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OLD CRAIGHALL JUNCTION, MUSSELBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Client</i>	LOTHIAN PARK LTD
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 3395 7081
<i>Address</i>	N/A
<i>Parish</i>	INVERESK
<i>Council</i>	EAST LoTHIAN
<i>Planning Application Ref No</i>	08/00669/OUT
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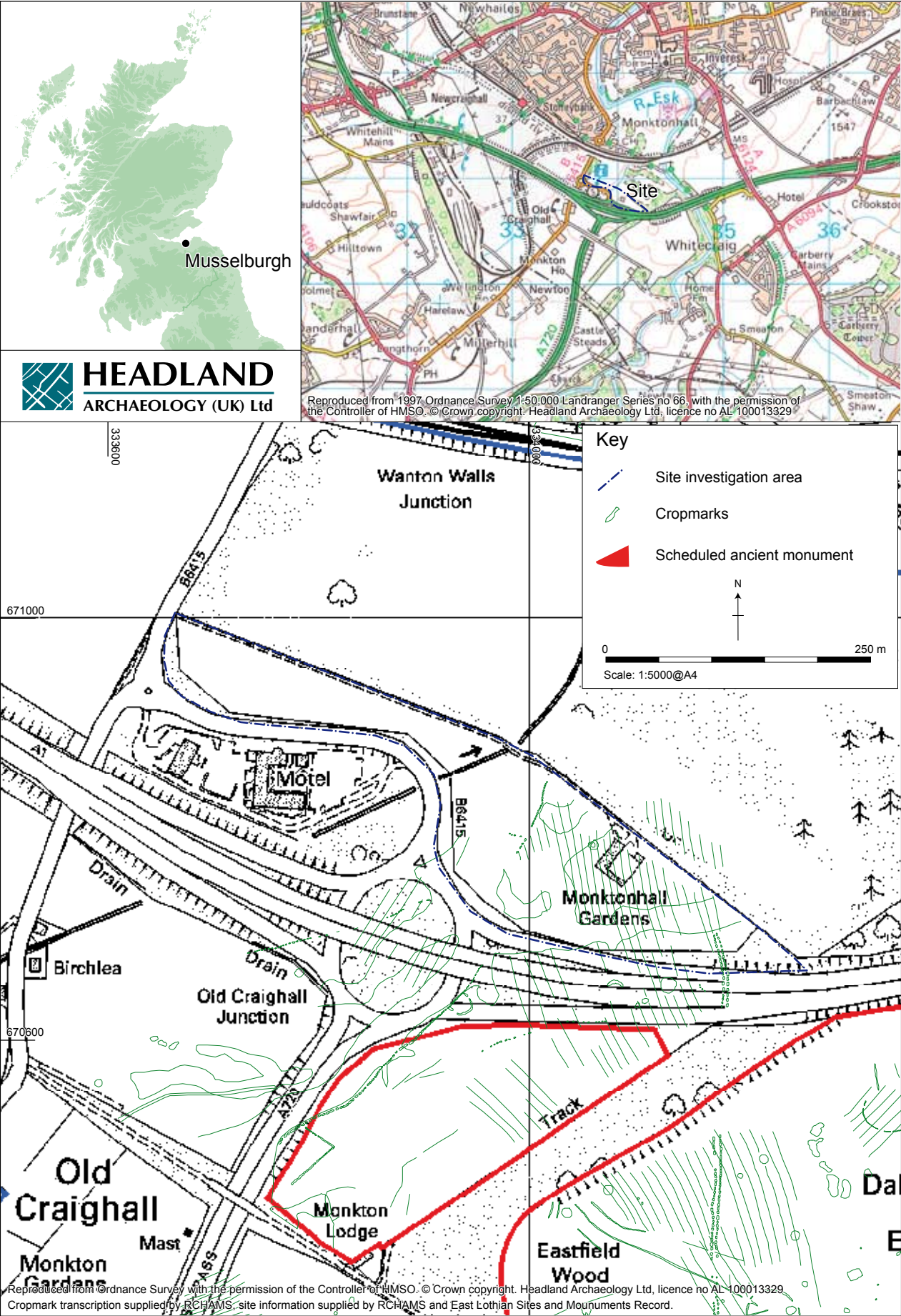
Signed off by:

Simon Stronach BSc(Hons) MIfA, Project Manager

Date:.....

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Illus 1
Site location

OLD CRAIGHALL JUNCTION, MUSSELBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation

by Paul Masser

An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Old Craighall Junction, Musselburgh, was carried out by Headland Archaeology in support of an outline planning application by Lothian Park Ltd (agent Geddes Consulting Ltd) to develop the land for business park and hotel uses. Trial trenches were located to test cropmark features previously recorded within the evaluation area, including two pit alignments and a circular feature thought to be related to prehistoric settlement, and to assess the site's potential to contain other previously unrecorded features.

The western pit alignment, at NGR ref. NT 3400 7081, was found to survive at least in part, despite extensive disturbance associated with the use of the central part of the site as a site construction compound for the adjacent motorway junction. The eastern pit alignment, a double row recorded from aerial photography at NT 3418 7070, coincided with a group of pits revealed by the evaluation, some of which represent part of the pit alignment, while others were previously unrecognised. The eastern pit alignment does not appear to continue beyond the point where the cropmarks end, since trenches located further north did not locate any additional features.

