



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
ISLAND SITE REINFORCEMENT MAIN  
LITTLE PAXTON  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**NGR TL 1890 6195 (CENTRE)**

*on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd.*



**Karin Semmelmann MA PIFA**

**July 2005**

**ASC: 685/LPI/02**

Letchworth House  
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,  
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE  
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700  
Email: [office@archaeological-services.co.uk](mailto:office@archaeological-services.co.uk)  
Website: [www.archaeological-services.co.uk](http://www.archaeological-services.co.uk)



## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	LPI	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	685
<i>Event No:</i>	ECB 1924	<i>Accession No:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Little Paxton		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	St. Neots		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs): (centre)</i>	TL 1890 6195		
<i>Present use:</i>	Pasture		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Installation of water main		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/A		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	24-26 <sup>th</sup> May 2005		
<i>Client:</i>	Anglian Water Services Ltd Pitsford – Networks Engineering Office Grange Lane Pitsford Northampton NN6 9AP		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Simon Pink		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> July 2005
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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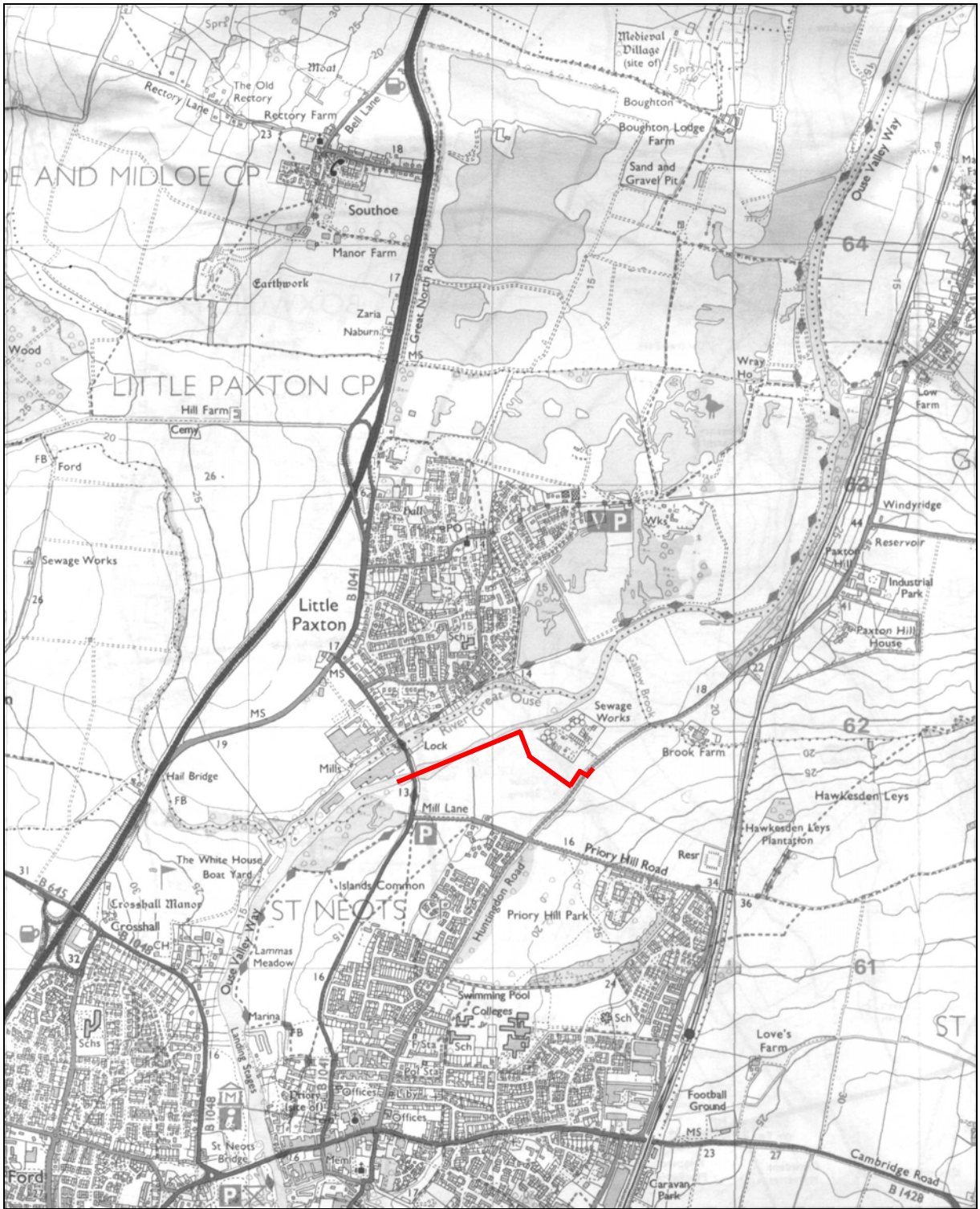


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*During May 2005, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the route of a proposed pipeline at Little Paxton.*

*An initial desk based assessment concluded parts of the line of the route may pass through archaeological remains and that the area appeared to have remained in agricultural use from at least the Romano-British period.*

*The evaluation consisted of seventeen trenches, of which nine were excavated on an island in the river and yielded only modern ploughmarks and re-deposited, probably dredged riverine deposits. The trenches to the south of the island revealed small drainage features, a posthole and a probable medieval furrow. With the exception of modern debris, no artefacts were present in the trenches.*

## 1 Introduction

In May 2005 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Little Paxton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 1890 6195 (centre): (Fig. 1). The project, which was defined in discussions with the Principal Archaeologist (PA), Cambridgeshire County Council, was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd (AWSL), and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat, 2005).

