Wessex Archaeology

THURGATON WAY, NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 88140.01

January 2013

THURGATON WAY
NEWTON
DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
The Wheeldon Group
Wheeldon Brothers Ltd
Wheeldon House
Prime Park Way
Derby
DE1 3QB

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
SHEFFIELD
South Yorkshire
S2 3EN

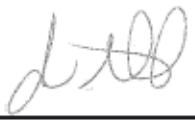
Report reference: 88140.01

January 2013

DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	88140	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	N/A
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	NGR 4442 3591		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	E	DMS	APN		09/01/13	S:\PROJECTS\88140 (THURGATON WAY, NEWTON)\REPORTS
02	F	DMS	APN		14/01/13	
03	F	DMS	APN		14/01/13	

*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL,**

THURGATON WAY, NEWTON DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

THURGATON WAY, NEWTON DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Wheeldon Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a planning application for housing development on land off Thurgaton Way, Newton, Derbyshire ('the Site' **Figure 1**). The Site is located close to the centre of the historic centre of Newton, approximately 80m south-west of Newton Old Hall, which dates back to the 15th century. A geophysical survey of the Site in November 2012 (Smalley 2012) identified a number of positive anomalies that were potentially archaeological in nature. The presence of ridge and furrow was also noted.

As a result of the Site's archaeological potential, it was agreed between the Client, consultant (GK Heritage) and the Development Control Officer of Derbyshire County Council (DCC; Steve Baker) that ten 20m evaluation trenches should be excavated within the area of proposed development. The trenches were targeted on the geophysical anomalies.

The evaluation revealed the remains of furrows and small gullies of unknown date. A black, coal and charcoal rich deposit was recorded in most of the furrows and spreads of this deposit were observed in Trenches, 8, 9 and 10, corresponding with a large circular positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. These coal and charcoal rich deposits appear to represent levelling of the land surface, but their antiquity was not ascertained. The coal and charcoal rich deposits were overlain by a buried soil in the south of the Site. The soil was also of uncertain date, but may have derived from the levelling of the ridge and furrow across the Site. The lack of modern finds within the deposits was indicative of a 19th century or earlier date for the levelling of the Site. Two additional features on the geophysical survey were identified as modern land drains. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features encountered during the course of the evaluation.

This report has been prepared in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a) and in accordance with IfA Codes of Conduct (2010), and will be submitted to GK Heritage and DCC for approval.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield offices and will be deposited with Weston Park Museum in due course, under a relevant accession number.

THURGATON WAY, NEWTON DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by The Wheeldon Group Ltd through GK Heritage Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Sean Ingle and Guy Kendall in this respect. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council (DCC) who monitored the work.

The report was compiled by Diana Swales and illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales. The environmental sample was processed by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. Fieldwork was directed by Diana Swales with the assistance of Ralph Collard and Jonathan Buttery.

THURGATON WAY, NEWTON DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Wheeldon Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a planning application for housing on land off Thurgaton Way, Newton, Derbyshire ('the Site' **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A geophysical survey of the Site, undertaken in November 2012 (Smalley 2012), identified a number of positive anomalies that were potentially archaeological in nature. The presence of ridge and furrow was also noted. Following discussions between Guy Kendall and Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist and advisor to the local planning authority, GK Heritage Ltd produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for ten 20m evaluation trenches targeting the areas of geophysical anomalies (Kendall 2012). The work was required in order to investigate the archaeological potential of the Site, and to inform the extent and nature of any further work that may be required. This report details the archaeological results of that evaluation.

1.1.3 This report has been prepared in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a) and in accordance with IfA Codes of Conduct (2010), and will be submitted to GK Heritage Ltd and DCC for approval.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is *c.* 1.8ha in area and located within an area of currently undeveloped land located to the west of Cragg Lane, to the rear of 1A to 19 Alfreton Road and east of Thurgaton Way, Newton, Derbyshire (NGR 4442 3591). The natural geology underlying the Site is Pennine middle coal measures comprising sandstone and mudstone (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following is summarised from the WSI (Kendall 2012). Settlement activity in Newton has considerable antiquity, being traceable in documentary records as far back as the Domesday Survey of 1086. Newton Old Hall (HER 1806), a 17th century house, is located approximately 80m north-east of the Site. This building originated as a 15th century manor house, associated with a subdivision of the manor of Blackwell, indicating medieval activity close to the Site.

2.2 Geophysical Survey Results

2.2.1 A magnetometry survey was carried out over the proposed area of development (Smalley 2012). The majority of geophysical anomalies and magnetic disturbance recorded for the Site were accorded to modern disturbance and made ground. However, parallel arrangements of positive linear anomalies characteristic of ridge and furrow were recorded in the southern half of the Site. This area also produced a large circular positive anomaly, which was interpreted as a possible circular ditch feature disturbed by ridge and furrow (**Figure 1**).

3 AIMS AND SCOPE OF WORK

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits within the Site;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- to accurately record any revealed archaeological deposits.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Evaluation Trenching

4.1.1 The trenches were located by means of a RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid (within 0.1m; **Figure 1**). All trenches were scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services prior to machining. Topsoil or overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

4.1.2 All trenches were hand-cleaned (if necessary) to clarify the extent of any revealed archaeological remains. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, excavation was carried out by hand.

4.1.3 All recording took place in accordance with standard Wessex Archaeology methodologies and the WSI (Kendall 2012). All works were undertaken in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standard and Guidance, the IfA Code of Conduct, and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (IfA 2008a and b).

4.1.4 The trenches were backfilled with arisings following the evaluation, once DCC and GK Heritage Ltd were satisfied that the excavation had been carried out to an appropriate standard.

5 EVALUATION TRENCH RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Trench locations are shown in **Figure 1**. Observed deposits for each trench are summarised in **Appendix 1** and referred to in the text in bold. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated.

5.1.2 Trenches 1, 4 and 5 revealed no archaeological remains. The majority of the trenches (6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) revealed the bases of furrows running north-west to south-east, although Trench 3 revealed furrows on a north-south alignment. Spreads of a black deposit containing charcoal and coal were observed in Trenches 6, 8, 9 and 10. Modern land drains were encountered in Trenches 3, 7, 8 and 9.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological remains. The natural (**102**) was a mid brown, yellow silty clay, above which lay 0.30m of a mixed orange brown silty clay subsoil (**101**), possibly a disturbed natural layer. The topsoil (**100**) comprised a dark grey clayey silt, which was 0.20m in depth.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 (**Plate 1**) contained no archaeological remains. The natural (**202**) was a mid brown, yellow silty clay, above which lay 0.35m of mixed orange brown silty clay subsoil (**201**). The modern topsoil (**200**) had a maximum depth of 0.35m and overlay the entire trench.

5.3.2 Directly below the interface between **201** and **202**, a naturally occurring undulating band of ironstone was found extending to a depth of 0.50m and with a length of 1.6m. A second natural ironstone deposit, 1.3m in length and commencing 0.48m below ground level, extended beyond the depth of excavation (0.60m) into the underlying natural. The deposit was observed 11.30m to 12.60m from the northern end of the trench.

5.3.3 The geophysical anomaly in the northern end of the trench corresponded with an area of loose clayey silt containing root disturbance and flecks of charcoal, characteristic of a tree throw or root foundation of a hedgerow.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The natural (**302**) in Trench 3 (**Plate 2**) was a mid brown yellow silty clay, above which lay a mixed orange brown silty clay subsoil/natural (**301**), with a depth of 0.38m. The modern topsoil (**300**) had a maximum depth of 0.35m and overlay the entire trench.

5.4.2 Cut into **301** were two furrows that had an approximate north-south orientation (**Figure 2**). They had a maximum depth of 0.46m and maximum width of 1.10m.

5.4.3 A north-east to south-west aligned modern ceramic land drain was also identified at the north-western extent of Trench 3. The location of the drain is consistent with a linear positive anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.

5.4.4 A large ironstone deposit with a depth ranging from 0.33m to at least 0.43m and covering an area of 1.8m², was observed *c.* 5m from the eastern end of the trench.

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained no archaeology. The natural (**402**) was a mid brown yellow silty clay containing pockets of medium sandstone. The natural deposit was overlain by a mottled orange brown silty clay subsoil (**401**), with a depth of 0.32m. The modern topsoil (**400**) had a maximum depth of 0.26m and overlay the entire trench.

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained no archaeology. The natural (**502**) was a mid brown yellow silty clay. The natural deposit was overlain by a mixed orange brown silty clay subsoil (**501**), with a depth of 0.60m. The modern topsoil (**500**) had a maximum depth of 0.22m and overlay the entire trench.

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 The natural geology (**602**) of Trench 6 (**Plate 3**) was a mid-brownish yellow silty clay, containing occasional sandstone inclusions but becoming more homogenous in the north-east half of the trench. The natural was overlain by a mid-grey-brown silty clay (**601**), which was found 0.37m below ground level. The deposit rose to the north-east but was not present in the north of the trench and most likely represented a change in the natural geology. The topsoil (**600**) had a maximum depth of 0.2m, and extended along the entirety of the trench.

5.7.2 Four north-east to south-west oriented furrows cut **601** (**Figures 2** and **3**). These furrows all had a maximum width of *c.* 2m and depth of 0.2m, with shallow concave sides. The sides were steeper on the south-western side relative to the gentler north-west. The most northern furrow (**603**) had silted up naturally, and contained a mid brownish grey silty clay (**604**). The other three furrows (**605**, **607** and **609**) appear to have been deliberately backfilled with a black deposit containing charcoal and coal, and occasional pockets of clay. No archaeological or datable artefacts were recovered from the furrows.

5.7.3 The furrows had previously been identified by the geophysical survey.

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 The natural (**702**) was a light brown silty clay containing pockets of sandstone. This was overlain by an orange brown sandy clay subsoil (**701**), which had a depth of 0.48m from the ground surface. The topsoil extended to a depth of 0.28m and overlay the entire trench.

5.8.2 The subsoil/natural (**701**) was cut by five linear features (**Figure 2**); upon excavation the northernmost linear feature (**703**) was seen to be the result of root disturbance. Linear feature (**704**) appeared to form a shallow gully. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the dark brown sandy silt (**705**) that

filled this feature. Linear features **706** and **708** formed furrows identical to those observed in Trench 6. Furrow **708** was filled with a dark brown sandy silt (**709**). A modern ceramic land drain (**707**) was located between **706** and **708**.

5.8.3 The linear features observed in Trench 6 correlate with linear positive anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey.

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 The natural (**802**) in Trench 8 (**Plate 4**) was a light orange brown silty clay with occasional sandstone inclusions. The subsoil (**801**) overlying the natural was a greenish grey brown silty clay extending to a depth of 0.28m below ground level. The topsoil (**800**) had a maximum depth of 0.2m and extended along the entire length of the trench.

5.9.2 The natural (**802**) was cut by three furrows and a small gully (**803**), which accounted for the linear positive anomalies identified as ridge-and-furrow during the geophysical survey. The furrows were filled with a black charcoal rich deposit, from which no archaeological or datable artefacts were recorded. A modern land drain (**805**) correlates with the location of an additional weak positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (**Figure 4**).

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 The natural (**904**) was an orange brown compacted clayey silt, becoming siltier to the east and containing localised areas of medium sized sandstone (**Plate 5**). The natural was overlain by irregular spreads of a black charcoal rich deposit (**902**), containing occasional coal inclusions at a depth of 0.39m to 0.42m. These spreads are consistent with a circular positive anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey in both Trenches 9 and 10. The black deposit (**902**) and natural (**904**) were overlain by a mid-grey brown silty clay buried soil (**901**). The topsoil had a maximum depth of 0.24m and extended along the entire length of the trench (**Figure 4**).

5.10.2 A north-east to south-west oriented modern ceramic land drain (**903**) cut both the black charcoal rich deposit (**902**) and the natural (**904**) within Trench 9.

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 The natural (**1010**) was an orange brown silty clay with reddish sandstone inclusions, becoming more greyish brown to the south (**Plates 6** and **7**). The natural was overlain by a greenish grey-brown silty clay buried soil (**1001**), with a maximum depth of 0.28m. The topsoil (**1000**) had a maximum depth of 0.20m and extended along the entire length of the trench.

5.11.2 The natural was cut by three east-west oriented furrows (**1004**, **1007** and **1009**). All three furrows were shallow linear cuts with shallow concave sides and base, and similar dimensions (**1004**: 1.5m x 0.36m; **1007**: 1.5m x 0.32m; **1009**: 0.87m x 0.26m; **Figures 3** and **4**).

5.11.3 Furrow (**1004**) was filled with a mixed friable yellowy white silty clay and charcoal (<100mm diameter) deposit (**1003**), with occasional large charcoal and occasional moderate sandstone inclusions and worm and plant activity. The secondary fill (**1002**) of furrow **1004** was a mid-grey silty clay with a mix of small and large charcoal inclusions. This spread of charcoal and silty clay extended over the southern end of the trench and was overlain by subsoil **1001**.

5.11.4 Furrow **1007** was filled with a black charcoal rich deposit (**1006**) identical to **1003**. This deposit was overlain by a secondary deposit (**1005**) of mixed grey, white and orange silty clay, 0.88mm thick, which in turn was overlain by sub-soil **1001**.