The circular cropmark feature at NT 3406 7079 was identified as a pit 8 m in diameter backfilled with coal and/or cinder, and is probably related to documented 18th-19th century coal mining in the vicinity.

Previously unrecorded features, comprising groups of small pits, were identified in two locations along the crest of the ridge that forms the southern edge of the east field. These features probably represent the fringes of an area of prehistoric settlement activity, related to cropmark features within the area to the south of the site now occupied by the road junction.

INTRODUCTION

Planning background

An archaeological field evaluation of land at Old Craighall Junction, Musselburgh was carried out by Headland Archaeology, in support of an outline planning application by Lothian Park Ltd (agent Geddes Consulting Ltd) to develop the land for business park and hotel uses to East Lothian Council (Planning Ref. 08/00669/OUT). The area concerned is an irregular narrow strip of land between the Old Craighall Junction of the A1 and A720 and service area to the south and Musselburgh Golf Course to the north, centred on National Grid ref. NT 3395 7081. East Lothian Council had indicated that an archaeological evaluation should be completed and a report of the results submitted in support of the outline application.

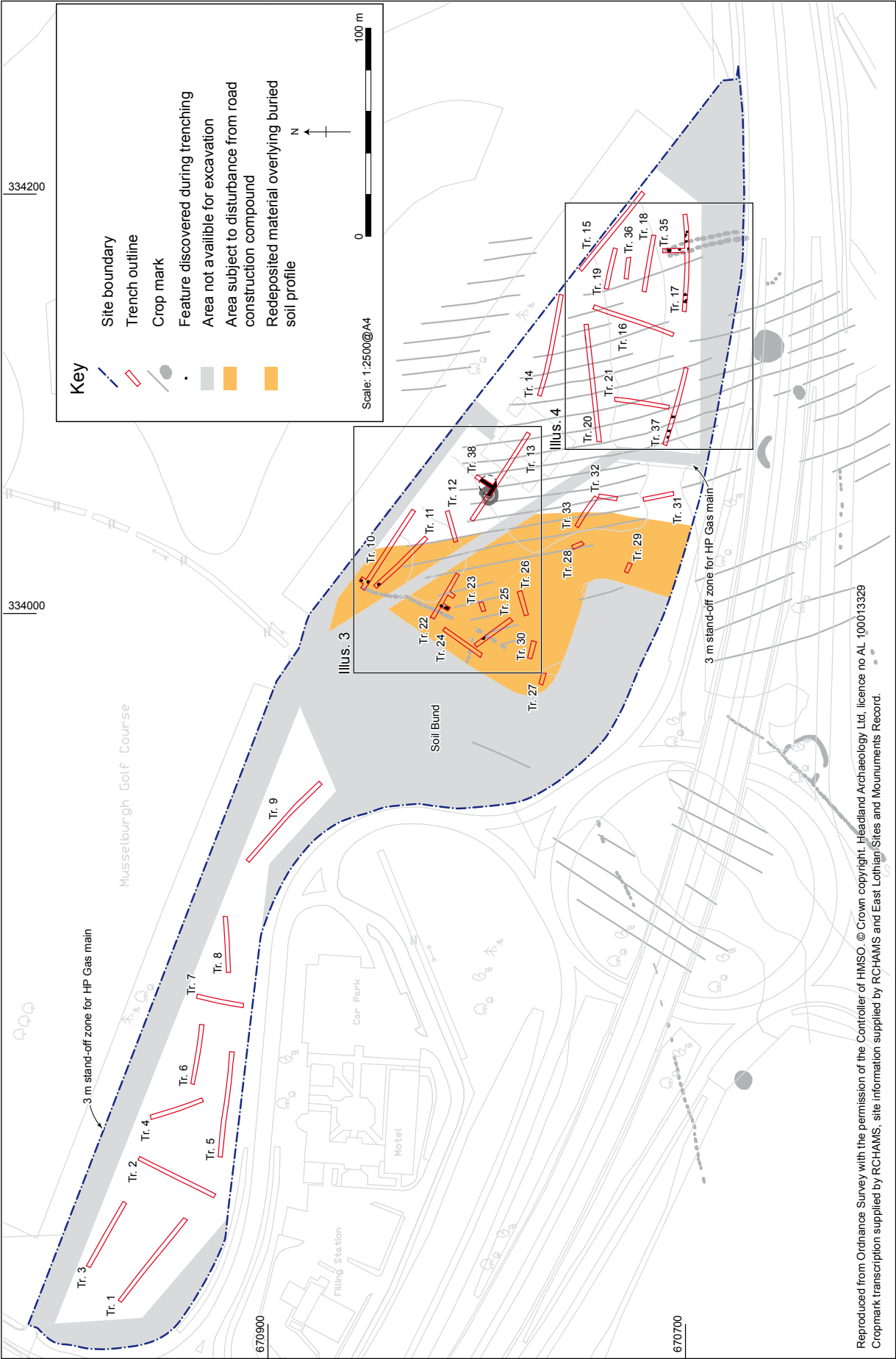
The evaluation followed a Project Design prepared by Headland Archaeology Ltd, dated 2 Dec 2008, approved by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). Fieldwork was carried out between 7 and 13 January 2009. A desk based assessment prepared by Headland Archaeology had previously been submitted in support of the same application (McCarthy 2008).

