Feature recording (1.1)

1C20WRBTT / 43 / 102 / 10210 / Ditch

Complete

Score	3.58%	Failed items	0	Actions	0

Site	1C20WRBTT, HS2-C, Northamptonshire
Field number	43
Trench number	102

In the following provide a very brief descrption of the feature , eg, pit, grave, linear transect cut. This will be used in the archaeological report

Feature description

Ditch

FeatureID= This is the parent context number of the feature, for example the pit which contains the pit fills, the grave cut that contains the coffin , fills and skeleton. A feature may comprise a single context for example un-bounded spread, in which case the Feature ID and the single context number recorded below would be the same. FEATUREID IS A WHOLE NUMBER DO NOT USE DECIMALS

Feature ID (Parent context)	10210

Feature photos

Photo 1

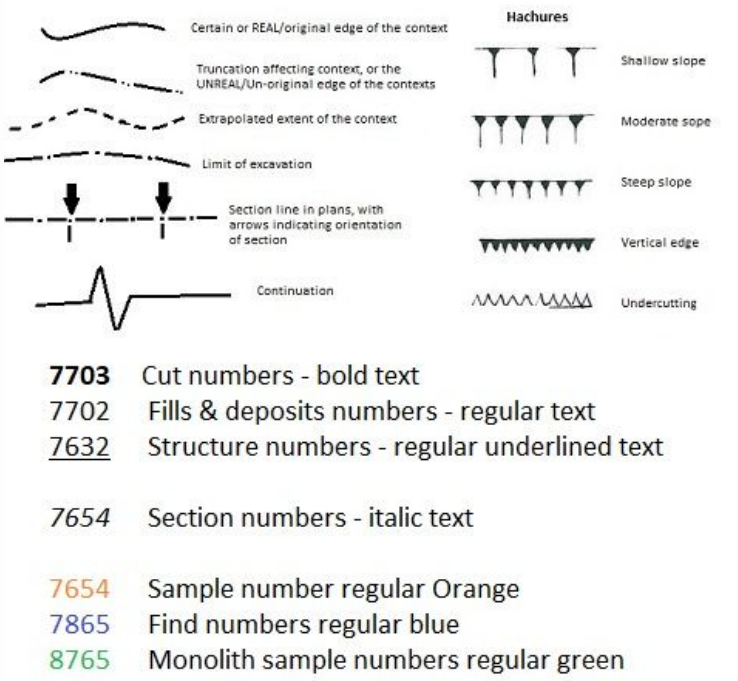
Photo 2

Feature dimensions in meters

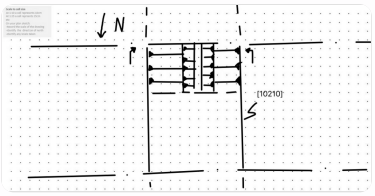
Length	
Width	2.04
Depth	1.01
Diameter	

Feature sketch plan

Sketch plan: This should be broadly representative of the feature and any relevant surroundings. You may sketch the feature and/or its relation to other notable features on the site . If a sketch is done, indicate on the scale area (top right of sheet) the rough scale of your drawing and add a north arrow, but remember this is a sketch not a measured plan. Press the 'Annotate' button to begin a drawing