5.11.5 Furrow **1009** was filled with a black charcoal rich deposit (**1008**) identical to deposits **1003** and **1006**. As with the other two furrows within this trench, the fills were sealed by subsoil layer **1001**.

5.11.6 The furrows and associated deposits of black charcoal rich deposits correspond with positive areas of resistance on the geophysical survey.

6 FINDS

6.1 General

6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered from any of the ten trenches.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from undated furrow **1007** (fill **1006**) in Trench 10 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

7.1.2 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, No residue or finds were recovered. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 1**.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 The flot was very large and mainly comprised coal fragments. No charred plant remains were recovered.

7.2.2 A very small quantity of wood charcoal fragments <4 mm were observed within the sample.

7.2.3 The sample results do not provide any indication of date of the feature.

7.3 Potential

7.3.1 There is no potential for any further analysis of the charcoal or charred remains to provide any detailed information on the nature or date of the feature.

Table 1: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 10 – Undated Furrow											
1007	1006	1	10	6000	<1	-	-	-	-	0/5 ml	Mainly coal

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 General

8.1.1 The evaluation revealed the remains of several furrows and a two small gullies. A black, charcoal rich deposit was recorded in most of the furrows and spreads of this deposit were observed in Trenches, 8, 9 and 10. The deposits corresponded with a large circular positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. These charcoal rich deposits appear to represent levelling of the land surface, but their antiquity has yet to be determined. They pre-date subsoil deposits and modern land drains, and the absence of any datable material is indicative of a 19th century or earlier date. Two additional features on the geophysical survey were identified as modern land drains.

8.1.2 The majority of the trenches (6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) revealed north-west to south-east aligned furrows, with perpendicular furrows observed in Trench 3. The fills within furrows **1004**, **1007** and **1009** in Trench 10 appeared to be deliberate attempts to level off the ground level. Spreads of levelling deposits containing charcoal and coal were also observed in Trenches 6, 8, 9 and 10.

8.1.3 The fills of the furrows were overlain by a buried soil in the south of the Site (Trenches 9 and 10), which may have derived from the levelling of the ridge and furrow. The lack of coal deposits within the buried soil and the clear horizon between the fills of the furrow and the soil is indicative of two separate events. It may be that the landscaping of the southern part of the Site was preceded by a levelling event not represented in the archaeological record, or that the buried soil was imported to consolidate the southern part of Site after the levelling of the ridge and furrow.

8.1.4 No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features encountered during the course of the evaluation. There was no archaeological evidence

for medieval settlement upon the Site, and all the evidence indicates the land had a purely agricultural use in the past

8.1.5 The presence of coal within the furrows is indicative of nearby coal extraction, with coal storage on Site following the end of the Site's agricultural use.

9 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive

9.1.1 The archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum in due course, under a relevant accession number.

9.1.2 The Site archive will be prepared in line with United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (2001), Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), English Heritage (2006) guidelines and the requirements of the local Museums Service.

9.2 Copyright

9.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

10 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 2006, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008a, Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008b, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2010, *Codes of Conduct.*

Kendall, G, 2012, Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation Excavation (Trial Trenching) at Outseats Farm, Alfreton, Derbyshire. GK Heritage Unpublished report.

Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992, Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Smalley, R, 2012, Land off Thurgaton Way, Newton, Derbyshire. Stratascan, Unpublished Geophysical Survey Report.

United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC), 2001, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage.

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No. 1		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	**Topsoil**: Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 - 0.20m
101	**Subsoil**: Mottled orange brown and light grey brown silty clay with occasional root material	0.20 – 0.60m
102	**Natural**: Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal.	0.60-0.72m +

Trench No. 2		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.60m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	**Topsoil**: Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 - 0.35m
201	**Subsoil**: Mottled orange brown and light grey brown silty clay with occasional root material	0.35 – 0.60m
202	**Natural**: Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal.	0.60m +

Trench No. 3		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.60m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
300	**Topsoil**: Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 - 0.35m
301	**Subsoil**: Mid-brown clayey silt	0.35 – 0.38m
302	**Natural**: Light yellow orange clay with light grey brown mottling	0.38-0.60m +

Trench No. 4		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.56m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	**Topsoil**: Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 - 0.26m
402	**Subsoil**: Mid-grey brown silty clay, mottled with occasional small angular stone inclusions	0.26 – 0.32m
403	**Natural**: Light orange brown silty clay	0.32- 0.56m +

Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.64m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
500	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 - 0.22m
501	**Subsoil:** Light orange brown silty	0.22 – 0.60m
502	**Natural:** Light orange brown silty clay	0.60-0.64m +

Trench No. 6		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.68m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
600	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.37m
601	**Subsoil:** mid-grey brown silty clay	0.35– 0.67m
602	**Natural:** Light orange brown silty clay	0.45m+
603	**Cut of furrow:** Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear with a width of 1.80m and depth of 0.25m. Filled by **604.**	0.20 – 0.50m
604	**Fill of furrow:** Mid brownish grey silty clay fill of **4004.**	0.25-0.35m
605	**Cut of furrow:** Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear with a width of 2.80m and depth of 0.55m. Filled by **606.**	0.35 – 0.50m
606	**Fill of furrow:** Black charcoal rich fill of **605**	0.35 - 0.50m
607	**Cut of furrow:** Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear with a width of 2.00m and depth of 0.2m. Filled by **608.**	0.35 - 0.50m
608	**Fill of furrow:** Black charcoal rich fill of **607**	0.35 - 0.50m
609	**Cut of furrow:** Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear with a width of 1.00m and depth of 0.12m. Filled by **610.**	0.35 - 0.50m
610	**Fill of furrow:** Black charcoal rich fill of **609**	0.35 - 0.50m

Trench No. 7		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.48m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
700	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.28m
701	**Subsoil:** mid-orange brown silty clay	0.28 – 0.48m
702	**Natural:** Light yellowish orange clay.	0.48m+
703	**Cut of root hole:** Irregular outline, filled by black charcoal deposit	-
704	**Cut of gully:** shallow linear feature oriented east-west	-
705	**Fill of gully:** Dark brown sandy silt	-
706	**Cut of furrow:** Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear with a width of 1.80m and depth of 0.20m. Filled by black charcoal	-

Trench No. 7		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.48m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	rich deposit.	
707	**Cut of modern land drain**	-
708	**Cut of furrow**: Shallow sided cut for NW-SE linear	0.48 – 0.77m
709	**Fill of furrow**: Dark brown clayey silt fill of **708**	0.48 – 0.77m

Trench No. 8		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.60m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
800	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.40m
801	**Subsoil**: Mid-orange brown silty clay	0.40 – 0.60m
802	**Natural**: Light yellowish orange clay.	0.60m+
803	**Cut of gully**: Shallow linear feature oriented south-west to north-east	0.40-0.60m
804	**Fill of gully**: Dark brown sandy silt	0.40-0.60
805	**Modern Land Drain.**	-

Trench No. 9		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.66m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
900	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.24m
901	**Subsoil**: Mid-grey brown silty clay	0.24 – 0.28m
902	**Layer:** Black charcoal rich and silty clay spread, irregular shape predominantly across eastern end of trench	0.39-0.42m
903	**Modern Land Drain**	0.53m
904	**Natural**: Light brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones.	0.42 – 0.66m +

Trench No. 10		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.82m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1000	**Topsoil**: Dark grey humic silty clay.	0 – 0.20m
1001	**Subsoil**: Greenish grey-brown silty clay.	0.20 – 0.28m
1002	**Fill of furrow:** Black charcoal rich silty clay. Fill of **1004**	0.40 – 0.54m
1003	**Fill of furrow:** Mixed yellow, white silty clay and charcoal fill of **1004**	0.54 – 0.70m