Site description

The development area is an irregular strip of land defined to the south by the A1 dual carriageway and the B6415, and bordering Musselburgh Golf Course to the north, covering a total area of approximately 5 ha. A small stream crossing the middle of the site flows towards the River Esk, about 500m to the east. This stream flows through a small valley, and most of the rest of the site is fairly level except at the east and south-west edges where the ground rises to low ridges. A gravel track along the north side of the site leads to the site of a demolished house, Monktonhall Gardens. With the exception of two areas of trees and shrubs beside the demolished house, the rest of the site is open grassland. An L-shaped mound several metres high along the south side of the east field appears to be a bund of material dumped during construction of the A1.

Archaeological background

A desk based assessment previously undertaken (McCarthy 2008) noted three previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the boundary of the proposed development. All three sites have been recognised



Illus 2
Overall site plan

as cropmarks recorded through aerial photography, which have been interpreted as pit alignments and a possible structure of prehistoric date. Immediately to the south of the A1 is an extensive area of similar cropmark features which is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Index No. 6020, Eastfield, enclosures and pit alignments, Old Craighall). One of the cropmarks, at the eastern end of the evaluation area at NT 3418 7070, appears to represent a double row of pits which continues (with interruptions) for more than 500m to the south. Another cropmark, in the approximate centre of the evaluation area at NT 3400 7081, has been interpreted as a single line of pits extending for approximately 80m on a NNE-SSW alignment, with a row of four pits extending to the WNW near its SSW end. A third cropmark, a circular feature at NT 3406 7079, has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric structure. In addition to these three features, much of the east part of the evaluation area is covered by relict rig and furrow which has also been recognised and transcribed from aerial photos.

Some of the cropmark features to the south of the site have presumably been destroyed without record during the construction of the dual carriageway in the 1980s-90s. Part of the proposed development area is known to have been used as a site compound for road construction at this time. Subsequently, a house with extensive outbuildings (Monktonhall Gardens) was built within the proposed development area but was recently demolished following a fire. Also in recent years a gas main has been laid through the site. Prior to the evaluation it was unclear how much disturbance had resulted from these developments.

AIMS AND METHODS

The evaluation was designed to test the locations of the recorded cropmarks and assess the nature and condition of any archaeological remains associated with them. It was also designed to assess the likelihood of previously undiscovered remains being present. In particular it was intended to determine whether the pit alignments continue beyond the points where the cropmark features disappear.

An indicative trench layout, approved by ELCAS, was drawn up on the basis of a 5% sample of the proposed development area. Survey control was established in advance of trial trenching, by resection from mapped features such as fence lines. A geo-referenced plan of the aerial photo transcription (obtained from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland) was used to locate and mark the cropmark features on the ground to ensure that the trial trenches crossed them. Other trenches were positioned to provide representative coverage of the whole site. Additional trenches were positioned following consultation with ELCAS, to address particular questions arising during the progress of the investigation.

Some areas within the proposed development site were not available for trenching, as shown in Illus 2. Along the south edge of the area, a wooded strip of variable thickness

was fenced off between the fields and the road to the south. A soil bund more than 2 m high along the south edge of the east field presumably comprises material dumped during construction of the A1. Finally, excavation was not permitted within 3 m of the gas main. In the course of trial trenching, it was found that most of the area between the bund and the gas main was heavily disturbed and contained deep dumps of redeposited material, no doubt due to use of this area for the road construction site compound: where this was found to be the case a variation in the Project Design was agreed with ELCAS and the trenches originally proposed were replaced by a series of test pits.

Trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked excavator with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision, with excavation continuing until undisturbed natural subsoil was reached. Any features of possible archaeological significance were noted on pro forma trench record sheets by the archaeologist directing the machine. Possible features identified in this way were further investigated by hand cleaning and partial hand-excavation where necessary to test initial interpretations.

The results of further investigation, as well as the general stratigraphy of deposits within the trenches, were noted on the trench record sheets. Where features proved to be of archaeological significance, all cuts and deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1. Trench outlines, as well as archaeologically significant features, were recorded in plan and section using a Total Station and an on-site computer running CAD-based surveying software. None of the features encountered was considered complex enough to require production of hand-drawn plans or sections. All trenches and archaeological features were photographed with three cameras: two SLRs using colour print and colour slide film respectively, and a digital camera. A list of photos is included in Appendix 1.

