Plough Furrow	G38-05-01 Topsoil	Total Weight
Iron Age /Anglo-Saxon	uncertain		13																	13
Cotswold unglazed ware	10th-13th c							<1												<1
Crowland Abbey -type ware	c1050-1150/1200								13											13
Worcester-type unglazed ware	12th-13th c	94	110						20		50	55		60				158	13	560
Malvernian unglazed ware	12th-13th c		6		67	14	5	4		86	67		3		4	17	24	369		666
Coventry-type ware?	12th-13th c																	6		6
Sandy+mudstone ware	12th-13th c		46																	46
Early Birmingham ware	12th-early 13th c				35															35
Deritend cpj-type ware	late 12th-early 14th c										45	8						70		123
Deritend-type ware?	late 12th-early 14th c										4				6					10
Buff sandy ware	c 1250-1400		9		3			30			91									133
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	mid/late 14th-16th c		75			48														123
Wednesbury-type ware	15th-16th c		16	9																25
Total Weight		**94**	**275**	**9**	**105**	**62**	**5**	**34**	**33**	**86**	**257**	**63**	**3**	**60**	**10**	**17**	**24**	**603**	**13**	**1753**

APPENDIX 8

Post-Medieval and Modern Pottery Assessment, by K McDermott (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction and Methodology

The late post-medieval pottery assemblage (Table 1), recovered during trial trenching for the Birmingham Resilience Project (BRP16/WSM71778), has been examined for this report, in order to understand the nature of the assemblage and provide spot dates. The assemblage was recovered by hand during excavation.

The pottery has been quantified using sherd count (sc) and weight (g), whilst the fabric has been examined and identified under x20 magnification and spot dated (Table 1). Fabric has been identified with reference to the Museum of London Fabric Codes (MOLA 2015) but the Worcester fabric codes (2017) have also been attributed where available. All data has been recorded on an excel spreadsheet, to be included with the site archive.

Condition and contextual analysis

Overall, the assemblage consists mostly of 18th and 19th century table wares, recovered from topsoil (RDX6), subsoil (RDX6 G8-01) (RDX6 G8-02) and modern backfill (G15-10-03) deposits.

The pottery assemblage consists mostly of small, fragmentary sherds and is primarily of late 18th- early 19th industrially produced wares.

Classification

Midlands purple ware (MPUR, 1400-1750)

A single body sherd (8g) of Midlands purple ware was recovered from context (G15-10-03). This sherd is relatively undiagnostic.

Post-Medieval Red Wares (78, 1580-1900)

One sherd of post-medieval redware was recovered from context (RDX6) This sherd is also a relatively undiagnostic body sherd.

English Stoneware (ENGS, 1700-1900)

Fragments of an English Stoneware blacking bottle (1 rim sherd, 30g) (RDX6), a jug/bottle (1 sherd, 11g) (RDX6 G8-02) and a jug (1, 6g) (RDX7 G8-01) were identified in three contexts.

Staffordshire-type black glazed ware (STBL/91, 1740-1780)

Two sherds of Staffordshire-type black glazed were recovered from context (G15-10-03) (2g) and context (RDX6 G8-02) (5g).

The first sherd (2g) is possibly a fragment of teapot.

English Porcelain (ENPO, 1745-1900) and Bone China (BONE, 1794-1900)

Three sherds (5g) of a porcelain saucer were recovered from context (RDX6 G8-02). The sherd is plain with no decoration present.

Two sherds (12g) of a bone china bowl with painted decoration were identified from context (G15-10-03).

Industrial earthenwares

A wide range of industrial earthenwares were identified in the assemblage, including creamware (CREA) (1 sherd, 1g); pearlware (PEAR) (4 sherds, 3g) with moulded or painted decoration; yellow ware (1, 4g); refined white earthenware (1 sherd,12g) and refined white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration including blue (TPW), brown (TPW3) and flow blue (TPW FLOW). Forms include plates and saucers.

A single sherd (12g) of Majolica was also identified. The unidentified vessel has a lid seat and is decorated with brown slipped, geometric bands and squares and moulded "feathers" on the rim.

Statement of Significance and Potential

The archaeological provenance and nature of the post-medieval pottery assemblage suggests that it is of neither of regional nor national significance. The pottery is predominantly from topsoil, subsoil or modern backfill and therefore offers little archaeological value beyond dating evidence. The assemblage consists, for the most part, of common, mass produced table wares.

Recommendations for Further Work

No further work is recommended nor is retention of the pottery for archive.

References

MOLA 2014. *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes,* London: Museum of London Archaeology.

Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database 2017. Available at https://worcestershireceramics.org/, Worcester County Council, accessed 30/10/2020.

Table 1: The Post-Medieval Pottery from Birmingham Resilience Project (BRP16/WSM71778) quantified and identified by context, fabric, form and decoration.

Context	Fabric (MOL)	Fabric (WORCES)	Expansion	Form	SC	wt (g)	ENV	Comments	E-L DATES	Ctx Spot date
G15-10-03	TPW		Refined white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration		4	10	4		1780-1900	1810-1900
	TPW FLOW		Refined white earthenware with transfer-printed flow blue decoration	Plate	1	7	1		1830-1900	
	REFW		Refined white earthenware		1	12	1		1805-1900	
	TPW		Refined white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration		1	30	1		1780-1900	
	BONE		Bone china	Bowl	2	12	1		1794-1900	
	REFW PNTD		Refined white earthenware with under glaze painted decoration	Saucer	1	1	1		1805-1900	
	YELL		Yellow ware		1	4	1	Body sherd. Hollow vessel	1810-1900	
	CREA		Creamware		1	1	1	Body sherd	1740-1830	
	MPUR		Midlands purpleware		1	8	1		1400-1750	
	STBL	91	Staffordshire-type black glazed ware		1	2	1		1740-1780	
	TPW 3		Refined white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration		1	1	1		1810-1900	
RDX6	ENGS		English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Blacking bottle	1	30	1	Rim	1700-1900	1700-1900
		78	Post-medieval redware		1	1	3		1580-1900	

RDX6 G8-01	ENGS		English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Jug?	1	6	1		1700-1900	1700-1900
RDX6 G8- 02	STBL	91	Staffordshire-type black glazed ware		1	5	1		1740-1780	1850-1900
	ENPO		English porcelain	Saucer?	3	5	1		1745-1900	
	REFW		Refined white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	Plate	2	7	1		1780-1900	
	PEAR		Pearlware		2	5	1	Very abraded	1770-1840	
	ENGS		English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Bottle/jug?	1	11	1		1700-1900	
	MAJO		Majolica		1	12	1	Lid seating	1850-1900	
	PEAR		Pearlware	Saucer	2	6	2		1770-1840	

APPENDIX 9

Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment, by D P Bateman (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from an excavation from the Birmingham Resilience Project, Birmingham (Table 1). There are two bowl fragments and four stems. These have been fully analysed for dating purposes. As the assemblage is very small and contains fragments, not much dating evidence can be gathered.

Methodology

The clay tobacco pipe underwent macroscopic examination post-excavation once they had been cleaned. Basic measurements were taken, including mass and diameter of the bore hole in the centre of the pipe.

Condition and contextual analysis

The clay tobacco pipe has been cleaned of all excess soil and is in a dry, stable condition. Two bowl fragments were found in contexts G15-10-03 and RDX6-G8-02, respectively, and three stem fragments were recovered, two from context RDX6-G8-02 and one from G57-01-04 (RDX29). All fragments of the clay tobacco pipe were in good condition, despite being broken from their place on their pipe. Each fragment has also been marked with the appropriate context and site numbers.

The clay tobacco pipe fragments from all contexts appear to be from subsoil, topsoil or modern features within each respective area, including Road Crossings (RDX) 6 and 29.

Classification

The two bowl fragments of clay tobacco pipe from contexts G15-10-03 and RDX6-G8-02 have no identifiable stamps or moulding evidence, although RDX6-G8-02 does have an intact spur, it cannot provide any dating evidence. The three stems within this assemblage from contexts G57-01-04 and RDX6-G8-02 also have no identifiable stamps or moulding evidence.

Overview of chronology

As these fragments are stems and broken pipe bowls with no identifiable stamps or mouldings, a very broad date range of 1580–1910 can be given for all contexts.

Statement of significance

With only five small fragments of clay tobacco pipe being found as part of the excavation on this site, none of which having any dating evidence to narrow down the broad range given, it would be safe to say the clay tobacco pipe found here was of no particular significance with regards to the rest of the assemblage from the site.

Recommendations for further work

Due to the small amount of clay tobacco pipe found in the assemblage, along with these being fragments with no identifiable stamps or mouldings, not a lot of useful dating evidence can be gathered. Therefore, there will be no recommendations for any further work. This material does not require retention and is recommended for discard.

Table 1: The Clay Tobacco Pipe from Birmingham Resilience Project (BRP16/WSM71778).

Context No	SF No.	No of bags	Context Description	Material	Object Name	No. of Pieces	Measurements (Length x Diam. x Bore mm)	Bore (64ths Inches)	Mass (g)	Spot Date	Description/ Comments
G15-10-03		1	Fill of modern drainage ditch	CTP	CTP	1	30.7 x 11.5 x 2.1	N/A	0.7	1580-1910	Bowl Fragment
G57-01-04/ RDX29		1	Fill of possible plough furrow	CTP	CTP	1	43 x 7 x 2.4	6	3.5	1580-1910	Stem
RDX6-G8-02 A		1	Subsoil	CTP	CTP	1	45.6 x 9.7 x 2.4	6	1.7	1580-1910	Bowl Fragment with spur
RDX6-G8-02 B		1	Subsoil	CTP	CTP	1	44.8 x 7.3 x 2.2	5.5	3	1580-1910	Stem
RDX6-G8-02 C		1	Subsoil	CTP	CTP	1	56.5 x 6.8 x 2.2	5.5	3.2	1580-1910	Stem

APPENDIX 10

Ceramic Building Material Assessment, by A Peachey (Freelance)

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 15 fragments (1073g) of post-medieval to early modern Ceramic Building Material (CBM) in a moderately to highly fragmented condition (Table 1).