Sketch

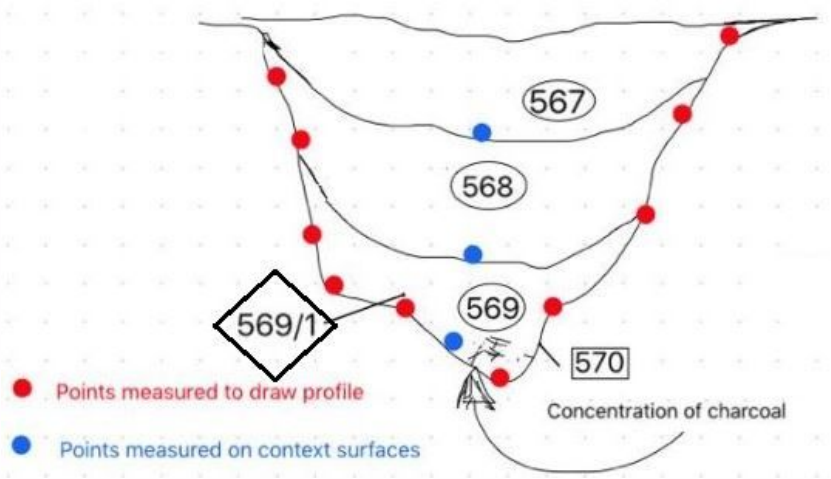


Section recording

Record here the direction the section is facing

Section facing	N
Levels OD Top	
Levels OD Bottom	
Section photos	
Section sketch	

Sketch of section: This drawing should represents an accurate profile of a cut feature or elevation of an upstanding feature and the relative depth, or height, along with the relationships of cuts , fills layers and structures. A simple example section is shown here with attention drawn to the vertically measured points to draw profile and fill surfaces.



Use the Arrette drawing app installed on this iPAD to make the drawing. Ensure that the ends of your section line and their alignment are shown, and please use a thicker lines for the parent context profiles and/or structures (e.g. facing of a wall), and thinner ones for other context divisions. Once you have finished your drawing in the Arrette app, Click project > Click on current doc , and set document name to be that of the parent context (s)shown, separated by a space e.g. 123 134. Finally click 'Share'>'JPEG to your photos' , to add the images to the photo roll on that iPAD. Once done come back to this audit and upload your newly created JPEG

Upload section sketch

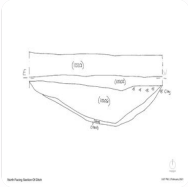


Photo 3

Comments

Recorded by	A.R.K
Record date	28 Jan 2021 14:07 GMT
Account name (leave)	Mpad 5

Stratigraphy and constituent contexts 3.58%

Enter here all the stratigraphic (not physical) relationships in this feature as pairs of upper and lower contexts. Use the green button to enter as many pairs as required. Contexts are always WHOLE NUMBERS do not use decimals

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature 1

Upper context	**10201**
Lower context	**10202**

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature 2

Upper context	**10202**
Lower context	**10208**

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature 3

Upper context	**10208**
Lower context	**10209**

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature 4

Upper context	**10209**
Lower context	**10210**

Stratigraphic relationships in this feature 5

Upper context	**10210**
Lower context	**10203**

Contexts making up this feature 3.58%

Contexts making up this feature 1 3.46%

Context number	**10208**

These are the other contexts with which this context is in contact or is the same as

Physical relationships	
Fills	10210
Filled by	
Cuts	

Cut by	
Overlies	10209
Overlain by	10202
Abutts	
Part of	
Same as	

Description and interpretation

Your interpretation is a simple elaboration on the basic interpretation if absolutely necessary.

Your interpretation

One of two fills of 10210. Top fill and largest component.

Your discussion. Here you can explain why you have come to this conclusion, if the rationale is not self evident. It is the most important of your responses

Your discussion

Manganese rich fill that has naturally been deposited. It contains a small clay band in its top right. At the bottom of the hill so material can easily have been washed in.

