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The Results of an Archaeological Field Evaluation by Trial Trenching and Archaeological Excavation on the Forth Replacement Crossing at Dundas Castle Farms (Land Parcel 6)

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Report Status: Approved



Executive Summary

Headland Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on the Forth Replacement Crossing at Dundas Castle Farms (Land Parcel 6), NGR:NT 1270 7779 (centred), to assess the presence/absence of archaeological features in an area identified as having good archaeological potential in the Forth Replacement Crossing Environmental Statement (Jacobs Arup, 2009a). The work was commissioned by Transport Scotland, managed and monitored by Jacobs Arup and undertaken in advance of the proposed commencement of construction works.

A total of 36 trenches with an overall area of 3530m² were excavated comprising a 5% sample across two fields. Trenches were sited to ensure good spatial coverage. The trial trenching revealed two curvilinear ditches and an associated post-hole, all undated, around which a larger area of 788m² was opened to reveal its full extent. Ditches and furrows relating to post-medieval agricultural activity on site along with an isolated pit were also exposed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Forth Replacement Crossing: Land Parcel 6, Dundas Castle Farms

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (FRCE10)

<i>Client</i>	Transport Scotland
<i>Consultant</i>	Jacobs Arup
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 1270 7779
<i>Project Manager</i>	Edward Bailey
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<i>Illustrations</i>	Julia Bastek
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<i>Schedule</i>	
Fieldwork	13 th – 19 th April 2011
Report	July 2011

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 This Data Structure Report is submitted as a report on the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching undertaken on behalf of Jacobs Arup and Transport Scotland in respect of the proposed Forth Replacement Crossing (hereinafter 'FRC'), and in accordance with the mitigation measures recommended in the FRC Environmental Statement Chapter 14 (Cultural Heritage; Jacobs Arup 2009a) wherein the requirement for a programme of trial trenching was identified.

1.1.2 Between the 13th and the 19th April 2011, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land Parcel 6 in the grounds of Dundas Castle Farms on the southern side of the landfall for the FRC (Illus 1). The project was managed by Edward Bailey (Project Manager), the fieldwork was overseen by Ian Hill and Jamie Humble and the reporting by Jamie Humble. Four additional staff members were involved throughout the evaluation.

1.1.3 Based on the results of the trial trenching excavation took place on Land Parcel 6 between the 16th and 20th May 2011. The project was managed by Edward Bailey (Project Manager), the fieldwork and reporting was undertaken by Elizabeth Jones. Three additional staff members were involved throughout the excavation.

1.2 Project Background

1.2.1 In December 2007, following the completion of the FRC Study as part of the Strategic Transport Project Review (hereinafter 'STPR'), the Scottish Government confirmed the intention to provide a new cable-stayed bridge to the west of the existing Forth Road Bridge. Jacobs Arup (as a joint venture) was commissioned in January 2008 to assist Transport Scotland to develop the FRC proposals, to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter 'EIA') and to prepare an Environmental Statement (hereinafter 'ES') (Jacobs Arup 2009a).

1.2.2 The purpose of the cultural heritage component of the EIA was to identify the cultural heritage baseline, evaluate the likely significant impacts that the proposed development would have on this resource, and provide mitigation measures to ameliorate any impacts.

1.2.3 The cultural heritage baseline data for the EIA was obtained via a desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in 2008-2009 in accordance with the principles set out in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA 208/07; Highways Agency 2007). Further information was also gathered during archaeological watching briefs on Ground Investigations for the proposed scheme carried out during 2008 and 2009 by variously Jacobs Arup, Glasgow University Archaeology Research Division and Headland Archaeology Ltd in accordance with the requirements of Historic Scotland to whom the results were reported (Transport Scotland 2010, 30).

1.2.4 Based on the results of the EIA the ES recommended that a programme of invasive and non-invasive archaeological works be undertaken, including resistivity survey and by trial trenching (Jacobs Arup 2009a).