Table 1: Quantification of CBM from Birmingham Resilience Project.

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Soft red brick	17th-mid 18th C	5	590
Red brick	Late 18th-19th C	6	426
Peg tile	Victorian-mid 20th C	4	57
Total		*15*	*1073*

Methodology

The CBM assemblage was examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date.

Condition and classification (Table 2)

(G15-10-03) contained five fragments (590g) of soft red brick of post-medieval date. It was manufactured on a mid orange brickearth fabric with a slightly friable texture. The moderately fragmented brick is 50mm thick with slightly lumpy to irregular faces and arrises, a flat to slightly rough base, and striations on the upper face from where the brick was pressed into a mould, traits that suggest it was produced in the 17th to mid 18th centuries, prior to the advent of industrialisation and improvements in mechanised production and kilns.

(G68-50-02) contained four fragments (400g) of red brick manufactured in a well-fired red-orange fabric tempered with common medium sand with occasional calcareous and flint inclusions (0.5-3mm). The brick is 60mm thick with flat regular faces and arrises and a fairly smooth base; traits that suggest it was produced in the late 18th to 19th centuries. Context (G16-01-04) also contained

two small non-diagnostic rubble fragments (26g) whose fabric is comparable to this brick, suggesting a shared origin in this form type.

(G12-01-01) contained four small fragments (57g) of highly fired (near vitrified) flat tile, likely peg tile but possibly pantile, that is likely of Victorian to early/mid 20th century date.

Statement of significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The limited quantity, small fragment size and post-medieval to early modern chronology of this CBM assemblage dictates that it has a negligible potential to contribute to further research, or to enhance an archive/museum collection and therefore no further work is required and it can be recommended for discard.

Table *2*: Medieval to Modern CBM from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Site Code	No of bags	Context	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/Reg No	Sample no	Count	Weight (g)	Description/comments	Retain/Discard
33275	1	G15-10-03	Ceramic Building Material	Brick fragments	17th to mid 18th centuries	Bulk	-	5	590	Red brick on a mid orange brickearth fabric with a slightly friable texture. Slightly lumpy to irregular faces and arrises, a flat to slightly rough base, and striations on the upper face from where the brick was pressed into a mould.	Recommend discard.
33275	1	G68-50-02	Ceramic Building Material	Brick fragments	Late 18th to 19th centuries.	Bulk	-	4	400	Red brick in a well-fired red-orange fabric tempered with common medium sand with occasional calcareous and flint inclusions (0.5-3mm). Flat regular faces and arrises and a fairly smooth base	Recommend discard.
33275	1	G16-01-04	Ceramic Building Material	Brick fragments	Late 18th to 19th centuries.	Brick	101	2	26	Non-diagnostic rubble fragments (similar fabric to material from G68-50-02.	Recommend discard.
33275	1	G12-01-01	Ceramic Building Material	Tile fragments	Victorian to early/mid 20th century	Bulk	-	4	57	Highly fired (near vitrified) flat tile, likely peg tile but possibly pantile.	Recommend discard.

APPENDIX 11

Fired Clay Assessment, by A Morrison (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of 41 fragments of fired clay (Mass: 245.66g) was submitted for assessment following the archaeological works by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project, in the west Midlands (Table 1). The fired clay fragments potentially represent the remains of wattle and daub structures (such as a corn-drying kiln or similar), with multiple fragments retaining withy impressions orientated in opposing and parallel directions, as well as straight and rounded surfaces. This assessment report provides a summary of the finds with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

Methodology

The fired clay was examined prior to conservation with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory entry for assessment purposes. Limited contextual information was available at the time of the assessment, so very little can be said about the relative significance of the finds beyond what can be ascertained from its physical form. The finds inventory was registered on an Excel spreadsheet, recording only basic identification information (Table 1).

Condition, Fabric, and contextual analysis

The fired clay fragments were recovered from a total of three separate contexts: one small fragment of a possible prehistoric ceramic vessel core with a dark reddish brown to black friable fabric with quartzitic inclusions and possible grass temper was retrieved from a potential furrow [G38-50-10], and the remaining 40 fragments were retrieved from the upper fill (G38-50-18) and lower fill (G38-50-19) of a ditch terminus [G38-50-20]. These 40 fragments all show some rounding to their edges from moderate abrasion and have a pinkish buff-coloured fabric of fine quartzitic sand, with one fragment ranging in colour from bluey-grey to the pinkish-buff.

Classification

The 40 fired clay fragments recovered from the ditch terminus (G38-50-18, -19) include two larger fragments with a surface and two or more withy impressions running parallel and also in opposing directions, one amorphous fragment with a single withy impression, four fragments with straight or rounded surfaces, two small fragments with possible finger impressions, and 30 small to tiny amorphous fragments. The largest fragment displays a slightly curved exterior surface and four withy impressions paired in twos and orientated in opposing directions (the largest of the withies shows a diameter greater than 19mm). None of these fragments are closely dateable, as fired clay structures with withy structural framing are known from the prehistoric period through to the modern period.

The small friable fragment recovered from the potential furrow [G38-50-10] displays similar characteristics to prehistoric ceramics with a dark brown/ black fabric with quartzitic inclusions and a possible grass temper. Further specialist analysis will be required in order to positively identify the fragment as being from a prehistoric ceramic vessel, though it may prove to be of limited significance having been found within the fill of a suspected agricultural furrow.

Statement of significance and potential

The assessment of the fired clay recovered during the Phase 2 archaeological works of the Birmingham Resilience Project has identified the finds as being of potential significance and worthy of further work dependant on the significance of the contexts they were retrieved from. Potential furrow [G38-50-10] displays similar characteristics to prehistoric ceramics with a dark brown/ black fabric with quartzitic inclusions and a possible grass temper. One fragment may be from a prehistoric ceramic vessel, though it was found within the fill of a suspected agricultural furrow. However, its analysis alongside other recovered ceramics may have potential to aid in understanding the chronology of activity in this area.

Recommendations for further work

Should their associated context be determined to be of significance, it is recommended that the fired clay fragments receive full catalogue entries with description of the fabric and classification of features, with a discussion of their potential application. Illustration is recommended for the largest fragment with withy impressions (either in the form of a photograph or measured line drawing), and no conservation is required. The finds should be considered for retention if from a significant context.

Table 1: Inventory of Fired Clay from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Site Code	No of bags	Context	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ Reg No	Sample no	Count	Weight (g)	Description/comments	Discard/Retain
33275	1	G38-50-10	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Not closely dateable	Bulk	103	1	4.89	One small amorphous fragment of fired clay. Ranges in colour from dark reddish brown to black. Tiny quartzitic inclusions and possible grass temper. Potential ceramic vessel core. Possibly prehistoric.	Recommend retention.
33275	1	G38-50-18	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Not closely dateable	Bulk		5	114.12	Pinkish buff-coloured fabric of fine quartzitic sand. 1) Larger fragment with surface and two or more withy impressions in opposing directions- Two vertical, two paired horizontal. 2) medium fragment. Possible surface and no definitive withy impressions. 3) Three small amorphous fragments.	Recommend retention.
33275	1	G38-50-18	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Not closely dateable	Bulk	124	34	118.75	Pinkish buff-coloured fabric of fine quartzitic sand. 1) Larger Fragment with possible flat surface and two parallel withy impressions. Amorphous fragment with one withy impression. 3) Two small amorphous fragments with possible finger impressions. 4) Three fragments with flat to slightly curved surfaces remaining 5) Twenty-seven small to tiny amorphous fragments.	Recommend retention.
33275	1	G38-50-19	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Not closely dateable	Bulk		1	7.90	Light bluey-grey to pinkish buff-coloured fabric of fine quartzitic	Recommend retention.

										sand. Small fragment with rounded surface on one side.	

APPENDIX 12

Ferrous Metal Assessment, by A Morrison (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

One ferrous metal artefact (Mass: 144.94g) was submitted for assessment following the recent trial trenching works by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project. The artefact, a modern hex bolt with nut, was hand-retrieved and is listed as a bulk find. This assessment report provides a summary of the find with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

Methodology

The find was examined prior to conservation with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory entry for assessment purposes. The use of x-radiography was not required in order to complete the assessment of this find.

Limited contextual information was available at the time of the assessment, so very little can be said about the relative significance of the find beyond what can be ascertained from its physical form. The finds inventory was registered on an Excel spreadsheet, recording only basic identification information (Table 1).

Condition and contextual analysis

The find is heavily corroded though it is readily identifiable and was recovered from context (G38-05-01) within Area G38 (recorded as G38-05-01) during Phase 1 of the works; this is a topsoil deposit.

Classification

The iron find is a hex-headed bolt with a long shank, partially threaded on the lower quarter only, with a hex nut still *in situ*. In its corroded state, the head of the bolt measures 20.1mm in width (51/64”) and the nut measures 18.5mm in width (47/64”).

Statement of significance

The assessment of the iron artefact from the trial trenching as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project has confirmed the find to be a modern hex-headed bolt with nut dating from the 19th or 20th century, and it is considered to be of limited archaeological significance.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

The modern bolt possesses little potential for further work, with no conservation or illustration required. This find should be considered for discard.

Table 1: Inventory of Ferrous Metal from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Site Code	Box id	Box Type	No of bags	Context	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ Reg No	Sample no	Display-able	Count	Weight (g)	Description/comments	Discard/Retain
33275			1	G38-05-01	Iron	Bolt	19–20th Century	Bulk SF 1			1	144.94	Bolt. Hex head and long shank. Shank partially threaded on lower quarter only. Hex nut in situ. Heavily corroded. Head W: 20.1, Nut W: 18.5	Discard recommended.