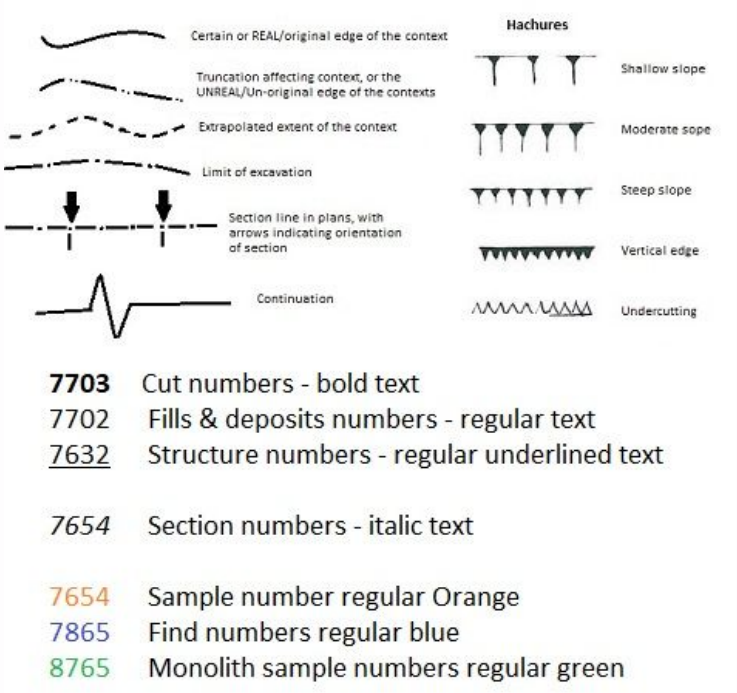
Context dimensions

Record this only if the context's dimensions differ markedly from those of the features a whole. As a minimum, record the depth of fills

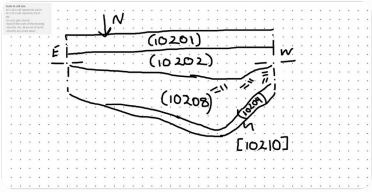
Length	
Width	**2.02**
Depth	**0.56**
Diameter	

Context sketch plan

Record this only if the contexts plan differs markedly from that of the feature as a whole



Sketch



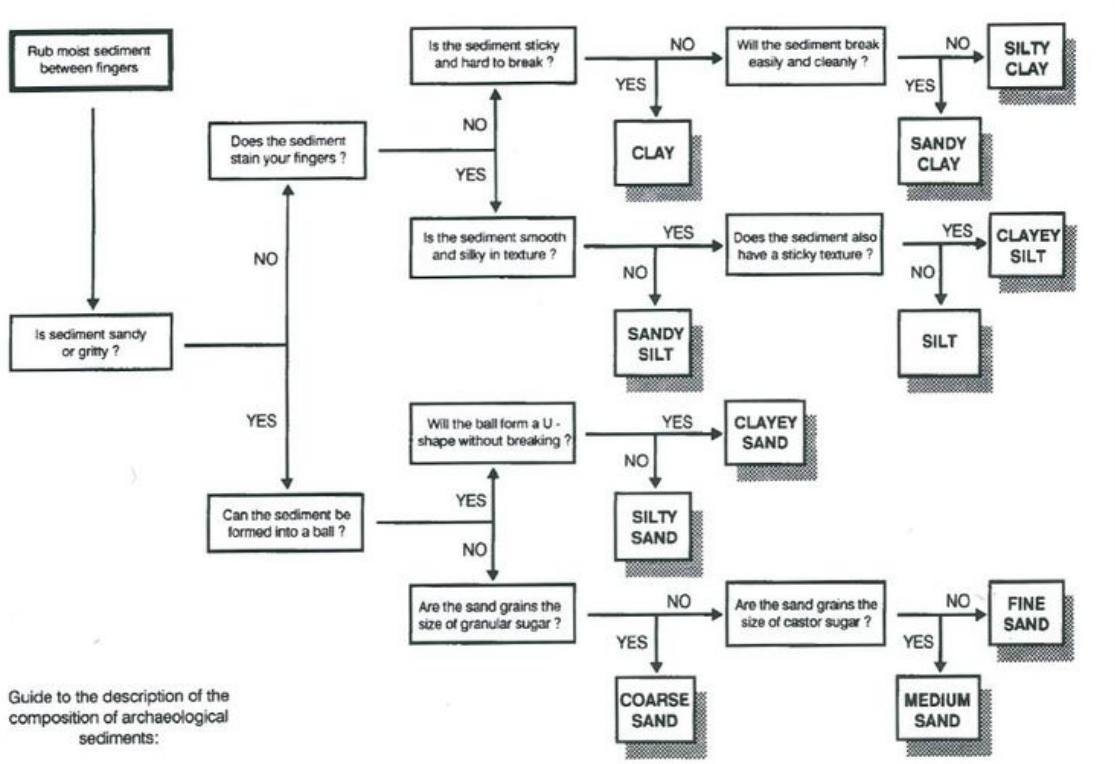
Context type	Fill or deposit

Context composition

3.46%

This section has three components, a) The soil matrix of which the context comprises and it's degree of compaction, b) major inclusions and c) minor inclusions.

