

**James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie,
Perth & Kinross:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen

issued 8th March 2016

on behalf of Intelligent Growth Solutions

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed *Peter Hemen*

Date8th March 2016....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked *Thomas Rees*

Date8th March 2016....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Intelligent Growth Solutions on behalf of their client the James Hutton Institute, in support of the erection of a plant growth facility and associated works at the James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie, Perth & Kinross, DD2 5AD (NGR: NO 3428 3009) (Planning app: 16/00126/FLL).
2. The James Hutton Institute is located to the west of the village of Invergowrie with the proposed area for development located in an open area to the east of the Institute. The proposed development area is considered to have archaeological potential given its location within the site of the Invergowrie Roman Temporary Camp (Canmore ID: 31727, MPK 511).
3. The archaeological works were designed to determine the nature, form and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area so as to inform the mitigation of any adverse impact. The archaeological works were structured to meet the requirements of Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust who in advising that archaeological issues should be addressed advised an initial evaluation at an 8% sample level.
4. The archaeological evaluation aims to provide sufficient information to either evidence an absence of significant archaeology (hence seeking to purge any issue) or to define more closely the archaeological response necessary to deal with significant archaeology within the area.
5. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Intelligent Growth Solutions on behalf of their client James Hutton Institute to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological works prior to the development of the site.

Archaeological and Historical Background

6. Although no archaeological features have been recorded within the proposed development area itself, there is the potential to have archaeological remains associated with the Invergowrie Roman Temporary Camp that has been recorded by an aerial photographic survey that revealed cropmarks of the west edge, northwest corner and part of the north edge of the camp (Canmore ID:31727, MPK 511). These remains have not had any previous investigations.
7. Located to the west of Invergowrie the James Hutton Institute incorporates the buildings and land of the former Mylnefield Farm; previously called 'Kingoodie' (Canmore ID: 192526, MPK ID: 14447). Formed on 1st April 2011 by uniting the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute and SCRI (Scottish Crop Research Institute). The organisation has offices and laboratories in Aberdeen and Dundee and employs approximately 550 staff.
8. Early mapping depicts the area in which the James Hutton Institute is located, but show little detail regarding the proposed development area. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (Highlands 1747-52) (Figure 1a) is the earliest map to provide a detailed depiction of the area in which the village of Invergowrie is located and the James Hutton Institute.
9. Roy depicts the east-west course of the 'Perth to Dundee' road which corresponds with the present A90 and also the minor road that runs east-west and parallel to the River Tay and through the village of Kingoodie. Where the two roads join there are four structures depicted, this is the present area of the village of Invergowrie with the area of the James Hutton Institute depicted as an open cultivated area (Figure 1a).
10. James Stobie's *The Counties of Perth & Clackmannan* (1783, 1805) (not shown) and John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland: Perthshire with Clackmannan* (1827) (Figure 1b) both depict the area of the James Hutton Institute with Stobie's depicting the area as still open, although with little detail and Thomson's survey is the first to depict Kingoodie Farm (spelt Kingoady) as a single square structure.
11. It's not until the *6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey* (1867) (Figure 2a) that the layout of Kingoodie Farm (changed from Thomson's spelling) and the surrounding fields and area for the proposed development, is depicted.

12. The 6-inch *1st edition Ordnance Survey* (1867) (Figure 1b) depicts Kingoodie as a substantial rectilinear area with two attached 'U-shaped' ranges with their courtyards facing to the south with a circular horse engine house. These are assumed to represent farm buildings as to the south of them is a square structure with a garden area to the west and possible orchard to the east. The field in which the proposed development is located is to the east and an open area.
13. By the time of the *6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey* (1902) (Figure 2b) both the 'U-shaped' ranges have been infilled to form two square structures which are still joined and the name of the farm has changed to Mylnefield Farm (Canmore ID: 192526, MPK ID: 14447). The field in which the proposed development is located has not changed. And comparing the immediate surrounding field layout, there has been little change up to the present.

Known Archaeological Sites

14. The proposed development site lies within an area that is considered to have archaeological potential given its location within the site of Invergowrie Roman Temporary Camp (Canmore ID: 31727, MPK ID: 5111).
15. First recorded by James Maitland in 1757 as a site '*about 200 yards square, fortified with a high rampart and a spacious ditch*' with the south side showing '*triple ramparts and ditches*', while noting that parts of the camp were being demolished by the plough. It was noted that the camp could be partially seen down to the beginning of the 19th century (Jervise 1859: 445), but it had disappeared by the time James Knox was working in 1831.
16. The camp was rediscovered during aerial survey in the 1980s, and interpreted as such in 1990, lying to the west of Invergowrie and east of the Scottish Crop Research Institute (Frere 1991: 226). The land on which it is sited is fairly flat, with the camp lying only 300m north of the mudflats of the Firth of Tay, close to the Invergowrie Burn. Parts of two sides have been recorded from the air: 350m of the south-west side is currently projected or known, with an entrance and titulus (ditch), and up to 140m of the north-west side.
17. If the titulus is central to the south-west side, the camp could measure 400m in length, supporting the suggestion that it could measure about 400m by at least 300m, giving a minimum area of 12ha (30 acres) (Frere 1991: 226). Just to the north of the camp lies an alleged Roman fort (Canmore ID: 32014 MPK ID: 5121), also associated with Maitland's description. This was located on an air photograph from December 1949 but the photograph has not been found to confirm the identification.
18. Located to the north of the proposed development site are the remains of a rectilinear enclosure of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The Invergowrie Enclosure (Canmore ID: 32033, MPK ID: 5121, SM: 6517) lies in arable farmland at around 20m OD and comprises a trapezoidal enclosure measuring some 35m north-south by about 35m east-west at its north end, tapering to approximately 25m at its south end, within a ditch some 2m wide. Darker patches inside the enclosure appear to indicate the remains of former domestic structures.
19. Located within the grounds of the James Hutton Institute are four recorded features/findspots representing prehistoric, medieval-post medieval and possibly early medieval burials. Two stone long cists were discovered in September 1887 during ploughing (Canmore ID: 32007). In one long cist were discovered a complete skeleton of a young man with the cist orientated east-west and composed of grey sandstone slabs. Unfortunately the skeleton was destroyed before it had been thoroughly examined. Shortly afterwards at a distance of 10m to the east of the first one, a second cist was found lying east-west. The skeleton was not in such good preservation, but appeared to be that of a young woman. No associated artefacts were found. The burials were situated in a knoll, located in a field known as the Outfield of Wester Invergowrie and overlooking the Bay at Invergowrie.