APPENDIX 13

Glass Artefacts Assessment, by A Morrison (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of eight glass artefacts (Mass: 105.28g) were submitted for assessment following the recent archaeological watching brief by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project. The glass assemblage is largely comprised of modern bottle and window glass, with one potential Roman sherd also recovered. This assessment report provides a summary of the finds with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

Methodology

The glass sherds were examined prior to conservation with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes. Contextual information was available at the time of the assessment, with all finds having been hand-retrieved and listed as bulk finds. The finds inventory was registered on an Excel spreadsheet, recording only basic identification information (Table 1).

Condition and contextual analysis

The finds range from firebright and unabraded to a surface obscured by corrosion and were recovered from two contexts in two separate areas; seven of the sherds were retrieved from a modern agricultural soil deposit within Area G15 (*G15-10-03*), and one sherd was retrieved from Area G68, from the fill of a linear ditch fill (*G68-50-02*).

Classification

The glass finds recovered during the Phase 2 works as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project include five sherds of bottle glass (*G15-10-03*), one bottle stopper (*G15-10-03*), and two sherds of window glass (*G15-10-03* and *G68-50-02*), though the sherd recovered from (*G68-50-02*) may also

be classifiable as vessel glass. The sherds range in colour from clear and colourless to light green aqua, blue -green, and dark olive-green to dark amber.

Bottle glass

The bottle glass assemblage is made up of five sherds (all recovered from *G15-10-03*), consisting of a dark olive green bottle finish, neck, and shoulder fragment, a dark amber cylindrical body sherd, two joining light green aqua body sherds from an ovoid bottle, and a clear colourless shoulder sherd with a frosted 'maple leaf' and crossed line design from a cylindrical bottle. The most diagnostic of these sherds is the finish, neck, and shoulder fragment that displays an applied and tooled oil finish that is taller than the neck, and a rounded shoulder. This fragment is likely from a case gin or whisky bottle, and dates from the late 19th to early 20th century; it is most likely that the remainder of the bottle sherds date from this period as well.

Bottle stopper

Recovered from (*G15-10-03*), is a largely intact club sauce type bottle stopper with partially broken top, that is light green aqua in colour with a '20' moulded on the top surface. Most likely dating from around 1860 to the 1920s, this type of stopper would have had a cork sheath and was most commonly used with sauce bottle and non-carbonated liquor bottles.

Window glass

The window glass recovered comprises one clear colourless sherd measuring 1.7mm in thickness, with no edges present and displaying light surface corrosion, and a sherd of blue green glass 2.2mm in thickness with a surface frosted by corrosion product. The clear, colourless sherd was recovered from the agricultural soil deposit (*G15-10-03*) and most likely dates from between the late 17th to 20th century. The blue green glass sherd, recovered from the fill of a linear feature (*G68-50-02*), could either be interpreted as a sherd of window glass or perhaps a body sherd from a straight-walled vessel. This particular find, though it possesses no obvious diagnostic features, does display a number of elements that could suggest a possible Roman date. Further analysis by a Roman glass

specialist is recommended for this sherd in order to potentially provide important dating information for the linear feature from which it was recovered.

Statement of significance

The assessment of the glass sherds from the archaeological watching brief as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project has confirmed the finds recovered from the agricultural soil deposit (*G15-10-03*) to most likely date from the 19th to 20th century, and are considered to be of limited archaeological significance, while the blue green glass sherd recovered from fill (*G68-50-02*) of a linear feature has been identified as potentially dating to the Roman Period and is worthy of further specialist analysis. It has the potential, alongside other artefactual material, to provide important dating information for the linear feature from which it was recovered.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The modern glass recovered from (*G15-10-03*) possesses little potential for further work, with no conservation or illustration required, and should be considered for discard. The blue green sherd recovered from (*G68-50-02*), however, is potentially of Roman date, and it is recommended that further work by a Roman glass specialist be undertaken to properly identify and date the sherd, thereby possibly providing important dating evidence for the linear feature from which it was recovered. Should the sherd be proven to date from the Roman period, then retention of the find is suggested; otherwise, if the sherd is determined to be of limited significance, then it is recommended for discard.

Table 1: Inventory of Glass Artefacts from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Site Code	Box id	Box Type	No of bags	Context	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ Reg No	Display-able	Count	Weight (g)	Description/ Comments	Discard/ Retain
33275			1	G15-10-03	Glass	Bottle	19 – 20th C	Bulk		5	94.10	1) Dark olive green glass bottle finish, squat neck, and sloping shoulder. Tooled ring finish/ downtooled lip. Firebright. Neck and finish H: 29.9mm 2) Dark amber cylindrical body sherd from near heel. Heavily abraded. 3) Two joining light green aqua body sherds from ovoid bottle. Likely spirit bottle. 4) Clear colourless cylindrical bottle shoulder sherd with 'etched' maple leaf and partial crossed line pattern.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G15-10-03	Glass	Bottle stopper	19 – 20th C	Bulk		1	7.20	Club sauce type bottle stopper. Light green aqua glass. '20' moulded on top. Top partially broken. Firebright.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G15-10-03	Glass	Window	L 17 – 20th C	Bulk		1	2.08	Clear colourless glass window sherd. Light corrosion. Th: 1.7mm	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G68-50-02	Glass	Window	Not closely dateable	Bulk		1	1.90	Blue green glass sherd. Possible window glass of vessel body fragment. Potentially Roman, though not closely dateable. Surface frosted from corrosion. Th: 2.2mm	Discard recommended if not Roman

APPENDIX 14

Coarse Stone Artefacts Assessment, by A Morrison (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of ten coarse stone finds were submitted for assessment following the recent archaeological works by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project, in Warwickshire. The stones were retrieved from two separate contexts; from (G38-50-19) the finds comprise one small surface fragment of a fire-cracked rock (1A), one small fragment of heat-affected sandstone (1B), and seven natural water-rounded cobble and pebbles (1C-I), and from (G68-50-02) a cut rectangular limestone brick or tile (2). This assessment report provides a summary of the finds with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

Classification

The majority of the stones submitted for assessment were retrieved from the lower fill (G38-50-19) of a ditch terminus [G38-50-20]; these include a small surface fragment of a fire-cracked water-rounded quartzitic cobble (1A), a small subcircular fragment of heat-affected sandstone with no evidence of modification (1B), and seven water rounded cobbles, cobble fragments, and pebbles with no evidence for use or modification (1C-I). One fragment of cut rectangular fossiliferous limestone (2) was recovered from the fill (G68-50-02) of a linear ditch (G68-50-01); likely post-medieval in date, this cut tile may have been used or intended for use as a decorative element in a household such as a fireplace surround or similar.

Statement of significance

The assessment of the coarse stone recovered during the Phase 2 stage of the Birmingham Resilience Project has identified the majority of the finds as being natural, unmodified stone, with the fire-cracked stone, heat-affected stone, and cut tile fragment possessing limited potential for further research.

Recommendations for further work

No further specialist research or reporting is required of this assemblage, and all stones listed in the archive catalogue below should be considered for discard.

Stone: Archive Catalogue

1A) Fire-cracked Rock. Small surface fragment of a water-rounded quartzitic cobble. Discolouration along one edge from heating. L 33.8 W 29.5 T 17.2 mm. Mass: 20.71g. Context: G38-50-19

1B) Heat-affected Sandstone. Small subcircular fragment of heat-affected sandstone, discoloured to one end along four faces. Flat base with no evidence of modification. L 45.2 W 46.0 T 18.0. Mass: 37.46g. Context: G38-50-19.

1C) Natural. Ovoid to triangular water-rounded cobble. One face naturally pitted. No evidence of use or modification. Max L 149.1 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1D) Natural. Ovoid biconvex water-rounded cobble. Naturally fractured on both ends. No evidence of use or modification. Max L 99.2 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1E) Natural. Surface fragment of a water-rounded cobble. Natural fracture with no evidence of use or modification. Max L 65.1 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1F) Natural. Opaque white ovoid water-rounded quartz pebble. Small metallic streak along one face, likely a recent addition. No evidence of past use or manufacture. Max L 27.1 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1G) Natural. Small opaque white water-rounded quartz pebble. Worn fractures on one end. No evidence of use or manufacture. Max L 27.1 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1H) Natural. Small surface fragment of a water-rounded sandstone cobble. No evidence of use or manufacture. Max L 29.0 mm. Context G38-50-19.

1I) Natural. Small black water-rounded pebble. No evidence of use or manufacture. Max L 22.7 mm. Context G38-50-19.

2) Limestone Tile or Brick fragment. Small fossil-rich rectangular limestone block. Dorsal and ventral faces unworked and possibly delaminated, Saw-marks on three of the four sides and a small cut notch replacing one corner. Likely post-medieval. L 71.4 W 62.2 T 30.0 mm. Mass: 161.69g. Context G68-50-02.

APPENDIX 15

Vitrified Material Assessment, by A Morrison (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of 2.5kg of vitrified material was submitted for assessment following the recent trial trenching works by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project. The finds include hand retrieved finds that were assigned small finds numbers in the field, and bulk finds retrieved the processing of soil sample retents. These finds have been catalogued, and the details are presented in Table 1 below. This assessment report provides a summary of the material with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

Methodology

The finds were examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory entry for assessment purposes. A low powered binocular microscope was used to clarify surface details, and all measurements were taken using a carbon dial calliper accurate to 0.1mm and a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g.

Contextual analysis

The finds were retrieved from a total of 16 separate contexts. Four of the contexts, producing 27.35g of material, were from Areas G12 to G16 towards the south-west of the Birmingham Resilience Project route, while the remaining 12 contexts, were from Areas G38 and G43.

The vast majority of the material by mass (2.42kg) was retrieved from two separate contexts (G38-04-04; G38-04-05) within Area G38, that made up the primary and secondary fills of a large pit feature [G38-04-03] that has been radiocarbon dated to 1185-1277 cal AD (at 2-sigma; SUERC-94120). The material retrieved from these two contexts has been identified as plano-convex slag cake fragments associated with ironworking including smelting (SF 07; SF 08).

