

Reach Lode New Bridge



Archaeological Evaluation Report



April 2010

Client: BAM Nuttall Ltd

OA East Report No: 1165

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NGR: TL 5572 6769

Reach Lode New Bridge

Archaeological Evaluation


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Summary

Between 15th and 19th February 2010 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Reach Lode (TL 5572 6769) in advance of the construction of a new bridge over the Lode, and two associated borrow pits/ponds, one on each side of Reach Lode.

The evaluation comprised a combination of trenching, test pits and boreholes. The trenching and test-pitting was carried out by staff of OAE, whilst the boreholes were undertaken by Dr Steve Boreham of Cambridge University. Eight trenches and six test pits were machine excavated. The evaluation took place on both the east and west sides of the Lode with the trenches and test pits split between the two; four trenches and three test pits on each side. The west side of the Lode was approximately -1.2m OD and the east side was approximately -0.5m OD.

No archaeological features were encountered and no archaeological artefacts were recovered from the trenches or the test pits. There was, however, evidence that linear drainage ditches had been cut through the peat and into the clay (trenches 1, 2 and 3). In trench 3, where the drainage ditches were perpendicular to the trench, three were observed at approximately 5m intervals.

All other deposits in the trenches and test pits related to soil formations which varied to some extent across the site, although no buried soils were identified. A sticky blueish grey clay (25) was present in all trenches and test pits, typically 0.5m below ground level. In trench 2 on the western side and trenches 4 and 6 on the eastern side, layer 25 was sealed by a sequence of soils formed under varying conditions, including marsh and creek beds.

The most significant results were obtained from a series of augered boreholes and one core, which were positioned along the line of the proposed ramp and culverts for each approach to the New Bridge. The boreholes have confirmed the presence of a large palaeochannel, up to 5m deep in the vicinity of the proposed New Bridge. A single core has been collected to provide a full range of samples through the entire sequence.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted, directly to the east and west, of Reach Lode, approximately 1.5km north-west of the village of Reach, Cambridgeshire (TL 5572 6769; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 09/00509/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology is Gault Clay (BGS 1974). The clay is overlain by peat deposits, which have been much depleted due to drainage.
- 1.2.2 The site was flat and varied in height between the east and west sides of the Lode. The west side of the Lode was approximately -1.2m OD and the east side was approximately -0.5m OD. The banks of the Lode are raised, lying at roughly 2.5m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Few archaeological remains have been found in the immediate vicinity of the site (not including the Lode which is discussed in 1.3.4 – 5). Those which have been found are dominated by prehistoric findspots, which are listed in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and displayed in Figure 1.
- 1.3.2 The closest findspot was an Iron Age tankard handle (CHER 06683). The precise location was not listed but it was approximately 100m to the north-east. Two Neolithic stone axes were found 0.5km to the east of the site (CHER 06413, 06414). A further 0.5km to the east, at Hallards's Farm, a late Neolithic/Bronze Age occupation site is inferred through discovery of a concentration of flint cores, waste flakes, axes, scrapers, burins and barbed and tanged arrow heads (Fox 1923: Map 1; CHER 06388). A cluster of finds have been retrieved from an area 1km to the south-east of the site. These include a hoard of nine Mesolithic tranchet axes (CHER 06725), a Mesolithic flint working site (CHER 06731), eight Neolithic axes found in Burwell Fen sourced from as far a field as Great Langdale and Cornwall (CHER 06785) and a jadeite axe from central Europe (CHER 06685). The nearest findspots to the west are approximately 1.5km from the site. A Mesolithic flint scatter of microlith blades and fire cracked flint was located (CHER 11540) and close by was a Neolithic flint scatter (CHER 11540a).

At a similar distance to the south-west further Mesolithic flint scatters (CHER 06623, 06371, 11544) and a Neolithic flint scatter (CHER 11544a) were identified, and two Neolithic axes were found (CHER 06622). Further to the west, in the area of Swaffham Prior Fen and to the north-west of the village of Swaffham Prior the number of prehistoric findspots increases dramatically possibly linked with a slight increase in the height of the land (see Appleby, Evans & Vickers 2007: Figure 7).

- 1.3.3 Away from the higher ground of Reach and Burwell there is very little Roman archaeology close to the site. Significant quantities of Roman pottery have been recovered from Reach Lode although it has been acknowledged that these may be residual, resulting from later maintenance and bank repair using imported clay (Darby 1983, 3).
- 1.3.4 Reach Lode itself is one of several artificial watercourses cut across the peat to meet the river Cam. Burwell Lode, to the north-east, extends on a similar north-west to south-east orientation while Swaffham and Bottisham Lodes are located to the south-west. Reach Lode is three miles long, extending from Reach village in the south-east to the river Cam at Upware. Dating of the lodes remains problematic due to the nature of their use and the history of cleaning, maintenance and re-cutting associated with them. They have traditionally been ascribed to the Roman period although this date may be inaccurate. A Roman date has been attributed partly because of the amount of Roman pottery found along its course and partly because of its straightness. However, as mentioned in 1.3.3, the pottery may be residual, brought in from clay extracted elsewhere. David Hall (1996) has also pointed out that there are no significant Roman finds at the landward ends of the lodes. Devil's Dyke, which runs on the same alignment as the lode, and begins where the lode ends, in Reach, is believed to be Saxon in date. The similarity in alignment suggests Reach Lode could be a continuation of the dyke but it is difficult to determine which was constructed first. Reach Lode is certainly recorded in 1279 (Reaney 1943, 136) and a reference to the '*fovea de Reche*' in 1097 (Oosthuizen 2000, 32) may mean it was already in existence in the late 11th century. Oosthuizen (*ibid.*) suggests a late Saxon date for the lodes, perhaps associated with the acquisition of new estates at the Swaffhams and Burwell by the monasteries at Ely and Ramsey respectively, which needed to pay their way. Their primary purpose was most likely water management, and their use for local transport may have been a secondary function.
- 1.3.5 The present course is believed to be approximately the same as its original course. Fowler (1933) states that the original lode, also known as Reach Slade, ran very close (no measurement is provided) to the south side of the present lode, crossing it just below its junction with Burwell Lode. Fowler appears to base this interpretation on aerial photographs where it shows up as either an 'Old Slade' (a raised bank of shell marl – the infill of an old watercourse where the peat has subsequently shrank around it) or as a narrow band of lighter coloured soil. No traces of this are visible on recent aerial photographs (e.g. Google Earth). Probably in the early 1650s a new lode was cut by the Bedford Level Commissioners, from Reach to Upware, south-west of the older Lode, on the line of the present engine drain (RCHM 1972, 129-130). However, this was abandoned in 1767 and the original lode was re-cut on its present alignment.
- 1.3.6 There has been no intrusive archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the current site. The extensive Fenland Project (Hall 1996, 104) surveyed a large area directly to the north-west but did not include the fields of the site itself. A desktop assessment for the National Trust 'Wicken Vision' Area was carried out and included the site within its