Soil matrix. Choose the composition of the soil present. example. refer to the diagram if necessary. For contexts almost entirely composed of find or environmental material , choose other, and note the material in the succeeding sections.



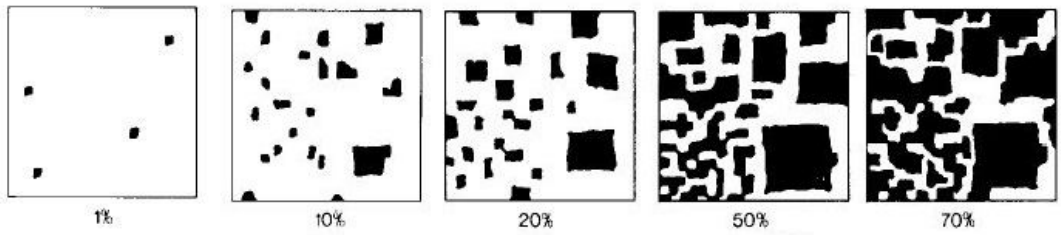
Soil composition	Silty clay

Soil consistency describes properties of the deposit when handled. Sandy deposits are cemented , compact or loose, while more clayey and silty deposits are typically firm, plastic or friable.

- A deposit which is **cemented** requires a mattock to excavate and clumps cannot be broken by hand once they have been removed.
- A deposit which is **compact** requires a mattock to excavate but clumps can be broken by hand once they have been removed.
- A deposit which is **loose** can be excavated with a trowel or hoe.
- A deposit which is **hard** cannot be moulded and a clump will break, rather than bend, when enough force is applied.
- A deposit which is **firm** can be moulded by hand under strong pressure.
- A deposit which is **plastic** can be easily moulded and bent.
- A deposit which is **friable** cannot be moulded and will crumble under pressure.

Soil consistency	Firm

Major inclusions are finds and environmental materials which make up make up more than 10 % of the context and will typically be bagged up as bulk finds. Tick all that apply and if necessary add a note to the inclusion description.



Major artefactual inclusions

Major environmental or natural inclusions

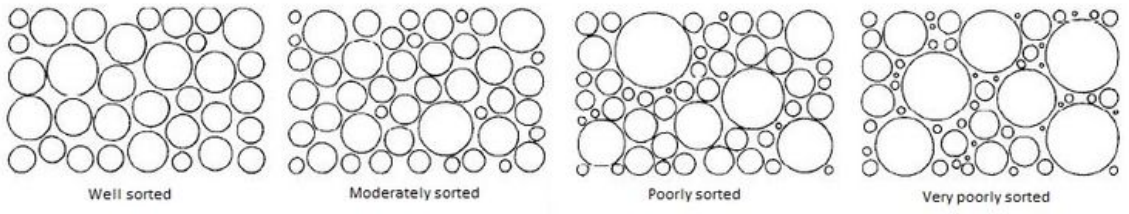
Minor Inclusion are find or environmental elements that make up less than 10% tick all that apply, and if necessary add a note to the inclusion description.

Minor artefactual inclusions

Minor environmental or natural inclusions	Bone

Degree of sorting 2.49%

Sorting is a measure of the frequency with which particles of the same size occur.



Sorting

Sizing - use the sliders to indicate the diameter in mm from the smallest to the largest

Smallest stone size(mm)	5 From 5 to 200
Largest stone size(mm)	5 From 5 to 200

Colours 100%

Main colour	Brown
Colour hue	Blueish
Colour tone	Mid
Other colour notes	Clay band is a light yellowish brown

Boundary to the next horizon. This should always refer to the lower bourndary of the deposit that is described, and not the upper, since the latter may have been truncated

Boundary edge	Clear - change occurs within 25-60mm
Boundary character	Smooth - boundary surface is plane with few irregularities

Contexts making up this feature 2	3.46%
Context number	**10209**

These are the other contexts with which this context is in contact or is the same as

Physical relationships	
Fills	10210
Filled by	
Cuts	
Cut by	
Overlies	10210
Overlain by	10208
Abutts	
Part of	
Same as	

Description and interpretation

Your interpretation is a simple elaboration on the basic interpretation if absolutely necessary.