The remaining finds from Areas G38 and G43 were retrieved from pit fills, ditch fills, and other linear features associated with various agricultural and industrial activities, with finds (including magnetic and non-magnetic vitrified residues and coal), representing debris produced as the result of various pyrotechnic activities, though not diagnostic of a particular process. These contexts include the secondary fill (G38-03-03) of a pit radiocarbon dated to between 1204–1280 cal AD (at 2-sigma; SUERC-94119), and the lower fill (G38-50-19) of a ditch terminus [G38-50-20] radiocarbon dated to between 1265-1380 cal AD; SUERC-94121). A quantity of blast-furnace slag, datable to the 16th century or later, was also retrieved from the fill of [G38-50-10], a curvilinear feature identified as a possible furrow.

Of the four contexts in Areas G12 to G16 from which finds were retrieved, (G12-01-01) was a topsoil deposit; G16-01-04 was the fill of a possible drainage ditch; (G15-10-103) was the fill of a modern cow burial while (G15-10-03) was described as a modern deposit which produced non-magnetic vitrified material identified as blast furnace slag datable to the 16th century or later (Bayley *et al*. 2001, 22).

Classification

The vitrified material from Areas G12 to G16 comprises magnetic vitrified residue (*MVR*; Mass: 3.34g), non-magnetic residue (*NMVR*; Mass: 21.74g), coal (Mass: 0.68g), cinder (Mass: 3.09g), and both flake and spherical hammerscale (*HS*; Mass: 1.53g). These finds were retrieved from a total of four separate contexts, with one context (G16-01-04) producing coal fragments, cinder, MVR, NMVR, and both flake and spherical hammerscale. The majority of the residues recovered are non-diagnostic, that is that they are the product of a pyrotechnical event though not attributable to a particular metalworking process, apart from the hammerscale which is indicative of blacksmithing The quantity of hammerscale recovered, however, is too little to positively indicate *in situ* activity but could be indicative of ironworking in the vicinity.

The vitrified material recovered from Areas G38 and G43 comprises non-diagnostic materials including MVR (Mass: 2.22g) and NMVR (Mass: 5.22g), coal (Mass: 15.58g), charcoal (Mass:

8.05g), and coke (Mass: 0.16g), as well as diagnostic slags like blast furnace slag (Mass: 33.13g), and most significantly, flake hammerscale (Mass: 0.12g) and plano-convex slag cake fragments (*PCC*; 2.42kg). The hammerscale and PCC fragments were both retrieved from the fills of a large pit [G38-04-03], with the PCC fragments (SF 07; SF 08) retrieved from the primary fill (G38-04-04) and the hammerscale retrieved from the secondary fill (G38-04-05). These diagnostic fragments are indicative of ironworking activities (including smelting) taking place in the area, with the primary fill of this feature dating to the mid-late 13th century. Further examination of the material and the context it was retrieved from is recommended in order to determine if the finds relate to *in situ* ironworking taking place or if they represent residual waste.

Statement of significance

The assessment of the vitrified material from the Birmingham Resilience Project has confirmed the presence of materials indicative of smelting practices taking place during the 13th century. These finds comprise the plano-convex slag cake fragments and hammerscale retrieved from Area G38, which are considered to be of local significance and have the potential to add important information to the corpus of knowledge regarding the local metalworking industry during the medieval period.

Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work

The production of a short specialist report of the PCC fragments and hammerscale retrieved from the medieval pit feature [G38-04-03] is recommended in order to identify any potential *in situ* ironworking activities, as well as any comparable near-by medieval smelting and smithing sites and to briefly summarise the ironworking industry of the area. The vitrified material recovered that is diagnostic of metalworking (PCC fragments; hammerscale) as well as the material recovered from dated contexts and features (G38-03-03; G38-04-04; G38-04-05; G38-50-19; G43-50-12) should be retained. The remaining non-diagnostic fragments are considered to be of limited archaeological significance with little scope for further work. No further specialist analysis of the finds is required and they are recommended for discard with individual discard recommendations given in Table 1.

References

Bayley, J Dungworth, D and Paynter, S 2001 *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practise* (revised 2015). Historic England.

Table 1: Inventory of Vitrified Material from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Site Code	Box id	Box Type	No of bags	Context	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/Reg No	Sample No	Displayable	Count	Weight (g)	Description/comments	Discard/Retain
33275			1	G12-01-01	Vitrified Material	MVR	NCD	Bulk		No	1	1.19	Non-diagnostic. Black vesicular structure.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G12-01-01	Vitrified Material	NMVR	NCD	Bulk		No	1	1.19	Non-diagnostic. Oil shale-like. Black glassy, with a greenish/ yellowish surface.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G15-10-03	Vitrified Material	NMVR	Post- 16th century	Bulk		No	1	8.76	Blast furnace slag. Vesicular structure with white greenish-yellow colour	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G15-10-03	Vitrified Material	NMVR	Post- 16th century	Bulk		No	1	8.76	Blast furnace slag and vitrified limestone	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G16-01-04	Vitrified Material	Coal	NCD	Bulk	101	No	3	0.68	Coal fragments	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G16-01-04	Vitrified Material	Cinder	NCD	Bulk	101	No	12	3.09	Cinder. Superheated coal or coke. Possibly naturally occurring.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G16-01-04	Vitrified Material	MVR	NCD	Bulk	101	No	10	2.15	Non-diagnostic.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G16-01-04	Vitrified Material	NMVR	NCD	Bulk	101	No	10	3.03	Non-diagnostic. Irregular, vesicular structure reddish brown to yellow-green in colour.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G16-01-04	Vitrified Material	Hammer-scale	NCD	Bulk	101	No		0.30	Diagnostic of metalworking. Flake and sphere present.	Retain.
33275			1	G15-10-103	Vitrified Material	Hammer-scale	NCD	Bulk	120	No		1.23	Diagnostic of metalworking. Flake and sphere present.	Retain.
33275			1	G43-03-03	Vitrified Material	NMVR	NCD	Bulk		No		0.25	Non-diagnostic. Cinder-like.	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G43-50-12	Vitrified Material	NMVR	NCD	Bulk		No	3	2.65	Non-diagnostic. Irregular, vesicular.	Retain
33275			1	G38-50-38	Vitrified Material	Coal	NCD	Bulk	132	No		9.47	Non-diagnostic	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G38-50-36	Vitrified Material	Coal	NCD	Bulk	134	No		2.64	Non-diagnostic	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G38-50-30	Vitrified Material	Coke	NCD	Bulk	128	No		0.16	Non-diagnostic	Discard recommended.
33275			1	G38-03-03	Vitrified Material	Charcoal	NCD	Bulk		No		8.05	Non-diagnostic. Context dated to 1204-1280 cal AD	Retain.
33275			1	G38-50-19	Vitrified Material	NMVR	NCD	Bulk	125	No	1	2.32	Non-diagnostic. Irregular/ amorphous glassy surface in areas. Context dated to 1265-1315 cal AD.	Retain.
33275			1	G38-50-18	Vitrified Material	MVR	NCD	Bulk	124	No	1	2.22	Non-diagnostic. Irregular, reddish brown/grey colour.	Retain.
33275			1	G38-50-16	Vitrified Material	Coal	NCD	Bulk	123	No		3.47	Non-diagnostic	Discard Recommended.
33275			1	G38-50-10	Vitrified Material	NMVR	Post- 16th century	Bulk		No	2	33.13	Blast furnace slag and limestone-like stone with a greenish yellow glassy vesicular layer	Discard Recommended.
33275			1	G38-04-05	Vitrified Material	Hammer-scale	NCD	Bulk		No		0.12	Diagnostic of metalworking. Flake present.	Retain.
33275			1	G38-04-04	Vitrified Material	PCC	NCD	SF 7		No	2	89.17	Plano-convex Slag cake fragments. Diagnostic of ironworking. One non-magnetic, other with areas of magnetism. Dense and black grey in colour with areas of reddish brown. Slightly glassy. Context dated to 1185-1277 cal AD. 1) L: 38.2mm, W: 31.5mm, Th: 28.1mm 2) L: 34.8mm, W: 30.2mm, Th: 27.1mm	Retain.

33275			1	G38-04-04	Vitrified Material	PCC	NCD	SF 8		No	1	2331.10	Plano-convex Slag cake fragment. Diagnostic of metalworking (smelting). One corner with rim and two broken sides. Dark reddish brown in colour with pockets of magnetism and charcoal impressions on the base. Context dated to 1185-1277 cal AD. L: 195.0mm, W: 141.6mm, Th: 86.2mm	Retain.

APPENDIX 16

Faunal Remains Assessment, by A Halliday (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone was submitted for environmental assessment from the archaeological work carried out at the Birmingham Resilience Project. The faunal remains were recovered from a series of pits, postholes and linear ditches believed to date from post-Roman to post-Medieval activity. The main objective of this assessment was to identify the assemblage to species and give recommendations for further work if required.

Methodology

The assemblage was identified to element and species with the aid of skeletal atlases (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1986) and the reference collection stored at AOC Archaeology Group (Edinburgh). Where an element could not be identified to species, it was instead described as large mammal (horse/cattle/deer) medium mammal (sheep/goat/pig) or small mammal (dog/cat/rodent). When analysing the assemblage, the following criteria were recorded: phase, context, feature, element, species, side, fusion, age, fragmentation, size and evidence of staining on the bone surface.

Epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption and wear were examined to assess the age of the individual (Silver 1969; Payne 1973; Grant 1982; Payne 1987). The proximal, distal and shaft areas of each fragment was recorded to determine the level of fragmentation within the assemblage (Dobney *et al*. 1988). Assessing the level of staining used the following method: no staining was rated “0”; some staining affecting less than 25% of the bone surface was designated as “1”; less than 50% surface staining was “2”; while 50 – 75% was described as 3” and greater than 75% was rated as “4”. A four-point system was used to analysis preservation with excellent, good, adequate and poor. The assemblage was also examined for butchery marks, pathologies, bone working, burning and carnivore gnawing. Only those bones found to be intact were measured (von den Driesch 1976).

Results (Condition, Classification and Context information)

The results are recorded in Table 1: the animal bone.