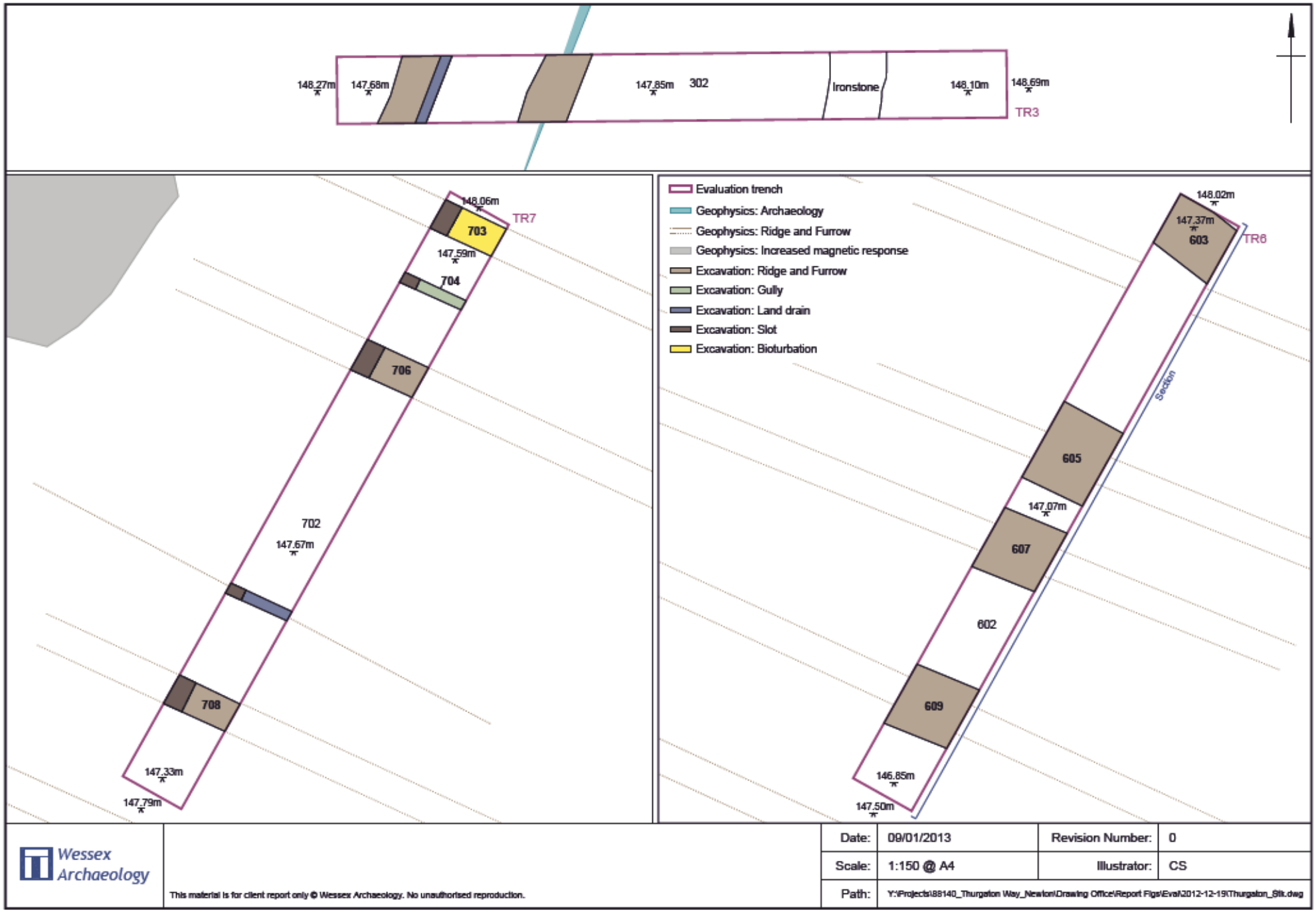
Trench No. 10		Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth: 0.82m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1004	**Cut of furrow**: Shallow sided cut for east-west linear with a width of 1.5m and depth of 0.36m. Filled by**1002** and **1003**	0.40 – 0.70m
1005	**Fill of furrow**: Mixed yellow, white silty clay and charcoal fill of **1007**	0.54 – 0.62m
1006	**Fill of furrow**: Black charcoal rich silty clay. Fill of **1007**	0.54 – 0.62m
1007	**Cut of furrow**: Shallow sided cut for east-west linear with a width of 1.5m and depth of 0.32m. Filled by**1005** and **1006**	0.56 – 0.62m
1008	**Fill of furrow**: Black charcoal rich silty clay. Fill of **1009**	0.54 – 0.72m
1009	**Cut of furrow**: Shallow sided cut for east-west linear with a width of 0.87m and depth of 0.26m. Filled by **1008**	0.54 – 0.72m
1010	**Natural**: Light brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones.	0.47 – 0.82m+

Date:	19/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\Thurgaton_Stk.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology

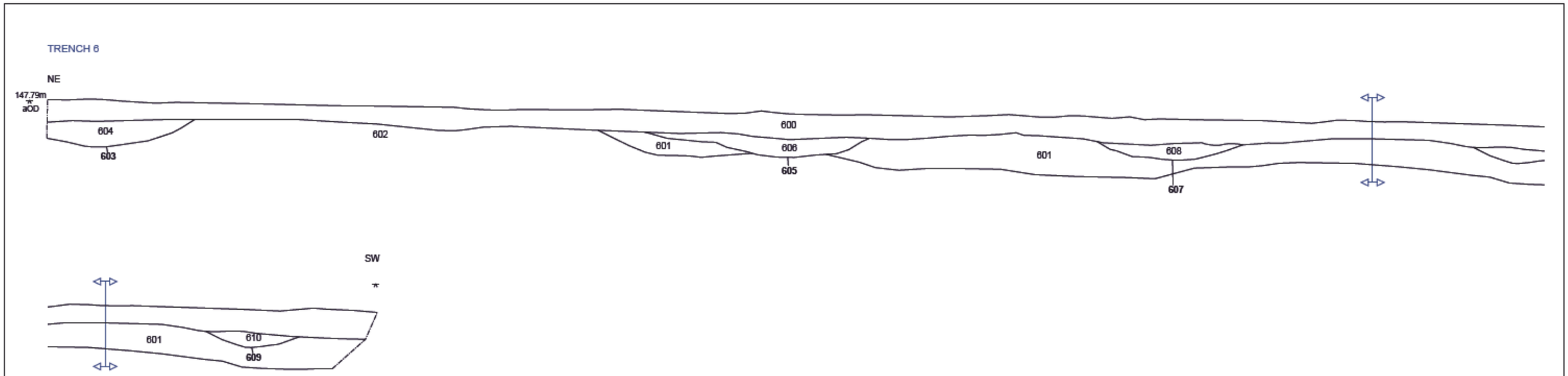
Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plan of Trenches 3, 6 and 7