1.3 *Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Works*

1.3.1 The general objectives of the programme of archaeological works (Transport Scotland 2010) were to:

- ensure that significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains shall be neither needlessly destroyed, nor destroyed without record;
- identify any unknown archaeological remains that may be affected by the scheme;
- enable a more confident assessment of the impact of construction of the proposed scheme on archaeological remains;
- enable the identification and design of any measures that may be necessary to mitigate the impact of the proposed scheme on newly identified archaeological remains;
- enhance available information about known archaeological remains, where existing information is insufficient to enable a full assessment of impact or the design of mitigation measures.

1.3.2 Following the results of the evaluation the objectives of the excavations were to:

- Clarify the nature, character and extent of the features identified during the evaluation and obtain a plan of any additional features identified during the excavation.
- Identify any structures or activity areas and the date and duration of any settlement remains
- Obtain artefactual and environmental evidence for the purposes of dating and interpretation of the site

2 Site Background

2.1 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.1.1 Within a study area ranging in extent from 500m from the proposed route to 6km from the proposed main crossing a total of 356 cultural heritage sites were identified by the ES, whilst a desk-based assessment of a wider study area undertaken at route selection stage, identified a total of 1200 cultural heritage sites (Transport Scotland 2010, 30). The results from these studies show that the scheme is located in a landscape containing archaeological evidence dating from the Mesolithic period, through the prehistoric and medieval periods, up to post-medieval and modern times.

2.1.2 A number of archaeological sites were identified by the ES in and around South Queensferry. These include prehistoric, Roman and early historic activity, with the Royal Burgh of South Queensferry originating in the medieval period.

2.1.3 The land parcel lies near Dundas Castle, the present keep of which dates to the 15th century, although the castle may originate as early as the 12th century (Jacobs Arup 2009a, 32).

2.1.4 Land Parcel 4 which is situated a short distance to the north contained evidence of human activity dating from the Mesolithic period onwards (approx 10,000 to 4,000 BC).

2.2 *Site Topography and Land Use*

2.2.1 Land Parcel 6 occupies two fields. The eastern of these and the larger of the two was under a young crop at the time of the evaluation. The western field contained a mature crop of oil seed rape. Both were bounded to the north by the A904 and by Builyeon Road to the south and the east. The ground rose up slightly towards the west of the land parcel and down beyond its southern limit. Thirty three trenches were excavated in the eastern field and three in the western field. The site is under the ownership of S N M Bowlby.

2.3 *Site Geology*

2.3.1 The results of geotechnical investigations (Jacobs Arup 2009b) carried out demonstrate that the subsurface stratigraphy generally constitutes glacial till deposits of varying thickness; these are predominantly comprised firm to very stiff boulder clay deposits with occasional granular till deposits.

2.3.2 The solid geology of the site is typified by igneous alkali dolerite (British Geological Survey 2008). The alkaline nature of the bedrock geology has the effect of breaking up the structure of clays within the soil matrix which negatively affects its water holding capacity, similar to the effect agricultural lime has on arable soils.

3 **Methodology**

3.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the specification in the contract documents (Transport Scotland 2010), which had been agreed with Historic Scotland and Transport Scotland. The total area of the Land Parcel measured 70,272m², of which a 5% sample (3530m²) was investigated by trial trenching. An indicative trench plan was agreed with the consultant archaeologists, Jacobs Arup. Trenches were sited to provide good spatial coverage of the entire site. The location of one trench in the western field was altered to avoid blocking the gate between the fields. Following the discovery of features within Trench 31 a further area totalling 788m² was stripped to expose the full extent of these features.

3.2 All trenches were individually numbered and a pole-mounted Trimble G6 differential GPS programmed with the relevant co-ordinates was utilised to identify and mark out the locations of trenches. The trenches were excavated using one 13 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. The machine operated under continuous archaeological supervision and topsoil and subsoil were removed down to the first archaeological horizon or clean

geological deposits, whichever was met first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately. Any potential features identified were hand cleaned and investigated appropriately. Archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated and recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets. The excavated trenches and any archaeological contexts were recorded using a Trimble G6 differential GPS, as well as hand drawing where appropriate. Photographs were taken using colour slide film, black and white film, and digital.