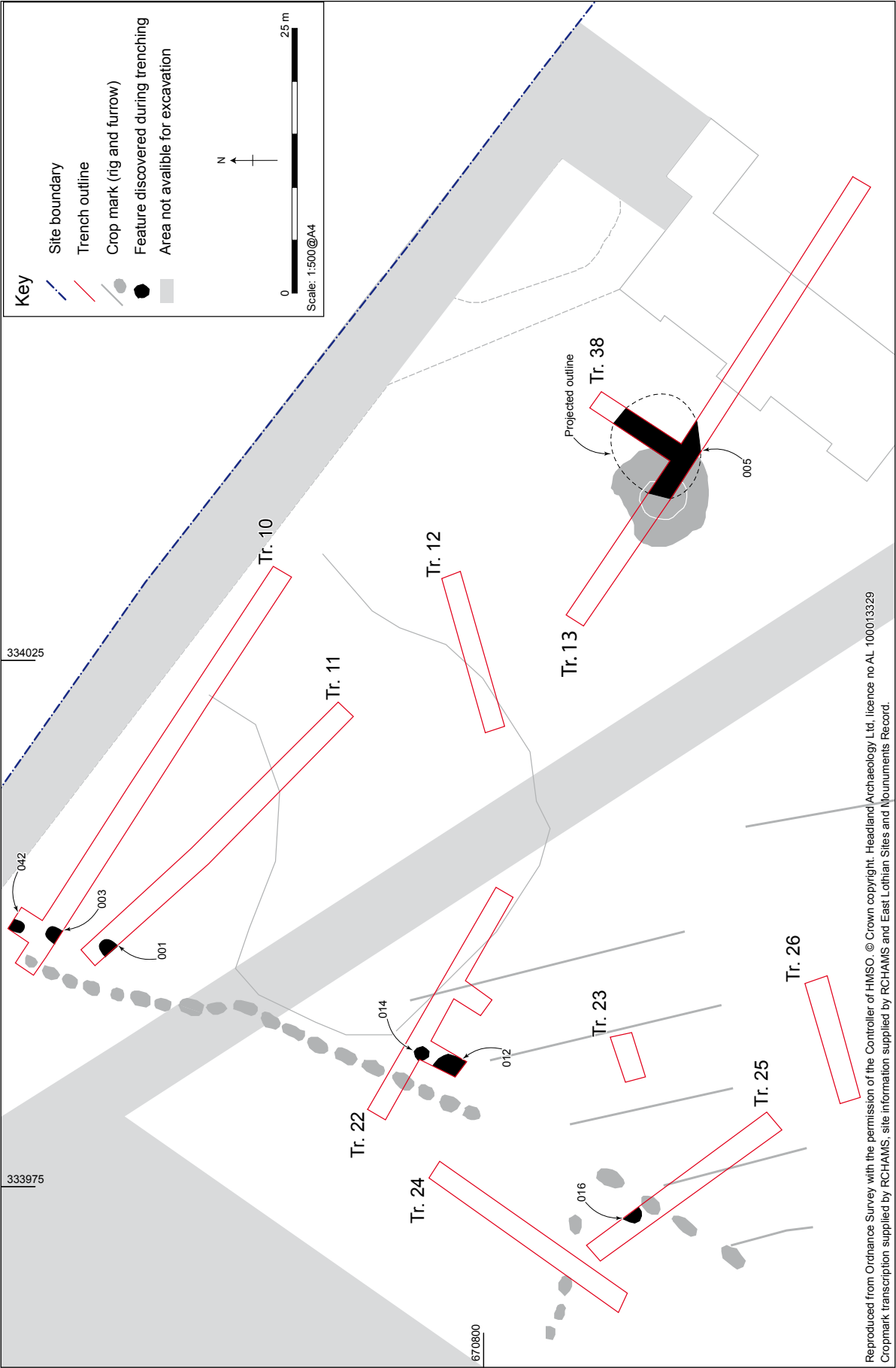
Finds were collected by context and have been assessed by Julie Lochrie (below). Bulk soil samples were taken from a representative selection of archaeological features for environmental assessment: contexts sampled are indicated in the context list in Appendix 1. Two of these samples have been processed and assessed.