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

The work was commissioned by AWSL in line with their statutory obligations.

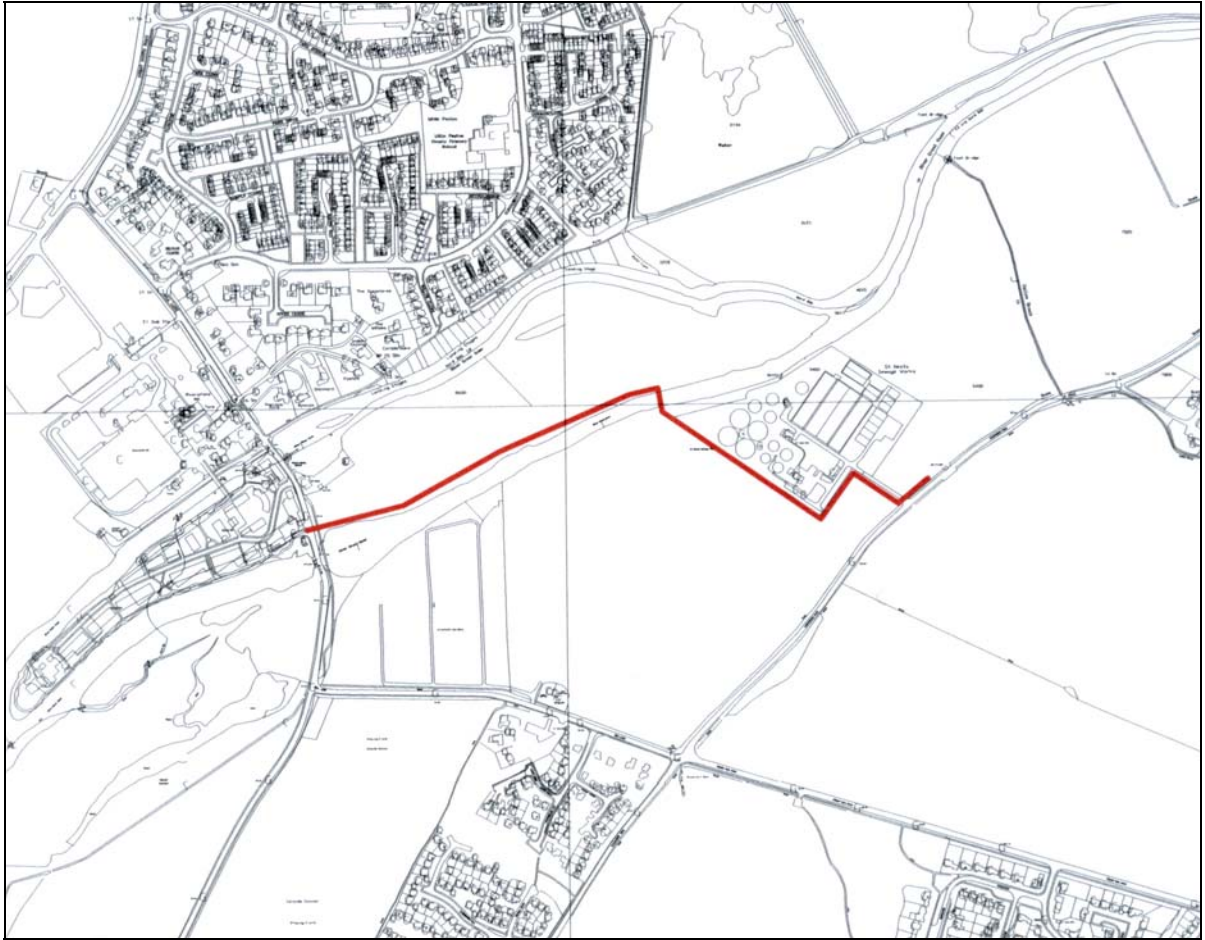
### 1.3 *Location and description (Figure 2)*

The proposed pipeline traverses relatively level ground, which lies at an elevation of c.15m AOD. It runs southwest – northeast on an island in the River Great Ouse then crosses the southern river channel to follow the southwestern and southeastern boundaries of the St Neots Sewage Works through agricultural fields. The centre of the pipeline is located c.0.8 km south of the historic core of Little Paxton, at NGR TL 5189 2619.

### 1.5 *Geology & Topography*

Soils in the wider area belong to the Efford 1 Association, described as “well drained fine loamy soils often over gravel, associated with similarly permeable soils variably affected by groundwater” and the underlying geology comprises “river terrace gravels” (Soil Survey 1983, 571s).

On the island and immediately adjacent to the southern river channel the route of the pipeline traverses alluvium of the Fladbury 1 Association (*ibid*, 813b). Further away from the river, Efford 1 Association soils developed on the first terrace gravels likely exist, the presence of a system of infilled palaeochannels cut into these soils and gravels is noted by the aerial photographic assessment (Palmer, 2005).



**Figure 2:** Proposed route of pipeline (scale 1:10,000)

## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the Project Design (Section 2.1), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, which are liable to be threatened by the development.

### 2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 2.3 Methods

In line with the requirements agreed with the PA, the methods adopted for this project were:

- Trial trenching of the pipeline route, amounting to a 5% sample of the area of the pipeline corridor
- Sampling of any waterlogged deposits revealed by trenching, with appropriate analysis and assessment
- Preparation of a detailed report on the results of the above

### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

A detailed desk-based assessment of the pipeline route and surrounding area (Hancock 2005), including an assessment of available air photograph evidence for the same area (Palmer 2005) was commissioned by ASWL. The findings of the above are briefly outlined below.