- 3.3 Bulk soil samples were collected from secure archaeological contexts for processing and assessment. Where possible a minimum 30-litre sample was collected from each archaeological deposit and given a unique number (Transport Scotland 2010, 59). Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward *et al* 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006).
- 3.4 All finds were recorded by individual context and their cleaning, storage and conservation undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Transport Scotland 2010, 65-66).

4 Results of Fieldwork (Illus 2)

4.1 Trial Trenching

- 4.1.1 A total of 36 trenches were excavated across Land Parcel 6 (Illus 2) with a combined total area of 3530m², subsequently a further area, centred on Trench 31, measuring 788m² was opened. Full detailed descriptions of each trench and individual contexts can be found in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. Results are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 The natural geology seen across both fields was yellowish silty clay [013] with extensive bands of outcropping bedrock. Occasional patches of coal rich natural deposits were also encountered. In places the bedrock had been broken by repeated ploughing across the area. In places this was overlain by 0.10 – 0.20m of subsoil or interface material – mid yellow brown clayey silt [031]. Topsoil [032] was between 0.20m and 0.50m deep and consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.1.4 Furrows were identified in Trenches 3, 14 – 17, 19 – 20, and 22 – 24. These were all aligned roughly northeast to southwest and were from 0.9m to 3.3m in width. Generally they survived better in the north-western part of the land parcel but were less than 0.20m in depth. Furrows [034], [036] and [038] were excavated in Trench 3 and furrow [040] in Trench 17. All had shallow sloping sides and flattish bases and were filled with mid brownish grey silty clay: fills [033], [035], [037] and [039] respectively. The remaining furrows were not excavated and were recorded only in plan.
- 4.1.5 Archaeological features were seen in Trenches 5, 11, 12 and 31 (Illus 2). A single pit was seen in Trench 5 [001], which was oval in plan measuring 0.68 by 0.64m and 0.16m deep with a single sandy loam fill [002]. No finds were present within the feature and it is undated (Illus 3).

- 4.1.5 A linear ditch was identified running through Trenches 11 and 12 [003], a second ditch was identified running across Trench 31 [011/026].
- 4.1.6 Ditch [003] (Illus 4) ran roughly north-east to southwest across Trenches 11 and 12 where it terminated. It had moderately steep sides and a curved base and was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy loam [004]. Within the fill were a large number of medium sized stones which appeared to have tumbled in. The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep. Ditch [011/026] is described in the next section.
- 4.2 *Excavation (Illus 5)*
- 4.2.1 Trench 31 contained two sections of shallow curvilinear gully [005/017, 009/015] with a possible post-hole [007/019] located between the possible terminals of the ditches (Illus 6); a larger ditch [011/026] ran E-W across the trench. After initial investigation within the evaluation trench a further area was stripped to identify the full extent of these features and any associated features. No further features were identified in the stripped area. Gully [005/017] was 1.30m long, 0.27m wide and 0.21m deep and was truncated to the west by a geotechnical trial hole. Gully [009/015] was 2.43m long, 0.43m wide and 0.24m deep; both of these features had steep sides and rounded bases. Post-hole [007/019] was circular in plan, measuring 0.33m in diameter and 0.07m deep. All three of these features were filled with homogenous mid greyish brown silty clay [006/018, 010/016, 008/020 respectively]. The similar character and fill of these three features raises the possibility that these were originally part of one, heavily truncated, continuous gully. No finds were present within any of these features and they are undated.
- 4.2.2 Ditch [011/026] ran from east to west across Trench 31 and continued across the entire of the larger stripped area. It had gently sloping sides with a step in its profile on its northern edge and a rounded base (Illus 7). Ditch [011/026] contained an upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay [014/024/027/029] and a lower fill of light bluish grey silty clay [012/025/028/030]; within both fills were a number of stones that appeared to have tumbled in. The ditch varied between 2.30m and 3.30m wide and between 0.35m and 0.55m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of ditch [011/026], however one of the numerous ceramic field drains that crossed the excavation area terminated within the ditch implying that at one time it had drained into the partially silted up but still open ditch.