RESULTS

Geology and soil stratigraphy

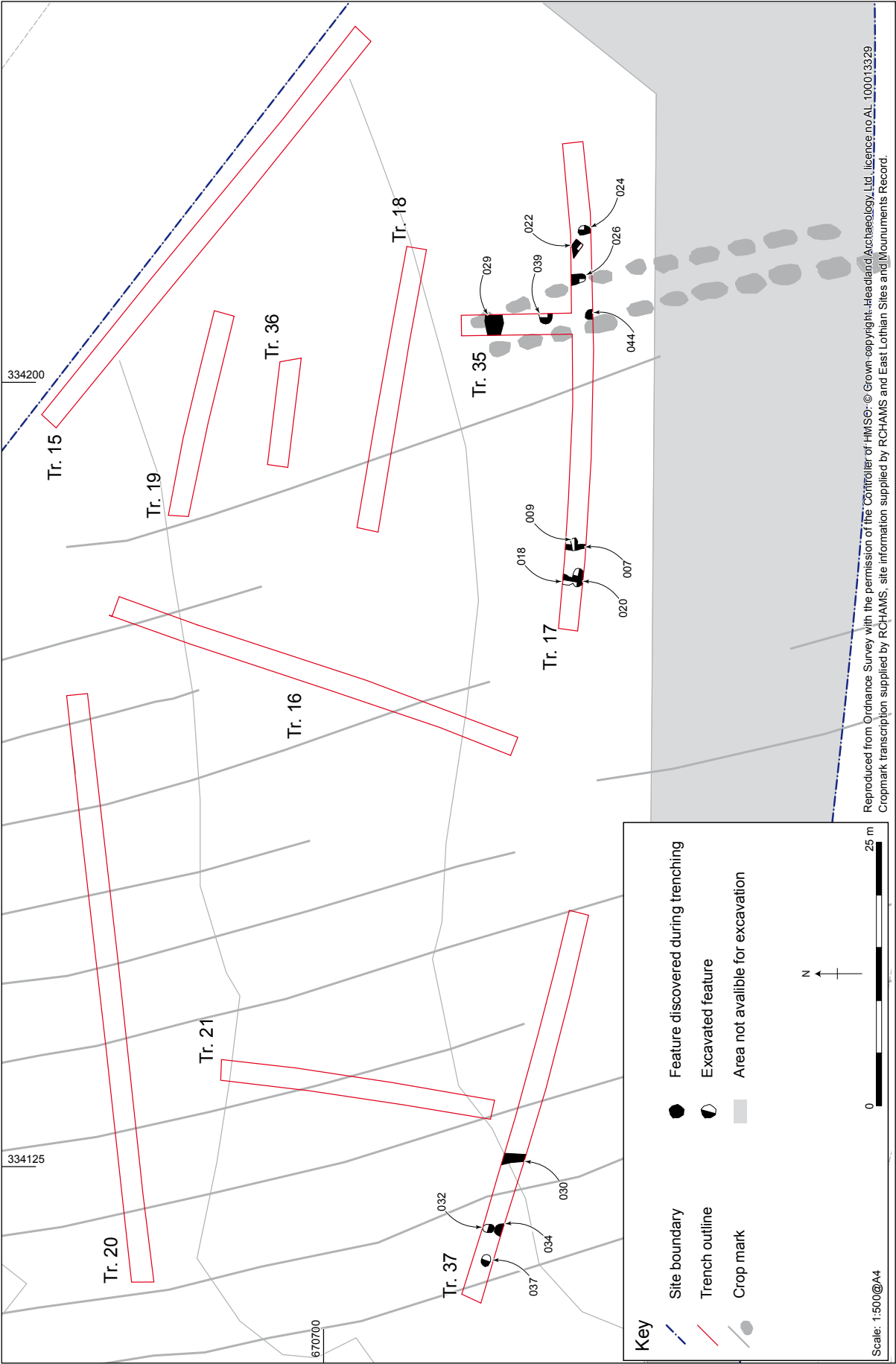
The underlying geological deposits throughout the evaluated area consisted of sand and gravel, representative of river terrace deposits related to the River Esk. The composition of these deposits varied considerably: in general, the higher ground was covered with fine sandy deposits, while coarser gravels predominated elsewhere, but there was a great deal of local variability.

On sloping ground towards the east end of the evaluation area, clean sand and gravel was overlain by a colluvial deposit which appeared as a reddish-brown sandy silt layer up to 0.3 m deep. This was generally machine excavated to



Illus 3

Pit alignment in Trenches 10, 11, 22 and 25, and coal pit in Trenches 13 and 38



Illus 4
Pit alignment and other features in Trenches 17 and 37



Illus 5
Pit 001 (facing south)

check whether it was masking any archaeological features. The relict rig and furrow recorded on the air photo transcription was apparent as a series of broad, shallow linear depressions cutting into the sand/gravel below the colluvium. The furrows were most apparent in Trench 20, where a section dug through one of them was recorded by digital survey (not illustrated) and photographed. Another shallow linear feature [030], excavated in Trench 37, is interpreted as another furrow.

A deep layer of redeposited and heavily compacted mixed soil and sand/gravel extended to the north and east of the bund in the central part of the site (see Illus 2), evidently the product of landscaping following construction of the A1 dual carriageway and use of this area as a site construction compound. In Trenches 23–30 and 34, this made ground was at least a metre deep (and approaching two metres in some trenches closest to the bund), and overlaid truncated sand and gravel where the original topsoil had evidently been stripped off. On the fringes of this area, the layer of redeposited material became progressively thinner and sealed a more or less intact buried soil profile. This redeposited layer, and the presence of the bund, impeded the drainage in this part of the site so that the surface of



Illus 6
Pit 026 (facing east)

the field was more or less saturated and trenches, once excavated, soon became flooded.

The pit alignment in Trenches 10, 11, 22, 24 and 25

Two pits [001] and [003] were revealed in the west end of Trenches 11 and 10 respectively. Investigation was hampered by flooding, but rapid excavation of slots through these features established that they were both around a metre wide and 0.2–0.25m deep, with steep-sided, rounded profiles. The fills did not appear to contain any charcoal or other inclusions and no finds were recovered. Trench 10 was subsequently extended to the NE, following excavation of a deep sump at the end of the trench, revealing a third pit [042]: unfortunately the trench filled with water too rapidly to allow detailed investigation or recording of this feature.



Illus 7
Features 007 and 009 (facing south)

To the south of the stand-off zone for the gas main, two more pits [012] and [014] were located in Trench 22, sealed beneath redeposited material at a depth of 1.2 m. Flooding also posed severe problems in this trench and neither feature could be bottomed, but small slots were excavated in both sufficient to establish that they were more than 0.1 m deep with well-defined steep edges. The fills were similar to the pits in Trenches 10 and 11 with no obvious inclusions and no finds recovered.

All five features are located 3–4 m to the east of the pit alignment in the aerial photo transcription, but the correspondence is otherwise close. The mismatch may be due to inaccuracies in the mapping used for setting out the survey control and/or in the aerial photograph transcription.