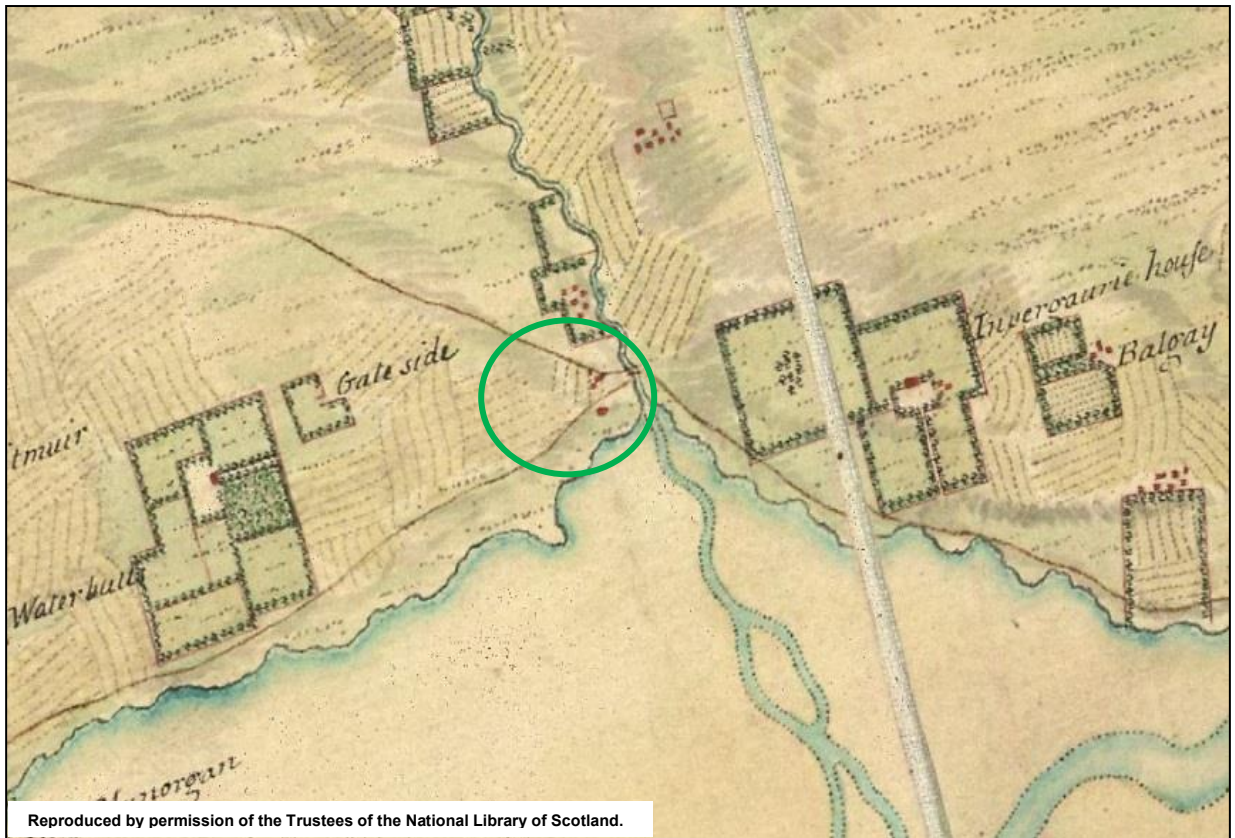


Figure 1a: Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland: Highlands* (1747-52)



Figure 1b: Thomson's *Perthshire and Clackmannan* (1827)

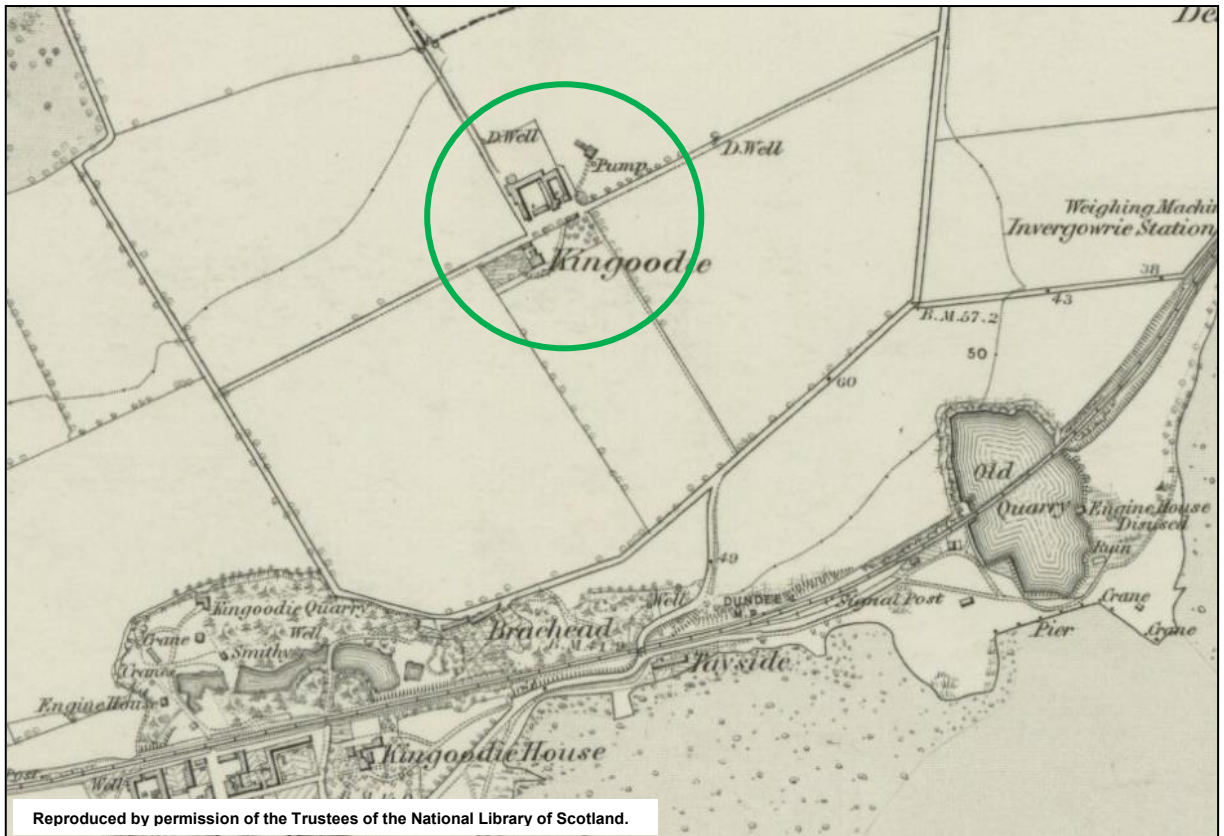


Figure 2a: 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1867)

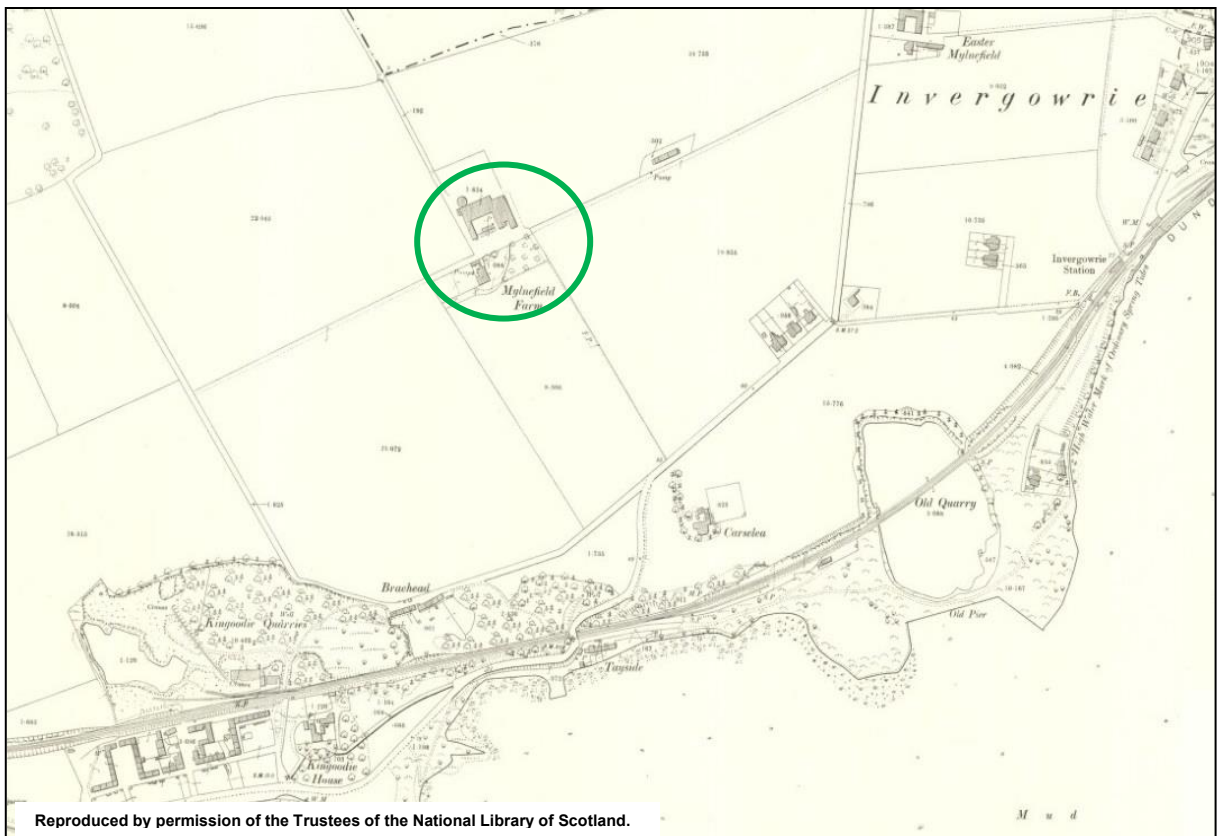


Figure 2b: 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1902)

20. A triangular dagger blade of iron with a tang (Canmore ID: 32010) was discovered in the bed of a burn at Invergowrie and possibly represents a late medieval blade. It could also be the last remains of a rapier in which case it could date up to the late 18th century.
21. An adze (Canmore ID: 32016) and a stone axe (Canmore ID: 80790) representing prehistoric objects were found within the former farm area. Both the adze and axe group comprise objects of calc-silicate hornfels and have been sourced to the axe-factory site at *Creag na Caillich*, Killin some 60 miles away.
22. Within the adjacent fields to the James Hutton Institute (north-south) there are a further five sites recorded that contain prehistoric to post medieval features. Located to the north is an area labelled Mylnefield and classified as containing pit(s), roundhouse(s) and souterrain(s) and areas of rig and furrow (Canmore ID: 32021, MPK ID: 14871). No detailed description is provided for the features recorded.
23. Located to the west are the two sites labelled Mylenfield and recorded as containing an unenclosed settlement, roundhouse and pit group (Canmore ID: 31276, MPK ID: 5110). The other site located to the west of the James Hutton Institute is recorded as having a further group of pits, rig and furrow and linear features (Canmore ID: 135489, MPK ID: 9254). There are no detailed descriptions for any of the recorded features.
24. Located to the southwest are two sites labelled Braehead and comprise of an unenclosed settlement (Canmore ID: 72869, MPK ID: 6010) and agricultural features (Canmore ID: 78340, MPK ID: 6100). The agricultural features are recorded as potentially not being archaeological in nature. There are no detailed descriptions for any of the recorded features.
25. In the wider landscape there are a number of recorded sites that contain prehistoric to post medieval features illustrating the longevity and continuity of habitation that the surrounding landscape close to the James Hutton Institute and proposed development site has had.

Project Works

26. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days on the 29th February -1st March 2016, and was carried out in keeping with the methods outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2016). This evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches to expose an 8% sample of the proposed development area, which was 4818m² (0.4818ha) – 386m² of trenching (241m linear meters using a 1.6m bucket).
27. A JCB3cx wheeled excavator with a smooth 1.6m bucket was used to remove the topsoil down to the level of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil (Figure 4a). In total 251.70 linear metres of trenching was excavated which equated to 402.72m², slightly exceeding the required 8% sample. The position of the trenches is shown on the site plan (Figure 3).
28. The proposed development site is an open field with a slight south-north slope and located to the east of the main institute buildings and currently used as a football pitch by the James Hutton Institute (Figure 4b).
29. All works were conducted in accordance with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust's Terms of Reference and complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

30. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 4a). The details of the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 within this report. Trenches 4-8 were aligned differently to those depicted in the WSI as on-site it was judged that they would provide better coverage.
31. Topsoil/ploughsoil (001) covered all the trenches and consisted of a moderately

compacted mid-grey silty sand with frequent rootlets in the top 100mm. Throughout there are modern ceramic; willow pottery, white & brown glazed and terracotta pot fragments and glass. This topsoil ranged in depth from a maximum of 350mm to a minimum of 280mm.

32. Across seven trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) there was a uniform underlying natural subsoil (002). Context (002) was formed by a moderately compacted red brown sandy silt with some clay. Frequent rounded and angular stones ranging in size from 20mm-100mm (Figure 5a & 5b).
33. An alternate subsoil was noted in Trenches 7 and 8, a moderately compacted red brown sand with frequent rounded and angular stones ranging in size from 20mm-100mm (004) (Figure 6b).
34. In Trenches 3 and 7 was context [003], a grouping of east-west aligned linear features running the width of the trench and 200mm wide by 50mm deep cut into the underlying subsoil. These features were evenly separated by a 200mm gap (Figure 6a). The fill of these linear cut features was comparable to (001).
35. At the south end of Trench 7 there is an east-west aligned irregular (in plan) linear feature [005] that crossed the trench. When sectioned this was shown to have gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope at top and bottom and uneven base with a maximum depth of 200mm. Measuring 1.30m in width on the east-side of the trench, the feature progressively narrowed to 1.10m in the middle and 700mm on the west-side. The fill (006) of this feature was comparable to the topsoil, (002) (Figures 7a & 7b).

Discussion

36. All of the trenches revealed natural subsoil which in the majority of the trenches was a uniformed natural subsoil consisting of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions (002). The red brown sand (004) recorded in Trench 7 and 8 represents another natural subsoil.
37. The grouping of regular linear features [003] recorded in Trenches 3 and 7 are suggested to represent modern activity. The even spacing between the linear features and the same dimensions would suggest that [003] represent some form of agricultural feature, most likely plough scars from subsoiling. Their character is not suggestive of relict rig and furrow or similar historic agricultural processes.
38. The uneven characteristics; sides and base, of linear feature [005] in Trench 7 is suggested to be of natural origin, possibly a water channel.
39. The lack of any significant activity within the proposed development area as demonstrated by the historic mapping combined with the archaeological potential from the Invergowrie Roman Temporary Camp provided the possibility for significant archaeological features to survive in this area.
40. However, no evidence of significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works within the proposed development area. While there has been minimal intensive modern activity within the proposed development area, there was evidence for the area having been the focus of some agricultural activity in the form of plough scars [003]. It is possible that such modern activity has removed any significant archaeological features should they have been present.

Recommendations

41. All of the trenches revealed natural subsoil which in the majority of the trench was a uniformed sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. No evidence of significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works within the proposed development area.
42. Given the lack of significant archaeological remains recovered during the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends no further archaeological work be carried out within the proposed development area relating to planning application (16/00126/FLL).

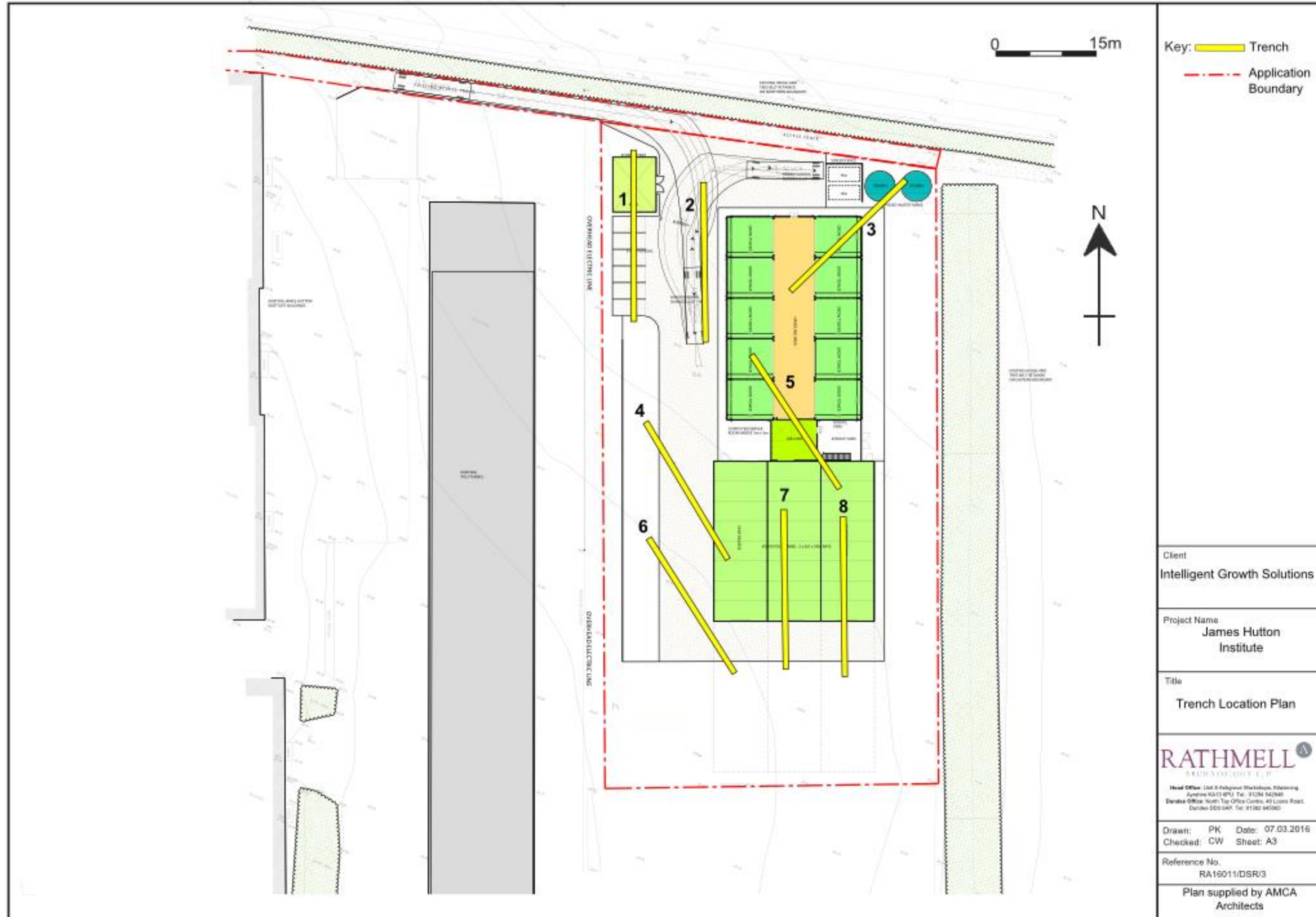


Figure 3: Plan of trenches as excavated



Figure 4a: A JCB 3cx was used to excavate the trenches



Figure 4b: Showing the location and topography of the proposed development area



Figure 5a: Trench 2 demonstrating context (002)



Figure 5b: Trench 6 demonstrating context (002)



Figure 6a: Plough scars [003] in trench 3



Figure 6b: Trench 7 demonstrating context (004)



Figure 7a: Trench 7 demonstrating feature [005] and fill (006)



Figure 7b: Trench 7 demonstrating feature [005] and fill (006). Half excavated, west facing section

43. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Perth & Kinross Council and their advisors, Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

Conclusion

44. A programme of archaeological works was required by Intelligent Growth Solutions, on behalf of their client the James Hutton Institute in support of the erection of a plant growth facility and associated works at the James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie, Perth & Kinross, DD2 5AD (NGR: NO 3428 3009) (Planning app: 16/00126/FLL).
45. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. In total 251.70 linear metres of trenching was excavated which equated to 402.72m², slightly exceeding the required 8% sample.
46. All of the trenches revealed natural subsoil which in the majority of the trench was a uniformed sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. No evidence of significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works within the proposed development area. A grouping of linear features [003] was recorded in trenches 3 and 7. The linear features [003] recorded is suggested to represent plough scars. The linear feature [005] recorded in trench 7 is suggested to be of natural origin.
47. Although there has been minimal intensive modern activity within the proposed development area, there was evidence for the area having been the focus of some agricultural activity in the form of plough scars [003]. It is possible that such modern activity has removed any significant archaeological features associated.

Acknowledgements

48. The author would like to thank Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust for their guidance on the structure of these archaeological works. We are grateful to Intelligent Growth Solutions, who provided us the opportunity to carry out these works and for ensuring that the on-site works ran smoothly. Excavation of the trenches was undertaken by Dundee Plant Company.

References

Documentary

Frere, S. 1991 Roman Britain in 1990. I Sites explored', *Britannia*, vol. 22, 1991. Page(s): 226

Jervise, A. 1859 Notices descriptive of the localities of certain sculptured stone monuments in Forfarshire, &c.,- Meigle, Essie, Glamis, Thornton, and Cossins. Part II', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 2, 1854-7. Page(s): 445

Klemen, P. 2016 *James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie, Perth & Kinross: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished report: Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust 2016 *Terms of Reference for Archaeological Evaluation*.

Cartographic

Roy, W	1747-52	Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)
Stobie, J	1783 & 1805	The Counties of Perth & Clackmannan
Thompson, J	1827	Atlas of Scotland: Perthshire with Clackmannan
Ordnance Survey	1867	6-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Perth & Clackmannan Sheet LXXXVIII
Ordnance Survey	1902	6-inch 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Perth & Clackmannan Sheet LXXXVIII.NW

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	N-S	1.6m by 32.20m 51.52m ²	300mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None
2	N-S	1.6m by 33.20m 53.12m ²	350mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None
3	NE-SW	1.6m by 31.20 49.92m ²	350mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002).	From +5m for 10m there is a grouping of e-w aligned linear features (003)	None	None
4	NW-SE	1.6m by 29m 46.40m ²	300mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None
5	NW-SE	1.6m by 30m 48m ²	280mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None
6	NW-SE	1.6m by 32.30m 51.68m ²	350mm to 350mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None
7	N-S	1.6m by 33m 52.80m ²	300mm to 300mm	The first +14m is formed of (002) where it changes to (004) for the remainder of the trench.	At +17m for 4m there is a grouping of e-w aligned linear features (003). At +28 there is the e-w aligned feature [005].	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
8	N-S	1.6m by 30.80m 49.28m ²	300mm to 300mm	The whole length of the trench is a uniformed deposit formed by (002)	None	None	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All trenches	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid-grey silty sand with frequent rootlets in the top 100mm. Throughout there are modern ceramic; willow pottery, white & brown glazed and terracotta pot fragments and glass.	Topsoil/ploughsoil, with evidence of material from manuring.
002	All trenches	Deposit	Moderately compacted red brown sandy silt with some clay. Frequent rounded and angular stones ranging in size from 20mm-100mm.	Natural subsoil
003	Trenches 3, 7	Cut	E-W aligned linear features running width of the trench and 200mm wide by 50mm deep and evenly separated by 200mm. Fill formed by (001).	Plough scars
004	Trenches 7, 8	Deposit	Moderately compacted red brown sand with frequent rounded and angular stones ranging in size from 20mm-100mm.	Natural subsoil
005	Trench 7	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping N-S sides with a gentle break of slope top and bottom with an uneven base. Measure 1.30 on the E-side narrowing to 1.10m in the middle to 700mm on the W-side.	Natural feature (possibly water channel)
006	Trench 7	Fill	Moderately compacted red brown sandy silt with some clay. Frequent rounded and angular stones ranging in size from 20mm-100mm.	Fill similar to or same as (002)