The animal bone assemblage was small and 66 fragments (198.8g) were recovered from eight contexts. The number of identified specimens (NISP) were cattle (21) and indeterminate mammal (45). The remains of an articulated cow burial were noted within contexts (G15-10-102) and (G15-10-103) but these were modern and were not assessed or included within this report. Preservation of the bone assemblage ranged from poor to adequate.

Summary of the Assemblage

Phase 2 Area G38: Ditch [G38-50-03] context (G38-50-04)

There were 16 fragments of bone (40.0g), which were identified as 15 fragments of cattle teeth and one fragment as indeterminate mammal, which could not be identified to element or species. This ditch was believed to be medieval in date, but the bone was likely redeposited and is of little archaeological interest.

Phase 2 Area G38: Pit [G38-50-27] context (G38-50-28)

There were six fragments of indeterminate mammal bone (2.4g), which were reworked into this feature and are of little interpretive value.

Phase 2 Area G38: Pit [G38-50-29] context (G38-50-30)

There was one fragment of bone (0.1g), part of a tooth, but it was not possible to identify it to species. This material is redeposited and is of little archaeological value.

Phase 2 Area G15: Linear [G15-10-04] context (G15-10-03)

There was one fragment of bone (2.8g) described as indeterminate mammal. This material is likely redeposited and is of little archaeological interest.

Phase 1 Area G38 Trench 04 Pit [G38-04-03] context (G38-04-04)

There was one fragment of bone (0.1g),which was burnt and it was not possible to identify it to species. This material is redeposited and is of little archaeological value.

Phase 2 Area G38: Pit [G38-50-11] context (G38-50-12)

From this medieval pit one cattle molar (5.0g) was recovered. This tooth was of little archaeological value in understanding the archaeological function of the pit.

Phase 2 Area G38: Ditch [G38-50-20] context (G38-50-18)

There was one cattle molar and one indeterminate mammal fragment (10.9g). Neither fragment was of any archaeological significance.

Phase 2 Area G38: Ditch [G38-50-20] context (G38-50-19)

There were 34 fragments of bone (137.4g), which included two fragments of a cattle mandible and a loose molar. The remaining 31 fragments were described as indeterminate. Given the larger concentration of bone within this deposit this material may represent the disposal of domestic butchery and food waste.

Phase 2 Area G43: Pit [G43-50-11] context (G43-50-12)

From this feature there were two fragments of burnt bone (0.1g) both described as indeterminate mammal. This material has been reworked and is of little archaeological significance.

Statement of Potential

The animal bone assemblage from this site is of little archaeological significance and has mostly derived from re-deposited material. The only species which could be identified is cattle and this is a common find on most Roman to medieval sites. The small size of this assemblage prohibits any in-depth analysis of the role of animals at this site and its consideration alongside related material.

Recommendations for Further Work including Curation and Storing

The animal bone assemblage has been fully catalogued, and no further analysis is recommended. This material is suitable for discard.

References

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Payne, S. 1973 'Kill-off patterns in sheep/goat and goats: the mandibles from Aşvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

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Table 1: Catalogue of Animal Bone from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

33275 Animal Bone Catalogue						Key: L/M= large mammal, M/M=medium mammal, S/M=mammal, I/M= indeterminate mammal,														
						Frag=fragment, P/F= proximal fused, D/F= distal fused, PUF=proximal unfused, DUF=distal unfused, PUF/DUF= proxy and distal unfused, UF=unfused, Indet=Indeterminate, N/A=not applicable, L/B=long bone, LPM= lower Premolar,														
						UPM= Upper premolar, LM=lower molar, UM=upper molar, dpm=deciduous premolar														
						Size: A=<10mm, B=10-50mm, C=50-100mm, D=100-150mm, E=150-200mm, F=>200mm														
						Surface staining= 0= no staining, 1=<25%, 2=25-50%, 3=50-75%, 4=>75%														
Sample Number	**Find No.**	**Date**	**Feature**	**Context**	**Element**	**Species**	**Side**	**No of frags**	**Fusion**	**Age**	**Zone**	**Preser-vation**	**Size**	**Stain**	**Butchery**	**Patho-logy**	**Burnt**	**Gnawing**	**Measured**	**Weight (g)**
	HD	Medieval	Ditch G38-50-03	G38-50-04	Frag	I/M	Indet	1	Indet	Indet	Frag	Poor	B	1	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Medieval	Ditch G38-50-03	G38-50-04	Molar	Cattle	Indet	2	N/A	Indet	N/A	Good	B	2	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Medieval	Ditch G38-50-03	G38-50-04	Tooth frag	Cattle	Indet	13	N/A	Indet	N/A	Adeq	B	2	No	No	No	No	No	40
127	RT	Unknown	Pit G38-50-27	G38-50-28	Frag	I/M	Indet	6	Indet	Indet	Frag	Poor	B	4	No	No	No	No	No	2.4
	HD	Unknown	Drainage G15-10-04	G15-10-03	Frag	I/M	Indet	1	Indet	Indet	Frag	Adeq	B	1	No	No	No	No	No	2.8
128	RT	Medieval	Pit G38-50-29	G38-50-30	Tooth frag	I/M	Indet	1	N/A	Indet	Frag	Poor	A	3	No	No	No	No	No	0.1
G38-04-04	RT	Unknown	Pit G38-04-03	G38-04-04	Frag	I/M	Indet	1	Indet	Indet	Frag	Poor	A	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	0.1
	HD	Medieval	Pit G38-50-11	G38-50-12	Molar	Cattle	Indet	1	N/A	Indet	N/A	Good	B	3	No	No	No	No	No	5
124	RT	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-18	Molar	Cattle	Indet	2	N/A	Indet	Frag	Good	B	3	No	No	No	No	No	
124	RT	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-18	Frag	I/M	Indet	2	Indet	Indet	Frag	Poor	B	2	No	No	No	No	No	10.9
	HD	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-19	Molar	Cattle	Indet	1	N/A	Indet	N/A	Good	B	2	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-19	Mandible	Cattle	Left	1	N/A	Indet	1	Good	D	1	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-19	Mandible	Cattle	Indet	1	N/A	Indet	1	Adeq	B	1	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-19	Frag	I/M	Indet	15	Indet	Indet	1	Adeq	B	1	No	No	No	No	No	
	HD	Unknown	Ditch G38-50-20	G38-50-19	Frag	I/M	Indet	16	Indet	Indet	1	Adeq	A	1	No	No	No	No	No	137.4
104	RT	Unknown	Pit G43-50-11	G43-50-12	Frag	I/M	Indet	2	Indet	Indet	Frag	Poor	A	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	0.1

APPENDIX 17

Environmental Assessment, by G Dimova (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of 26 bulk samples were submitted for environmental assessment from an excavation carried out as part of the Birmingham Resilience Project. The samples were collected from a series of pits, postholes, ditches, and gullies. A small assemblage of carbonised macroplant and charcoal fragments were recovered. The aim of this report is to identify the ecofacts to species and give recommendations for further work if required.

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed in their entirety in laboratory conditions using a floatation method designed to retrieve charred ecofacts and artefacts (cf. Kenward *et al*. 1980). The sediment consisted of a silty clay which did not require any pre-treatment. All plant macrofossils were subsequently examined at magnifications of x10 and up to x450 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were collected for species identification and where possible a maximum of ten fragments per context were identified (Schweingruber 1990).

Results (Condition, Classification and Context information)

The results are recorded below in Table 1: the carbonised macroplant and Table 2: the charcoal species.

The Macroplant Assemblage

A total of 816 carbonised macroplants were recovered from 14 contexts. The macroplant assemblage was composed of cereals, nuts, fruit and weed taxa. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from mostly poor to good with a smaller number described as excellent.

The cereals

A total of 638 cereal caryopses were recovered from 12 contexts. The species were barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale* L.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). The dominant cereal species was rye (22%) followed by oat (21%), wheat (13%) and barley (1%). The remaining cereal (43%) could not be identified further due to poor preservation. The cereal remains were mostly concentrated within contexts (G38-03-03), (G38-04-04), and (G38-04-05), fills of pits [G38-03-05] and [G38-04-03] in Area G38. These remains are probably domestic cooking debris disposed of into these features during general cleaning of hearths and floor surfaces.

Nuts

There were five fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) recovered from two contexts. Hazelnut was collected as a wild food source and it was common for the shell to be recycled as fuel source.

Fruits

A single blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) seed came from context (G38-04-04), a fill of pit [G38-04-03] in Area G38. While blackberry is commonly found growing in agricultural fields and waste ground, it could represent the remains of food debris.

The weed taxa

The weed assemblage numbered 172 and were scattered among nine contexts, with large numbers concentrated within fills of pit [G38-04-03]. The number and species were: two corncockle (*Agrostemma githago* L.), one sedge (*Carex* sp.), 47 thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), one fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), 59 cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.), 33 wild carrot (*Daucus carota* L.), one black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.), two bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), nine nipplewort (*Lapsana communis* L.), one grass (*Poa* sp.), six wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.), five sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* L.), one dock (*Rumex* sp.) and one prickly sowthistle (*Sonchus asper* L.). The remaining three seeds could not be identified to species due to poor preservation.

Species such as fat hen, dock, black bindweed, wild carrot, cabbage/mustard and wild radish are all edible and have been used as a food source especially in times of famine. Sedge has also been used as a building and fuel material. However, there is no conclusive evidence that any of these plants were deliberately exploited in any of these capacities. Instead, these plants which grow in a range of habits were probably introduced accidently as a contaminant of the crops or grew nearby and were accidently burnt.

The Charcoal Assemblage

The charcoal assemblage was small (71.0g) and 85 fragments were selected from 17 contexts for identification. The species were field maple (cf *Acer campestre* L.), birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), apple/pear/rowan (*Maloideae*/*Sorbus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was oak (45%), followed by hazel (22%), field maple (11%), apple/pear/rowan (11%), cherry (8%), blackthorn (2%) and birch (1%). Preservation of the fragments ranged from poor to good. Those fragments described as poor were noticeably friable and there was some evidence of oxidisation.

The charcoal assemblage was concentrated in deposit [G38-03-03], a fill of pit [G38-03-05] in Area G38, and within industrial pit [G43-50-11] in Area G43. The rest of the charcoal fragments were scattered throughout the features in small quantities with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal. There was no evidence for the disposal of any wood working debris, wooden artefacts of for the in situ burning of structural elements such as timbers, posts and stakes. Instead, the charcoal assemblage is typical of mixed fuel debris.

Modern Contamination

Matted roots were present in all samples along with earth worm capsules, insects, fungal spores, and weed seeds. There is no evidence that the archaeological security of any of the features has been significantly undermined by the presence of these modern remains.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

The macroplant and charcoal assemblages have been fully identified to species and do not require any further work in terms of species identification. The cereal caryopses, hazelnut shell and charcoal are suitable for radiocarbon dating to aid in understanding the chronology of archaeological features, including those identified as potentially of pre-medieval or medieval date. Wherever possible, the oak charcoal should be avoided for dating, as it is not always reliable due to it being a slow growing wood species.

Given the variety of the macroplant species present, a short interpretive report to answer questions such as the nature of agricultural activity, diet, exploitation of wild resources and the nature of the surrounding landscape is recommended. This analysis should encompass other ecofacts including the much smaller charcoal and animal bone assemblages as this will contribute to a greater understanding of feature usage at the site. This report will draw on comparisons with other local and national sites of a similar date to help understand the archaeological significance of the ecofact assemblage. Previous work at a number of medieval sites across the West Midlands has produced small-scale evidence of agriculture, diet and the exploitation of woodland and other plant resources, though commonly from urban sites, and the ecofact assemblage from BRP will contribute to these earlier findings. The *Archaeology of the West Midlands* research framework has indicated that a research should '*prioritise and maximise…the contribution made by environmental archaeology to our knowledge of medieval life in town and country*' (Watt 2011, 186). Such a report should be undertaken once the chronology of the site has been established and will take two days to complete.

Storage and Curation Requirements

The samples have been fully analysed and are recommended for discard. The ecofacts are in a dry, stable condition and are suitable for long term storage.

References

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Table 1: Catalogue of Charred Macroplant from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Feature			Ditch [G38-02-04]	Pit [G38-03-05]	Pit [G38-04-03]	Pit [G38-04-03]	Ditch [G43-03-02]	Ditch [G43-03-04]	Ditch [G38-50-15]	Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	Pit [G38-50-27]	Pit [G38-50-33]	Pit [G38-50-37]	Industrial pit [G43-50-09]	Industrial pit [G43-50-11]
Context			G38-02-03	G38-03-03	G38-04-04	G38-04-05	G43-03-03	G43-03-05	G38-50-16	G38-50-18	G38-50-19	G38-50-28	G38-50-34	G38-50-38	G43-50-10	G43-50-12
Sample vol(l)			20	10	10	10	20	10	20		20	10	10	10	20	20
% Sorted			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**														
Cereal																
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es			1	3										1
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es		32	6	43										4
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es	1	29	12	81		1	1	4		3		2	1	
Secale cereale L.	Rye	Caryopsis/es		37	6	92				3						
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		77	17	169		1	1		1				3	6
Wild food																
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel nut	Nutshell frag(s)				4							1			
R. fruticosus agg.	Blackberry/ Bramble	Seed(s)			1											
Weeds																
Agrostemma githago L.	Corncockle	Seed(s)				2										
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Cabbage/ Mustard	Seed(s)		3	5	49				1					1	
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistle	Fruit(s)		4	2	40								1		
Carex sp.	Sedges	Fruit(s)							1							
Chenopodium album L.	Fat hen	Seed(s)													1	
Daucus carota L.	Wild carrot	Fruit(s)				33										
Fallopia convolvulus L.	Black bindweed	Fruits(s)				1										
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Nutlet(s)													2	
Lapsana communis L.	Nipplewort	Achene(s)				9										
Persicaria sp.	Knotweed	Achene(s)														1
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Seed(s)				1										
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)			2	3										
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel	Achene(s)				4	1									
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)				1										
Sonchus asper L.	Prickly Sowthistle	Fruit(s)				1										
Unidentified	Unknown	Fruits(s)/Seed(s)		2			1									

Table 2: Catalogue of Charcoal from the Birmingham Resilience Project.

Feature	Context	Sample	Area	Species	Name	Frag	Roundwood	Weight (g)
Ditch [G38-02-04]	G38-02-03		G38	cf. *Acer campestre* L.	Maple	2		12
Ditch [G38-02-04]	G38-02-03		G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
Ditch [G38-02-04]	G38-02-03		G38	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan		2	
Pit [G38-03-05]	G38-03-03		G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	6		22.3
Pit [G38-03-05]	G38-03-03		G38	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan	2	1	
Pit [G38-03-05]	G38-03-03		G38	*Prunus sp.*	Cherry		1	
Pit [G38-04-03]	G38-04-04		G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		2.2
Pit [G38-04-03]	G38-04-04		G38	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1	2	
Pit [G38-04-03]	G38-04-05		G38	*Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel		1	0.4
Pit [G38-04-03]	G38-04-05		G38	*Prunus avium* L.	Cherry	3		
Pit [G38-04-03]	G38-04-05		G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		
Ditch [G43-03-02]	G43-03-03		G43	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	0.1
Ditch [G43-03-02]	G43-03-03		G43	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn		1	
Ditch [G43-03-02]	G43-03-03		G43	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan	1		
Gully [G15-10-01]	G15-10-02	121	G15	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan	1		0.1
Ditch [G22-09-03]	G22-09-04	100	G22	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.1
Pit [G38-50-11]	G38-50-12	122	G38	*Prunus avium* L.	Cherry	1		0.3
Pit [G38-50-11]	G38-50-12	122	G38	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan	1		
Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	G38-50-18	124	G38	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		0.2
Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	G38-50-18	124	G38	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	3	2	
Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	G38-50-18	124	G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		
Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	G38-50-19	125	G38	cf. *Acer campestre* L.	Maple	1		1
Ditch terminus [G38-50-20]	G38-50-19	125	G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		
Pit [G38-50-27]	G38-50-28	127	G38	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.1
Pit [G38-50-27]	G38-50-28	127	G38	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
Pit [G38-50-29]	G38-50-30	128	G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
Post Hole [G38-50-31]	G38-50-32	130	G38	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.5
Pit [G38-50-33]	G38-50-34	131	G38	*Prunus avium* L.	Cherry	1		0.2
Industrial pit [G43-50-09]	G43-50-10	103	G43	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		1.6
Industrial pit [G43-50-09]	G43-50-10	103	G43	*Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	2	4	
Industrial pit [G43-50-11]	G43-50-12	104	G43	cf. *Acer campestre* L.	Maple		2	28.4
Industrial pit [G43-50-11]	G43-50-12	104	G43	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		
Industrial pit [G43-50-11]	G43-50-12	104	G43	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		
Ditch [G43-50-21]	G43-50-20	102	G43	cf. *Acer campestre* L.	Maple	1	3	1.4
Ditch [G43-50-21]	G43-50-20	102	G43	*Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	1		
Ditch [G43-50-21]	G43-50-20	102	G43	*Maloideae/Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/rowan		1	

APPENDIX 18 Radiocarbon dates

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94119 (GU55865)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
Site Reference	33275
Context Reference	380303
Material	Charcoal : Cherry
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	785 ± 31

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

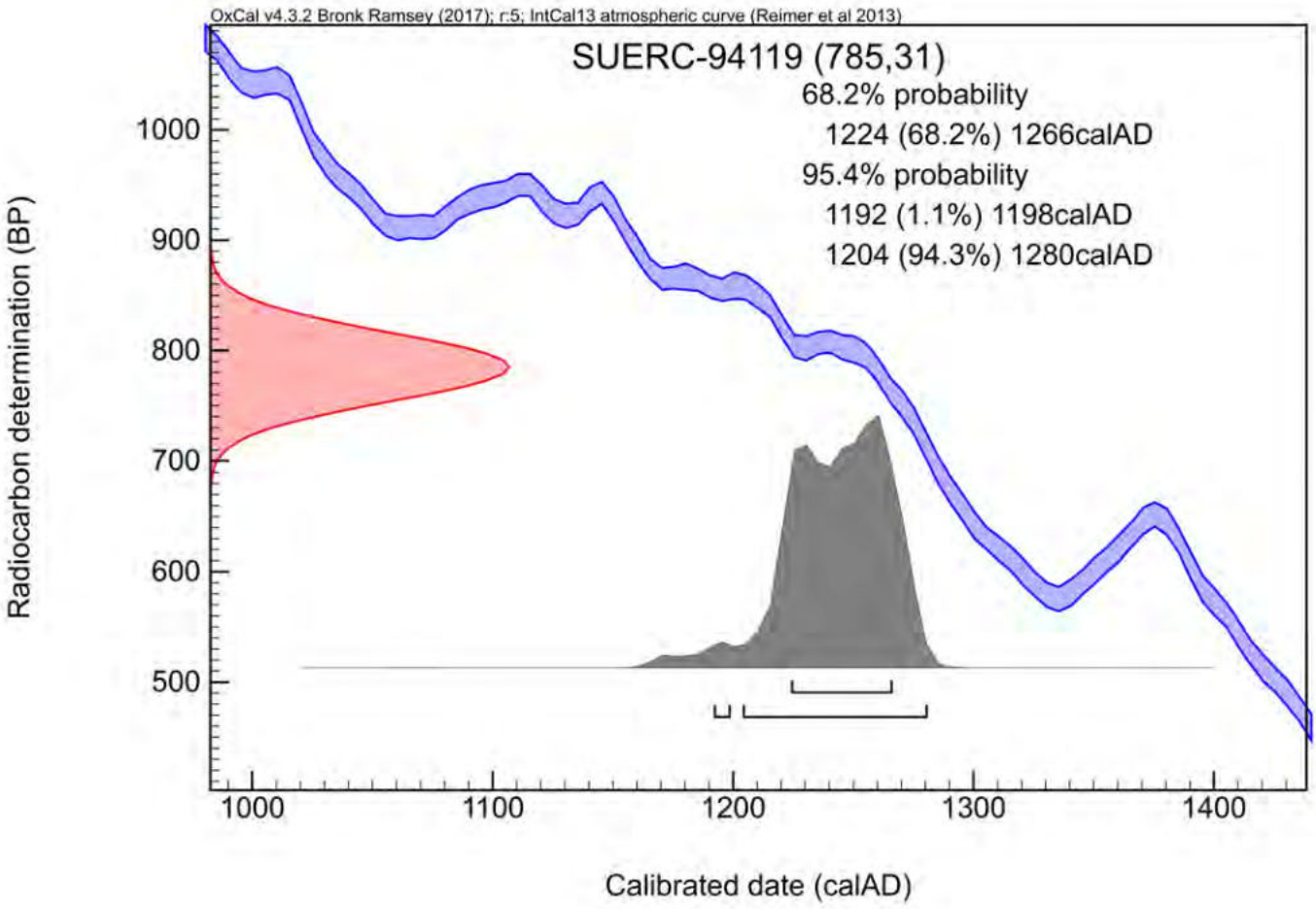
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94120 (GU55866)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
Site Reference	33275
Context Reference	380404
Material	Charcoal : Hazel
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	797 ± 31