limits (Appleby, Evans & Vickers 2007). The study did not reveal any further archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank BAM Nuttall who funded the archaeological work. Aileen Connor managed the project and edited the report. Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council monitored the project. The author and Steve Graham carried out the fieldwork. Steve Boreham conducted the borehole survey. Rachel Clarke carried out the surveying. Ross Lilley processed the environmental samples while Rachel Fosberry wrote the environmental statement. Andrew Corrigan was responsible for the illustrations.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Two borrow pits are to be excavated for clay extraction, which will provide material for a ramp leading up to a new bridge that will span the lode here. The Brief required that a representative sample of each of the borrow pits be excavated. A 2.5% sample was deemed to be sufficient, for the western borrow pit this amounted to 105sqm (3 x 25m by 1.6m trenches) and for the eastern borrow pit 138sqm (3 x 30m by 1.6m trenches). In addition, shorter trenches were located on either side of the lode in the area of the ramp. Trial trenches were excavated by machine through the peat to the top of geological horizons (clay), or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits (e.g. buried soils), whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2.2 In addition to the trial trenches 3 test pits were excavated in each borrow pit in order to test peat and buried soils for artefact and ecofact distribution. The test pits were machine excavated under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation comprised careful removal of peat and archaeological deposits in 10 cm spits.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS 1200 system to position trenches and test pits according to a pre-arranged trench plan.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 A total of fifteen environmental samples were collected from a cross section of soil types across the site.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were extremely wet due to the fact that all the water sat in the peat layer which extended 0.5m below ground level, and was unable to penetrate the Gault clay below. There was some variation across the site but generally trenches and test pits flooded rapidly during machining.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the trenches are dealt with first, followed by the test pits. The layout of the trenches and test pits can be seen in Figure 2 and full details by trench/context appear in Appendix A. The results of the borehole survey are summarised in section 3.5 and the full report appears in Appendix B.2
- 3.1.2 The evaluation has shown that a large, 5m deep palaeochannel is present in the area of the proposed access ramps and culverts, and this has the potential to provide a well preserved palaeoenvironmental sequence. No archaeological features or artefacts were found by the evaluation and the area is likely to have been covered by marsh and creeks for long periods in the past and therefore unattractive to human habitation.

3.2 Bedrock

- 3.2.1 Present in all trenches and test pits was layer 25, a sticky blueish grey clay, in some locations very stiff. It is believed this represents the bedrock although in places where it was not as stiff it appeared more alluvial. This may be due to exposure of the part of the Gault Clay closest to the surface, at some point in the past, resulting in a weathered or rotten appearance. A sondage was excavated into this layer at the north-eastern end of trench 6, extending for at least 1m in depth.

3.3 Trenches

Trench 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was located on the western side of the lode. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 26m in length. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 2, a brownish grey silty clay measuring 0.2m thick. This had the appearance of a soil which had developed over a long period of time, before being buried. It was sealed by layer 1, a dark brown layer of peat measuring 0.18m thick.

Trench 2

- 3.3.2 Trench 2 was located on the western side of the lode. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 25m in length. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 7, a dark brown clayey silt indicative of a marsh environment, measuring 0.08m thick (Figure 3, section 4, Plate 1). It was sealed by a light grey sandy clay (6) which had possibly been water laid, measuring 0.04m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 5, a very dark brown layer of peat, measuring 0.1m thick. Peat layer 1 completed the sequence, measuring 0.3m thick in this trench.
- 3.3.3 Modern linear drainage ditch 4 truncated the peat. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. Its fill (3) was re-deposited peat which would have filled the feature as it was constructed.

Trench 3

- 3.3.4 Trench 3 was located on the western side of the lode. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 25m in length. It contained the same sequence as trench 1 with layer 25 sealed by layer 2 measuring 0.15m thick, sealed in turn by layer 1, the peat, measuring 0.24m thick.

Trench 4

- 3.3.5 Trench 4 was located on the eastern side of the lode. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30m in length. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 20, a dark greyish brown clayey silt indicative of a marsh environment, measuring 0.08m thick (Plate 2). It was sealed by a mid grey silt (19) with occasional inclusions of chalk flecks, measuring 0.06m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 18, a light grey sandy silt, measuring 0.04m thick. Peat layer 12, equivalent to layer 1 on the western side, completed the sequence, measuring 0.28m thick in this trench.

Trench 5

- 3.3.6 Trench 5 was located on the eastern side of the lode. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 30m in length. Layer 25 was sealed by a very dark brown clayey silty peat (17), measuring 0.1m thick (Figure 3, section 13). It was sealed by layer 16, a dark brown silt with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks, measuring 0.05m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 12, the peat, measuring 0.24m thick.

Trench 6

- 3.3.7 Trench 6 was located on the eastern side of the lode. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30m in length. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 23, a very dark brown fibrous peat with degraded wood inclusions, measuring 0.05m thick (Figure 3, section 14, Plate 3). It was sealed by layer 22, a dark brown clayey silt with frequent mollusc inclusions, measuring 0.05m thick. These layers probably formed under marshy conditions. Layer 22 was sealed by layer 21, a light grey sandy clay with occasional mollusc inclusions, measuring 0.1m thick. Peat layer 12 completed the sequence, measuring 0.3m thick in this trench.

Trench 7

- 3.3.8 Trench 7 was located on the eastern side of the lode in the area of the proposed ramp. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 8m in length. It was originally intended to be 10m in length but water was particularly problematic in this trench. This was due to the presence of a minor drainage ditch several metres to the north rather than its proximity to the lode. Therefore only rapid observations were made. Layer 25 was observed approximately 0.9m below ground level. It was sealed by layer 26, a dark brown clayey silt measuring approximately 0.5m thick. Within part of the section, layer 26 was sealed by layer 21, a light grey sandy clay with occasional mollusc inclusions, measuring 0.1m thick. It was also recorded in trench 6. It certainly had the same appearance and composition although in retrospect it is unlikely to be the same layer as trench 6 lies 150m to the south-east. Layer 21 was sealed by layer 12, the peat, measuring 0.3m.

Trench 8

- 3.3.9 Trench 8 was located on the western side of the lode in the area of the proposed ramp. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 10m in length. Unlike equivalent trench 7 on the eastern side, this trench was much drier, proving that proximity to the lode did not affect the water level. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 11, a distinct layer of degraded wood, measuring 0.12m thick. It was sealed by layer 10, a very dark brown peat measuring 0.22m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 1, the peat, measuring 0.42m thick. In this trench the peat had a more dried out appearance and had lost some of its humic content. This is due to its location on the edge of the track

where the ground has been built up. Presumably the peat has been moved and used to raise the level of the track slightly, resulting in it drying out.

3.4 Test Pits

3.4.1 All test pits measured 2m in length and were orientated north-east to south-west.

Test Pit A

3.4.2 Test Pit A was located on the western side of the lode. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 1, the peat, measuring 0.4m thick.

Test Pit B

3.4.3 Test Pit B was located on the western side of the lode. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 8, a mid brown silty clay, measuring 0.16m thick. Layer 8 may be the equivalent of layer 2 in trenches 1 and 3, consisting of a very similar appearance and composition. It was sealed by layer 1, the peat, measuring 0.4m thick.

Test Pit C

3.4.4 Test Pit C was located on the western side of the lode. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 9, a mid brown silty clay, measuring 0.08m thick. Layer 9 may be the equivalent of layer 8 in test pit B and layer 2 in trenches 1 and 3. It was sealed by layer 1, the peat, measuring 0.4m thick.

Test Pit D

3.4.5 Test Pit D was located on the eastern side of the lode. Test pit D shared similarities with the sequence in trenches 4 and 6. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 14, a very dark brown fibrous silt with degraded wood inclusions, measuring 0.14m thick. It was sealed by layer 15, a light grey sandy silt with occasional mollusc inclusions, measuring 0.1m thick. It was similar to layer 19 in trench 4 and layer 21 in trench 6, the possible base of a creek. Layer 15 was sealed by layer 13, a very dark brown silty peat, measuring 0.12m thick. Layer 12, the peat, completed the sequence, measuring 0.3m thick.

Test Pit E

3.4.6 Test Pit E was located on the eastern side of the lode. Layer 25 was sealed by layer 13, a very dark brown silty peat also visible in test pit D, measuring 0.16m thick. It was sealed by layer 12, the peat, measuring 0.34m thick.

Test Pit F

3.4.7 Test Pit F was located on the eastern side of the lode. It had the same sequence as trench 5. Layer 25 was sealed by a very dark brown clayey silty peat (17), measuring 0.06m thick. It was sealed by layer 16, a dark brown silt with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks, measuring 0.1m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 12, the peat, measuring 0.34m thick.

3.5 Borehole survey summary

3.5.1 A series of eight augered boreholes and one core were positioned within the areas of the proposed ramp and culverts for each approach to the New Bridge. The boreholes confirmed the presence of a large palaeochannel, up to 5m deep in the vicinity of the proposed New Bridge. The augered boreholes indicate that the deepest part of the

channel could provide a very useful palaeoecological sequence. On the west side the borehole results suggest that there is a point bar here indicating deposition of material on the inner curve of a meander, whereas the boreholes on the east side show that there is a much deeper, steeper channel suggesting that here the boreholes have picked up the outside curve of a meander. A single core has been collected from borehole 6 to provide a full range of samples through the entire sequence.

3.6 Finds Summary

3.6.1 No artefacts were collected during the course of the evaluation. Spoil from trenches was rapidly monitored for artefacts while spoil from test pits was more carefully searched but there was a total absence of artefacts from any period. Even inclusions such as unworked flint were absent.

3.7 Environmental Summary

3.7.1 Fifteen bulk samples were collected from layers within the trenches and test pits. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered. See Appendix B.1 for an environmental statement.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Archaeological remains

4.1.1 Apart from modern drainage features, no evidence of previous land use was encountered on the site. The palaeoenvironmental evidence gained from the evaluation suggests that even before the growth of the peat this was a very wet environment and unsuitable for human habitation.

4.2 The palaeochannel and soil sequences

4.2.1 The palaeochannel identified in the boreholes is likely to be the continuation of a palaeochannel visible on Google Earth in fields to the west, visible as a pale soil discolouration. It can clearly be seen meandering in a roughly south-west to north-east alignment. The course of it has been traced on to Figure 1. As it enters the field which forms the western side of the site its course appears straighten to some extent, and it becomes a dark stain. Its course disappears as it approaches the track, passing to the north-west of the borrow pit, but it is clearly heading for the area of the boreholes. Steve Boreham (Appendix B.2 in this report) suggests the perpendicular trackways on each side of Reach Lode at this location may have been positioned to exploit the slight increase in elevation caused by the silty palaeochannel 'roddon'.

4.2.2 Fowler's sketch map (1933) shows an extinct waterway in this location. It extends approximately 6km to the south and roughly 2km to the north before turning back on itself and feeding into the Cam at Upware. As Fowler shows it, the channel is on a similar north-east to south-west alignment to the Cam, albeit 2.5km to the east. It also meanders, although how much of this is artistic license is difficult to determine. The results of the boreholes and Fowler's map have been used to extrapolate the course of the channel beyond where it is visible on Google Earth. In Figure 2 the projected course of the palaeochannel is presented in more detail and in relation to the borehole locations.

4.2.3 On the western side of the lode boreholes 3a, 3, 4 and 5 were indicative of a point bar, which is the slow accumulation of sediments along the inner curve of a meandering channel. On the eastern side of the lode boreholes 6, 6a, 7 and 8 were suggestive of a much deeper, steeper channel, possibly the outer curve of a meander. The depths of the boreholes also need to be considered against the Ordnance Datum of each borehole to give a more accurate picture. This is represented in Figure 4. On the western side the depths increase consistently, suggesting the boreholes caught the channel at an oblique angle, albeit within an inner curve. On the eastern side however, borehole 8 is dramatically shallower than boreholes 6 and 6a, suggesting borehole 8 is close to the edge of the channel.

4.2.4 Boreholes 1 and 2 were excavated by James and Milton Drilling Ltd in January 2010. Borehole 1 was located on the western side of the lode, approximately 20m to the east of borehole 5. There was 3.5m of sand and peat sediments overlying the bedrock. Once variation in the height of ground level has been taken into account, borehole 1 is a similar depth to boreholes 4 and 5. Borehole 2 was located on the eastern side of the lode, approximately 5m to the north of borehole 6. It consisted of 3.8m of sand and peat overlying the bedrock, which is 0.8m shallower than borehole 6. If the projection is correct this is because borehole 2 is close to the edge of the channel. The depth of sediments in boreholes 1 and 2 suggest both must still be within the channel, and this has been taken into account on the extrapolation.

- 4.2.5 Trenches 7 and 8 also lie within the course of the projected channel. Trench 7 is projected as lying on the southern edge of the channel, similar to borehole 8. It was approximately 0.9m deep to bedrock which included at least 0.5m of a dark brown clayey silt (26). This could certainly be the fill of a channel and the depth is consistent with borehole 8.
- 4.2.6 Trench 8 is projected as lying close to the southern edge of the channel. The depth of trench 8 was a maximum of 0.95m although most of this was made ground associated with the track. It is possible therefore that what was believed to be the Gault Clay bedrock in this trench may have been a silty layer within the palaeochannel. Figure 4 records a layer of silty clay within borehole 5, approximately 0.75m below ground level. This is probably the layer encountered in trench 8 which was believed to be bedrock.
- 4.2.7 The most significant results from the trenches and test pits within the borrow pits relate to soil formations which varied to some extent across the site, although no buried soils were identified. It has already been mentioned that the stiff blueish grey clay (25) interpreted as the Gault Clay bedrock had a weathered appearance due to it being exposed at some point in the past. Where tested, in trench 6, it was at least 1m thick. In trench 2 on the western side and trenches 4 and 6 on the eastern side, layer 25 was sealed by a very dark brown fibrous silt (7=20=23), reminiscent of marsh conditions. This was in turn sealed by a lighter grey sandy clay (6=19=21) with occasional mollusc inclusions and signs of of oxidisation. This layer may represent the remains of sinuous creeks laid down by (?)slow moving water. In trench 6 there was an additional lens of silt (22) between the fibrous silt and the sandy clay, which contained frequent mollusc inclusions. The sandy clay layer was sealed by peat (1=12) which was present across all the trenches and test pits and measured between 0.25 and 0.4m thick.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The most significant result of the evaluation relates to the palaeochannel which has the potential to provide a well preserved and useful palaeoenvironmental sequence from a channel which has not previously been sampled. The preservation potential of much of the archived core sequence (borehole 6) is considered 'good' to 'excellent' in respect of palaeoenvironmental indicators and could be examined for organic remains (pollen, plant macro-fossils), molluscs, and their potential for radiocarbon dating.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

West Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
One modern drainage ditch orientated NE-SW, unexcavated. Otherwise, trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50m	
				Width (m)	1.60m	
				Length (m)	26m	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.18	Peat	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Peat	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

West Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
One modern drainage ditch orientated NE-SW, excavated. Otherwise, trench devoid of archaeology. Sequence of soils formed under varying environmental conditions, overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50m	
				Width (m)	1.6m	
				Length (m)	25m	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30m	Peat	-	-
3	Fill	0.4m	0.12m	Fill of mod drainage ditch	-	Modern
4	Cut	0.4m	0.12m	Cut of mod drainage ditch	-	Modern
5	Layer	-	0.10m	V Dk brown clayey silt	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.04m	Bluish grey silty clay	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.08m	Dk brown clayey silt	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

West Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Three modern drainage ditches orientated NE-SW, unexcavated. Otherwise, trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50m	
				Width (m)	1.60m	
				Length (m)	25m	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24m	Peat	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15m	Peat	-	-

25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-
----	-------	---	--------	-------------------	---	---

East Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, peat and layers forming under varying environmental conditions, overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50m
				Width (m)		1.60m
				Length (m)		30m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.28m	Dk brown peat	-	-
18	Layer	-	0.04m	Sandy silt with chalk flecks	-	-
19	Layer	-	0.06m	Mid grey silt with chalk flecks	-	-
20	Layer	-	0.08m	Dk greyish brown clay silt	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, peat and layers forming under varying environmental conditions, overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5m
				Width (m)		1.6m
				Length (m)		30m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.24m	Dk brown peat	-	-
16	Layer	-	0.05m	Dk brown silt with chalk flecks	-	-
17	Layer	-	0.1m	V dk brown clayey silt	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, peat and layers forming under varying environmental conditions, overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6m
				Width (m)		1.6m
				Length (m)		30m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.3m	Dk brown peat	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.1m	Light grey sandy clay, occ	-	-

				mollusc inclusions		
22	Layer	-	0.05m	Dk brown clayey silt, freq mollusc inclusions	-	-
23	Layer	-	0.05m	V dk brown fibrous peat, degraded wood inclusions	-	-
25	Layer	-	1.00m+	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, peat and silt overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.9m	
				Width (m)	1.6m	
				Length (m)	8m	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.3m	Dk brown peat	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.1m	Light grey sandy clay, occ mollusc inclusions	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-
26	Layer	-	0.5m+	Dk brown clayey silt	-	-

West Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat overlying layer of decayed wood over clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.95m	
				Width (m)	1.60m	
				Length (m)	10m	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.46m	Dk brown peat	-	-
10	Layer	-	0.22m	V dk brown peat	-	-
11	Layer	-	0.12m	Decayed wood	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

West Test Pit A						
General description				Orientation	SW-NE	
Test pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.40m	
				Width (m)	1.60m	
				Length (m)	2.00m	
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
1	Layer	-	0.40m	Dk brown peat	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

West Test pit B						
General description				Orientation		SW-NE
Test pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clayey silt.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52m
				Width (m)		1.60m
				Length (m)		2.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40m	Dk brown peat	-	-
8	Layer	-	0.16m	Mid brown silty clay	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

West Test pit C						
General description				Orientation		SW-NE
Test pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.48m
				Width (m)		1.60m
				Length (m)		2.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4m	Dk brown peat	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.08m	Mid brown silty clay	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Test pit D						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6m
				Width (m)		1.6m
				Length (m)		2.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.3m	Dk brown peat	-	-
13	Layer	-	0.12m	V dk brown clayey silt	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.14m	V dk brown clayey silt with degraded wood	-	-
15	Layer	-	0.1m	Light grey sandy silt, occ	-	-

				mollusc inclusions		
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Test pit E						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5m
				Width (m)		1.6m
				Length (m)		2.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.34m	Dk brown peat	-	-
13	Layer	-	0.16m	V dk brown clayey silt	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

East Test pit F						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and peat overlying clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5m
				Width (m)		1.6m
				Length (m)		2.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Layer	-	0.34m	Dk brown peat	-	-
16	Layer	-	0.1m	Dk brown silt with chalk flecks	-	-
17	Layer	-	0.06m	V dk brown clayey silt	-	-
25	Layer	-	Un ex.	Alluvium/ bedrock	-	-

APPENDIX B. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

- B.1.1 Fifteen bulk samples were taken from features and layers within the evaluated areas of the site in order to retrieve dating and environmental evidence. Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation, The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry.
- B.1.2 No finds or ecofacts were recovered from the samples.

B.2 Borehole survey report

By Steve Boreham

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 This study focuses on sediments described and sampled from eight boreholes sunk at the site of Reach Lode New Bridge (Figure 2). The boreholes were sunk at approximately 20m intervals (BH 3A, 3, 4 & 5) on the western side of the Lode, and at approximately 10m and 20m intervals (BH 6, 6A, 7 & 8) on the eastern side. Survey boring was principally undertaken with a narrow gouge auger, although a Dutch auger and a Hiller corer were also used depending on the ground conditions encountered. Coring of an archive sequence from BH6 was undertaken with a Russian corer, which enabled uncontaminated core samples for subsequent analysis to be obtained (Plates 4 and 5). All boreholes were stopped on either gravel or Gault Clay bedrock.
- B.2.2 The sediment descriptions for each borehole appear in section B.2.9 at the end of this report, and are shown as a geological section in Figure 4. In general, the sediments comprised silts and organic detrital muds, with occasional layers of wood peat and peaty marl. Plant remains (leaves, stems), wood, rootlets and mollusc shells occurred frequently in the sediments. The longest sequence was 451cm from BH6.

Historical Context

- B.2.3 It is clear that the exact location of Reach Lode Bridge within the local Fenland coincides with a number of important landscape features. Firstly, it is apparent that its position lies exactly on the west-east course of a sinuous palaeochannel, which can be seen clearly in aerial photography of the area (traced in Figure 1). Indeed it is likely that the location of the trackways either side of Reach Lode, which determined the position of the bridge, were originally positioned in this location to exploit the slight increase in elevation caused by the silty palaeochannel 'roddon', compared with the surrounding peat fen. Secondly, Fowler (1933) and Astbury (1957) point out the line of Reach Slade, an extinct Roman waterway that runs adjacent and parallel to the western side of the modern course of Reach Lode from Reach to Upware (see Figure 3). The bed of this abandoned channel apparently filled up with Chara marl, and due to desiccation and peat wastage became raised above the surrounding fen. The hardness of the chalky desiccated marl and the straightness of its course led some to incorrectly believe that it was in fact a Roman road (Astbury 1957).
- B.2.4 The boreholes in this survey were located by Oxford Archaeology East within the proposed bridge ramps where previous boreholes had suggested the presence of deep deposits, possibly a palaeochannel feature. The deepest part of the palaeochannel encountered in this survey was at BH6, although it is entirely possible that beneath Reach Lode itself, the palaeochannel is rather deeper.

Palaeochannel Stratigraphy

- B.2.5 The geological section through the palaeochannel at the site of Reach Lode Bridge (Figure 4) shows an asymmetric channel-form cut into Gault Clay bedrock. It should be noted that the channel might appear wider than expected because this cross-section cuts obliquely across the line of the palaeochannel, rather than bisecting it at 90°. However, the eastern 'river cliff' and shallow western 'slip-off slope' accompanied by

basal sand and gravel is typical of a point bar formed in a meander bend. The base of this palaeochannel as detected in boreholes reaches down below -5m OD, although beneath the Lode it could conceivably be deeper. Based on recent dating of river sediments in southwest Fenland by Ben Geary (pers. comm.) from Birmingham University, this elevation could easily equate to 4000 years BC (early Neolithic), although it is presumed that the original channel may have been cut in the Late Glacial period.

- B.2.6 The oldest sediments (I) are confined to the base of the channel-form and comprise sands, silts, marls and occasional lenses of wood peat. These sediments represent flood and channel deposits, pools and areas of wet woodland (carr). Above this, there is an extensive accumulation of organic silts and detrital muds (II) suggesting deposition in low-energy eutrophic fen and mire environments. Overlying this and confined to the channel is a lens of silts and marl (III), apparently associated with the re-activation of the channel. There is then a widespread return of fen and mire conditions leading to the accumulation of organic silts, detrital muds, marls and wood peats (IV) across the whole area. Finally, peat (presumably Iron Age to Medieval) appears to have grown across the site (V).

Potential for palaeoenvironmental analyses and dating

- B.2.7 The archived cores from the longest part of the sequence (BH6) have been examined to assess their potential for the preservation of organic remains (pollen, plant macrofossils), molluscs, and their potential for radiocarbon dating. The unique position of the BH6 sequence beneath a 'cap' of puddled Gault Clay on the eastern Lode bank, and within a channel-form, appears to have created ideal conditions for the preservation of sediments, when compared with the relatively degraded material from the other boreholes. It seems that in this 'sheltered' position, the sequence has avoided both the worst extremes of aerobic microbial degradation of organic material and the large annual fluctuations in water table so typical of agricultural Fenland. The preservation potential of much of the archived sequence (BH6) is therefore 'good' to 'excellent' in respect of palaeoenvironmental indicators. Only the top-most part of the sequence, above the winter water table, shows evidence of degradation. The presence of carbonate-rich sediments with an 'ancient' source of carbonate (Chalk) is always problematic for radiocarbon dating. However, the occurrence of wood throughout a large part of the sequence offers the possibility of either bulk or ams radiocarbon dating. There is also the possibility that seeds of terrestrial plants could be isolated from the sediments for individual ams dates, if required.
- B.2.8 Radiocarbon dates from the base and top of the sequence from BH6 would give estimates for the on-set and cessation of palaeochannel sedimentation. There is the potential that this sequence covers the Neolithic, Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Indeed, the silty reactivation of the channel (III) may correspond to the marine incursion of the early Bronze Age (cf. River Ouse at Earith & Over). A third radiocarbon date, targeting the silt lens (III) could provide confirmation of this. A pollen assessment of twelve samples from this sequence would allow the changing vegetation and landscape around the palaeochannel to be investigated, and could also help to detect episodes of human disturbance and agriculture. There is also the possibility of targeted mollusc and plant macro-fossil analyses from these cores, although these may not become necessary until after the dating and pollen analysis has been completed.

B.2.9 Borehole descriptions

BH3A

described top down

0-40cm	Black crumbly degraded peat with rootlets
40-66cm	Pale grey silty organic marl
66-79cm	Black organic detritus mud, silty at 70cm
79-86cm	Grey silty organic marl
86-98cm	Soft black organic detritus mud
98-102cm	Grey silty organic marl
102-130cm	Grey/brown organic silt
130-194cm	Blue/grey silt with wood fragments
194-200cm	Grey sand and gravel
200cm borehole stopped on gravel	

BH3 – 555624 267749 – Surface elevation -1.46m OD

described top down

0-30cm	Black crumbly degraded peat with abundant shell fragments
30-40cm	Pale grey silty organic marl
40-52cm	Brown organic detritus mud, becoming marly below 50cm
52-82cm	Grey/black organic detritus mud with rootlets
82-84cm	Grey silty organic marl
84-140cm	Soft black/brown organic detritus mud
140-164cm	Grey organic silt with occasional shells
164-178cm	Black wood peat
178-200cm	Grey sand and gravel
200cm borehole stopped on gravel	

BH4 – 555643 267761 – Surface elevation -1.41m OD

described top down

0-60cm	Black crumbly degraded peat with occasional shell fragments
60-80cm	Black silty peat with shells
80-88cm	Black wood peat
88-104cm	Brown/black organic detritus mud with shell fragments
104-110cm	Black sandy wood peat with shells
110-126cm	Soft orange/grey mottled silt with rootlets and shells
126-150cm	Pale grey/blue marly silt with shells; grading into
150-165cm	Grey/blue marly sand with shells
165-215cm	Grey sand with shell fragments and lenses of grey clay
215-240cm	Grey sand and gravel
240-265cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
265cm borehole stopped on stiff clay	

BH5 – 555662 267772 – Surface elevation -1.20m OD

described top down

0-40cm	Grey-brown silty peat with shell fragments (dense and dry)
40-52cm	Black peat with a thin band of shell marl (40-44cm)
52-78cm	Grey-brown mottled silt with organic material and shell fragments
78-106cm	Dark brown soft organic silt, plant remains and shell fragments
106-116cm	Black silty peat with marl band at 112cm
116-127cm	Grey silt with wood
127-150cm	Brown organic detrital mud
150-172cm	Black wood peat
172-204cm	Chocolate brown organic detrital mud with wood
204-218cm	Grey silts with shells
218-262cm	White silt with marl
262-267cm	Gravel and sand
267-300cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
300cm borehole	stopped on stiff clay

BH6 – 555713 267799 – Surface elevation +0.20m OD

described top down

0-12cm	Black peaty topsoil with rootlets
12cm	Band of pebbles
12-28cm	Stiff grey clay (puddled Gault Clay)
28-32cm	Black/brown degraded peat
32-40cm	Black/brown organic silt with shells
40-80cm	Black brown degraded peat
80-140cm	Grey/brown detritus mud with wood, shells, marly near the base.
140-156cm	Black wood peat
156-170cm	Grey silt with wood fragments
170-180cm	Grey silt with wood fragments and reed stems
180-207cm	Grey marly silt with wood fragments and shells
207-284cm	Grey/brown organic silt with wood fragments and shells
284-323cm	Grey organic silt with shell fragments, marly at 300cm
323-350cm	Buff/grey silt with wood fragments and shells
350-359cm	Buff/grey marly silt with wood fragments and shells
359-371cm	Dark blue silt with a little organic material
371-389cm	Pale grey/blue silt
389-441cm	Grey/white silt with chalk pebbles
441-451cm	Soft white/grey silt
451-474cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
474cm borehole	stopped on stiff clay

BH6A

described top down

0-60cm	Soft black/brown degraded peat
60-115cm	Grey/black organic silt with shells
115-142cm	Soft grey organic silt
142-178cm	Black crumbly peat; grading into
178-188cm	Chocolate brown organic detrital mud
188-233cm	Soft grey organic silt
233-237cm	Brown/black wood peat
237-265cm	Chocolate brown organic detrital mud
265-316cm	Brown/black wood peat with shells
316-326cm	Brown organic silt with shells and marl
326-338cm	Pale buff organic silty marl
338-345cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
345cm borehole	stopped on stiff clay

BH7 – 555732 267809 – Surface elevation -0.80m OD

described top down

0-56cm	Soft black/brown degraded peat
56-87cm	Grey organic silt with wood fragments
87-100cm	Brown organic detrital mud with silt, shells and rootlets
100-131cm	Chocolate brown organic detrital mud
131-160cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
160cm borehole	stopped on stiff clay

BH8 – 555751 267816 – Surface elevation -0.44m OD

described top down

0-75cm	Soft black/brown degraded peat
75-84cm	Brown organic detrital mud
84-87cm	Stiff grey/brown clay
87-130cm	Very stiff grey clay (Gault Clay)
130cm borehole	stopped on stiff clay

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-73142			
Project Name	Evaluation at Reach Lode New Bridge			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	15-02-2010	Finish	20-02-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	REALNB 10	Planning App. No.	09/00509/FUL
HER No.	ECB 3345	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Palaeochannel	Uncertain	n/a	Select period...
Drainage ditches	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambs	Reach Lode (no further details available due to rural location)	
Parish	Reach		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	1ha	National Grid Reference	TL 555720 267690

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Local Authority Archaeologist
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
County Store	OA East	County Store
REALNB 10	REALNB 10	REALNB 10

Archive Contents/Media




	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Illustrated Section	_____ S.14
Water/Drain	
Projected Palaeochannel	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Deposit Horizon	_____
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^