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	4047	Pre-excavation shot of site	NE	29/2/16
002	4048	Pre-excavation shot of site	N	29/2/16
003	4049	Working Shot	N	29/2/16
004	4050	Working shot	NE	29/2/16
005	4051	Post-excavation Trench 1	S	29/2/16
006	4052	SI trench at north end of trench 2	N	29/2/16
007	4053	West facing section of SI trench at north end of trench 2	W	29/2/16
008	4054	Post-excavation Trench 2	S	29/2/16
009	4055	Plough scars, trench 3	W	29/2/16
010	4056	Plough scars, trench 3	W	29/2/16
011	4057	Post-excavation Trench 3	SW	29/2/16
012	4058	Post-excavation Trench 4	NW	29/2/16
013	4059	Post-excavation Trench 5	NW	29/2/16
014	4060	General site photo	NE	29/2/16
015	4061	General site photo	E	01/03/16
016	4062	[003] section excavated	N	01/03/16
017	4063	Working shot	NE	01/03/16
018	4064	Post-excavation Trench 8	S	01/03/16
019	4065	Post-excavation Trench 7	S	01/03/16
020	4066	Working shot	NW	01/03/16
021	4067	Site photo	SW	01/03/16
022	4068	Site photo	NW	01/03/16
023	4069	Post-excavation Trench 6	NW	01/03/16
024	4070	Feature [005]	S	01/03/16
025	4071	Feature [005]	SE	01/03/16
026	4072	East facing section [005]	E	01/03/16
027	4073	West facing section [005]	W	01/03/16
028	4074	Feature [005] half excavated	S	01/03/16
029	4075	Feature [005] half excavated	W	01/03/16
030	4076	Post excavation shot of site	NW	01/03/16
031	4077	Post excavation shot of site	NE	01/03/16

Drawing Register

Drawing	Sheet	Trench	Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	1	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 1	PK	29/02/16
2	1	2	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 2	PK	29/02/16
3	1	3	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 3	PK	29/02/16
4	1	4	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 1	PK	29/02/16
5	1	5	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 2	PK	29/02/16
6	1	6	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 3	PK	01/03/16
7	1	7	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 1	PK	01/03/16
8	1	8	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation Trench 2	PK	01/03/16
9	1	7	Section	1:10	East facing section feature [005]	PK	01/03/16
10	1	7	Section	1:10	West facing section feature [005]	PK	01/03/16

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie
PROJECT CODE:	RA16011
PARISH:	Invergowrie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	Canmore ID:31727, MPK 511
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Roman Temporary Camp
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 3428 3009
START DATE (this season)	29 th February 2016
END DATE (this season)	01 st March 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Intelligent Growth Solutions, on behalf of their client the James Hutton Institute in support of the erection of a plant growth facility and associated works at the James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie, Perth & Kinross, DD2 5AD (NGR: NO 3428 3009) (Planning app: 16/00126/FLL).</p> <p>The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. In total 251.70 linear metres of trenching was excavated which equated to 402.72m², slightly exceeding the required 8% sample.</p> <p>All of the trenches revealed natural subsoil which in the majority of the trench was a uniformed sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. No evidence of significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works within the proposed development area. A grouping of linear features [003] was recorded in Trenches 3 and 7. The linear features [003] recorded is suggested to represent plough scars. The linear feature [005] recorded in Trench 7 is suggested to be of natural origin.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Intelligent Growth Solutions
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