Your interpretation

Second fill of ditch.

Your discussion. Here you can explain why you have come to this conclusion, if the rationale is not self evident. It is the most important of your responses

Your discussion

Darker coloured clay rich fill most likely caused due to water in the area and naturally silted.

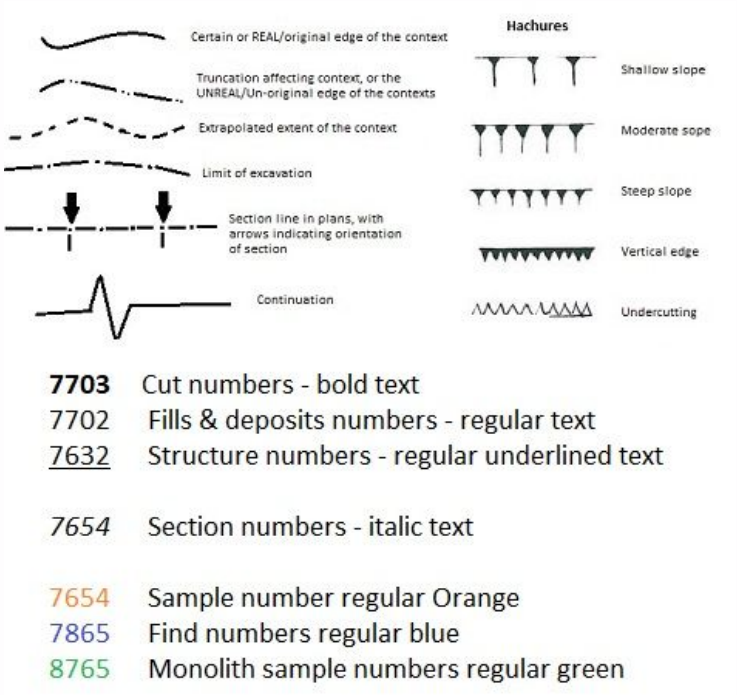
Context dimensions

Record this only if the context's dimensions differ markedly from those of the features a whole. As a minimum, record the depth of fills

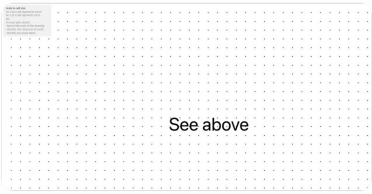
Length	
Width	**0.23**
Depth	**0.1**
Diameter	

Context sketch plan

Record this only if the contexts plan differs markedly from that of the feature as a whole