5 **Palaeoenvironmental Report**

Sarah-Jane Haston

5.1 *Plant Remains*

- 5.1.1 Two samples were taken from curvilinear ditches [009/015] and [005/017]; Sample 1 was taken from the fill of [009/015] and sample 2 was taken from the fill of [005/017]. The results of the sample processing are provided in Tables 1 (Retent finds, Appendix 7) and 2 (Floatation finds, Appendix 8). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

5.1.2 The concentration of archaeological remains recovered from the samples was very low and only amounted to small quantities of wood charcoal and the occasional charred weed seed.

5.1.3 Wood charcoal was recovered from both of the samples; however, this was present only in very small quantities and all of the charcoal fragments were less than 0.5 cm in diameter. The quantity and size of the charcoal recovered is not suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry AMS dating. The small sizes of the fragments suggest that they may have been become incorporated in the sampled deposits by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off rather than being a result of deliberate or accidental deposition.

5.1.4 A single charred weed seed of chickweed (*Stellaria media*) was recovered in Sample 1 and is commonly found on arable field margins and disturbed ground. The origin of the single carbonised weed seed is uncertain and does not warrant further study.

5.2 *Other finds*

5.2.1 The only other find recovered from the processed samples was a single small fragment of burnt bone in Sample 1 too small to identify.

5.3 *Discussion*

5.3.1 The few palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from the processed samples do not provide conclusive evidence to suggest the function or date of the curvilinear features. The collective assemblage from the ditch deposits is indicative of the re-working and re-depositing of a low level of domestic material.

5.4 *Recommendations*

5.4.1 No further work on the palaeoenvironmental remains is recommended.

6 **Conclusions**

6.1 Two groups of archaeological features were identified within Land Parcel 6. Towards the south of the site in Trench 31 two curvilinear gullies and an associated pit or posthole were revealed. Trench 31 also contained a ditch. Towards the east of the site a ditch running between trenches 11 and 12 was exposed. An isolated pit was found in trench 5 at the north of the site.

6.2 The curvilinear gullies and associated pit or post-hole are undated with no possibility of these features being dated. A similar small solitary curvilinear feature was also recorded during evaluation and excavation at Land Parcel 19 that was dated to the post medieval period (Humble forthcoming a). It is hard to say what these features represent due to their shallow truncated nature however it is possible that these features formed a bedding slot trench for a small wall forming one side of an oval or circular structure possibly associated with agricultural activity evidenced by the furrows present on site.

Ditches [003 & 011], while undated are likely to be contemporary with the post-medieval field system recorded during evaluation and excavation of Land Parcels 4 and 5 to the north and north-west (Humble forthcoming b, Dingwall 2011). A late date for ditch [011] is implied by the presence of a field drain that drained into the partially silted up ditch further showing that it also had a drainage function. The presence of a number of furrows is further evidence of former agricultural activity on site.

- 6.3 Based on the results of the fieldwork and the post excavation assessment the archaeological archive is considered as having no potential and therefore no further works are recommended.

7 References

7.1 Bibliographic References

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Jacobs Arup 2009b *Transport Scotland Forth Replacement Crossing: Network Connections – South Ground Investigations Report*. Jacobs Arup November 2009.

Kenward, H K, Hall, A R and Jones, A K G 1980 'A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits', *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

Transport Scotland (2010) *Forth Replacement Crossing*. 'Competition for the Land Based Invasive and Non-Invasive Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Contract Volume 2: Tender Document.'