A sixth possible pit [016] was partially revealed, but not excavated, in Trench 25. As this lies to the west of the transcribed alignment and within a trench where the soil profile has been heavily disturbed or removed, this may be a result of modern disturbance.



Illus 8
Pit 037 (facing west)

Pit alignment and possible prehistoric

features in Trenches 17, 35 and 37

Four features revealed towards the east end of Trench 17 and in Trench 35, Contexts [024], [026], [039] and [044], may correspond to the double pit alignment on the air photo transcription. All four were of similar dimensions to the pits in Trenches 10, 11 and 22 described above; likewise, the fills appeared fairly sterile and no finds were recovered. It is not clear, however, exactly how the excavated features and the air photo transcription features correspond: if [039] and [044] are interpreted as part of the western of the western of the two parallel rows forming the double alignment, the next pit to the north appears to be missing. It is also possible that [026] and [024] are part of the western and eastern alignment respectively, which would mean that [039] and [044] do not belong to either. A square-edged cut [022] appears to be modern.

Features that do not correspond to any cropmarks were recorded at the west end of Trench 17. These included three shallow pits [009], [018] and [020] and a slight linear feature [007]. All three had similar mid-grey silty fills, but these also appeared fairly sterile and produced no finds.

Trenches 18, 19 and 36 were positioned to test whether the double pit alignment continued beyond the point where the cropmarks run out. The colluvial deposit that deepens to the north of the transcribed pit alignment had the potential to mask any features in this area: however, nothing was seen either cut into the colluvium or below it in any of these trenches, which suggests that the double pit alignment terminates in the location seen on the aerial photos.

Two pits, [032] and [037], were excavated in the west end of Trench 37. Both had similar dimensions and fills, around 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep, comparable to the pits in the two pit alignments. Overlying [032] was a grey silt deposit, Context [036], which merged with the overlying colluvial deposits and from which a flint scraper was recovered. The

removal of [36] revealed what appeared to be another pit, [034], almost conjoined with [032].

Coal pit in Trenches 13 and 38

Trench 13 crossed the circular cropmark feature at NGR NT 3406 7079, previously identified as a possible prehistoric settlement feature, and revealed it as a pit [005] 8 metres wide, backfilled with fragments of coal and/or cinder [006]. Trench 38 was extended to define the north edge of this feature. The pit was 3–4 m to the east of the cropmark transcription of a circular feature, and this shows the same displacement as the western pit alignment. Again the archaeological feature is presumed to be related to the cropmark and the displacement due to surveying or transcription error. The coal-filled pit is presumably related in some way to the coal mining known to have occurred in the surrounding area from the early 18th century onwards (McCarthy 2008).



Illus 9
Coal pit 005 (facing SW)

The western field

No archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 1–9 in the western field; however two stray finds were recovered during machining, a sherd of medieval white gritty ware from Trench 3, and a flint blade fragment from Trench 6.

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Lochrie

The finds include a sherd of medieval pottery, two flint finds and a chip of chert/burnt pitchstone. All were hand-collected on-site except the chip which was retrieved from a sample. The Medieval pottery is a sherd of white gritty dating from between the 12th to 14th Centuries. It is of local manufacture and is a common find for this date and region.

The lithics consist of a broken secondary blade of patinated flint and a scraper of non-local flint. The blade has been created by soft hammer percussion which tends to point to an earlier prehistoric date (e.g. early-middle Neolithic) but it is unfortunately unstratified. The oval scraper most likely dates to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. A small chip of chert or possibly burnt pitchstone was retrieved from a sample. The size of this piece makes analysis impossible. However if the piece is pitchstone this is evidence for further import of non-local tools/raw material. There is no evidence for on-site working which would mean import of tools rather than raw material for production. As the cortex on the scraper indicates flint from a primary source the scraper has been imported from some distance, most likely north-east England.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

David Masson

Introduction

A total of two samples were processed; Sample 1 from the fill of Pit [001] within an identified pit alignment and Sample 12 from the fill of Pit [037] from the west end of Trench 37. Samples were processed with the aim of finding material to date the site and assessing the potential of features to contain environmental remains.

Methods

All samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward *et al*, 1980). The floating debris (flot) was collected using a 250µm sieve and, once dry, were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification.

Results

Environmental

No environmental finds were present in either sample.

Trench No	Context No	SF No	Sample No	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period
003	U/S	–	–	Pottery	1	Local	WG	12th-14th	Medi
006	U/S	–	–	Lithic	1	Flint	Secondary blade; flint, patinated; soft hammer; distal tip missing; longitudinal scars on dorsal surface edge damage along right lateral edge	–	Neo
037	36	–	–	Lithic	1	Flint	Scraper; secondary flake; dark translucent brown, fine-grained flint (import); cortical platform; hard hammer; roughly oval in shape; direct abrupt retouch to distal end changing to non-abrupt retouch down lateral edges, the acute lateral edges could also be used for cutting while the distal end is more suitable to scraping; substantial edge damage to both lateral edges and distal end on the ventral surface;	–	PH (?Neo)
002	–	001	–	Lithic	1	Chert/burnt pitchstone	Chip	–	–

Table 1
Finds list

Other finds

One very small piece of lithic material (chert) was found in Sample 1; this has been added to the finds assemblage.