Figure 2



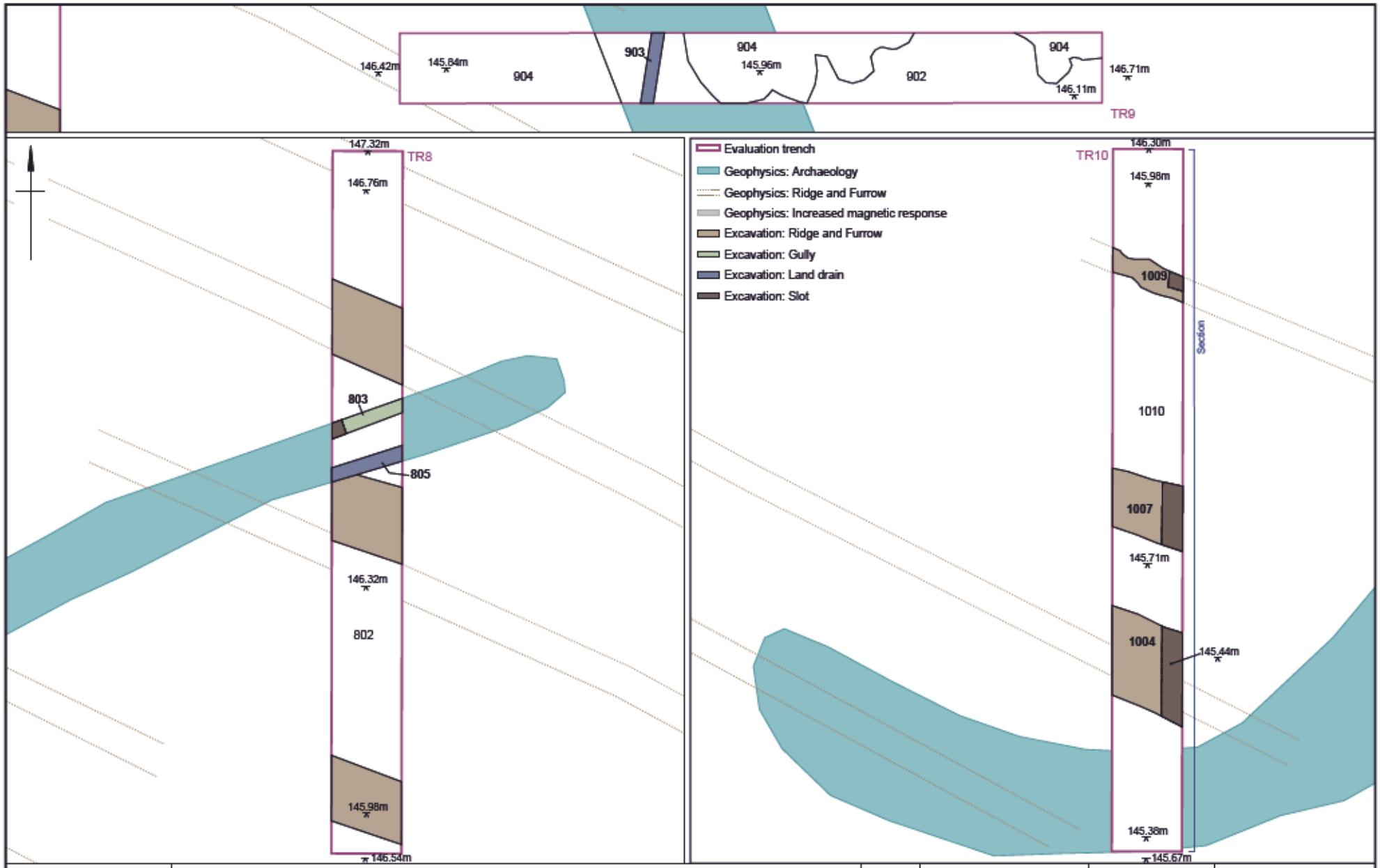
Wessex Archaeology

0 2m

Date:	19/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50 @ A3	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\thurgaton_Stk.dwg		

Trenches 6 and 10: Sections through ridge and furrow.

Figure 3



Wessex Archaeology

Date:	09/01/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:150 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\Thurgaton_Stk.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 8, 9 and 10

Figure 4

Plate 1: General shot of Trench 2, looking south-west.

Plate 2: General shot of Trench 3, looking west.

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	21/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\plates1_2.cdr		

Plate 3: General shot of Trench 6, looking west.

Plate 4: General shot of Trench 8, looking south.

Date:	21/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\plates3_7.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology

Plate 5: General shot of Trench 9, looking west.

Plate 6: General shot of Trench 10, looking north.

Date:	21/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\plates3_7.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology

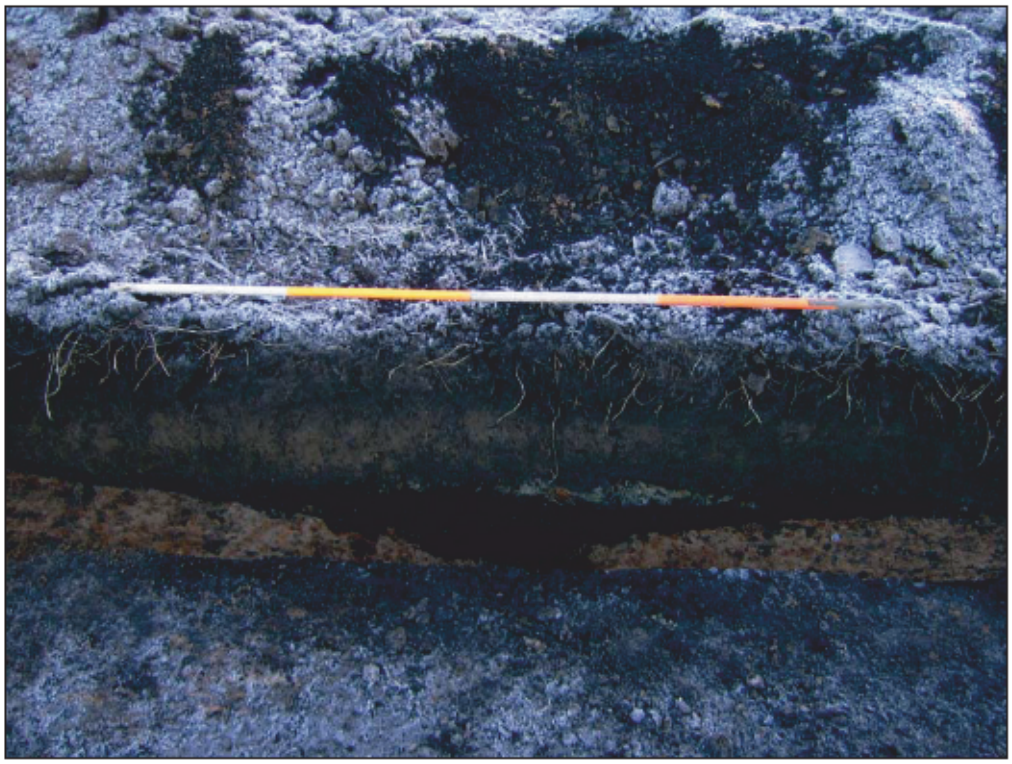


Plate 7: Section through furrow 1007, looking east.

Date:	21/12/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\88140_Thurgaton Way_Newton\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2012-12-19\plates3_7.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology