Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT

PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

MARCH 2005

Ben Pears

May 2005

Report 05/81

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

MAY 2005

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Pineham North, Upton	
A trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of development on three fields to the south-east of Kislingbury, adjacent to the M1 motorway. Six of the twelve trenches excavated found archaeology in areas where previous geophysical and fieldwalking work had identified sites. Trenches 2 and 5 to 9 contained extensive evidence of a 1st to 2nd century A.D. Romano-British occupation site, with a number of construction phases the site is likely to have comprised a mixture of small timber buildings within regular rectilinear enclosures. Evidence of medieval arable farming in the form of ridge and furrow was discovered within nearly all the trenches showing the later agricultural nature of the site.		
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Buteux, S. & Jones, L. 2000, JSAC 1999, JSAC 2000, Morris, S. 2000, Rosenberg, N. 2000	
Future work	unknown	
Monument type and period	Romano-British Farmstead, Medieval and Post Medieval field systems	
Significant finds	Samian Bowl	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Pineham North, Upton	
Easting (use numerical 100km grid square no.)	471340	
Northing	258500	
Height OD	60 to 63m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team	
Project Design originator	Underconstructionarchaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Ben Pears	
Project Manager	Anthony Walsh	
Sponsor or funding body	ProLogis Developments	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2005	
End date	March 2005	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		
Paper		1 box of site records
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title		
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)		
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Date		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MARCH 2005

Abstract

A trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of development on three fields to the south-east of Kislingbury, adjacent to the M1 motorway. Six of the twelve trenches excavated found archaeology in areas where previous geophysical and fieldwalking work had identified sites. Trenches 2 and 5 to 9 contained extensive evidence of a mostly 1st to 2nd century A.D. Romano-British occupation site, with a number of construction phases the site is likely to have had a mixture of buildings within regular rectilinear enclosures. Evidence of medieval arable farming in the form of ridge and furrow was discovered within nearly all the trenches showing the later agricultural nature of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology has been commissioned by Underconstructionarchaeology for ProLogis Developments, to carry out a trial trenching evaluation of land at Pineham North in the parish of Upton ahead of proposed development of 1sq km (NGR 471340 258500; Fig 1). The work was undertaken to meet a project design (UCA 2005) prepared by Under construction Archaeology and approved by Northamptonshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (NNCHET).

The development is located in three arable fields totalling 35ha (84 acres). It lies to the south of the River Nene around farm buildings known as Pineham Barn; to the north east of the M1 motorway and north of a tributary of the River Nene. Pasture fields are located on the flood plain on both sides of the river at around 60 to 63m O.D. The land rises slightly to the south of Kislingbury around Camp Lane and then rises again to a ridge, 73m O.D. with an east to west alignment, which represents the southern edge of the Nene valley. South of the ridge the land drops steeply towards the M1 and a tributary of the Nene.

The geology of the area is a mixture of glacial Boulder Clay and sand and Gravel Alluvium overlying Middle Lias silts, clays, mudstones, ironstone and limestone of Jurassic age (British Geological Survey 1960, Sheet 185). Soils on the site are

comprised of the Fladbury 2 deposits seen along the majority of the floodplain of the Nene valley (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 Sheet 3, Midland and Western England).

2 BACKGROUND

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken since 1998. A geophysical survey (JSAC 1999 and 2000), identifying the site, was followed by a desk-based assessment (Rosenberg 2000) and finally a program of fieldwalking (Morris 2000). The work identified three potential concentrations of Iron Age and Roman deposits which were confirmed in the eastern area by a trial trench evaluation (Buteaux and Jones 2000).

The Iron Age settlement consisted of large sub-rectangular to square shaped enclosures within which were a number of pits, gullies and postholes from small structures. The Romano-British site contained a series of more regular sub-rectangular enclosures with clear internal divisions and pit clusters, which contained pottery and bone evidence. Surrounding the enclosures were clear droveways and tracks.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The nature of the evaluation was to test the nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains present.

The evaluation excavation had the specific objective of establishing the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development site to inform the development process (UCA 2005). Based on the findings of the Desk-Based Assessment, Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey, the following aims were identified:

- To establish the nature, date, state of preservation and geographical extent of the Iron Age – Romano-British settlement remains
- To establish a date of origin and cause of the scatters of metal slag
- To investigate a small scatter of prehistoric worked flint
- To establish the survival of a possible WWII bombing decoy
- To investigate further geophysical survey anomalies and cropmark features

that may have an archaeological origin

Twelve machine-excavated trenches, totalling 865m² in area were laid out at the locations specified in the Project Design (Ibid, Fig 2). The machine-dug trenches were excavated by a JCB machine using a 2m toothless bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed in spits to reveal either the top of any underlying archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the natural subsoil. All work was carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidelines and Practises of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999).

Each trench was planned at 1:50 scale and appropriate sections drawn at 1:10 scale. All levels were related to the Ordnance Datum. A photographic record was maintained comprising both black and white prints and colour slides.

4 RESULTS

The archaeological results largely mirrored those of the earlier investigations. Trenches 5 to 9 having a large number of features. Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 12 having low to medium quantities of archaeology and trenches 1, 10 and 11 containing no features. A summary of the deposits and features found is listed in appendix 1. Depths of topsoil and subsoil are given by trench in appendix 2

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 located at the northern end of Field 1 and was a 5m by 5m square positioned to investigate a concentration of flint flakes and scrapers. The natural Boulder Clay (101) was revealed between 660mm and 770mm below ground level, overlain by a silty clay loam subsoil (102) and topsoil (103).

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Fig 3, Section 1) was located at the western side of Field 1 on top of a small ridge sloping south west. The ditch was orientated north east to south west and measured 40m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. The natural (203) was ironstone/limestone with clay and mudstone at between 600mm and 640mm below the ground surface and dropped away subtly at the south western end, mirroring the topography on the surface.

Cutting the natural geology were two large intercutting ditches, features [207] and [211], orientated north-west to south-east. The earlier ditch [207] was filled with three distinct fills, a hard reddish brown silty sand with some angular stone inclusions made up the primary fill (206) and overlying it was a finer silty sand with no inclusions (205) and a gritty, sandy silt with small limestone inclusions and fragments of animal bone and pottery (204). Ditch [207] was cut by ditch [211] on its northern side. The primary deposit (210) was a very hard reddish, yellowy brown silty clay with over 90% ironstone inclusions. Above was a mid brown silty sand (209) with occasional angular limestone fragments and three sherds of Romano-British pottery. The upper fill (208) was composed of a reddish/brown silty sand with frequent limestone and ironstone inclusions and fragments of Romano-British pottery and animal bone. The ditches were sealed by a deposit of reddish brown silty clay subsoil (202) and a loose mid brown silty clay loam topsoil deposit (201).

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Fig 4) was located in the centre of the northern end of Field 2 and orientated west to east. The trench measured 50m by 2m and was located on a concentration of slag found during fieldwalking and some geophysical anomalies. The natural geology (303) was a distinctive light yellow brown Boulder Clay and was found across the trench between 270mm and 590mm below ground level. Ditch [309] (Fig5, section 2) was a large (2.3m wide, 450mm deep) ditch orientated north west to south east with very steep sides, a flat base and filled with a dark yellow brown silty clay (308) On the eastern side of the ditch were two smaller gullies orientated north west to south east. Gully [305] (Fig5, section 4) had steep edges, a flat base and was filled with a dark yellow-brown silty clay (304). It measured 480mm wide by 100mm deep. Gully [307] (Fig5, section 3) had very steep edges, a flat base and a dark grey-brown silty clay fill (306). It measured 430mm wide by 240mm deep. In all there were four furrows between 8m and 9.5m apart and ranged from 1m to 2.5m wide. Orientated parallel with ditch [309] the furrows were found only to the west of the ditch. All the features were sealed by the subsoil (302), a dark yellow, brown silty clay loam deposit and a dark brown silty clay loam topsoil (301).

4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Fig 3) was connected to the southern side of trench 3 at 18m to form a ‘T’

shape, it was orientated north to south and measured 23.5m long by 2m wide. The natural Boulder Clay (403) was revealed between 420mm and 580mm below the ground surface. Archaeology in the trench consisted of a small gully [405] (Fig5, section 5). It was orientated parallel to the furrows, 500mm wide by 250mm deep with steep sides, a flat base and filled with a mid orangey, brown clay (404). The gully was sealed by a subsoil (402) and topsoil (401). There were two shallow furrows 10m apart and 1.1m wide. No finds were recovered from the trench or the gully. Compared to trench 3 the orientation of the furrows had changed by 90º to a north-east to south-west direction, suggesting the location of a medieval furlong boundary.

4.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (Fig 6) was located in the southern end of Field 2 on the northern edge of a dense concentration of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking and some very clear geophysical anomalies of structures and boundary features. The trench was orientated north to south. Initially the trench measured 46m by 2m but to define the extent of the archaeology it was extended by 22m to the north. The natural Boulder Clay (503) was located between 250mm and 360mm below the ground level and all the archaeological features cut through this deposit.

The majority of archaeological features in the trench were linear, comprising 11 ditches and two gullies, but there were also four postholes and the edge of a wide furrow.

4.5.1 Ditches

The earliest feature, was a small gully [531] orientated north-west to south-east. It had a distinctive dark browny grey fill (530) with inclusions of small angular stones. Finds included several sherds of early 1st to 2nd century Roman pottery including a fragment of decorated Dragonsdorf ware.

Cutting gully [531] was a curving shaped ditch [525] (Fig 8, section 6) orientated approximately north-south. At the southern end, the feature was masked by large medieval furrow [522]. Further north the feature was heavily truncated by a large ditch [542] and a post hole [544] (Fig 8, section 7) before turning north-west out of the trench, possibly respecting a structure comprising post holes [510], [512] and [533] (Fig 8, sections 8, 9 and 10) and drip gully [508]. The ditch may reappear in the trench at 28m where it was cut by two small ditches [517] and [519] (Fig 8,

section 11) and then straightened out before turning to the north-east. The width varied very little averaging 1.2m in the south of the trench and 1.34m in the north, but the depth increased from 0.44m to 1.00m. Throughout its extent the ditch was filled with a distinctive dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal (523) containing 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery. This overlay a thin primary fill (524).

Ditches [517], [519] and [542] all cut ditch [525]. All these ditches were orientated west to east and were considerably wider and deeper. Ditch [542] was 2.69m wide by 1.34m deep with near vertical sides and an uneven concave base. The ditch contained two distinctive fills, a light grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions (541) which contained a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery and a darker grey/brown silty clay with inclusions of ironstone (540) which contained animal bone and several sherds of 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery.

Ditches [517] and [519] were regularly shaped parallel ditches. They were steep sided and were 1.50m wide by 0.75m deep. They were filled with mid-brown silty clay with sub-rounded stones and ironstone fragments (515 and 518). They both contained 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery.

There were also five other ditches [505], [535], [545], [546] and [547] which had no direct stratigraphical relationship with any other features but were orientated roughly west to east. Ditch [505] measured 1.80m wide by 0.70m deep with steep 60º sides and a slightly concave base. The fill (504) was a distinctive dark yellow/brown silty clay with a large quantity of animal bones and teeth and seventeen sherds of a 1st to 2nd century Romano-British Samian bowl. Small ditch/gully [535] was 0.48m wide by 0.28m deep with a distinctive 'V'-shaped profile. It contained a redeposited natural deposit but no dating evidence.

Three undated ditches [545], [546] and [547] were exposed in the extension on the northern side of trench 5. Following discussion at the monitoring meeting they were tested by excavation, to check they were archaeological, but were not fully excavated.

4.5.2 Structural Evidence

Structural evidence in trench 5 consisted of four post holes and a small gully in close proximity. Postholes [510], [512], [533] and [544] were located in the central area of the trench in an area undisturbed by large ditches Post holes [512] and [533] were spaced 1.5m from [510] forming part of a possible sub-square or circular shape. Post holes [510] and [512] were both 0.50m wide by 0.33m deep with 15° to 30° edges and flattish bases and similar orangey mid-brown clay fills. Post hole

[533] was slightly smaller (0.40m wide by 0.20m deep) and had 45° edges with a flat base and a mid-grey silty clay fill. The fourth post hole [544] was located 0.40m to the south west of [533] and was clearly cut by ditch [539]. It was 0.80m wide by 0.17m deep with gradual 45° sides and a flat base and filled with an orangey/brown silty clay.

Near the post holes was a small curvilinear gully [508] which was 0.25m wide by 0.15m deep with 35º sides and a concave base. It contained a dark grey silty clay fill. In plan the gully seemed to curve around the post holes and may well be a drip gully associated with a timber structure.

Neither the post holes or the drip gully contained any dating evidence.

4.5.3 Furrows

A single furrow [522] was identified; it was orientated north west to south east and was in excess of 2.10m wide and 150 to 200mm deep. It matched with the very subtle earthworks and the clear geophysical survey results.

4.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 (Fig 6) was located in the south east of Field 2, orientated north west to south east and measured 40m by 2m. The trench was located to investigate the eastern edge of a dense concentration of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking and some very clear geophysical anomalies interpreted as positive structures and boundary features. The natural Boulder Clay (603) was located between 250mm and 360mm below the ground level and all the archaeological features cut into this deposit.

The archaeological features comprised two ditches, six gullies and a small pit. There were also 3 furrows (not excavated).

4.6.1 Ditches and Gullies

The two ditches were located at the south-east end of the trench. Ditch [618] was orientated north east to south west and measured 0.90m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig 9, section 13). It had distinctive 45 – 50º sides, a rounded base and was filled with a mid grey/brown silty clay (617). The second ditch [622] was orientated north to south and around the same width (1.05m) as [618] but considerably deeper (0.74m) with very steep, 50 to 60º sides and a rounded uneven base (Fig 9, section 12). It was filled with three dark silty clay deposits.

Neither [618] or [622] contained any dating evidence and could not be phased stratigraphically.

Towards the north-west end of the trench six gullies were located in two groups.

The northern group (Fig 9, section 14) contained three intercutting features - [625] and [627], orientated west to east, and [629] cutting across in a north to south direction.

The earliest ditch [625] had steep concave sides, with a concave and an uneven base. It was 0.12m wide by 0.33m deep and filled with two distinctive silty loam fills (624) and (623). The northern edge was heavily truncated by ditch [627], a wide 2.0m by 0.23 to 0.30m deep ditch which had a steep northern side, a sloping southern side and a flattish base. It contained a single mid to dark grey silty loam fill (626) with inclusions of small ironstone fragments and gravels. Both [625] and [627] were cut by ditch [629]. The ditch had a symmetrical profile with shallow rounded sides at 45º, a rounded base and was 1.2m wide by 0.26m deep and was filled with (628) a light mid-grey/yellow silty loam with occasional ironstone inclusions. No dating evidence was found in any of the features.

The southern group comprised gullies [609], [611] and [603]. Approximately 5m south of [629] on a parallel alignment to ditch [629] was ditch [609]. With sharp edges and a flat base, it measured 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep. It was filled with a dark brown/grey silty clay (608) which contained five sherds of 1st to 2nd century Romano-British greyware. It was truncated on the southern side by gully [611] which had a west to east orientation. With fairly sharp edges and an irregular base, it was 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep. The feature was filled with dark brown/yellow/grey coloured silty clay (610) which contained three sherds of 1st to 2nd century grog tempered ware.

Cutting [610] was a very narrow, shallow gully [605] and [616]. Orientated with the trench it had a butt-end on the north west edge and was truncated by pit [614] at the south east end. The gully had shallow edges, a symmetrical profile, smooth top and bottom breaks of slope and a rounded base. It measured 4.5m in length, 0.15m wide and 0.08m deep and was filled with very dark brown coloured silty clay (604). The fill of the butt-end of the gully (604) contained a single sherd of 3rd to 4th century Roman Oxford Ware.

4.6.2 Pit

The trench contained a single pit [614] which cut gully [616]. The feature was

circular with near vertical sides, measured 0.53m in diameter by 0.29m deep. It contained two distinct fills, the primary fill (613) was a dark yellow/brown silty clay with inclusions of stones. The secondary fill (612) was a mid-grey/brown silty clay with smaller stone inclusions. Both fills contained residual Romano-British pottery which dated to the 1st to 2nd century, although the presence of undecayed wood indicates that the feature is relatively modern and the pottery residual.

4.6.3 Furrows

Three furrows were present in trench six. They all had a similar north to south orientation and were in excess of 2.50m wide but only 150 to 200mm deep. The furrows appeared to mask the archaeology.

4.7 Trench 7

Trench seven (Fig 7) was located in the centre of the southern end of Field 2 and orientated west to east. The trench was initially 40m by 2m. To define the extent of the archaeology it was extended 8m to the east. The trench was located in the centre of a dense concentration of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking and some very clear geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible structures and boundary features. The natural substrate was Boulder Clay (503) was located between 250mm and 360mm below the ground level and all the archaeological features cut into this deposit.

Archaeological features in the trench comprised six ditches, five gullies, three pits and four large furrow features.

4.7.1 Pits

Stratigraphically the earliest feature was a heavily truncated pit [737] (Fig 11 section 21). The feature was 0.33m wide by 0.20m deep, sub-circular with 30’ edges and filled with a dark brown/orange sandy silt (736). No dating evidence was found in this feature.

Nearby pit [708] was oval orientated east to west. It had almost vertical edges along the northern side and a 35 to 45º slope on the southern side. It measured 0.75m wide by 0.15m deep. The pit contained two fills (706) and (707) which were very similar except for a larger quantity of burn stone in (706). It was cut by gully 710.

4.7.2 Gullies

Cutting pit [737] was a small gully [739] this had a curvilinear shape and was

orientated north east to south west. The gully had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep. Within the cut was a mid-brown, grey coloured fill with no inclusions (738). No dating evidence was found in this feature.

Gully [705] was orientated north-south with steep edges and a rounded base. It measured 0.50m wide by 0.31m deep. It was filled with (704) dark brown silty clay with inclusions of small stones and charcoal. Finds recovered were 14 sherds of Romano-British pottery dated to the 1st to 2nd century.

Butt-ended gully [712] was orientated north to south. The gully had very steep sides, a flat uneven base. It measured 0.37m wide by 0.24m deep. It was filled with a mid orangey/grey silty clay with gritty inclusions (711).

4.7.3 North to South Orientated Ditches

Cutting gully [739] was ditch [741]. This was one of six large ditches [714], [719], [727], [741], [747] and [749] orientated north to south. Several of the large ditches had a number of recuts.

Feature [741] (Fig 11, section 21) was 0.96m wide by 0.60m deep, had 30º to 35º edges, a flat base and filled with a grey silt fill.

Ditch [714] (Fig 10, section 15) measured 0.50m wide by 0.48m deep and had symmetrical, steep 70° sides andan uneven base. It was filled with a light mid-grey/brown coloured silt with inclusions of ironstone (713) containing eight sherds of Romano-British pottery; seven of which were identified as grog tempered and greywares dating to the 1st to 2nd century and the other as a piece of 3rd to 4th century Oxford ware.

Ditch [719] (Fig 10 section 15) was considerably larger, measuring 2.35m wide by 0.88m deep with a slightly asymmetrical shape. It contained a dark yellowy/brown coloured silty clay fill with inclusions of ironstone (718) with two sherds of greyware and a sherd of shell-gritted ware of 1st to 2nd century date. Ditch [719] had a small gully feature cut into fill (718) which was very similar to feature [714]. Gully [717] was 0.70m wide by 0.30m deep and had steep 70º sides and a rounded base. The feature was filled with a light grey brown silty clay but was absent of dating material.

Ditch [727] (Fig11, section 20) had a width of 5.0m and was excavated to 0.60m deep, until the water table stopped excavation. The ditch had a symmetrical shape with a slightly concave base. It contained two fills, a distinctive redeposited natural which appeared to have slumped down the eastern edge and was 0.18m deep (726)

and a greenish/grey coloured sandy clay with inclusions of ironstone and limestone (725). No dating evidence was found in this ditch. Ditch [727] had a substantial recut [724] which had a concave slope and a concave base and measured 3.10m wide by 0.40m deep. The fills consisted of a greenish/grey silty clay (723) with no inclusions and a very dark grey silty clay with small inclusions of small to medium stones and some animal bone (722). The ditch was partially truncated by a furrow [745].

Ditch [747] (Fig 10, section 16) was also partially truncated by a furrow [745]. The ditch was 1.35m wide by 0.87m deep with steep 75º sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-grey silty clay and included fragments of sub-rounded limestone and ironstone fragments. The feature did not contain any dating evidence.

Ditch [749] (Fig 10, section 19) was located in the central area of trench seven and like ditch [727] was very substantial. The feature was 2.90m wide and excavated to the water table, located at 0.70m deep. It was filled with yellowy grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of stone and animal bone. Ditch [749] had a recut [753] measuring 2.30m by 0.80m. It had irregular edges and a flattish, uneven base partly removed by a later recut [755]. The ditch was filled with a firm mid-grey silty clay with <5% charcoal (750) and 21 sherds of Romano-British greyware dating to the 1st to 2nd century. Its upper fill was composed of a mid-grey silty clay with frequent highly distinctive inclusions of medium to large stones, between 150 to 300mm in size, crudely worked and in some cases heavily burnt (752). A total of 14 sherds of pottery were recovered including eleven sherds of shell gritted ware and a single sherd of greyware and grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st or 2nd century A.D. A single sherd of 3rd to 4th century A.D. Oxford Ware was also found but is likely to be residual. The third fill (751) was a small deposit of greenish grey organic silt with a high concentration of manure, which was sampled. A second recut [755], cut deposits (752), (751), (750) and (748). The ditch had distinctive vertical sides and a flat base it measured 1.20m wide by 0.80m deep. It was filled with (754) a dark grey, silty clay fill with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions and some animal bone. A total of 22 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered including 15 sherds of greyware, a piece of Samian and 5 sherds of shell gritted ware dating to the 1st to 2nd century A.D. and a single sherd of 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley Ware.

4.7.4 Occupation Evidence

Sealing the upper fills of ditches [714] and [719] was a layer (715) (Fig 10, section 15) up to 0.30m thick by 3.60m wide, of mid-grey/ brown silt with charcoal, bone

and ceramic building material; as well as high concentrations of sub-angular fragments of limestone and ironstone in excess of 200mm in size. Between 10 to 15% were had red colouration from intense burning and some showed evidence of heat fractures.

Pit [731] (Fig10, section 18) had an asymmetrical profile with a rounded, irregular base. The pit was filled with three highly organic fills (728), (729), (730) which all had a dark black/brown silty clay texture and contained inclusions of large charcoal lumps +10mm in size, at +65% occurrence as well as large fragments of heavily burnt, sub-rounded limestone fragments between 10 – 50mm in size. Fill (728) contained only a single sherd of pottery which was dated 1st to 2nd century A.D.

East of [731] was a small gully feature orientated north to south with a circular pit [734] at the northern end (Fig 10 section 17). The gully was 1.20m long by 0.30m wide by 0.12m deep with fairly steep 25º – 30º edges and a distinctive flat base. Pit [734] was 0.80m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Both features were filled with a heavily burnt black silty loam fill (732) which had inclusions of large charcoal fragments between 5 to 15mm at 80% occurrence as well as a great deal of burnt limestone fragments. The fill also contained 15 sherds of 1st to 2nd century Romano British pottery.

Pit [731] and gully [734] were clearly cutting ditch [749]

4.7.5 Furrows

There were four furrows which ran roughly north to south at 90º to the trench they averaged 2.5m wide and 0.15m to 0.20m deep. As with trench five the furrows appeared to mask the archaeology.

4.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 (Fig 7) was located in the south east of Field 2. It was orientated west to east and measured 20m by 4m. The trench was located to investigate the western edge of a dense concentration of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking and some very clear geophysical anomalies interpreted as structures and boundary features. The natural substrate was Boulder Clay (503). Five archaeological features were found in the trench, all of which were ditches and gullies.

4.8.1 Ditches and Gullies

The main feature in trench 8 was a very large ditch [815] (Fig 12, section 22) orientated north to south. The ditch had a symmetrical shape with steep edges, a flat

base and measured 3.10m wide by 1.31m deep. Primary fill (816) was a dark grey/yellowy brown silty clay with no inclusions. The secondary fill (814) was a dark grey, brown silty clay with small charcoal flecks and post depositional mottling. Both fills contained 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery including seven sherds of grog-tempered ware and two sherds of Samian.

Ditch [813](Fig 12, section 23) was orientated west to east. It was only partially excavated because most of the ditch disappeared under the section, but it was clear that the ditch was very substantial and was contemporary with ditch [815]. It had a steep southern side, a rounded base and measured over 10m long by was over1.5m wide by +0.51m deep. Fill (812) was dark brown/grey coloured silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and post depositional mottling from gleying. A total of 24 sherds of 1st to 2nd century Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Three smaller gullies, ran into the larger features and had similar orientations and fills and contained Roman pottery. Gully [809] was orientated west to east on the western side of ditch [815]. It had a shallow smooth edge, a rounded base and was 0.50m wide by 0.29m deep. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay with small inclusions of sub-rounded flints and mottling. Gully [807] (Fig 12, section 24) as upon a similar orientation to the east of [815] parallel to ditch [813]. It had sharp symmetrical sides, a rounded base and measured +10m in length, 0.60m wide by 0.39m deep. The gully was filled with a dark grey/brown silty clay with inclusions of sub-rounded flints (806). Extending to the south west to was gully [805] (Fig 12 section 25). It was 2m in length by 0.60m wide by 0.12m deep with a shallow symmetrical profile and a rounded base. It was filled by a blue/grey/brown silty clay fill (804) with inclusions of <2% charcoal flecks and some post depositional mottling. Butt-ended gully [807] was located in the south west of the trench and orientated north to south. It had a distinctive shallow ‘u’ shaped profile with steep edges and measured +2m in length by 0.30m wide by 0.39m deep

4.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 (Fig 7) was located at the very southern end of Field 2 and orientated north to south. The trench was initially 40m by 2m, however to investigate of the water logged deposits and a possible boundary ditch, it was extended by 10m. The trench was located south of a concentration of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking and in an area where geophysical results had been inconclusive. The natural Boulder Clay (903) was located between 550mm and 770mm below the

ground level.

The one archaeological feature revealed in the trench was a large boundary ditch [908]. Orientated west to east, the ditch had distinctive 70º edges with a concave, rounded base and was 1.50m wide by 0.50m deep. It was filled with a pale blue tinged grey clay with small angular stones (907) and a reddish, brown silty clay (906). No dating evidence was uncovered from either fill.

At the southern end the trench picked up a distinctive alluvial deposit (904) which consisted of a loose to moderately compacated, mid yellow/brown silty clay and gravel, deposited during flooding events from the misfit stream. The trench also contained a firm to compact, mid-yellow/brown colluvial deposit (905) derived from down slope sediment movement. The section showed a clear interdigitation zone between the two processes.

4.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 (Fig 2) was positioned at the northern extremity of Field 2 and located to investigate a possible World War II bombing decoy. The trench measured 40m by 2m and the natural substrate was Boulder Clay (1003). No evidence of the decoy was discovered.

4.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 (Fig 2) was located on the south eastern edge of Field 1. Orientated east-west it was positioned to investigate possible ‘pitting’ identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 30m by 2m. The natural substrate was Boulder Clay (1103). No archaeology was found in this trench and the geophysical anomalies are likely to be geological features.

4.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 (Fig 2) was located in the south west corner of Field 3. It was orientated north-north west by south-south east and measured 20m by 2m. The trench was positioned to investigate whether ditches continued into the eastern part of the site, as suggested by the geophysics and aerial photography. The natural substrate was Boulder Clay (1203). Cutting this were three shallow furrows between 1.8m and 2.2m wide with a spacing of 10m. The furrows were orientated in a north-north east

to south-south west and were parallel to furrows seen in Trench 3. Along side the furrows were two small gully features. Gully [1205] was a small feature with a symmetrical profile and 15º to 20º edges, a rounded base and measured 3.5m long, 600mm wide by 180mm deep. It was filled with dark grey-brown fill (1204). The second gully [1207] had almost identical dimensions and fill. Neither feature contained any archaeological artefacts.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Roman Pottery by Tora Hylton

The evaluation at Pineham North produced a group of Roman pottery dating from the late 1st to 4th centuries. A total of 240 individual sherds with a combined weight of 3.142kg were recovered from 33 separate deposits in five trenches. The pottery was recovered from two distinct area. The vast majority came from Trenches 5-8. No pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12.

The highest concentration (97% by weight) derived from a complex of features in Trenches 5-8. The remainder was recovered from a pair of ditches in Trench 2, sited close to the western boundary of the site. Although there appears to be little distinction in the date of the material from the individual features, it was noted that 3rd/4th century material was only recovered from Trenches 6 and 7. The condition of the pottery is good, although a small number display signs of abrasion.

The analysis included sherd count and weight by fabric type. The assemblage comprises a range of domestic wares. These are typical locally produced coarsewares in greyware (40% by weight), shell-gritted (20%) and grog-tempered (17%) fabrics. Chronologically the earliest form present is channel-rim jars in shell-gritted and greyware fabrics, which date to the late 1st -2nd century AD. In addition there is one grog-tempered ?bowl, with an upright channel rim furnished with oblique slashes, which may be of slightly earlier date. Other greyware forms include necked and neckless jars and a shallow dish (dog dish). Shell-gritted wares include large storage jars, some decorated with horizontal rilling; necked jars and a bowl.

There are fragments of imported Samian which can be dated to the 1st and 2nd century. Diagnostic forms present include a complete hemispherical bowl (Dragondorf Type 37), which dates from AD70 to late 2nd century (Webster 1996, 47) and a rim fragment from a Dragendorff Type 31R bowl (Webster 1996, fig 21) which dates from c. AD 160. Both were recovered from Trench 5. The former is

ornamented with moulded decoration; a continuous freestyle motif bounded at the top by an ovolo motif and a basal wreath at the bottom.

A small amount of 3rd and 4th century material was recovered, which included Oxford Ware (x 3) and two undiagnostic fragments of Lower Nene Valley Colour Coat. The former includes a rim/body sherd, possibly representing a Young Type C83 (1975, 132) decorated with an impressed stamp motif (rosettes); a form of decoration which was not common before the mid 4th century and a shallow bowl, copying a Samian form 31 with bead rim, Young Type 45 (1975, fig 58); a type in production from c.270-400 (1975, 158).

Comments

The pottery comprises locally manufactured coarsewares and a small amount of non-local fine wares, which date from the mid/late 1st – 4th century. Later Roman material was only recovered from Trenches 6 and 7.

Plate 1 Samian Bowl, context (504)

CONTEXT NUMBER	FABRIC TYPE																			
	Grog-tempered		Greyware		Nene Valley CC		Oxford Ware		Sandy Coarseware		Samian		Shell-gritted		Soft-pink -grog		White Ware		Total	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
204	3	54																	3	54
208			1	5															1	5
209					2	15							1	5					3	20
504	4	43	2	5							17	411							23	459
513	2	27	6	57					2	13	1	1							11	98
515	1	14	2	22															3	36
518			1	7															1	7
523			2	9									1	22					3	31
526			2	10															2	10
528													4	22					4	22
530											1	6							1	6
541													1	3					1	3
543			6	52									2	10					8	62
604							1	8											1	8
608			5	27															5	27
610	3	22																	3	22
612			1	1															1	1
613			2	6															2	6
615									1	2									1	2
704	1	20	11	334									1	149	1	35			14	538
713	5	109	2	46			1	2											8	157
715			5	61	1	2							2	9	8	61			16	133
718			2	39									1	24			1	31	4	94
728	1	12																	1	12
732	1	58	9	67									4	8			1	49	15	182
740	1	9	2	18															3	27
750			21	227															21	227
752	1	7	1	12			1	12					11	261					14	292
754			15	127	1	7					1	3	5	86					22	223
808	3	6	1	1															4	7
812	7	68	11	67					4	14			1	24			1	8	24	181
814	7	59	4	43					1	7	2	8	1	10					15	127
816	1	32							1	31									2	63
Total	41	540	114	1243	4	24	3	22	9	67	22	429	35	633	9	96	3	88	240	3142

Table 1: Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

5.2 Iron Objects by Tora Hylton

Four iron small finds were recovered from Trenches 5 and 7. The assemblage is represented by pieces of structural ironwork and a possible tool. Structural ironwork includes a T-clamp and two nails. The T-clamp is incomplete (lower part of the shank missing) and it terminates in a large T-shaped head (for a similar example see Manning 1985 (Plate 62, R69)). Such pieces of ironwork are among the commonest pieces of structural ironwork recovered from Roman sites, they were put to a variety of uses (eg attaching tiles), for a discussion on uses see (Ibid, 131-32). It is only possible to identify one of the nails, a Type 1b (1985, fig 32), often regarded a general purpose nail. Finally a tapered rectangular-sectioned bar was recovered from Trench 7 (713), the true nature of the object is obscured by corrosion, but it is possible that it is some sort of tool, but this will need to be confirmed by X-ray.

5.3 Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman

Five fragments of ceramic roof tile weighing 882g were recovered. One undiagnostic fragment was recovered from Trench 6 (606), three joining fragments of tegula, furnished with a vestige of the makers mark were found in Trench 7 (715) and a fragment of shell-gritted ?imbrex was recovered from Trench 8 (812).

5.4 Animal Bone by Karen Deighton

5.4.1 Method

4.2 kg of animal bone were hand recovered during the course of trial trenching. These were scanned to determine the species present , the state of preservation and to assess the potential for future work. Identifiable bones were noted. Ageable and measurable bones (after Von Den Driesch 1976) were also noted. Ageable elements included cheek tooth rows; bones were the state of fusion is apparent and neonatal bones. Animal bone from wet sieving (3.4mm and 1mm residues) was also included; sample sizes varied with context but were typically between 20 and 80 litres. Hand collected bones had previously been washed.

5.4.2 Results

<u>Preservation</u>

Fragmentation was fairly heavy. Surface condition was reasonable with little evidence for abrasion and weathering. Four instances of canid gnawing and one

instance of rodent gnawing were observed. One burned fragment was noted. Knife marks were observed on a Bos long bone.

Taxonomic distribution

Table 2 Identifiable bones by phase

Trench	Bos	Ovicaprid	Sus	Equus	L.ungulate	S.Ungulate	Total
2	1		1		1		3
5	9	2		1			12
6							
7	12	8		3	3	1	27
8	2		1	1		1	5
Total	24	10	2	5	4	2	47

Trench six produced indeterminate bone fragments only.

Table 3 Number of ageable and measurable bones by taxa

Taxon	Bos	Ovicaprid	Equus
Ageable	10	5	3
Measurable	6	1	3

5.4.3 Discussion.

The remains of major domesticates only were observed from the site. The species were predominantly cattle, followed by sheep/goat with smaller number of pig and horse. Two neonatal elements, one bovid and one ovicaprine, were recovered. With such a small assemblage little can be said of the utilisation and exploitation of animals at the site, beyond that the aforementioned species were present here in some form.

Potential

The bone preservation is reasonable, allowing most of the material to be identified to species. Consequently should more bone be collected during the course of subsequent excavations, further study could be undertaken, to determine the nature of the animal economy and husbandry regimes associated with the site.

5.5 Environmental Evidence by Karen Deighton

5.5.1 Method

Fifteen samples (see below for volumes) were collected by hand during trial trenching.

Following consultation with the excavator twelve were selected for assessment. Assessment was undertaken to establish the presence and nature of ecofacts and their state of preservation, along with the potential for further work. The samples were processed using a siraf tank fitted with a 500micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and examined with the aid of a microscope (10x magnification).

5.5.2 Results

Preservation

Most of the charred plant remains were fragmented and abraded. Only charcoal from sample 7 survived in large enough fragments to permit further identification.

Taxonomic distribution

Table 4 Plant remains by context

Sample	context	feature	volume	charcoal	cereal	pulse	Weed
1	613		10	5			
2	814	Ditch	20	1	1		
4	713	Ditch	20	2	1		
5	715	Ditch	20	3	7		
6	751	Ditch	20	3	1		
7	752	Ditch	20	2	1		
8	754	Ditch	20	3	1	+	1
9	729	Ditch	20	3	1		
10	728	Ditch	20	3	4**		
11	732	Ditch	30	3	7*	2	2
13	540	Ditch	20	1			
15	619	Ditch	20	1			

Key +=present,1=2-10,2=10-20 3=20-30,4=30-40,5=40-50,6=50-100,7=100-200,8=200-500,9=500-1,000,10=1,000+ *fruit stone ** nutshell

The cereal types present included spelt (Triticum spelta), bread wheat (Triticum aestivum) and hulled barley (Hordeum vulgare). Thewild/weed taxon observed was fat hen (Chenopoduim album) which is ubiquitous in plant assemblages from archaeological sites.

5.5.3 Discussion

At this stage the amount of charred plant material recovered is too small to draw any conclusions about the arable economy of the site. All that can be said is that bread wheat, spelt wheat and barley were utilised at the site.

Potential

75% of samples produced grains or seeds. All samples produced some charcoal.

This indicates that further sampling should give some idea of the arable economy of the site should excavation take place.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Prehistoric Activity

No evidence for prehistoric activity was found during the trial trenching.

Trench 1 was positioned to investigate a flint scatter found during fieldwalking but no further flints or features were found suggesting that they were simply a surface scatter. The trench sections did show extensive ridge and furrow as well as modern ploughing and this could well have truncated any early features.

No Iron Age pottery or features were found in the dense areas of Romano-British archaeology suggesting that Iron Age occupation was limited to the area identified by Buteaux and Jones.

6.2 Romano-British Activity

The trenches opened in the southern end of field 2 confirmed the considerable activity suggested by the earlier fieldwalking and geophysical survey. The evidence from the excavation of trenches 5 to 9 suggests that the site was developed over a relatively short period during the 1st to 2nd centuries A.D. During this time the form of the site has changed from a small settlement with possible roundhouse structures and curvilinear boundary ditches to a more structured, regular occupation site.

The extent of the archaeology is limited by a large boundary ditch on the southern, western and northern sides. No such feature was found on the eastern side, suggesting a continuation activity into the area investigated by Birmingham University Field Archaeological Unit (Buteux & Jones 2000)

The nature of the archaeological features from the current evaluation site shows some very similar characteristics with the site to the east; namely the organisation of the boundary ditches in a regular north-south orientation, as well as distinctive square anomalies.

A major difference between the two sites is evident from the pottery. The majority found in the evaluation is confined to the Early Roman Period; to the east the pottery assemblage comprised mainly of 2nd to 4th century sherds. This suggests that the two sites may have been occupied consecutively.

6.3 Medieval Activity

Medieval activity on the site consisted of ridge and furrow showing an arable farmland environment. The trenches confirm the number and orientation of furrows as shown by the geophysical survey. Ridge and furrow both masks and truncates earlier archaeology, surviving as cut features or spread out ploughing. The furrow evidence showed that since the medieval period the field had been sub-divided with a corner situated where the brick lined well was located suggesting that the boundary had survived until fairly recently. No evidence for medieval occupation was found.

Trenches 3 and 4 focussed on an area of ferrous material picked up during fieldwalking and a large brick lined well, situated in the middle of the present field. No evidence for any ironworking was found and the slag material may well have introduced by manuring.

6.4 Modern Activity

Trench 10 was positioned to investigate a possible Second World War bombing decoy. No surviving evidence was found of such a feature. In discussion at the monitoring meeting it was agreed on site that this was most likely due to the intense modern ploughing on the site; given the ephemeral nature of the original installation.

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7 APPENDIX. CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
1 (5 x 5)	101	Layer **Topsoil**	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.3-0.42	
	102	Layer **Subsoil**	Dark yellow grey brown silty clay.	0.36	
	103	Layer **Natural**	Light yellow to grey clay with inclusions of flint gravel	>0.19	
2 (40 x 2)	201	Layer **Topsoil**	Medium to dark grey brown silty clay.	0.12-0.36	
	202	Layer **Subsoil**	Red brown clay silty clay.	0.19-0.42	
	203	Layer **Natural**	Red brown clay with bands of Ironstone and Limestone	>0.10	
	204	Fill of 207	Diffuse fill of red brown sandy silt with 30% small grit.	0.12	Pottery, bone
	205	Fill of 207	Secondary fill of light red brown silty sand.	0.26	
	206	Fill of 207	Primary fill of compacted red brown silty sand with occasional angular stone measuring <0.06m.	0.20	
	207	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch measuring 3.55m wide by 0.50m deep.	0.5m	
	208	Fill of 211	Disuse fill of red brown sandy silt with <10% small grit and angular stones.	0.18	Pottery
	209	Fill of 211	Secondary fill of mid red brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones.	0.35	Pottery, bone
	210	Fill of 211	Primary fill of red brown to yellow brown sandy silt and with occasional ironstone fragments.	0.28	
	211	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch measuring 1.90m wide by 0.77m deep.	0.77	
3 (50 x 2)	301	Layer **Topsoil**	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.19-0.32	
	302	Layer **Subsoil**	Dark yellow brown silty clay	0.12-0.34	
	303	Layer **Natural**	Light yellow brown clay with limestone and decayed chalk inclusions	>0.115	
	304	Fill of 305	Use/disuse fill of sterile dark yellow brown silty clay.	0.10	
	305	**Gully**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned steep sided gully measuring 0.48m wide by 0.10m deep.		
	306	Fill of 307	Use/disuse fill of sterile dark yellow brown silty clay.	0.24	
	307	**Gully**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned steep sided gully measuring 0.43m wide by 0.24m deep.		
4 (23.5 x 2)	401	Layer **Topsoil**	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.17-0.31	

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
	402	Layer **Subsoil**	Dark yellow brown silty clay	0.23-0.34	
	403	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted light yellow brown clay with limestone and decayed chalk inclusions	>0.09	
	404	Fill of 405	Use/disuse fill of sterile mid orange brown silty clay.	0.25	
	405	**Gully**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned steep sided gully measuring 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep.		
5 (46 x 2)	501	Layer **Topsoil**	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.15-0.26	
	502	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark brown silty clay	0.10-0.15	
	503	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted red brown clay with Ironstone inclusions	>0.13	
	504	Fill of 505	Use/disuse fill of dark brown silty clay containing small rounded stones.	0.70	Pottery, including an almost complete Samian bowl), Animal bone (SF 4)
	505	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned steep sided ditch measuring 1.80m wide by 0.70m deep.		
	506	Spread	Yellow brown with (grey tinge) clay with 5% small rounded stones.		
	507	Fill of 508	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark grey silty clay	0.15	
	508	**Gully**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned gradual to steep sided gully measuring 2.10m wide by 0.15m deep.		
	509	Fill of 510	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted orange to mid brown clay	0.33	
	510	**Posthole**	Cut of small steep sided posthole measuring 0.50m in diameter by 0.33m deep with a flat base.		
	511	Fill of 512	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted orange to mid brown clay	0.25	
	512	**Posthole**	Cut of small steep sided posthole measuring 0.50m in diameter by 0.25m deep with a concave to flat base.		
	513	Fill of 514	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted light grey brown silty clay with orange mottles and rare charcoal flecks.		Pottery
	514	**Gully**	Cut of heavily truncated irregular linear N-S aligned gully.		
	515	Fill of 517	Secondary/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid red brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.65	Pottery
	516	Fill of 517	Primary fill of sterile re-deposited natural dark yellow brown clay.	0.30	
	517	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch measuring 1.50m wide by 0.75m deep.		

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
	518	Fill of 519	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid brown silty clay with <5% small rounded stones and ironstone inclusions.	0.80	
	519	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch measuring 0.75m wide by 0.80m deep		
	520	Fill of 522	Disuse fill of firmly compacted grey (with slight brown tinge) silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.14	
	521	Fill of 522	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted yellow brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones.	0.12	
	522	**Furrow**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned, very shallow sided furrow measuring 1.25m wide by 0.15m deep		
	523	Fill of 525	Secondary/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark grey brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.26	Pottery, animal bone
	524	Fill of 525	Primary fill of firmly compacted light grey clay (with orange mottles).	0.18	
	525	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned, near vertical sided ditch with undulating flat base measuring 0.9m wide by 0.44m-1.0m deep.		
	526	Fill of 527	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay with 20% sand inclusions and occasional small rounded stones.	0.19	**SF No 1** Fe Nail
	527	**Furrow**	Cut of linear NNW-SSE aligned, very shallow sided furrow with flat base measuring 0.19m deep		
	528	Fill of 529	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid to dark grey brown silty clay with 20% small rounded stones.	0.52	Pottery, Animal bone (SF 1)
	529	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, fairly sharp sided ditch with undulating flat base measuring 0.41m wide by 0.52m deep.		
	530	Fill of 531	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.15	Pottery
	531	**Gully**	Cut of linear (approx) E-W aligned shallow to steep sided gully, with flat base measuring 0.41m wide by 0.15m deep.		
	532	Fill of 533	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey clay.	0.2	
	533	**Posthole**	Cut of small steep sided posthole measuring 0.40m in diameter by 0.20m deep with a flat base.		
	534	Fill of 535	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted, sterile dark yellow-brown silty clay.	0.27	
	535	**Gully**	Cut of linear E-W aligned steep sided gully, with flat base measuring 0.48m wide by 0.27m deep.		
	536	Fill of 537	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay with small angular to rounded stones.	0.26	
	537	**Gully**	Cut of curvilinear (approx) N-S aligned		

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
			steep sided gully, with undulating flat base measuring 0.80m wide by 0.26m deep.		
	538	Fill of 539	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay with ironstone fragments.	0.65	Pottery, Animal bone
	539	**Ditch**	Cut of linear E-W aligned gradual to steep sided gully with concave base measuring 1.00m wide by 0.65m deep.		
	540	Fill of 542	Secondary/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark grey brown silty clay with small sub-angular stones and ironstone inclusions.	1.06	Pottery, Animal bone
	541	Fill of 542	Primary fill of moderately compacted sterile light grey/brown silty clay.	0.28	
	542	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned, near vertical sided ditch with concave base measuring 2.69m wide by 1.34m deep.		Pottery
	543	Fill of 544	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted, sterile orange brown silty clay.	0.17	
	544	**Posthole**	Cut of circular gradual-steep sided posthole measuring 0.80m in diameter by 0.17m deep with a flat base.		
	545	**Ditch**	Cut of linear W-E orientation. Not fully excavated, 0.m wide.	-	
	548	Fill of 545	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted, sterile dark yellow-brown silty clay.		
	546	**Ditch**	Cut of linear SW-NE orientation. Not fully excavated, 1.0m wide.		
	549	Fill of 546	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted, sterile yellow-brown silty clay.		
	547	**Ditch**	Cut of linear SW-NE orientation. Not fully excavated, 1.6m wide.		
	550	Fill of 547	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted, sterile dark yellow-brown silty clay.		
6 (44 x 2)	601	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.16-0.26	
	602	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark red brown silty clay	0.07-0.20	
	603	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted red brown clay.	>0.14	
	604	Fill of 605	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted dark brown silty clay.	0.08	Pottery
	605	**Gully**	Cut of linear (butt-end) NW-SE aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 0.15m wide by 0.08m deep.		
	606	Fill of 607	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark brown clay with occasional small stone inclusions.		
	607	**Posthole /Stakehole**	Cut of small steep sided posthole measuring 0.20m in diameter by 0.20m deep with a flat base.		
	608	Fill of 609	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted dark brown silty clay.	0.2	Pottery
	609	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 1.0m wide by 0.20m deep.		

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
	610	Fill of 611	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted dark yellow/brown silty clay.	0.20	Pottery
	611	**Gully**	Cut of linear W-E aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep.		
	612	Fill of 614	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.15	Pottery
	613	Fill of 614	Primary/secondary fill of sterile firmly compacted dark yellow brown silty clay with small stone inclusions and a high concentration of carbonised wood.	0.14	Pottery, Animal bone
	614	**Pit**	Cut of small circular, near vertical sided pit with concave base measuring 0.53m in diameter by 0.29m deep.		
	615	Fill of 616	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay.	0.08	
	616	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 0.33m wide by 0.08m deep.		
	617	Fill of 618	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey brown silty clay with ironstone inclusions, sub angular/rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.32	
	618	**Gully**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned gradual to steep sided gully, with flat base measuring 0.90m wide by 0.32m deep.		
	619	Fill of 622	Upper disuse fill of light grey brown silty silt with occasional small ironstone inclusions.	0.40	
	620	Fill of 622	Secondary fill of light yellow/grey silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments.	0.30 max	
	621	Fill of 622	Primary fill of firmly compacted light yellow/grey clay silt with occasional small ironstone fragments.	0.20 max	
	622	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch with undulating/flat base measuring 1.05m wide by 0.74m deep.		
	623	Fill of 625	Secondary/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey silty loam with occasional small ironstone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.19	
	624	Fill of 625	Primary fill of sterile orange/yellow to light grey silty clay loam with occasional small ironstone fragments.	0.30	
	625	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch with concave base measuring 1.50m wide by 0.33m deep.		
	626	Fill of 627	Use/disuse fill of sterile firmly compacted mid to dark grey silty loam with occasional small ironstone fragments.	0.30	
	627	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 2.00m wide by 0.30m deep.		
	628	Fill of 629	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted yellow/orange to light grey silty loam with occasional small ironstone	0.25	

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
			inclusions.		
	629	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NNE-SSW aligned gradual to steep sided gully, with concave base measuring 1.20m wide by 0.25m deep.		
7 (48 x 1.5)	701	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.13-0.36	
	702	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark yellow brown silty clay	0.09-0.15	
	703	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted mid red brown silty clay.	>0.06	
	704	Fill of 705	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark brown/black silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments and large charcoal fragments.	0.31	Pottery, Animal bone
	705	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned steep sided gully, with concave base measuring 0.50m wide by 0.31m deep.		
	706	Fill of 708	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.18	
	707	Fill of 708	Primary/secondary fill of loose-firmly compacted mid grey silty clay with <10% small stone inclusions.	0.15	Animal bone (SF 2)
	708	**Pit**	Cut of sub circular (E-W) aligned pit, with near vertical sides with concave to flat base measuring **m long by 1.40m wide by 0.33m deep.		
	709	Fill of 710	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted grey brown silty clay.	0.10	
	710	**Gully**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned steep sided gully, with flat to sloping base measuring 0.13m wide by 0.10m deep.		
	711	Fill of 712	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey (with slight orange tint) silty clay.	0.24	
	712	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned steep sided gully, with flat to sloping base measuring 0.37m wide by 0.24m deep.		
	713	Fill of 714	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted grey brown silty clay.	0.48	Pottery, Animal bone, SF No 3 (Fe nail)
	714	**Gully**	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned steep sided gully, with flat to sloping base measuring 0.13m wide by 0.10m deep.		
	715	**Layer /spread**	Loose to firmly compacted mid grey silt with occasional sub-angular ironstone and limestone inclusions. Seals ditch [714] and [718]	0.05-0.30	Pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, SF No 2 (Fe nail)
	716	Fill of 717	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted light grey brown silty clay with inclusions of ironstone.	0.30	
	717	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned steep sided gully, with flat to concave base measuring 0.40m wide by 0.30m deep.		
	718	Fill of 719	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark yellow/brown silty clay with ironstone inclusions.	0.88	Pottery, Animal bone

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
	719	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, fairly sharp sided ditch with generally flat, but slightly uneven base measuring 2.35m wide by 0.88m deep.		
	720	Fill of 721	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid brown silty clay with 15% small rounded stones.		
	721	**Furrow**	Cut of linear furrow measuring 5.00m wide by 0.17m deep.		
	722	Fill of 724	Upper use/disuse fill of firmly compacted very dark grey silty clay with medium sized angular stones.	0.40	Animal bone
	723	Fill of 724	Primary fill of firmly compacted slightly greenish grey silty clay.	0.09	
	724	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, shallow-gradual sided ditch (forming re-cut of [727] with concave base measuring 3.10m wide by 0.40m deep.		
	725	Fill of 727	Upper use/disuse fill of firmly compacted greenish /grey silty clay with 20% ironstone inclusions.	0.45	
	726	Fill of 727	Primary fill of re-deposited compacted natural clay.	0.18	
	727	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, shallow-gradual sided ditch with slightly concave base measuring 5.00m wide by 0.60m deep.	0.60	
	728	Fill of 731	Upper disuse fill of soft-medium compacted dark black silty clay containing large quantities of burnt, mostly Oolitic limestone and large lumps of charcoal, some encrusted to edge of feature.		Pottery, Animal bone
	729	Fill of 731	Secondary fill of soft-medium compacted dark grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments and <3% charcoal fragments.		
	730	Fill of 731	Primary fill of soft-medium compacted bright yellow/orange silty clay with occasional small ironstone fragments and charcoal flecks.		
	731	**Pit /Posthole**	Cut of circular, asymmetrical shaped pit/posthole with gradual to steep sides and irregular concave base measuring 0.75m in diameter by 0.70m deep.		
	732	Fill of 734	Upper use/disuse fill of soft-firmly compacted very dark (burnt) black silty clay containing large quantities of burnt, mostly Oolitic limestone and large lumps of charcoal.		Pottery, Animal bone
	733	Fill of 734	Primary fill of medium compacted dark orange, red/yellow silty clay containing heavily burnt lumps of clay and charcoal fragments.		
	734	**Pit /Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, shallow-gradual sided gully terminating with a circular pit at its southern end The gully		

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
			measured 0.30m wide by 0.12m deep, while the posthole measured 0.80m in diameter by 0.25m deep.		
	735	**Layer /spread**	Firmly compacted mid grey sandy silt with occasional <5% sub-angular ironstone and limestone inclusions. Seals gully [739] and ditch [741]	0.08	
	736	Fill of 737	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	0.20	
	737	**Pit**	Cut of sub circular pit, with gradual sides with concave to flat base measuring 0.33m in diameter by 0.20m deep.		
	738	Fill of 738	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid brown (with slight grey tinge) silty clay.	0.25	
	739	**Gully**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned gradual-steep sided gully, with flat to concave base measuring 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep.		
	740	Fill of 741	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.60	
	741	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, gradual to steep sided ditch with generally flat, but slightly uneven base measuring 0.94m wide by 0.60m deep.		
	742	**Not Used**			
	743	**Not Used**			
	744	Fill of 745	Use/disuse fill of furrow.		
	745	**Furrow**	Cut of linear shallow sided furrow with concave base.		
	746	Fill of 747	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey/brown silty clay with occasional <5% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.		Pottery
	747	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, steep sided ditch with sharp break of slope and flat base measuring 1.35m wide by 0.87m deep.		
	748	Fill of 749	Primary fill of initial ditch cut. Comprises firmly compacted yellow/grey silty clay with occasional small patches of sandy grit.		Animal bone (SF 3)
	749	**Ditch**	Cut of linear N-S aligned, steep sided ditch with sharp break of slope measuring 2.90m wide by 0.70m deep.		
	750	Fill of 753	Primary fill of 1st re-cut ditch of [749]. Comprises firmly compacted mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.35	Pottery
	751	Fill of 753	Secondary fill of firmly compacted greenish/grey silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments.	0.24	
	752	Fill of 753	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mind grey silty clay with medium sized stones measuring up to 0.30m in dimension (possible wall rubble or land drain	0.75	

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
			infilling).		
	753	**Ditch**	1st re-cut of ditch [749]. N-S aligned, steep sided ditch with sharp break of slope measuring 2.30m wide by 0.80m deep.		
	754	Fill of 755	Use/disuse fill of firmly compacted mid grey/brown silty clay with occasional <5% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.80	Pottery, Animal bone
	755	**Ditch**	2nd re-cut of ditch [749]. Linear N-S aligned, steep sided ditch with sharp break of slope and flat base measuring 1.20m wide by 0.80m deep.		
8 (20 x 4)	801	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.24-0.21	
	802	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark yellow/brown silty clay	0.19-0.25	
	803	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted red brown clay.	>0.08	
	804	Fill of 805	Use/disuse fill of soft-medium compacted bluish grey-yellow brown silty clay.	0.12	Pottery
	805	**Gully**	Cut of linear (butt-end) N-S aligned shallow sided gully, with concave base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.12m deep.		
	806	Fill of 807	Use/disuse fill of medium compacted dark grey to yellow brown silty clay.	0.39	
	807	**Gully**	Cut of linear E-W aligned shallow sided gully, with concave to flat base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.39m deep.		
	808	Fill of 809	Use/disuse fill of soft-medium compacted yellow to grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.29	Pottery
	809	**Gully**	Cut of linear E-W aligned shallow sided gully, with concave to flat base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.29m deep.		
	810	Fill of 811	Use/disuse fill of soft-medium compacted yellow to grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.29	Pottery
	811	**Gully**	Cut of linear E-W aligned shallow sided gully, with concave to flat base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.29m deep.		
	812	Fill of 813	Use/disuse fill of medium compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and dense flecks of Manganese.	0.51	Pottery, Animal bone
	813	**Ditch**	Cut of linear to curvilinear (E-W) aligned steep sided ditch, with concave to flat base measuring 1.50m wide by 0.51m deep.		
	814	Fill of 815	Use/disuse fill of medium compacted dark yellow/brown to grey silty clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and dense flecks of Manganese.		Pottery, Animal bone
	815	**Ditch**	Cut of linear approximately N-S aligned gradual to steep sided ditch, with concave to flat base measuring 3.10m wide by 1.31m deep.		

Trench No (dimension m)	Context	Feature Type	Description	Depth m (min-max)	Artefact types
	816	Fill of 815	Primary fill of medium compacted, sterile dark grey to yellow/brown silty clay.		Pottery, Animal bone
9 (50 x 2)	901	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.15-0.34	
	902	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark yellow/brown silty clay	0.14-0.35	
	903	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark yellow/brown silty clay	0.09-0.55	
	904	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid yellow/brown silty clay intermixed with sandy gravel	0-0.16	
	905	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid yellow/brown (with grey patches) silty clay flecked throughout Manganese.	>0.4	
	906	Fill of 908	Upper use/disuse fill of firmly compacted slightly red tinged sterile brown silty clay.	0.33	
	907	Fill of 908	Primary fill of firmly compacted pale blue tinged grey silty clay with small angular stones.	0.20	
	908	**Ditch**	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned, shallow-gradual sided ditch with concave base measuring 1.50m wide by 0.50 deep.		
10 (40 x 2)	1001	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay.	0.18-0.33	
	1002	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark yellow/brown silty clay	0.01-0.48	
	1003	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted grey to yellow brown clay.	>0.29	
11 (40.5 x 2)	1101	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.23-0.39	
	1102	Layer **Subsoil**	Mid to dark red/brown silty clay	0.32-0.58	
	1103	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted light yellow brown clay.	>0.12	
12 (22 x 2)	1201	Layer **Topsoil**	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.20-0.24	
	1202	Layer **Subsoil**	Light yellow/brown silty clay	0.16-0.23	
	1203	Layer **Natural**	Firmly compacted orange to yellow brown.	>0.11	
	1204	Fill of 1205	Use/disuse fill of medium compacted, sterile orange to dark grey brown silty clay.	0.18	
	1205	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned gradual sided gully, with concave to flat base measuring 0.60m wide by 0.18m deep.		
	1206	Fill of 1207	Use/disuse fill of medium compacted grey/brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint.		
	1207	**Gully**	Cut of linear N-S aligned gradual sided gully, with concave to flat base measuring **m wide by ***m deep.		

7.1 A2 Depths of Topsoil and Subsoil by Trench

7.2 Trench 1.

		Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
		Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
Length Along Trench (m)	0	300	360	+120	780	70.84
	5	420	350	+190	960	70.91

7.3 Trench 2.

		Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
		Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
Length Along Trench (m)	0	300	500	+50	850	72.445
	5	280	320	+20	620	72.305
	10	250	300	0	550	72.375
	15	250	300	+60	610	72.335
	20	200	400	+20	620	72.425
	25	210	530	+10	750	72.385
	30	310	430	+90	830	72.495
	35	230	640	+80	950	72.195
	40	270	370	+100	740	72.165

7.4 Trench 3.

		Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
		Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
Length Along Trench (m)	0	320	180	+113	613	68.71
	5	300	200	+50	550	68.72
	10	325	245	+115	685	68.75
	15	260	280	+45	585	68.90
	20	310	255	+20	585	69.02
	25	317	280	+65	662	68.82
	30	220	340	+72	632	68.67
	35	240	330	+20	590	68.66
	40	234	280	+55	524	68.76
	45	290	120	+30	440	68.82
	50	260	220	+70	550	69.91

7.5 Trench 4.

		Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
		Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
Length Along Trench (m)	0	220	340	+15	575	68.70
	5	310	230	+90	630	68.89
	10	300	240	+40	580	68.96
	15	170	250	+20	440	69.03
	20	280	320	+50	650	69.16
	25	235	350	+25	610	69.29

7.6 Trench 5.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	260	140	+130	530	73.31
5	250	100	+70	420	73.27
10	260	100	+0	360	73.32
15	260	100	+100	460	73.14
20	180	150	+70	400	73.15
25	200	160	+100	460	72.88
30	150	110	+0	260	72.82
35	170	120	+170	460	72.58
40	170	170	+20	360	72.46
45	230	150	+150	530	72.28
50	200	150	+100	450	72.29
55	200	130	+85	415	72.46
60	180	130	+70	380	72.84
65	150	130	+95	375	73.07
70	160	110	+70	340	73.15

7.7 Trench 6.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	260	0	0	260	70.61
5	250	110	0	360	70.37
10	260	60	0	320	70.40
15	170	70	0	240	70.41
20	160	110	+30	300	70.32
25	180	200	+100	480	70.12
30	200	120	+140	460	70.06
35	180	140	+10	330	70.12
40	180	100	+100	380	69.95
45	200	200	+100	500	69.43

7.8 Trench 7.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	240	110	0	350	71.27
5	280	150	+60	490	71.00
10	230	140	0	370	70.95
15	310	185	+30	520	70.85
20	360	120	0	480	70.83
25	320	125	0	440	70.76
30	180	30	+40	250	70.74
35	210	100	0	310	70.74
40	130	20	0	150	70.575
45	220	100	0	320	70.68
48	230	90	+10	330	70.45

7.9 Trench 8.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	204	196	+50	450	70.81
5	210	201	+80	491	70.85
10	221	199	+65	485	70.80
15	211	200	+70	481	70.92
20	206	205	+75	486	70.89

7.10 Trench 9.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)						
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Alluvium	Colluvium	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	240	220	550	160	+400	1570	68.57
5	210	140	490	80	+380	1300	69.09
10	230	170	360	120	+10	890	69.12
15	150	180	220	100	+20	670	69.47
20	340	150	90	90	+20	690	69.65
25	290	160	90	60	+25	625	69.57
30	220	190	100	15	+20	545	69.54
35	270	200	90	0	+15	575	69.62
40	230	300	50	0	+15	595	69.70
45	250	350	45	0	+15	660	69.67

7.11 Trench 10.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	220	350	+150	720	69.02
5	290	480	+180	950	68.90
10	180	530	+50	760	68.94
15	400	390	+120	910	68.73
20	310	170	+90	570	68.88
25	280	360	+110	750	68.66
30	330	100	+290	720	68.60
35	280	180	+300	760	68.60

7.12 Trench 11.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	232	302	+90	624	71.24
5	292	350	+107	749	71.12
10	384	392	+120	896	70.98
15	396	389	+120	905	71.02
20	352	419	+117	888	70.93
25	329	452	+119	900	70.98
30	312	572	+110	994	70.81
35	300	586	+119	1005	71.04
40	300	591	+115	1006	71.19

7.13 Trench 12.

Length Along Trench (m)	Depths Of Deposits (mm)				
	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Total Depth (mm) and (m.OD)	
0	200	170	+100	470	68.94
5	200	190	+100	490	68.71
10	270	300	+70	640	68.60
15	210	160	+110	480	68.55
20	240	230	+60	530	68.38

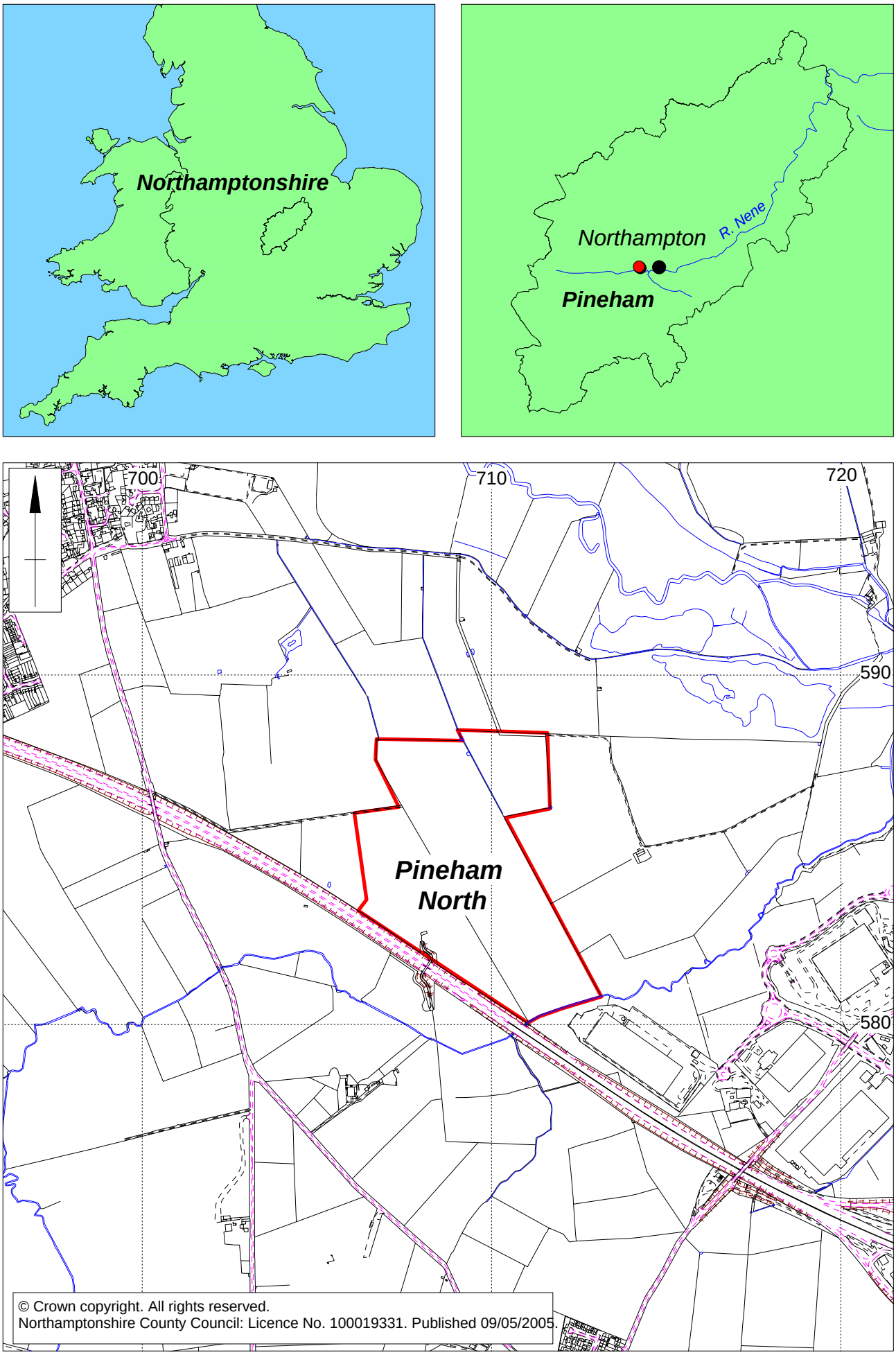

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Fig. 1

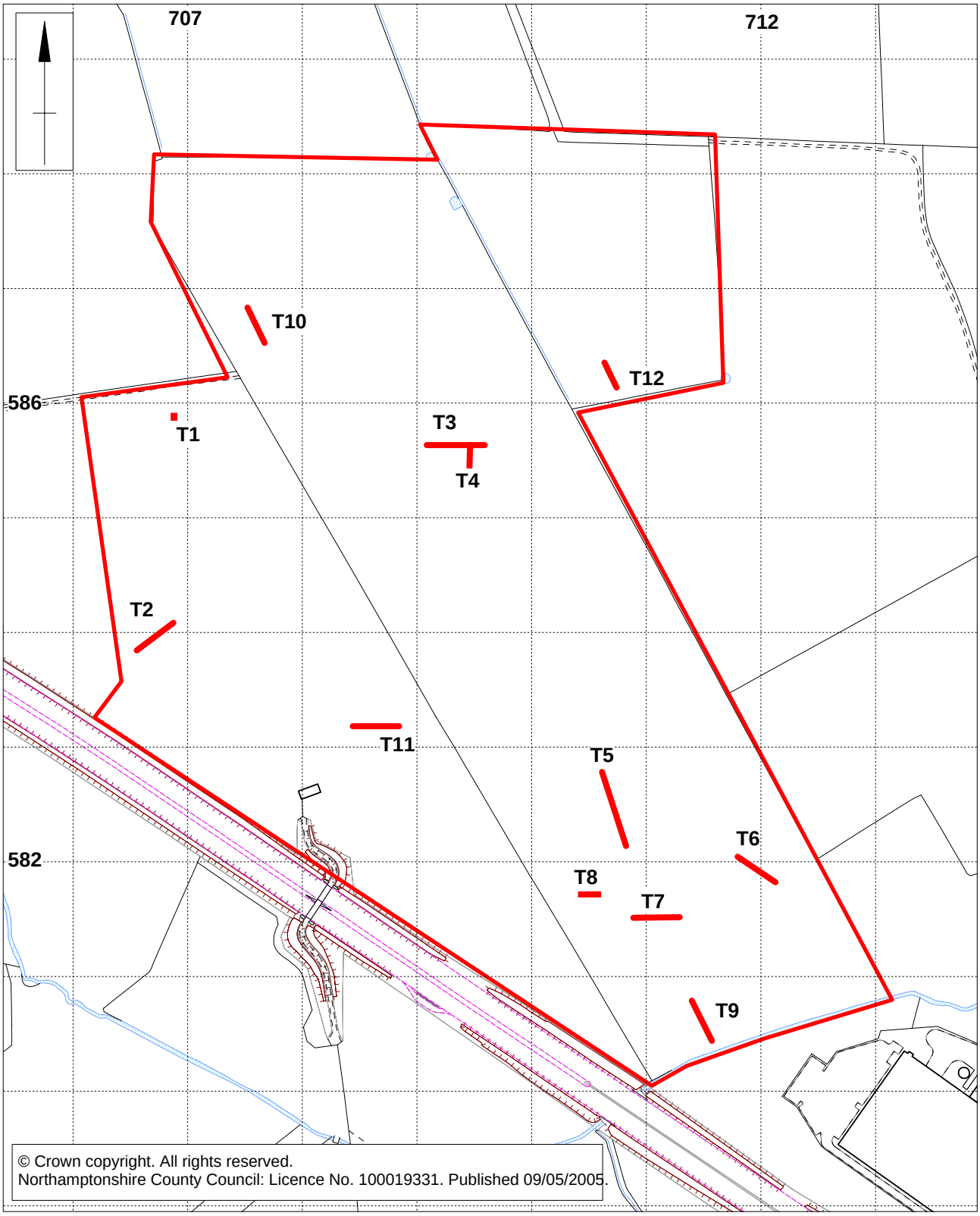

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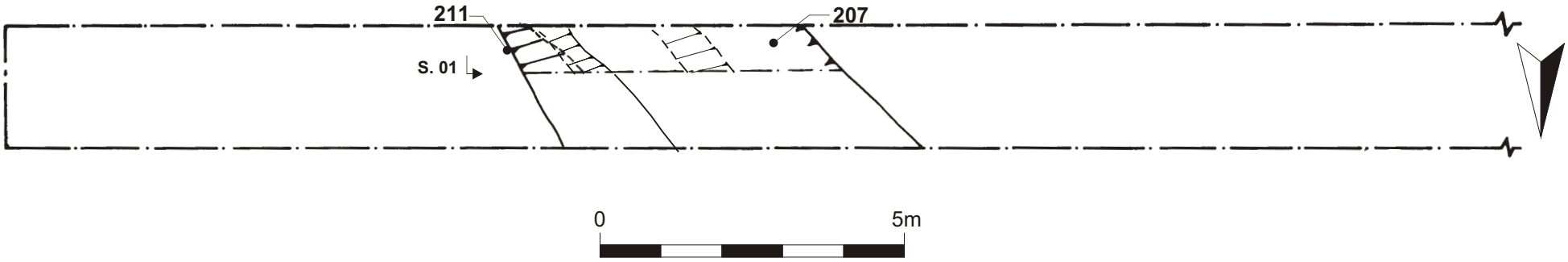
Fig. 2

Trench 2



Section 1 Trench 2

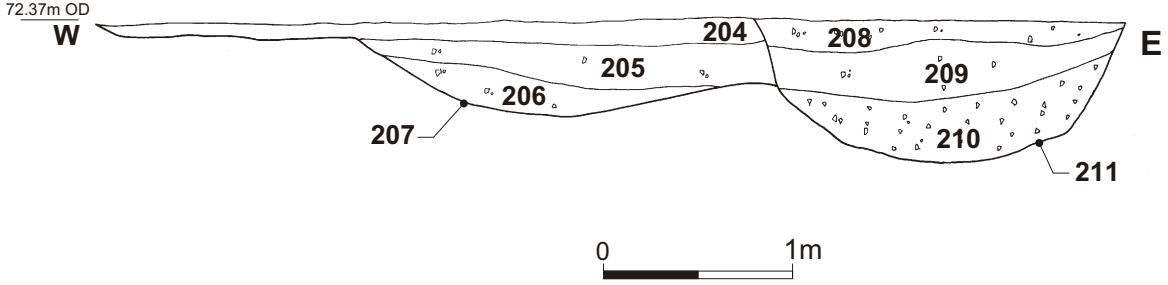
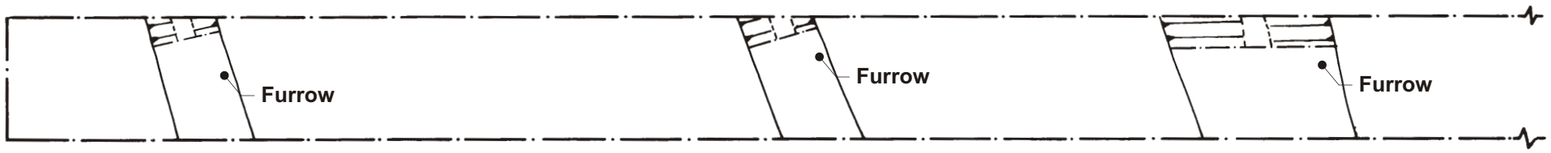
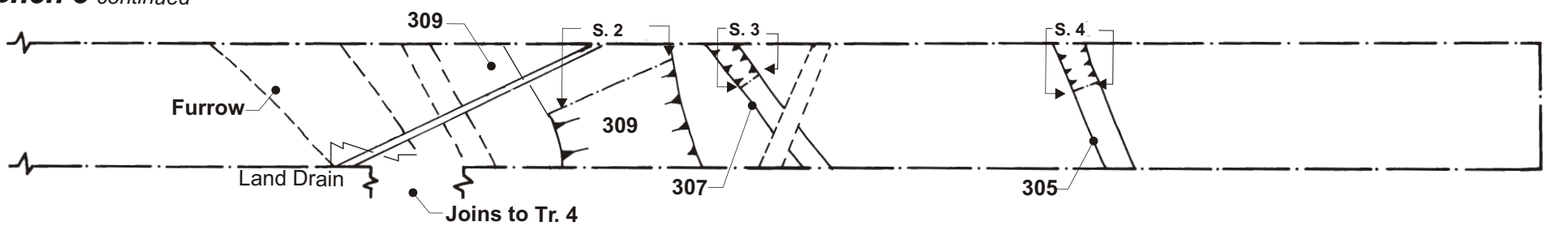


Fig. 3

Trench 3



Trench 3 *continued*



Trench 4

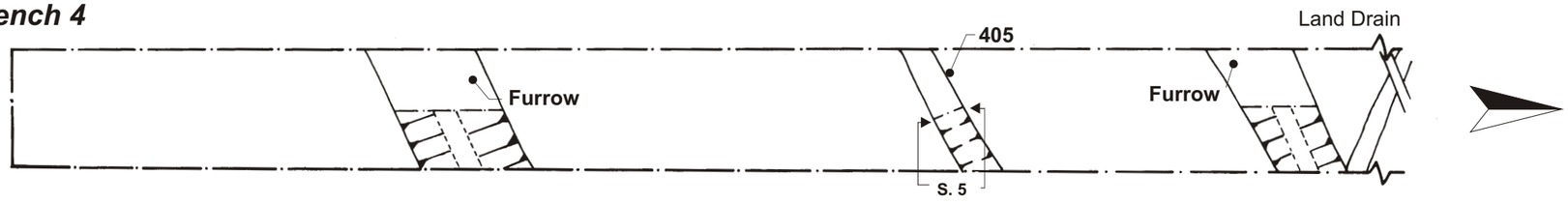
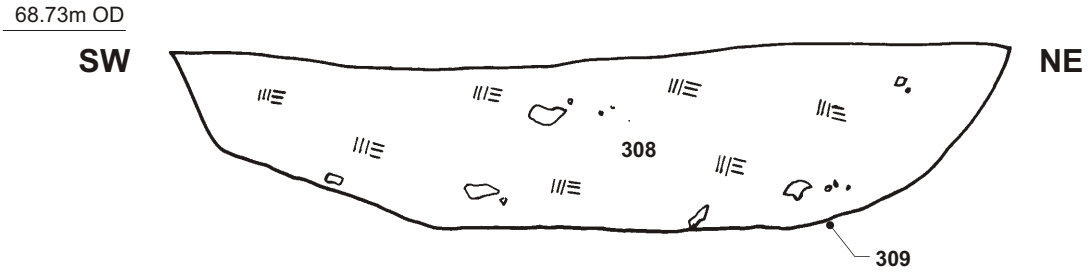


Fig. 4

Section 2 - Trench 3



Section 3 - Trench 3

Section 4 - Trench 3

Section 5 - Trench 4

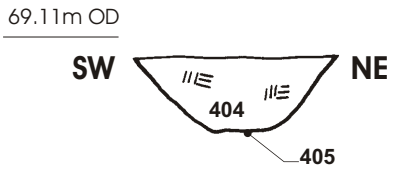
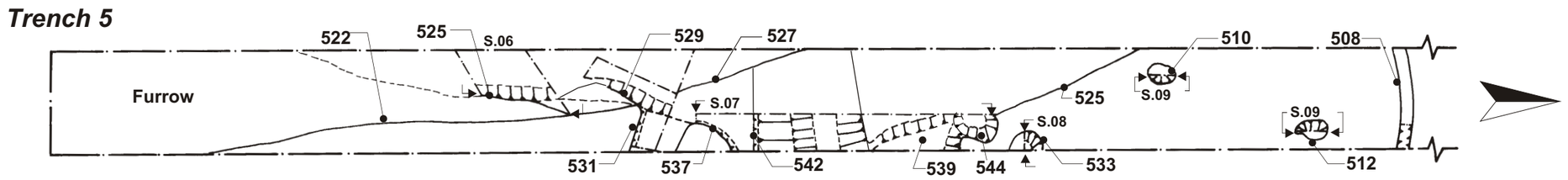
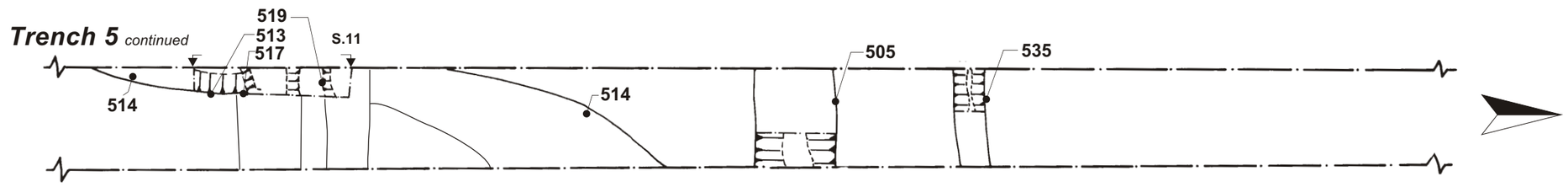
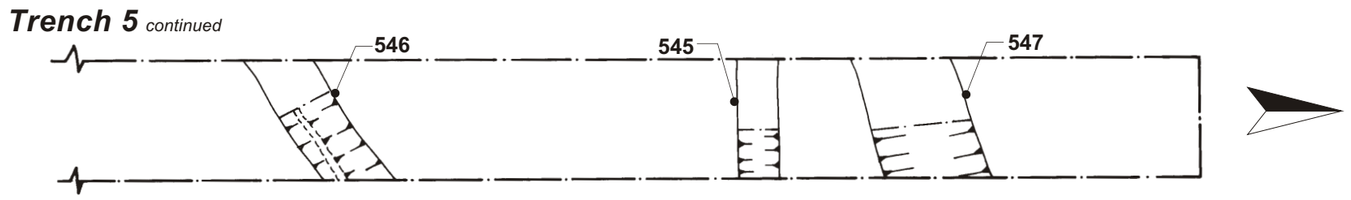


Fig. 5


Trench 5
522
525
S.06
529
527
Furrow
S.07
531
537
542
539
544
S.08
525
533
510
S.09
508
S.09
512


Trench 5 continued
519
513
517
S.11
514
514
505
535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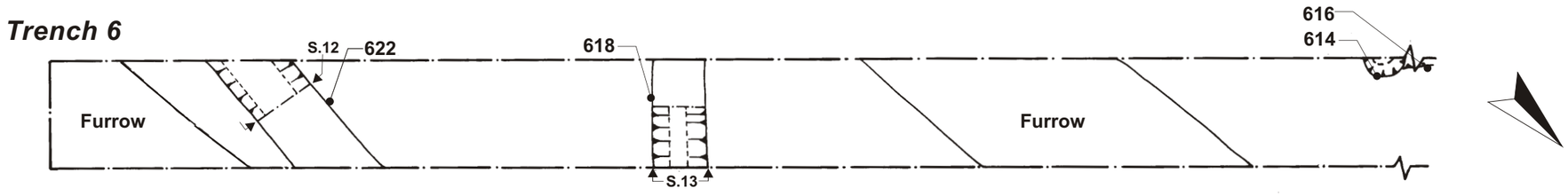
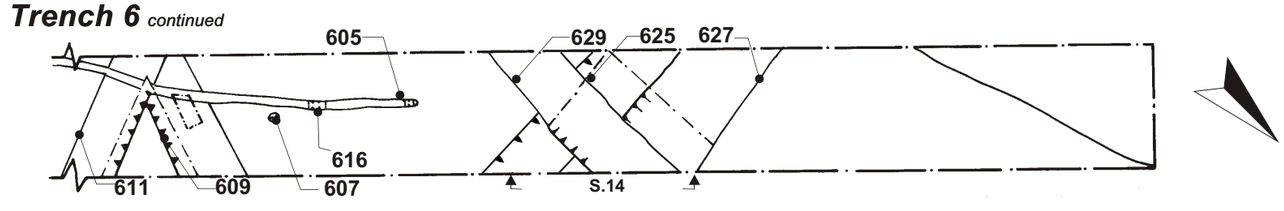
545
547

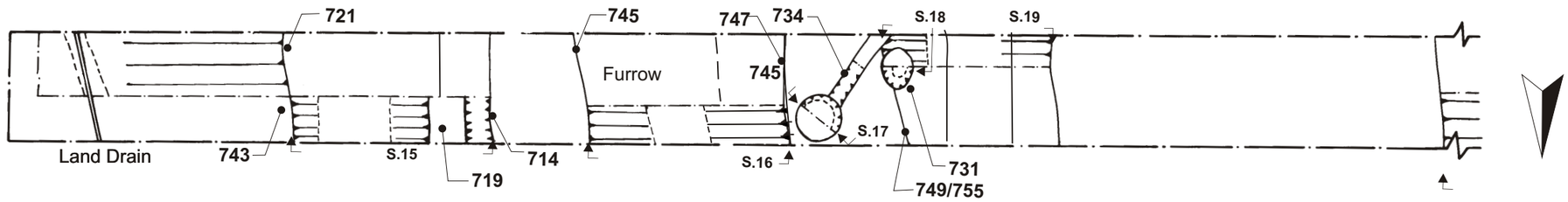

Trench 6
S.12
622
618
616
614
Furrow
Furrow
S.13


Trench 6 continued
605
629
625
627
616
611
609
607
S.14

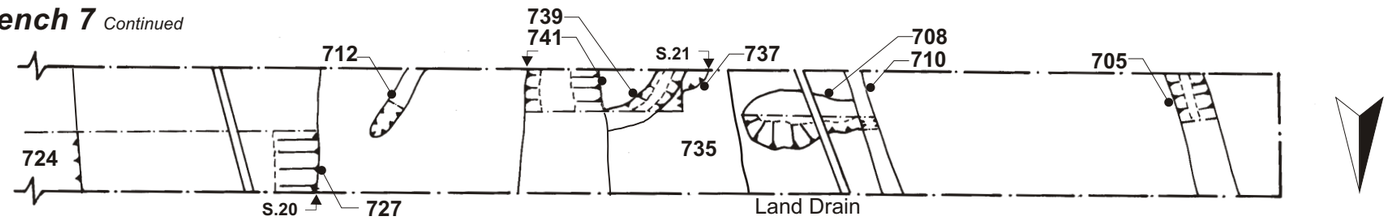

0
5m

Fig. 6

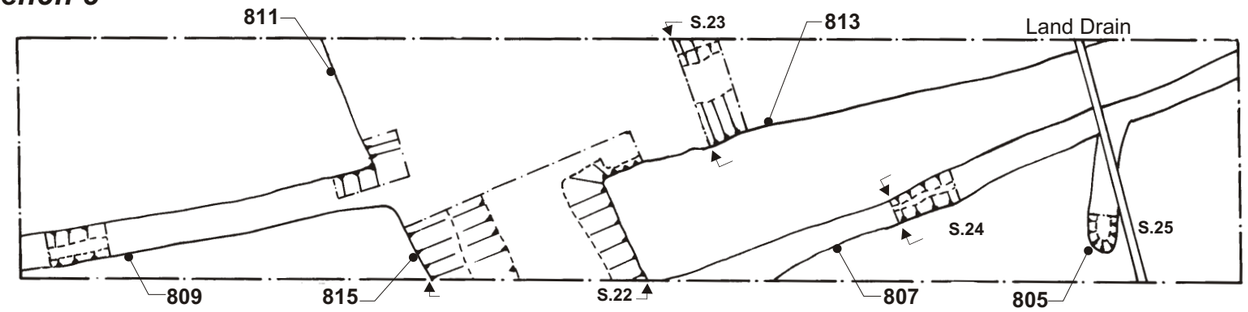
Trench 7



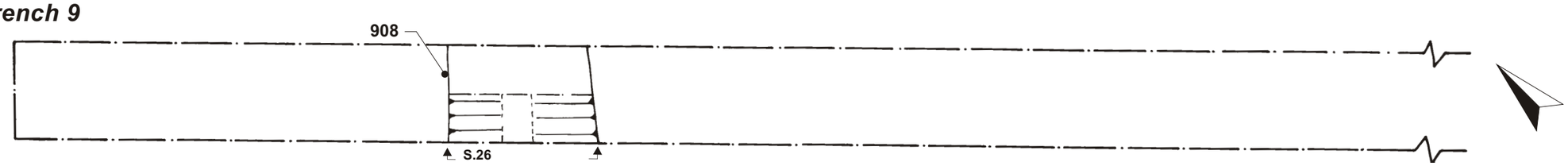
Trench 7 *Continued*



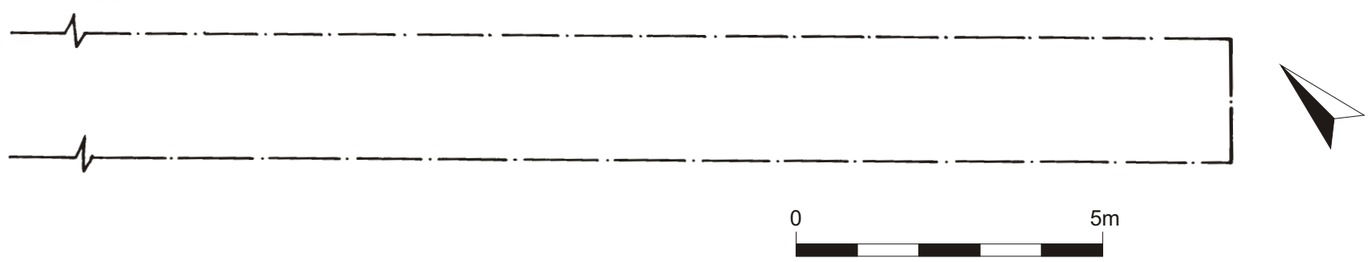
Trench 8



Trench 9



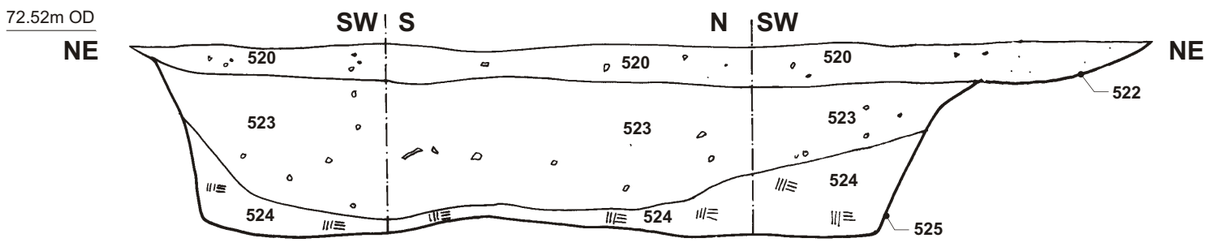
Trench 9 *Continued*



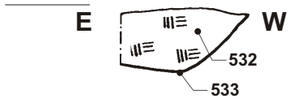
0 5m

Fig. 7

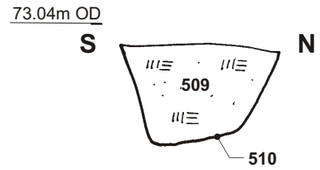
Section 6 - Trench 5



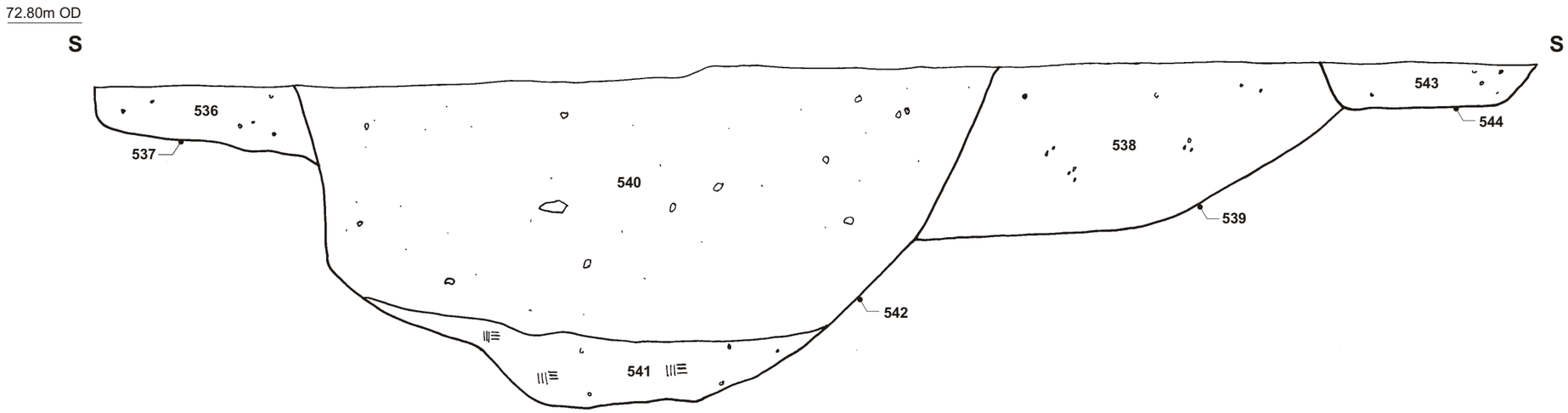
Section 8 - Trench 5



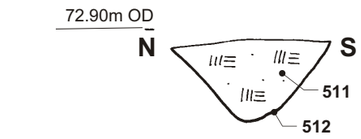
Section 9 - Trench 5



Section 7 - Trench 5



Section 10 - Trench 5



Section 11 - Trench 5

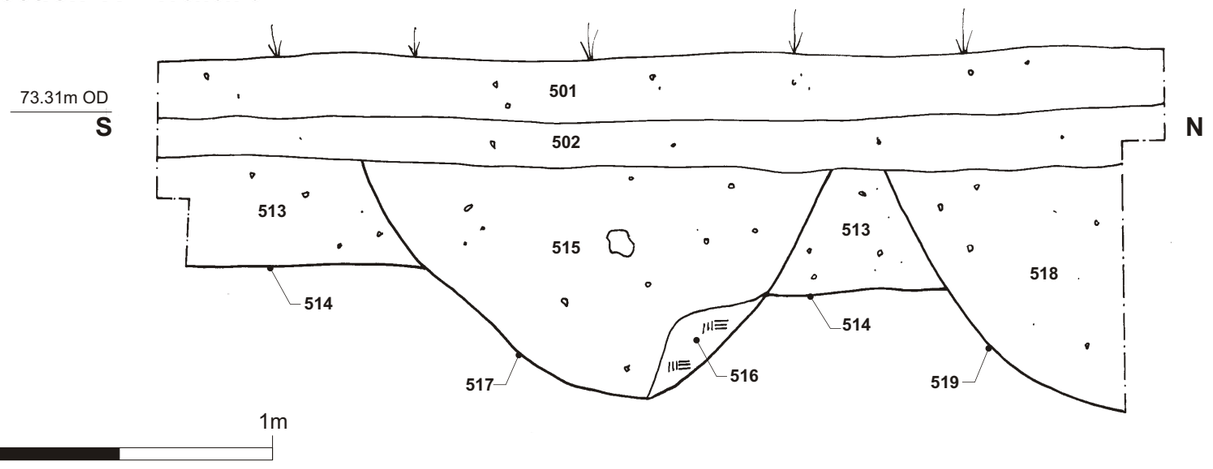
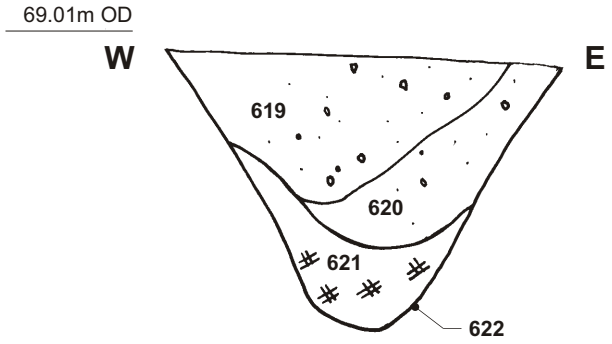
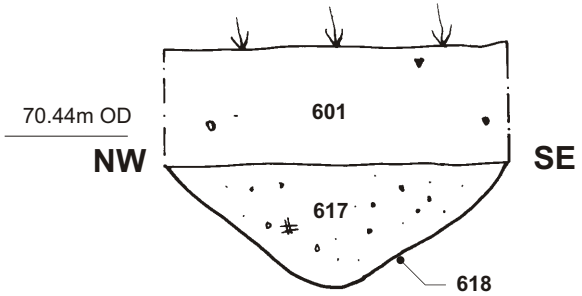


Fig. 8

Section 12 - Trench 6



Section 13 - Trench 6



Section 14 - Trench 6

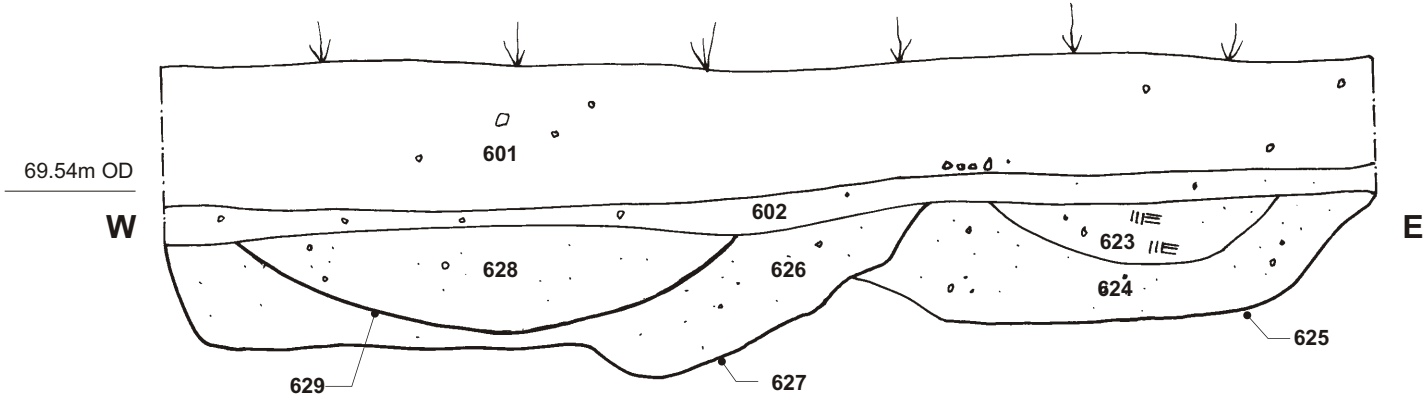
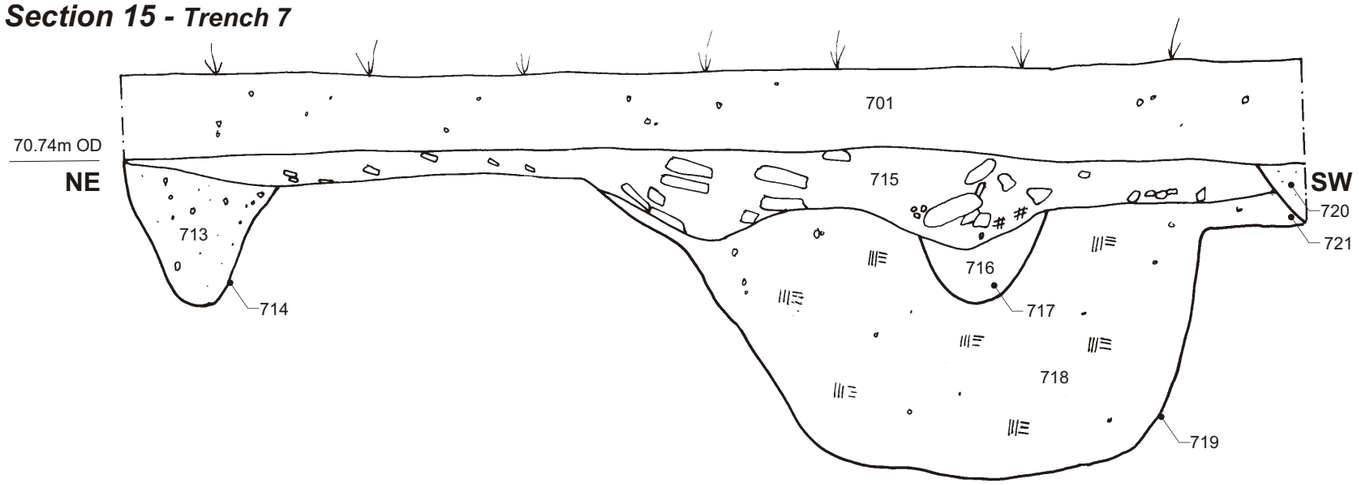
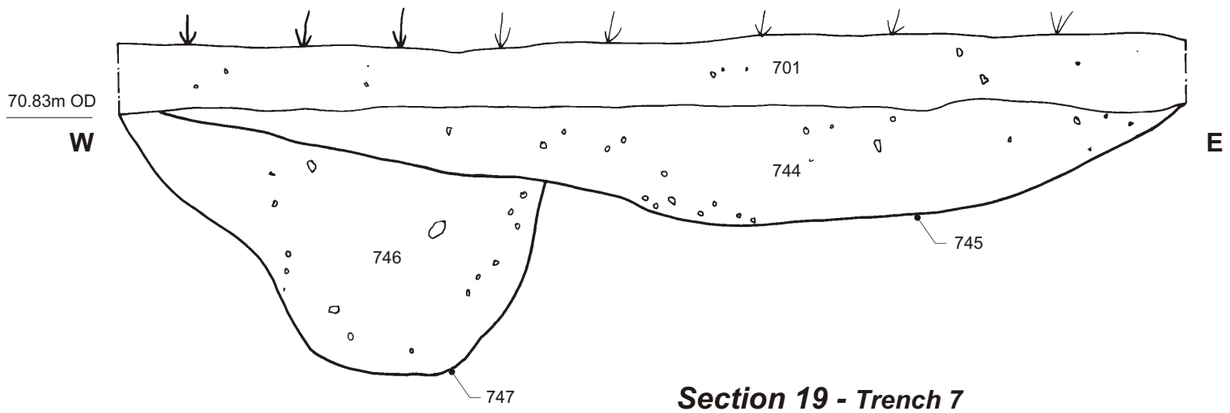