6.2 Cartographic References

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8 Appendices

Appendix 1: Trench Register

Trench No	Length (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Description
1	50	0.55m	SE-NW. Ceramic drain N-S
2	50	0.55m	NW-SE.
3	50	0.60m	N-S. Furrows [034], [036], [038].
4	50	0.50m	NW-SE.
5	50	0.50m	N-S. Ceramic drain W-E, Pit [001].
6	50	0.70m	SW-NE. Ceramic drains (2) SW-NE and SE-NW.
7	50	0.70m	SE-NW.
8	50	0.40m	SW-NE.
9	50	0.30m	S-N. Rubble drains (3) SW-NE, bedrock outcrop
10	50	0.20m	SE-NW. Bedrock outcrop.
11	50	0.70m	E-W. Ditch [003], drain N-S, bedrock outcrop
12	50	0.90m	W-E. Ceramic drains (2) N-S and W-E, Ditch [003], bedrock outcrop
13	50	0.40m	SE-NW. Ceramic drains (5) SW-NE and E-W, rubble drains (2) S-N.
14	50	0.60m	N-S. Ceramic drains (6) E-W, furrow NW-SE.
15	50	0.30m	W-E. Ceramic drain (2) SW-NE, furrows (2) SW-NE.
16	50	0.40m	N-S. Rubble drains (2) NW-SE and NE-SW, ceramic drains (3) NE-SW, furrows (2) NE-SW.
17	50	0.50m	N-S. Ceramic drains (2) W-E, rubble drains (2) W-E, furrows (2), one excavated = [040], W-E.
18	50	0.30m	W-E. Ceramic drain W-E, rubble drain N-S.
19	50	0.45m	SE-NW. Ceramic drains (2) W-E, rubble drains (3) W-E, furrows (2) W-E.
20	50	0.35m	SW-NE. Rubble drains (4) S-N and W-E, furrows (4) W-E.

21	50	0.60m	SW-NE. Rubble drains (3) W-E and NW-SE, ditch
22	50	0.30m	NW-SE. Rubble drains (2) SW-NE and N-S, ceramic drains (4) N-S, furrows (4) W-E, ditch SW-NE.
23	50	0.50m	NE-SW. Rubble drain N-S, ceramic drains (2) E-W and N-S, furrow N-S.
24	50	0.75m	W-E. Rubble drain W-E.
25	50	0.35m	N-S. Rubble drains (4) NW- SE, E-W and NW-SE, ceramic drain NW-SE.
26	50	0.70m	NW-SE. Rubble drains (4) N-S, W-E and SE-NW, ceramic drains (3) N-S and W-E.
27	52	0.35m	W-E. Rubble drains (2) NW-SE, ceramic drains SW- NE and N-S
28	50	0.65m	NE-SW. Rubble drains (5) W-E, N-S and NE-SW, ceramic drain NW-SE.
29	50	0.45m	N-S. Ceramic drains (2) NE- SW.
30	50	0.35m	N-S. Ceramic drain NW-SE.
31	50	0.65m	N-S. Rubble drains (3) W-E and SW-NE, ceramic drains (3) W-E and N-S, Ditch W-E [011/026], Gullies SE-NW [005/017] and N-S [009/015], pit [007/019].
32	50	0.40m	N-S. Rubble drains (4) W-E and NW-SE, ceramic drains (3) NW-SE
33	50	0.45m	NE-SW. Rubble drains (2) NW-SE and W-E, ceramic drains (3) N-S.
34	50	0.35m	NE-SW. Rubble drain NE- SW, bedrock outcrop.
35	50	0.40m	NW-SE. Rubble drains (2) W-E and N-S.
36	13	0.10m	NW-SE. Bedrock outcrop.