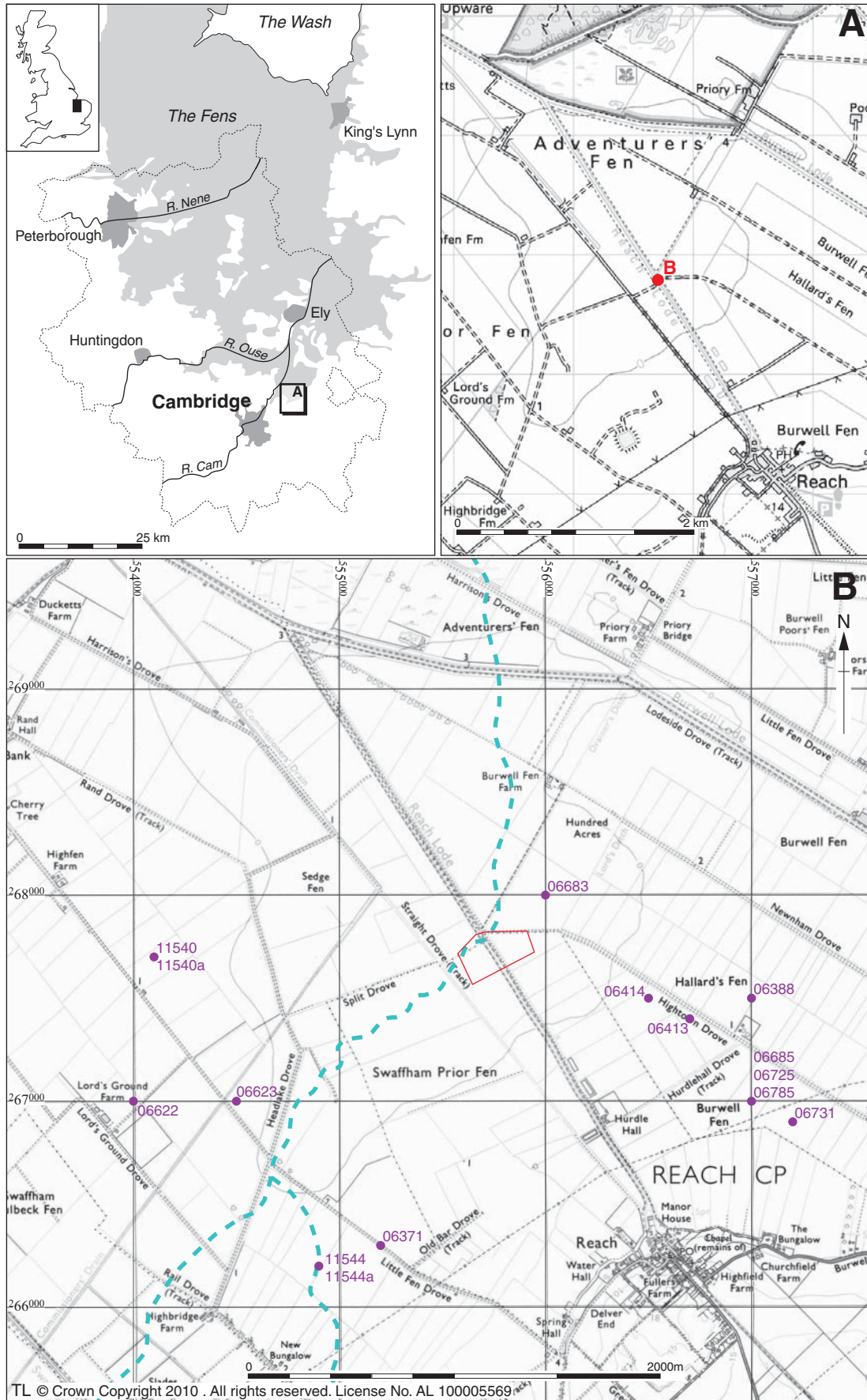


Figure 1: Location of the development area (outlined red), HER entries (purple) and projected course of palaeochannel (blue dash) as seen on Google Earth and Fowler's Map (1933)

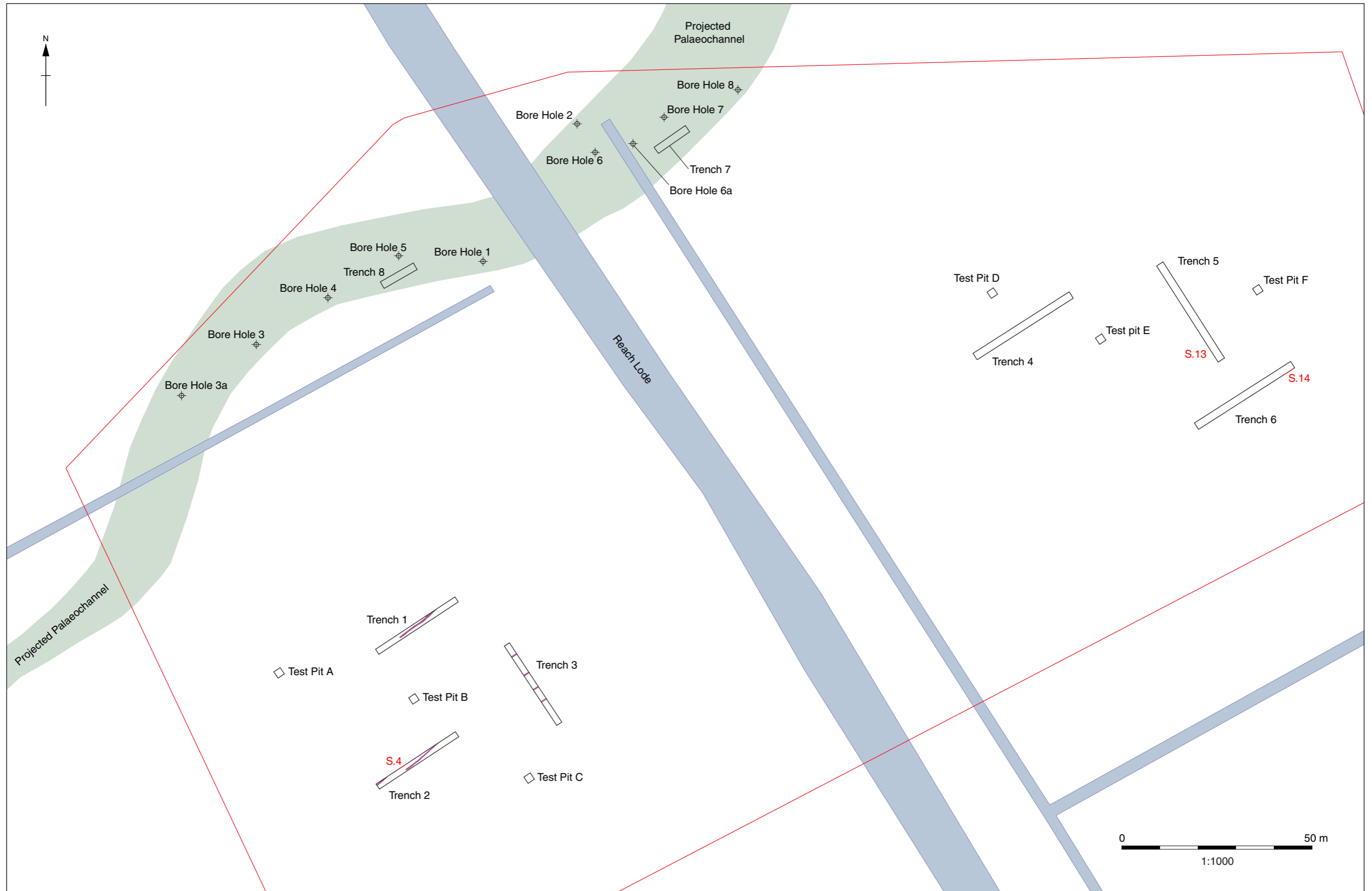


Figure 2: Trench layout, borehole locations and projected course of palaeochannel