Summary

The two samples processed failed to produce any environmental material or finds which would be able to provide a date for the site.

DISCUSSION

On the basis of the evaluation, the existence of both pit alignments recognised from aerial photos can be confirmed, although in the case of the eastern, double pit alignment the presence of additional, previously unrecognised features complicates the picture. Due to a lack of finds or environmental evidence, little can be said about the date of the two pit alignments beyond confirming that they are formed of deliberately dug pits that appear to have been left to silt up naturally, and contain pale, leached deposits that suggest they are of some antiquity.

As such, they are characteristic of a type of feature widely documented in southern Scotland and beyond, generally thought to date to the Iron Age. Radiocarbon dates from one example excavated nearby at Eskbank, near Dalkeith, placed it in the first or second century BC (Barber 1985). Pit alignments appear to be territorial boundaries of some sort, frequently demarcating large blocks of land at right angles to rivers (Bradley 2007, 244). While some may have been accompanied by banks and have been interpreted as quarry pits for the bank construction material (Strong 1988), they make little sense as a way of creating a physical barrier to movement, and many archaeologists have stressed rather their symbolic function: Pollard (1996, 110) for instance, suggests that the act of digging the pits and/or placing particular objects within them may have been more significant than the presence of a physical boundary, and draws analogies with other 'boundary maintenance rituals' such as 'beating the bounds'.

Previously unrecorded features located in Trenches 17 and 37 occupy the crest of a gently sloping ridge along the south edge of the east field. The only find associated with these features was a flint scraper, which suggests a prehistoric, perhaps Bronze Age, date for the activity. A concentration of cropmark features, recorded in the area immediately to the south (now occupied by the road junction), may represent an area of prehistoric settlement of which the shallow pits identified in the evaluation are a part. The sparse distribution of the features and the lack of charcoal suggests that the core of the settlement lies to the south, and only its northern fringe has been identified within the evaluation area.

The circular cropmark feature, investigated in Trench 13, has proved to be a large pit backfilled with coal and/or cinders, and is undoubtedly related to 18th-19th century coal mining known to have taken place in the surrounding area.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

Of the three cropmark features tested by trial trenching, two (the two pit alignments) have proved to be archaeologically significant. The third (the circular feature) proved to be an 18th-19th century coal pit and is of negligible archaeological significance.

Previously undiscovered archaeological features occupy the ridge at the south end of the site on which the eastern pit alignment is located, but neither they nor the pit alignment were found to extend onto lower-lying ground to the north. The area of archaeological sensitivity associated with these features is therefore limited to the top of the ridge.

No previously unrecorded features were identified in the vicinity of the western pit alignment, and the area of archaeological sensitivity here is limited to the pit alignment itself.

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APPENDIX 1

1.1 Context register

Context No	Trench No	Description	Samples
1	11	Circular or oval pit partially exposed at NW end of Tr 11. 1.2 m wide, 0.2 m deep, with shallow sides and rounded base. Contains deposit 002.	
2	11	Fill of pit 001. Pale grey sandy silt, occasional small/medium stones	1
3	10	Oval pit 1.3 x 0.9 m wide, 0.25 m deep, rounded base and sides. Contains deposit 004.	
4	10	Fill of pit 003. Mid grey clayey sand, frequent small stones.	2
5	13, 38	Circular pit approx 8 m diameter. Becomes very shallow towards SW edge of Tr 13, indicating that SW edge of the feature lies just beyond the trench edge; NW and SE edges revealed in Trench 13 and NE edge in Trench 38. Excavated to depth of 0.2 m with machine but not bottomed. Contains deposit 006.	
6	13, 38	Fill of pit 005, consisting of coal and/or cinder.	
7	17	Linear cut 0.55m wide, 0.14 m deep, gradually sloping sides and irregular base. Contains deposit 008. Adjoins pit 009.	
8	17	Fill of 007. Mid-pale grey silty sand, occasional stones.	7
9	17	Circular cut adjoining linear 007, 0.7 m wide, 0.05 m deep. Contains deposit 010.	
10	17	Fill of pit 009. Mid-pale grey silty sand, occasional small stones.	6
11		Void	
12	22	Oval cut at least 1.4 x 1.1 m wide, only partially exposed in trench; at least 0.1 m deep with moderately sloping sides, but not bottomed due to flooding. Contains deposit 013.	
13	22	Fill of pit 012, pale greyish-brown sand with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	3
14	22	Oval cut 1.7 x 1.0 m wide, at least 0.1 m deep with steep sides, but not bottomed due to flooding. Contains deposit 015.	
15	22	Fill of pit 014, pale greyish-brown sand with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4
16	25	Oval cut at least 2.1 x 1.0 m wide, partially revealed in edge of trench and not excavated. Contains deposit 017.	
17	25	Fill of pit 016. Mid grey slightly clayey sand, with moderate small stones.	5
18	17	Oval cut 0.75m wide, 0.16 m deep, partially revealed against north edge of trench. Adjoins pit 020. Contains deposit 019.	
19	17	Fill of pit 018. Mid grey slightly silty sand, occasional small stones.	
20	17	Oval cut 1.7 x 1.0 m wide, 0.23 m deep	
21	17	Fill of pit 020, mid grey silty sand, occasional small stones	
22	17	Rectangular cut extending beyond edge of trench to NW and terminating to SE, 0.9 m wide and at least 1.5 m long, 0.46 m deep, with vertical sides and flat base. Contains deposit 023.	
23	17	Fill of 022. Pale grey silty sand, occasional small stones. Overlaid by cast iron pipe.	8
24	17	Oval cut, 1.1 x 0.8 m wide, 0.25 m deep, irregular sides and base. Contains deposit 025.	
25	17	Fill of 024. Mid brownish-grey silty sand, with frequent small stones.	9
26	17	Sub-rectangular cut 1.15 x 1.05 m wide, 0.22 m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit 027.	
27	17	Fill of pit 026. Mid brownish-grey silty sand, with frequent small stones and one large sub-angular stone 0.35m wide in centre of fill.	10