Appendix 2: Context Register

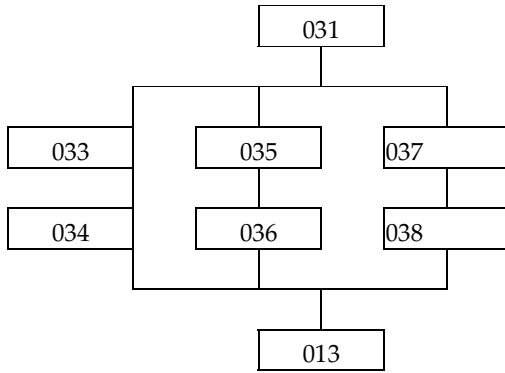
Context No.	Trench	Description
001	5	Cut of a circular pit with gently sloping sides and a rounded base, filled with [002]. L: 0.60m, W: 0.30m, D: 0.16m.
002	5	Fill within [001] cut, mid grayish brown slightly stony sandy loam with occasional small charcoal and stones.
003	11/12	Cut of a linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base, filled with [004]. L: 1.20m, W: 1.30m, D: 0.28m.
004	11/12	Fill of [003], mid grayish brown slightly stony sandy loam with many large stones.
005	31	Curvilinear ditch feature filled with [006]. L: 1.30m, W: 0.27m, D: 0.21m. Same as [017].
006	31	Fill of [005], mid grayish brown silty clay with rare small to medium stone inclusions. Same as [018].
007	31	Circular cut with sloping sides and curved base filled with [008]. L: 0.30m, W: 0.33m, D: 0.07m. Same as [019].
008	31	Fill of [007], mid grayish brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Same as [020].
009	31	Curvilinear cut with steep sides and curved base, filled with [010]. L: 2.50m, W: 0.43m, D: 0.24m. Same as [015].
010	31	Fill of [009], mid grayish brown silty clay with rare small and large stones. Same as [016].
011	31	Linear cut with gently sloping/stepped sides with rounded base, filled with [012]. L: 2m, W: 3m, D: 0.55m. Same as [026].
012	31	Fill of [011], light bluish grey silty clay with rare large stone inclusions. Same as [025] and [028].
013	11	Natural soil. Mid yellowish brown slightly stony loamy sand.
014	31	Secondary fill of ditch [011]. Mid grayish brown silty clay with rare small and medium stone inclusions. Same as [024] and [027].
015		Cut of curvilinear feature = [009].
016		Fill of curvilinear feature [015] = [010].
017		Cut of curvilinear feature = [005].
018		Fill of curvilinear feature [017] = [006].
019		Cut of small pit = [007].
020		Fill of small pit [020] = [008].
021		Silty clay loam deposit - possible furrow
022		Fill of possible furrow [023]: stony clay
023		Cut of possible furrow
024		Upper fill of ditch [026] Slot # 2: silty clay = [014].
025		Lower fill of ditch [026] Slot # 2: silty clay = [012].
026		Cut of drainage/ boundary ditch = [011].
027		Upper fill of ditch [026] Slot # 3: slightly stony, silty clay = [014].
028		Lower fill of ditch [026] Slot # 3: silty clay = [012].
029		Upper fill of ditch [026] Slot # 1: silty clay loam = [014].
030		Lower fill of ditch [026] Slot # 1: silty clay loam = [012].

031		Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt loam, 0.2 – 0.5 m.
032		Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.1 – 0.2 m.
033	3	Fill of [034]. Mid brownish grey silty clay.
034	3	Cut of furrow, with shallow sloping sides and flattish base. L: 2 m, W: 1.1 m, D: 0.12 m.
035	3	Fill of [036]. Mid brownish grey silty clay.
036	3	Cut of furrow, with shallow sloping sides and flattish base. L: 1.4 m, W: 1.12 m, D: 0.1 m.
037	3	Fill of [038]. Mid brownish grey silty clay.
038	3	Cut of furrow, with shallow sloping sides and flattish base. L: 2.3 m, W: 2.9 m, D: 0.12 m.
039	17	Fill of [040]. Mid brownish grey silty clay.
040	17	Cut of furrow, with shallow sloping sides and flattish base. L: 2 m, W: 2.8 m, D: 0.09 m.

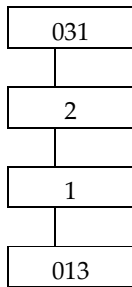
*** Furrows in Trench 3 are numbered from North to South**