Fig. 9

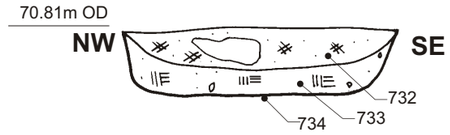
Section 15 - Trench 7



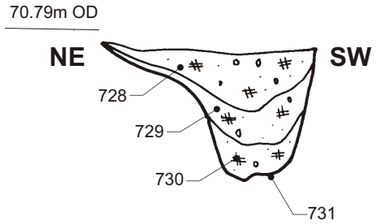
Section 16 - Trench 7



Section 17 - Trench 7



Section 18 - Trench 7



Section 19 - Trench 7

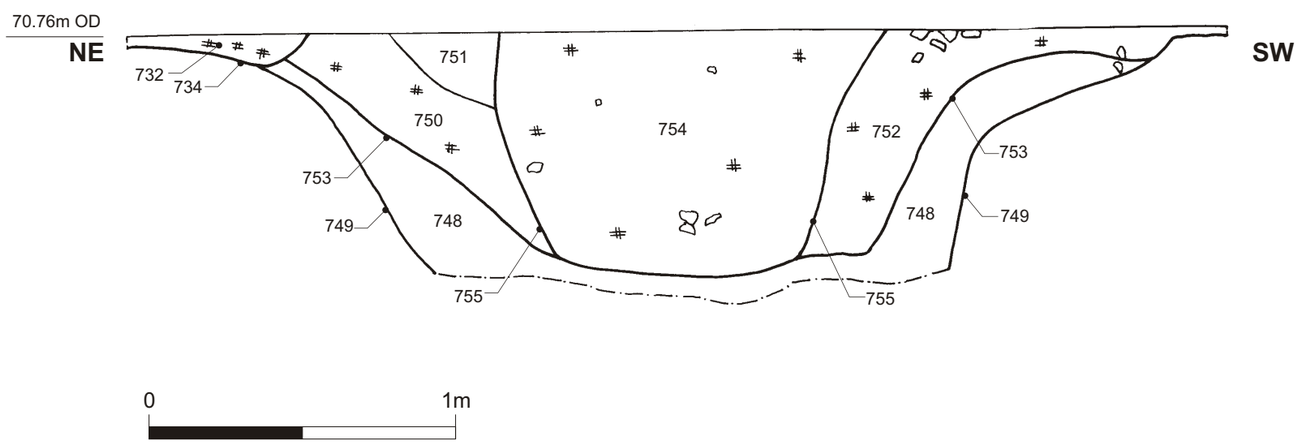
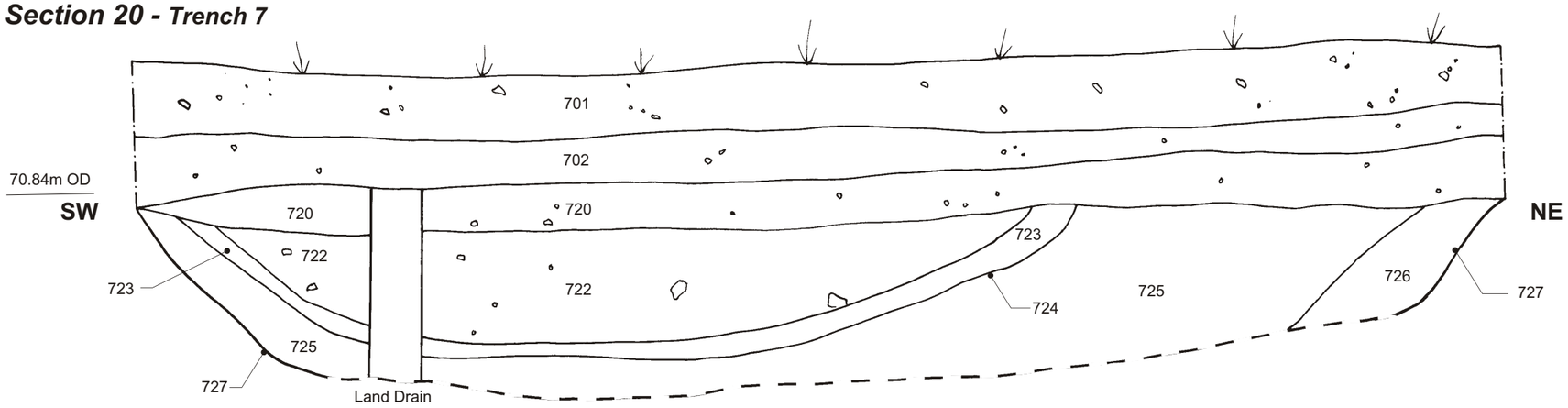


Fig. 10

Section 20 - Trench 7



Section 21 - Trench 7

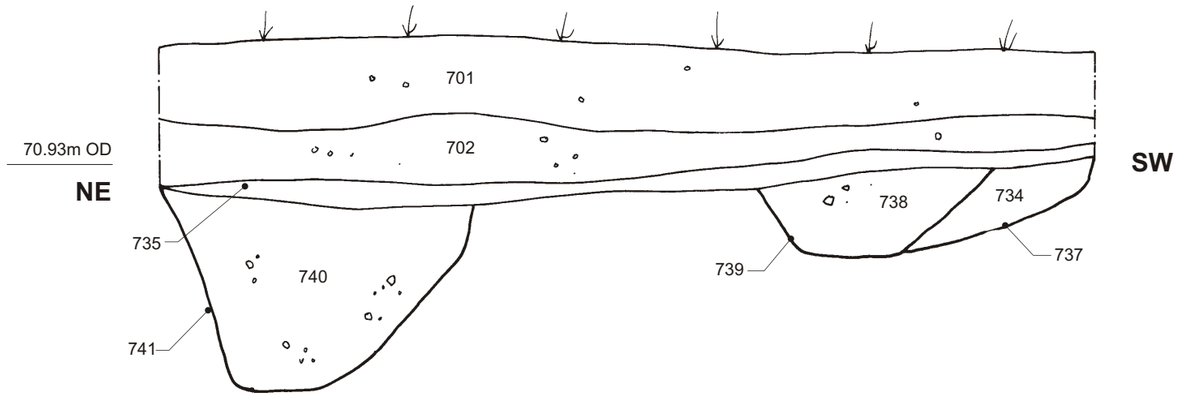
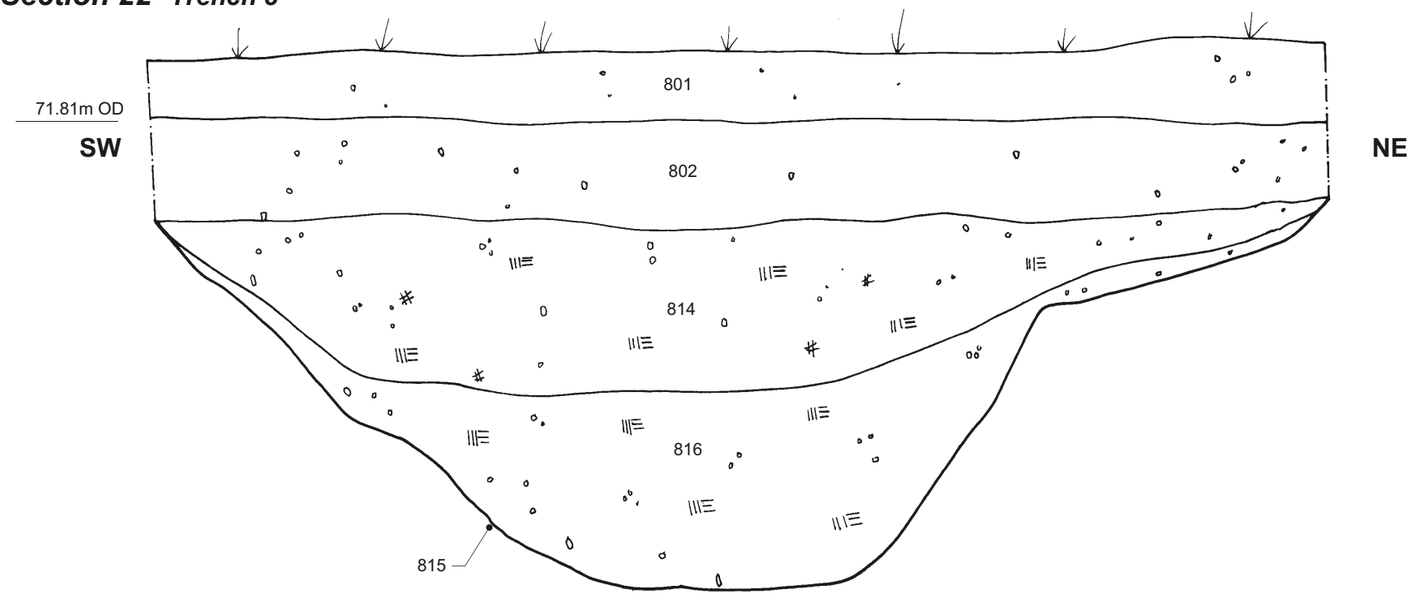
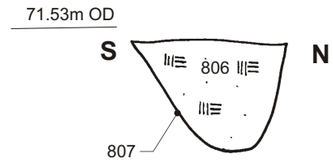


Fig. 11

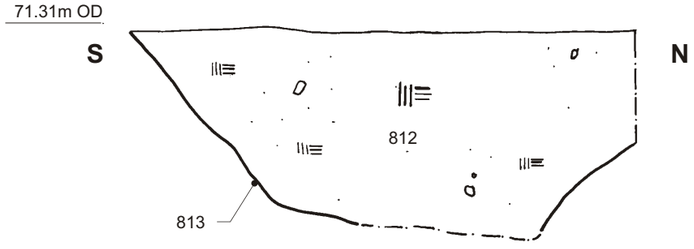
Section 22- Trench 8



Section 24- Trench 8



Section 23- Trench 8



Section 25- Trench 8

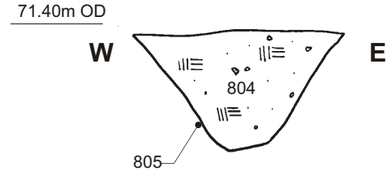


Fig. 12

Section 26- Trench 9

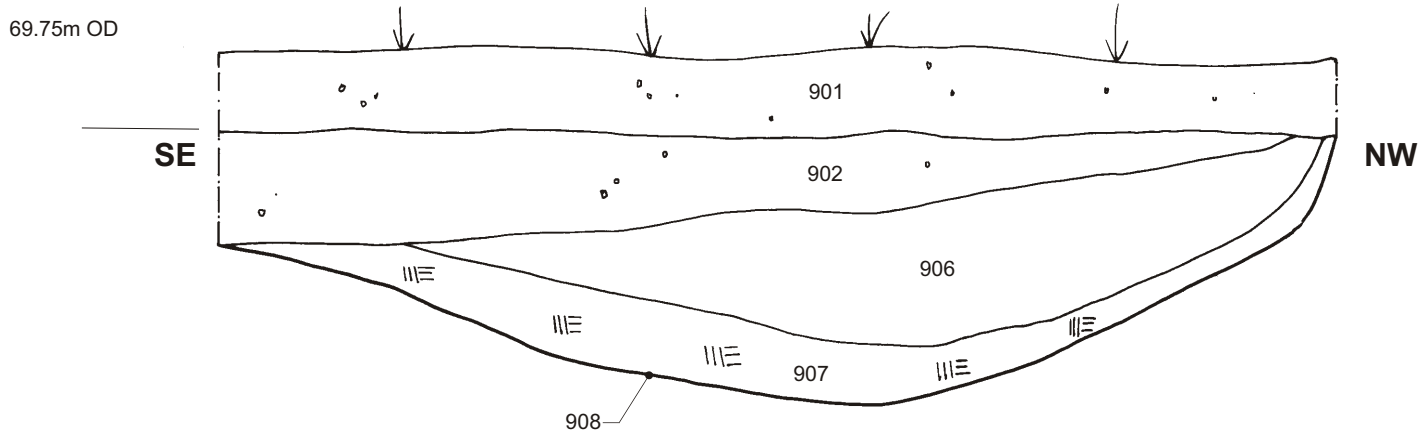


Fig. 13