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

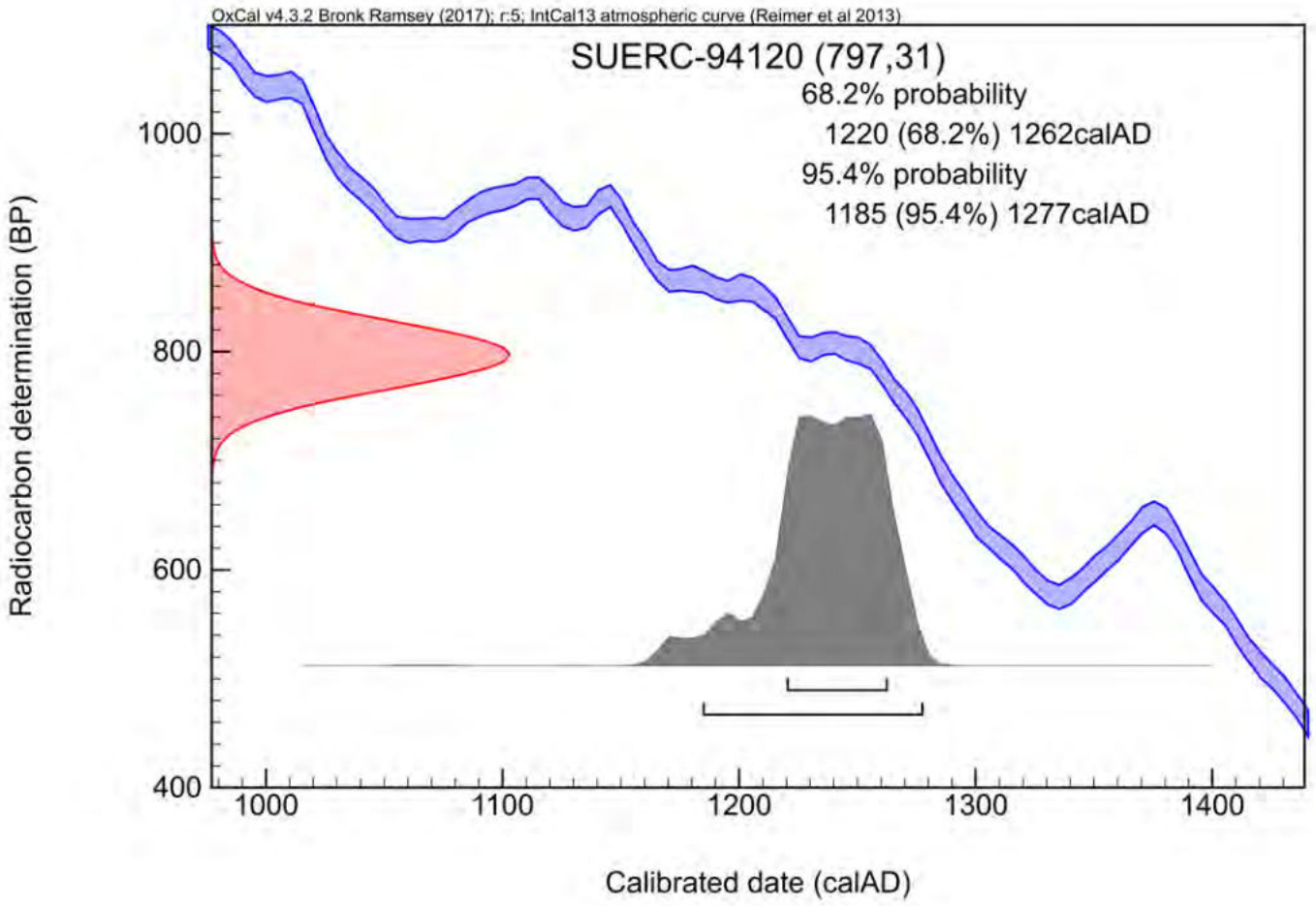
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94121 (GU55867)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
Site Reference	33275
Context Reference	385019
Material	Molar : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.0 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	689 ± 31

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

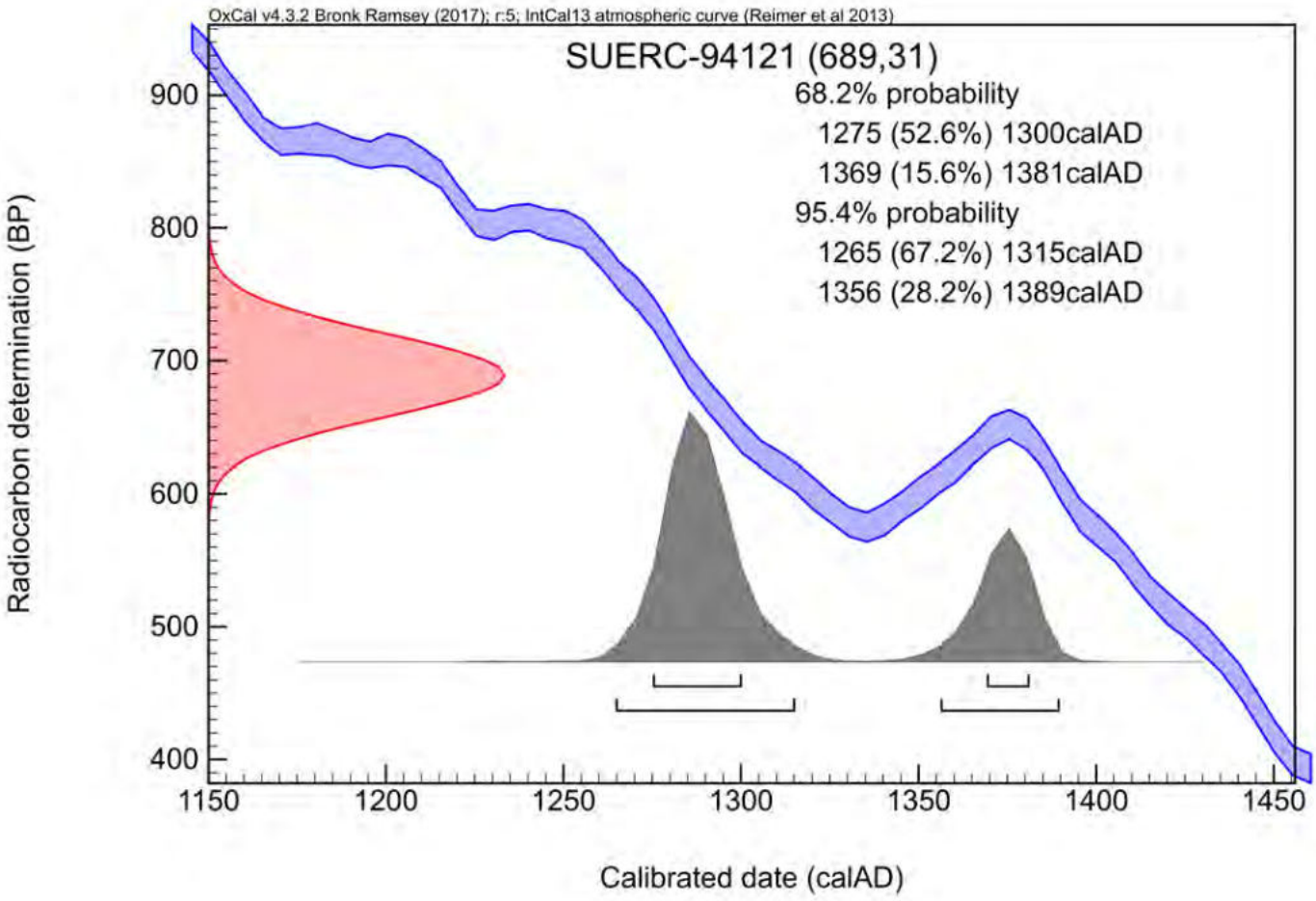
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94125 (GU55868)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
Site Reference	33275
Context Reference	435012
Material	Charcoal : Maple
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2103 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