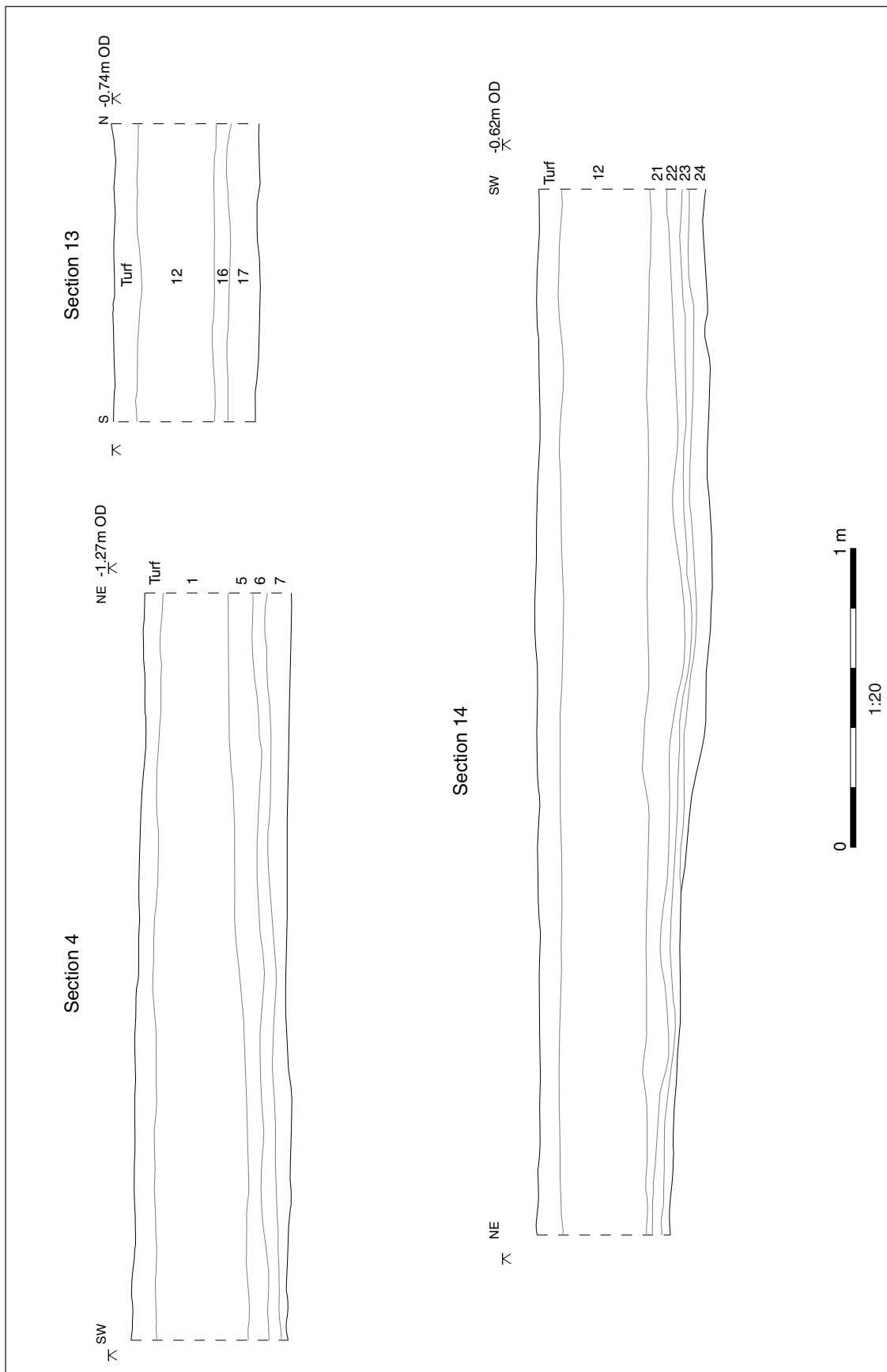


Figure 3: Section Drawings

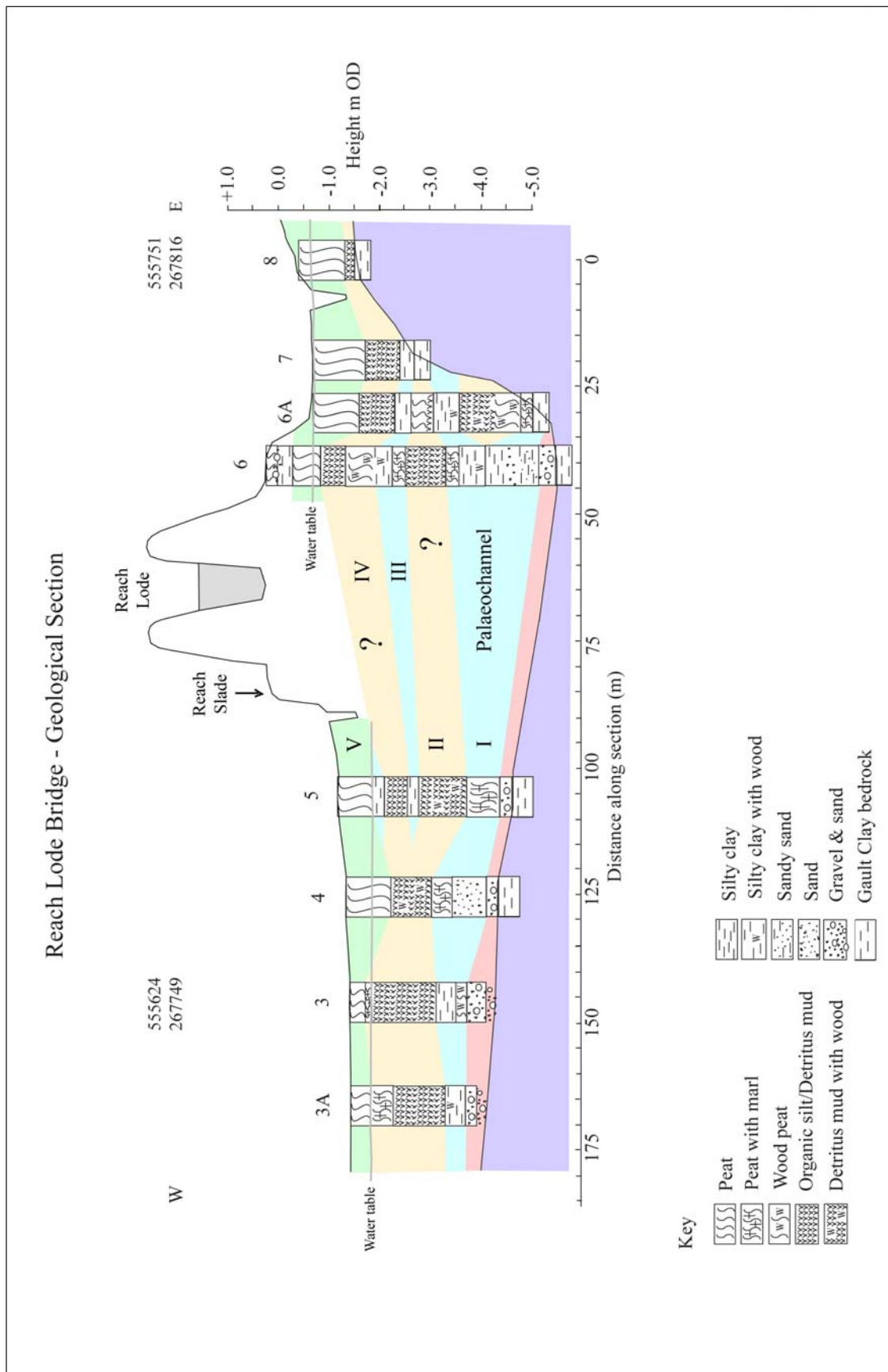


Figure 4: Geological section, based on borehole results (figure by Steve Boreham)



Plate 1: Trench 2, section 4, south-east facing, 2m scale



Plate 2: Trench 4, soil profile, north-west facing, 2m scale



Plate 3: Trench 6, section 14, north-west facing, 2m scale



Plate 4: Core segment showing sediment obtained using a Russian corer, borehole 6



Plate 5: Complete set of wrapped cores from borehole 6



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