#### 3.1 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Although there is no archaeological evidence from the Mesolithic period, the recovery of flint implements of the preceding Paleolithic period would suggest a degree of human activity in the area prior to the introduction of farming in the Neolithic period.

It is thought that the Little Paxton area provided optimum conditions for Neolithic / Bronze Age settlement (Alexander 1992b) and settlement evidence for these periods is known from archaeological investigation on the northern bank of the river (Addyman 1969) and from aerial photography (Palmer 2005).

#### 3.2 Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

Iron Age remains that include enclosures, ring ditches, pit and a late Iron Age settlement / farmstead are known to the north and east of the present study area.

#### 3.3 Roman (AD43-c.450)

The areas of Iron Age activity also produced evidence for the Romano-British period, with a cremation cemetery to the east and two settlements / farmsteads on the northern side of the river (Greenfield, 1969). In addition, structural remains and Romano-British artefacts recovered by dredging in the southern channel of the river close to the pipeline route may suggest the presence of a boat quay. Further waterside structural remains have been recovered from a silted up channel of the river at the western end of the island.

#### 3.4 Saxon (c.450-1066)

At least two phases of late Saxon occupation have been identified on the northern side of the river (Addyman 1969), whilst a second, broadly contemporaneous settlement lay to the south of the study area.

#### 3.5 Medieval (1066-1500)

At the time of the Domesday survey Little Paxton was a berewick of Great Paxton and was held by Countess Judith. It would appear that the focus of the settlement shifted westwards and that the medieval village of Little Paxton had its centre at the current High Street. Whilst three areas of ridge and furrow strip field systems have been identified on the southern side of the river (Palmer, 2005), the exact location of the deserted medieval village of Sudbury and the 14<sup>th</sup> century deer park established by Robert le Moyne remain unclear.

#### 3.6 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

The Manor of Little Paxton was held by the Ferrers family until the Civil War and subsequently changed hands several times during the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Broad 1989). The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the introduction of gravel pits to the north and a paper mill at the western end of the island, but there was little development otherwise before the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



### 3.7 **Modern** *(1900-present)*

The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw extensive residential development to the south and southwest of the historic core of Little Paxton and further gravel extraction to the east and north. At the same time St Neots expanded northwards and the sewage works were constructed on the southern bank of the River Great Ouse to serve the growing population.

On the route of the pipeline a field boundary was established to divide the island into two parcels of land, while inclosure boundaries on the southern bank of the river were grubbed out, and new boundaries established to delimit a western allotment area and the sewage works to the east. The pipeline route is currently sandwiched between the southern limit of Little Paxton and the northern limit of St Neots.