Context No	Trench No	Description	Samples
28	35	Possible cut containing patch of pale grey silty sand (Context 029) approx 2 m wide north-south, extending beyond edges of trench to east and west. North edge is quite well-defined on surface but becomes less clear at depth; south edge very vague. Slot excavated through north edge to depth of 0.35 m, without reaching an obvious base.	
29	35	Pale grey laminated silty sand within possible cut 028: most likely represents natural subsoil variation.	11
30	37	Linear cut 0.6 m wide, 0.05 m deep, with very gently sloping sides and flat base, crossing trench on north-south alignment. Contains deposit 031.	
31	37	Fill of 030. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones.	
32	37	Circular cut 0.75m diameter, 0.45m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit 033.	
33	37	Fill of 032. Mid grey sandy silt, with frequent medium stones and occasional charcoal.	
34	37	Feature at least 1.0 m wide exposed immediately to south of pit 032, unexcavated. Contains deposit 035.	
35	37	Fill of 034. Pale grey sandy silt with frequent medium stones.	
36	37	Pale grey sandy silt layer overlying pits 032 and 034, extending over an area at least 3 m wide, merging with colluvial deposit above: probable remnant soil horizon associated with pits.	
37	37	Circular cut 0.9 m diameter, 0.5 m deep, steep-sided with rounded base. Contains deposit 038.	
38	37	Fill of pit 037. Mid grey sandy silt, with frequent medium stones and occasional charcoal.	12
39	35	Oval cut 1.25 m wide, partially revealed against east side of trench, 0.3 m deep, containing deposits 040 and 041.	
40	35	Upper fill of pit 039, mid grey sand with occasional small stones.	
41	35	Lower fill of pit 039, below 040, mixed orange-grey sand with occasional small stones.	
42	10	Pit revealed in extension to trench to north of pit 003. Oval in plan, approx 1.5 x 1.0 m wide, containing deposit 043; not surveyed in or excavated due to rapid flooding of trench.	
43	10	Fill of 042, mid grey sandy silt.	
44	17	Possible pit partially revealed against south edge of Trench 17. Circular or oval, 1.0 m wide, contains deposit 045	
45	17	Fill of possible pit 044. Pale grey sandy silt.	

1.2 Sample Register

Sample No.	Context No.
1	2
2	4
3	13
4	15
5	17
6	10
7	8
8	23
9	25

Sample No.	Context No.
10	27
11	29
12	38

1.3 Photographic Register

Photo No.	Direction facing	Description
1		ID shot
2	SE	West field pre-ex
3	SW	West field pre-ex
4	SW	Bridge over stream between east and west fields
5	E	East field pre-ex
6	SE	East field pre-ex
7	E	East field pre-ex
8	W	East field pre-ex
9	W	Trench 1
10	S	Trench 2
11	W	Trench 3
12	SW	Trench 4
13	W	Trench 5
14	W	Trench 6
15	S	Trench 7
16	E	Trench 8
17	E	Trench 9
18	W	Trench 10
19	S	Pit 001 quarter sectioned
20	E	Trench 11
21	E	Trench 10
22	S	Features 007 and 009
23	W	Pit 012
24	S	Pit 014
25	S	Pits 012 and 014
26	W	Pit 016
27	E	Trench 25
28	W	Trench 24
29	W	Trench 22
30	NE	Trench 23
31	NE	Trench 26
32	E	Trench 27
33	W	Trench 28

Photo No.	Direction facing	Description
34	W	Trench 29
35		Trench 30
36	SW	Trench 12
37	SW	Trench 38
38		ID shot
39	W	Trench 13
40	NE	Trench 34
41	W	Trench 33
42	NE	Trench 32
43	NW	Trench 31
44	NE	Trench 14
45	E	Trench 15
46	N	Trench 16
47	W	Trench 17
48	W	Trench 18
49	W	Trench 36
50	N	Trench 35
51	NE	Trench 19
52	NE	Trench 20
53	N	Trench 21
54	E	Trench 37
55	E	Pits 018 and 020
56	SE	Ditch 022
57	E	Pits 032 and 034
58	W	Pit 037
59	N	Furrow 030
60	W	Possible pit 024
61	E	Pit 026
62	S	Feature 028
63	S	Pit 039
64	N	Furrow (recorded on survey) in Trench 20
65	NW	SE end of Trench 9 with alluvial/colluvial silt removed
66	N	Machine bogged in Trench 22