Sketch



Context type

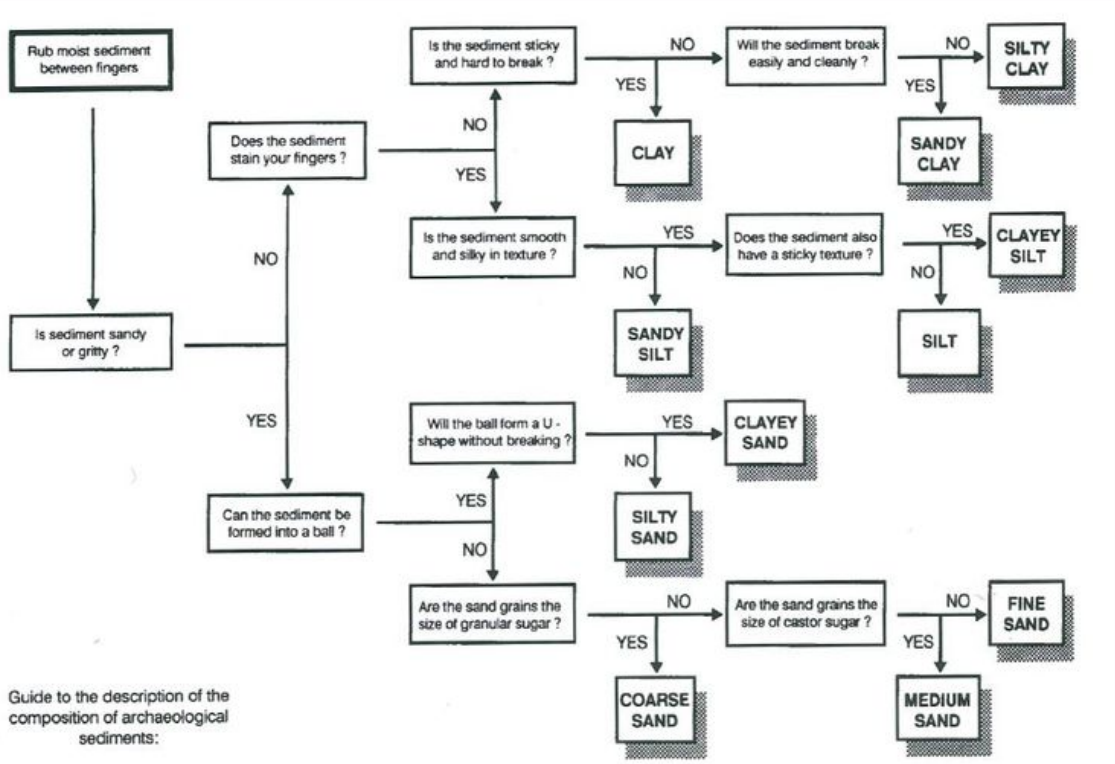
Fill or deposit

Context composition

3.46%

This section has three components, a) The soil matrix of which the context comprises and it's degree of compaction, b) major inclusions and c) minor inclusions.

Soil matrix. Choose the composition of the soil present. example. refer to the diagram if necessary. For contexts almost entirely composed of find or environmental material , choose other, and note the material in the succeeding sections.



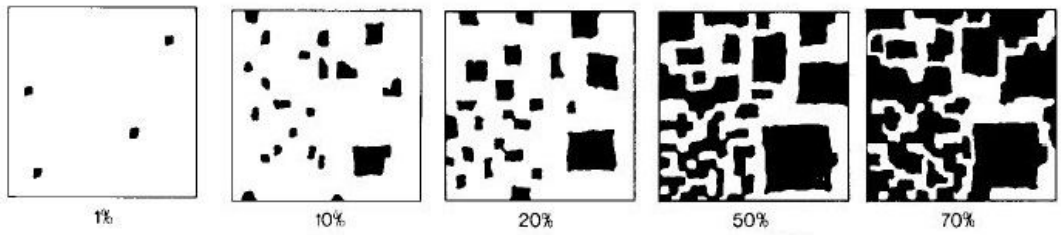
Soil composition	Clay

Soil consistency describes properties of the deposit when handled. Sandy deposits are cemented , compact or loose, while more clayey and silty deposits are typically firm, plastic or friable.

- A deposit which is **cemented** requires a mattock to excavate and clumps cannot be broken by hand once they have been removed.
- A deposit which is **compact** requires a mattock to excavate but clumps can be broken by hand once they have been removed.
- A deposit which is **loose** can be excavated with a trowel or hoe.
- A deposit which is **hard** cannot be moulded and a clump will break, rather than bend, when enough force is applied.
- A deposit which is **firm** can be moulded by hand under strong pressure.
- A deposit which is **plastic** can be easily moulded and bent.
- A deposit which is **friable** cannot be moulded and will crumble under pressure.

Soil consistency	Firm

Major inclusions are finds and environmental materials which make up make up more than 10 % of the context and will typically be bagged up as bulk finds. Tick all that apply and if necessary add a note to the inclusion description.



Major artefactual inclusions

Major environmental or natural inclusions

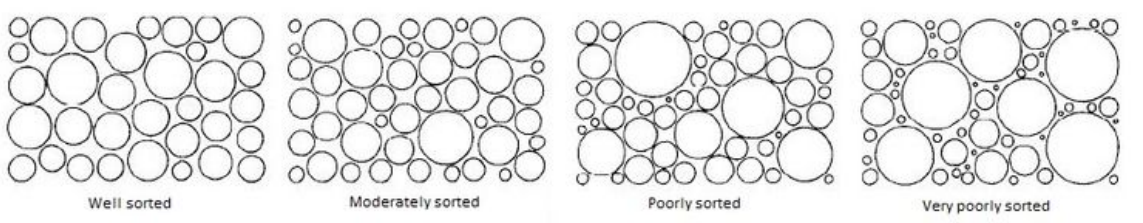
Minor Inclusion are find or environmental elements that make up less than 10% tick all that apply, and if necessary add a note to the inclusion description.

Minor artefactual inclusions

Minor environmental or natural inclusions

Degree of sorting 2.49%

Sorting is a measure of the frequency with which particles of the same size occur.



Sorting

Sizing - use the sliders to indicate the diameter in mm from the smallest to the largest

Smallest stone size(mm) 5

From 5 to 200

Largest stone size(mm) 5

From 5 to 200

Colours 100%

Main colour	Brown
Colour hue	Greyish
Colour tone	Dark

Other colour notes

Boundary to the next horizon. This should always refer to the lower bourndary of the deposit that is described, and not the upper, since the latter may have been truncated

Boundary edge	Clear - change occurs within 25-60mm
Boundary character	Smooth - boundary surface is plane with few irregularities

Contexts making up this feature 3 100%

Context number	**10210**

These are the other contexts with which this context is in contact or is the same as

Physical relationships	
Fills	
Filled by	10208 & 10209
Cuts	
Cut by	
Overlies	
Overlain by	10209
Abutts	
Part of	
Same as	

Description and interpretation

Your interpretation is a simple elaboration on the basic interpretation if absolutely necessary.

Your interpretation

Linear ditch. Contains 2 fills.

Your discussion. Here you can explain why you have come to this conclusion, if the rationale is not self evident. It is the most important of your responses

Your discussion

Extends North to South. Possibly part of a small enclosure in the area.

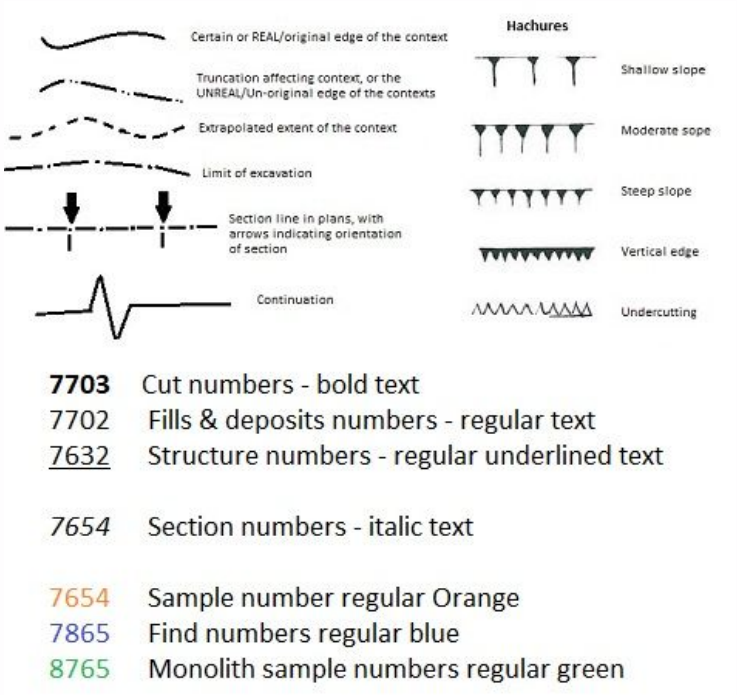
Context dimensions

Record this only if the context's dimensions differ markedly from those of the features a whole. As a minimum, record the depth of fills

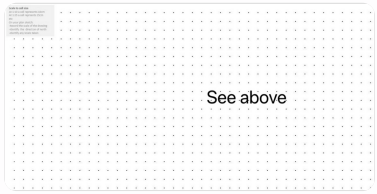
Length	
Width	**2.04**
Depth	**1.01**
Diameter	