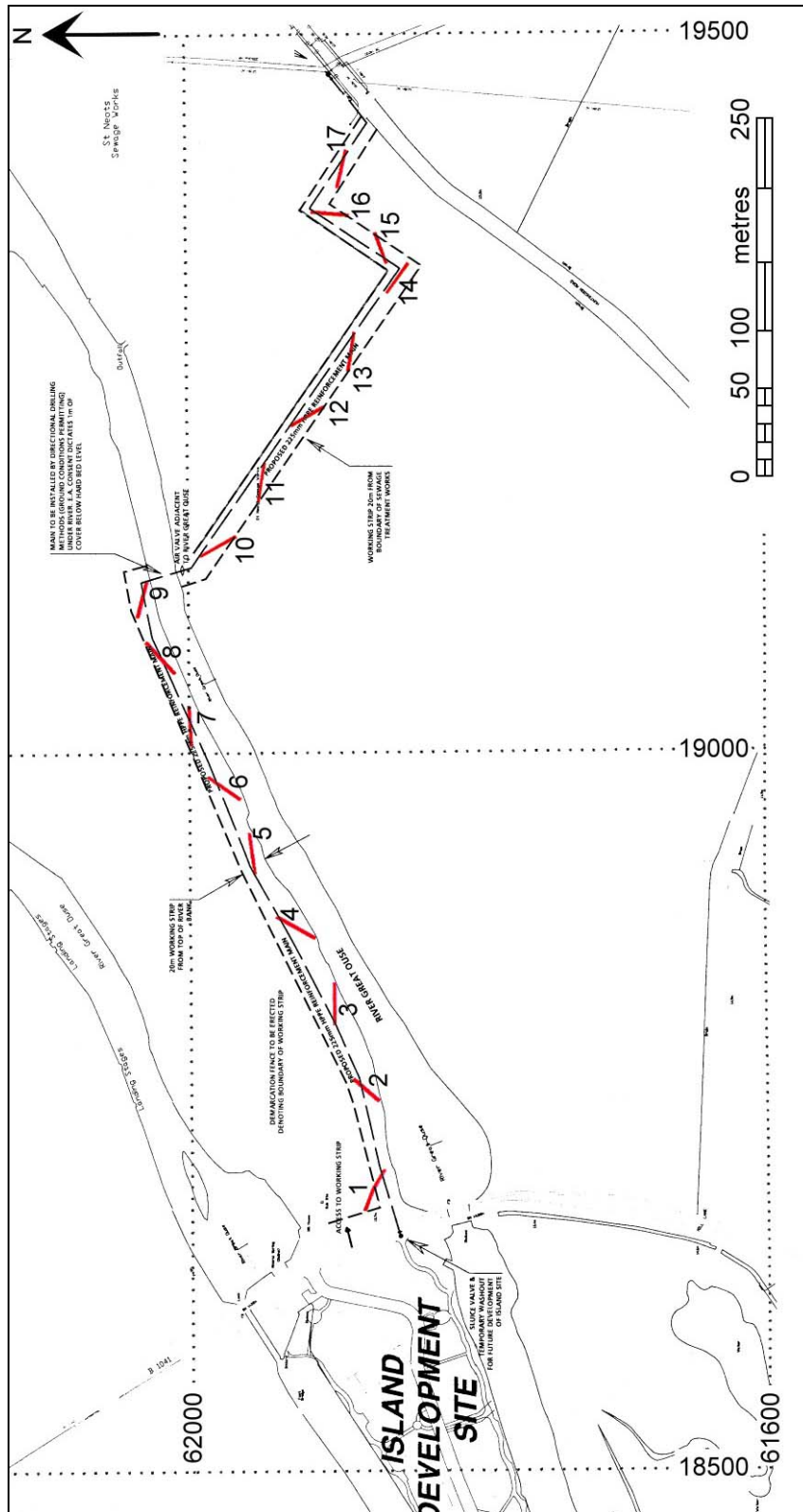


Figure 3: Trench locations (scale 1:5000)

## **4 Results**

### **4.1 General**

Seventeen trenches were mechanically excavated using two tracked excavators fitted with a 0.90m and a 1.50m wide toothless bucket according to the size of the machine operating under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3).

Natural strata was reached in each trench, and comprised yellowish brown sandy clay on and immediately south of the island, and orange-brown gravelly sand at the eastern end of the pipeline route. The alluvial deposits in the trenches on the island were investigated to a depth of 1.70m and found to be homogenous, consisting of fine-grained sandy clay, which would suggest successive periods of standing or extremely slow moving water.

The stratigraphy was uniform across the site, with a layer of topsoil, approximately 0.30m deep, overlying the sandy clay and gravelly sand subsoils.

### **4.2 Trenches 1-9**

The features revealed in the trenches on the island included modern ploughmarks in Trenches 1, 3 and 7 and areas of re-deposited clay with flint, gravel and mussel shells in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Plate 2). That these clay deposits are modern was indicated by the fact that they lie on the interface between the top and the subsoils, and were associated with car tyres and modern timbers in Trenches 2 and 5. The neighbouring ends of Trenches 7 and 8 contained a layer of flint and gravel in a sandy matrix, between 0.25 and 0.30m deep. This also lay at the interface between the topsoil and subsoil and, like the clay deposits, was probably re-deposited material, possibly from dredging activity.

### **4.3 Trenches 10-11**

Seven features were excavated in the trenches to the south of the island, of which two ([1003] in Trench 10 and [1103] in Trench 11) were found to have been a naturally cut gully and a tree bole respectively. Two linear features were revealed in Trench 11. Feature [1101] was straight-sided, orientated east to west and was approximately 0.40m wide x 0.19m deep (Plate 3). It contained a mid brown sand fill [1102]. No finds were recovered from this feature, which appeared to have been a land drain. Feature [1105], which was approximately 0.30m wide x 0.04m deep, was orientated north-east to south-west and lay adjacent to a layer of re-deposited gravel with patches of orange-brown clay and light yellow sand [1107] (Plate 4). The stratigraphic relationship between the two features was unclear, but it appeared that feature [1105] could have served as a drainage gully.

### **4.4 Trench 13**

A linear feature [1303], approximately 1.90m wide x 0.08m deep and orientated north-west to south-east, was excavated in Trench 13. It contained a mid brown, slightly clayey sand that was devoid of artefacts [1304]. This feature was probably a medieval furrow and may have been part of the medieval agricultural system identified in the aerial photos.

#### **4.5 Trench 15**

A probable drainage gully [1503], approximately 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep and orientated north to south, was revealed in Trench 15.

#### **4.6 Trench 16**

Two modern sewer pipe trenches, two undated ditches [1603 & 1605] and a posthole [1607] were revealed in Trench 16. Ditch [1603] was orientated south-west to north-east and was approximately 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep. It contained a mid brown silty clay that was devoid of artefacts. Ditch [1605] was orientated north-west to south-east and was approximately 1.28m wide x 0.40m deep. No datable artefacts were recovered from the pale reddish brown sandy silt fill. Posthole [1607] was approximately 0.72m in diameter x 0.22m deep and contained a yellow brown sandy silt fill with occasional stones but no artefacts. It was cut by ditch [1603], which in turn was cut by the modern sewer trenches and ditch [1605].

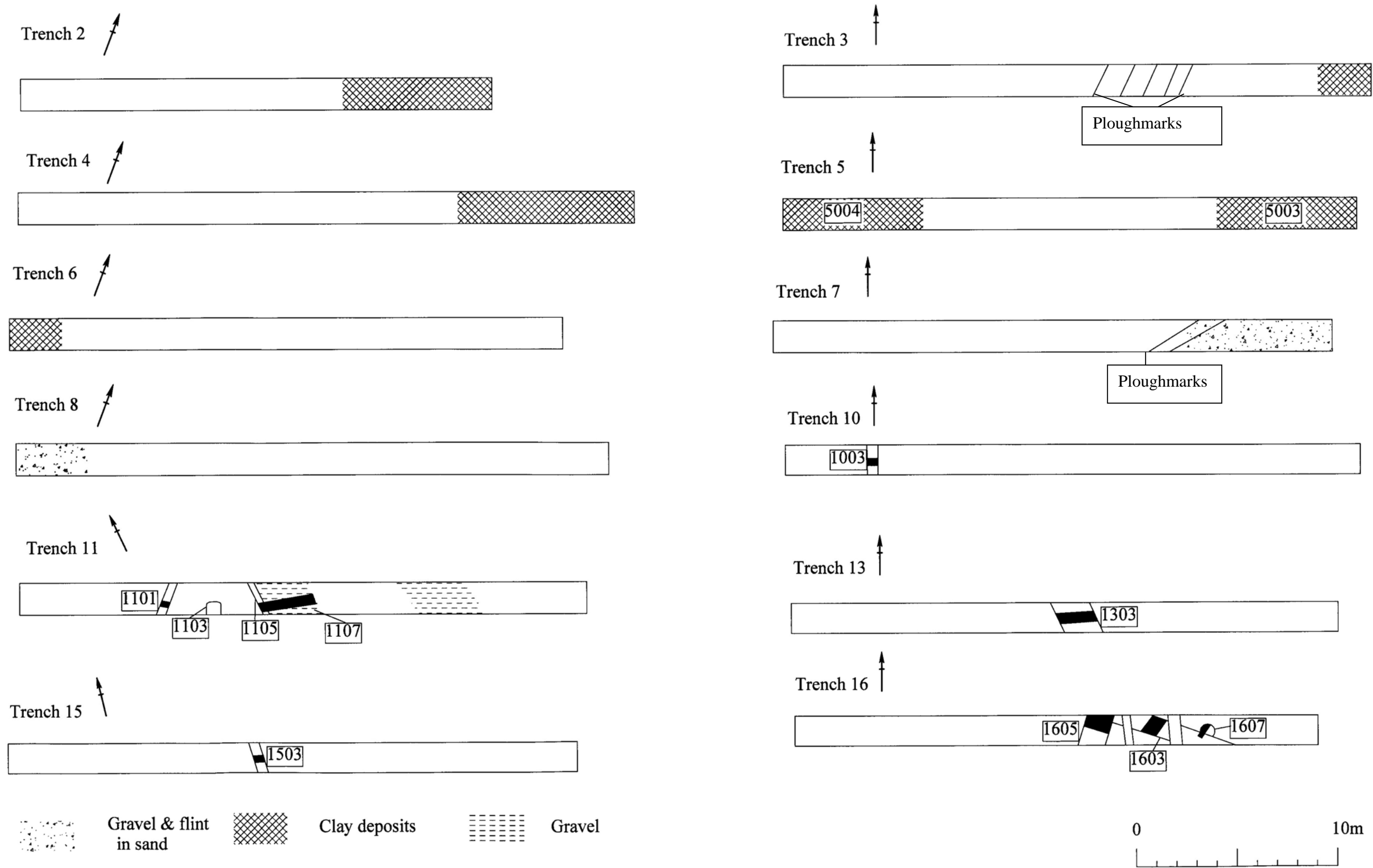


Figure 4: Trench Plans (scale 1:200)

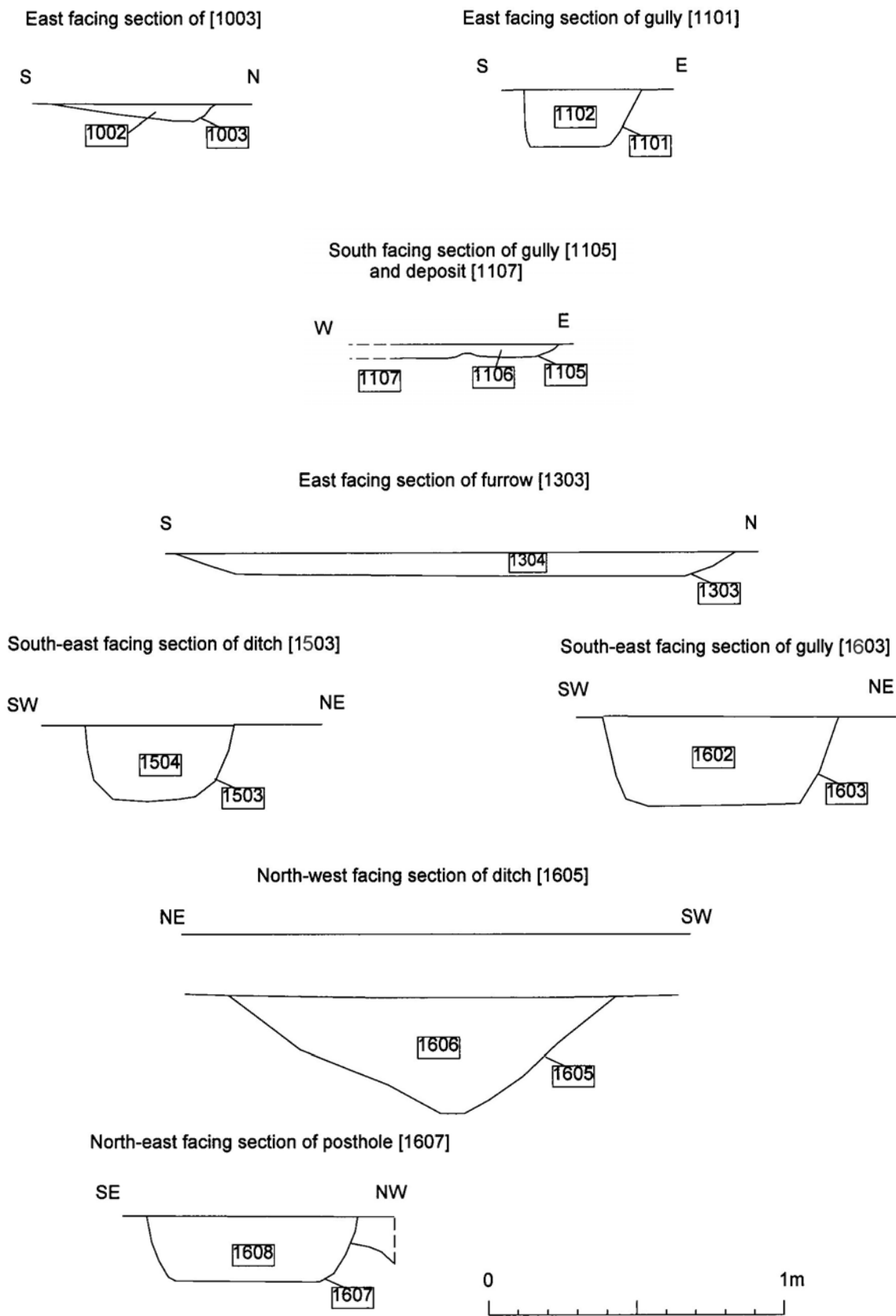


Figure 5: Sections (scale 1:20)



**Plate 1:** Land drain [1101]



**Plate 2:** Drainage gully [1105] & deposit [1107]



**Plate 3:** Medieval furrow [1303]



**Plate 4:** Ditch [1603]



**Plate 5:** Ditch [1605]



**Plate 6:** Posthole [1607]

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment had indicated the presence of Romano-British structural remains on the banks of the southern channel of the River Ouse and further archaeological remains, in the form of pre-medieval cropmarks, and Romano-British cremation vessels in the field to the south of the island. In contrast, no archaeological finds or features were known on the island itself. The evidence from the evaluation trenches substantiated this pattern of archaeological distribution in that no further evidence for early archaeological remains were revealed. Indeed, the only archaeological remains that were encountered were modern ploughmarks and modern debris mixed with clay that had been deposited during dredging programmes.
- 5.2 The alluvial deposits within the trenches on the island were deep, homogenous and clean, and as such were indicative of frequent, slow-moving flooding events. This as well as the low-lying nature of the island and its known propensity to flooding into modern times may well suggest that the island would have only been utilised for transitory activity and that the alluvial deposits are unlikely to mask archaeological remains.
- 5.3 The archaeological remains encountered in Trenches 11, 13, 15 and 16, to the south of the island consisted primarily of drainage features, a posthole and a probable furrow. The presence of the furrow indicates that during the medieval period this was part of one of the three areas of open field system identified on the southern side of the river in Little Paxton.
- 5.4 The other features produced no dating evidence although a sequential narrative was discernible in Trench 16 where the posthole [1607] was cut by ditch [1603], which in turn was truncated by the sewer trench and ditch [1605]. The area has probably been in agricultural use since at least the Romano-British period, which is not altogether surprising given the quality of the soil and the obvious disadvantages of settling in such close proximity to a major, flood prone watercourse. However, despite the archaeological evidence for farming activity in the area since the Neolithic period, there was nothing to suggest that these features were other than post-medieval in date.
- 5.5 No significant archaeological features were observed during the evaluation. While the survival of occasional isolated archaeological features cannot be entirely excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features or artefacts are present along the pipeline route.

### 5.6 *Confidence Rating*

The work was carried out under good weather conditions and the results can thus be given a high confidence rating.



## 6. Acknowledgements

ASC would like to express its thanks to Anglian Water Services Ltd. for funding the evaluation, and to the staff of the County Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council and the staff of the Huntingdonshire Record Office for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

The project was undertaken under the overall management of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA, by Alastair Hancock, Nigel Wilson and Karin Semmelmann. The report was written and illustrated by Karin Semmelmann and Nigel Wilson and edited by David Fell.

## 7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Desk based assessment
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Sites & Monuments Record.

## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

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Palmer, R.. 2005 *Little Paxton Pipeline, Area Centred TL 191618, Cambridgeshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment*. Air Photo Services; Unpublished report (No: 2005/8).


Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).


## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

<b>Trench 1</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	31.69	<b>Width</b>	1.90	<b>Depth</b>	1.50
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-west</b>			12.87m OD		
	<b>Trench top north-west</b>			13.11m OD		
	<b>Trench base south-east</b>			13.23m OD		
	<b>Trench top south-east</b>			13.56m OD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18709	<b>N</b>	61865		
	<b>E</b>	16861	<b>N</b>	61879		
<b>Orientation</b>			NW-SE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test western end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
1001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.90m	0.30m	0m	
1002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel (Subsoil)	1.90m	1.20m	0.30m	


<b>Trench 2</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	23.54	<b>Width</b>	1.45	<b>Depth</b>	0.55
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base south-west</b>		12.74mOD			
	<b>Trench top south-west</b>		13.37mOD			
	<b>Trench base north-east</b>		7.80OD			
	<b>Trench top north-east</b>		12.75OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18751	<b>N</b>	61869		
	<b>E</b>	18772	<b>N</b>	61887		
<b>Orientation</b>			SW-NE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test western end of pipeline route			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
2001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.45m	0.30m	0m	
2002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Small random patches of blue-grey clay, timber remains and two car tyres were revealed at the south-western end of the trench.	1.45m	0.25m	0.30m	


<b>Trench 3</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	29.45	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base west</b>			12.71mOD		
	<b>Trench top-west</b>			13.10mOD		
	<b>Trench base-east</b>			12.76mOD		
	<b>Trench top-east</b>			13.36mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18810	<b>N</b>	61899		
	<b>E</b>	1884	<b>N</b>	61899		
<b>Orientation</b>			E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test western end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
3001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.55m	0.20m	0	
3003	Deposit	Blue-grey clay interspersed with flint and gravel. This deposit was approximately 2.70m long and lay at the eastern end of the trench. It appears to have been the result of dredging activities.	1.55m	0.25m	0.20m	
3004	Agricultural	Modern ploughmarks, orientated SW-NE, were observed approximately 14.0m from the eastern trench edge.	0.20m	-	0.20m	
3002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.55m	1.40m	0.20m	


<b>Trench 4</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	30.88	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-east</b>		12.53mOD			
	<b>Trench top north-east</b>		12.78mOD			
	<b>Trench base south-west</b>		12.85mOD			
	<b>Trench top south-west</b>		13.22mOD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18870	<b>N</b>	61913		
	<b>E</b>	18886	<b>N</b>	61940		
<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW				
<b>Reason for Trench</b>		Test western end of pipeline route				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
4001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.40m	0.45m	0	
4003	Deposit	Blue-grey clay deposit interspersed with flint, gravel and mussel shells was observed approximately 4.75m from the south-western trench edge. It was approximately 8.85m long and appeared to have been a dump deposit, possibly as a result of dredging.	1.40m	0.33m	0.43m	
4002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.. It was approximately 8.85m (l) x 1400m (w) x 0.33m (d).	1.40m	1.15m	0.43m	


<b>Trench 5</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	28.75	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base east</b>			12.42mOD		
	<b>Trench top east</b>			12.79mOD		
	<b>Trench base west</b>			12.56mOD		
	<b>Trench top west</b>			13.02mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18915	<b>N</b>	61954		
	<b>E</b>	18944	<b>N</b>	61958		
<b>Orientation</b>			E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test western end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
5001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
5003	Deposit	Grey-blue clay with flint, gravel and mussel shells. This deposit contained occasional fragments of modern brick.	1.50m	0.40m	0.30m	
5004	Deposit	Grey-blue clay with flint, gravel and mussel shells. A car tyre was found within this deposit.	1.50m	0.30m	0.30m	
5002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Two areas of re-deposited observed at either end of the trench. These were c.0.20-0.40m deep and contained modern brick and car tyres.	1.50m	1.30m	0.30m	





<b>Trench 6</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	27.69	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.70
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-east</b>			12.22mOD		
	<b>Trench top north-east</b>			12.69mOD		
	<b>Trench base south-west</b>			12.65mOD		
	<b>Trench top south-west</b>			13.18mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	18967	<b>N</b>	61964		
	<b>E</b>	18983	<b>N</b>	61987		
<b>Orientation</b>			SW-NE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test western end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
6001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
6003	Deposit	A 2.60m long deposit of grey-blue clay interspersed with gravel, flint and mussel shells in a sandy matrix was revealed at the south-western end of the trench. This is liable to have been the result of dredging activities.	1.50m	0.25m	0.30m	
6002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	1.40m	0.30m	


<b>Trench 7</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	27.98	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base east</b>			12.49mOD		
	<b>Trench top east</b>			12.80mOD		
	<b>Trench base west</b>			12.41mOD		
	<b>Trench top west</b>			12.92mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19005	<b>N</b>	61998		
	<b>E</b>	19033	<b>N</b>	61999		
<b>Orientation</b>			E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test central area of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
7001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.32m	0	
7003	Agricultural	Two modern ploughmarks were revealed at the eastern end of the trench.	0.20m	-	0.32m	
7004	Deposit	Flint and gravel in a sandy matrix was observed in the easternmost 7.30m of the trench.	1.50m	0.25m	0.32m	
7002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	1.28m	0.32m	


<b>Trench 8</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	29.63	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-east</b>		12.31mOD			
	<b>Trench top north-east</b>		12.83mOD			
	<b>Trench base south-west</b>		12.22mOD			
	<b>Trench top south-west</b>		12.82mOD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19056	<b>N</b>	62009		
	<b>E</b>	19078	<b>N</b>	62029		
<b>Orientation</b>			SW-NE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test central area of pipeline route			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
8001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.40m	0m	
8003	Deposit	A gravel deposit was present in the first 3.50m from the south-western trench edge, predominantly in the south-east facing section. It contained a few small pockets of blue-grey clay and frequent mussel shells. This deposit appears to have been the result of dredging.	1.50m	0.30m	0.20m	
8002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	1.20m	0.40m	

<b>Trench 9</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	26.57	<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Depth</b>	1.60
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-west</b>		12.37mOD			
	<b>Trench top north-west</b>		12.74mOD			
	<b>Trench base south-east</b>		12.43mOD			
	<b>Trench top south-east</b>		-OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19095		<b>N</b>	62035	
	<b>E</b>			<b>N</b>		
<b>Orientation</b>			NW-SE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test central area of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>		<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>
9001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)		1.50m	0.30m	0
9002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.		1.50m	1.30m	0.30m


<b>Trench 10</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	28.77	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.50
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base NNW</b>			13.26mOD		
	<b>Trench top NNW</b>			13.72mOD		
	<b>Trench base SSE</b>			13.71mOD		
	<b>Trench top SSE</b>			14.0mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19137	<b>N</b>	61991		
	<b>E</b>	19151	<b>N</b>	61966		
<b>Orientation</b>			NNW-SSE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test central area of pipeline route, S of river			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
1001	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
1003	Cut	Linear feature orientated E-W. The indistinct southern edge and the depth of the feature suggest that this is a natural deposit following the undulations in the gravel rich subsoil.	0.55m	0.04m	0.30m	
1004	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt.	0.55m	0.04m	0.30m	
1002	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil, becoming progressively ore gravelly towards the south-western end of the trench.	1.50m	0.20m	0.30m	


<b>Trench 11</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	28.42	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.53
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base east</b>		14.16mOD			
	<b>Trench top east</b>		14.44mOD			
	<b>Trench base west</b>		13.78mOD			
	<b>Trench top west</b>		14.53mOD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19173	<b>N</b>	61950		
	<b>E</b>	19201	<b>N</b>	61946		
<b>Orientation</b>		E-W				
<b>Reason for Trench</b>		Test central area of pipeline route				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
1108	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.28m	0	
1101	Cut	E-W orientated linear, probably a land drain.	0.40m	0.19m	0.28m	
1102	Fill	Mid brown sand. Fill of 1101.	0.40m	0.19m	0.28m	
1103	Cut	Tree bole, 0.74m long.	0.64m	0.09m	0.28m	
1104	Fill	Mid-dark brown sandy clay. Fill of 1103	0.64m	0.09m	0.28m	
1105	Cut	N-S orientated linear, probably a drainage gully. No artefacts were present.	0.30m	0.04m	0.28m	
1106	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of 1105.	0.30m	0.04m	0.28m	
1107	Deposit	Gravel with patches of orange-brown reseeded clay and light yellow sand, probably a levelling deposit.	3.0m	0.04m	0.28m	
1109	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	0.25m	0.28m	
A second levelling deposit that lay at the eastern end of the trench was not investigated.						


<b>Trench 12</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	26.73	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.80
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base NNW</b>			14.17mOD		
	<b>Trench top NNW</b>			14.46mOD		
	<b>Trench base SSE</b>			13.87mOD		
	<b>Trench top SSE</b>			14.36mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19227	<b>N</b>	61927		
	<b>E</b>	19240	<b>N</b>	61904		
<b>Orientation</b>			NNW-SSE			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test eastern end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>		<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>
1201	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)		1.50m	0.30m	0
1202	Layer	Mid brown gravelly sand subsoil.		1.50m	0.50m	0.30m


<b>Trench 13</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	27.38	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.80
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base west</b>		13.91mOD			
	<b>Trench top west</b>		14.19mOD			
	<b>Trench base east</b>		14.00mOD			
	<b>Trench top east</b>		14.29mOD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19265	<b>N</b>	61887		
	<b>E</b>	19292	<b>N</b>	61883		
<b>Orientation</b>		E-W				
<b>Reason for Trench</b>		Test eastern end of pipeline route				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
1301	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
1303	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear feature, probably a furrow.	1.90m	0.08m	0.30m	
1304	Fill	Fill of 1303. Mid brown slightly clayey sand.	1.90m	0.08m	0.30m	
1302	Layer	Mid brown gravelly sand subsoil.	1.50m	0.50m	0.30m	



<b>Trench 14</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	25.47	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.70
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north-west</b>		13.93mOD			
	<b>Trench top north-west</b>		14.37mOD			
	<b>Trench base south-east</b>		13.63mOD			
	<b>Trench top south-east</b>		14.25mOD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19319	<b>N</b>	61859		
	<b>E</b>	19340	<b>N</b>	61844		
	<b>Orientation</b>			NW-SE		
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test eastern end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>		<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>
1401	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)		1.50m	0.30m	0
1402	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.		1.50m	0.40m	0.30m

<b>Trench 15</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	23.04	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.65
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base west</b>			13.89mOD		
	<b>Trench top west</b>			14.50mOD		
	<b>Trench base east</b>			13.67mOD		
	<b>Trench top east</b>			14.28mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19340	<b>N</b>	61860		
	<b>E</b>	19361	<b>N</b>	61867		
<b>Orientation</b>			E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test eastern end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
1501	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
1503	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear, probably a drainage gully.	0.50m	0.25m	0.30m	
1504	Fill	Fill of 1503.	0.50m	0.25m	0.30m	
1502	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	0.35m	0.30m	

<b>Trench 16</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	26.17	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.70m
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north</b>			14.06mOD		
	<b>Trench top north</b>			14.69mOD		
	<b>Trench base south</b>			13.87mOD		
	<b>Trench top south</b>			14.38mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19373	<b>N</b>	61886		
	<b>E</b>	19376	<b>N</b>	61912		
<b>Orientation</b>			N-S			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test eastern end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>	
1601	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)	1.50m	0.30m	0	
1603	Cut	Cut of NW-SE orientated, modern ditch.	0.80m	0.30m	0.30m	
1604	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of 1603	0.80m	0.30m	0.30m	
1602	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.	1.50m	0.40m	0.30m	

<b>Trench 17</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	26.80	<b>Width</b>	1.50	<b>Depth</b>	0.65
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base west</b>			13.86mOD		
	<b>Trench top west</b>			14.43mOD		
	<b>Trench base east</b>			13.38mOD		
	<b>Trench top east</b>			14.06mOD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	19393.66	<b>N</b>	61894.03		
	<b>E</b>	19419.70	<b>N</b>	61887.70		
<b>Orientation</b>			E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Test eastern end of pipeline route			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>		<b>Max Width (mm)</b>	<b>Max Thckn (mm)</b>	<b>Depth BGL (mm)</b>
1701	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty loam (Topsoil)		1.50m	0.30m	0
1702	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil.		1.50m	0.35m	0.30m