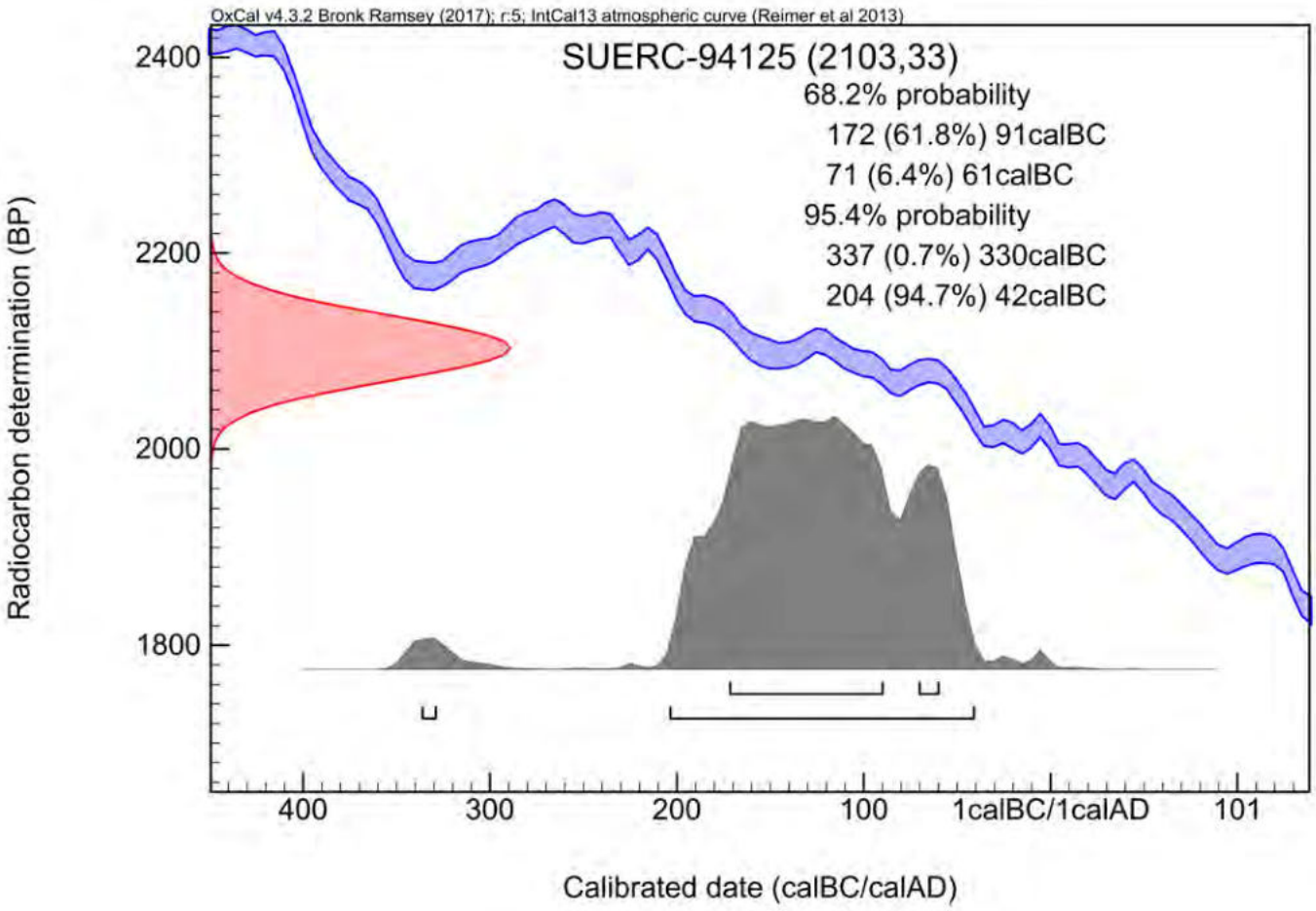
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94126 (GU55869)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
Site Reference	33275
Context Reference	435020
Material	Charcoal : Hazel
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2122 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

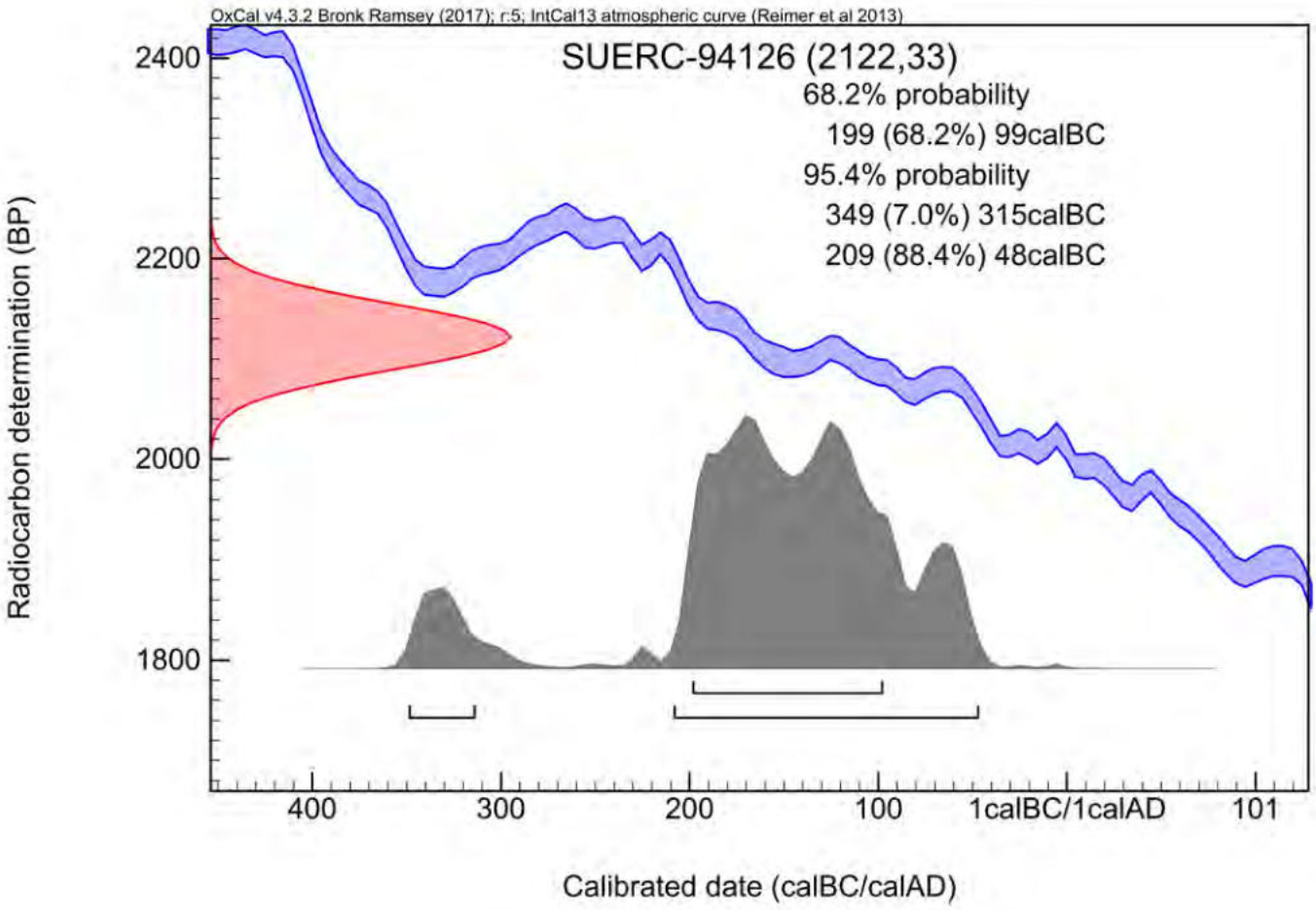
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX 19 Quantification of site archive

The site archive comprises:

Paper Archive	
Environmental sample register sheets	3
Digital photograph register sheets	35
Trench/Area record sheets	161
Context register sheets	5
Finds cards	8
Permatrace register sheets	7
Drawing register sheets	14
Context sheets	170
Watching brief daybook sheets	62
Permatrace drawing sheets	40
Scale drawings	128
Photographic Archive	
Digital photographs	1202
Environmental Archive	
Environmental samples	0 (26 processed)
Macroplant residues	816
Charcoal	71.0g
Animal bones	66 (198.8g)
Artefactual Archive	
Iron Age – medieval pottery	223 (1870g)
Post-medieval – Modern pottery	30 sherds
Clay tobacco pipe	5 fragments
Ceramic Building Material (brick and tile)	15 fragments (1073g)

Fired clay	41 fragments (245.66g)
Metal objects	1 (144.94g)
Glass	8 (105.28g)
Coarse stone	10
Vitrified material	2.5kg

APPENDIX 20: OASIS Report

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-414793

Project details

Project name	Birmingham Resilience Project
Short description of the project	AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Barhale Construction plc, on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. to undertake an archaeological programme of works along the route of a potable water transfer pipe, located southwest of Birmingham, between Lickhill, Stourport-on-Severn and Frankley Reservoir, Birmingham. Phase 1 involved trial trenching and Phase 2 involved trial trenching, careful topsoil strip, map and sample and an archaeological watching brief on remaining topsoil strip areas. Significant archaeological remains were found in two areas (area G38 and area G43) with remains of lesser importance, commonly representing post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. There is also slight evidence (in the form of a possible sherd of Roman vessel glass) for residual Roman material in area G38. An initial programme of post-excavation assessment, including assessment of artefact and ecofacts assemblages and an initial programme of radiocarbon dating, suggests that remains in area G43 represent rural activity of Iron Age date while remains in area G38 represent rural activity of medieval date. An unusual sherd of Crowland Abbey-type ware was recovered from a feature in area G38, hinting that what appears to be an area of relatively low status activity my have a connection with a higher status and/or ecclesiastical site. A programme of further Full Analysis works is recommended, to focus on the pottery, metalworking evidence, fired clay and environmental material from areas G38 and G43, to lead to a publication that looks at the medieval ceramics and the nature and status of settlement remains in the area south of Belbroughton.
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2016 End: 31-03-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURES Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England

Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE BROMSGROVE Birmingham Resilience Project
Study area	26 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SO 82079 72657 52.351302968472 -2.263136838444 52 21 04 N 002 15 47 W Point
Site coordinates	SO 99220 80243 52.41980225322 -2.0114705914 52 25 11 N 002 00 41 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	Jacobs
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Ross Murray
Project supervisor	Genevieve Shaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Severn Trent Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum Service

Entered by	Mike Roy (michael.roy@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	5 February 2021

AOC Archaeology Group

AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY

tel: 0131 440 3593 | **fax:** 0131 440 3422 | **e-mail:** edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com