Context sketch plan

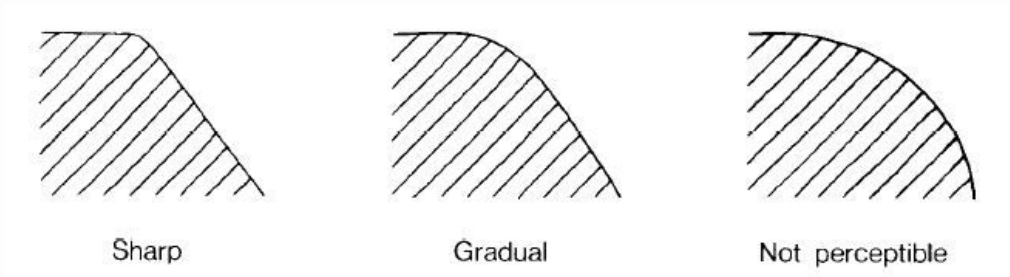
Record this only if the contexts plan differs markedly from that of the feature as a whole



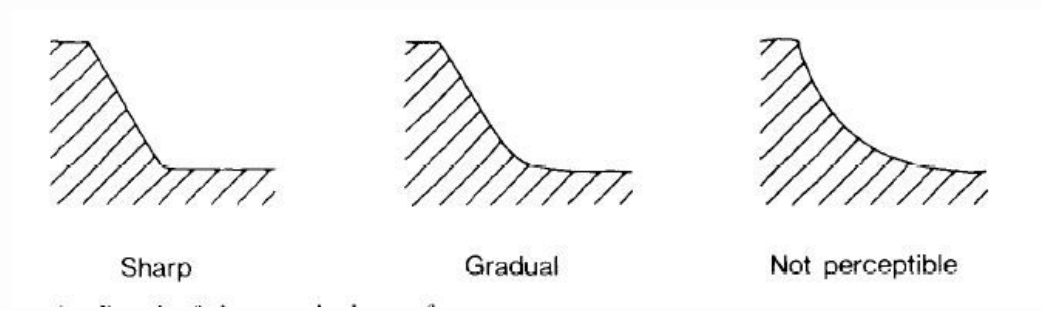
Sketch



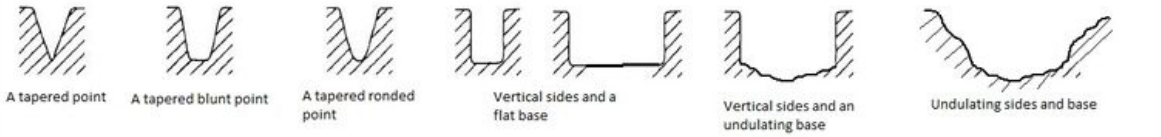
Context type	Cut
Shape of the cut	100%
Shape in plan	Linear-straight
Orientation	NS



Break of slope - top	Gradual



Break of slope - base	Gradual
Profile type	U shaped
Side form	Concave



Base form	Rounded

If a cut does not have it's original form and is truncated by later feature(s), tick this box and record something in the further notes field a note to say where and if possible, what is truncating it

Truncated	No
Further notes	

Record administration and sign off

IMPORTANT - This recording sheet should only have it's 'Person approving this record' and 'Date approved ' fields filled in when no more edits are necessary. Once this is done the sheet is then ingested into the Oracle system and any subsequent edits will need to be done therein.

Excavated by	Paolo
Date excavation started	28 Jan 2021
Person approving this record	Sara Farey
Date approved	15 Feb 2021

Appendix

Photo 1

Photo 2

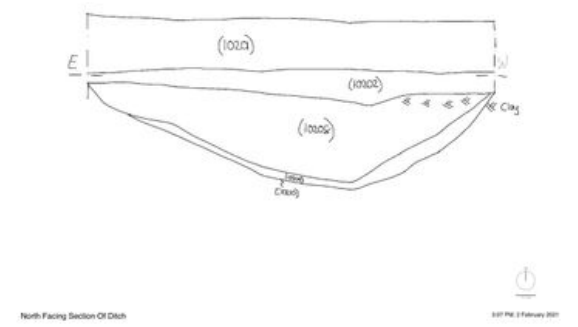


Photo 3