Appendix 3: Trench Matrices

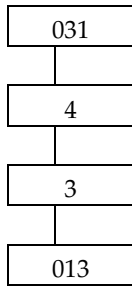
Trench 3



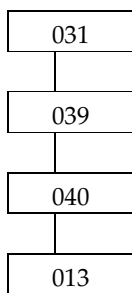
Trench 5



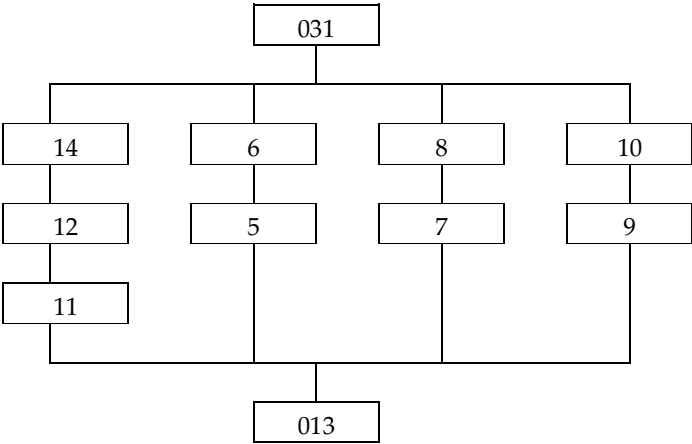
Trench 11



Trench 17



Trench 31



Appendix 4: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Direction	Description
143	W	General shot of Trench 2 (backfilled)
144	S	General shot of Trench 3 (backfilled)
146	SE	General shot of Trench 4
147	SW	General shot of Trench 18
148	S	General shot of Trench 5
149	SW	General shot of Trench 16
150	N	General shot of Trench 17
151	NW	General shot of Trench 19
152	S	General shot of Trench 20
153	NW	General shot of Trench 22
154	NE	General shot of Trench 23
155	W	General shot of Trench 24
156	SW	General shot of Trench 27
157	SW	General shot of Trench 26
158	N	General shot of Trench 25
159	S	General shot of Trench 29
160	N	General shot of Trench 28
161	E	General shot of Trench 21
162	E	General shot of Trench 15
163	S	General shot of Trench 30
164	SE	General shot of Trench 31
165	S	General shot of Trench 32
166	SW	General shot of Trench 33
167	NW	General shot of Trench 36
168	SW	General shot of Trench 34
169	NW	General shot of Trench 35
170	NE	General shot of Trench 14
171	E	General shot of Trench 13
172	W	General shot of Trench 12
173	S	General shot of Trench 10 (backfilled)
174	S	General shot of Trench 9 (backfilled)
175	N	General shot of Trench 8 (backfilled)
176	W	General shot of Trench 11 (backfilled)
177	NW	General shot of Trench 7
178	E	General shot of Trench 6 (backfilled)
180	N	Pre-excavation shot of end of [003] in Trench 12
182	W	Ditch feature [005/006] in Trench 31
183	W	Post hole/pit [007/008] in Trench 31
184	W	Ditch feature [009/010] in Trench 31
185	E	West facing section of [011] and [012]
186	W	South east facing section of [001] in Trench 5
187	E	West facing section of [011]

659	SW	NE facing section of [003]
660	SW	NE facing section of [003] –working shot
661	W	General shot [003]
662	S	General Shot of [003]
765	S	N-facing section of slot through curvilinear feature [015]
766	SW	General shot of slot through terminus of curvilinear feature [017]
767	SW	NE-facing section of pit [019]
768	N	General shot of slot through possible furrow [021]
769	NW	General shot of slot through possible furrow [023]/[022]
770	SW	NE-facing section of Slot #2 through ditch [026]
771	NW	NW-facing section of Slot #3 through ditch [026]
772	S	General shot of Slot #1 through ditch [026]
773	NE	W-facing section of Slot #1 through ditch [026]
774	S	Post-ex shot of curvilinear features [015] and [017] and pit [019]
775	S	Working shot
776	N	Working shot
777	NE	Working shot
778	NE	Working shot
779	S	Working shot
780	SE	Working shot
781	SW	General shot of ditch [026]

Appendix 5: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Plan	Section	Description
1		1:10	LP 6, Trench 11. North east facing section through [003]
2		1:10	LP 6, Trench 31. West facing section through [011]
3		1:10	NE-facing section of Slot #2 through ditch [026]
4		1:10	E-facing section of Slot #3 through ditch [026]
5		1:20	SW-facing section of Slot #1 through ditch [026]

Appendix 6: Sample Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
001	016	Fill of curvilinear feature [015]
002	018	Fill of curvilinear feature [017]

Appendix 7: Retent sample results

Table 1: FRCE10 LP06: Retent Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Burnt bone	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
			Mammal		
16	1	20	+		
18	2	20			Archaeologically sterile
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating					

Appendix 8: Flotation sample results

Table 2: FRCE10 - LP06 Flotation Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Charred plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
16	1	Stellaria media +	++	<0.5	-	
18	2		+	<0.5	-	
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating						