WYAS Archaeological Services

North Hykeham Relief Road,

North Hykeham

Lincolnshire

Trial Trenching

Assessment Report

Report no. 3944
May 2023

Client: The Environment Partnership

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

West Yorkshire Joint Services

North Hykeham Relief Road, North Hykeham Lincolnshire

Trial Trenching

Assessment Report

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a trial trench evaluation comprising 106 trenches at North Hykeham, Lincolnshire in advance of the proposed North Hykeham Relief Road. The work undertaken between the 13th of March and the 20th of April 2023. The trenches confirmed the presence of a Roman site in the northeast part of the scheme comprising at least one stone building with a possible heating system. Small quantities of Iron Age material were also recovered from the scheme.

WYAS Archaeological Services

Report Information

Client:	The Environment Partnership
Address:	The Reynard Suite, Bowden Business Village, Market Harborough, Leicestershire
Report Type:	Trial trenching
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County:	Lincolnshire
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by The Environment Partnership (TEP) on behalf of Balfour Beatty to undertake the excavation of 106 trenches at North Hykeham, Lincolnshire to inform a proposed programme of development known as the North Hykeham Relief Road (NHRR). The trenches were investigated between the 13th of March and the 20th of April 2023. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by TEP and approved by Ian George (Historic Place Manager for Lincolnshire County Council; Appendix 1).

Site location, topography and land-use

The works cover a linear route measuring approximately 8km in length; the western terminus is located at NGR SK 9207 6523, the eastern terminus is located at NGR SK 9878 6647 (Fig. 1). The river Witham crosses the route approximately central to its length at NGR SK 9522 6417.

The route lies to the south of the city of Lincoln linking the A46 at South Hykeham with the A15 at Waddington. It extends from the existing A46, passing through agricultural fields, crossing Boundary Lane and turning south-east past the village of South Hykeham. After passing the village, the route crosses the Witham before heading further east. It then passes through the junction of Brant Road and Somerton Gate Lane and ascends sharply across agricultural fields up to Station Road, Waddington. Finally, it crosses Station Road and the A607 Grantham Road before passing through agricultural fields to the north of RAF Waddington connecting to A15 at Bracebridge Heath.

The western and central sections of the route are located within the floodplain of the Witham, consisting of flat level ground at an elevation of 6m-10m aOD. At the approach to Station Road the ground level gradually rises to 26m aOD then rises steeply up a ridge to a height of 70m aOD. To the east of the ridge, the ground is flat. The ridge (Lincoln Edge) is a prominent natural feature providing long distance views towards the west.

Soils and geology

The solid geology at the western and central sections of the route is recorded as Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Jurassic period) and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (mudstone of the Jurassic period). Whitby Mudstone formation is revealed within the scarp of the ridge. The eastern section of the route passes through Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member and Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member (BGS 2023).

The majority of the site is not underlain by superficial deposits; some superficial deposits are present within localised areas, including Quaternary alluvium adjacent to the river Witham, and Balderton Sand and Gravel Member in the area of South Hykeham.

Historic mapping and aerial photographs demonstrate that the course of Witham has been straightened during the late 19th century and earlier channels are present within the low-lying sections of the route. A palaeochannel has been revealed through geophysical survey to the south of South Hykeham.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following background is taken from the WSI produced by TEP (Appendix 1).

Prehistoric

The early prehistoric (Palaeolithic-Mesolithic) period is characterised by mostly flint scatters and random findspots of stone tools. The area would have been rich in resources with the river Whitham close by. The base of springs along the Lincolnshire Wolds and Lincoln Edge, with the Ancholme valley between them, would have created an almost ideal backdrop for exploitation and settlement by early prehistoric hominids. The major rivers in this area may have been the Trent, Lymn, Bain, and Witham, providing rich resources (Williams 2016).

Evidence for the later prehistoric period consists of mostly findspots of stone tools and pieces of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. There is evidence locally of permanent settlement activity from the Neolithic onwards, including prehistoric enclosures, ditches and gullies.

Roman

There is an abundance of Roman activity within the route extent and the wider area. During this period Lincoln was a Roman Legionary Fortress and later regional capital. Lincoln was a fortified city linked by Ermine Street and the Fosse Way to other major settlements across Britain. Ermine Street roughly follows the crest of the Lincoln Cliff. Lincoln ('Lindum Colonia') later became a provincial capital. The area of the route would have been part of substantial rural hinterland containing small settlements (Millet 1990), although there is limited evidence of this wealth in the wider environs of Lincoln. Roman villas are scarce around Lincoln, which are considered typical features of a Roman landscape close to regional centres.

The Romans attempted to control the water levels in the fenland areas. The Car Dyke, which runs close to the western limit of the Fens and joins the Witham a few miles south of Lincoln, was constructed by the Romans from Lincoln to Peterborough.

There is evidence of the period within the route, with a probable Roman site identified to the west of Grantham Road, north of Waddington. Recovered surface finds include pottery: Samian, mortaria and much grey ware. Roof tile and box tile were also recovered. Metal finds include a bronze chain and toilet set gouge and two coins, one of Constantine I and the other Constantine II. A Roman settlement has been identified just south of Bracebridge Heath just overlapping the route's extent. Extensive finds have been recovered including Roman pottery, ceramic figures, coins and a former road surface. It closely resembles the remains of Ermine Street which were identified in Navenby.

Roman roof and flue tiles were found in abundance in a field to the west of Grantham Road. These include one possible waster, which may indicate the possible presence of a Roman tile kiln. Much grey ware, and some Swanpool ware were also found. A low ridge is visible in the field.

Medieval

Lincoln became capital of England's largest diocese in the 9th century stretching from the Humber in the north to the Thames in the south. Causeway sites seem to be a focus of ritual activity and deposition of votive objects continued during this period. A notable example of this practice is the Witham bowl, an ornately decorated silver hanging bowl of 9th or 10th-century date which was recovered near Washingborough in 1816. The settlement of Bracebridge has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and became part of Lincoln in the 15th century. It has been tentatively suggested that Canwick formed the principal part of an early medieval estate, which also included Bracebridge and Wigford (Mills 2000).

Post-medieval

The majority of the post-medieval archaeological evidence locally derives from manuring of arable fields such as the twelve fragments of post medieval tile and 76 fragments of undated tile. The landscape remained agricultural throughout these periods although small scale industry expanded, and transport networks and infrastructure were improved. Most of the standing buildings locally date from this period, which is evident with the number of farmsteads recorded by the English Heritage Farmsteads Project, as well as barns and outbuildings.

Modern

The modern period is marked by growth with residential growth in North Hykeham and the outskirts of Lincoln. There is limited evidence of the First World War, but the Second World War has clearly left its mark on the landscape. RAF Waddington is located directly south of the route. It opened in 1916, during the First World War, operated throughout the Second World War, and is still open at present.

Geophysical survey

A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken between October to December 2022 (MOLA 2022) consisting of a magnetometer survey encompassing a broad survey area around the proposed route. This survey area intended to identify possible archaeological remains that may be impacted by development, to provide a sufficiently broad survey area to provide context to any findings, as well to inform any potential route changes and the siting of compounds and any ancillary works. Due to lack of access, several fields were not surveyed, but the results obtained are considered sufficient to provide a general characterisation of the area and to enable the production of a strategy for trial trench evaluation.

The western and central areas of the survey area show a sparsity of archaeological remains with no obvious potential archaeological sites being revealed. An area of ridge and furrow is present to the south of South Hykeham and includes a linear alignment of anomalies of uncertain origin, possibly a historic service. A palaeochannel has been revealed to the south of South Hykeham. Frequent discrete ferrous anomalies and spreads are visible in many of the fields are considered to relate to modern debris and spread of material across the surface of the fields. Walkover surveys of the site demonstrated frequent modern debris on the surface of the fields.

To the east of the river, a sub-rectangular anomaly is identified in Field 29 to the north of Somerton Gate Lane. A series of possible enclosures and ditches, as well as a trackway can be seen in Field 34 to the south of Station Road.

A potential archaeological site including probable structural remains of at least two buildings has been identified in Field 38 at the top of the Lincoln Edge ridge, overlooking the flood-plain at the west. Following initial identification of these remains an additional resistance survey was carried out targeted on the structural remains. Walkover survey of this area resulted in the recovery of fragments of Roman pottery, and fragments of probable hypocaust tiles. The western structure is orientated north to south and is *c.* 45m in length. Resistance survey reveals a western range divided by a wall from the western part of the structure. The full extent of the building is uncertain. The second and larger structure is located 18m to the east and is also orientated north to south. It is approximately square in plan, measuring *c.* 46m in width and length and appears to include ranges of rooms around the north, south and east enclosing a central courtyard and accessed by corridors. To the west of the buildings is a large rectangular double-ditched enclosure measuring *c.* 72m x 110m. A second enclosure of similar dimensions lies immediately to the east of the first and may represent an earlier phase. Other smaller sub-rectangular enclosures are visible in the area surrounding the structures. At the edge of the ridge are several quarry pits which likely relate to post-medieval activity however earlier quarrying, potentially dating to the Roman period, may have been carried out in the area. The Historic Environment Record (HER) includes records for a possible Roman tile kiln in this field and a possible Roman settlement is recorded to the north.

The natural background in the eastern section of the survey area consists of a distinct pattern of geological cracking which forms interconnected perpendicular linear anomalies.

To the east of Grantham Road, in the fields around Grange Farm, the route of Ermine Street is clearly defined. The road is orientated approximately northwest to southeast, passing to the immediate east of Grange Farm and is approximately 26m in width with clearly defined edges. In Field 39 a trackway, orientated east to west, appears to meet the road, passing to the south of Grange Farm. Two large square and sub-rectangular enclosures are located to each side of the road in Field 40. The square enclosure measures *c.* 72m in width and includes two entrances on the north side. The eastern edge coincides with the western edge of the road. A ring ditch measuring *c.* 22m in diameter underlies both the road and the enclosure. The

smaller sub-rectangular enclosure is 75m in length and 38m in width with an entrance to the north. It lies a short distance to the east of the road, to the north of Grange Farm. A linear anomaly lies to the immediate east of Grantham Road, running parallel with the road. At the eastern end of Field 39 are several enclosures that appear to respect the edges of the minor trackway as well as a linear anomaly which runs parallel to the current parish boundary. A square enclosure is visible at the south-east corner of the modern field. Also visible is a distinct circular anomaly adjacent to the southern field boundary; this is likely a modern feature and may be related to the airfield.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of the archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. The information gained will allow the Historic Places Manager, as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, to make a reasonable and informed decision as to whether an archaeology mitigation strategy is required for further works on the any of the archaeological remains identified in the evaluation.

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled.

4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of 106 trenches, all of which measured 50m by 2m (Figs 2 -13). A programme of 113 trenches was initially planned, however Trenches 1-3, 11-13, 26 and 65 had to be dropped from the route due to land access constraints. Trenches 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 were repositioned for the same reason.

The trenches were positioned to target potential archaeological anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey (MoLA 2023), as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the route (Figs 2 to 12).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first

archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 20% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Nokta Simplex+ metal detector fitted with and 11-inch 12kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the WSI and Historic England guidelines.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

Below is a description of each trench containing archaeological remains organised by field (Figs 2-13). Figures showing individual trenches presented in trench order are provided in Figures 14-61. Sample sections of trenches devoid of archaeological remains are presented in Figures 62-65. A concordance of contexts is presented in Appendix 3 and a table displaying an overview of each trench is presented in Appendix 4.

Fields 1-4 (Trenches 4 – 10; Fig. 3)

Trenches 4 to 10 were devoid of archaeological remains (Plate 1). Plough scars through the underlying geology were noted in all the trenches, suggesting the potential for archaeological features to survive within the fields was very low.

Field 7 (Trenches 14-17; Fig. 4)

Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 17 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Fields 8, 9 and 11 (Trenches 18-21; Fig. 4)

Trenches 18 to 21 and 23 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Field 12 (Trenches 22-25; Fig. 4)

Trench 22 (Fig. 13)

Trench 22 contained a single shallow ditch (2203; Fig. 13, S. 73) on an east to west orientation in the centre of the trench. It had an undulating base, measured 0.80m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single silty clay fill (2204). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The feature's orientation matches the ploughing trends in the field previously identified by the geophysical survey suggesting the ditch may be the remains of a plough furrow or possibly a field boundary contemporary with the ploughing. It did not continue into Trench 23 to the east.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 24

Trench 24 contained a northeast to southwest orientated plough headland in the centre of the trench. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was devoid of archaeological remains. The undulations for plough furrows, matching the geophysical survey, were noted in the topsoil and subsoil but did not impact on the underlying geology.

Fields 16, 17 and 18 (Trenches 29-35; Fig. 5)

Trench 30 (Fig. 15)

Trench 30 contained a wide paleochannel covering approximately 40m of the trench. A 1.70m wide slot was excavated in the centre (Fig. 15, S. 3019; Plate 2), showing the channel to have a depth of 0.30m. No finds were recovered from the feature and the environmental sample has produced roots and a small quantity of charcoal, likely to be general residual detritus washed into the deposit.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was devoid of archaeological remains. Disturbance in the underlying geology by a large, wheeled machine, most likely a tractor or wheeled excavator was noted across the trench.

Trenches 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 35

Trenches 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 35 were devoid of archaeological remains (Plate 3).

Field 19 (Trenches 27 and 36-40; Fig. 5)

Trench 27 (Fig. 14; Plate 4)

Trench 27 contained a north to south orientated ditch (2704; Fig. 14, S. 1071). It measured 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single clayey sand fill (2705). The ditch was cut by a sub-circular pit (2702) on its western edge. The pit measured between 0.85m and 0.90m

in diameter with a depth of 0.32m. It contained a single dark silty fill (2703). Undulations in the base of the pit and the nature of the fill indicate the pit is likely to be the remains of a tree bole.

Trench 36 (Fig. 16)

Trench 36 contained three ditches (3602, 3607 and 3609). Ditch 3602 was located in the northern half of the trench and was orientated east to west (Fig. 16, S. 1078; Plate 3). It measured 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep and contained four fills (3603,3604, 3605 and 3606).

Ditch 3607 (Fig. 16, S. 1087) was located to the north of ditch 3602 and was also orientated east to west. It measured 2.50m wide and 0.68m deep and had a wide irregular base. It contained a single fill (3608) which was truncated by ditch 3609. Ditch 3609 followed the same alignment as ditch 3607, but had a V-shaped profile. It measured 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep and contained a single fill (3610).

Based on the similar size and shape of ditches 3602 and 3609 and their parallel orientation, these features may define a trackway crossing the field, although they were not encountered elsewhere in neighbouring trenches to confirm this. The difference in fills between the ditches likely indicates they fell out of use at different times. No finds were recovered.

Trench 37

Trench 37 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 38 (Fig. 17)

Trench 38 contained two ditches (3802 and 3808) and part of a pond (3810). Ditch 3802 (Fig. 17, S. 1084) was located in the centre of the trench and was heavily disturbed on its northern side by significant rooting or animal burrowing. It measured 2.70m wide and 0.62m deep and contained five fills (3803, 3804, 3805, 3806 and 3807). The ditch was likely cut by a shallow ditch (3808) on its northern side, but the proliferation of disturbance masked the stratigraphic relationship. No finds were recovered.

A possible infilled pond extending across approximately 10m at the northern end of the trench was sampled using the mechanical excavator. It was found to have two fills (3811 and 3812) extending to a depth of 1.35m below the topsoil. The upper fill (3810) comprised a dark clayey silt whereas the lower fill (3811) comprised a waterlogged dark blue clay. Post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the upper fill.

Trench 39 (Fig. 18)

Trench 39 contained two ditches (3902 and 3904) at its western end. Ditch 3902 (Fig. 18, S. 1074) was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a single silty sand fill (3903).

Ditch 3904 (Fig. 18, S. 1075) was orientated north to south. It measured 1.42m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single silty sand fill (3905). Given the ditches shallow depth and irregular profile, they may be the result of recent agricultural activity, such as farm vehicles, impacting on the underlying geology. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 40 (Fig. 19)
Trench 40 contained two ditches (4002 and 4004), both on an approximate east to west orientation. Ditch 4002 (Fig. 19, S. 1081) measured 0.54m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a single dark sandy fill (4003). Ditch 4004 (Fig. 19, S. 1083; Plate 6) was larger, measuring 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained a single blue/grey silty sand fill (4005). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Field 21 (Trenches 41-48; Fig. 6)
Trench 41 (Fig. 20)
Trench 41 contained two ditches on approximate east to west orientations (4102 and 4104). Ditch 4102 (Fig. 20, S. 1057) measured 1.58m wide and 0.56m deep and contained a single silty sand fill (4103). Ditch 4104 (Fig. 20, S. 1059) measured 4.31m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained a single dark sand fill (4105) with charcoal inclusions. Given the disparity in size and shape between the two ditches they are unlikely to be directly related, no finds were recovered to support any association.

Trench 42
Trench 42 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 43 (Fig. 21)
Trench 43 contained a northeast to southwest orientated ditch (4309; Fig. 21, S. 1061) with two fills (4308 and 4310). It measured 0.90m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch was cut by a second ditch on the same orientation on its southeast side (4304). Ditch 4304 measured 1.20m wide and 0.56m deep and contained four fills, the uppermost of which (4307) was blue/grey clay, likely to be the result of alluvial deposition.

A small pit (4302; Fig. 21, S. 1063) was also excavated at the southeast end of the trench. The pit was oval in shape, measured 1.20m long, 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single dark silt fill (4303). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 44 (Fig. 22)
Trench 44 contained a ditch (4402; Fig. 22, S. 1055) on a northeast to southwest orientation. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a dark brown/grey sandy silt fill (4403). To the east of the ditch an irregular ditch (4404; Fig. 22, S. 1064) was excavated. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.18m deep. Its shallow depth and irregular profile makes an archaeological origin unlikely.

Trench 45 (Fig. 23)
Trench 45 contained a single large ditch in its centre (4502). Ditch 4502 (Fig. 21, S. 1066) measured 2.35m wide and extended 1m below the depth of the topsoil. Three silty sand fills were exposed (4503, 4504 and 4505), the uppermost of which (4505) contained a lens of darker material. The base of the feature was not reached due to restrictions on trench depths. No finds were recovered.

Trench 46 (Fig. 24)
Trench 46 contained two approximately east to west orientated ditches (4602 and 4604). Ditch 4602 (Fig. 23, S. 1050) measured 0.92m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a light silty sand fill (4603). A modern drainage feature cut through the southern side of the ditch.

To the north of ditch 4602 was a second ditch (4604) with a regular V-shaped profile (Fig. 24, S. 1052). It measured 0.97m wide and 0.34m deep and contained a light sand fill (4605).

Trench 47 (Fig. 25)
Trench 47 contained three ditches on approximate north to south orientations (4702, 4704 and 4706). Ditch 4702 (Fig. 25, S. 1041) measured 0.44m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a sandy clay fill which contained fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). The ditch terminated within the trench. Ditch 4704 (Fig. 25, S. 1042) measured 1.12m wide and between 0.06m and 0.12m in depth. It contained a silty clay fill with frequent fragments of modern frogged bricks.

Ditch 4706 (Fig. 25, S. 1044) measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained two silty clay fills (4707 and 4708) which produced no artefacts. It is unclear if this was a modern feature, as with the other two ditches in the trench, or whether it represents earlier activity.

Trench 48 (Fig. 26)
Trench 48 contained a single ditch (4803; Fig. 26, S. 1047) at its northern end. The ditch measured 0.88m wide and 0.18m deep and contained two silty clay fills (4804 and 4805), the upper most of which (4806) produced a deposit of partially carbonised wood mixed with other wood and was possibly a post-medieval or modern feature.

Fields 23 and 24 (Trenches 49-61; Fig. 7)
Trench 49 (Fig. 27)
Trench 49 contained the edge of a possible pond (4903), and two ditches (4907 and 4901). The possible pond (4903; Fig. 27, S. 98) was only partially visible within the southern end of the trench, but it resembled the backfilled pond seen in Trench 38. The visible edge was 7.40m long and had a visible width of 1.38m. It was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. It had a single fill (4904) which appeared to be an alluvial/siltation deposit. A clear recut (4905) of the pond was also observed, possibly related to attempts to insert land drains. This cut measured 0.80m deep and had been backfilled with post-medieval material including broken ceramic field drain segments and pottery.

Ditch 4907 (Fig. 27, S. 99; Plate 7) was located at the northern end of the trench and orientated northeast to southwest. It measured 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep and contained two fills (4908 and 4909). A flint nodule was recovered from fill 4909. The ditch had been truncated to the southwest by a modern drain cut.

Ditch 4910 (Fig. 27, S. 100) was located in the southern half of the trench. It was orientated east to west and measured 1m wide and 0.36m deep. The ditch contained two fills (4911 and 4912). No finds were recovered.

Trench 50 (Fig. 28)

Trench 50 contained five ditches (5003, 5006, 5007, 5010 and 5012). Ditch 5003 (Fig. 28, S. 95) was located at the southern end of the trench and was orientated east to west. It measured 2.10m wide and 0.55m deep and contained two fills (5004 and 5005). No finds were recovered. The ditch had been truncated by ditch 5006 and by a modern land drain.

Ditch 5006 (Fig. 28, S. 96) was located at the southern end of the trench and was orientated north to south. It was only partially visible within the trench. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (5009). No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5007 (Fig. 28, S. 92) was located at the northern end of the trench and was orientated east to west. The ditch measured 1.05m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill (5008) and no finds were recovered.

Ditch 5010 (Fig. 28, S. 93) was located in the middle of the trench and orientated east to west. It measured 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single fill (5011). No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5012 (Fig. 28, S. 94) was located immediately south of ditch 5010. This ditch was orientated east to west and measured 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill (5013) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 51 (Fig. 29)

Trench 51 contained four ditches (5102, 5105, 5107 and 5113) and two pits (5109 and 5111).

Ditch 5116 (Fig. 29, S. 85) was orientated north to south and measured 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a single sterile fill (5117) which had been truncated by 5102. Ditch 5102 (Fig. 29, S. 85) was a recut of ditch 5116. it measured 0.42m wide and 0.21m deep and contained two fills (5104 and 5103).

Ditch 5105 (Fig. 29, S. 86) was located at the southwest end of the trench and orientated north to south. The ditch measured 0.34m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (5106) from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch 5107 (Fig. 29, S. 87) was orientated east to west. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill (5108). The ditch had been truncated along its northeast edge by a land drain.

Pit 5109 (Fig. 29, S. 88) was located at the southern end of the trench between ditch 5102 and ditch 5105. The pit was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.80m long, 1.18m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (5110).

Pit 5111 (Fig. 29, S. 89; Plate 8) was an irregular feature located to the north of ditch 5107. The feature was only partially within the trench and measured 0.53m long (extending beyond the trench limit), 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (5112) with charcoal inclusions. A hazel nutshell recovered from the fill may be indicative of the remains of a prehistoric firepit which have been deposited in the pit, as the pit itself was not heat-affected.

Ditch 5113 (Fig. 29, S. 90) was located in the middle of the trench and orientated north to south. The ditch measured 1.02m wide and 0.26m deep and contained two fills (5114 and 5115). Both fills contained flecks of charcoal, and fill 5114 also contained a fragment of CBM.

Trench 52 (Fig. 30)
Trench 52 contained ditch 5203 (Fig. 30, S. 83). This ditch was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 1.14m wide and 0.46m deep and contained two fills (5204 and 5205), but no finds.

Trench 53 (Fig. 31)
This trench contained one furrow (5303) and one ditch (5305). Ditch 5305 (Fig. 31, S. 106) was a curvilinear feature. It was initially orientated east to west and then curved slightly to the south. The ditch measured 0.30m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (5306). It is possible the ditch is natural and related to animal burrowing although it was uniform in profile. No return was observed within the trench to suggest a ring ditch or similar.

Furrow 5303 was orientated northeast to southwest. It was shallow with an uneven base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (5304).

Trench 54 (Fig. 32)
Trench 54 contained a ditch (5403) and a pit (5406). Ditch 5403 (Fig. 32, S. 102) was orientated northwest to southeast and was U-shaped in profile. The ditch measured 1.48m wide and 0.52m deep and contained a single fill (5404). This fill had patches of natural sand mixed in potentially indicating backfilling or slumping of a bank.

Pit 5406 (Fig. 32, S. 103; Plate 9) was located immediately to the north of ditch 5403. The pit was only partially exposed within the trench but had vertical siders and a flat base (Fig. 32, S. 103). It measured 0.98m long (within the trench), 0.74m wide and 0.42m deep. The pit contained three fills (5407, 5408 and 5409), all of which contained Iron Age pottery sherds although the upper fill contained a single fragment of post-medieval pottery, suggesting some disturbance. The basal fill (5407) also contained two pieces of flint.

Trenches 55
Trench 55 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Fields 26, 29 and 31 (Trenches 62-69; Fig. 8)
Trench 61
Trench 61 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 62
Trench 62 was devoid of archaeological remains. The geophysical anomaly was not observed.

Trench 63 (Fig. 33)
Trench 63 contained three ditches (63003 and 63007) in the centre of the trench and another ditch (63010) towards to the eastern end of the trench, all of which were north-south orientated.

Ditch 63007 (Fig. 33, S. 78) measured 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep and contained two fills (63008 and 63009). No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

Ditch 63003 (Fig. 33, S. 77) measured 1.36m wide and 0.55m deep and contained three fills (63004, 63005 and 63006). Ditch 63010 measured 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep and contained two fills (63011 and 63012). Both features were cut through the subsoil (63001) and likely to be of recent origin.

While all the features in Trench 63 corresponded with the direction of the geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench, they were not found in the expected location. Given the veracity of the geophysical survey elsewhere on the route and the lack of archaeological remains in Trench 62, to the northwest, it is likely that the feature identified by the geophysical survey does not survive as a subsurface feature and these remains are features which were not identified by the survey.

Trenches 64 and 66
Trenches 64 and 66 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 67 (Fig. 34)
Trench 67 contained three east to west orientated plough furrows, two of which were cut by field drains on the same alignment. One of these was excavated (6702; Fig. 34, S. 6706), a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the environmental sample, indicating that the activity identified in Trench 68 to the north (see below), may extend further south.

Trench 68 (Fig. 35)
Trench 68 contained a single ditch (6803) on a northeast to southwest orientation. The ditch (Fig. 35, S. 6704) measured 1.16m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a silty sand fill (6804) which produced a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. A small lens of burnt material (6805) was also recorded within the fill.

Trench 69
Trench 69 was devoid of archaeological remains.

Fields 32 and 33 (Trenches 70-77; Fig. 9)
Trenches 70 to 77
Trenches 70 to 77 were devoid of archaeological remains. A mixed sandy subsoil (7701), measuring 0.32m in depth was encountered in Trench 77 which may have been the result of alluvial activity. The field boundary targeted by Trench 70 was not observed.

Field 38 (Trenches 78 – 91; Fig. 10)
Trenches 78 and 79
Trenches 78 and 79 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 80 (Fig. 36)

Trench 80 contained a pit (8002; Fig. 36, S. 15) at its western end. The pit was oval in shape, measuring 1.25m long, 1.03m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (8003) from which heat-affected clay of undetermined date, animal bone fragments and an iron blade or tool tip were recovered.

Trench 81 (Fig. 37)

Trench 81 contained a northwest to southeast orientated ditch (8102) at its northern end, which matched a geophysical anomaly. The ditch (Fig. 37, S. 29) measured 1.22m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a layer of irregular stone (8103) lining its base, which was sealed by a silty sand fill (8104). A parallel sided iron strap was recovered from layer 8103.

Trench 82 (Fig. 38)

Trench 82 contained a narrow ditch (8210), three small pits or post-holes (8203, 8205 and 8212) and a wider ditch (8208). Ditch 8210 (Fig. 38, S. 44) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was not identified in the geophysical survey. It measured 0.20m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a clayey silt fill (8211). No finds were recovered from the feature.

Pit 8212 (Fig. 38, S. 47) was oval in shape and measured 1.04m long, 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single silty clay fill (8213). No finds were recovered from the feature.

To the west of this pit were two adjacent smaller pits or post-holes (8203 and 8205). The pits were near identical in size and shape (Fig. 38, S. 43) with similar clay fills so it is assumed they are contemporary, although no finds were recovered from either feature. The two adjacent pits were sealed by a deposit (8207) containing 3rd-century AD pottery, animal bone fragments and an iron nail. The presence of a nail and their position so close to each other is indicative of a structure which may extend outside of the trench limits.

Ditch 8208 (Fig. 38, S. 45) corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, thought to be geological in nature. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.58m deep and contained a silty sand fill (8209) which produced Roman pottery and bone from the surface. The feature had been heavily disturbed by animal burrowing, and it was impossible to define a clear profile for the feature.

Trench 83 (Fig. 39)

Trench 83 contained a ditch terminus in its centre (8302; Fig. 39, S. 25; Plate 10) which corresponded well with a geophysical anomaly passing through the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment. The ditch terminus measured 0.68m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single silt fill (8303) which produced a large quantity of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, likely to be from the same vessel, as well as animal bone fragments and cereal grains. Pottery of the same date was recovered from the topsoil as the trench was opened. The feature does not clearly correspond with the adjacent geophysical anomaly (thought to be geological in nature).

Trench 84 (Fig. 40)

Trench 84 contained the remains of a linear stone surface (8415) on a north to south orientation at the northwest end of the trench. The surface comprised a single course of roughly hewn irregular stones approximately 0.05m deep. Adjacent to the surface, on its western side extending out of the edge of the trench was an irregular feature consisting of a similar stone spead (8410), covered by a spread of silty soil (8409). It is unclear if this is an extension of surface 8415 or a separate feature.

Surface 8415 was cut by a narrow ditch (8406) on an east to west orientation which terminated within the trench (Fig. 40, S. 62; Plate 11). The ditch measured 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep and contained two fills (8407 and 8408). The basal fill (8407) comprised a mid-orange/brown silty sand which had clearly been heat-affected. The upper fill (8408) comprised a dark grey/brown silt fill from which animal bone, CBM and 3rd/4th-century pottery were recovered. Given the heat-affected fill, this feature may represent the remains of a flue.

To the southeast of these features was a large feature, which based on the geophysical survey is likely the remains of a pit (8411; Fig. 40, S. 53). It contained three fills; a basal fill of grey/green clayey silt (8414), overlain by a green/yellow clayey silt (8413) in turn overlain by a brown/grey silt (8412). Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper two fills along with a bone pin, an unusual lump of quartz and an iron nail from layer 8412. Overlying the pit, possibly as a capping deposit, was a stone surface comprising roughly hewn irregular stones, similar to 8415 (8417/8418; Plate 12).

In the southeast end of the trench were three shallow pits (8402, 8404 and 8420; Fig. 40, S. 49, S. 50 and S. 57) all with single fills (8403, 8405 and 8421). Pottery dating to the 2nd century AD was recovered from pit 8404 and more Roman pottery was recovered from pit 8420. A small cache of barley grain, suggesting a domestic waste pit, was recovered from pit 8420.

Trench 85 (Fig. 41)

Trench 85 contained a wall (8504) at its western end corresponding with a possible structure identified in the resistivity survey (Plate 13). The corresponding return of the wall to the east, shown on the geophysical survey was not observed. The wall measured 1m wide, and was constructed out of roughly hewn limestone blocks with no bonding material. Given the lack of dressing, they probably represent footings rather than the upstanding wall.

To the east of the wall, in the trench section, part of a heat-affected stone structure (8509), possibly a kiln or oven was exposed (Fig. 41, S. 61; Plate 14). No evidence of the structure extending into the trench was identified, but a small patch of heat-affected stones (8505) with associated 1st-century Roman pottery and a sherd of glass was also exposed between the wall and the structure. A small number of Roman box tile fragments were also recovered from the topsoil surrounding this part of the trench, which are indicative of a Roman heating system, possibly associated with this partially exposed structure.

A northeast to southwest orientated ditch (8502/8508; Fig. 41, S. 55 and S. 58) crossed the trench to the east of wall 8504. It measured 0.44m wide and 0.06m deep and contained a single fill (8503/8509). No finds were recovered from this feature. A second narrow ditch (8513) on approximately the same orientation was identified to the south of the ditch. It measured 0.20m wide and 0.12m deep. No stratigraphic relationship between the two features could be identified due to their shallow depth, but both features contained small circular features within them (8513, 8517, 8519 and 8508) which are likely the result of geological activity rather than archaeological remains.

Trench 86 (Fig. 42)

Trench 86 contained a ditch (8606), cutting through a pit and a small pit or post-hole (8602). Pit 8602 (Fig. 42, S. 9) was situated at the southwest end of the trench. It was oval in shape and measured 0.42m wide, 0.34 wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a grey/brown silt fill (8603) that was devoid of finds, but did contain cereal grain indicative of possible hearth sweepings. The feature broadly corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench and is likely to be geological in nature.

Ditch 8606 (Fig. 42, S. 12) was situated towards the centre of the trench and orientated on a broadly north to south alignment which did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies. The ditch measured 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (8607) from which animal bone fragments and pottery were recovered. The ditch was cut through an earlier pit, or possibly a ditch (8604), the bottom of which was not reached due to its depth and position against the trench edge (Plate 15). The fill (8605) contained a near-complete cattle skull and other animal bone fragments.

Trench 87 (Fig. 43)

Trench 87 contained two east to west orientated ditches (8703/8705 and 8707), both correlating with geophysical anomalies. Ditch 8703/8705 (Fig. 43, S. 19) was situated in the centre of the trench and terminated within the confines of the trench. It measured 1.42m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (8704/8706). Animal bone fragments and Roman pottery were recovered from the feature.

Ditch 8707 (Fig. 43, S. 21) was situated to the south of ditch 8703/8705. It measured 0.73m wide and 0.17m deep and also contained a single clayey silt fill (8708) from which animal bone fragments and Roman pottery were recovered.

There was no evidence of the northwest to southeast orientated feature at the southern end of the trench identified by the geophysical survey, which was present in Trench 88, to the southeast (see below).

Trench 88 (Fig. 44)

Trench 88 contained a ditch (8802) and a pit (8806) at its northern end, both corresponding to geophysical anomalies that were interpreted as geological. Ditch 8802 (Fig. 44, S. 39) was on a northwest to southeast orientation, matching a geophysical anomaly. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single silty sand fill (8803). The ditch was cut through

an earlier circular feature (8804) which measured 0.24m deep. Both the ditch and the earlier feature are very irregular in shape and likely to be geological in origin.

Adjacent to the ditch was a sub-circular pit (8806; Fig. 44, S. 42). It measured 1.58m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a sterile silty sand fill (8807), which may be indicative of a non-archaeological origin for the feature.

Trench 89 (Fig. 45)
Trench 89 contained two parallel ditches (8903 and 8905; Fig. 45, S. 36 and 37; Plate 16) orientated east to west matching the targeted geophysical anomalies. The ditches measured 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep and contained grey/brown clayey silt fills (8904 and 8906). Cereal grain was recovered from both ditches, suggesting general domestic waste sweepings or deliberate deposition from nearby burning activity. A large geological feature was also excavated to the north of the ditches.

Trench 90 (*Fig. 46*)
Trench 90 contained a continuation of the two parallel ditches identified in Trench 89 (ditches 9002 and 9004; Fig. 46, S. 2 and S. 3). They measured 0.56m and 0.40m wide respectively and both were 0.30m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 9004 (9005).

At the eastern end of the trench was another ditch (9006; Fig. 46, S. 4) on a northeast to southwest orientation. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single orange/brown silty fill (9007). Two earlier circular features were excavated within the ditch (9008 and 9010; Fig. 46, S. 5 and S. 6), which are likely the result of geological undulation or possibly animal burrowing. As with Trench 89, the northwest to southeast orientated geophysical anomaly appeared to be geological in nature, with an irregular top profile and light, sterile fill.

Trench 91 (Fig. 47)
Trench 91 contained a narrow ditch (9103; Fig. 47, S. 31) on a northeast to southwest orientation, matching the position of a geophysical feature thought to be geological. It measured between 0.56m and 1.42m wide and between 0.22m and 0.46m deep. The ditch was cut through two earlier circular features (9105 and 9107; Fig. 47, S. 31 and S. 34), similar to those in Trench 90, which are likely geological in nature. No finds were recovered from any of the features, but a fragment of post-medieval CBM was found on the surface, close to the trench.

The northwest to southeast orientated geophysical feature targeted by the southeast part of the trench was not identified.

Field 39 (Trenches 92-105; Fig. 11)
Trench 92 (Fig. 48)
Trench 92 contained a narrow northwest to southeast orientated ditch at its western end (9202) and a pit at its eastern end (9204). Ditch 9202 (Fig. 39, S. 1029) extended for 1.50m

into the trench before terminating. It had a very irregular profile suggesting a geological feature, as expected from the geophysical survey. The feature measured 0.40m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single light orange/brown sandy silt fill (9203).

Pit 9204 was oval in shape, measuring 1.36m by 0.75m in size and 0.24m in depth. It had a regular U-shaped profile, in contrast to the irregular profiles of the geological features in the field. It contained a single grey/brown sandy silt fill with occasional small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 93 (Fig. 49)

Trench 93 contained two sub-circular pits (9302 and 9304) in the centre of the trench. Pit 9302 (Fig. 49, S. 1036) measured 0.76m in diameter, 0.30m in depth and contained a single red/brown sandy silt fill (9303). A single fragment of CBM was recovered from the feature. Pit 9304 (Fig. 49, S. 1037; Plate 17) measured 1.00m in diameter and 0.52m in depth. It contained a single grey/brown silty sand fill (9305) which contained Roman pottery and animal bone fragments.

Trench 94 (Fig. 50)

Trench 94 contained a single circular pit (9403; Fig. 50, S. 1030) at the northwest end of the trench. It measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.18m in depth and contained a s single brown/red silty sand fill (9404). No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 95 (Fig. 51)

Trench 95 contained a northeast to southwest orientated ditch (9505), a possible ditch terminus or pit (9503) emerging from the western edge of the trench and a deep circular pit (9507).

Ditch 9505 measured 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single orange/brown clayey silt fill (9506) which was devoid of finds, apart from a discrete cache of well-preserved hazel nutshell, likely to be food waste from nearby burning activity. The ditch was cut through a geological fissure (9511) and correlates well with a linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch terminus 9503 measured 0.85m wide and extended 0.61m into the trench. It contained a single orange/brown silty clay fill (9504). No finds were recovered and the feature does not correlate with a geophysical anomaly.

Pit 9507 was oval in shape. It measured 0.64m by 0.59m and was 0.60m deep. It contained a vertical cut through the centre (9509), similar to a post-pipe which measured 0.23m in diameter. No finds were recovered from the feature and given its irregular profile is likely to be geological in origin.

Trench 96 (Fig. 52)

Trench 96 contained a northwest to southeast orientated ditch (9602; Fig. 52, S. 1026) at its southern end. The ditch measured 1.26m wide and 0.48m deep. The ditch had a very irregular profile, with several ill-defined deep hollows, as seen in the field to the west. The fill of the

ditch (9603) was very similar to the geological features that were tested within the trench. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 97 (Fig. 53)

Trench 97 contained two narrow, north to south orientated, ditches (9703 and 9705; Fig. 53, S. 1023 and S. 1035; Plate 18). Ditch 9703 was situated at the western end of the trench. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.29m deep and contained a single grey/brown sandy silt fill (9704). Ditch 9705 was situated at the western end of the trench. It measured 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep and contained an orange/brown clayey sand fill (9706). The ditches were approximately 22m apart and correspond with linear geophysical features to the north and south of the trench which followed the proposed line of a former Roman road (Ermine Street). No finds were recovered from the features.

Trench 98 (Fig. 54)

Trench 98 contained a single ditch (9803; Fig. 53, S. 97) on an east to west orientation, matching a geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured 1.24m wide and 0.47m deep and contained two orange/brown silt fills (9804 and 9805). No finds were recovered from the feature.

At the southern end of the trench a 12m long section noticeably undulated more than the rest of the trench. This was recorded as the remains of a possible hollow way (9806), but as the feature was filled with subsoil (9801), is not present on the geophysical survey and no finds were recovered from it, it is more likely to be the result of natural undulation in the field.

Trench 99 (Fig. 55)

Trench 99 contained a single ditch (9903; Fig. 54, S. 1011) crossing the centre of the trench on an approximate east to west orientation, matching the position and orientation of a geophysical anomaly to the east (which was not identified in Trench 100). The ditch measured 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep and contained an orange/brown silty sand fill (9904). No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 100

Trench 100 contained two irregular features in the centre of the trench, both were excavated and shown to be the result of animal burrowing or geological activity.

Trenches 101-103

Trenches 101, 102 and 103 were devoid of archaeological remains. Trenches 102 and 103 contained geological features.

Trench 104 (Fig. 56)

Trench 104 contained an east to west orientated ditch at its southern end (10403; Fig. 56, S. 1005) which corresponds with the southern part of a small rectangular geophysical anomaly. It had a V-shaped profile and measured 1.60m wide and 0.80m deep. The ditch contained two sandy fills (10404 and 10405), the uppermost of which (10405) contained fragments of animal bone, Iron Age/Roman pottery and Roman CBM, including a flue tile. The northern

part of the rectangular anomaly was not present. The two geophysical anomalies to the north were not observed.

The remains of a tree bole were also excavated to the north of the ditch.

Trench 105 (Fig. 57)
Trench 105 contained a large north to south orientated ditch at the east end of the trench (10503; Fig. 57, S. 1008, Plate 12), which matched the geophysical anomaly running along the eastern edge of the field. The ditch measured 4.00m wide and 0.90m deep and contained four clayey sand fills (10504-10507), two of which (10504 and 1507) contained Roman pottery, CBM and a possible sandstone floor tile.

Fields 41 and 42 (Trenches 106 to 113; Fig. 12)
Trenches 106, 110, 112 and 113
Trenches 106, 110, 112 and 113 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 107 (Fig. 58)
Trench 107 contained two intercutting ditches (10703 and 10705) with a small circular feature (10707) in the base. The ditches (Fig. 58, S. 2010) are orientated northwest to southeast and measured *c.* 0.60m wide and *c.* 0.20m deep with sandy silt fills. Based on their similarities with the geological features in the field to the west, they are likely to be geological in nature.

Trench 108 (Fig. 59)
Trench 108 contained a single ditch (10803; Fig. 59, S. 2006) at its southwestern end. The ditch was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 1.05m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained a single silty sand fill (10804). No finds were recovered.

Trench 109 (Fig. 60)
Trench 109 contained a northwest to southeast orientated ditch (10908) and a second irregular linear feature (10903) with four small circular features within it (10906, 10910 10912 and 10914; Plate 20). Ditch 10908 (Fig. 60, S. 2013) measured 1.20m wide and 0.36m deep and contained a single silty sand fill (10909). No finds were recovered.

The linear feature at the southeast end of the trench (10903; Fig. 60, S. 2015 and 2016) had a wide, irregular profile with an undulating base with a single fill (10904) and is thought to be geological. Two of the small circular features (10906 and 10912), cut through by the ditch are also thought to be geological in nature, with sterile fills matching similar features across the northeast part of the site. The two other larger circular features (10910 and 10914) cut through the fill of the linear feature and are archaeological in nature, probably waste pits. Pit 10910, on the eastern side of the linear geological feature. Its fill (10911) had charcoal inclusions and contained a deposit of fourteen Late Neolithic flint artefacts including two knives. Pit 10914 also cut through the eastern side of the linear geological feature and its fill (10905) which contained a small cache of hazel nutshell similar to that found in Trench 95 in ditch 9505 suggesting food waste from possible prehistoric burning activity.

Trench 111 (Fig. 61)
Trench 111 contained a north to south orientated linear feature (11103; Fig. 61, S. 2004) with an undulating base, similar to feature 10903 in Trench 109. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a single sandy fill. It is likely to be geological in nature.

Trenches 112 and 113
Trenches 112 and 113 were devoid of archaeological remains.

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by Phil Mills

There were 434 sherds. 7204g, of pottery presented for assessment, including 37 rims and 24 bases collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts and 19 sherds, 235g, of pottery retrieved from samples. Spot dates and a complete catalogue are presented in Appendices 5 and 6.

The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay et al. 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum / Oxford archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareous tempered), E (Transitional, Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P (Prehistoric wares), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (Saxon and later). Rims were recorded to function type (A – amphora; F – flagon; Lag – lagena; CJ - constricted neck jar; J -jar; SJ – storage jar; BK- beaker; Tk- tankard, M– mortaria; B – bowl, D – dish; L – lid; O – Other), with common parallels identified where possible. Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, minimum number of rims, MNR, rim diameter in cm, RD, rim equivalent, RE, and base diameter in cm, BD. Derived vales include mean sherd weight, MSW, calculated by Wt/Nosh, and mean percentage rim, MPR, calculated as RE/MNR.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of all the pottery by trench, with only Trench 84 having a large enough group to analyse on its own.

Table 1. Pottery by trench

Trench	NoSh	Wt	MNR	RE	MSW
0	1	41	0	0	41.00
104	2	21	0	0	10.50
105	2	40	0	0	20.00
54	20	713	1	9	35.65
67	1	6	0	0	6.00
68	1	3	0	0	3.00
82	8	28	1	6	3.50
83	15	671	0	0	44.73
84	350	4679	32	378	13.37
84/85	4	49	1	6	12.25
85	10	50	0	0	5.00
86	14	612	2	7	43.71
87	2	282	2	20	141.00
90	1	3	0	0	3.00
93	3	6	1	2	2.00

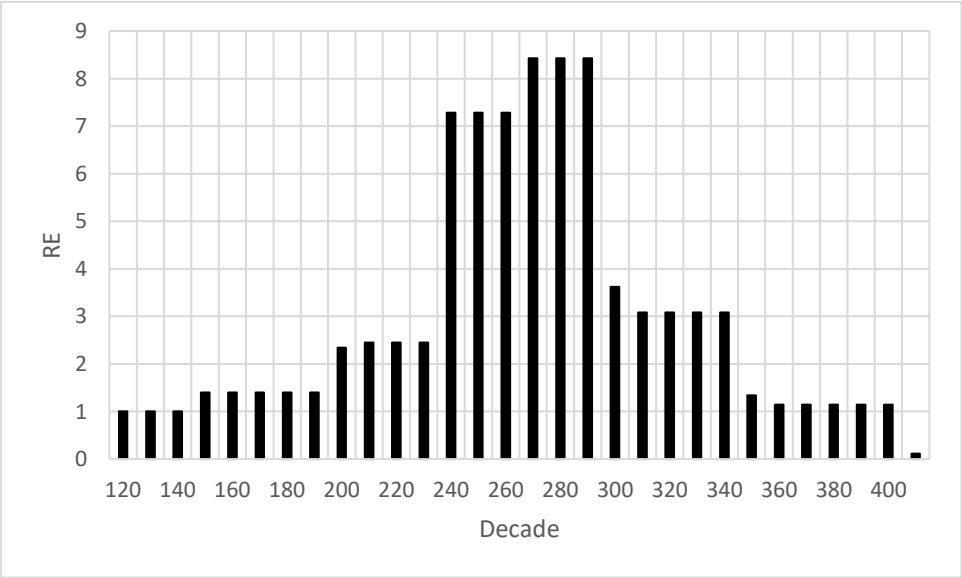
Dating

Graph 1 shows the date distribution of pottery with a date range of 200 years or less by RE.

This figure excludes a small amount of possible Late Iron age to early Roman material, comprising of large bowls from pit 5406 (fill 5408) and ditch 8604 (fill 8605).

The Roman material begins in the early 2nd century with a steady increase until a peak in the mid-3rd century with a 4th century decline. There is no pottery which necessarily has a 4th-century date, which broadly suggests the main period of supply to the site is between the late 2nd to late 3rd century.

Graph 1. Date distribution of pottery with a restricted date range



Taphonomy

Table 2 shows the breakdown of the pottery by context type. There is a relatively high level of pottery from layers, 8%, with ditches and gullies at 67% which is indicative of a site to the high end of the rural range. The MSW of 17g per sherd is in the median range for Roman pottery.

Table 2. Pottery by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%	MSW	MPR
Ditch	62.9%	57.6%	67.6%	72.4%	15.52	12.08
Flue	2.0%	2.3%	8.1%	5.5%	19.88	7.67
Ditch	4.2%	14.0%	5.4%	4.8%	56.06	10.00
Layer	7.5%	9.6%	8.1%	4.1%	21.83	5.67
Pit	6.2%	10.2%	8.1%	12.0%	27.92	16.67
Wall	17.2%	6.2%	2.7%	1.2%	6.12	5.00
N/AVG	402	6813	37	417	16.95	11.27

Supply

Table 3 shows the breakdown of the pottery by ware class with Table 4 comparing ware class by trench for NoSh only. Table 4 suggest possible pre-conquest activities in Trenches 54, 68, 83 and 93. Possible 1st-century to early Roman activities are suggested in Trenches 85, and 105 , with the other trenches indicating mainly Roman period supply.

Table 3. Pottery by ware class

Class	Ware	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%
B	Black Burnished	0.2%	0.1%		
C	Calcareous	1.5%	0.6%	5.4%	1.9%
E	Transitional	6.0%	3.3%		
F	Fine	1.0%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%
G	Gritted	4.7%	15.9%		
M	Mortaria	0.2%	0.6%	2.7%	1.2%
O	Oxidised	0.2%	0.0%		
P	Prehistoric	6.2%	16.8%	5.4%	3.8%
R	Reduced	79.6%	61.8%	83.8%	92.1%
S	Samian	0.2%	0.4%		
	N	*402*	*6813*	*37*	*417*

Table 4. Pottery by ware class, for NoSh, by trench

Trench/Ware	B	C	E	F	G	M	O	P	R	S	Z	*Total*
54								95.0%			5.0%	*20*
67									100.0%			*1*
68			100.0%									*1*
82							12.5%		87.5%			*8*
83					100.0%							*15*
84	0.3%	0.9%		1.1%	1.1%	0.3%			90.0%	0.3%		*350*
84/85				25.0%			25.0%		50.0%			*4*
85			10.0%						90.0%			*10*
86								92.9%	7.1%			*14*
87									100.0%			*2*
90									100.0%			*1*
93		100.0%										*3*
104		50.0%							50.0%			*2*
105			50.0%						50.0%			*2*

Class A, Amphorae, is represented by a single body sherd with a handle scar of a Dressel 20 amphorae (A01, Tomber and Dore 1998 BAT AM) which was collected as an unstratified find.

Class B, Black burnished wares is represented by a single sherd of BB1 (B01, Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1).

Class C, calcareously tempered wares is at 2% and includes a few sherds of possible indigenous tradition shell gritted ware and a small amount of Dales ware (C151, Tomber and Dore 1998 DAL SH), with a couple of possible Dales type rims noted.

Class E, Transitional wares, are represented by body sherds and a base sherd in a grog tempers fabric (Tomber and Dore 1998 SOB GT) although there is possible that there is some overlap with other Lincolnshire early gritty wares (placed in Class G here).

Class F, non samian fine wares are at 1%. These include probable London ware body sherds, a Rough cast body sherd and red slipped developed bead and flange rim bowl and a red slip flange from a Dr 38 copy bowl.

Class G, gritted wares are at 5%. This class was mainly made up with indigenous tradition gritty wares which have a late Iron Age to early Roman distribution.

Class M, Mortaria, is at 0.2% comprising a Lower Nen valley white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV WH) mortaria with a reded hammerhead rim.

Class O, Oxidized wares, is at 0.2% which reflects the relatively late date for much of the Roman pottery.

Class P, Iron age tradition wares, are at 6% which suggest some earlier activity at the site.

Class R, reduced wares, is at 80%, the largest group form the site.

Class S, samian is at 0.2%, represented by a single Central Gaulish base.

Function and Fineware

Table 5 shows the functional analysis of the pottery from the site. Jars, including wide mouth jars are at 62% by MNR (56% by RE) with bowls at 20% (11%). This suggests a rural site (Evans 2001), although possibly towards the higher end of the range.

Fineware and samian is at 1% overall, and for Trench 84, which is in line with a rural site.

Table 5. Functional analysis of the whole assemblage

	JUG	CJ	J	WMJ	BK	M	B	N
MNR	2.7%	10.8%	56.8%	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	18.9%	37 rims
RE	2.2%	29.3%	48.9%	5.5%	2.4%	1.2%	10.6%	417

Discussion

There appears to be some early, pre-conquest, activity on the site with the presence of Iron Age tradition and transitional pottery in relatively modest amounts, which may continue past the conquest and is rural in character.

The main focus of activity appears to be in the mid to late 3rd century concentrated in Trench 84 and related to a Roman structure. Whilst the presence of a reasonable amount of pottery from layers is indicative of a higher-level rural site, the functional analysis and fineware levels imply that the inhabitants are largely low status. Such patterns have been noted for structures which are part of a larger estate with the structure accommodating lower class or servile populations carrying out work for higher status individuals domiciled elsewhere.

Metal and other finds by Gail Drinkall

An assemblage of ten items were examined and quantified, and the details recorded in Table 6. The catalogue includes an assessment of the condition of the assemblage; dating (where possible); recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the finds assemblage. The following report has been prepared in line with CIfA standards and guidance (2020) and is compliant with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) guidelines for project management. The assemblage is discussed and ordered by context.

Unstratified, Trench 22

A non-diagnostic parallel sided strip of lead was recovered from Trench 22.

Pit 8002 (fill 8003), Trench 80

SF 1 is a corroded fragment from a knife or tool. X-radiography is required to show details and confirm identification. However, dating evidence of feature 8002 would inform whether this work is required.

Ditch 8102 (fill 8103), Trench 81

A non-diagnostic parallel sided strip of iron was recovered. The date of manufacture could not be determined and no supporting dating evidence was available.

Layer 8207, Trench 82
SF 2 is a near complete iron nail, heavily corroded and requiring X-radiography to provide further information. It does not appear to be of recent manufacture but further dating evidence is required to confirm this.

Ditch 8411 (fill 8412), Trench 84
Three items were retrieved: a complete and corroded nail and an incomplete bone pin (SF 3) both of which could be of some age, and a lump of quartz. An X-ray and additional context information, including dating, are required to inform further reporting.

Material covering wall 8418 (context 8417), Trench 84
A stud with short shank and large circular came from this deposit. The date of manufacture could not be determined.

Stone surface 8505, Trench 85
A lump of blue-green cullet (unworked glass) may be Roman in origin but further information is required from the post-excavation assessment of the site records to provide dating.

Unstratified, Trench 85
A possible brake shoe of recent date was collected.

Statement of potential and recommendations
At this stage of reporting the assemblage appears to have little potential. However, the results of other reports and work on the site narrative may prove otherwise and will inform whether the work recommended in Table 6 should be undertaken. In consideration of this, the finds should be retained until the project is completed.

Table 6. Finds catalogue

Sample	Trench	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Condition	Date	Further work	Analysis rpt	Discard
	22	Fill of furrow 2203	Lead	Sheet	Parallel sided strip, bent at one end. L 26mm, W 15mm, Th 2mm.	1	5	Fair	Not determined	N	N	N
	80	Fill of Pit 8002	Iron	Object	Incomplete; blade or tool tip. Detail masked by corrosion products. L 52mm.	1		Fair	Not determined	X-ray	?	N
	81	Fill of ditch 8102	Iron	Strip	Parallel sided strip with plano-convex section. Incomplete. L 30, W 8mm, Th 3mm.	1		Fair	Not determined	N	?	N
	82	Spread on top of post-hole 8205	Iron	Nail	Incomplete shank, head covered with corrosion products.	1		Poor	Not recent	X-ray	?	N
5	84	Fill of ditch 8411	Iron	Nail	Complete. Corrosion masks detail.	1		Fair	Not recent	X-ray	?	N
	84	Fill of ditch 8411	Quartz	Quartz	Lump of quartz crystal. Not naturally occurring.	1	77	Good		Geological info required	?	N
	84	Fill of ditch 8411	Bone	Pin	Tapered shaft incomplete, projection at head end suggests a missing terminal. Use wear polish. L 54mm, D 6mm.	1	3	Good	Not recent		?	N
	84	Spread on top of wall	Iron	Stud	Large circular head D 35mm, tip missing from shank L . 30mm, Corrosion products mask detail.	1		Fair	Not determined		?	N
	85	Foundation layer	Glass	Cullet	Translucent blue-green.	1	21	Good	Not determined		?	Y
	85		Iron	Machine part	Brake shoe for a belt drive? Two bolts with hex nuts; one is a repair. L 280mm.	1		Good	Recent	N	N	Y

Ceramic building material by Phil Mills

There were 54 fragments, 2489g, of ceramic building material (CBM) presented for assessment. This includes three fragments, 9g, recovered from environmental samples and 42 fragments, 1588g, recovered as bulk finds from stratified contexts.

These were examined by context. Fabrics were coded as T00 for Roman CBM and TZ00 for later CBM. Unidentifiable fragments of CBM were recorded as 'B/T' (Brick/Tile). Metrics recorded were number of fragments, No, and weight in grams, Wt. Complete dimensions were recorded in mm. The complete CBM catalogue is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. CBM catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	Thickness	Date	Comments
51	5114		T00	B/T	1	22	0	Roman	
82	8207		T00	Flue Tile	1	12	15	Roman	
84	8412		T00	B/T	4	52	0	Roman	
84	8412		T00	B/T	1	5	0	Roman	
84	8412		T00	Flat	3	244	20	Roman	
84	8412		T00	Flat	1	30	17	Roman	
84	8412		T00	Flat	1	90	20	Roman	
84	8412		T00	Tegula	1	35	0	Roman	
84	8412		T00	Tegula	1	133	21	Roman	
84	8416		T00	Tegula	1	150	15	Roman	
84	8417		T00	B/T	11	128	0	Roman	
84	8417		T00	B/T	1	12	0	Roman	
84	8417		T00	Flat	1	25	35	Roman	
84/85	us		T00	Flat	1	73	15	Roman	burnt
84/85	us		T00	Flue Tile	1	78	15	Roman	Combed keying: 3+ over 25mm
84/85	us		T00	Flue Tile	1	176	20	Roman	Combed Keying: 4+ over 25 mm x motif
84/85	us		T00	Roman brick	1	212	36	Roman	burnt
85	8505		T00	B/T	7	52	0	Roman	
85	8505		T00	Tegula	3	509	17	Roman	
85	us		T00	Tegula	3	219	20	Roman	
85	us		T00	Tegula	1	92	20	Roman	poorly formed
91	us		TZ00	Tile	1	42	15	post med	
104	10404	1000	T00	B/T	3	9	0	Roman	
105	10505		T00	Flat	1	39	22	Roman	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	Thickness	Date	Comments
105	10505		T00	Flue Tile	1	39	12	Roman	Combed keying: 3+teeth25mm wide
105	10505		T00	B/T	2	11	0	Roman	

Table 8 shows the breakdown of the CBM by trench. The largest quantity comes from Trench 84, although none of the groups are large enough to analyse on their own.

Table 8. CBM by trench

Trench	No	Wt	Cnr
51	1	22	0
82	1	12	0
84	26	904	0
84/85	4	539	0
85	14	872	0
91	1	42	0
104	3	9	0
105	4	89	0

Table 9 shows the breakdown of the CBM by context type. There is a large amount of material from ditches with a relatively large amount from layers which suggest that this is a relatively high-status rural sites. The high level of material indicates that much of the material was reused as wall fill. The lack of corners indicates that the material has been largely reused as does the low MSW of 32f per fragment.

Table 9. CBM by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	CNR%	MSW
Ditch	71.4%	54.5%		28.8
Layer	4.8%	10.2%		81.0
Wall	23.8%	35.3%		56.1
N	42	1588	0	37.81

Table 10 lists the Roman forms present in the group. The absence of any imbrex strongly suggest that this material does not come directly from a roof, but is rather made up of material reused in the walls and from rural scatter. Flue tile and Roman brick are relatively rare in such groups, but this could indicate that the material is reused from a hypocaust structure situated relatively closely to the current excavation area.

Table 10. Roman forms

Form	No	Wt
B/T	30	291
Flat	8	501
Flue Tile	4	305
Roman brick	1	212
Tegula	10	1138

Later material comprises an unstratified plain tile of probable post-medieval date from Trench 91.

This is a moderate sized group of largely reused Roman material. The Roman material would appear to be present as rural scatter and as rubble fill for walls. This is a relatively large rural group which could be explained as having been reused from a hypocaust structure situated reasonably close by, which is consist with the suggestion in the pottery report that the structure belongs to a larger estate.

Burnt clay by Phil Mills

There are five fragments, 99g, of burn clay from pit 5406 (fill 5409). These are in a dark red sandy fabric but could not be identified,

Stone by Phil Mills

There are eighteen fragments, 2083g, of stone, all collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts. These are listed in Table 11.

The majority of the stone is made up of burnt sandstone fragments, one with traces of red mortar, suggesting that they came from support for a structure requiring high temperatures.

There was also a sandstone tile which is possibly from a floor.

Table 11. Stone catalogue

Area	Context	Function	No	Wt	Corners	Width	Thickness	Comments
80	8003	Unidentified	6	366	0	0	0	burnt sandstone
80	8003	Unidentified	3	697	0	0	40	sandstone burnt
80	8003	Unidentified	2	30	0	0	0	burnt sandstone
80	8003	Unidentified	1	74	0	0	0	red mortar, burnt
84	8408	Unidentified	1	62	0	0	0	burnt sandstone
84	8412	Unidentified	3	718	0	0	0	burnt sandstone
105	10507	Tile	2	146	2	80	17	med grain sandstone rounded edges squared mosaic tile

Clay tobacco pipes by Zoe Horn

A partial pipe bowl dating to the mid-19th century was recovered from ditch 8411 (fill 8412). It is a partial bowl decorated with a possible shield design (facing the smoker). On left-hand side (from smoker) is a chain and masonic symbols, and on the mould seam there is a vine leaf design. The pipe found here is common mid-19th century type made all over Britain.

Lithics by Ann Clarke

Thirty-three pieces of worked flint were recovered from features and as surface finds (Table 12).

There is a significant deposit of Late Neolithic flint working in pit 10910 (fill 10911). This comprises fourteen lithics including a fine disc core, two knives, a scraper, five flakes and five blades. This assemblage most likely dates the construction and filling of this feature to the Late Neolithic.

A long flake, from a possible polished flint tool comes from stone surface 8418 together with two small blades and a small flake.

A flake core from pit 5406 (fill 5407) is a remnant of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age flint working. A simple flaked nodule is from ditch 4907 (fill 4909).

Surface finds include two possible awls, an end scraper, an edge retouched flake and seven flakes. These have a more general prehistoric date though one flake has a dihedral platform indicating Late Neolithic flint working.

The assemblage indicates the presence of prehistoric occupation in the immediate area dating to the Late Neolithic and possibly Bronze Age.

Full recording of the worked flint is recommended. Any further excavation should pay attention to the surfaces between features as well as cut features to determine the extent of the Neolithic/Bronze Age occupation(s).

Table 12. Lithic catalogue

Context	Find/ sample no.	Context type	No. of pieces	Material	Condition	Type	Weight grammes	Spot date
10911	<2009>	Pit 10910	2	Grey flint	Patinated	Blade	3	
10911	<2009>	Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	<1	
10911	<2010>	Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Blade	3	
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Disc core	27	Neolithic
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Blade	13	Dihedral platform Late Neo
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Blade	7	
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Edge retouch/knife	6	Late Neolithic
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Scraper	4	Late Neolithic
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	7	Dihedral platform Late Neolithic

Context	Find/ sample no.	Context type	No. of pieces	Material	Condition	Type	Weight grammes	Spot date
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Edge retouch/knife	2	
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	7	
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Burnt	Flake fragment	1	
10911		Pit 10910	1	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	<1	
4909		Ditch 4907	1	Grey flint	Good	Flaked nodule	128	
8418	SF36		1	Grey flint	Good	Flake	<1	
8418	SF37		1	Grey flint	Light patination	Blade	<1	
8418	SF38		1	Grey flint	Patinated	Polished fragment?	5	Late Neolithic
8418	SF39		1	Grey flint	Good	Blade	<1	
8418			1	Grey flint	Light patination	Small flake	<1	
5407			1	Flint	Burnt	Multi-platform flake core	13	

Context	Find/ sample no.	Context type	No. of pieces	Material	Condition	Type	Weight grammes	Spot date
5407			1	Grey flint	Good	Flake	3	
US near T34			1	Grey flint	Light patination	Flake	7	Dihedral platform Late Neolithic
US near T34			1	Grey flint	Light patination	End scraper	11	
US near T34			1	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	2	
US near T34			1	Grey flint	Light patination	Awl?	3	
Surface Field 694			5	Grey flint	Patinated	Flake	24	
Surface Field 694			1	Grey flint	Light patination	Awl?	4	
Surface Field 694			1	Grey flint	Light patination	Edge retouch	2	

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

A total of 93 environmental sample flots were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No carbonised remains were recovered from the sample retents. The samples produced sporadic recovery of small quantities of carbonised remains consisting of discrete caches of hazel nutshell and scattered finds of degraded cereal grain and charcoal.

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were 10l to 40l in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced small amounts of carbonised remains <2.5ml to 20ml in volume with the majority of recovery at the lower end. The remains consist of small caches of hazel nutshell and occasional finds of degraded cereal grain with rare weed seeds. Charcoal fragments <5mm to 15mm in size are also present in amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Seventy-five of the samples were found to be sterile. Modern material is present in amounts <2.5ml to 300ml, mostly root detritus and modern straw with occasional finds of modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance. Snail shells including both burrowing and non-burrowing types are ubiquitous throughout the deposits and provide a further possible source of mixing. Clinker is rare; recorded in only three samples.

Results are presented in Tables 13-16 and discussed below.

Table 13. Environmental catalogue

	Context	3004	3805	3806	3811	4305	4307	4605	4707	4804	4805	4904	4911	5004	5008	5009	5112	5114	5115	5306	5404	5407
	Sample	3000	1033	1034	1037	1027	1026	1022	1018	1019	1020	39	40	37	36	38	35	33	34	46	43	44
	Cut	3003	3802	3802	3810	4304	4304	4604	4706	4803	4803	4903	4910	5003	5007	5006	5111	5113	5113	5305	5403	5406
	Trench	30	38	38	38	43	43	46	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	53	54	54
	Radiocarbon Y/N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	40	40	40	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40	20	20	20	30	20	40	20
	Total CV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml	20ml	0	0	0	0	0	10ml	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	15ml	10ml
	Modern	100ml	30ml	50ml	200ml	5ml	30ml	10ml	40ml	40ml	300ml	100ml	10ml	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	20ml	20ml	30ml	10ml	10ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**																					
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat																					
Triticum sp.	wheat																					
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley	3																	1		1	
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)																					1	
Charcoal																						
Quercus	oak																2 (0.12g)					
Carbonised Wild Resources																						
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell																1 (0.03g)					
Rhizomes																					2 (<0.01g)	
Carbonised Weeds																						
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain																				2	
Lapsana communis	nipplewort																				3	
Other Remains																						
Non-marine mollusc (snail) shell						1										10+						
Clnker								1	1													
Modern straw		20+	5+	10+			5+						5+			5+				5+		5+
Modern seeds		5+			5+					5+				10=	10+		5+		5+		5+	5+
Modern / waterlogged wood fragments											100+	20+										
Earthworm egg capsules		1													2			1				

Table 14. Environmental catalogue

	Context	5409	6804	8003	8104	8204	8206	8207	8303	8405	8406	8409	8412	8413	8414	8421	8505	8603	8605	8607
	Sample	45	2010	8	13	18	19	20	10B	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2	6	7
	Cut	5406	6803	8002	8102	8203	8205		8302	8404			8411	8411	8411	8420	surface	8602	8604	8606
	Trench	54	68	80	81	82	82	82	83	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	85	86	86	86
	Radiocarbon Y/N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y cer	N	N	N	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	40	20	40	10	20	10	20	20	40	20	10	20	20	10	10	40	10	20	20
	Total CV	20ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml	0	0	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	0
	Modern	5ml	30ml	100ml	5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	10ml	100ml	5ml	5ml	15ml	20ml	5ml	10ml	50ml	2.5ml	10ml	10ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**																			
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat																			
Triticum sp.	wheat																			
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley													2		8				
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)									4			4				13		5		
Charcoal																				
Quercus	oak	5 (1.01g)																		
Carbonised Wild Resources																				
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell	1 (0.02g)																		
Rhizomes																				
Carbonised Weeds																				
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain																			
Lapsana communis	nipplewort																			
Other Remains																				
Non-marine mollusc (snail) shell			20+	5+	5+	3	5+	5+	100+	20+	5+	20+	10+	5+	10+	20+	5+	5+	20+	
Clnker																				
Modern straw		10+	20+	5+		5+	5+	10+	20+			5+	20+	1	5+	10=		5+		
Modern seeds													5+					5+		
Modern / waterlogged wood fragments																				
Earthworm egg capsules																				

Table 15. Environmental catalogue

	Context	8706	8803	8807	8904	8906	9005	9007	9009	9011	9104	9106	9203	9205	9303	9305	9404	9506	9508	9512
	Sample	9	16	17	14	15	1	5	3	4	11	12	1008	1012	1014	1015	1007	1010	1009	1011
	Cut	8705	8802	8806	8903	8905	9004	9006	9008	9010	9103	9105	9202	9204	9302	9304	9403	9505	9507	9511
	Trench	87	88	88	89	89	90	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94	95	95	95
	Radiocarbon Y/N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	20	20	10	20	20	40	40	10	20	40	10	20	20	20	20	20	40	20	20
	Total CV	0	0	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10ml	0	0
	Modern	20ml	10ml	5ml	20ml	5ml	30ml	40ml	2.5ml	20ml	25ml	5ml	30ml	10ml	20ml	30ml	5ml	30ml	10ml	5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**																			
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat				1															
Triticum sp.	wheat					2														
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley					1														
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)						1														
Charcoal																				
Quercus	oak																			
Carbonised Wild Resources																				
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell					1 (<0.01g)												20 (0.38g)		
Rhizomes																				
Carbonised Weeds																				
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain																			
Lapsana communis	nipplewort																			
Other Remains																				
Non-marine mollusc (snail) shell		5+	20+	5+	20+	50+	20+	10+	5+	5+	20+	5+	20+	20+	20+	50+	20+	20+	5+	10+
Clnker										1										
Modern straw		5+					10+	20+			10+		50+			20+	50+	20+		
Modern seeds					5+													20+		
Modern / waterlogged wood fragments																				
Earthworm egg capsules						1												2		

Table 16. Environmental catalogue

	Context	9704	9706	9708	9804	9805	9904	10404	10405	10505	10507	10905	10909	11104	11105	9704	9706	9708	9804	9805
	Sample	1013	1016	1017	1005	1006	1004	1000	1001	1002	1003	2009	2008	2003	2004	1013	1016	1017	1005	1006
	Cut	9703	9705		9803	9803	9903	10403	10403	10503	10503	10914	10908	11103	11103	9703	9705		9803	9803
	Trench	97	97	97	98	98	99	104	104	105	105	109	109	111	111	97	97	97	98	98
	Radiocarbon Y/N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	10	20	20	20	20	30	40	40	40	40	20	40	20	20	10	20	20	20	20
	Total CV	0	0	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5ml	0	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml	0	0
	Modern	5ml	15ml	50ml	10ml	10ml	20ml	40ml	100ml	50ml	100ml	20ml	30ml	20ml	20ml	5ml	15ml	50ml	10ml	10ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**			no info														no info		
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat			1														1		
Triticum sp.	wheat																			
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley																			
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)																				
Charcoal																				
Quercus	oak																			
Carbonised Wild Resources																				
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell											24 (0.27g)								
Rhizomes																				
Carbonised Weeds																				
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain																			
Lapsana communis	nipplewort																			
Other Remains																				
Non-marine mollusc (snail) shell		50+	20+		10+	2	10+	100+	200+	200+	100+					50+	20+		10+	2
Clnker																				
Modern straw							5+					10+	20+	10+						
Modern seeds				20+		1												20+		1
Modern / waterlogged wood fragments																				
Earthworm egg capsules														1	1					

Contexts with no identifiable material; pit 2702 (fill 2703) and ditches 2704 (fill 2705), 3602 (fill 3606), 3904 (fill 3905), 4002 (fill 4003), 4004 (fill 4005), 4102 (fill 4103), 4104 (fill 4105), 4402 (fill 4403), 4502 (fills 4504 and 4505), 4602 (fill 4603), 4907 (fill 4909), 4910 (fill 4912), 5102 (fill 5103), 5105 (fill 5106), 5203 (fill 5204), 6803 (fill 6805), 8707 (fill 8708), 63007 (fill 63009) have been excluded from the tables.

Trench 30
Palaeochannel 3003 (fill 3004) contained three degraded grains of *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) cereal mixed with modern straw and modern seeds, probably general residual detritus washed into the deposit.

Trench 48
Ditch 4803 (fill 4804) contained trace charred remains with nothing identifiable, probably general background residual remains. Ditch 4803 (fill 4805) produced a deposit of partially carbonised wood mixed with other wood and was possibly a post-medieval or modern feature.

Trench 51
Pit 5111 (fill 5112) contained a small amount of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal together with a single well-preserved fragment of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell and was possibly an earlier prehistoric fire pit. The hazel nutshell would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Ditch 5113 (fill 5115) had a single highly degraded barley grain, probably residual.

Trench 53
Ditch 5305 (fill 5306) had trace charred detritus with nothing identifiable probably general plough mixed and bioturbated remains.

Trench 54
Pit 5406 (fill 5409) contained a small deposit of oak charcoal and a single fragment of hazel nutshell and may have been a prehistoric fire pit. Fill 5407 from pit 5406 also contained charcoal but too crushed and degraded to identify.

Ditch 5403 (fill 5404) had a deposit of burnt waste likely to have originated from nearby domestic burning activity, perhaps cereal processing or drying. The remains included a mixture of rhizome fragments, weed seeds identified as *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and *Lapsana communis* (nipplewort), and trace finds of barley and indeterminate cereal grain.

Trench 83
Terminus 8302 (fill 8303) contained a few degraded indeterminate cereal grains, possibly barley type, that were possibly residual or mixed and trampled remains from nearby burning activity.

Trench 84
Three features in Trench 84 contained small deposits of degraded cereal grain suggesting nearby settlement activity. Pit 8420 (fill 8421) produced a small cache of barley grain with indeterminate cereal, suggesting this was probably a domestic waste pit. Ditch 8411 (fill 8413) contained two highly degraded barley grains whilst spread 8409 had indeterminate cereal, probably general waste sweepings and trample.

Trench 86
Pit 8602 (fill 8603) contained a small amount of indeterminate cereal grain, possibly wheat type, which could have been waste sweepings from an internal hearth.

Trench 89
Two ditches in Trench 89 contained cereal grain suggesting general domestic waste sweepings or deliberate deposition from nearby burning activity. Ditch 8903 (fill 8904) contained a single grain of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat), slightly degraded, whilst ditch 8905 (fill 8906) had a mixture of barley, *Triticum* sp. (wheat) and indeterminate grain along with a small sliver of hazel nutshell.

Trench 95
Ditch 9505 (fill 9506) contained a discrete cache of well-preserved hazel nutshell, likely to be food waste from nearby burning activity.

Trench 109
Pit 10914 (fill 10905) contained a small cache of hazel nutshell similar to that found in Trench 95 in ditch 9505 suggesting food waste from possible prehistoric burning activity. The hazel nutshell would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Conclusion
The samples produced small deposits of carbonised remains with evidence for domestic burning activity mainly focused in the pits and ditches in Trench 84, and the ditches in Trenches 54 and 89, suggesting hearth sweepings and waste deposition from nearby settlement. Cereal recovery was quite low with mostly degraded remains present, but it was possible to identify small amounts of spelt wheat and barley, in particular from pit 8420 which was probably a waste pit, and in ditches 8903 and 8905.

Discrete caches of hazel nutshell and oak charcoal were found in pits 5111 and 5406 suggesting possibly isolated episodes of prehistoric food gathering and burning activity. Ditches 9505 and 10903 contained well-preserved deposits of hazel nutshell and may be contemporary with the two oak-rich fire pits.

No further work is required on the samples. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating has been noted in the table. Further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised remains relating to Iron Age and Roman rural settlement activity mainly in the vicinity of Trenches 54, 84 and 89, with evidence for perhaps earlier isolated prehistoric burning activity present in Trenches 51, 54, 95 and 109.

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

A total of 453 animal bone fragments and four oyster shell flakes were recovered from hand-excavated contexts and subsequent soil sample processing. These are quantified in Table 17 below. The assemblage is fragmented, sometimes weathered, with rare signs of butchery and gnawing. Unstratified bone has not been recorded but it has been rapidly scanned in case anything noteworthy is present.

The animal bones were typically concentrated in features encountered in Field 38, within an area of known Roman-period activity. In addition, a few bone fragments were recovered from features investigated in Field 39. Cattle, horse, pig, sheep, sheep/goat, dog and chicken bones are present, along with large and small mammal-sized fragments, most likely cattle and sheep. Some age data are noted indicating the presence of juvenile or sub-adult cattle, sheep/goat and dog.

Full recording of this relatively small assemblage is recommended should further mitigation be undertaken. Until then, it should be retained as part of the site archive.

Table 17. Catalogue of the animal bone and shell by context

Context	Sample	Feature	Description	Quantity
8003	-	Pit 8002	Cattle mandible (sub-adult), sheep/goat long bones, skull fragments, large mammal long bone and rib fragments	37
8103	-		Horse teeth, large mammal skull fragments	4
8104	-	Ditch 8102	Horse teeth (male), pig tusk fragment	12
8207	-	Spread	Cattle scapula (fused), large mammal long bone fragments	17
8207	20	Spread	Large mammal long bone fragments	6
8303	-	Ditch 8302	Horse humerus (gnawed), sheep/goat teeth (sub-adult), large mammal vertebra fragments	17
8405	-	Pit 8404	Small mammal long bone fragment	1
8408	-	Ditch 8406	Cattle scapula (fused), horse tibia (fused), large mammal long bone and skull fragments	5
8409	-	Spread	Cattle carpals, radius epiphysis, large mammal rib fragments	10
8412	-	Pit 8411	Cattle humerus (fused), occipital, metacarpal (fused), horse radius (fused), tibia (fused), first phalanx (fused), large mammal long bone, rib and vertebra fragments, pig long bone fragment, dog humerus (fused). Few oyster shell flakes	43
8413	-	Pit 8411	Cattle horncore, radius (fused), dog scapula (juvenile) large mammal long bone and skull fragments, small mammal long bone and rib fragments	15
8416	-	Spread	Cattle humerus (fused), radius (fused), mandible (juvenile), tooth fragments, large mammal long bone fragments	36
8417	-	Wall	Sheep horncore, mandible (adult), cattle tooth, radius (fused), scapula and pelvis fragments, pig tooth, large mammal long bone, rib and skull fragments, small mammal long bone fragments	57
8505	-	Spread	Large mammal rib fragments	2
8605	-	Ditch 8604	Cattle pelvis (butchered), skull, mandible, tooth, humerus, radius (fused), sheep/goat humerus (fused),	29

Context	Sample	Feature	Description	Quantity
			scapula (fused)	
8605	6	Ditch 8604	Small mammal vertebra fragments	6
8607	-	Ditch 8606	Cattle cranium (including horncores) Cattle teeth and skull fragments, ulna, radius (fused), metacarpal	83
8704	-	Ditch 6703	Large mammal rib and skull fragments	14
8706	9	Ditch 8705	Large mammal skull fragment	1
8708	-	Ditch 8707	Large mammal rib fragments	35
8708		Ditch 8707	Rib fragments – possibly human	4
9305	-	Pit 9304	Sheep/goat long bone fragment	1
10404	-	Ditch 10403	Chicken humerus (fused), large mammal long bone fragments, small mammal long bone fragments	9
10405	-	Ditch 10403	Large mammal long bone fragment	1
10405	1001	Ditch 10403	Sheep/goat metatarsal fragment	1
10505	-	Ditch 10503	Large mammal long bone and skull fragments	12

8 Recommendations for further work

No further work is required on the report. Modification to the text may be required in light of any further work on the artefacts.

Artefact recommendations

Pottery

No further work on the current group is needed, but the material should be included in any pottery analysis arising from further archaeological interventions on the site.

Metalwork

X-rays of metal artefacts recovered from pit 8002 (fill 8003), post-hole 8205 (fill 8207) and ditch 8411 (fill 8412) are recommended for full analysis.

Ceramic building material

The Roman material should be retained. No further work is recommended on the material.

Burnt clay and stone

No further work is required.

Clay tobacco pipes

No further work is required and they can be discarded.

Lithics

Full recording of the worked flint is recommended.

Environmental recommendations

No further work is recommended on the environmental samples or animal bone. The material should be retained and incorporated in any further assessment and reporting on any subsequent archaeological works undertaken across the site.

At this stage no scientific dating is recommended by the cereal from paleochannel 3003 (fill 3004), pits 5111 (fill 5112), 5406 (fill 5407), 8420 (fill 8421), ditches 9505 (fill 9506) and 10914 (fill 10905) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

9 Discussion and Conclusions

Feature visibility and reliability

In the majority of cases the features highlighted by the geophysical survey were located and investigated during the evaluation, with the bulk of the archaeological remains concentrated in the eastern part of the route (Fields 38 and 39) and the apparent 'blank' areas largely confirmed by the results of the trial trenching. There are two notable exceptions to this correlation; firstly where the green waste in Field 20 appears to have masked some archaeological remains with features encountered in Trenches 41-46 that were not previously identified and secondly the unusual arrangement of anomalies in the eastern part of the route (Trench 104) where only partial correlation was shown.

Few additional features were identified, and these were typically smaller discrete features, which are difficult to identify through geophysical survey. The archaeological features that were revealed were clearly visible against the geological background and no problems were encountered in finding the depth or extent of features.

In the northeast part of the route a series of geophysical anomalies thought to be geological in nature but baring a resemblance to a co-axial field system were identified. These were present across the trenches and widely excavated confirming a geological origin. They demonstrated wide irregular profiles, often with undercutting sides and undulating bases. Several also contained narrow circular shafts (baring a similarity to post-holes) descending through their bases. The fills were also typically lighter in colour with a higher content of sand than the archaeological features. Geological features were less prevalent across the rest of the route.

Dating, phasing and function

Prehistoric

The earliest activity on the site dates to the late Neolithic period. This is indicated by the significant deposit of flint recovered from the fills of pit 10910 in Trench 109 and a single piece of prehistoric flint recovered from ditch 4907 in Trench 49.

Other possible evidence for prehistoric activity comes from hazel nutshells, often a prehistoric indicator, from pit 5111 and eleven flints recovered from topsoil deposits in Fields 18 and 39.

Flint artefacts were also recovered from the stone surface (8418) in Trench 84 and a pit (5406) in Trench 54. Both features also contained later material from the later Iron Age (pit 5406) and Roman (surface 8418) periods. Flint artefacts were also recovered from the topsoil deposits, suggesting residuality but also highlighting background activity.

The material recovered from Trenches 49 and 51 was positioned close to the eastern bank of the river Witham in an area not covered by the geophysical survey. There are several other undated features from this field which could be of a similar date, but without geophysical data from this area it is difficult to confidently assign a function to the activity represented or to ascertain if all features are related or represent different phases of activity.

The pit in Trench 109 also comes from an area not covered by the geophysical survey. The only other excavated features within this area were the neighbouring ditch in Trench 109 and an irregular feature, likely to be geological, in Trench 111. There is no other evidence of archaeological activity in the vicinity of the pit, so again it is difficult to assign any greater significance to this feature.

Iron Age

Iron Age material was recovered from pit 5406 in Trench 54, to the east of the river Witham. As noted above, there are several other undated features from this field which could be of a similar date. The presence of Iron Age pottery might also indicate a prolonged phase of activity in the area from Neolithic into the Iron Age.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was also recovered from a pit and ditch in Trenches 67 and 68 (Field 31). Again, no geophysical data are available to help assign a function to these features, but the activity does not appear to extend into other nearby trenches, so it may be isolated.

The presence of Iron Age pottery in ditch 8604 (Trench 86) suggests possible Iron Age origins to the activity in Field 38 at the northeast end of the route, but the remainder of the pottery recovered from features in this area was Roman in date, so this earlier activity might be quite limited in nature or focused away from the areas of trenching.

Roman

The focus of the Roman activity across the site is in Fields 38 and 39, where the pottery recovered indicates occupation starting in the 2nd century AD and continuing through to the 4th century AD, with the bulk of the material dating between the late 2nd and late 3rd centuries.

The remains of a stone-built structure were identified in Trench 85, with a possible kiln or oven exposed in the trench section and fragments of Roman box tiles, indicative of a hypocaust system, strongly suggesting a villa site or high status farm. Contrastingly, the pottery recovered implies this was a low-status structure, perhaps part of a larger estate. This probably indicates that the higher status buildings are situated elsewhere on the site, and the high status material (box tiles) have been relocated through ploughing and other agricultural

activity. This hypothesis corresponds with the geophysical survey that was identified structures to the west, beyond the site boundary and trial trench survey area.

No further walls were identified in the neighbouring trenches to Trench 85, but stone surfaces were exposed in Trench 84, although these were more likely to be a capping surface for an underlying pit or working surface than the remains of a floor surface based on what was exposed within the trench and the geophysical survey.

To the east of the structure in Trench 85, facing the projected line of Ermine Street (see below), the northern and eastern parts of a double ditched enclosure were identified (Trenches 89 and 90), with some evidence for it at least partially surviving to the south (Trench 87). These ditches likely define the eastern extent of the main activity in Field 38, probably encompassing a garden area or similar. This would have provided an impressive view from the nearby road to the east.

Activity extends to the south of the field, albeit sparsely, as far as Trench 80, where fragments of fired clay and an iron object were recovered from pit 8002, but the main concentration of activity appears to correlate with the geophysical survey in the area to the north of Trench 82 and south of Trench 91.

In Field 39, two ditches in Trench 97 correlate with geophysical anomalies following the proposed line of Ermine Street heading south from Lincoln. The ditches were small in size and there was no discernible surface between the two features, suggesting significant loss from recent agricultural practices such as ploughing, although the geophysical survey gave a stronger response for the ditches to both the north and south which would imply better survival elsewhere.

Roman pottery was recovered from a pit (9304, Trench 93) between the roadside ditches and the field to the west demonstrating some limited roadside activity. It is unclear if ditch 9803 (Trench 98, to the east of the road) pre-dates or post-dates the road, but based on the geophysical survey it is unlikely to be contemporary.

Further to the east of the road, the large ditch (10503) in Trench 105 appears to be a significant boundary based on its size compared to the other excavated features and may mark the eastern limit of Roman activity within the route, based on the lack of Roman material from the excavated features in Field 42. The unusual arrangement of geophysical anomalies to its immediate west (Trench 104) of which only a single early Roman ditch was observed, appears to be contemporary but its function and purpose remain unclear.

Post-Roman

After the Roman activity on the site, there is no dateable activity until the post-medieval period, where plough furrows and ceramic land drains are visible across the majority of the route.

Environmental

Further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised remains relating to Iron Age and Roman rural settlement activity mainly in the vicinity of Trenches 54, 84 and 89, with evidence for perhaps earlier isolated prehistoric burning activity present in Trenches 51, 54, 95 and 109. Similarly, animal bone was also concentrated in the area of Roman-period occupation in Field 38, likely indicating both livestock husbandry (based on the presence of juvenile animals) and meat consumption (butchered bones) nearby.

Conclusions

Archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching has confirmed the presence of a Roman site with possible late Iron Age origins in the eastern part of the route. The site likely comprises at least one stone-built building with a possible heating system encompassed by a double ditched enclosure facing the line of a Roman road (Ermine Street) to its east. The geophysical survey and the evaluation trenches do give an indication features typical of a of villa site (rectilinear plan, ceramic roof tiles, stone building material) which distinguish it from a lower-status farmstead, although without further excavation this cannot be confidently determined.

Earlier activity dating to the late Neolithic period and Iron Age was also identified on the eastern bank of the river Witham, with further late Neolithic activity at the eastern end of the route in Field 41.

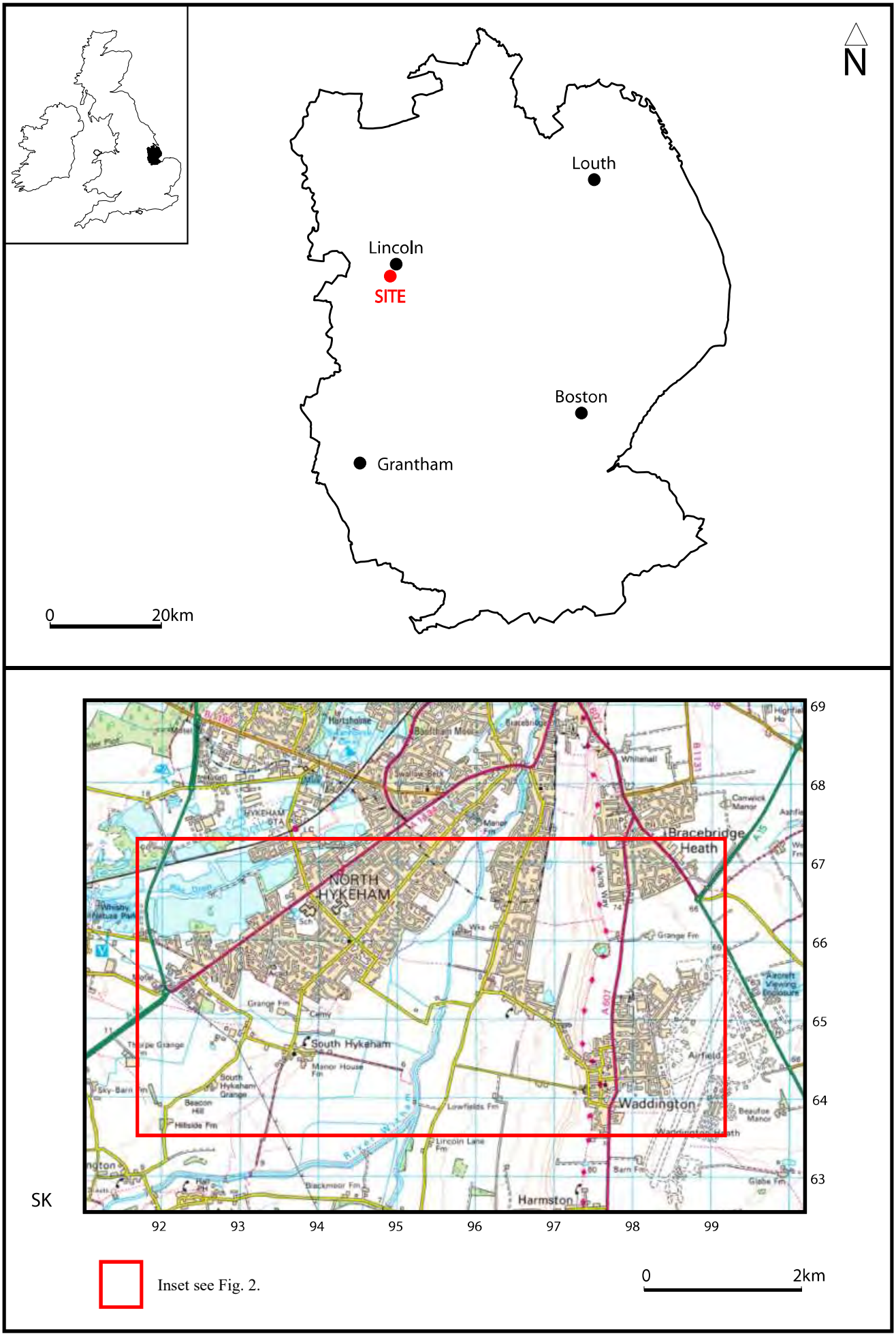


Fig. 1. Site location

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TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	GREEN WASTE

N

NORTH HYKEHAM

South Hykeham

Bracebridge Heath

Waddington

Waddington Heath

SEE FIG. 3

SEE FIG. 4

SEE FIG. 5

SEE FIG. 6

SEE FIG. 7

SEE FIG. 8

SEE FIG. 9

SEE FIG. 10

SEE FIG. 11

SEE FIG. 12

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Project No. XH90

Fig. 2.

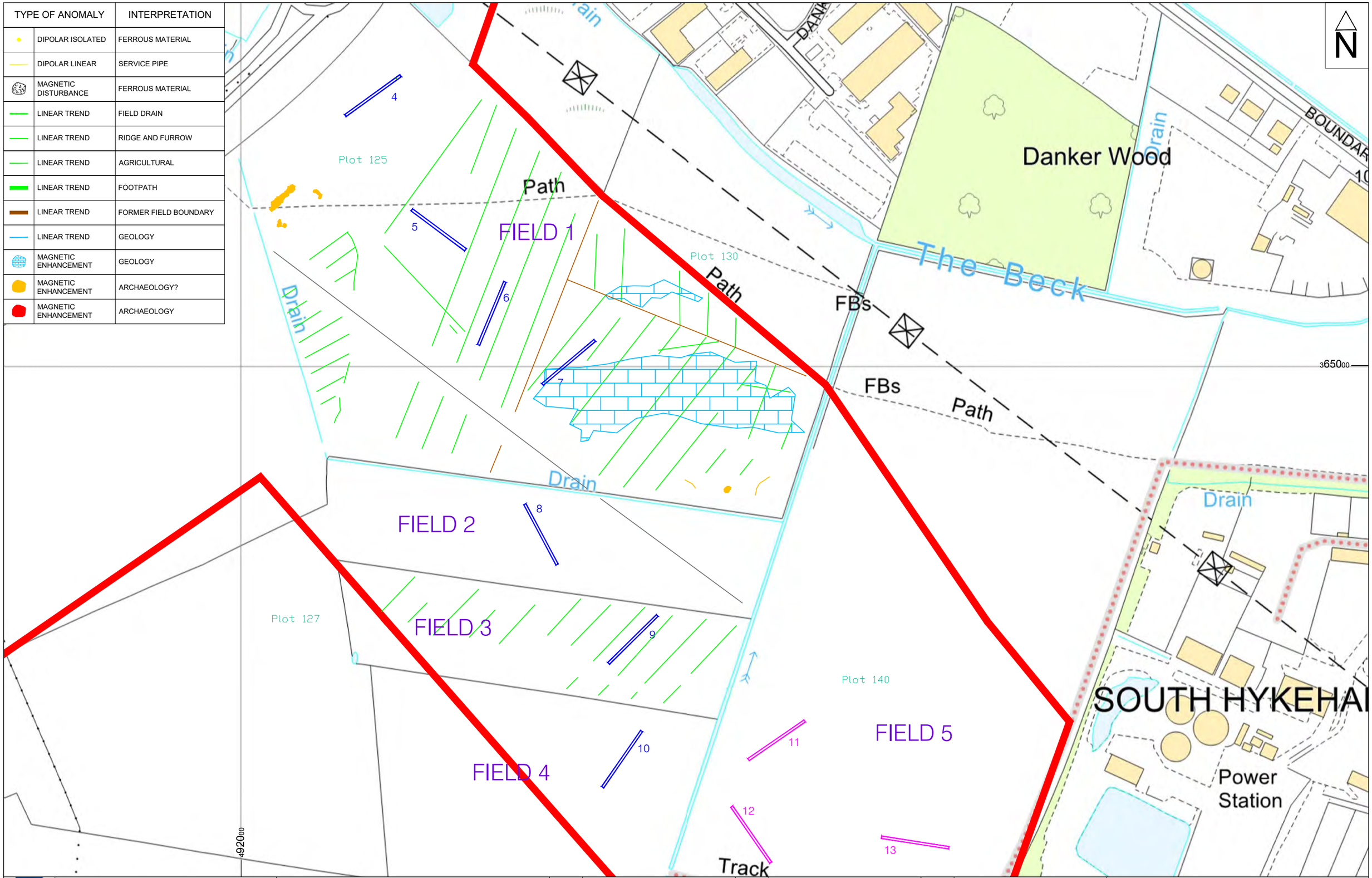
Site plan

SITE BOUNDARY		UNEXCAVATED TRIAL TRENCH	
TRIAL TRENCH		LANDOWNER PLOT BOUNDARIES	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE			

0 1000m

1:20,000 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY



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Project No. XH90

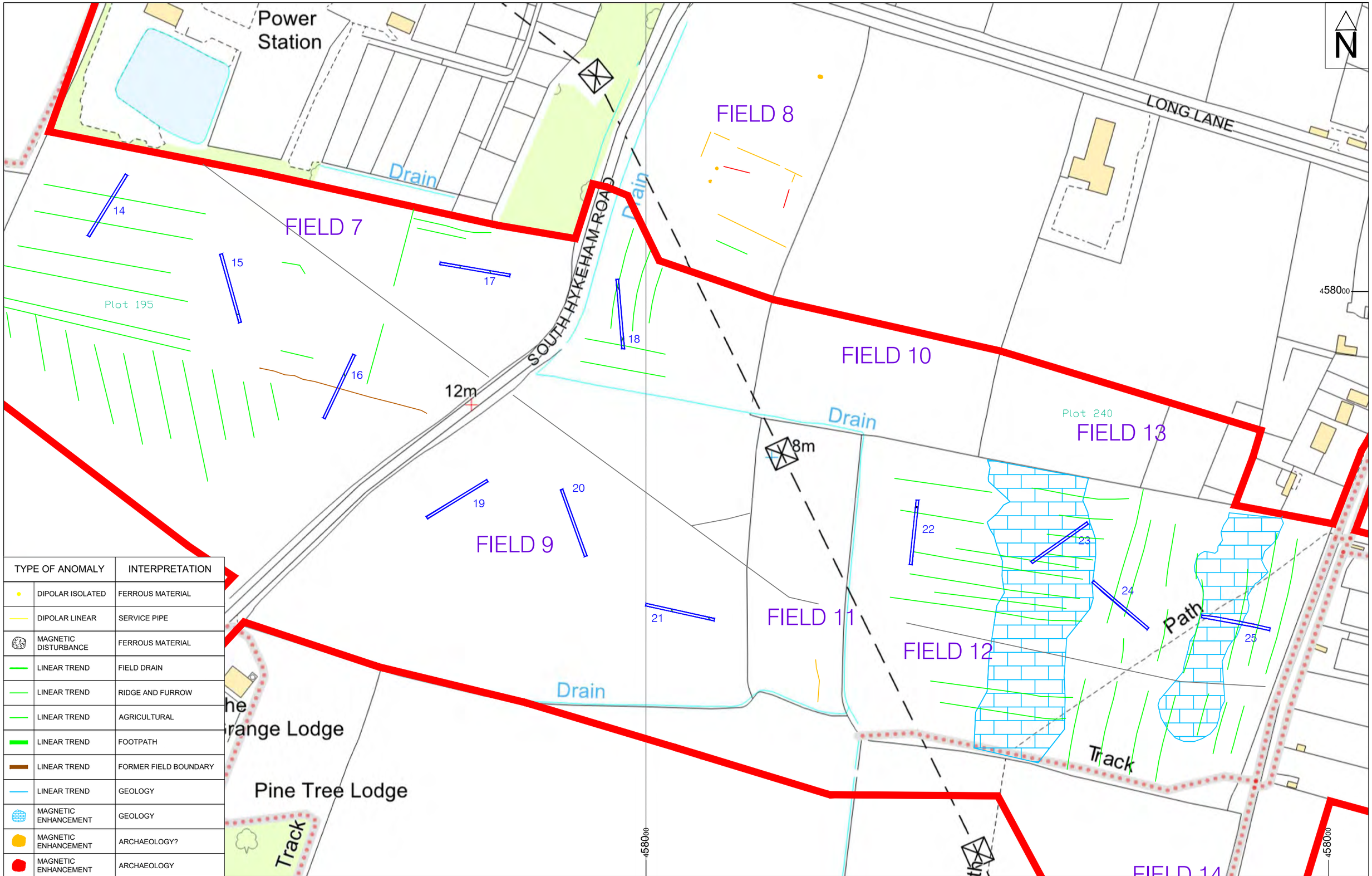
Fig. 3.

Plan of Fields 1 - 4 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY		UNEXCAVATED TRIAL TRENCH		
	TRIAL TRENCH				
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE				

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3



TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

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Project No. XH90

Fig. 4.

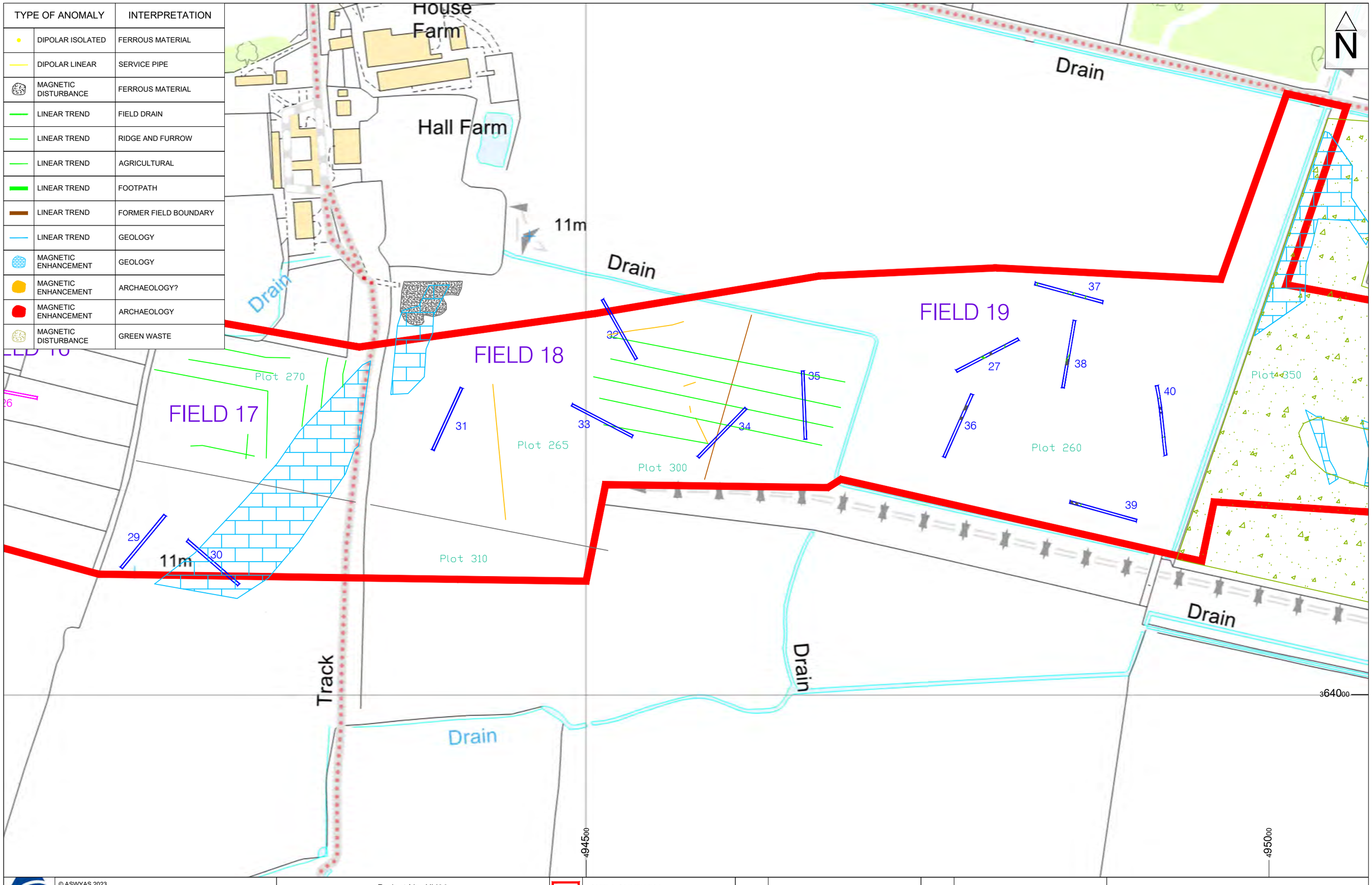
Plan of Fields 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	GREEN WASTE



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Project No. XH90

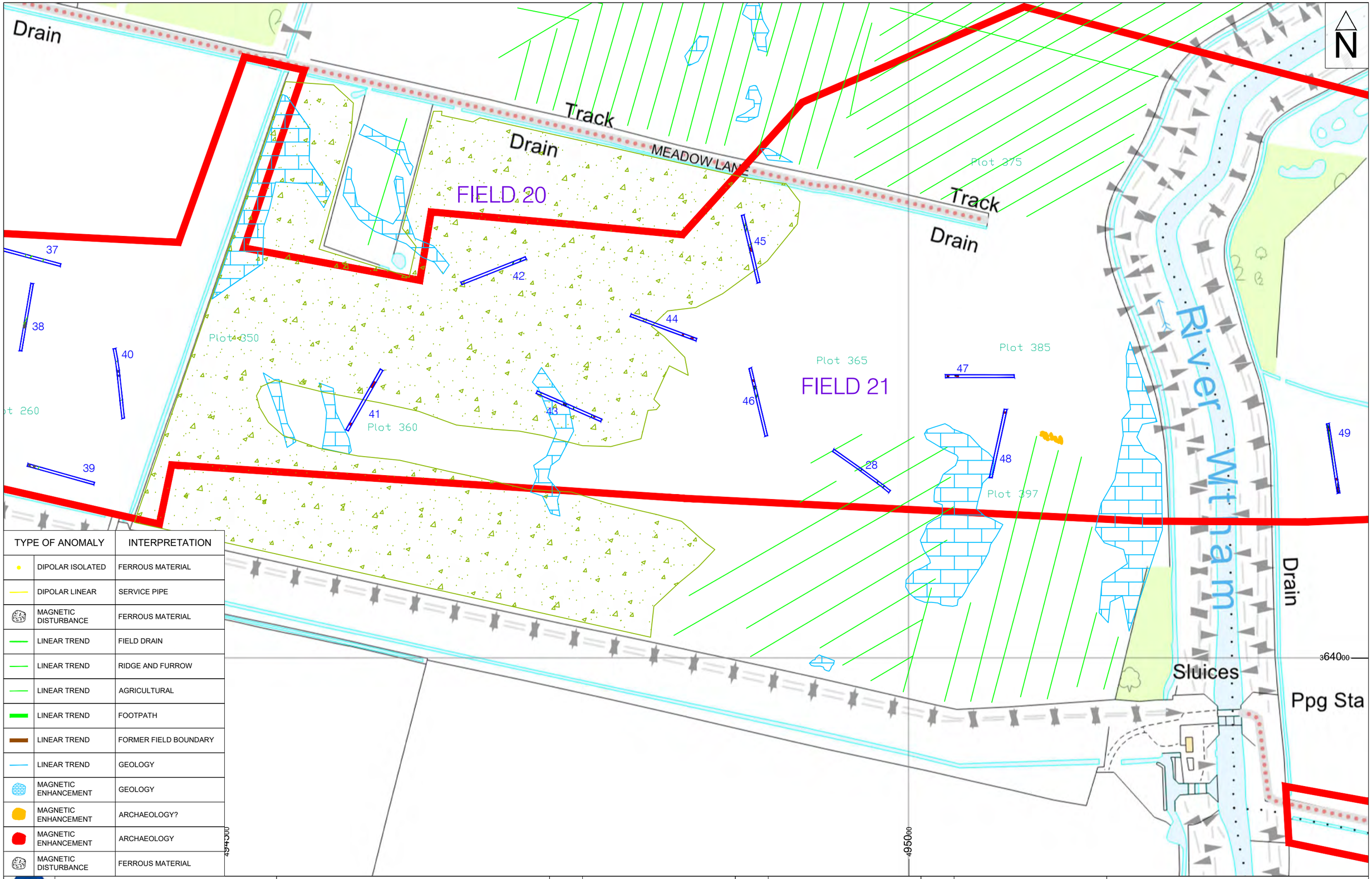
Fig. 5.

Plan of Fields 17, 18 and 19 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3



TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL

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Project No. XH90

Fig. 6.

Plan of Field 21 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

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Fig. 7.

Plan of Fields 23, 24 and 26 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

SITE BOUNDARY

TRIAL TRENCH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELD 34
FIELD 30
FIELD 32
FIELD 31
FIELD 29
FIELD 27
FIELD 26
Plot 475
Plot 470
Plot 450
Plot 455
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
SOMERTON GATE LANE
Co Const Bdy
Boro Const Bdy
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
74
458000
465000
364500
N
Waddington Low Fields

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Fig. 8.

Plan of Fields 29 and 31 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

SITE BOUNDARY
TRIAL TRENCH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m
1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

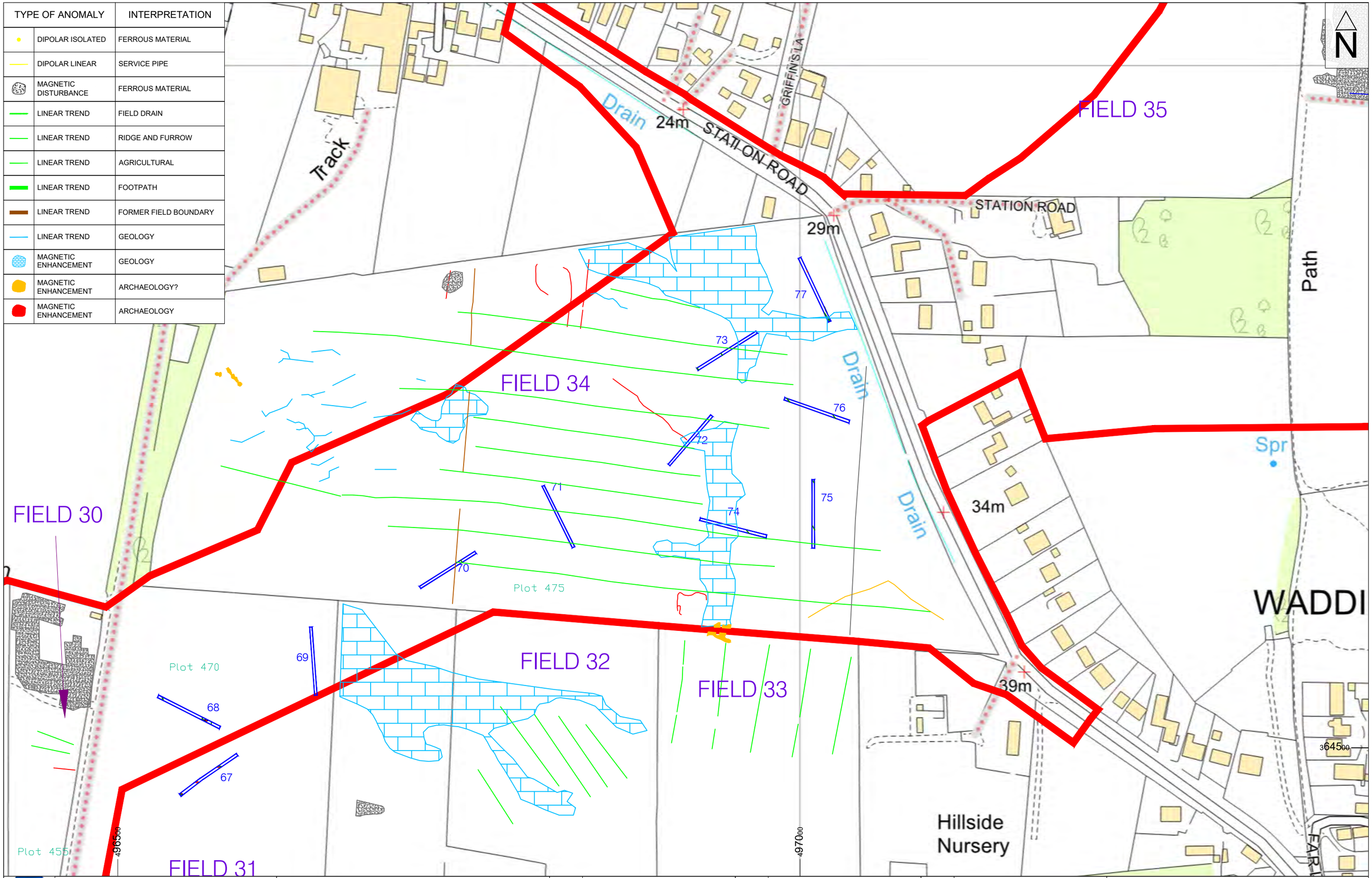

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Fig. 9.

Plan of Field 34 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

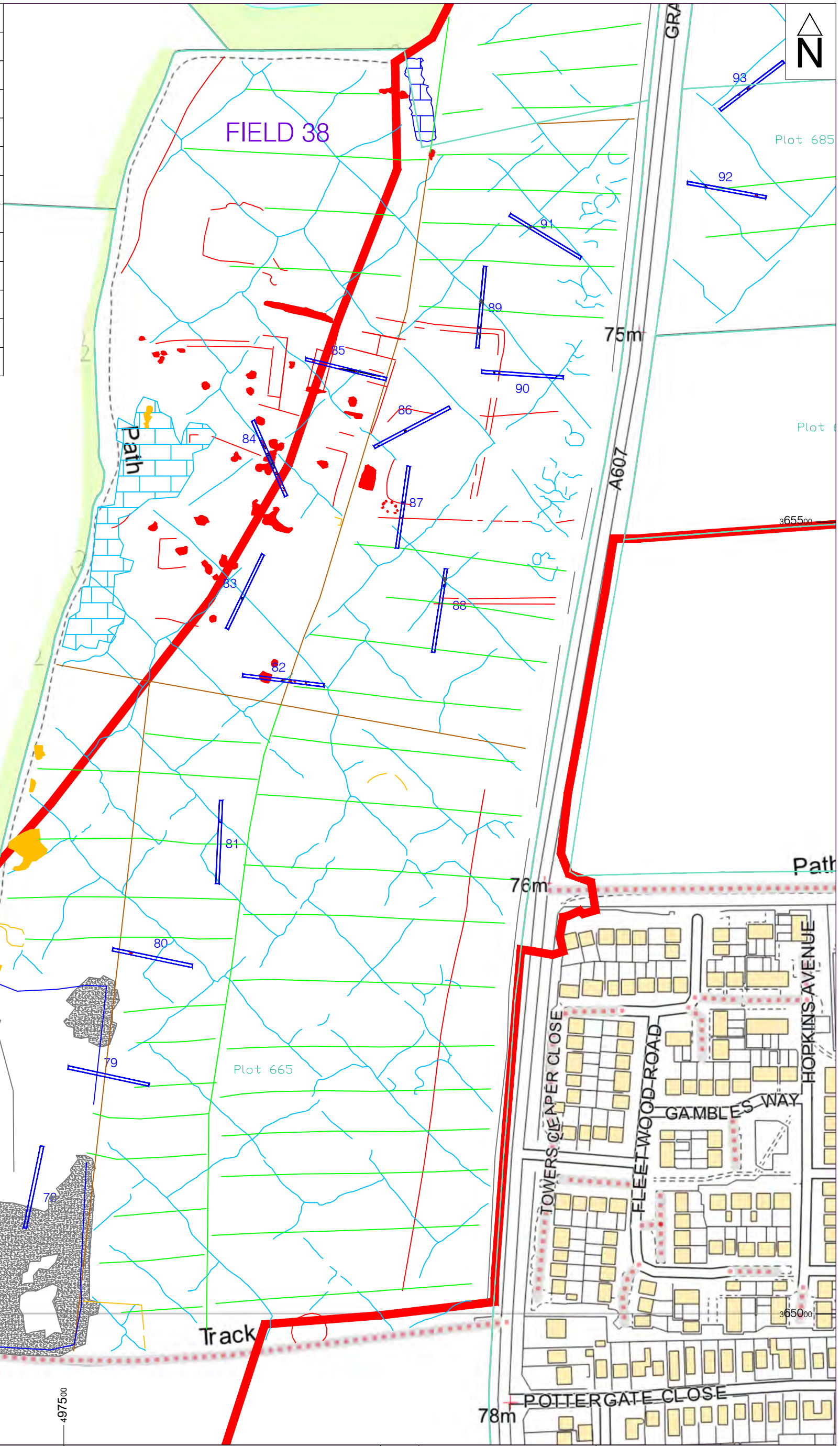

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Fig. 10.

Plan of Field 38 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

SITE BOUNDARY

TRIAL TRENCH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 100m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
▨	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
—	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
—	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
—	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
—	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
—	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
▨	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
●	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
●	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

N

Track

Saw Mill

Grange Farm

Plot 695

Plot 685

FIELD 39

GRANTHAM ROAD

106 105 103 104 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92

660000

980000

985000

75m

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Fig. 11.

Plan of Field 39 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
	LANDOWNER PLOT BOUNDARIES

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
	LINEAR TREND	FOOTPATH
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

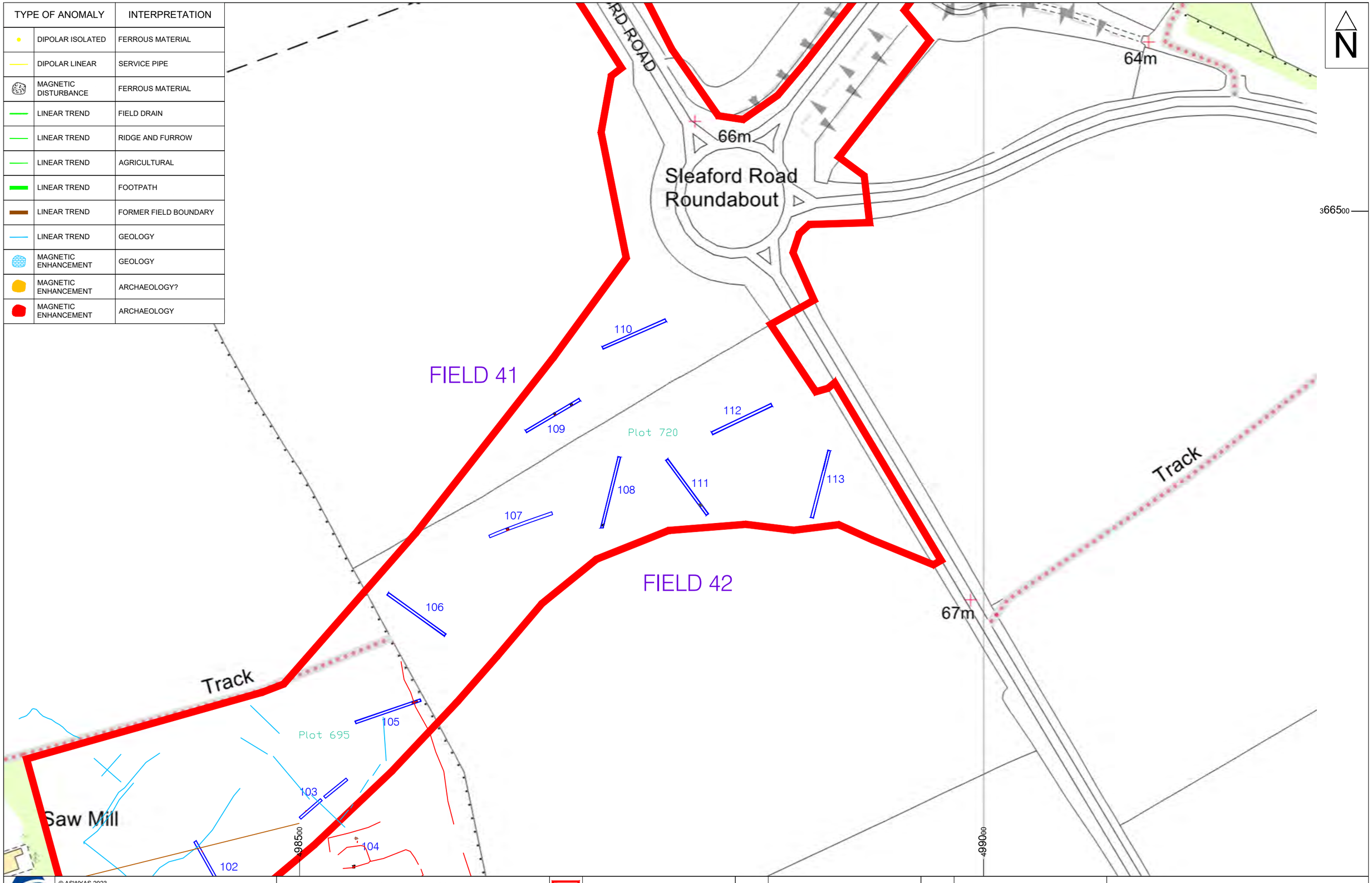

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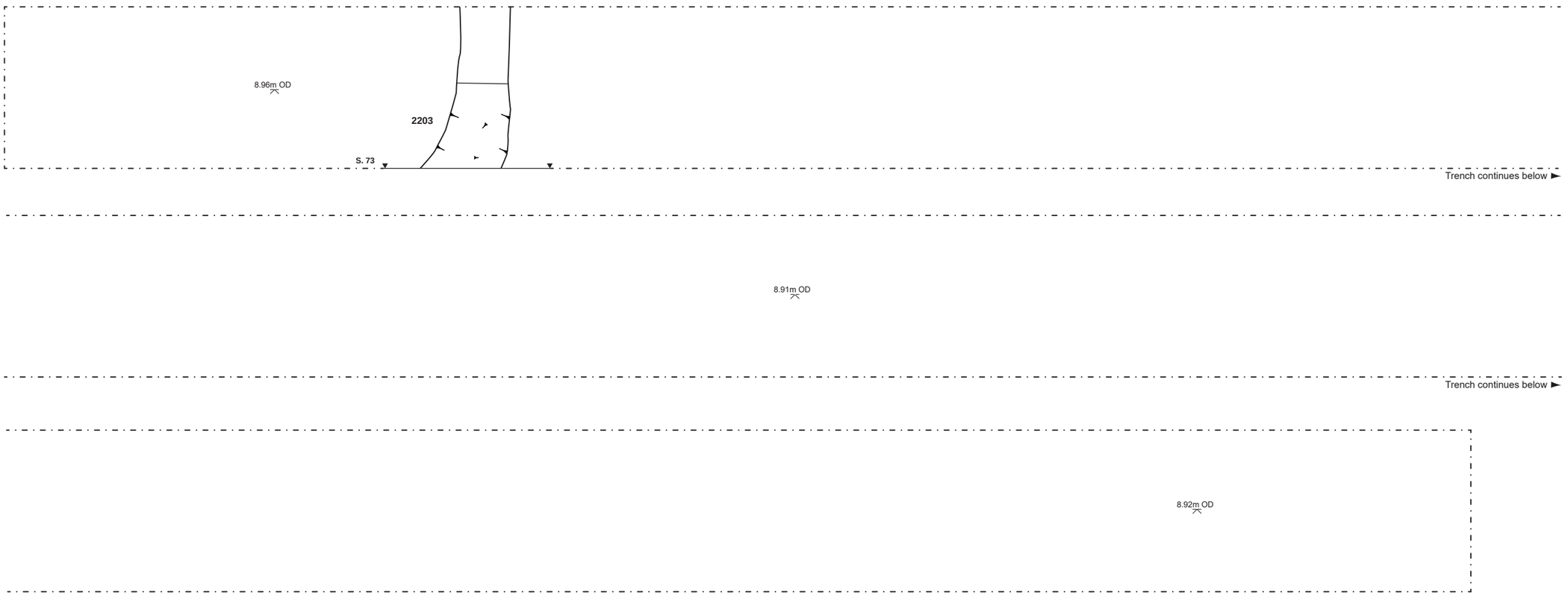
Fig. 12.

Plan of Fields 41 and 42 showing location of trial trenches and archaeological features overlying geophysical survey

	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 50m

1:2500 @ A3



S. 73

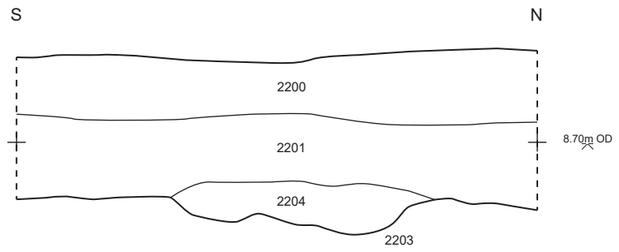


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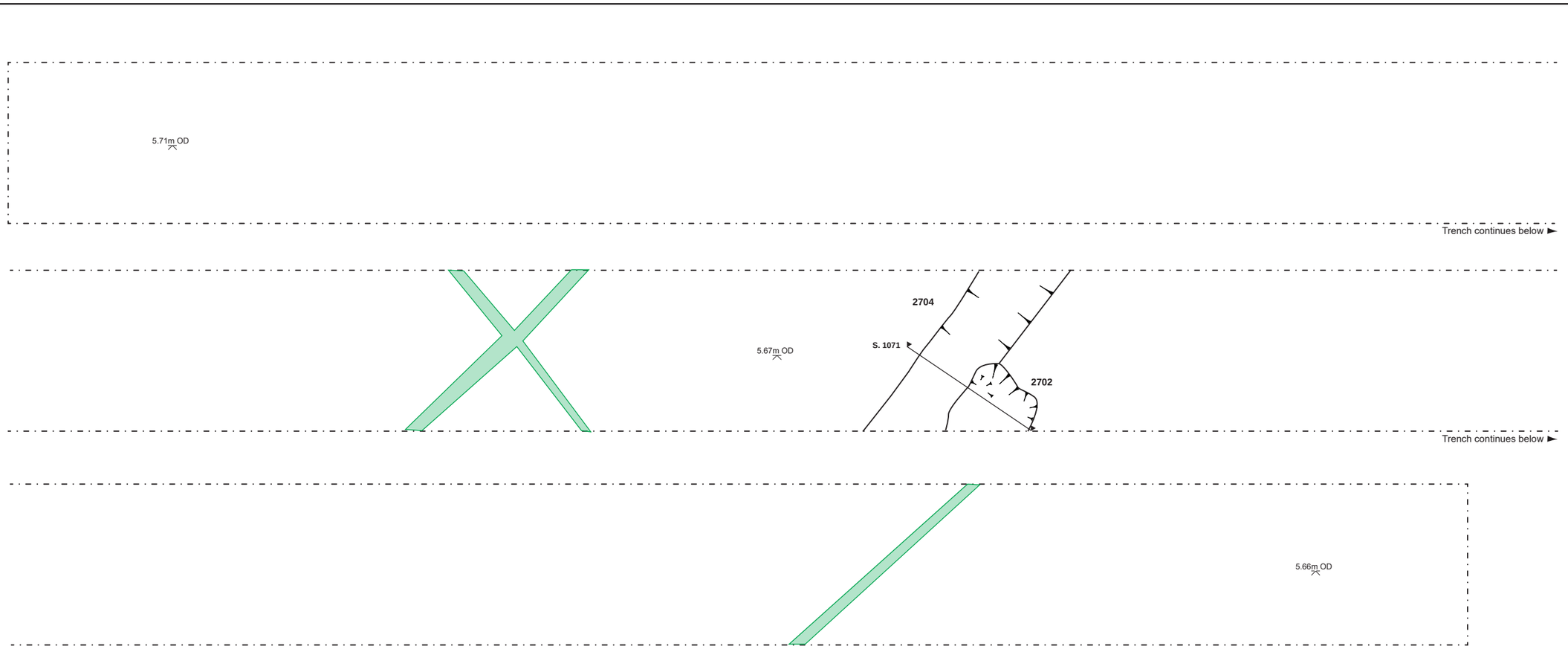
Fig. 13	
Trench 22 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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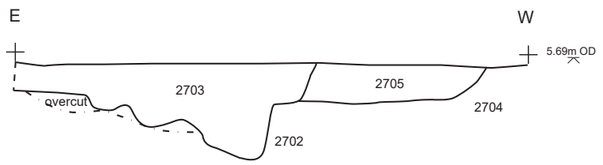

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Fig. 14

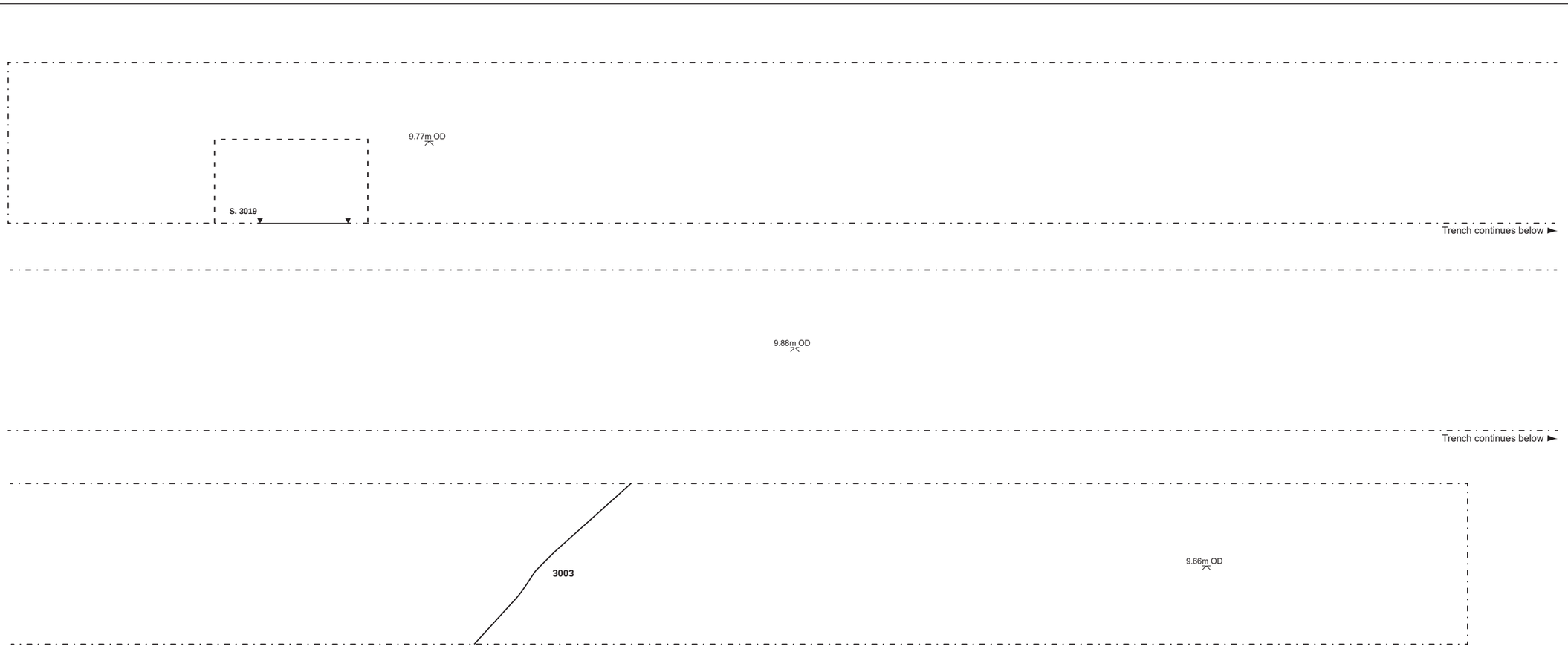
Trench 27 plan and section

Key

LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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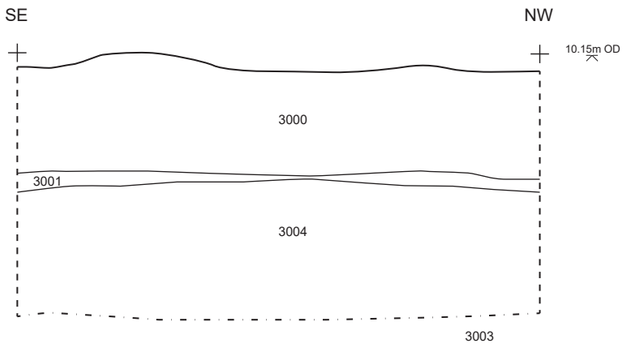

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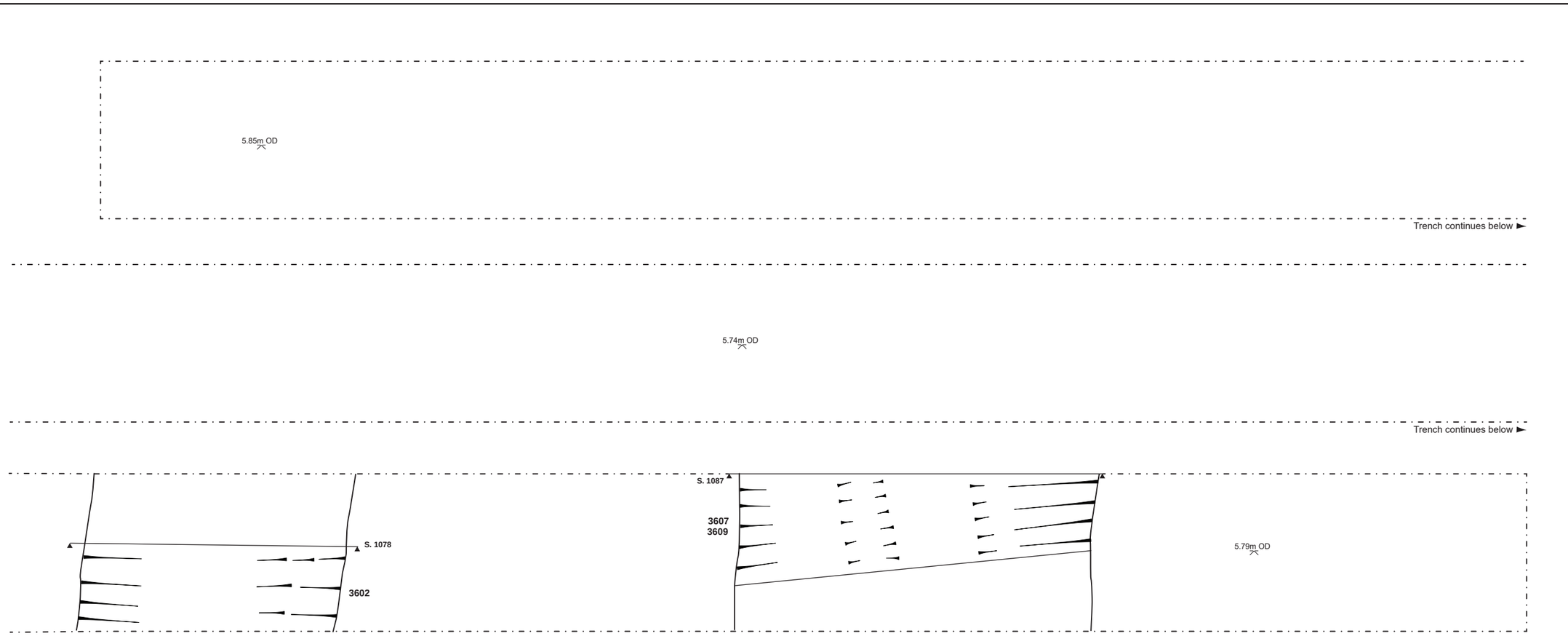
Fig. 15	
Trench 30 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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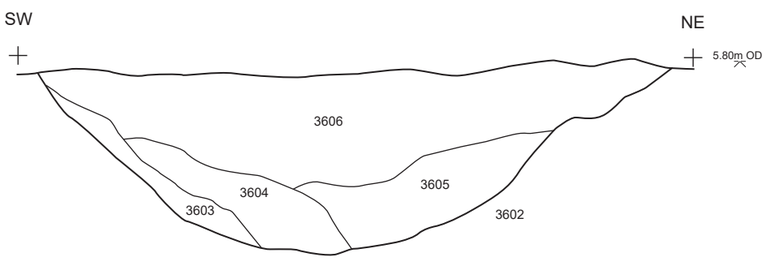

S. 1087

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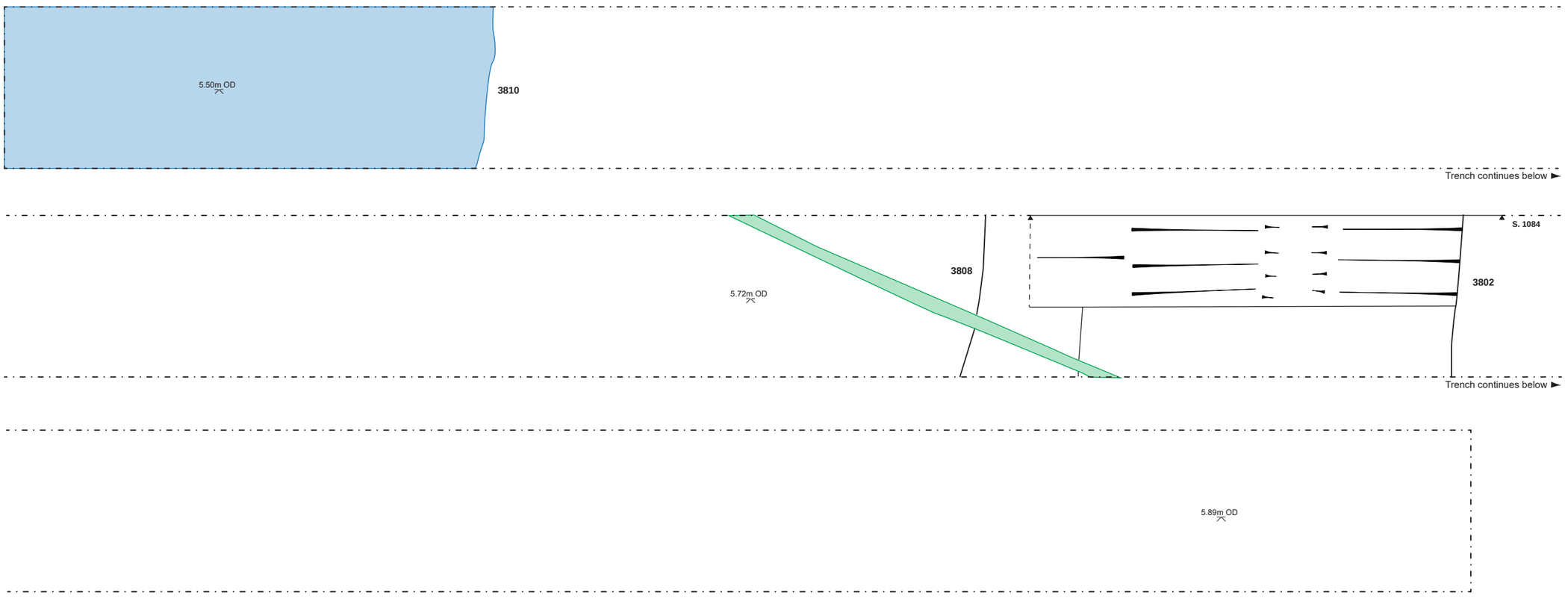
Fig. 16

Trench 36 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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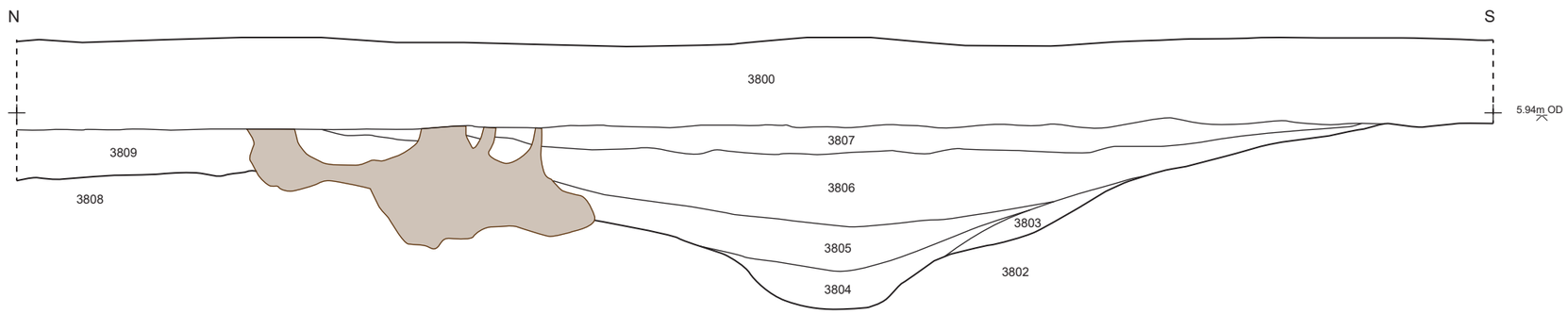

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Fig. 17

Trench 38 plan and section

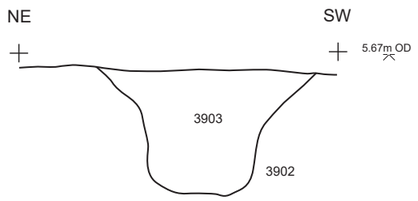
Key

- LAND DRAIN
- DISTURBANCE
- POND

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)

S. 1074



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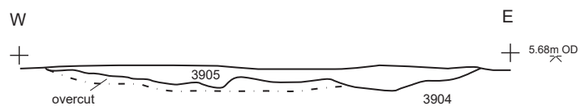

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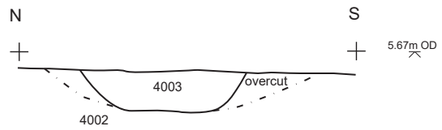
Fig. 18	
Trench 39 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 1081



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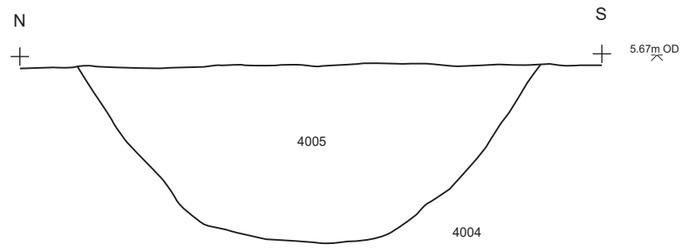

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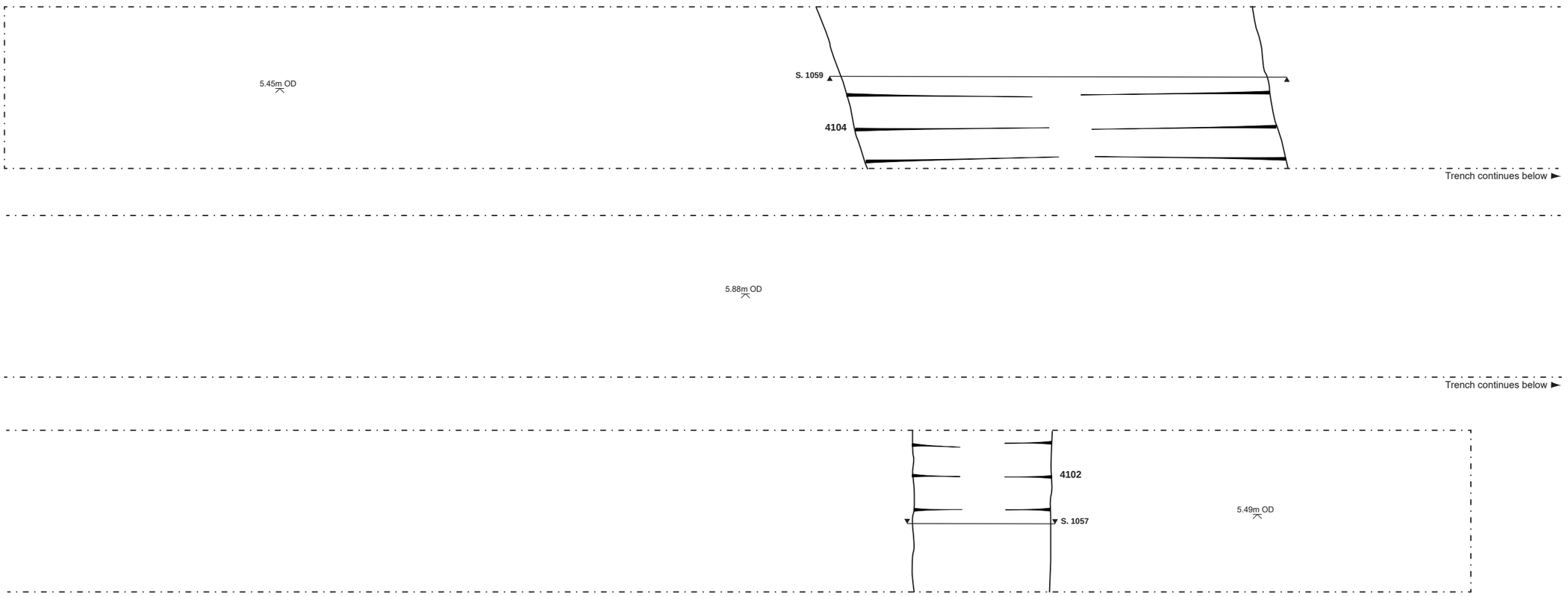
Fig. 19	
Trench 40 plan and sections	

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



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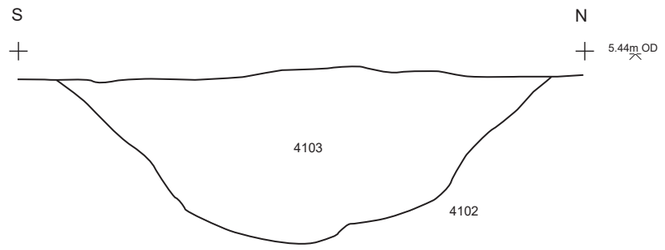

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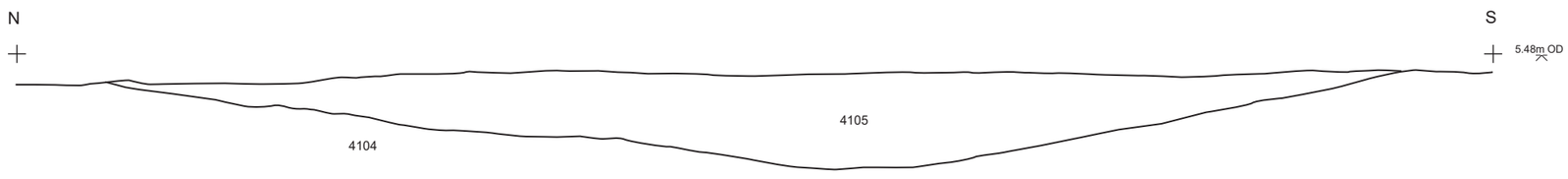

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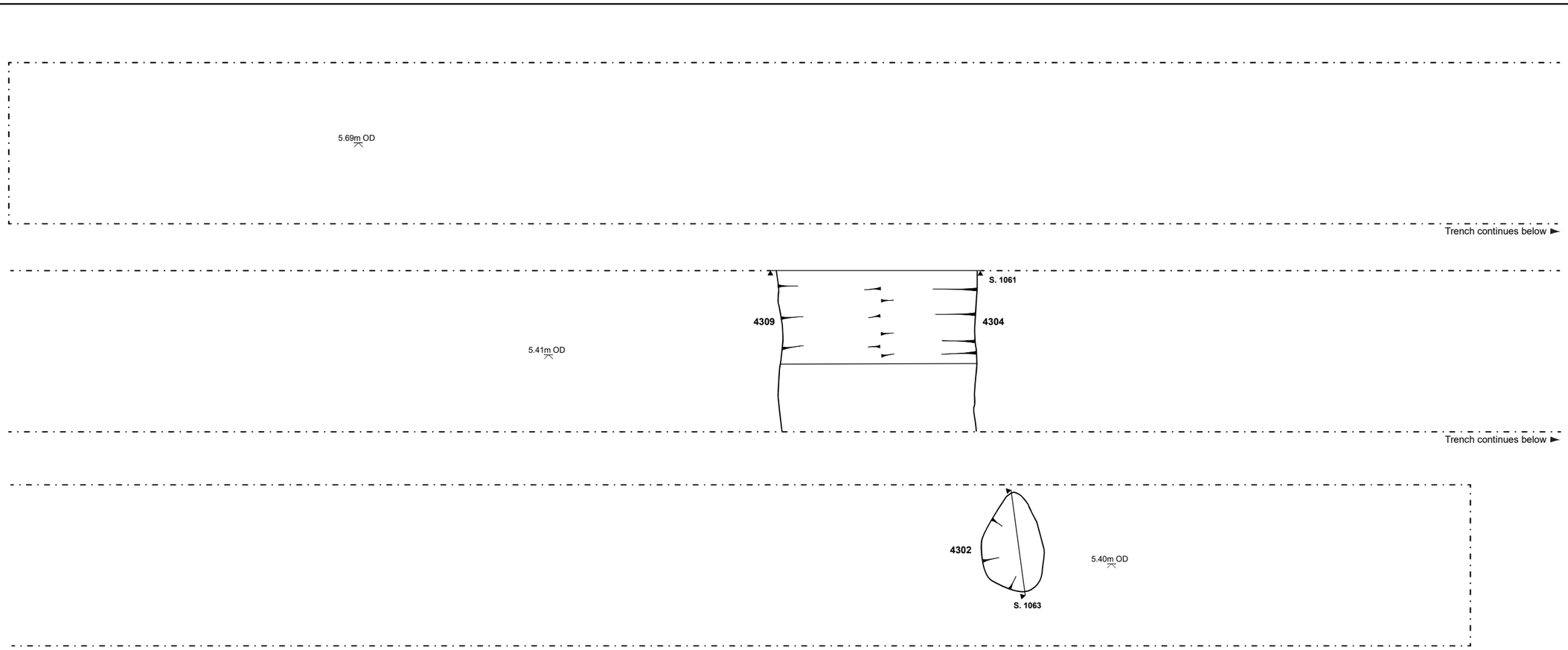
Fig. 20	
Trench 41 plan and sections	

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



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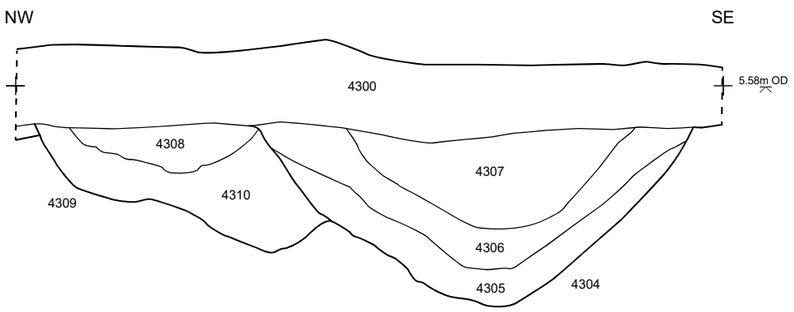

S. 1063

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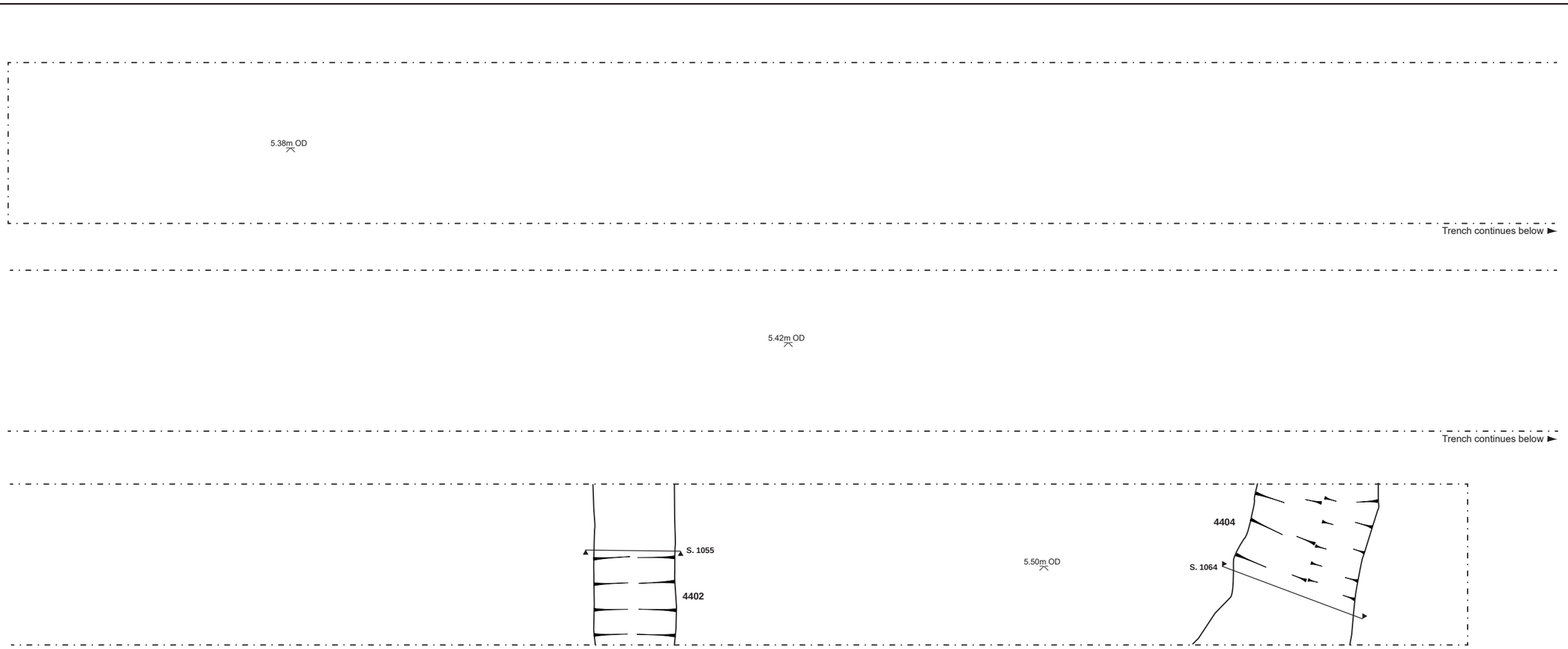
Fig. 21	
Trench 43 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



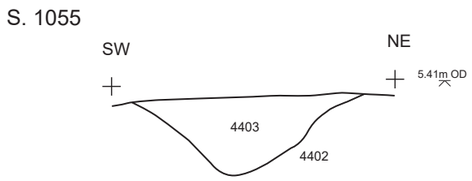


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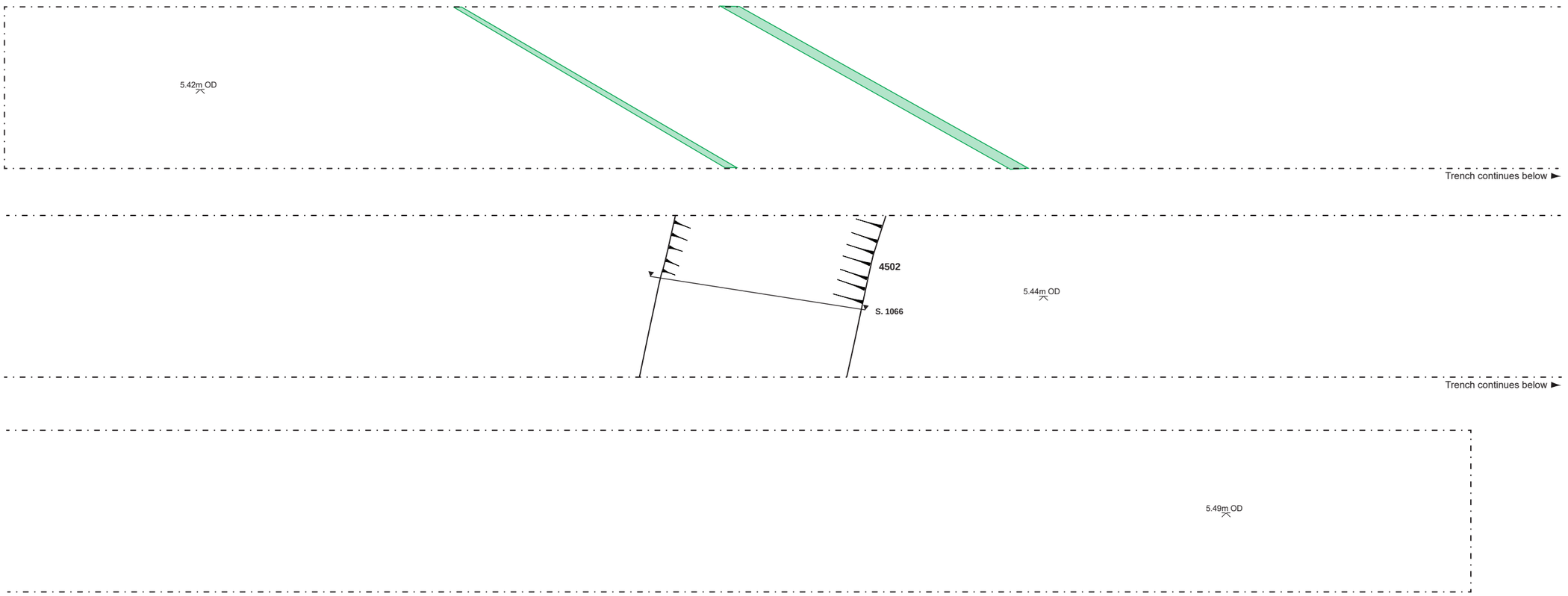
Fig. 22

Trench 44 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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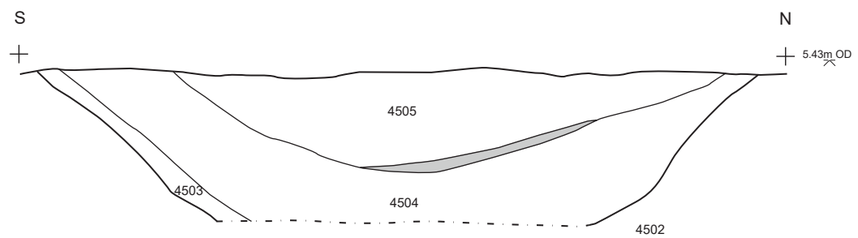

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Fig. 23

Trench 45 plan and section

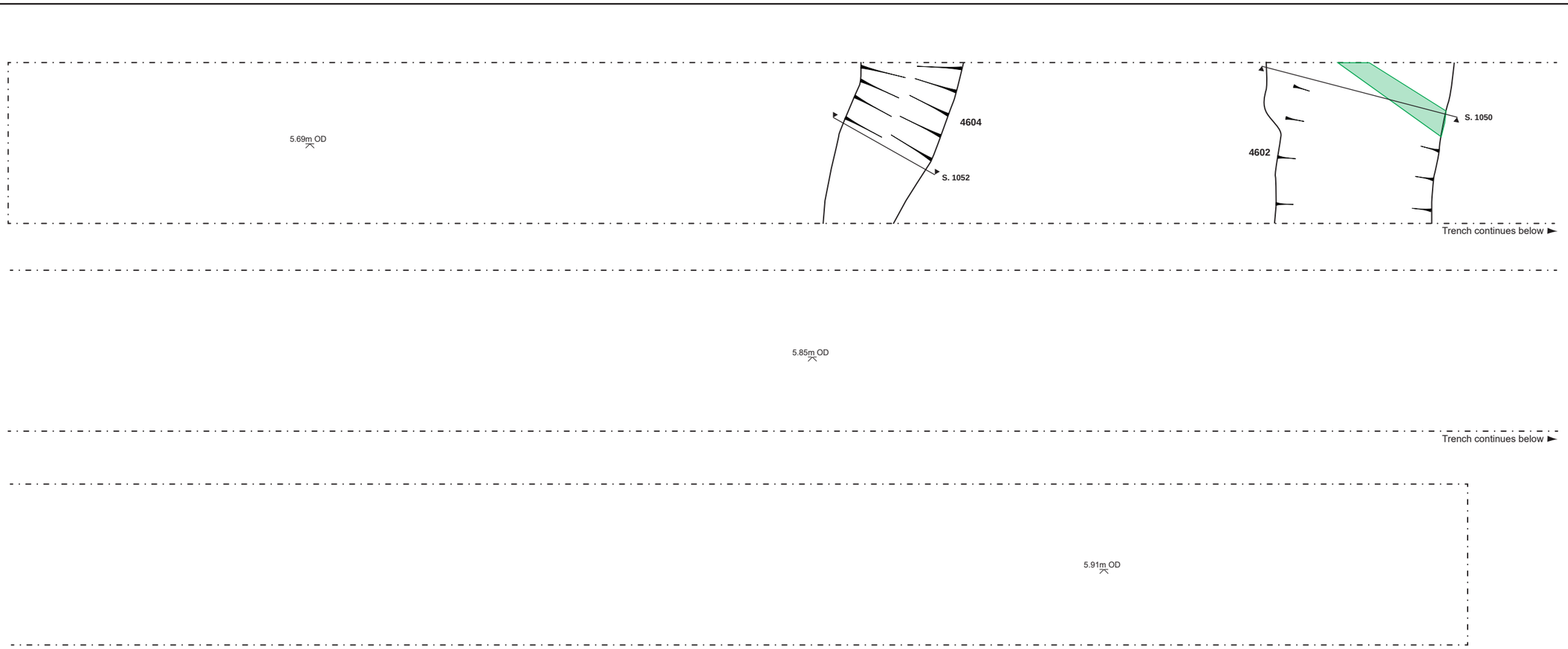
Key

LAND DRAIN

DARK SOIL LENS

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 1050

S. 1052

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Fig. 24

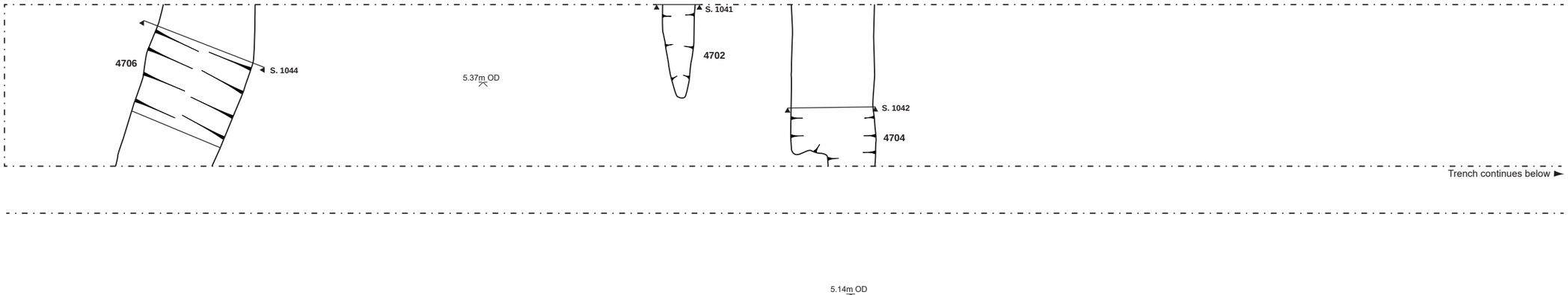
Trench 46 plan and sections

Key

LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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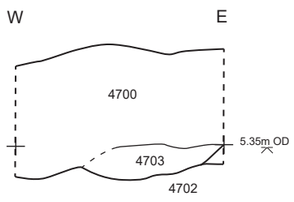

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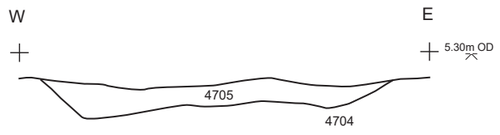

S. 1044

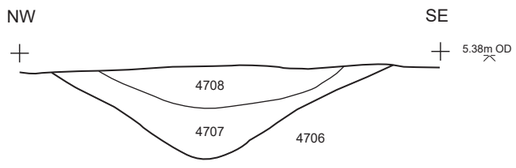

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Fig. 25	
Trench 47 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 1047

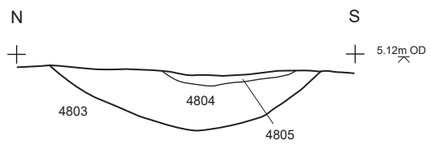

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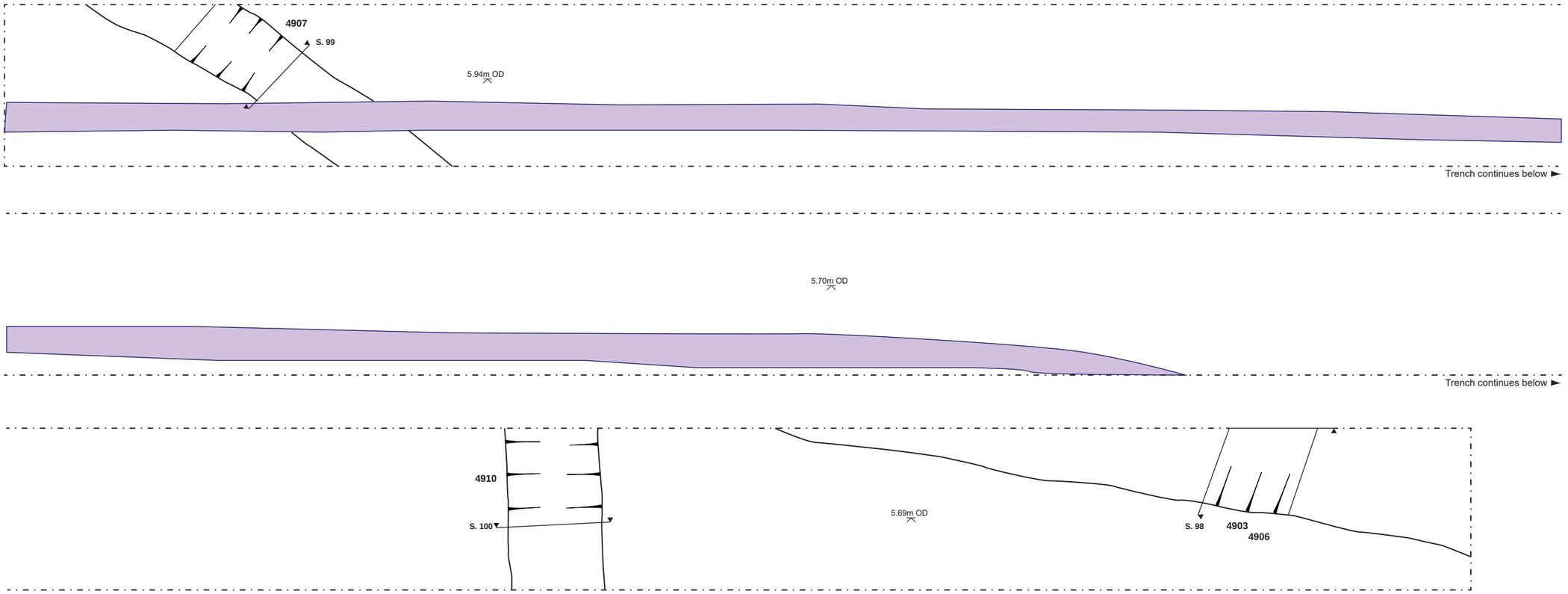
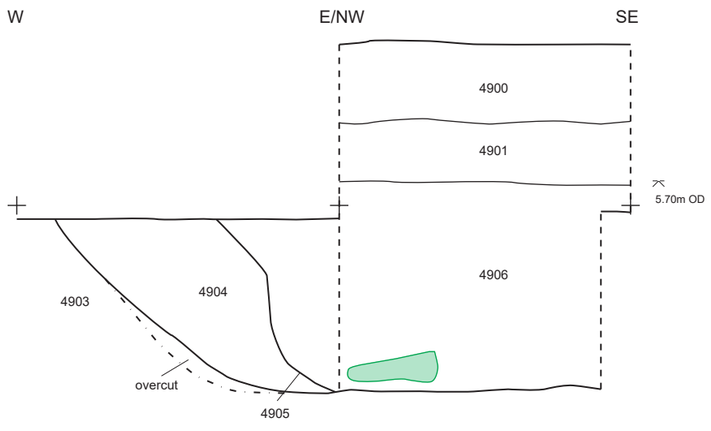
Fig. 26	
Trench 48 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 98



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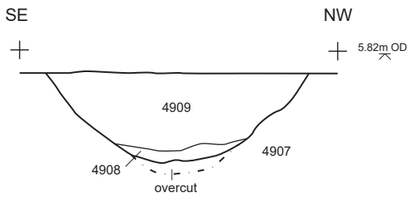

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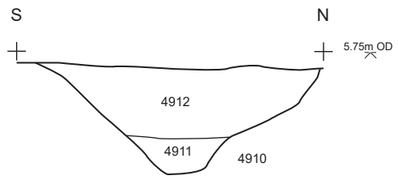

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Fig. 27

Trench 49 plan and sections

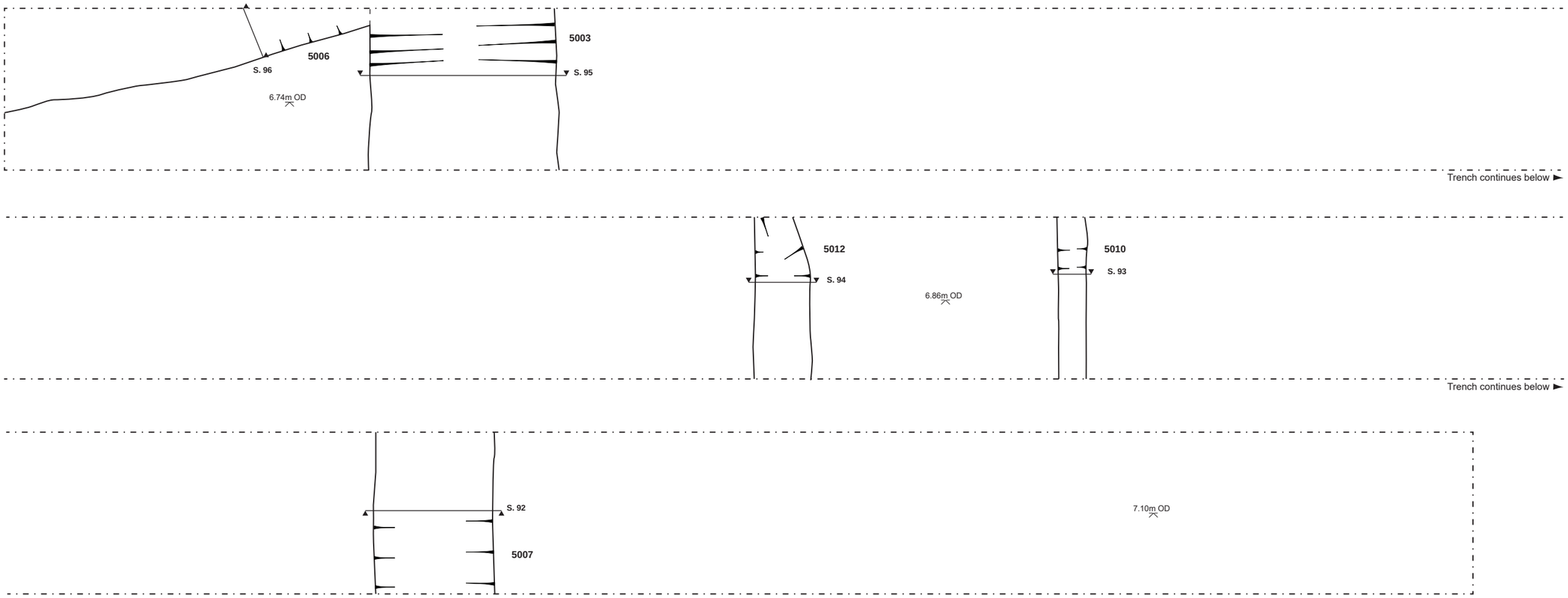
Key

SERVICE TRENCH

LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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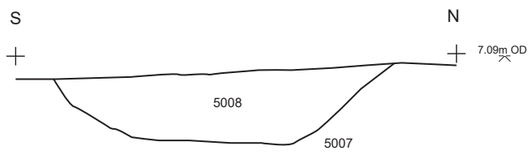
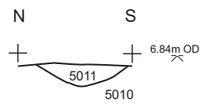
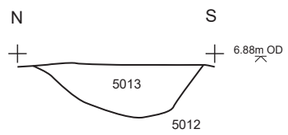


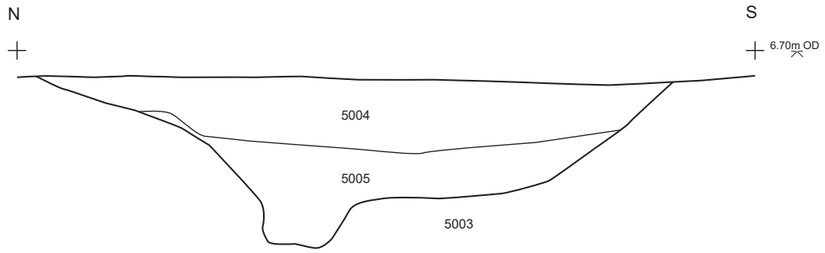
S. 93



S. 94



S. 95



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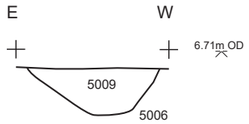

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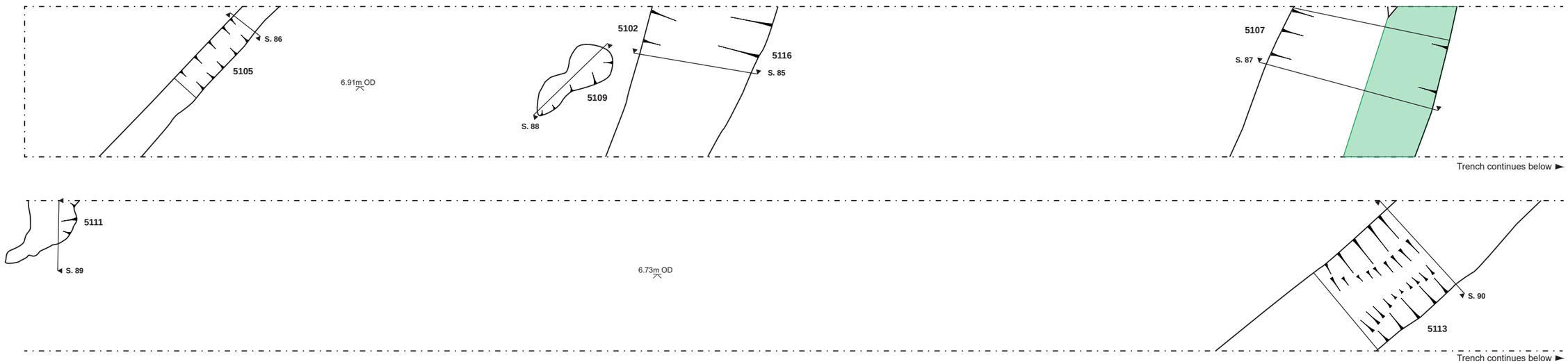
Fig. 28

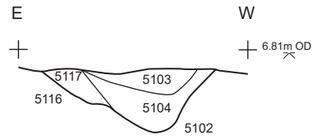
Trench 50 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

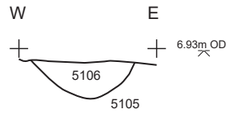
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 85



S. 86



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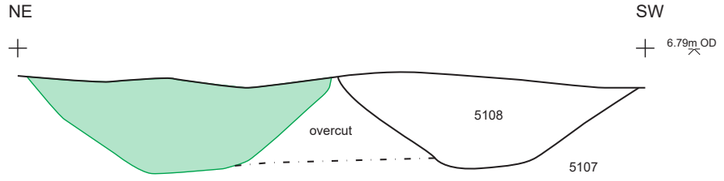
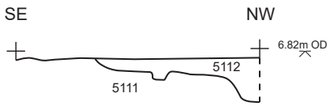


S. 88

S. 89



S. 90

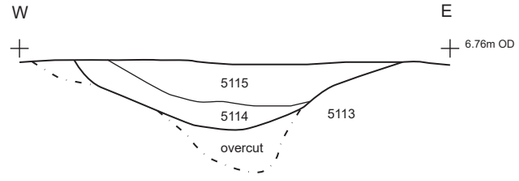


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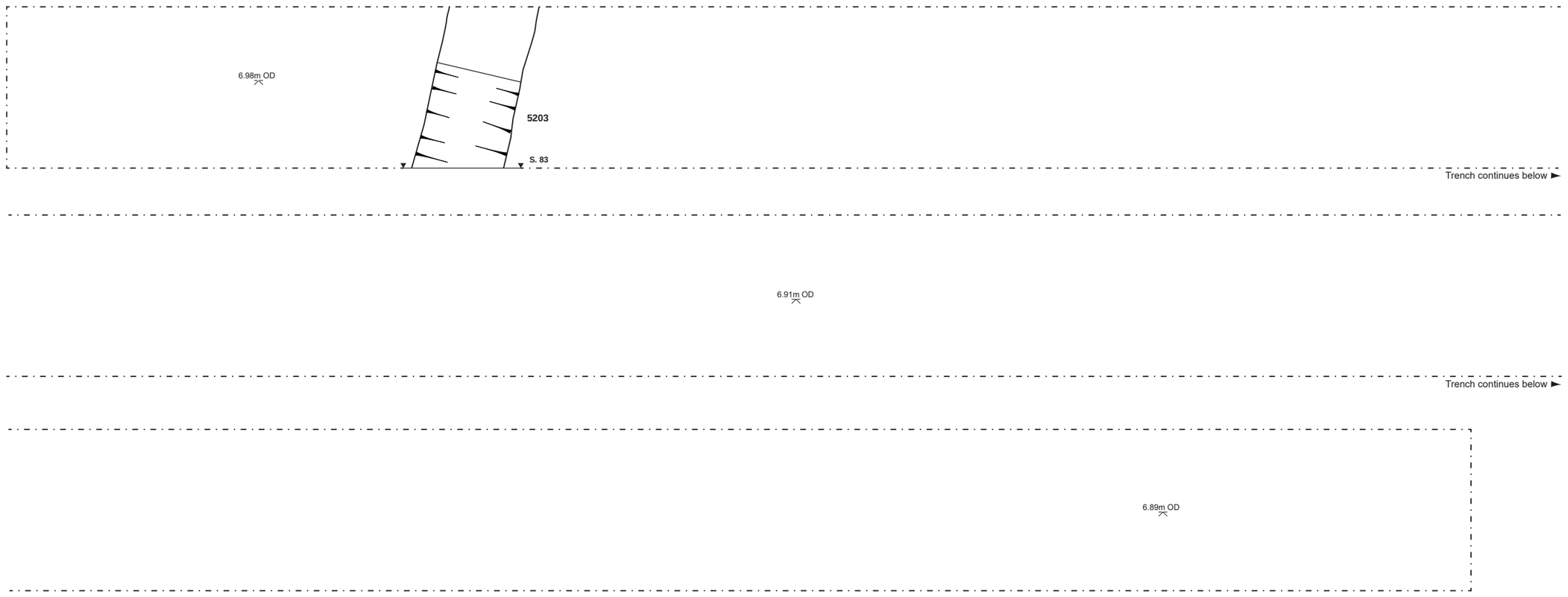
Fig. 29	
Trench 51 plan and sections	

Key

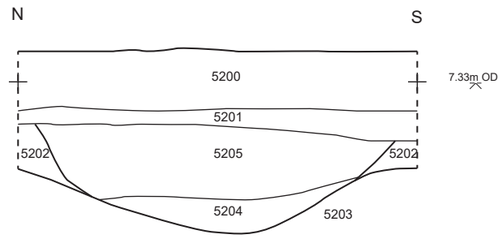
LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



S. 83



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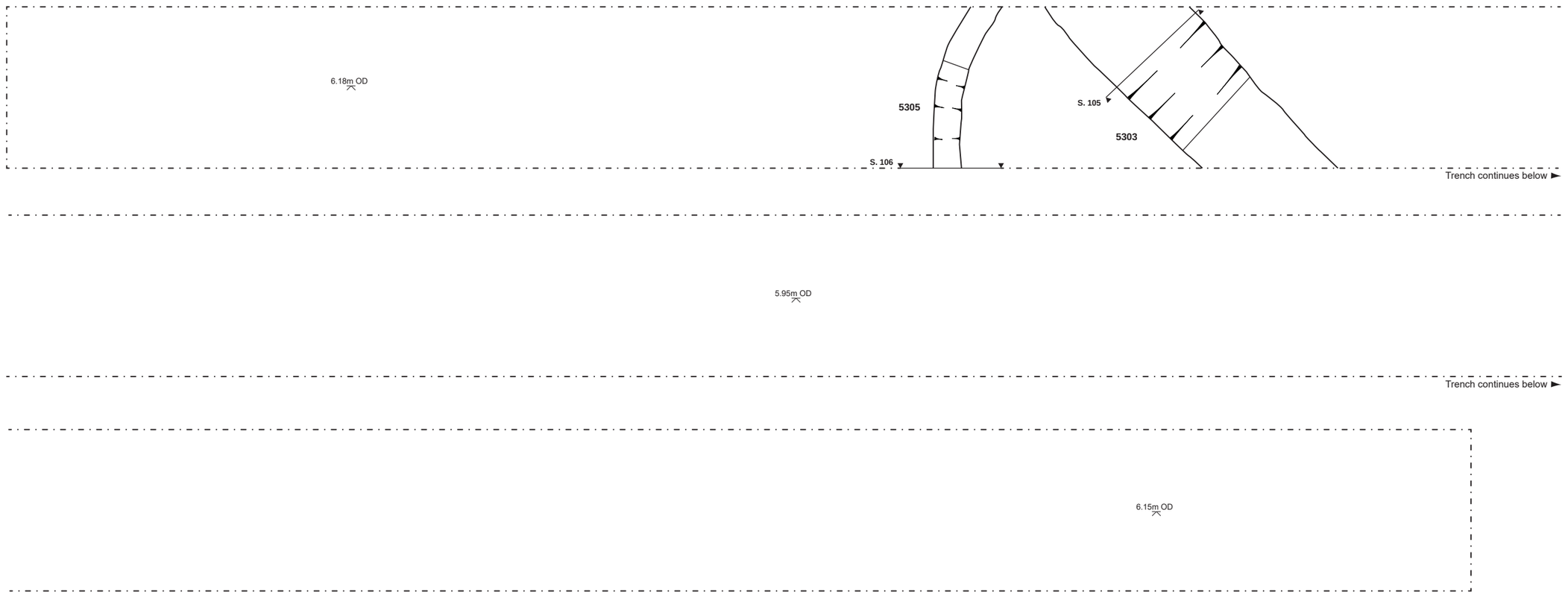
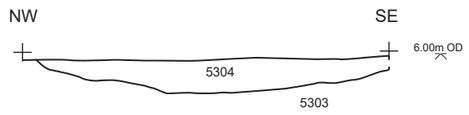
Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 30	
Trench 52 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

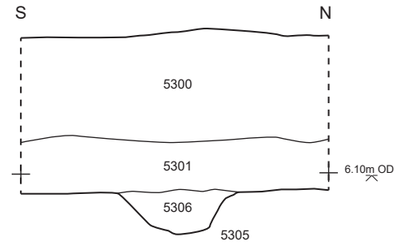
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 105



S. 106



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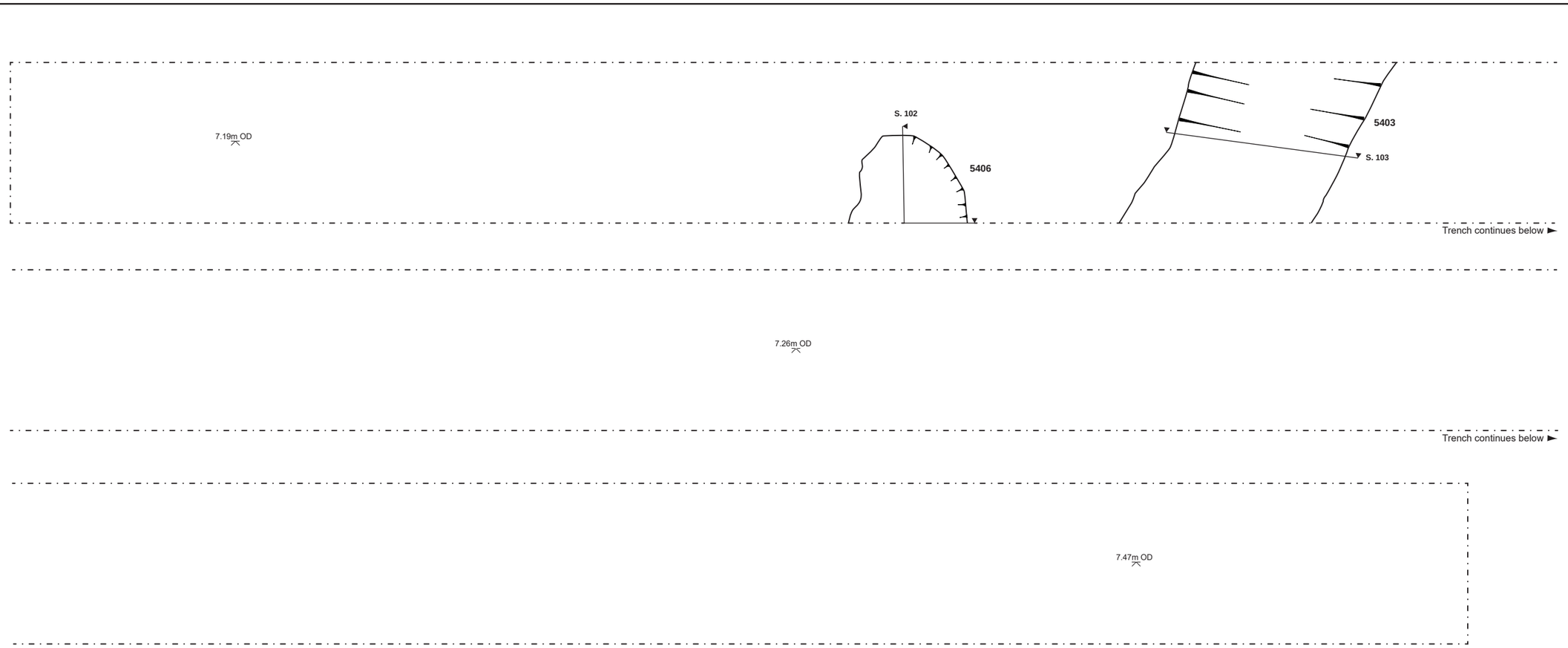
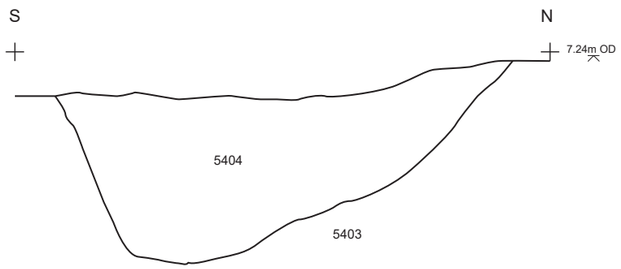
Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 31	
Trench 53 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 102



S. 103

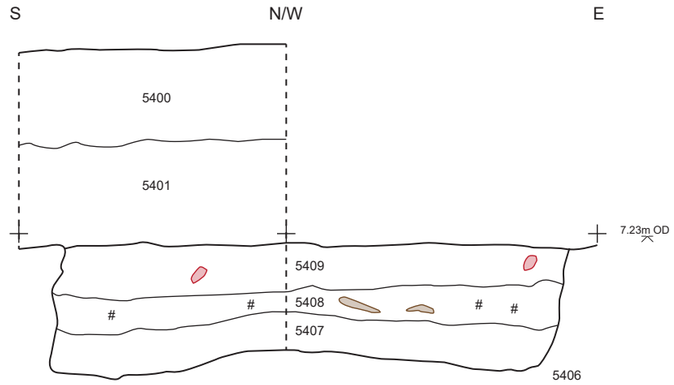


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Fig. 32

Trench 54 plan and sections

Key

POTTERY

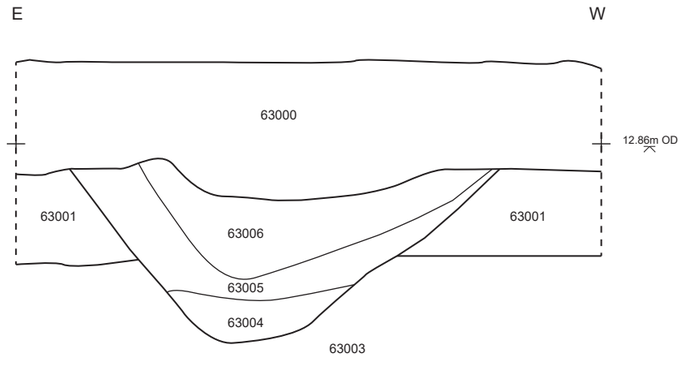
BURNT DAUB

CHARCOAL

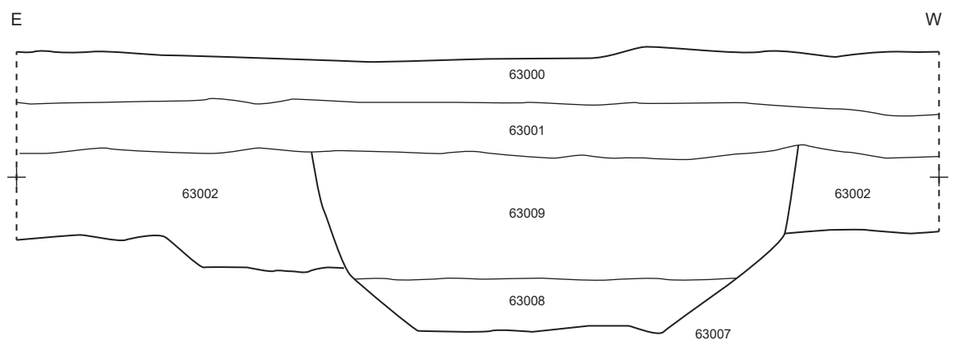
Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)

S. 77



S. 78



S. 79

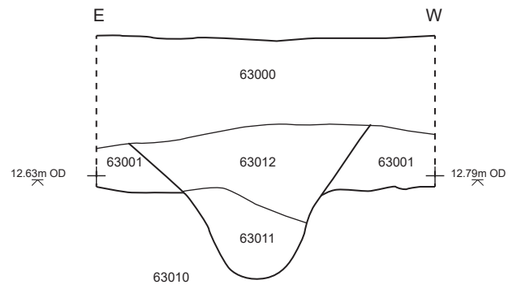


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Fig. 33

Trench 63 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 6706

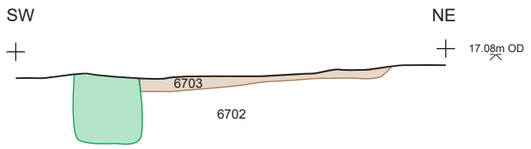

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Fig. 34

Trench 67 plan and section

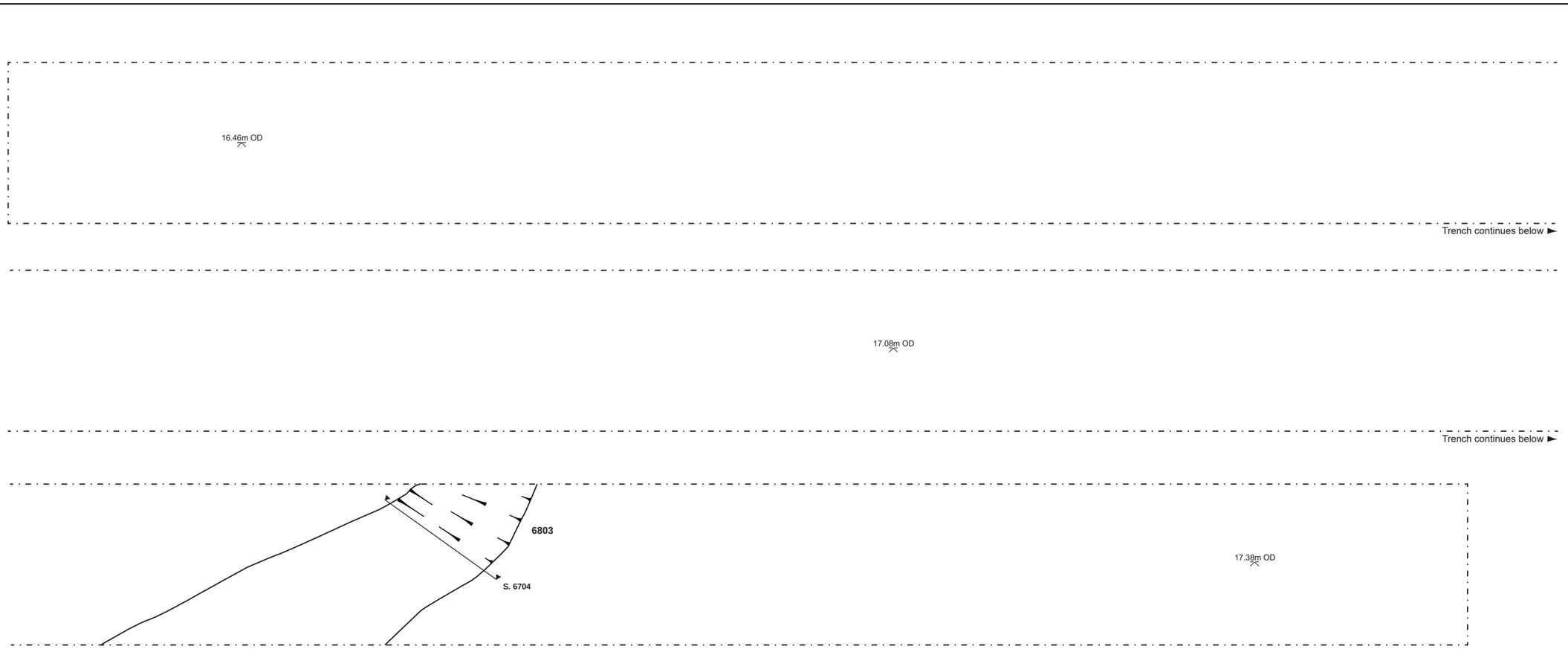
Key

PLOUGH FURROW

LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 6704

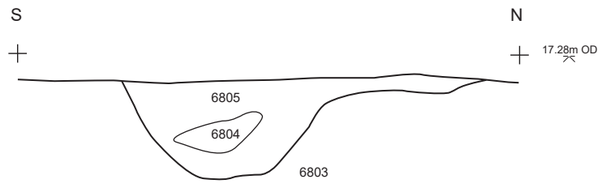


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Fig. 35	
Trench 68 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

N

74.77m OD

S. 15

8002

Trench continues below ►

74.78m OD

Trench continues below ►

74.95m OD

S. 15

W

E

74.67m OD

8003

8002

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Fig. 36

Trench 80 plan and section

Key

CBM

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 29

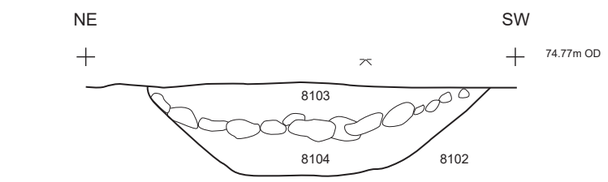

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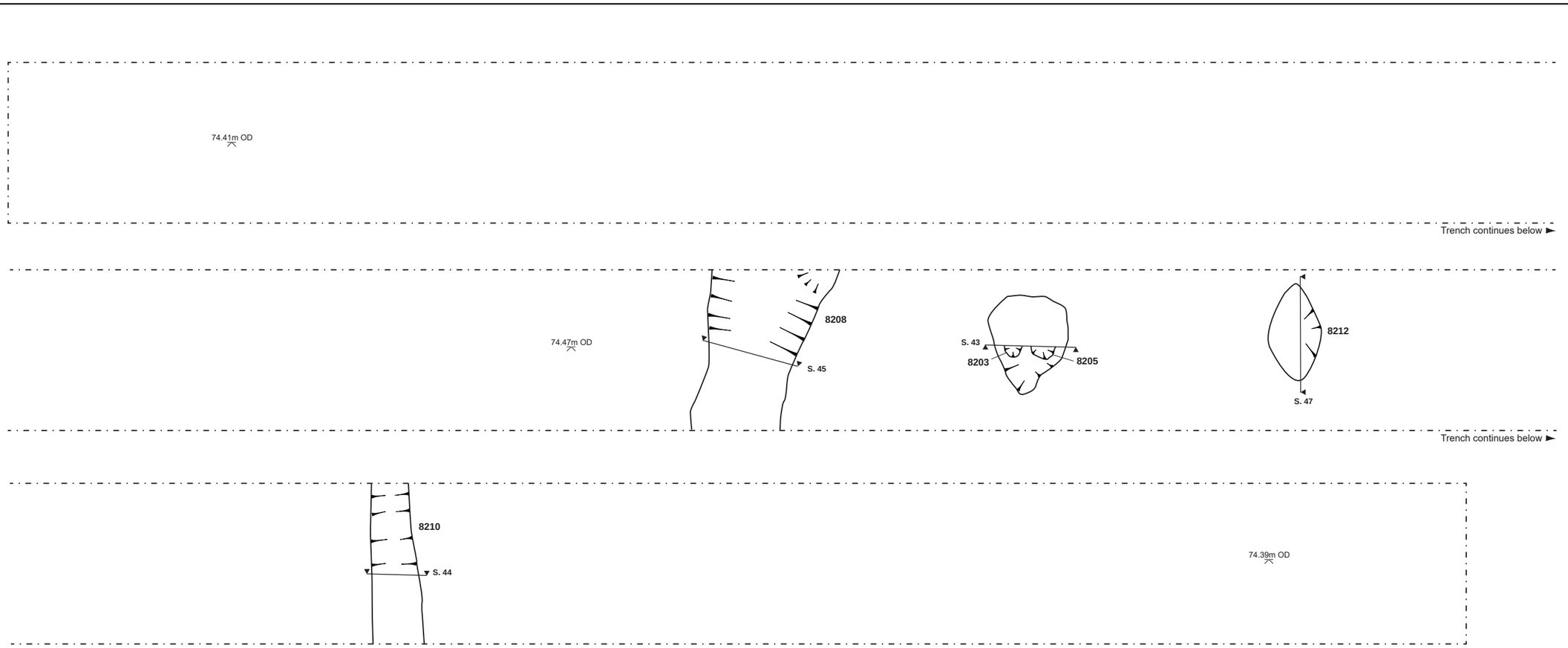
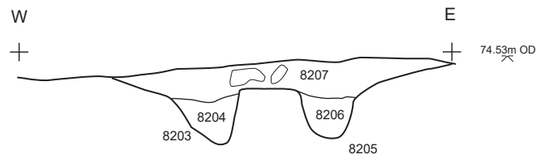
Fig. 37	
Trench 81 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

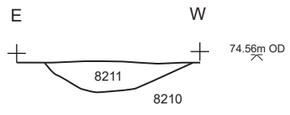
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



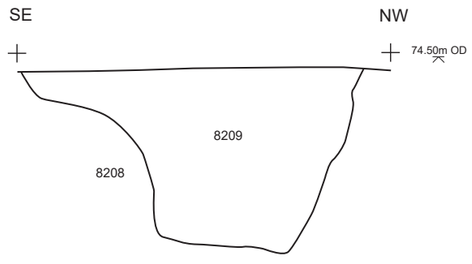
S. 43



S. 44



S. 45



S. 47

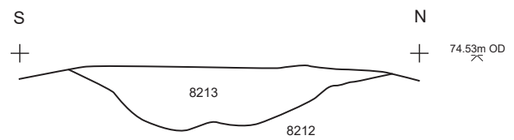


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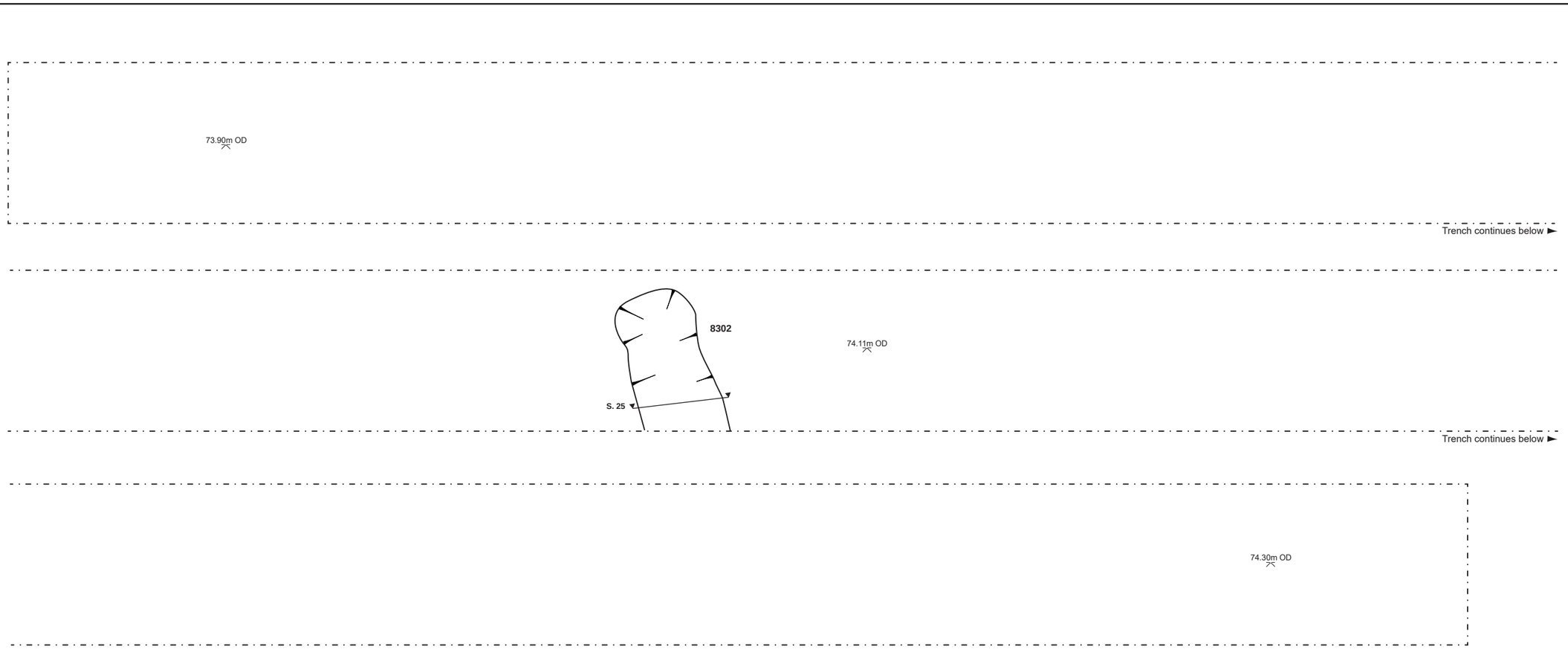
Fig. 38	
Trench 82 plan and sections	

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



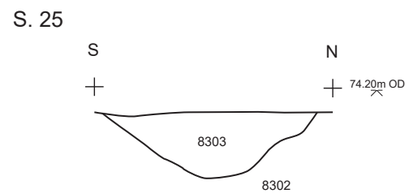


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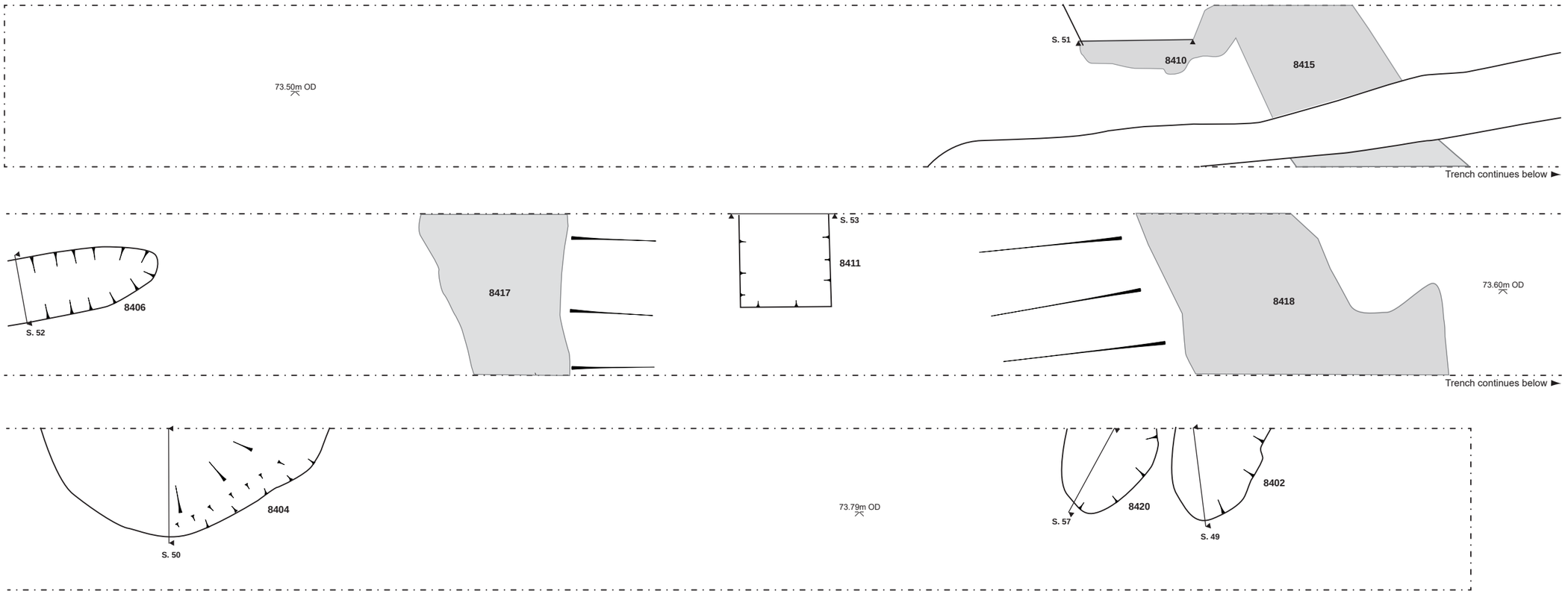
Fig. 39	
Trench 83 plan and section	

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



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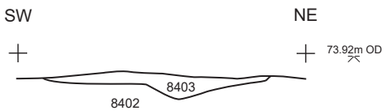
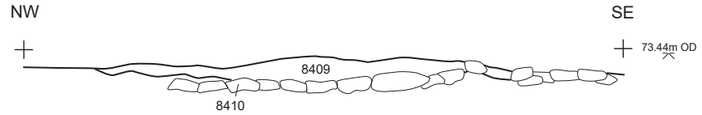
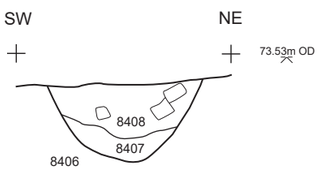


S. 50

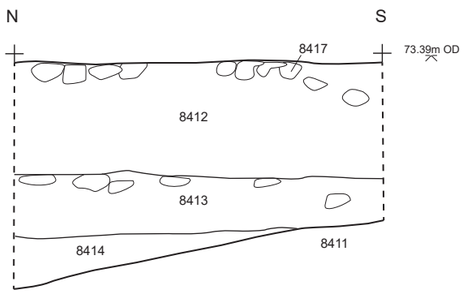
S. 51



S. 52



S. 53



S. 57

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Fig. 40

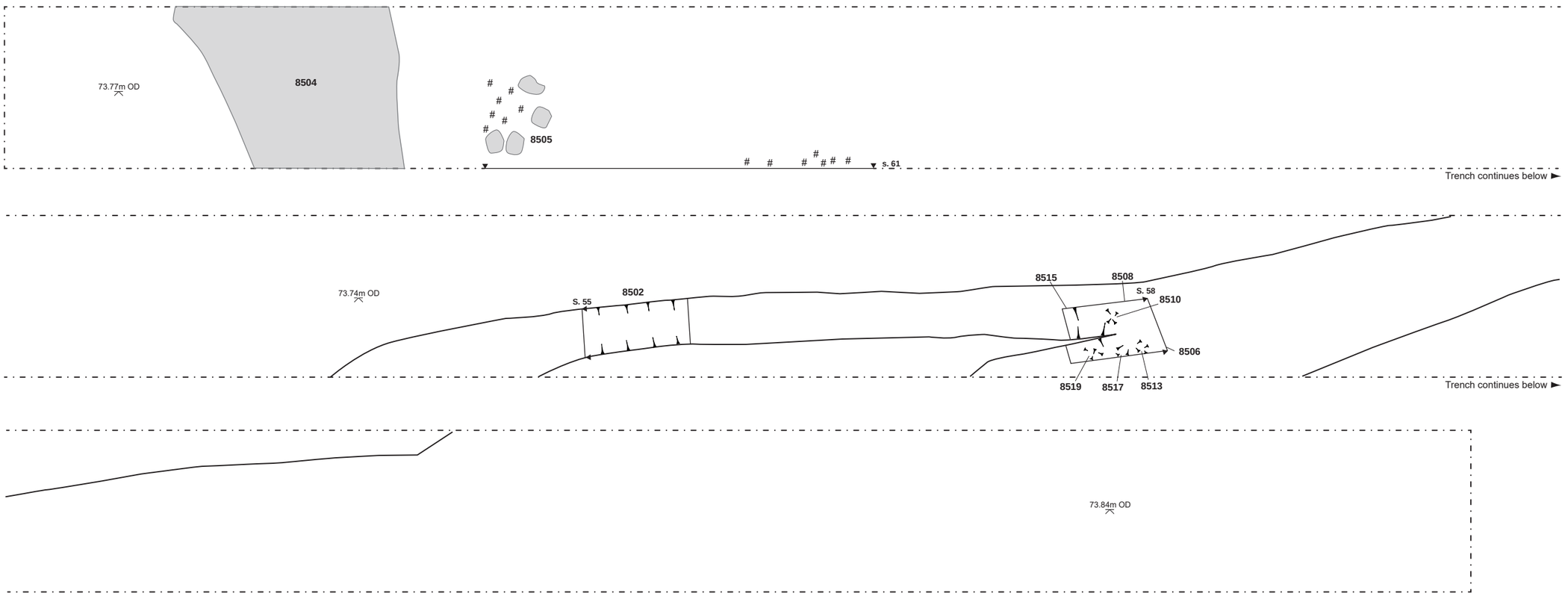
Trench 84 plan and sections

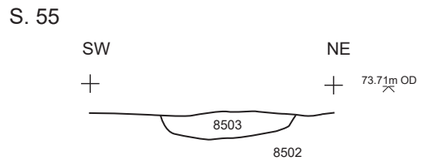
Key

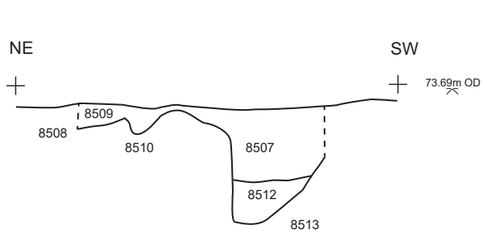
LIMESTONE SURFACE

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)







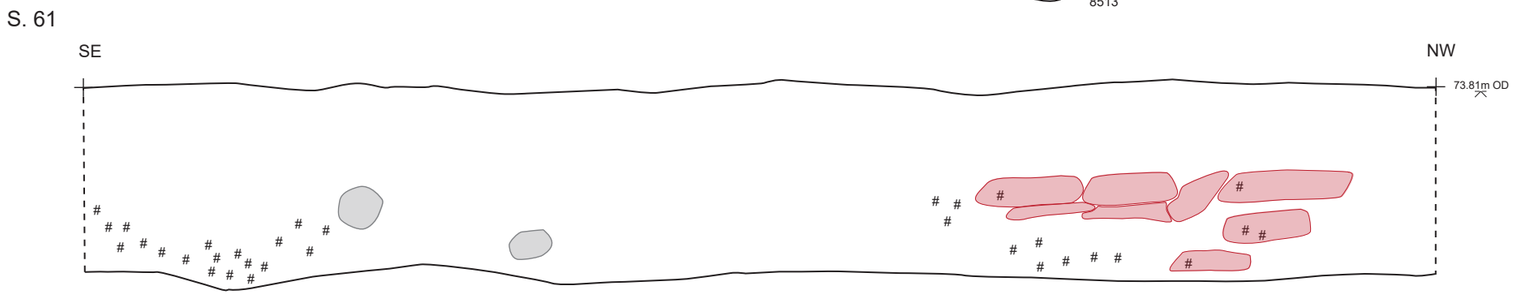


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Fig. 41

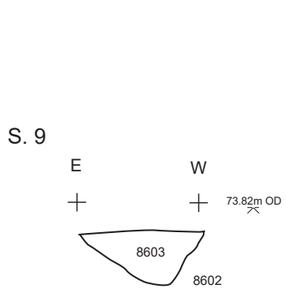
Trench 85 plan and sections

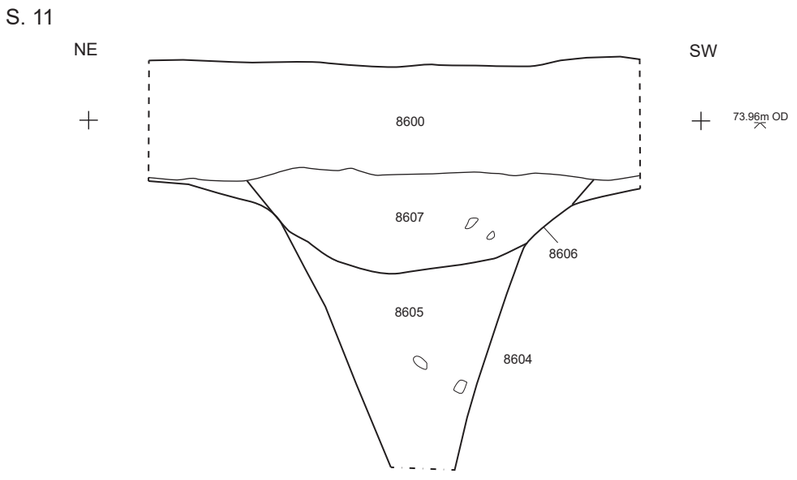
Key

- CHARCOAL
- LIMESTONE
- HEAT AFFECTED STONES

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)





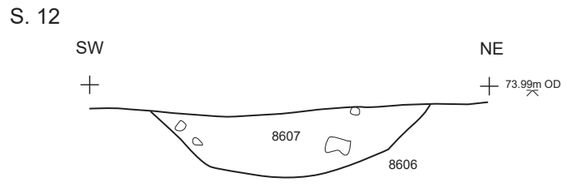


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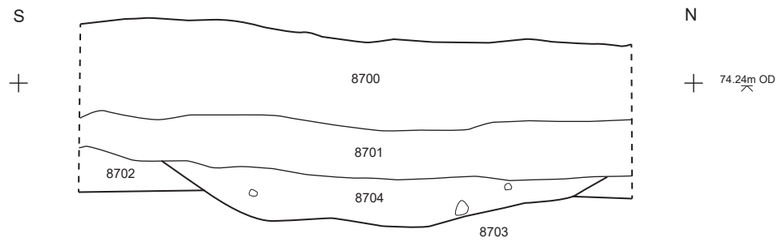
Fig. 42

Trench 86 plan and sections

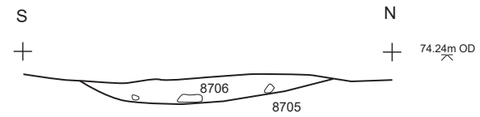
Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 19



S. 20



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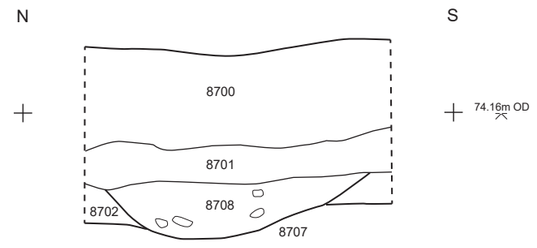

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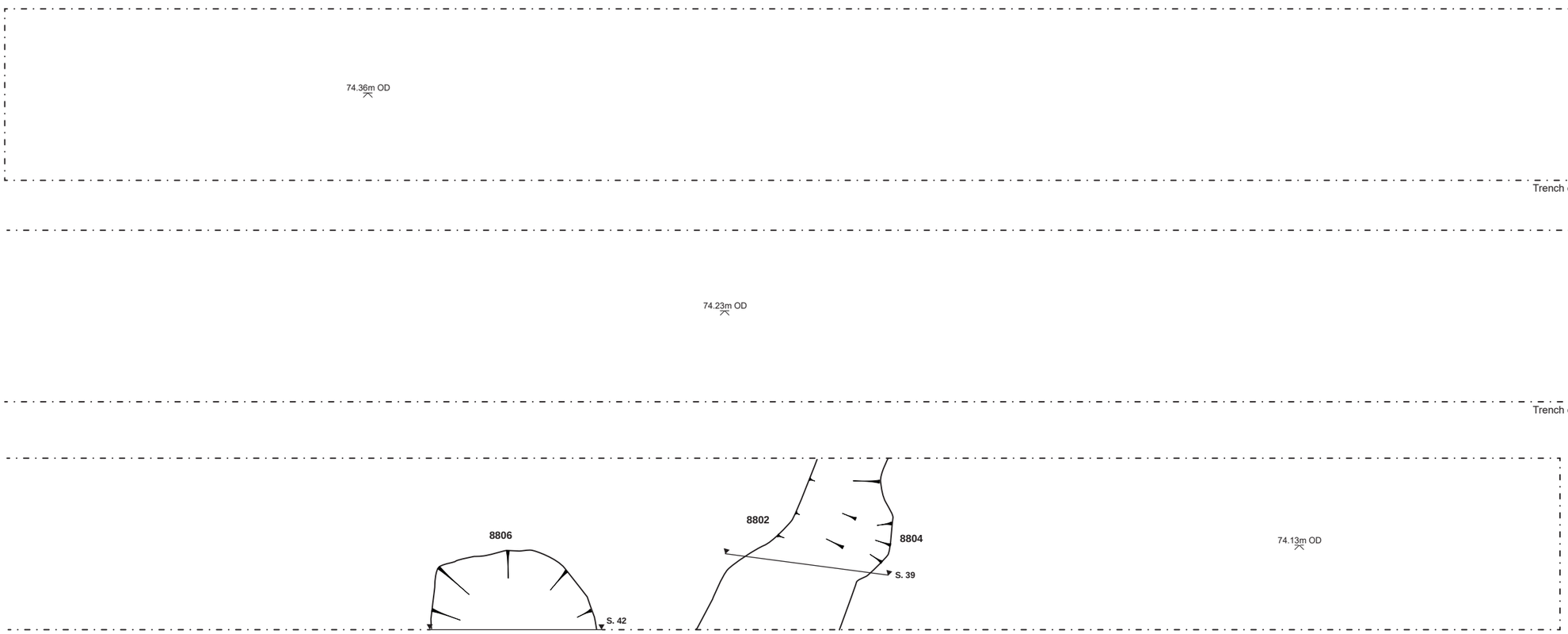
Fig. 43

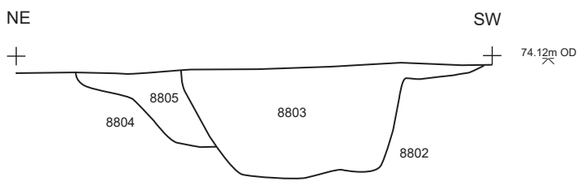
Trench 87 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 39



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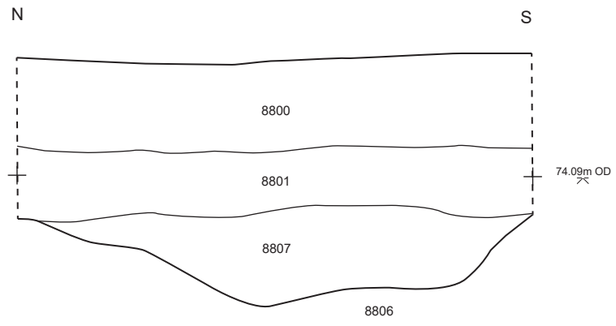

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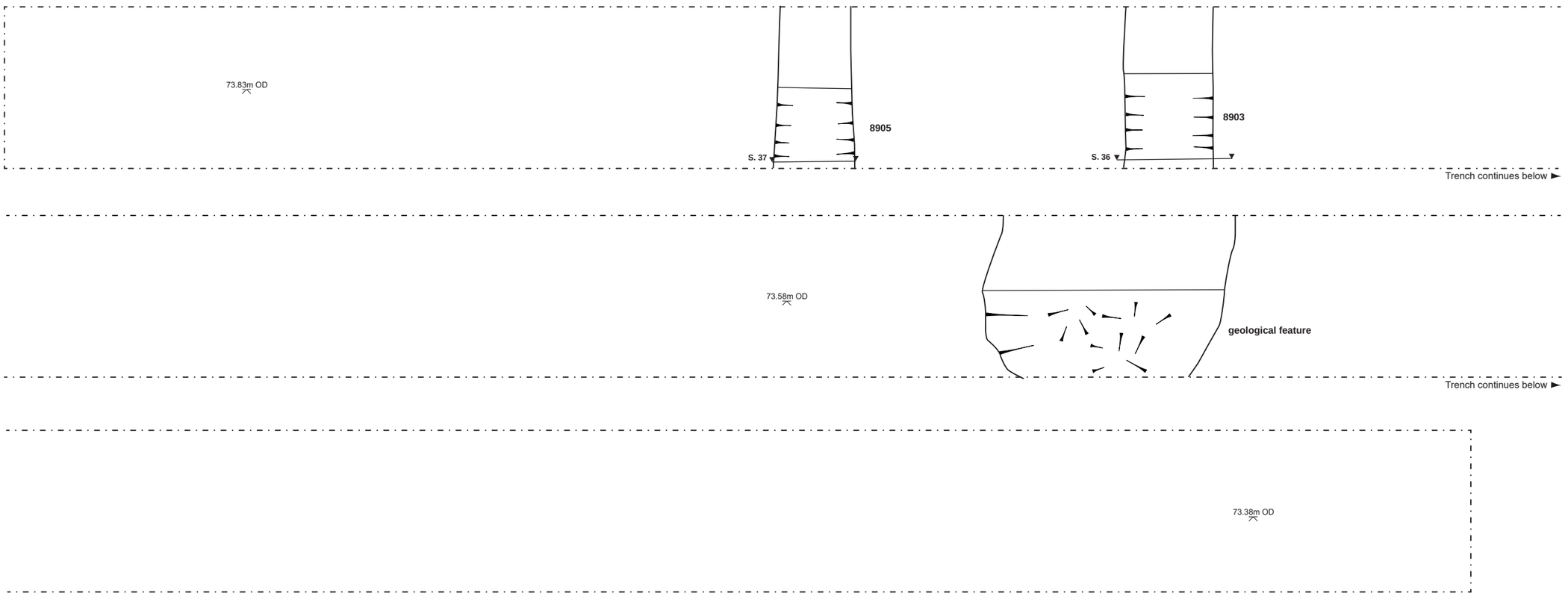
Fig. 44

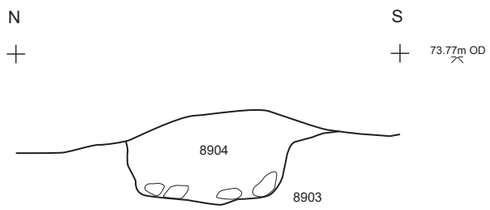
Trench 88 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 36



S. 37

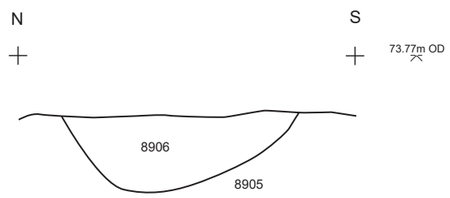


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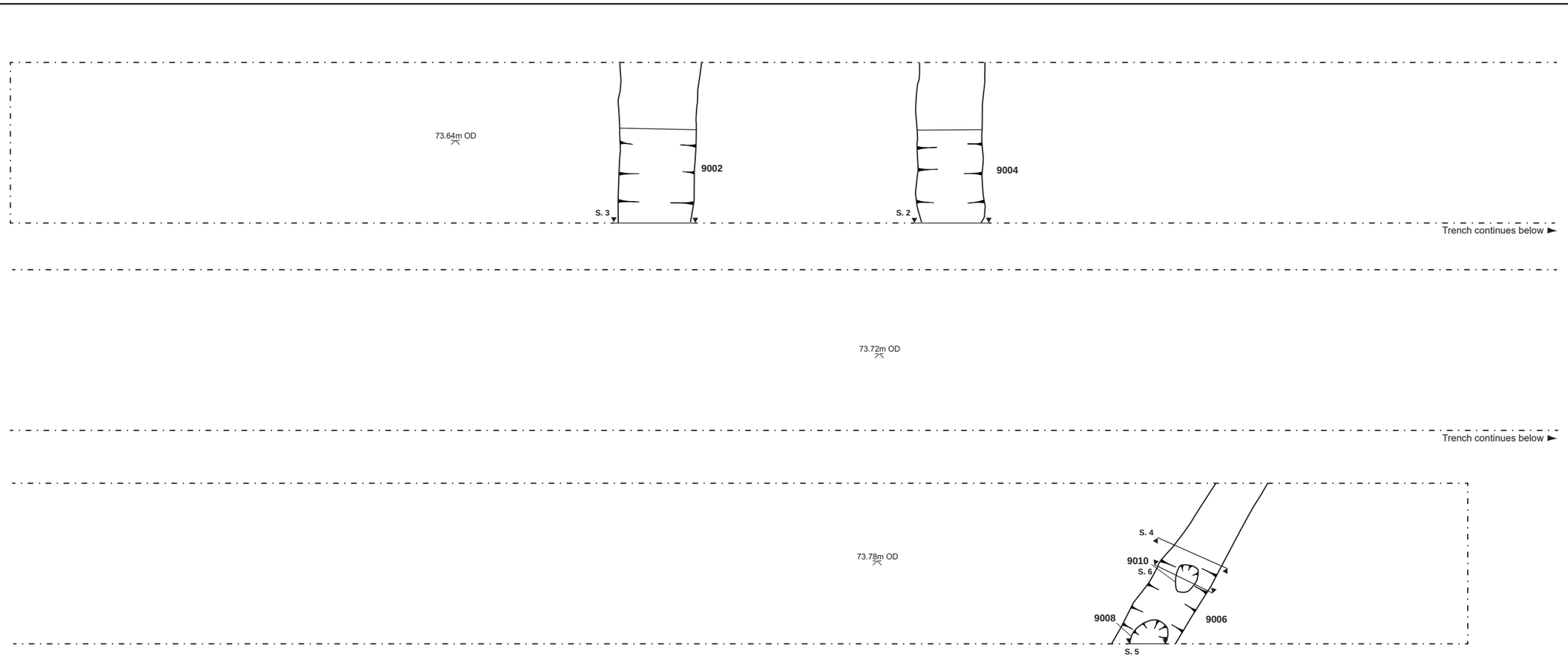
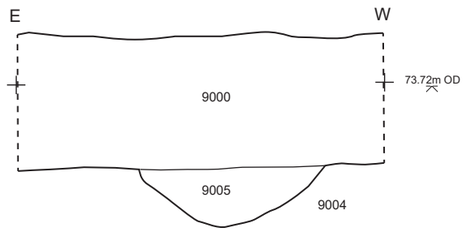
Fig. 45	
Trench 89 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

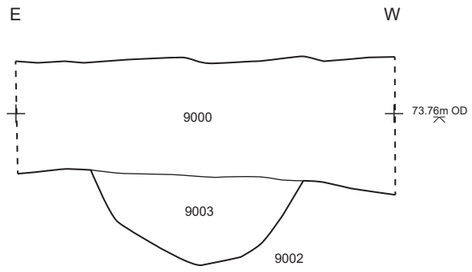
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 2



S. 3



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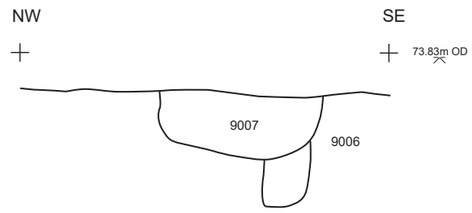

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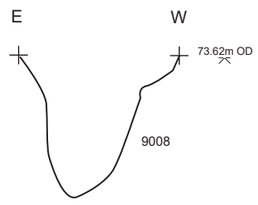

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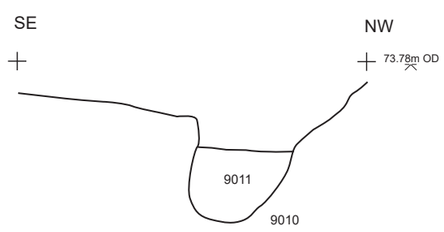

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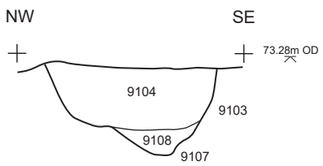
Fig. 46

Trench 90 plan and sections

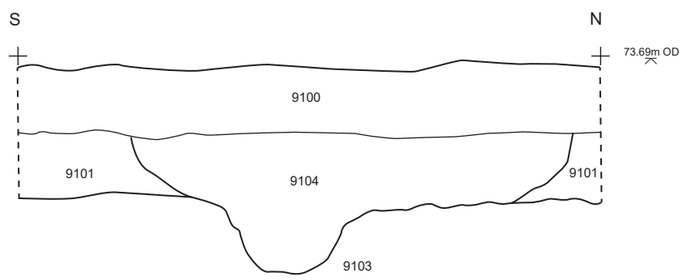
Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 31



S. 32



S. 34

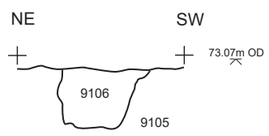


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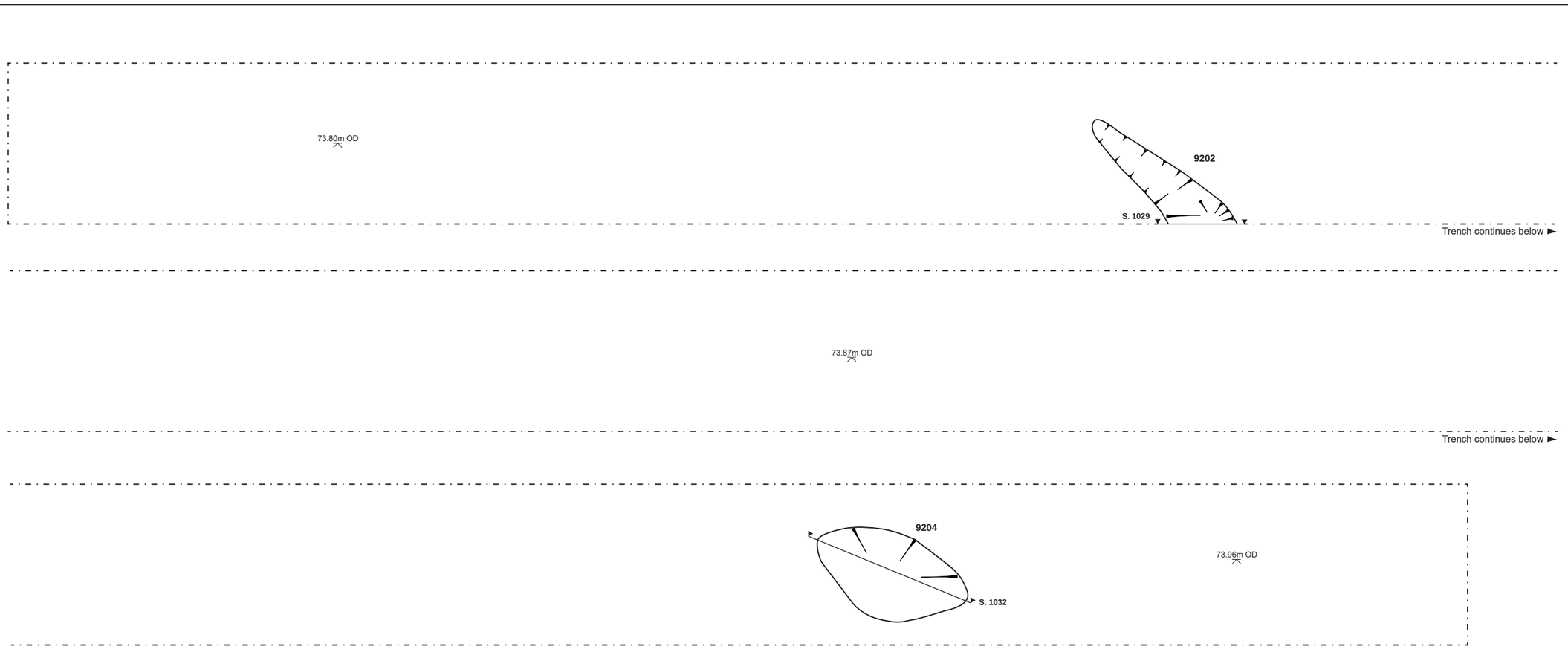
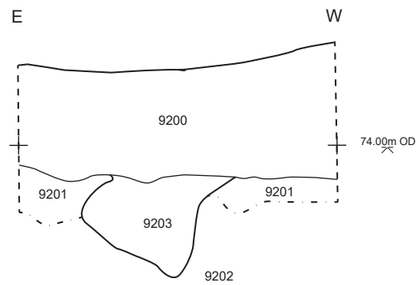
Fig. 47	
Trench 91 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 1029



S. 1032

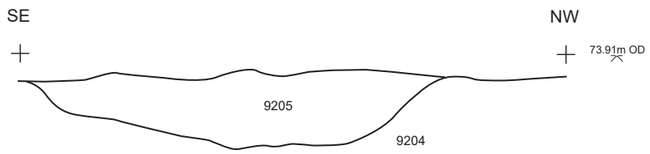


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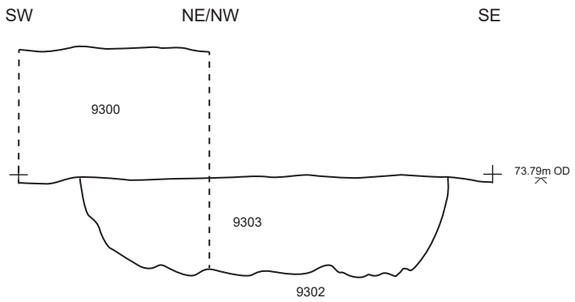
Fig. 48	
Trench 92 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 1036



S. 1037

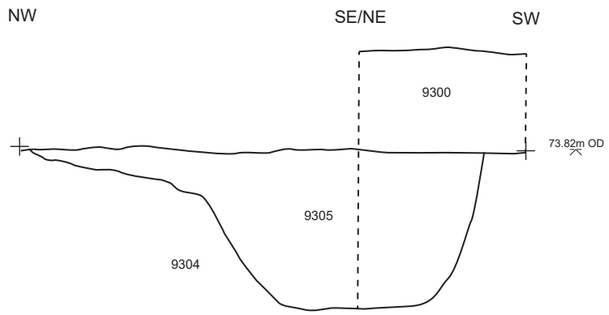


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Fig. 49

Trench 93 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 1030

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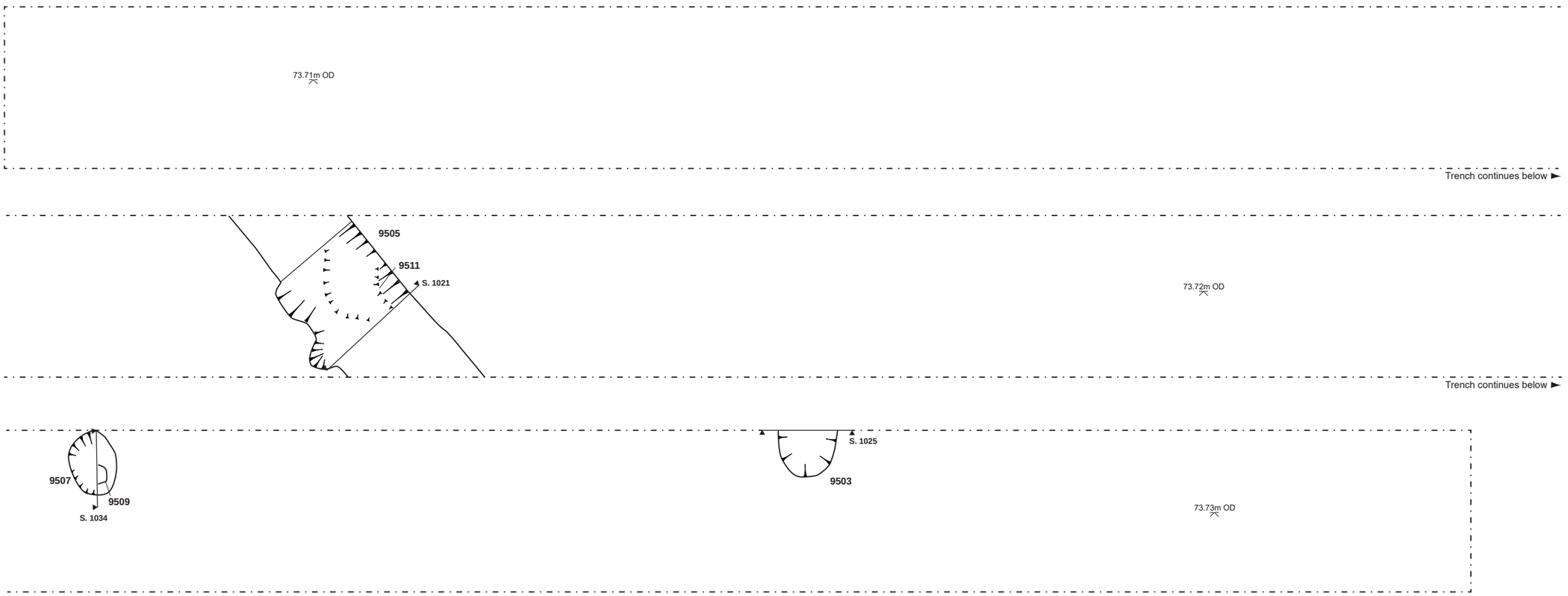
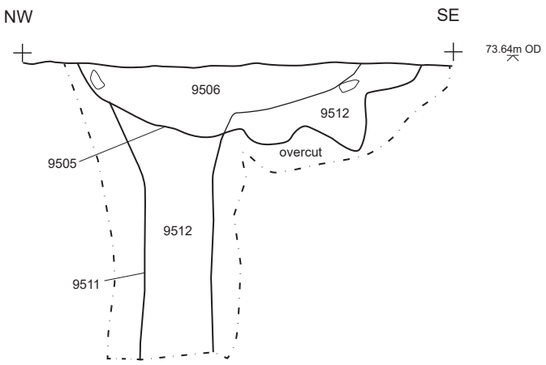
Fig. 50	
Trench 94 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 1021



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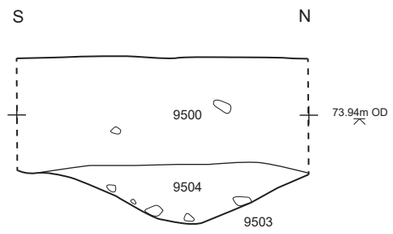

S. 1034

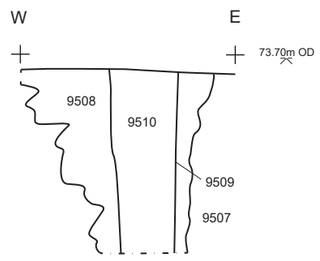

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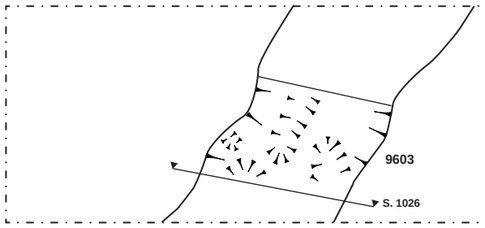
Fig. 51

Trench 95 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



73.41m OD

Trench continues below ►

73.49m OD

Trench continues below ►

73.42m OD

S. 1026

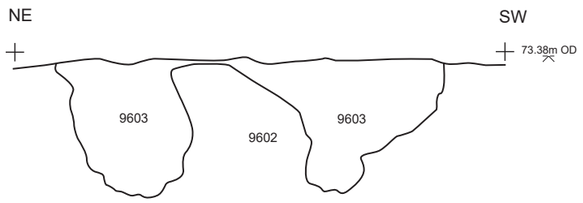


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Fig. 52	
Trench 96 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

N

73.18m OD

9705

S. 1035

Trench continues below ►

73.15m OD

Trench continues below ►

S. 1023

9703

73.23m OD

S. 1023

W E

9700

73.38m OD

9701

9704

9703

S. 1035

E W

73.16m OD

9706

9705

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Fig. 53	
Trench 97 plan and sections	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

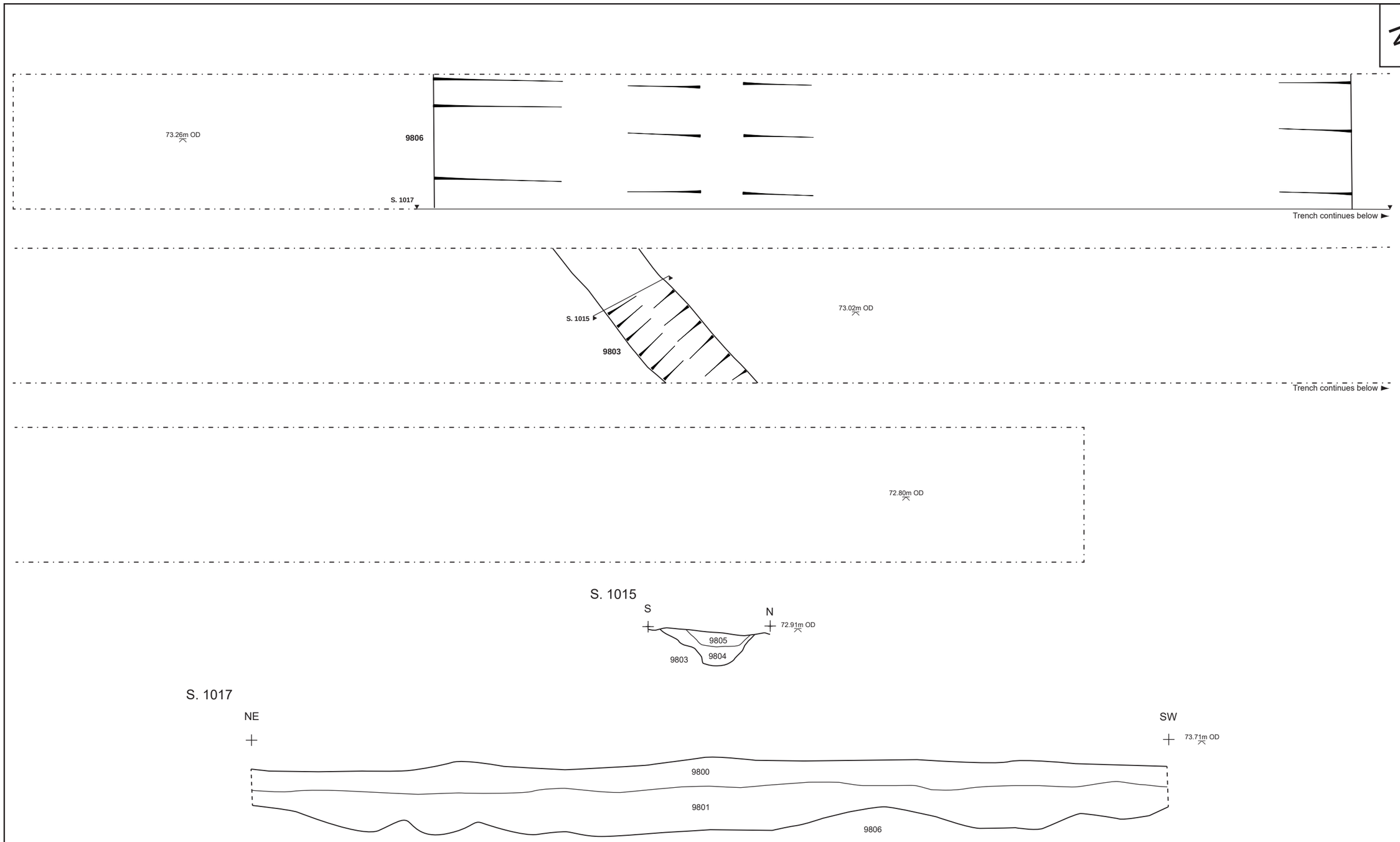

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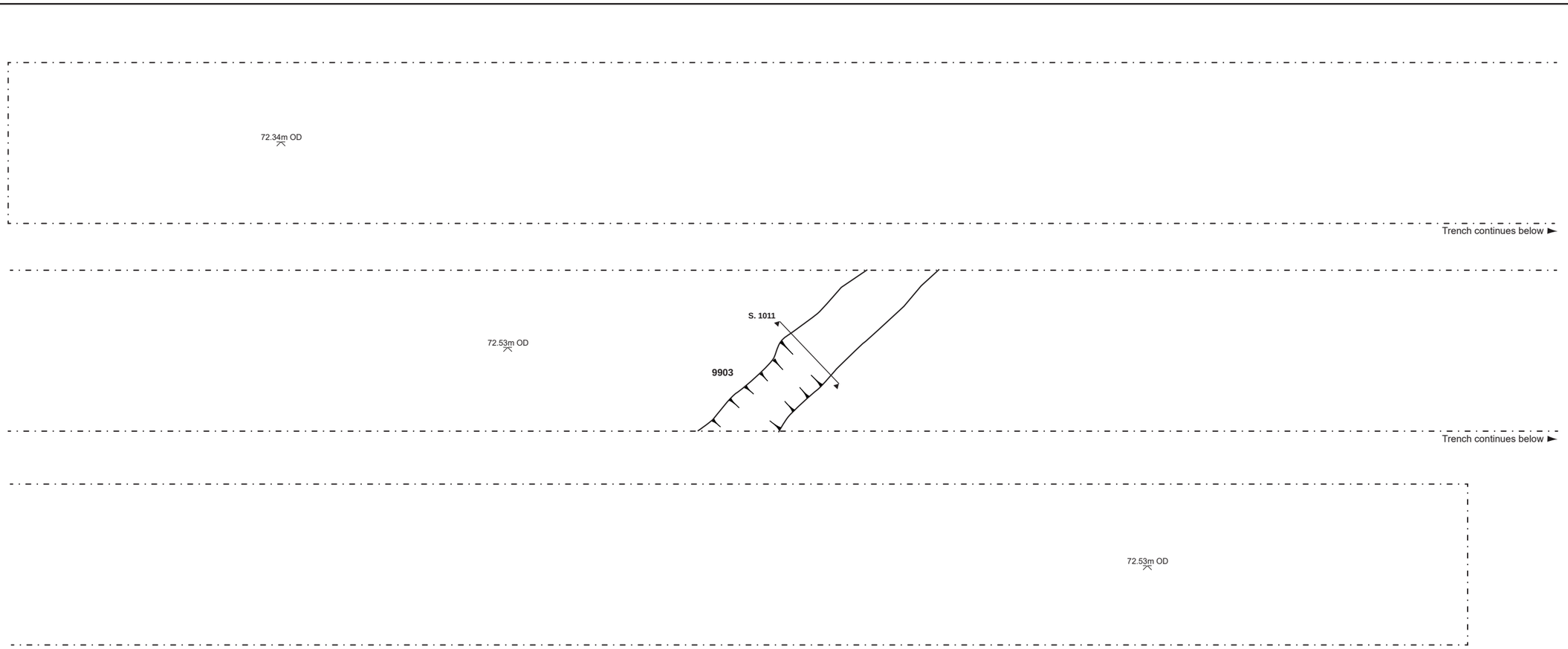
Fig. 54	
Trench 98 plan and sections	

0 2m (1:50)



S. 1011

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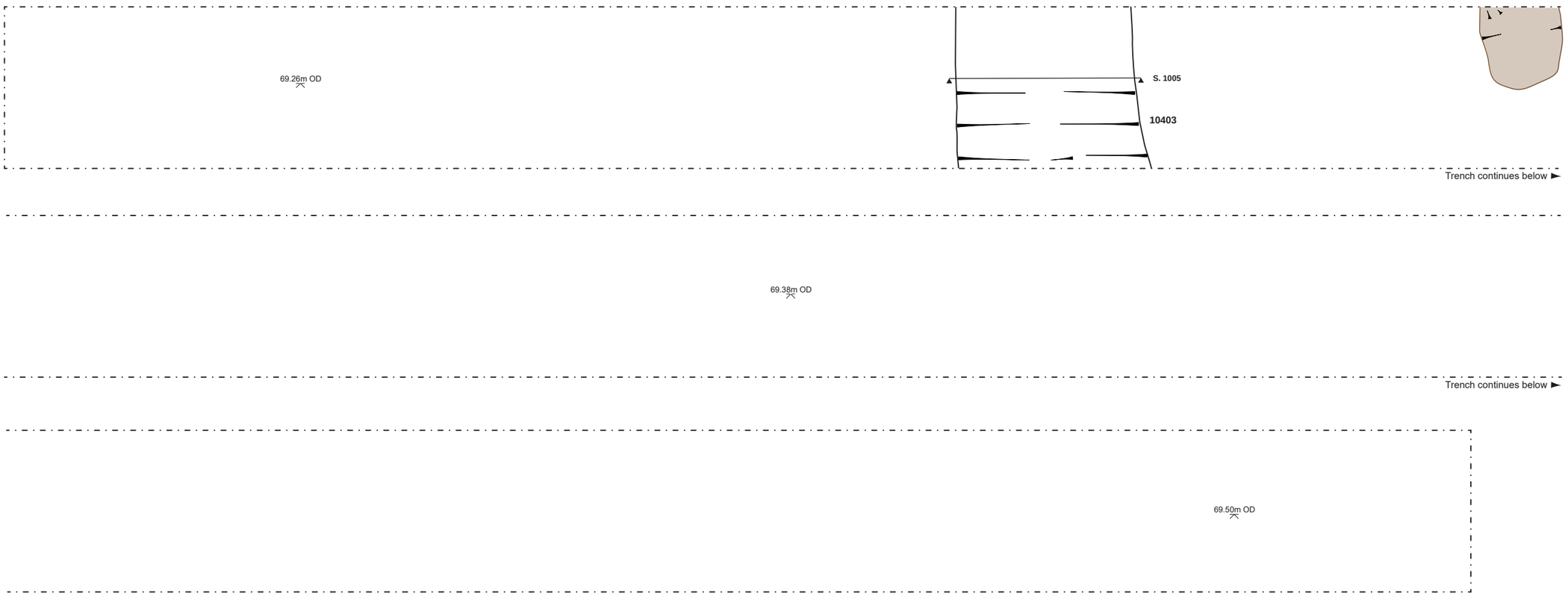
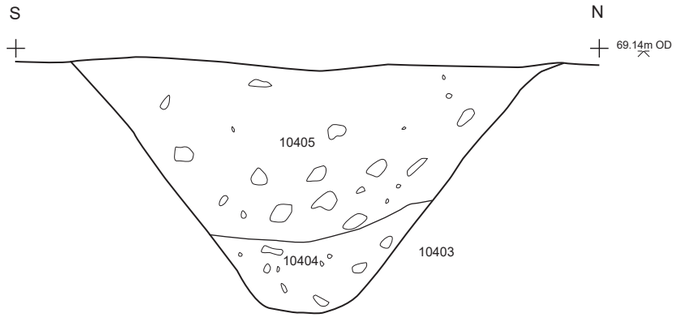
Fig. 55	
Trench 99 plan and section	

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



S. 1005



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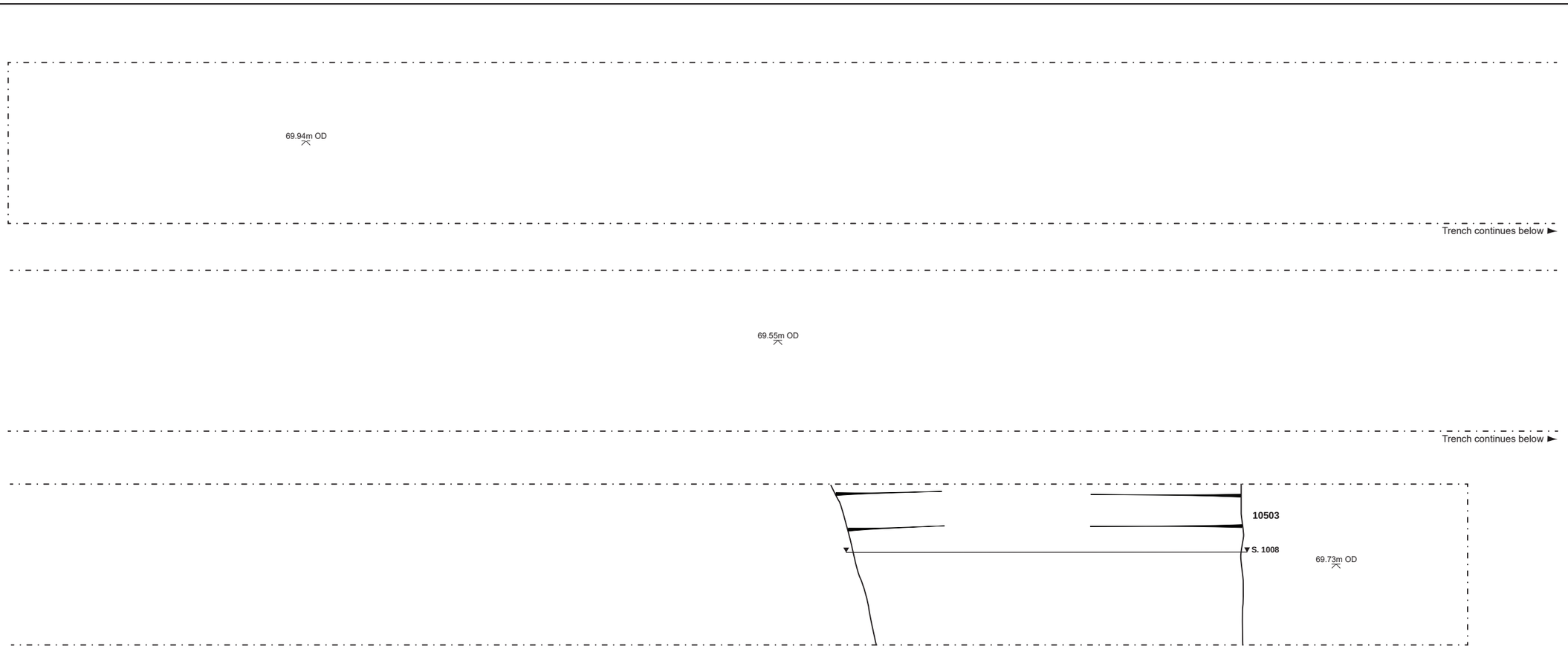
Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 56	
Trench 104 plan and section	

Key

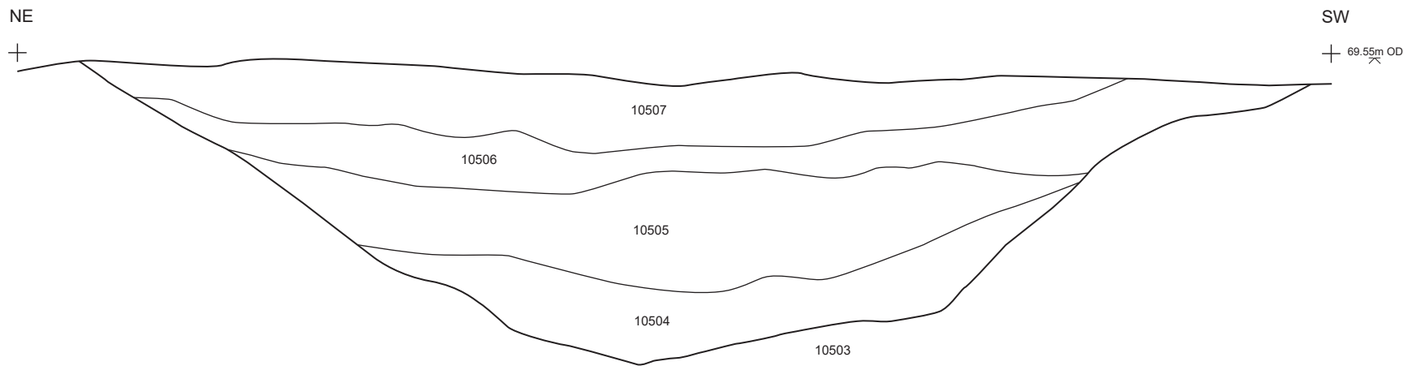
GEOLOGY

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



S. 1008



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Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 57	
Trench 105 plan and section	

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

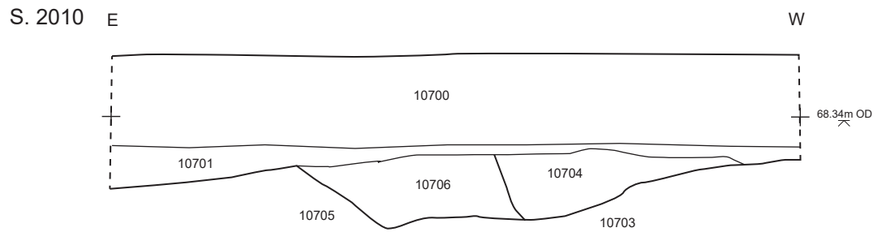

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Fig. 58

Trench 107 plan and section

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

S. 2006

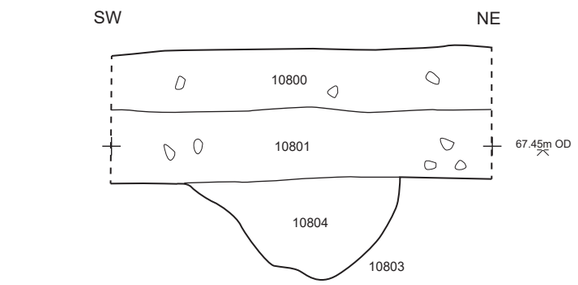

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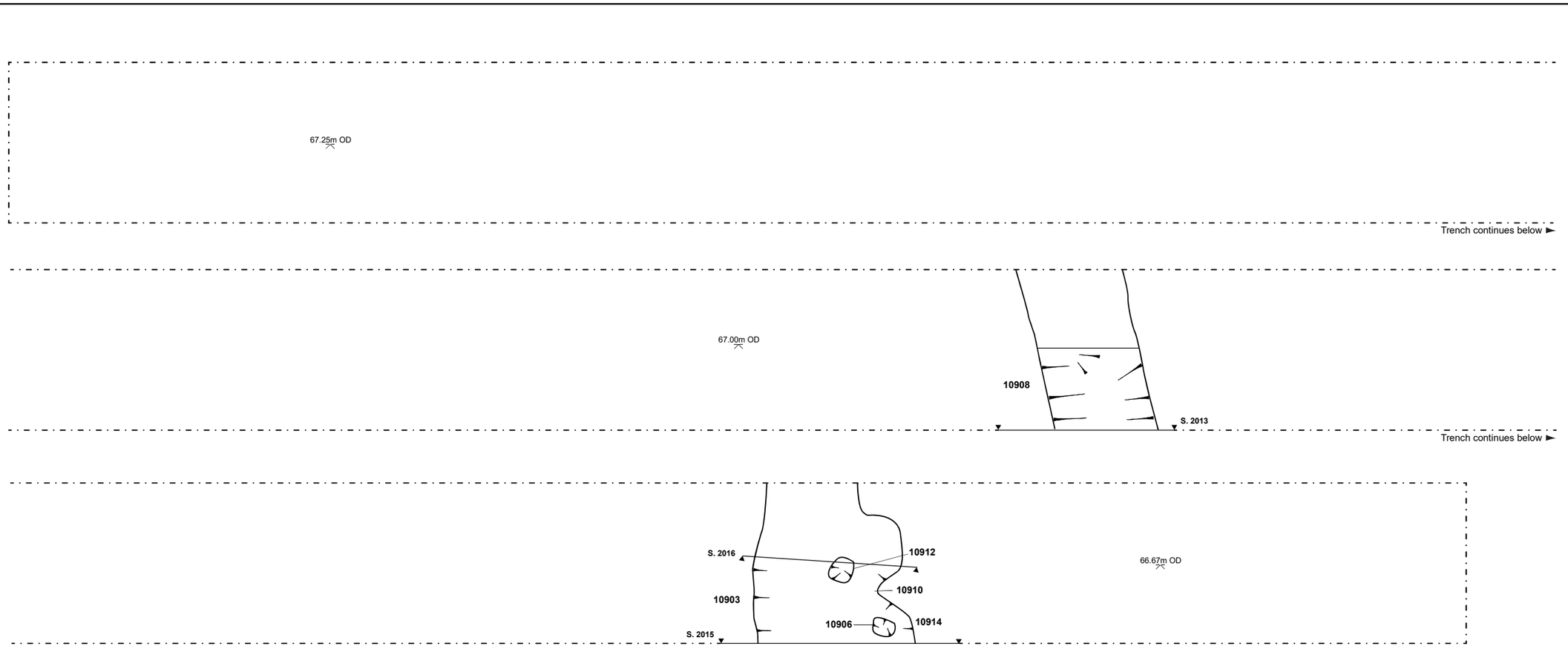
Fig. 59

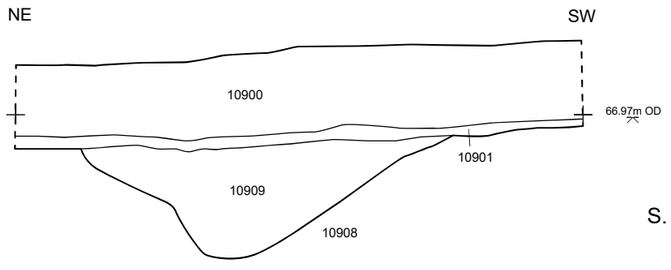
Trench 108 plan and section

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

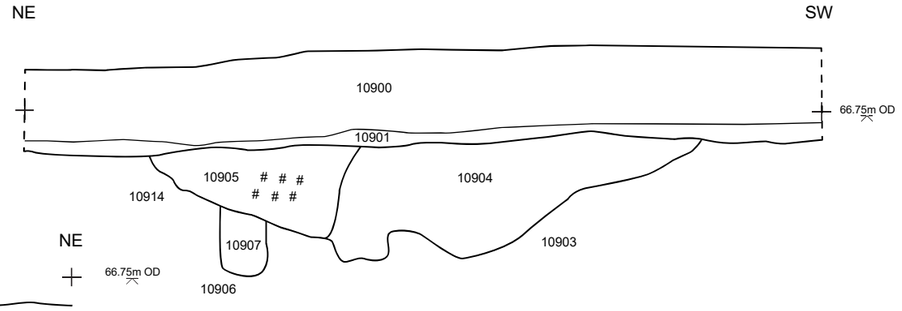
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



S. 2013



S. 2015



S. 2016

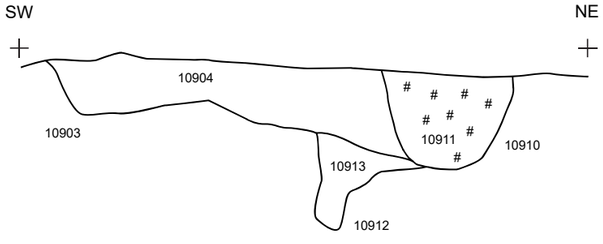


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Fig. 60

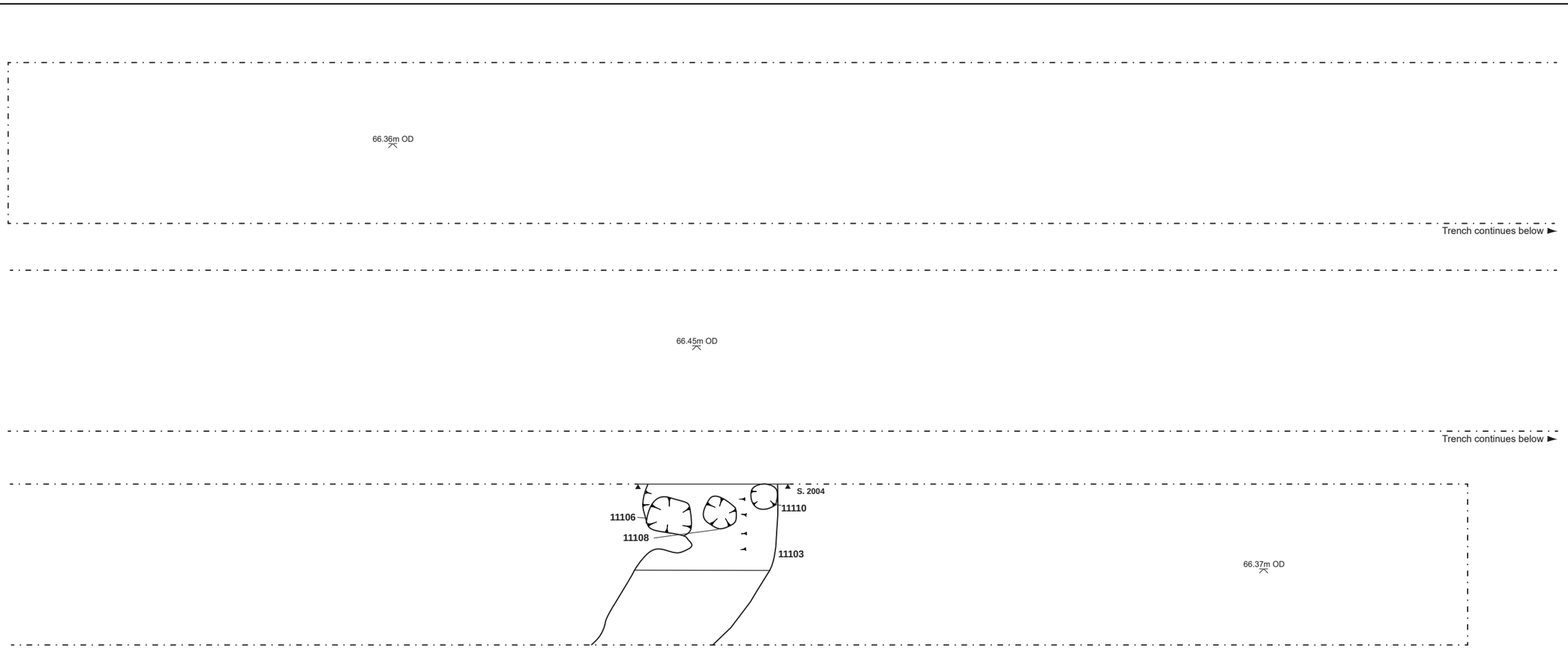
Trench 109 plan and sections

Key

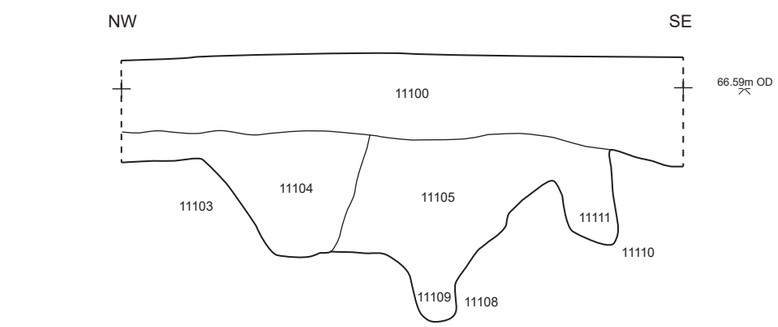
CHARCOAL

Plans 0 — 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 — 1m (1:20)



S. 2004



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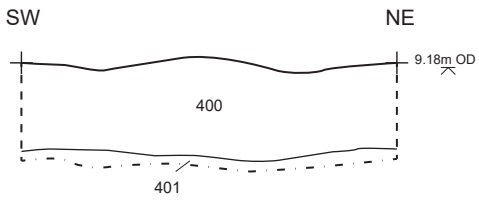
Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 61	
Trench 111 plan and section	

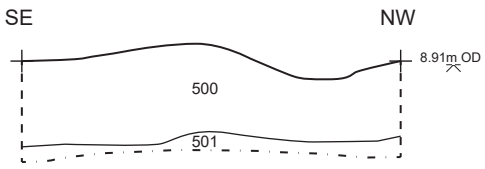
Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

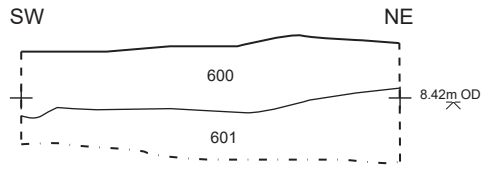
S. 3008



S. 3009



S. 3010



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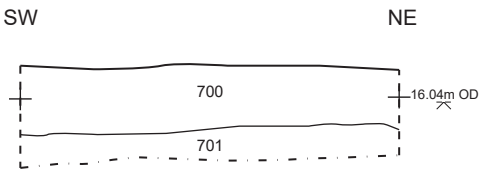

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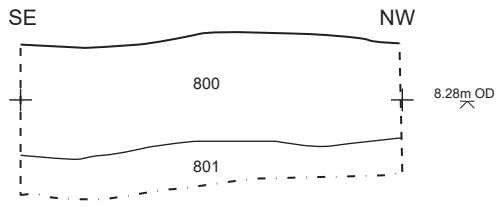
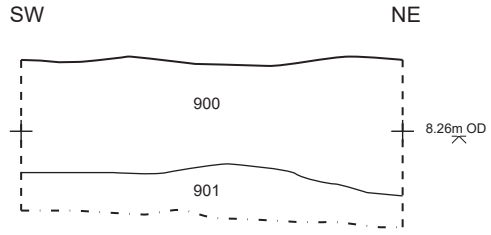


S. 3013



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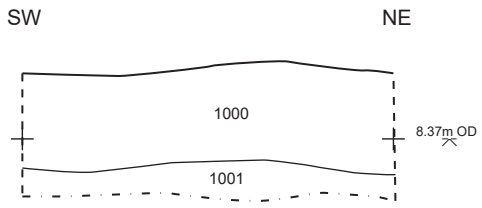
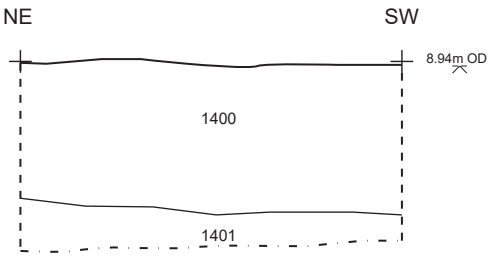


S. 62



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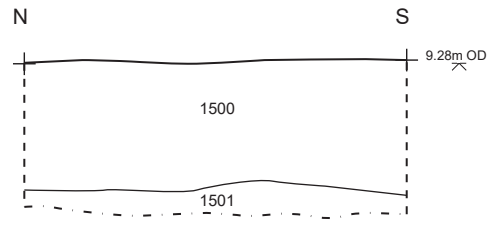

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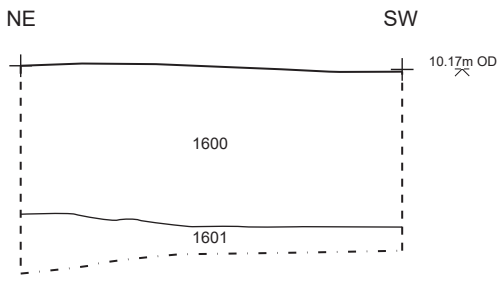
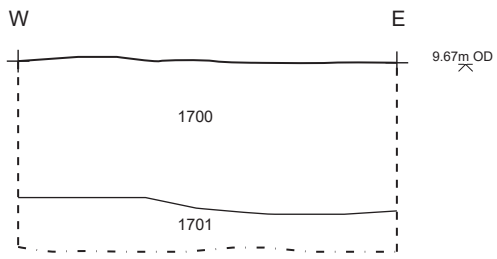


S. 61



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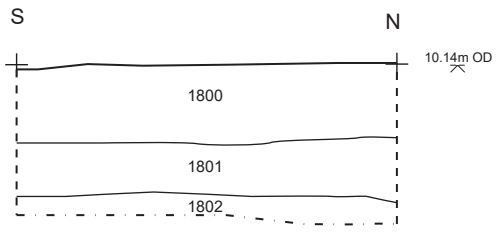

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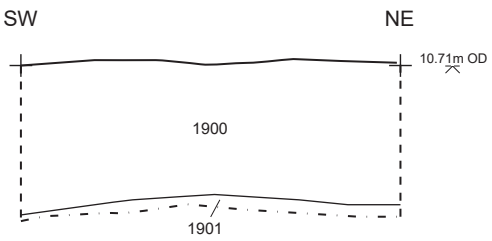

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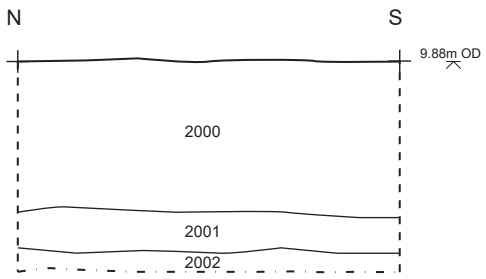

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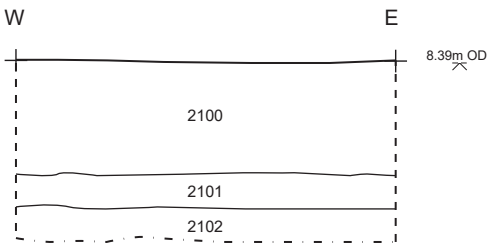
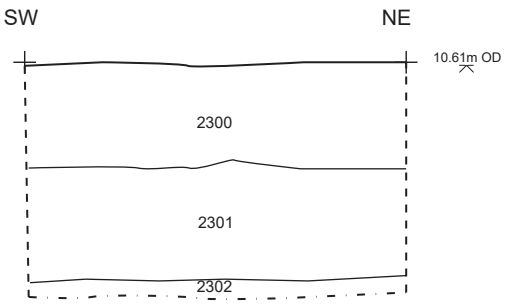


S. 71



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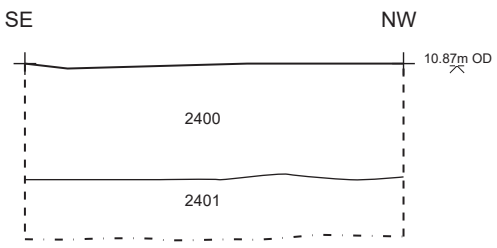

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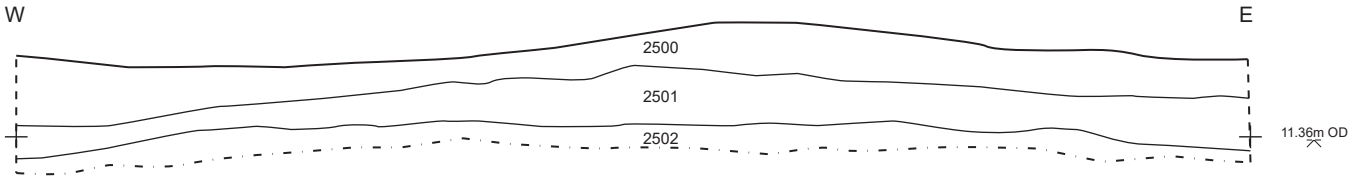

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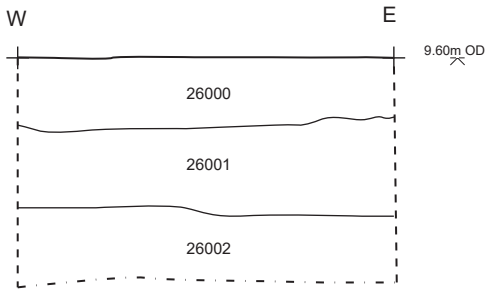
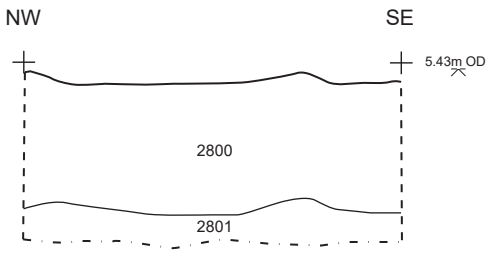
Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 62	
Representative sections of blank trenches	

0 1m (1:20)

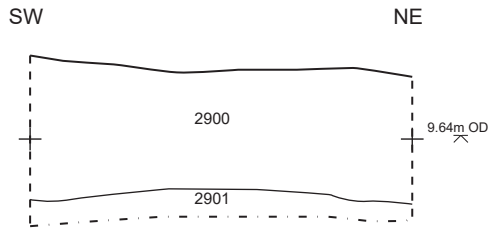
S. 3024



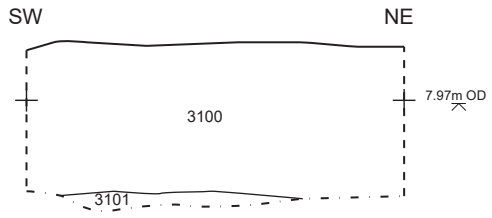
S. 1048



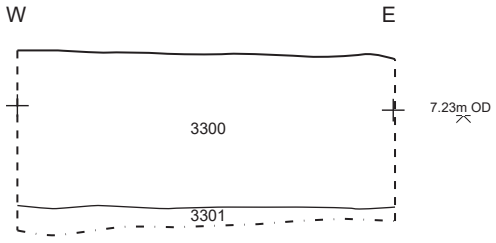
S. 3015



S. 3017



S. 3018



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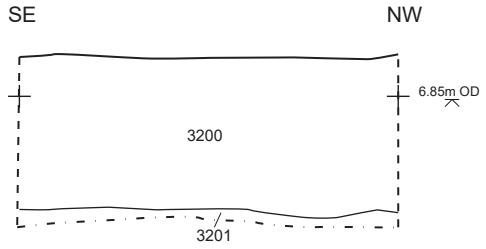
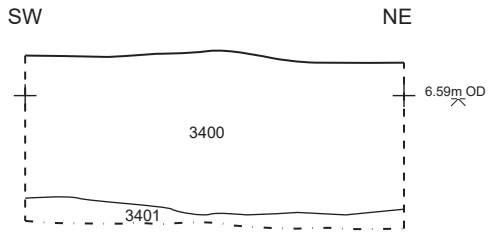
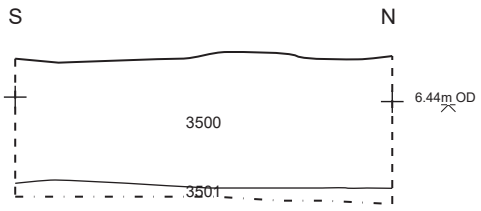


S. 3021



S. 3022



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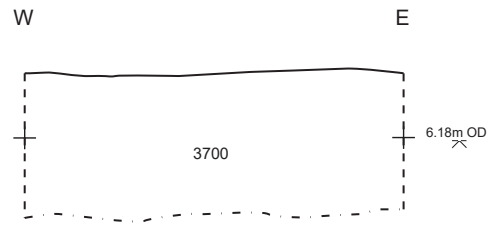

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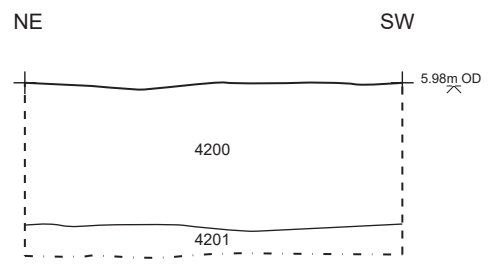
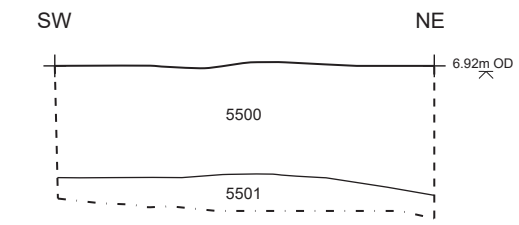
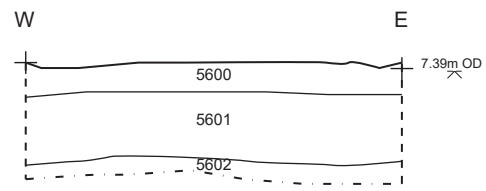


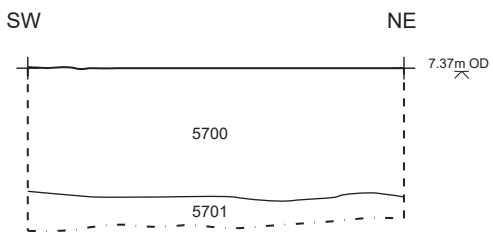
S. 4005



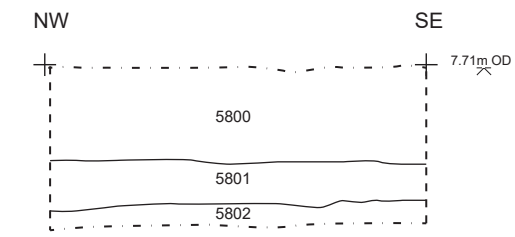
S. 4001



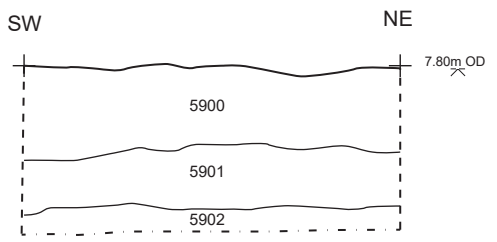
S. 4004



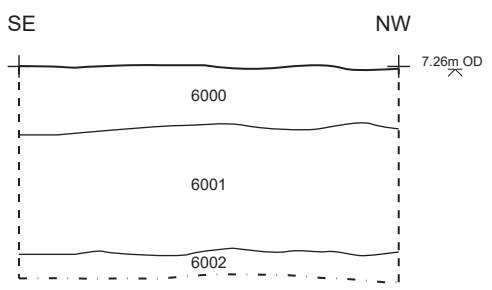
S. 4003



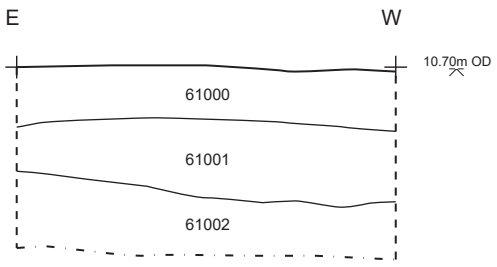
S. 4002



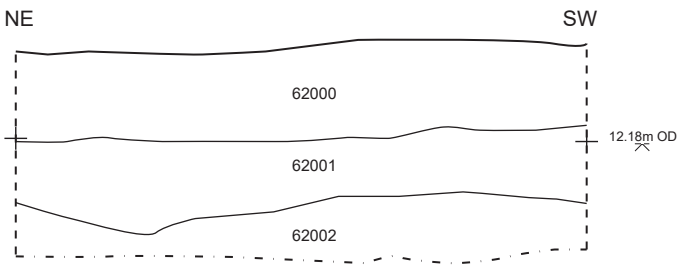
S. 4000



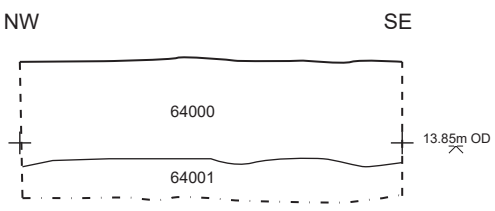
S. 3023



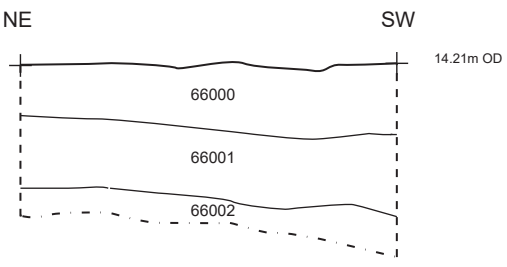
S. 75



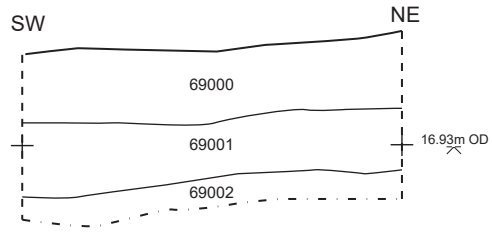
S. 78



S. 80



S. 6703



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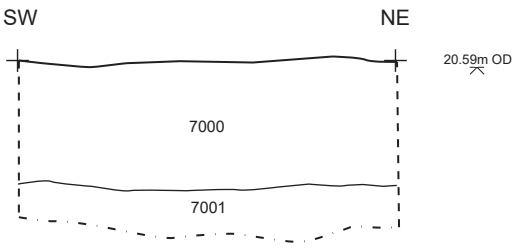
Project No. XH90 | *Project Code: HYRR23*

Fig. 62

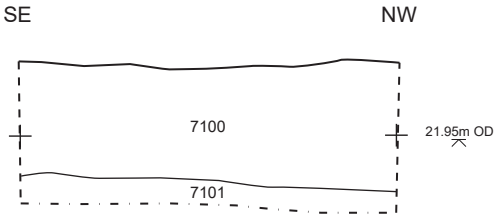
Representative sections of blank trenches

0 — 1m (1:20)

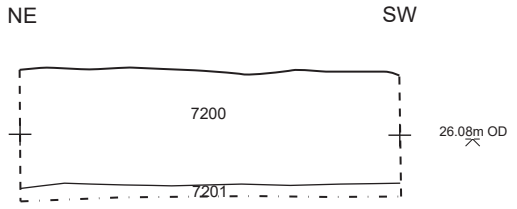
S. 3007



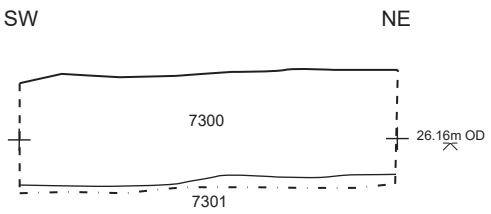
S. 3006



S. 3004



S. 3003



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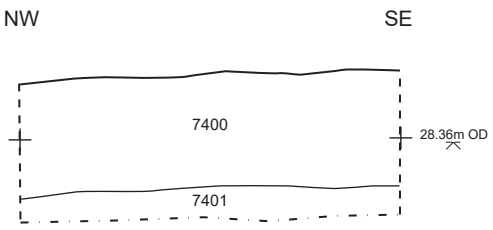

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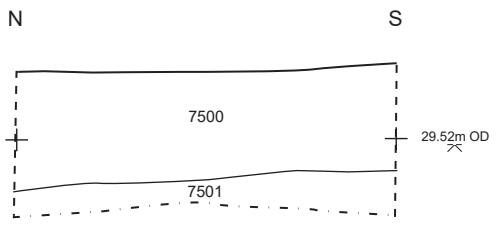

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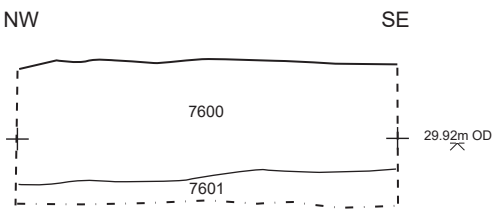

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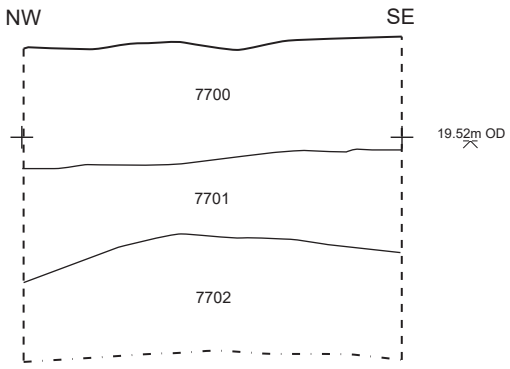

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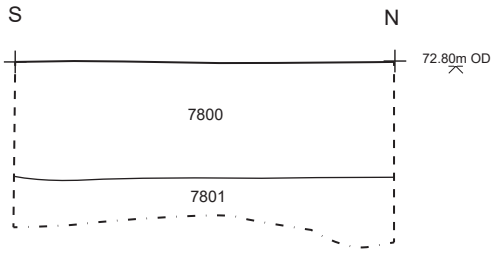

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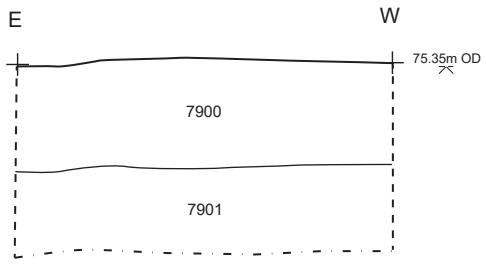

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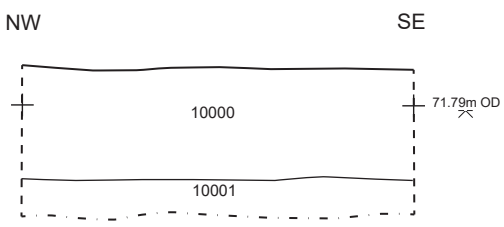

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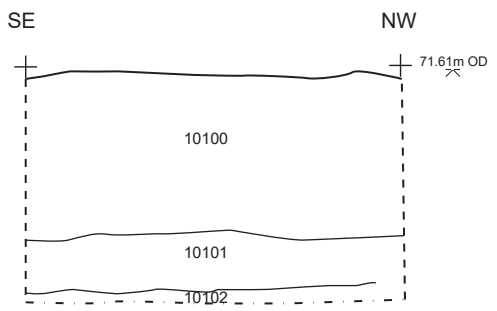

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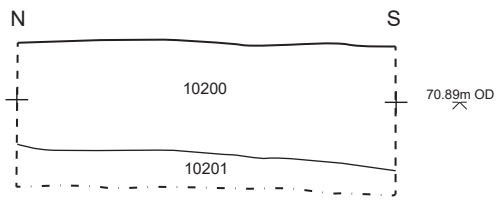

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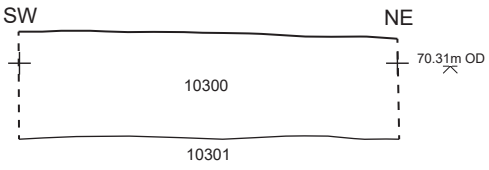

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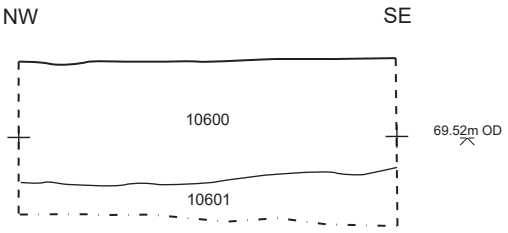

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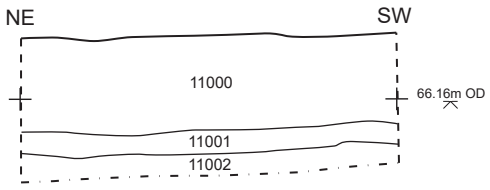

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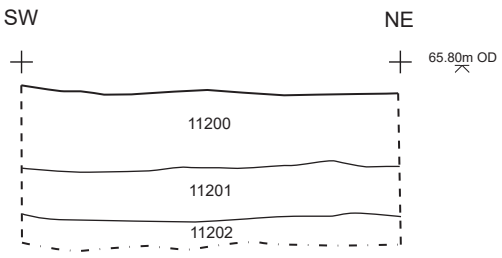

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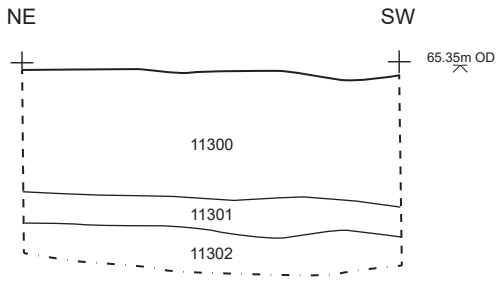

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Project No. XH90	*Project Code: HYRR23*
Fig. 62	
Representative sections of blank trenches	

0 1m (1:20)

Plate 1. Trench 10, looking southwest

Plate 2. Palaeochannel 3003, looking northwest

Plate 3. Trench 29, looking southwest

Plate 4. Trench 27, looking southwest

Plate 5. Ditch 3602, looking northwest

Plate 6. Ditch 4004, looking east

Plate 7. Ditch 4907, looking north

Plate 8. Pit 5111, looking southwest

Plate 9. Pit 5406, looking west

Plate 10. Ditch terminus 8302, looking west

Plate 11. Flue 8406 cutting surface 8415, looking south

Plate 12. Capping surface over pit 8411, looking north

Plate 13. Wall 8504, looking north

Plate 14. Possible oven 8509, looking east

Plate 15. Ditch 8606, looking southeast

Plate 16. Ditch 8903, looking east

Plate 17. Pit 9304, looking southeast

Plate 18. Ditch 9703, looking north

Plate 19. Ditch 10403, looking west

Plate 20. Features 10903, 10906, 10910 and 10913, looking southwest

Appendix 1: Written Route of Investigation

TRANSPORT

Intended for
Balfour Beatty

Document type
Report

Date
February 2023

NORTH HYKEHAM RELIEF ROAD
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
TRIAL TRENCHING

TRANSPORT

NORTH HYKEHAM RELIEF ROAD
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TRIAL TRENCHING

Project name	North Hykeham Relief Road
Project no.	1620013942
Recipient	Balfour Beatty & Lincolnshire County Council
Document type	Report
Revision	P03
Date	16/02/23
Prepared by	F.Webb
Checked by	J.Clarke
Approved by	J.Clarke
Document no.	NHRR-TEP-HER-HYKE-RP-LH-30001
Suitability Status	S3 - Suitable for Review & Comment
Functional Breakdown	Environment-Heritage/Historic resources
Spatial Breakdown	North Hykeham Relief Road

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Revision	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Description
P03	16/02/23	FW	JC	JC	Updated based on Ian George (LCC Historic Place Manager) comments
P02	06/02/23	FW	JC	JC	Update to the draft
P01	06/02/23	FW	JC	JC	First Issue

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CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council to inform a proposed programme of development known as the North Hykeham Relief Road (NHRR).

1.2 The North Hykeham Relief Road (NHRR), previously known as the Lincoln Southern Bypass (LSB) will link the recently constructed Lincoln Eastern Bypass (LEB) with the Lincoln Western Relief Road (LWRR) and the A46 on the Strategic Road Network (SRN).

1.3 The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd have been appointed as heritage and archaeological consultants to the scheme and will manage the delivery of an Environmental Statement and supporting heritage and archaeological surveys.

1.4 In November and December 2022, a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken for a broad survey area encompassing the proposed route and a sufficient surrounding area to enable characterisation of the survey results and to inform the siting of any future ancillary works such as compounds. Following consultation with the Historic Places Manager at Lincolnshire County Council it has been advised that further evaluation by means of archaeological trial trenching will be required to characterise and assess the significance of probable and possible archaeological remains identified through geophysical survey, as well as to test 'negative' areas.

1.5 This WSI sets out a programme and methodology for archaeological works comprising a programme of trial trench evaluation within the proposed route of the NHRR. This WSI also provides a programme for post-excavation analysis, reporting and archiving.

1.6 This WSI has been prepared by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It has been authored by a full Member of the CIfA.

1.7 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological subcontractor, Archaeological Services WYAS (CIfA Registered Organisation).

2.0 POLICY, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

2.1 Section 16 of The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), revised July 2021, describes the provisions specifically relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

2.2 Paragraph 194 advises local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposal, including any contribution made by their setting, including *"where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*".

2.3 Paragraph 205 states that *"local planning authorities … should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible".*

Guidance

2.4 The guidance most relevant to this WSI is provided in:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives; and
- Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- Archaeology Handbook 2019, Lincolnshire County Council

3.0 BACKGROUND

Site Location and Geology

3.1 The proposed scheme consists of a linear route measuring approximately 8km in length; the western terminus is located at NGR SK 9207 6523, the eastern terminus is located at NGR SK 9878 6647. River Witham crosses the route approximately central to its length at NGR SK 9522 6417.

3.2 The Scheme lies to the south of the city of Lincoln linking the A46 at South Hykeham with the A15 at Waddington. The Scheme extends from the existing A46, passing through agricultural fields, crossing Boundary Lane and turning south-east past the village of South Hykeham. After passing the village, the scheme crosses the River Witham before heading further east. The Scheme passes through the junction of Brant Road and Somerton Gate Lane and ascends sharply across agricultural fields up to Station Road, Waddington. The Scheme crosses Station Road and the A607 Grantham Road before passing through agricultural fields to the north of RAF Waddington connecting to A15 at Bracebridge Heath.

3.3 The western and central sections of the route is located within the floodplain of the River Witham, consisting of flat level ground at an elevation of 6m-10m aOD. At the approach to Station Road the ground level gradually rises to 26m aOD then rises steeply up a ridge to a height of 70m aOD. To the east of the ridge the ground is flat. The ridge (Lincoln Edge) is a prominent natural feature providing long distance views towards the west

3.4 The solid geology at the western and central sections of the route is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Jurassic period) and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (mudstone of the Jurassic period). Whitby Mudstone formation is revealed within the scarp of the ridge. The eastern section of the route passes through Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member and Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member.

3.5 The majority of the site is not underlain by superficial deposits; some superficial deposits are present within localised areas, including Quaternary alluvium adjacent to the Richer Witham, and Balderton Sand and Gravel Member in the area of South Hykeham.

3.6 Historic mapping and aerial photographs demonstrate that the course of River Witham has been straightened during the late 19th century and earlier channels are present within the low-lying sections of the route. A palaeochannel has been revealed through geophysical survey to the south of South Hykeham.

3.7 For ease of reference the principal fields along the route have been given numeric designations from west to east.

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric

3.8 The early prehistoric (Palaeolithic-Mesolithic) period is characterised by mostly flint scatters and random findspots of stone tools. The Scheme would have been an area of resources with the River Whitham close by. The base of springs along the Lincolnshire Wolds and Lincoln Edge, with the Ancholme valley between them, would have created an almost ideal backdrop for the settlement and movement of early prehistoric hominins. The major rivers in this area may have been the Rivers Trent, Lymn, Bain, and Witham. Hunting parties on their excursions would have had the best of both worlds hunting along these rivers because of the increased resources (Williams 2016, p.26).

3.9 Evidence for the later prehistoric period consists of mostly findspots of stone tools and pieces of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. There is evidence of permanent settlement activity from the Neolithic onwards in the environs, including prehistoric enclosures, ditches and gullies.

Roman

3.10 There is an abundance of Roman activity within the Study Area and Scheme extent, during this period Lincoln was a Roman Legionary Fortress and later regional capital. Lincoln was a fortified city linked by Ermine Street and the Fosse Way to other major settlements across Britain. Ermine Street roughly follows the crest of the Lincoln Cliff. Lincoln ('Lindum Colonia') later became a provincial capital. The area of the Scheme would have been part of substantial rural hinterland containing small settlements (Millet 1990, p.55), although there is limited evidence of this wealth in the wider environs of Lincoln, Roman villas are scarce in environs around Lincoln, which is considered typical feature of a Roman landscape close to regional centres.

3.11 The Romans attempted to control the water levels in the fenland areas. The Car Dyke, which runs close to the western limit of the Fens and joins the Witham a few miles south of Lincoln, was constructed by the Romans from Lincoln to Peterborough.

3.12 There is evidence of the period within the Scheme extent, a probable Roman site (has been identified to the west of Grantham Road, north of Waddington. Recovered surface finds include pottery: Samian, moraria and much grey ware. Roof tile and box tile were also recovered. Metal finds were a bronze chain and toilet set gouge and two coins of Constantine. One of Constantine I, Soli Invicto, Comiti type, the other is Constantine II, Caesar, Gloria, Exercitus type. Also found one mortarium rim, one sherd of colour-coated ware and grey ware. A Roman settlement has been identified just south of Bracebridge Heath just overlapping the Scheme extent. Extensive finds have been recovered including Roman pottery, ceramic figures, coins and a former road surface. It closely resembles the remains of Ermine Street which were identified in Navenby.

3.13 Roman roof and flue tiles were found in abundance in a field to the west of Grantham Road. These included one possible waster, which may indicate the possible presence of a Roman tile kiln. A low ridge is visible in the field. Much grey ware, and some Swanpool ware were also found.

Medieval

3.14 Lincoln became capital of England's largest diocese at the time stretching from the Humber in the north to the Thames in the south. The causeway sites seem to have remained a focus of ritual activity and deposition of votive objects continued during this period. A notable example of this practice is the Witham bowl, an ornately decorated silver hanging bowl of 9th or 10th century date which was recovered near Washingborough in 1816. The settlement of Bracebridge has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and became part of Lincoln in the fifteenth century. It has been tentatively suggested that Canwick formed the principal part of an early medieval estate, which also included Bracebridge and Wigford (Mills 2000, p.7).

Post medieval

3.15 The majority of the post-medieval archaeological evidence within the Study Area derive from manuring of arable fields such as the twelve fragments of post medieval tile and 76 fragments of undated tile. The landscape remained agricultural throughout these periods although small scale industry expanded, and transport networks and infrastructure were improved. Most of the standing buildings within the Study Area, this is evident with the number of farmsteads recorded by the English Heritage Farmsteads Project, as well as barns and outbuildings.

Modern

3.16 The modern period is marked by growth with residential growth in North Hykeham and the outskirts of Lincoln. There is limited evidence of the First World War, but the Second World War has clearly left its mark on the landscape. RAF Waddington) is located directly south of the Scheme. It opened in 1916, during the First World War, operated throughout the Second World War, and is still open at present.

The proposed development

3.17 The proposed development comprises an approximately 8km linear road scheme with new junctions where crossing existing roads and a bridge over the River Witham.

3.18 The key activities which will have an effect on below-ground archaeological remains within the site and its surroundings include site clearance, bulk earthworks, any site levelling through cut and fill. Other potential activities that may impact on archaeological remans include installation of drainage, foundation piling, construction of any buildings and relevant infrastructure, including access roads, and landscaping works.

Summary of Geophysical Survey Results

3.19 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken between October to December 2022 consisting of a magnetometer survey encompassing a broad survey area around the proposed route. This survey area intended to identify possible archaeological remains that may be impacted by development, to provide a sufficiently broad survey area to provide context to any findings, as well to inform any potential route changes and the siting of compounds and any ancillary works. Due to lack of access, several fields were not surveyed, however the results obtained are considered sufficient to provide a general characterisation of the area and to enable the production of a strategy for trial trench evaluation.

3.20 The western and central areas of the survey area have shown a sparsity of archaeological remains with no obvious potential archaeological sites being revealed. An area of ridge and furrow is present to the south of South Hykeham and includes a linear alignment of anomalies of uncertain origin, possibly a historic service. A palaeo-channel has been revealed to the south of South Hykeham. Frequent discrete ferrous anomalies and spreads are visible in many of the fields are considered to relate to modern debris and spread of material across the surface of the fields. Walkover surveys of the site demonstrated frequent modern debris on the surface of the fields.

3.21 To the east of the river a sub-rectangular anomaly is identified in field 29 to the north of Somerton Gate Lane. A series of possible enclosures and ditches, as well as a trackway can be seen in field 34 to the south of Station Road.

3.22 A potential archaeological site including probable structural remains of at least two buildings has been identified in field 38 at the top of the Lincoln Edge ridge, overlooking the flood-plain at the west. Following initial identification of these remains an additional resistance survey was carried out targeted on the structural remains. Walkover survey of this area resulted in the recovery of fragments of Roman pottery, and fragments of probable hypocaust tiles. The western structure is aligned north to south and is c45m in length. Resistance survey reveals a western range divided by a wall from the western part of the structure. The full extent of the building is uncertain. The second and larger structure is located 18m to the east of the smaller and is also aligned north to south. It is approximately square in plan, measuring c46m in width and length and appears to include ranges of rooms around the north, south and east enclosing a central courtyard and accessed by corridors. To the west of the buildings is a large rectangular double-ditched enclosure measuring c72m x 110m. A second enclosure of similar dimensions lies immediately to the east of the first and may represent an earlier phase. Other smaller sub-rectangular enclosures are visible in the area surrounding the structures. At the edge of the ridge are several quarry pits which likely relate to post-medieval activity however earlier quarrying, potentially dating to the Roman period, may have been carried out in the area. The Historic Environment Record includes records for a possible Roman tile kiln in this field and a possible Roman settlement is recorded to the north.

3.23 The natural background in the eastern section of the survey area consists of a distinct pattern of geological cracking which forms interconnected perpendicular linear anomalies.

3.24 To the east of Grantham Road, in the fields around Grange Farm, the route of Ermine Street is clearly defined. The road is aligned approximately NNW-SSE, passing to the immediate east of Grange Farm and is approximately 26m in width with clearly defined edges. In field 39 a trackway, aligned E-W, appears to meet the road, passing to the south of Grange Farm. Two large square and sub-rectangular enclosures are located to each side of the road in field 40. The square enclosure measures c72m in width and includes two entrances on the north side. The eastern edge coincides with the western edge of the road. A ring ditch measuring c22m in diameter underlies both the road and the enclosure. The smaller sub-rectangular enclosure is 75m in length and 38m in width with an entrance to the north. It lies a short distance to the east of the road, to the north of Grange Farm. A linear anomaly lies to the immediate east of Grantham Road, running parallel with the road. At the eastern end of field 39 are several enclosures that appear to respect the edges of the minor trackway as well as a linear anomaly which runs parallel to the current parish boundary. A square enclosure is visible at the south-east corner of the modern field. Also visible is a distinct circular anomaly adjacent to the southern field boundary; this is likely a modern feature and may be related to the airfield.

4.0 SCOPE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 This WSI sets out the methodology and procedures for a programme of archaeological works comprising trial trenching.

4.2 The scope of the archaeological works has been defined through consultation with the Historic Places Manager, Planning Services at Lincolnshire County Council.

Aims and Objectives

4.3 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of the archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. The information gained will allow the Historic Places Manger, as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, to make a reasonable and informed decision as to whether an archaeology mitigation strategy is required for further works on the area's archaeology identified in the evaluation.

4.4 A trial trench strategy has been agreed, comprising targeted trenches targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and an agreed sample of the remaining proposed scheme.

4.5 This approach is in accordance with paragraphs 194 and 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021).

4.6 The research objectives of the programme of work will be determined by what archaeological remains are present within the development site. However, relevant suggested research priorities within the East Midlands Research Framework ().

4.7 Subsequent assessment and analysis will be in accordance with relevant priorities outlined in the East Midlands Research Framework.

Monitoring

4.8 Prior to commencement of the evaluation works, the Archaeological Contractor will give a minimum of one week's notice to the Historic Places Manager at Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).

4.9 The implementation of the works outlined in this WSI will be monitored by the Historic Places Manager on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council.

4.10 LCC will be kept up to date with progress during all phases of the archaeological works, and provision will be made for the Historic Places Manager to undertake site visits where appropriate during the archaeological fieldwork.

4.11 All archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (CIfA Registered Organisation), working under the direction of Jason Clarke, MCIfA, Associate Director at TEP (CIfA Registered Organisation).

5.0 PROGRAMME OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Archaeological Evaluation and open area excavation

5.0 The archaeological works will comprise the excavation of trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m in extent. Their location is shown on Figure 1. These have been placed with reference to the overall site geophysical survey by MOLA in 2022 and have been agreed by the Historic Places Manager, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).Prior to the archaeological trial trenching, a visual inspection of the areas of the site to be evaluated will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor.

Method of Excavation

5.2 The trial trenches will be mechanically excavated using an appropriate powered machine fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. Under archaeological instruction the topsoil and overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.1m thickness.

5.3 All machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine will be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon can be exposed by the machine but will then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then hand excavated.

5.4 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features.

5.5 All artefacts will be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st century material, which can be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Third edition, 1998).

5.6 Spoil will be appropriately temporarily stockpiled on site at a safe distance from open trenches and other constraints overnight. During excavation the spoil will be separated to each side of the trench and following the confirmation of negative evidence by the field supervisor each trench will be backfilled with the spoil and compacted by machine to level fill.

Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

5.7 Should the works encounter unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the fieldwork requirements provided by the Historic Places Manager at Lincolnshire County Council, then TEP will contact the Historic Places Manager with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the client.

5.8 Should archaeological remains or features of possible national archaeological importance be observed, fieldwork will cease on the relevant part of the site until these remains have been inspected by the Historic Places Manager at Lincolnshire County Council.

Method of Recording

5.9 The archaeological works will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench and open area will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Where no archaeological features are present representative sections or soil profile will be recorded and illustrated in the report.

5.10 Discrete features will be half-sectioned, or fully excavated if features are part of recognisable structures, contain deposits or artefacts of particular value, or likely to hold significant artefact or environmental assemblages. Intersections will be investigated to establish strategic relationships. Representative sections of linear and curvilinear features will be sample excavated away from intersections or other features or deposits, to obtain unmixed samples of material. A more detailed description is in the ASWYAS RAMS appended to this document.

5.11 The areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological interest noted within the trenches will be accurately located on a site plan with levels at the top and base of features and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

5.12 Care will be taken to record artefacts in their correct stratigraphic position, when present to facilitate accurate dating of deposits and features.

Photography

5.13 Digital photography will form the primary photographic record. This will be undertaken using a digital SLR camera with a sensor of a minimum of 12 megapixels; each image will be supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions (version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs). The Archaeological Contractor will also include metadata embedded in the TIFF file, which will include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph.

5.14 All photography will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, 2015. Photographic scales of appropriate sizes will be placed within all shots if possible.

Use of Metal Detectors on Site

5.15 The site will be scanned during machine excavation to attempt to obtain a sample of artefacts from the top and sub–soils. The exposed site and, spoil heaps will also be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier will be retained).

5.16 The make and model of the instrument used will be given in the methodology section of the Archaeology Contractor's report and metal detected finds identified in the relevant section.

Human Remains

5.17 If human remains are encountered during the excavations, they will be left in situ, covered and protected, and LCC and the Coroner are to be notified. If it is deemed appropriate to excavate human remains, this will be done in accordance with appropriate Historic England and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance (e.g. *CIfA Technical Paper 14 Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains*). Excavation, removal from site, analysis and final placing will all be subject to the requirements of the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

Treasure

5.18 If any artefacts are encountered that would constitute ‘treasure’ as defined by The Treasure Act, 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, they will be reported to the local Coroner and relevant Finds Liaison Officer. Any artefacts deemed to be Treasure should be excavated on the day they are discovered and removed to a secure site. If this is impractical then appropriate security provided until full excavation and removal can occur.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

5.19 If the site holds deposits suitable for the study of past environments, these would most commonly occur in the form of subsurface peat layers but are also taken to include all waterlogged deposits.

5.20 Should any such deposits exist within the development site, samples will be taken by a suitably qualified specialist sub-contractor. The samples would be assessed for their potential by internal or external specialists of the Archaeological Contractor, and suitable techniques applied to sample from select cores to determine the preservation and taxonomic diversity within the samples. This is likely to include assessing for one or more of the following:

- Pollen (focussing on organic units)
- Diatoms (focussing upon lithological transitions within and at the base of the Holocene sediment stack)
- Foraminifera (focussing on mineral strata and in particular on transitions)
- Plant macro-remains (focussing on organic units)

5.21 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochrology, optically stimulated luminescence etc.) will be taken if suitable material is encountered during the evaluation and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating will also have carbon (delta 13C) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory. The Historic England Science Advisor for the East Midlands will be consulted where appropriate.

5.22 Bulk samples will be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the *English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)*' guidance.

5.23 All samples will be processed and contents scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags. A statement on the environmental potential of the excavated deposits will be a distinct part of the environmental report.

Finds

5.24 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines and best practice.

5.25 All finds and biological material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist and treated in accordance with current best practice as set out in Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidance.

5.26 Archaeological Services WYAS and their specialists will develop an archive material selection plan based on the significance of the material excavated and its ability to answer the project's and other more general research questions. The archive selection plan will be detailed in the archaeological report.

Conservation Strategy

5.27 A conservation strategy will be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. Artefacts of a “displayable” quality would require full conservation. Metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts are to be X-rayed if necessary.

5.28 The report will include a discussion of geology, soils and drainage with specific reference to the potential for the site to contain water-logged remains or localised anoxic conditions and have specific reference to the nature and degree of preservation of different classes of artefacts and ecofacts that have been recovered and that may be anticipated across the rest of the site.

Programme

5.29 It is anticipated that the works will happen in accordance with the following programme:

- February 2023 - submit WSI for approval by LCC
- March 2023 - undertake a programme of archaeological works
- +4 weeks - report
- +8 weeks - deposit archive

Organisation and Key Personnel

5.30 TEP is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The heritage team is under overall management of Jason Clarke BSc MA MCIfA, Associate Director.

5.31 The archaeological works will be undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS and will be managed by Jason Clarke BSc MA MCIfA, Associate Director (TEP).

5.32 A projected timetable for work on site, including machine hire time and staff structure and numbers, and for all post excavation work, including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor in the form of a separate RAMS document, appended to this document.

6.0 REPORTING

6.1 In accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and the Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Ed (MAP2) (English Heritage 1991), a programme of post-excavation assessment and reporting will be undertaken, to commence on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

6.2 A report will be produced detailing the results of fieldwork within four weeks of the end of fieldwork and archived within six months. The report will include;

- a front cover to include the NGR, and HER/Accession reference number
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results,
- the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken,
- description of the methodology, including the sources consulted,
- a very brief summary of the historical background of the study area,
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design,
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted,
- a site location plan related to the national grid,
- appropriate plans showing the location and position of trenches, features or sites,
- plans and sections showing the positions of deposits and finds,
- a list of and spot date for any significant finds recovered,
- a description and interpretation of the deposits identified,
- illustrative photographs as appropriate,
- coordinates (latitude/longitude) of relevant sites if archaeological remains have been discovered.

6.3 Section drawings will be provided in all evaluation trenches which contain archaeological features (at a minimum scale of 1:20). These will include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50), and O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Drawings of one long section of trenches without archaeological deposits will also be provided.

6.4 Artefact analysis will include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

6.5 Environmental analysis will include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results will be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates will be included as an appendix to the report.

6.6 Pottery reports will refer to the appropriate type series, including the Lincolnshire type series for Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery.

6.7 The assessment of finds will be undertaken by the following qualified specialists:

- Blaise Vyner - Prehistoric pottery
- Ruth Leary - IA and RB pottery
- Dr Chris Cumberpatch - Late prehistoric/post-Roman - modern pottery
- Gail Drinkall - Roman glass, iron and copper alloy objects
- Anne Clarke- Flint
- Dr Rod Mackenzie or Gerry McDonnell - Slag
- Dr Phil Mills - CBM specialist
- Peter Hammond - Clay pipe
- Malin Holst- Osteoarchaeologist Dr Alice Rose
- Dr Diane Alldritt - Archaeobotanical
- Dr Jane Richardson - Animal bone
- John Carrott - Macrofossils, insects, snails
- Steve Allen - Waterlogged wood and leather conservation

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 The archive of the results of the archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011),* current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, 2nd edition, 1991*) and *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014).

7.2 A fully indexed field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and digital photographs.

7.3 Digital photographs will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service following ADS Guidelines for Depositors. A Data Management Plan will be produced to track the various components of the site archive and their archiving procedures. A copy of this plan will be included in the report and with any material supplied to the ADS.

7.4 An index to the field archive will be deposited with the appropriate local institution. The original archive will accompany the deposition of any finds. The County Historic Environment Record will be notified of the arrangements made. Any finds of archaeological interest will be appropriately conserved and deposited in an appropriate institution: any finds which cannot be so deposited will be fully analysed and published.

7.5 Three copies of the report will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record, on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document after an appropriate period (not exceeding 6 months from the completion of fieldwork); a further copy to be sent to the relevant Local Planning Authority Planning Officer.

7.6 The results of the work will be published in an appropriate journal or other publication and will include an account of any structures located and full details of significant finds, illustrated as appropriate. Details of the place and date of publication will be notified to the County Historic Environment Record.

7.7 A summary account of the work will also be submitted to the editor of the Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology and any relevant period journals (e.g. Journal of Roman Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society) no later than March 31st of the year following completion of fieldwork.

7.8 Details of the work will be entered on the OASIS database at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis. Lincolnshire County Council confirmed the site reference: **HYRR23** and Museum Accession Number: **LCNCC : 2023.27.**

8.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 All work on site would be undertaken strictly in accordance with the project health and safety plan and task specific risk assessments. All companies working on the project will adhere to the Client's required quality, health, safety and environment controls.

8.2 Access routes to working areas would be specified by the Client and access would only be permitted to those routes and the area of the fieldwork. The Client will provide the archaeologist with the details for any known constraints prior to the start of the archaeological works. The Archaeological Contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc. which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services. TEP will provide this information to the Archaeological Contractors.

8.3 All site staff, including subcontractors and visitors will have the necessary competencies (e.g. CITB training for machine operators and CSCS cards) and any other necessary health and safety qualifications.

8.4 All site staff will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the site's health and safety coordinator;
- the first aider; and
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctor's surgery.

8.5 The Archaeological Contractor will maintain a record of site attendance for each day that they attend site for the archaeological works.

8.6 All site staff personnel will wear PPE consisting of gloves, hardhat, steel toe-capped boots with mid-sole protection and high visibility vest or jacket at all times. All equipment must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health and Safety regulations and recommendations, including;

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) Government Guidance for Working Safely;
- Health & Safety at Work Act 1974;
- Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999; and
- COSHH Regulations 2005.

8.7 The Archaeological Contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation and best practice. The RAMS provided by the Archaeological Contractor will include a specific section covering Coronavirus (COVID-19) for working safely.

REFERENCES

CIfA, 2021, Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

English Heritage, 1991 The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd ed, London

English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology, A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)

Field, N 2000 *An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Post-medieval Lincolnshire* (c. 1500-1800)

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Jennings, L 2019. *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook*. Lincolnshire County Council.

MOLA, 2023, Geophysical Survey Report, NHRR (Unpublished Report, forthcoming)

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Membery, S 2000a *An archaeological resource assessment of the Palaeolithic in Lincolnshire*. East Midlands Archaeological Research Frameworks.

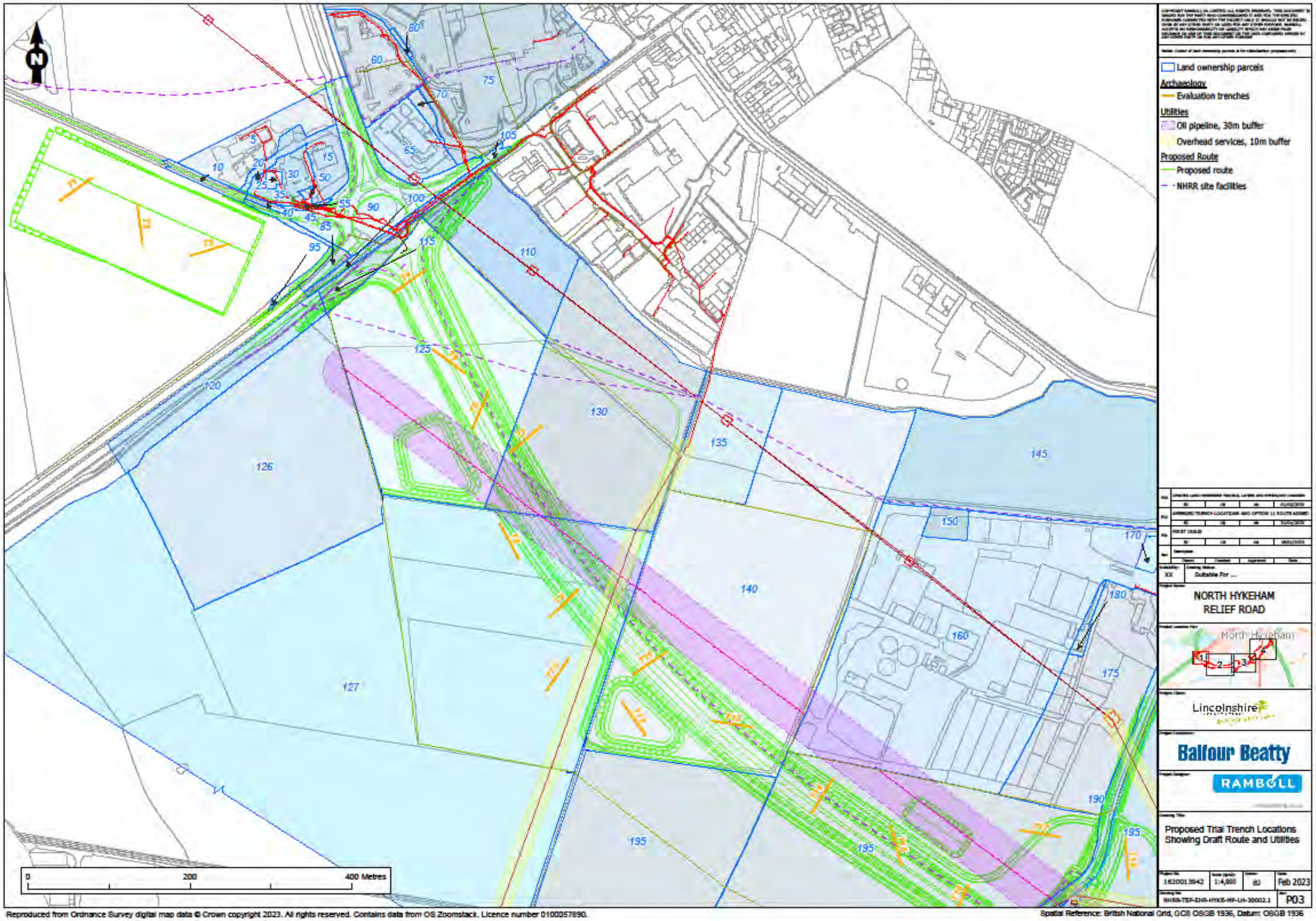
Membery, S 2000b. *An archaeological resource assessment of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Lincolnshire.* East Midlands Archaeological Research Frameworks.

Membery, S 2000c *An archaeological resource assessment of the Mesolithic in Lincolnshire*. East Midlands Archaeological Research Frameworks.

Watt, S. *(Ed.),* 2011*, The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A framework for research.* Oxford: Oxbow Books.

WCC Archaeological Information and Advice 2017*, General Archaeological Fieldwork Guidance*.

APPENDIX 1: LOCATION OF TRENCHES



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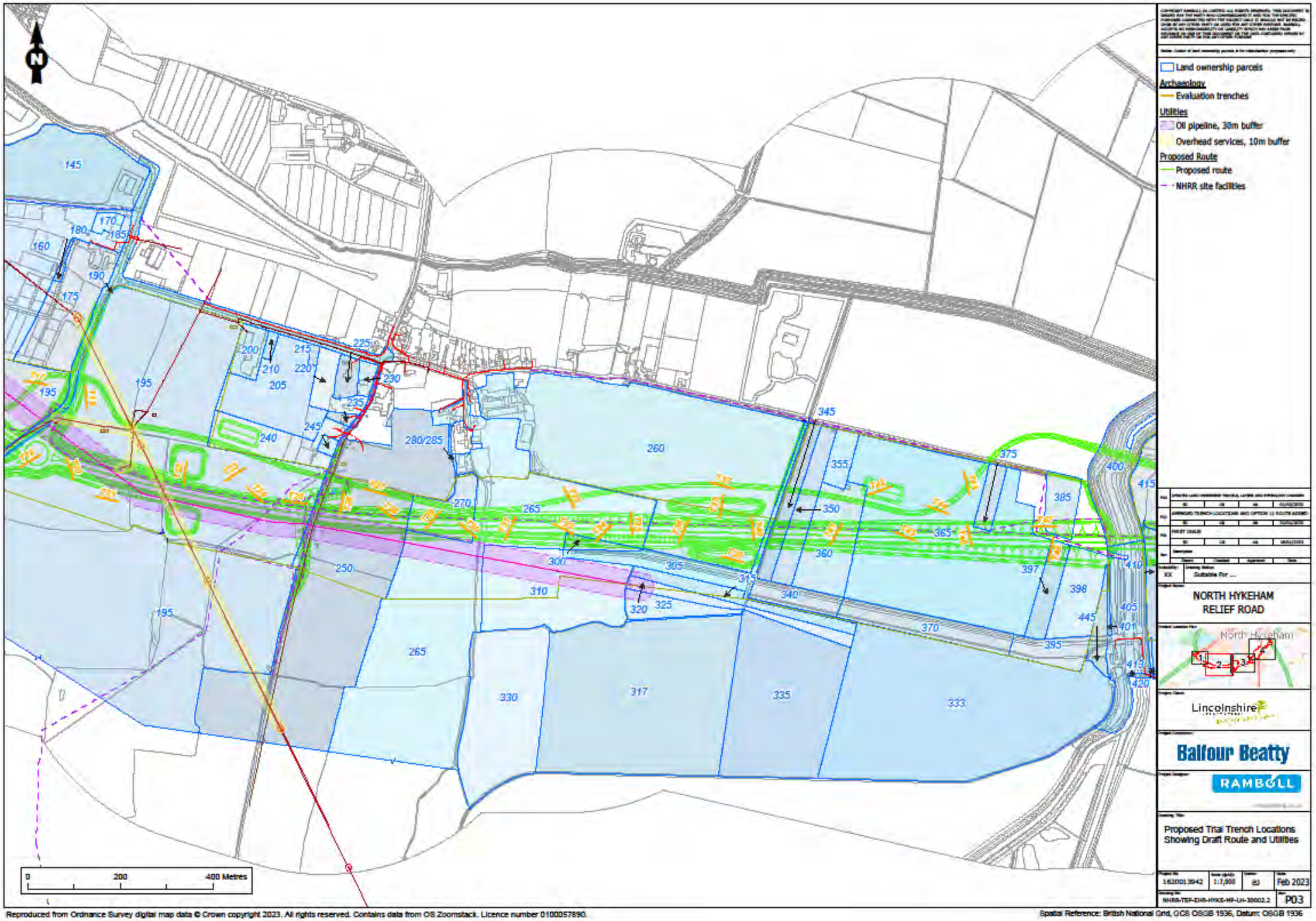
Spatial Reference: British National Grid, GCS OSGB 1936, Datum: OSGB 1936



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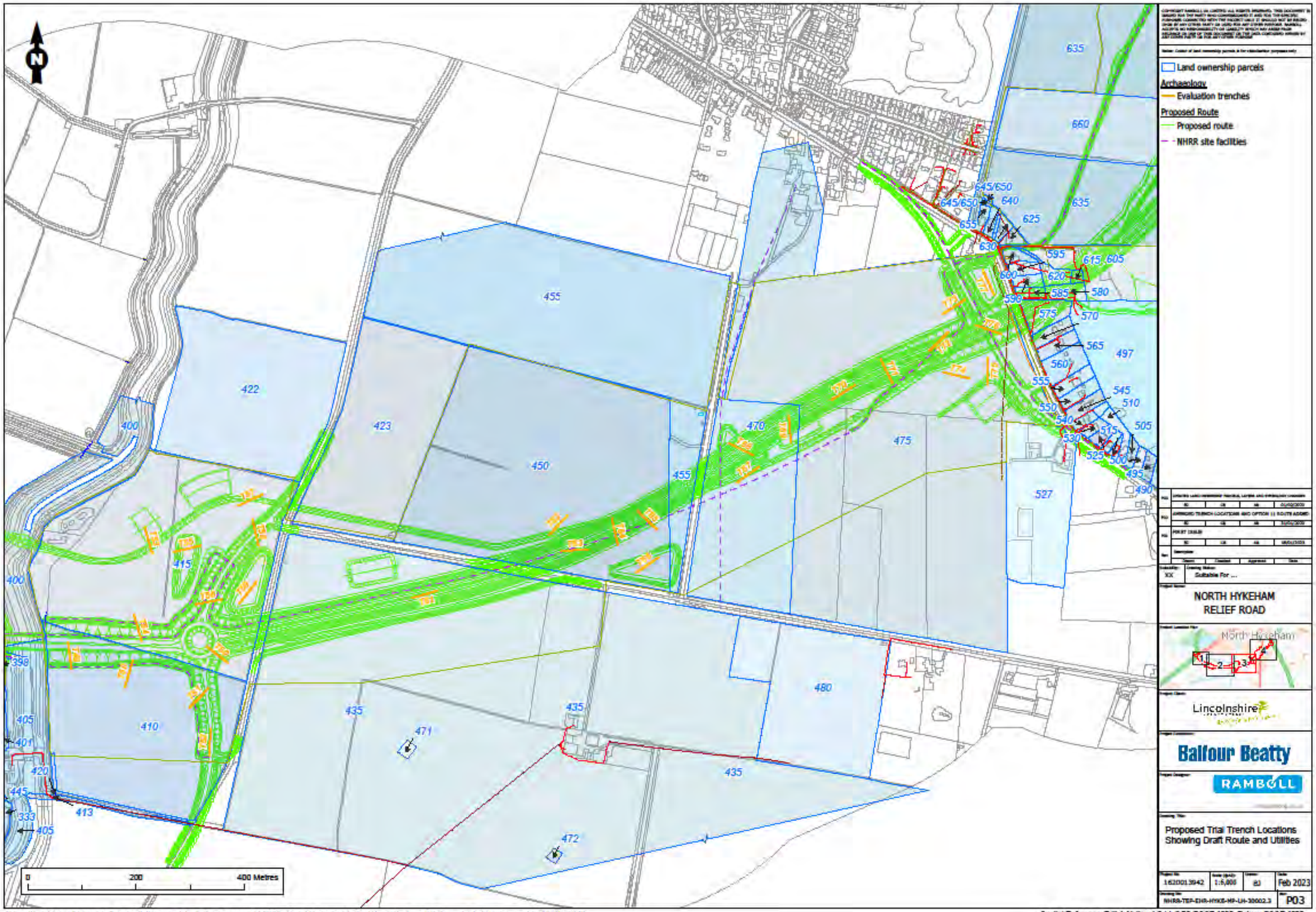

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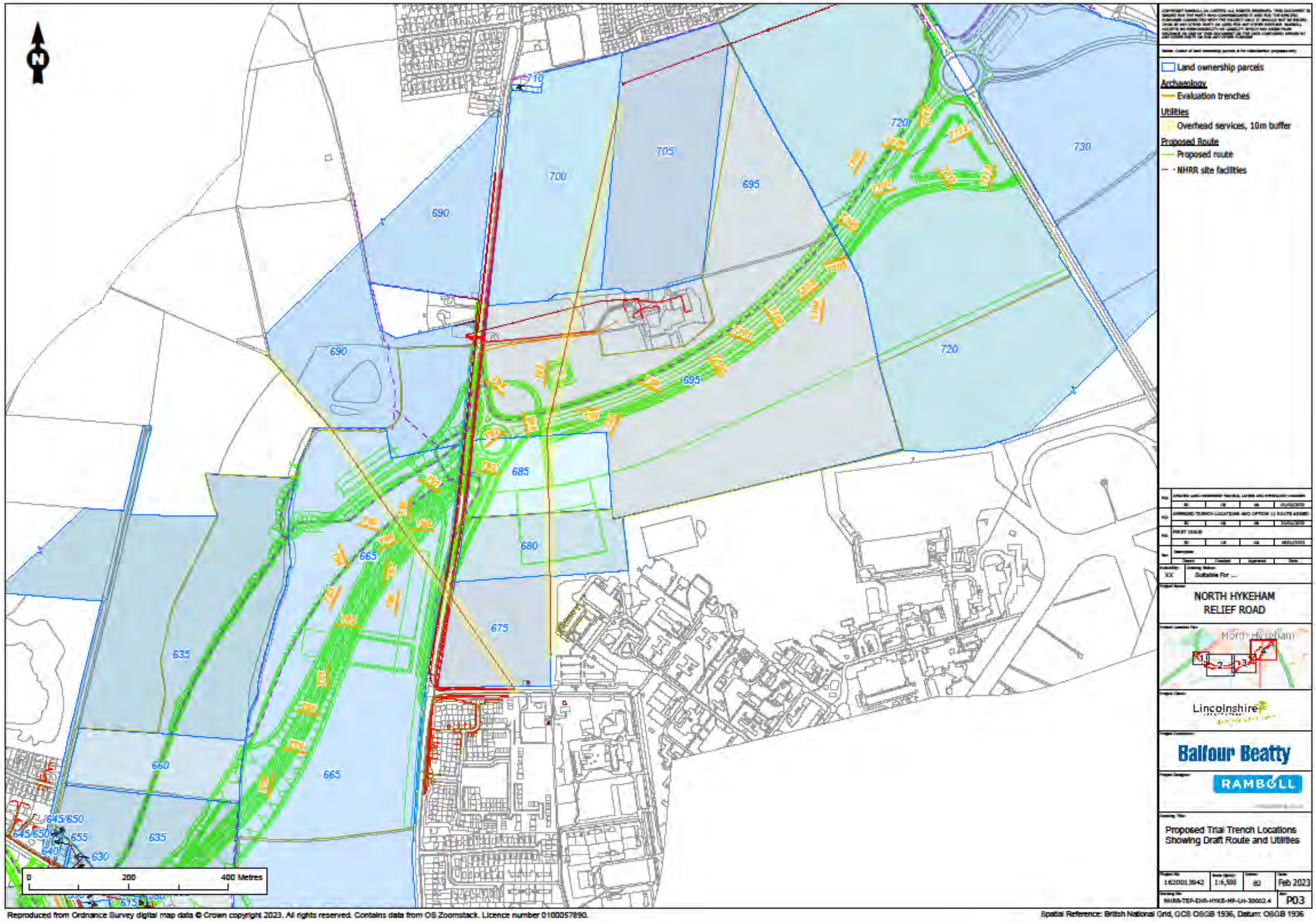

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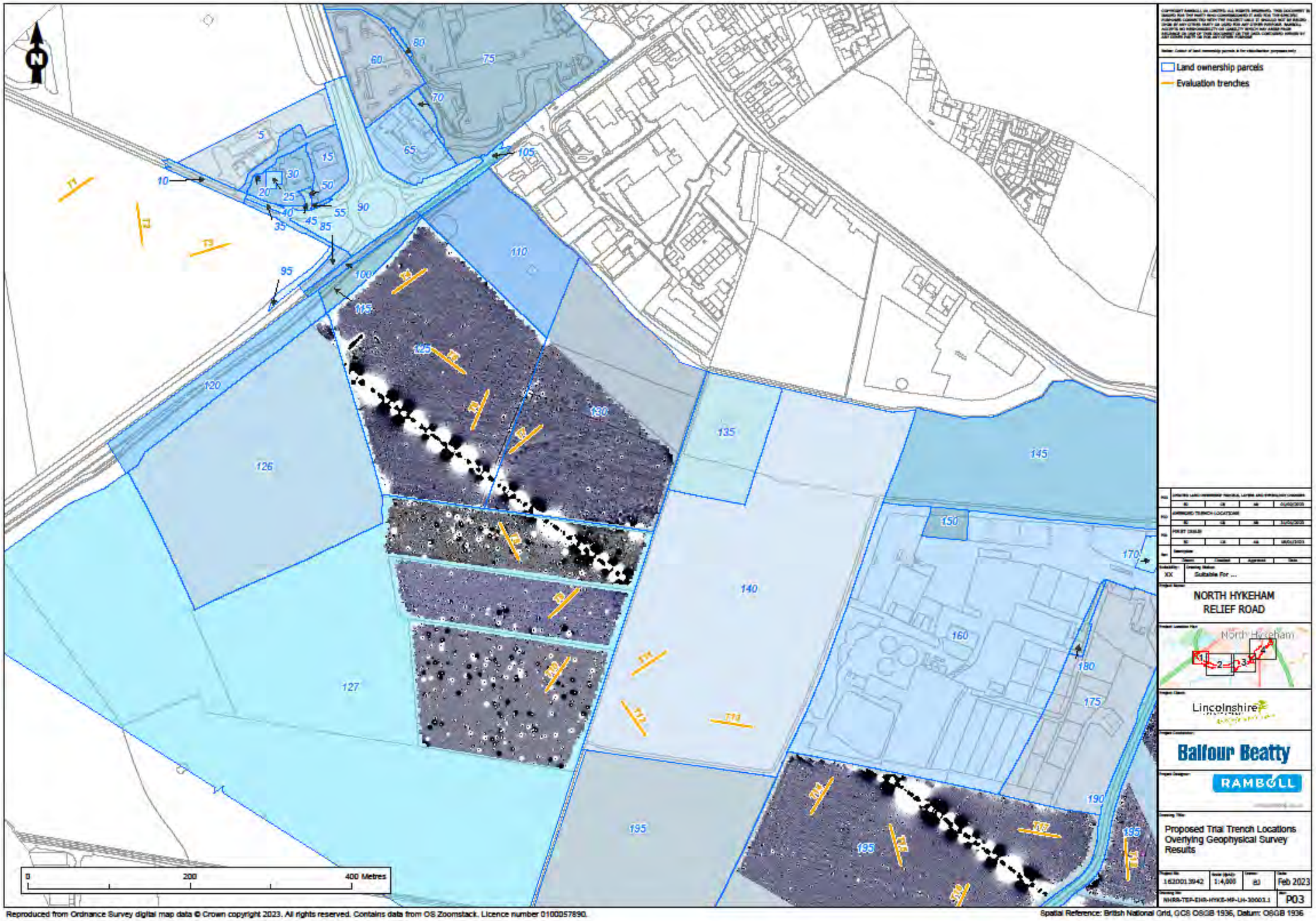

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Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Digital photograph record sheet	21
		Drawing register	13
		Drawing sheet register	5
		Sample register	6
		Context register	5
		Daily site recording form	2
	File no. 2	Permatrace sheets	56
	Digital	Trench sheets	106
	Digital	Context sheets	558

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
400	4	Layer	Topsoil of trench 4. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.24 (avg.)
401	4	Layer	Natural of trench 4. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
500	5	Layer	Topsoil of trench 5. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.24 (avg.)
501	5	Layer	Natural of trench 5. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
600	6	Layer	Topsoil of trench 6. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.30 (avg.)
601	6	Layer	Natural of trench 6. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
700	7	Layer	Topsoil of trench 7. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.30 (avg.)
701	7	Layer	Natural of trench 7. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
800	8	Layer	Topsoil of trench 8. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.40 (avg.)
801	8	Layer	Natural of trench 8. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
900	9	Layer	Topsoil of trench 9. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.38 (avg.)
901	9	Layer	Natural of trench 9. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
1000	10	Layer	Topsoil of trench 10. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			0.40 (avg.)
1001	10	Layer	Natural of trench 10. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			
1400	14	Layer	Topsoil of trench 14. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.35 (avg.)
1401	14	Layer	Natural of trench 14. Colour: mid greyish yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1500	15	Layer	Topsoil of trench 15. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.35 (avg.)
1501	15	Layer	Natural of trench 15. Colour: mid greyish yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
1600	16	Layer	Topsoil of trench 16. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.30 (avg.)
1601	16	Layer	Natural of trench 16. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
1700	17	Layer	Topsoil of trench 17. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
1701	17	Layer	Natural of trench 17. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
1800	18	Layer	Topsoil of trench 18. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
1801	18	Layer	Subsoil of trench 18. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-angular platy rock, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)
1802	18	Layer	Natural of trench 18. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
1900	19	Layer	Topsoil of trench 19. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.35 (avg.)
1901	19	Layer	Natural of trench 19. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
2000	20	Layer	Topsoil of trench 20. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
2001	20	Layer	Subsoil of trench 20. Colour: mid pinkish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.10 (avg.)
2002	20	Layer	Natural of trench 20. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
2100	21	Layer	Topsoil of trench 21. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.30 (avg.)
2101	21	Layer	Subsoil of trench 21. Colour: mid pinkish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.10 (avg.)
2102	21	Layer	Natural of trench 21. Colour: mid orangey yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.30 to 0.25
2200	22	Layer	Topsoil of trench 22. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2201	22	Layer	Subsoil of trench 22. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: wet, firm.			
2202	22	Layer	Natural of trench 22. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: wet, plastic.	> 0.90	0.80	0.20
2203	22	Cut	Cut of E-W furrow. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 0.90	0.80	0.20
2204	22	Fill	Fill of furrow [2203]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, firm. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.30 to 0.25
2300	23	Layer	Topsoil of trench 23. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
2301	23	Layer	Subsoil of trench 23. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.24 (avg.)
2302	23	Layer	Natural of trench 23. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: waterlogged, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal pebbles.			
2400	24	Layer	Topsoil of trench 24. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
2401	24	Layer	Subsoil of trench 24. Colour: dark yellowish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
2402	24	Layer	Natural of trench 24. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: waterlogged, malleable.			
2500	25	Layer	Topsoil of trench 25. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.			0.40 to 0.27
2501	25	Layer	Subsoil of trench 25. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded spheroidal stones, pebbles, gravel, evenly distributed.			0.30 to 0.25
2502	25	Layer	Natural of trench 25. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: coarse pebbly sand. Compaction: moist, very loose. Inclusions: rare very large rounded spheroidal clay deposit, concentrated towards west.			
2600	26	Layer	Topsoil of trench 26. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
2601	26	Layer	Subsoil of trench 26. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.20 (avg.)
2602	26	Layer	Natural of trench 26. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, very loose.			
2700	27	Layer	Topsoil of trench 27. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.40 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2701	27	Layer	Natural of trench 27. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
2702	27	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 0.90	> 0.85	0.32
2703	27	Fill	Fill of pit 2702. Colour: very dark blackish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: wet, loose.	> 0.90	> 0.85	0.32
2704	27	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.50	0.85	0.12
2705	27	Fill	Fill of ditch 2704. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: wet, friable.	> 2.50	0.85	0.12
2800	28	Layer	Topsoil of trench 28. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.45 (avg.)
2801	28	Layer	Natural of trench 28. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
2900	29	Layer	Topsoil of trench 29. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.45 (avg.)
2901	29	Layer	Natural of trench 29. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-angular platy rock, evenly distributed.			
3000	30	Layer	Topsoil of trench 30. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.40 (avg.)
3001	30	Layer	Subsoil of trench 30. Colour: mid pinkish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.10 (avg.)
3002	30	Layer	Natural of trench 30. Colour: mid pinkish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate small rounded platy rock, evenly distributed.			
3003	30	Cut	Cut of NE-SW paleochannel. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	40	0.51
3004	30	Fill	Fill of paleochannel 3003. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 2.00	40	0.51
3100	31	Layer	Topsoil of trench 31. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
3101	31	Layer	Natural of trench 31. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal rock, evenly distributed.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3200	32	Layer	Topsoil of trench 32. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
3201	32	Layer	Natural of trench 32. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rock, evenly distributed.			
3300	33	Layer	Topsoil of trench 33. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.36 (avg.)
3301	33	Layer	Natural of trench 33. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal rock, evenly distributed.			
3400	34	Layer	Topsoil of trench 34. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
3401	34	Layer	Natural of trench 34. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal rock, evenly distributed.			
3500	35	Layer	Topsoil of trench 35. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.30 (avg.)
3501	35	Layer	Natural of trench 35. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal rock, evenly distributed.			
3600	36	Layer	Topsoil of trench 36. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.42 (avg.)
3601	36	Layer	Natural of trench 36. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
3602	36	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave.	1.8	2	0.6
3603	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3602. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	1.8	0.2	0.1
3604	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3602. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.3	0.2
3605	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3602. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	0.84	0.2
3606	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3602. Colour: dark orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	2	0.38
3607	36	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	2.5	0.68
3608	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3607. Colour: light greyish blue. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: wet, friable.	> 1.80	2.5	0.68
3609	36	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered.	> 1.80	1.5	0.58

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3610	36	Fill	Fill of ditch 3609. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	1.5	0.58
3700	37	Layer	Topsoil of trench 37. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.42 (avg.)
3701	37	Layer	Natural of trench 37. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
3800	38	Layer	Topsoil of trench 38. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.34 (avg.)
3801	38	Layer	Natural of trench 38. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
3802	38	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	2.7	0.62
3803	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3802. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	0.6	0.1
3804	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3802. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	1.2	0.18
3805	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3802. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	1.6	0.18
3806	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3802. Colour: dark bluish black. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	2.7	0.25
3807	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3802. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	2.7	0.1
3808	38	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat.	0.8	1	0.1
3809	38	Fill	Fill of ditch 3808. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	0.8	1	0.1
3810	38	Cut	Cut of pond. Shape in plan: too large to determine in trench. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	> 10.00	> 2.00	1.75
3811	38	Fill	Fill of pond 3810. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: waterlogged, malleable. Inclusions: moderate platy peat, evenly distributed.	> 7.00	> 2.00	0.4
3812	38	Fill	Fill of pond 3810. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate very large sub-rounded spheroidal natural clay, evenly distributed.	> 10.00	> 2.00	1.35
3900	39	Layer	Topsoil of trench 39. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.40 (avg.)
3901	39	Layer	Natural of trench 39. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3902	39	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 1.00	0.7	0.4
3903	39	Fill	Fill of ditch 3902. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 1.00	0.7	0.4
3904	39	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	> 1.00	1.42	0.08
3905	39	Fill	Fill of ditch 3904. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 1.00	1.42	0.08
4000	40	Layer	Topsoil of trench 40. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable.			0.44 (avg.)
4001	40	Layer	Natural of trench 40. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
4002	40	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.54	0.14
4003	40	Fill	Fill of ditch 4002. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 2.00	0.54	0.14
4004	40	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.5	0.58
4005	40	Fill	Fill of ditch 4004. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: wet, loose.	> 1.00	1.5	0.58
4100	41	Layer	Topsoil of trench 41. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.			0
4101	41	Layer	Natural of trench 41. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: fine sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			
4102	41	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.58	0.56
4103	41	Fill	Fill of ditch 4102. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: rare flecks of rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.58	0.56
4104	41	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	4.3	0.31
4105	41	Fill	Fill of ditch 4104. Colour: very dark greyish black. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, very loose.	> 2.00	4.3	0.31
4200	42	Layer	Topsoil of trench 42. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.42 (avg.)
4201	42	Layer	Natural of trench 42. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
4300	43	Layer	Topsoil of trench 43. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.38 (avg.)
4301	43	Layer	Natural of trench 43. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
4302	43	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.98	0.18
4303	43	Fill	Fill of pit 4302. Colour: dark brownish black. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose.	1	0.98	0.18
4304	43	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 2.00	1.2	0.56
4305	43	Fill	Fill of ditch 4304. Colour: light bluish black. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	2	2.12	0.12 to 0.40
4306	43	Fill	Fill of ditch 4304. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	1.08	0.12
4307	43	Fill	Fill of ditch 4304. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.92	0.3
4308	43	Fill	Fill of ditch. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.62	0.24
4309	43	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.9	0.42
4400	44	Layer	Topsoil of trench 44. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.38 (avg.)
4401	44	Layer	Natural of trench 44. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
4402	44	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.75	0.25
4403	44	Fill	Fill of ditch 4402. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 2.00	0.75	0.25
4404	44	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	> 1.00	1.3	0.18
4405	44	Fill	Fill of ditch 4404. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.00	1.3	0.18
4500	45	Layer	Topsoil of trench 45. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.			0.38 (avg.)
4501	45	Layer	Natural of trench 45. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			
4502	45	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, convex. Break at base: none.	> 1.00	2.35	> 0.50

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
4503	45	Fill	Fill of ditch 4502. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	0.1	> 0.50
4504	45	Fill	Fill of ditch 4502. Colour: light grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	2.3	> 0.50
4505	45	Fill	Fill of ditch 4502. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	1.8	0.32
4600	46	Layer	Topsoil of trench 46. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.			0.48 (avg.)
4601	46	Layer	Natural of trench 46. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: fine sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			
4602	46	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.92	0.2
4603	46	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 2.00	0.92	0.2
4604	46	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, semi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	> 2.00	0.97	0.34
4605	46	Fill	Fill of ditch 4604. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 2.00	0.97	0.34
4700	47	Layer	Topsoil of trench 47. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.47 (avg.)
4701	47	Layer	Natural of trench 47. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
4702	47	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.44	0.1
4703	47	Fill	Fill of ditch 4702. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	0.44	0.1
4704	47	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 2.00	1.12	0.06 to 0.12
4705	47	Fill	Fill of ditch 4704. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: frequent red frogged modern bricks, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.12	0.06 to 0.12
4706	47	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.1	3
4707	47	Fill	Fill of ditch 4706. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 1.00	0.8	0.14
4708	47	Fill	Fill of ditch 4706. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 1.00	1.1	0.3
4800	48	Layer	Topsoil of trench 48. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.34 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
4801	48	Layer	Subsoil of trench 48. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.06 (avg.)
4802	48	Layer	Natural of trench 48. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
4803	48	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.88	0.18
4804	48	Fill	Fill of ditch 4803. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 1.00	0.88	0.18
4805	48	Fill	Fill of ditch 4803. Colour: dark bluish black. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: frequent small to very large sub-rounded charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.42	0.03
4900	49	Layer	Topsoil of trench 49. Colour: mid whitish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.25 (avg.)
4901	49	Layer	Subsoil of trench 49. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.25 (avg.)
4902	49	Layer	Natural of trench 49. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			
4903	49	Cut	Cut of possible ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp.	> 1.00	> 0.80	0.6
4904	49	Fill	Fill of possible ditch 4903. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	> 0.80	0.6
4905	49	Cut	Cut of N-S possible ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	> 1.00	> 0.40	0.8
4906	49	Fill	Fill of possible ditch 4905. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium sand lenses.	> 1.00	> 0.40	0.8
4907	49	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	> 3.00	0.84	0.24
4908	49	Fill	Fill of ditch. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 3.00	0.39	0.06
4909	49	Fill	Fill of ditch 4907. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 3.00	0.84	0.24
4910	49	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	1.8	1	0.36
4911	49	Fill	Fill of ditch 4910. Colour: mid greyish blue. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.8	1	0.36
4912	49	Fill	Fill of ditch 4910. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: small rounded to well-rounded spheroidal small rocks, evenly distributed.	1.8	1	0.36

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5000	50	Layer	Topsoil of trench 50. Colour: light whitish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
5001	50	Layer	Subsoil of trench 50. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.15 (avg.)
5002	50	Layer	Natural of trench 50. Colour: light whitish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			
5003	50	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered.	1.8	2.1	0.55
5004	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5003. Colour: light grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.8	2.1	0.4
5005	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5003. Colour: light whitish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: wet, friable.	1.8	2	0.25
5006	50	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	3	0.45	0.23
5007	50	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 1.80	1.05	0.22
5008	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5007. Colour: light whitish grey. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	1.05	0.22
5009	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5006. Colour: mid orangey yellow. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	3	0.45	0.23
5010	50	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.29	0.07
5011	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5010. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, very loose.	> 2.00	0.29	0.07
5012	50	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 2.00	0.54	0.16
5013	50	Fill	Fill of ditch 5012. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 2.00	0.54	0.16
5100	51	Layer	Topsoil of trench 51. Colour: dark greyish black. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.38 (avg.)
5101	51	Layer	Natural of trench 51. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
5102	51	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: 1) E: gradual 2) W: gradual. Sides: 1) E: shallow, concave 2) W: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.50	0.42	0.21
5103	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5102. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	2.5	0.38	0.09
5104	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5102. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 2.50	0.42	0.21

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5105	51	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.70	0.34	0.12
5106	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5105. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: fine sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 2.70	0.34	0.12
5107	51	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1.8	0.98	0.3
5108	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5107. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.8	0.98	0.3
5109	51	Cut	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	1.8	1.18	0.12
5110	51	Fill	Fill of pit 5109. Colour: mid greyish black. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.8	1.18	0.12
5111	51	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 0.53	0.55	0.14
5112	51	Fill	Fill of pit 5111. Colour: dark greyish black. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	> 0.53	0.55	0.14
5113	51	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.02	0.26
5114	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5113. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: fine sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded platy charcoal, concentrated towards centre of fill.	> 1.00	0.72	0.08
5115	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5113. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare flecks of sub-rounded platy charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.9	0.14
5116	51	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual.	> 2.50	0.22	0.1
5117	51	Fill	Fill of ditch 5116. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 2.50	0.22	0.1
5200	52	Layer	Topsoil of trench 52. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
5201	52	Layer	Subsoil of trench 52. Colour: dark grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.			0.05 to 0.10
5202	52	Layer	Natural of trench 52. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
5203	52	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.14	0.46
5204	52	Fill	Fill of ditch 5203. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.00	0.85	0.1

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5205	52	Fill	Fill of ditch 5203. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, firm.	> 1.00	1.14	0.26
5300	53	Layer	Topsoil of trench 53. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.25 (avg.)
5301	53	Layer	Subsoil of trench 53. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.25 (avg.)
5302	53	Layer	Natural of trench 53. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
5303	53	Cut	Cut of NE-SW furrow. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 2.00	> 1.14	0.13
5304	53	Fill	Fill of furrow 5303. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 2.00	> 1.14	0.13
5305	53	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.3	0.14
5306	53	Fill	Fill of ditch 5305. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small some orange red mineral.	> 2.00	0.3	0.14
5400	54	Layer	Topsoil of trench 54. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.30 (avg.)
5401	54	Layer	Subsoil of trench 54. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, very loose.			0.20 (avg.)
5402	54	Layer	Natural of trench 54. Colour: very light orangey yellow. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			
5403	54	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	2	1.48	0.52
5404	54	Fill	Fill of ditch 5403. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	2	1.48	0.52
5406	54	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, straight, undercut. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 0.98	0.74	0.42
5407	54	Fill	Fill of pit 5406. Colour: light whitish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: wet, friable.	> 0.98	0.74	0.15
5408	54	Fill	Fill of pit 5406. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 0.98	0.74	0.15 to 0.06
5409	54	Fill	Fill of pit 5406. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 0.98	0.74	0.18

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5500	55	Layer	Topsoil of trench 55. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.28 (avg.)
5501	55	Layer	Subsoil of trench 55. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.15 (avg.)
5502	55	Layer	Natural of trench 55. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
5600	56	Deposit	Topsoil of trench 56. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
5601	56	Layer	Subsoil of trench 56. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
5602	56	Layer	Natural of trench 56. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
5700	57	Layer	Topsoil of trench 57. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
5701	57	Layer	Subsoil of trench 57. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.15 (avg.)
5702	57	Layer	Natural of trench 57. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
5800	58	Layer	Topsoil of trench 58. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
5801	58	Layer	Subsoil of trench 58. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.15 (avg.)
5802	58	Layer	Natural of trench 58. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
5900	59	Layer	Topsoil of trench 59. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
5901	59	Layer	Subsoil of trench 59. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
5902	59	Layer	Natural of trench 59. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
6000	60	Layer	Topsoil of trench 60. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium rounded spheroidal small rocks, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
6001	60	Layer	Subsoil of trench 60. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded to rounded small rocks, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
6002	60	Layer	Natural of trench 60. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
61000	61	Layer	Topsoil of trench 61. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.15 (avg.)
61001	61	Layer	Subsoil of trench 61. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
61002	61	Layer	Natural of trench 61. Colour: mid greyish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
62000	62	Layer	Topsoil of trench 62. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.24 (avg.)
62001	62	Layer	Subsoil of trench 62. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
62002	62	Layer	Natural of trench 62. Colour: mid orangey yellow. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.			
63000	63	Layer	Topsoil of trench 63. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.25 (avg.)
63001	63	Layer	Subsoil of trench 63. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.18 (avg.)
63002	63	Layer	Natural of trench 63. Colour: mid brownish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
63003	63	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.36	0.55
63004	63	Fill	Fill of ditch. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.80	0.58	0.17
63005	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63003. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	1.8	1.38	0.42
63006	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63003. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	1.38	0.41
63007	63	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 0.90	1.9	0.6
63008	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63007. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	> 0.90	1.2	0.16

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
63009	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63007. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	> 0.90	1.5	0.4
63010	63	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch.	1.3	0.5	0.5
63011	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63010. Colour: mid grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: wet, firm.	1.3	0.5	0.35
63012	63	Fill	Fill of ditch 63010. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	1.3	0.8	0.3
64000	64	Layer	Topsoil of trench 64. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: rare small well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.28 to 0.38
64001	64	Layer	Natural of trench 64. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional very large sandy gravel bands.			
66000	66	Layer	Topsoil of trench 66. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
66001	66	Layer	Subsoil of trench 66. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
66002	66	Layer	Natural of trench 66. Colour: mid brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
67000	67	Layer	Topsoil of trench 67. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.24 (avg.)
67001	67	Layer	Natural of trench 67. Colour: mid brownish yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
6702	67	Cut	Cut of N-S furrow. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 1.00	> 0.80	0.1
6703	67	Fill	Fill of furrow 6702. Colour: mid greyish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.00	> 0.80	0.1
6803	68	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.16	0.32
6804	68	Fill	Fill of ditch 6803. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular platy iron stone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.16	0.32
6805	68	Fill	Fill of ditch 6803. Colour: mid greyish black. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of angular platy charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.3	0.12
68000	68	Layer	Topsoil of trench 68. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.24 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
68001	68	Layer	Subsoil of trench 68. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.22 (avg.)
68002	68	Layer	Natural of trench 68. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable.			
69000	69	Layer	Topsoil of trench 69. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
69001	69	Layer	Subsoil of trench 69. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.18 (avg.)
69002	69	Layer	Natural of trench 69. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7000	70	Layer	Topsoil of trench 70. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)
7001	70	Layer	Natural of trench 70. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			
7100	71	Layer	Topsoil of trench 71. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.34 (avg.)
7101	71	Layer	Natural of trench 71. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7200	72	Layer	Topsoil of trench 72. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)
7201	72	Layer	Natural of trench 72. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7300	73	Layer	Topsoil of trench 73. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)
7301	73	Layer	Natural of trench 73. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7400	74	Layer	Topsoil of trench 74. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)
7401	74	Layer	Natural of trench 74. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional medium angular spheroidal mud stone, evenly distributed.			
7500	75	Layer	Topsoil of trench 75. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.28 (avg.)
7501	75	Layer	Natural of trench 75. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7600	76	Layer	Topsoil of trench 76. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
7601	76	Layer	Natural of trench 76. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.			
7700	77	Layer	Topsoil of trench 77. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, very loose.			0.22 (avg.)
7701	77	Layer	Subsoil of trench 77. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			0.32 (avg.)
7702	77	Layer	Natural of trench 77. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose.			
7800	78	Layer	Topsoil of trench 78. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.40 (avg.)
7801	78	Layer	Natural of trench 78. Colour: light yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
7900	79	Layer	Topsoil of trench 79. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.30 (avg.)
7901	79	Layer	Natural of trench 79. Colour: light yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8000	80	Layer	Topsoil of trench 80. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.28 (avg.)
8001	80	Deposit	Natural of trench 80. Colour: light yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone.			
8002	80	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, semi-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	1.25	1.03	0.28
8003	80	Fill	Fill of pit 8002. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	1.25	1.03	0.28
8100	81	Layer	Topsoil of trench 81. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.35 (avg.)
8101	81	Layer	Natural of trench 81. Colour: light yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8102	81	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	1.8	1.22	0.18
8102	81	Cut	Cut of ditch.			
8103	81	Layer	Layer of ditch 8102. Colour: grey. Composition: well sorted cobble. Compaction: firm.	1.8	1.22	0.17
8103	81	Fill	Fill of ditch 8102. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 2.20	1	0.12

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8104	81	Fill	Fill of ditch 8102. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.8	1.22	0.12
8104	81	Fill	Fill of ditch.			
8105	81	Masonry	Form: foundation of NW-SE regular, linear surface. Materials: greyish brown limestone. Bonding: none. Finish and coursing: stones featuring random uncoursed coursing with rough face finish.	> 1.70	1	0.1
8106	81	Fill	Fill of ditch.			
8200	82	Layer	Topsoil of trench 82. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.27 (avg.)
8201	82	Layer	Subsoil of trench 82. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed.			0.24 (avg.)
8202	82	Layer	Natural of trench 82. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8203	82	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	0.22	> 0.09	0.15
8204	82	Fill	Fill of post-hole 8203. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.22	> 0.09	0.15
8205	82	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.14	> 0.15	0.11
8206	82	Fill	Fill of post-hole 8205. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.14	> 0.15	0.11
8207	82	Spread	Spread of post-hole. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loamy silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	1.06	> 0.50	0.08
8208	82	Cut	Cut of burrow. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	1	1.12	0.58
8209	82	Fill	Fill of burrow 8208. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to rounded platy limestone.	1	1.12	0.58
8210	82	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.2	0.18
8211	82	Fill	Fill of ditch 8210. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.2	0.18
8212	82	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.55	1.04	0.18

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8213	82	Fill	Fill of pit 8212. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small angular limestone, concentrated towards base.	0.55	1.04	0.18
8300	83	Deposit	Topsoil of trench 83. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.44 (avg.)
8301	83	Deposit	Natural of trench 83. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8302	83	Cut	Cut of terminus. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.68	0.2
8303	83	Fill	Fill of terminus 8302. Colour: dark grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.	1	0.68	0.2
8400	84	Layer	Topsoil of trench 84. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.35 (avg.)
8401	84	Layer	Natural of trench 84. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8402	84	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.6	0.72	0.07
8403	84	Fill	Fill of pit 8402. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: rare small angular limestone, evenly distributed.	0.6	0.72	0.07
8404	84	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	3.1	1.06	0.16
8405	84	Fill	Fill of pit 8404. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate small angular limestone, evenly distributed.	3.1	1.06	0.16
8406	84	Cut	Cut of NE-SW flue terminus. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.4	0.2
8407	84	Fill	Fill of flue terminus 8406. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.00	0.4	0.1
8408	84	Fill	Fill of flue terminus 8406. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks to small charcoal, evenly distribute	> 1.00	0.4	0.16
8409	84	Spread	Spread of spread. Colour: mid greenish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	1.2	0.4	0.05

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8410	84	Masonry	Form: foundation of regular, curvi-linear wall. Direction of face(s): W. Materials: whitish grey limestone. Finish and coursing: stones featuring random uncoursed coursing with rough face finish and unstressed corners.	> 1.30	1.1	> 0.08
8411	84	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: square. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards N.	1	1	0.72
8412	84	Fill	Fill of ditch 8411. Colour: mid. Compaction: moist, friable.	1	1	0.36
8413	84	Fill	Fill of ditch 8411. Colour: mid greenish yellow. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable.	1	1	20
8414	84	Fill	Fill of ditch 8411. Colour: mid greyish green. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: inclusion.	1	1	0.16
8415	84	Masonry	Form: foundation of N-S regular, linear wall. Materials: greyish brown limestone. Bonding: none. Finish and coursing: stones featuring rough face finish.	> 2.00	1.8	> 0.05
8416	84	Spread	Spread of wall. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	2	0.05
8417	84	Spread	Spread of wall. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	5	> 0.00
8417	84	Masonry	Form: foundation of regular, linear wall. Direction of face(s): E. Materials: grey limestone. Bonding: moist friable greyish black medium clayey silt. Weathered pointing. A single layer of limestone the goes to the fill 8412. Finish and coursing: stones f	1	1	0.06
8418	84	Masonry	Form: foundation of irregular, sub-linear wall. Direction of face(s): N, S. Materials: yellowish grey limestone. Finish and coursing: stones featuring random uncoursed coursing with rough face finish and unstressed corners.	> 1.80	5	> 0.00
8419	84	Fill	Fill of wall. Colour: mid greenish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.80	5	> 0.00
8420	84	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Base: flat.	0.9	0.52	0.1
8421	84	Fill	Fill of pit 8420. Colour: blackish brown. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small angular limestone, evenly distributed.	0.9	0.52	0.1
8500	85	Layer	Topsoil of trench 85. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.36 (avg.)
8501	85	Layer	Natural of trench 85. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8502	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	5	0.44	0.06

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8503	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8502. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	5	0.44	0.06
8504	85	Masonry	Form: foundation of N-S linear wall. Materials: limestone. Bonding: none. Finish and coursing: stones featuring random uncoursed coursing with rough face finish.	> 2.00	1	0.3
8505	85	Masonry	Form: foundation of irregular spread surface. Direction of face(s): N. Materials: 1) whitish grey tile/other 2) limestone with. Bonding: moist malleable mid blackish grey medium clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small sub-rounded to rounded platy charcoa	1.7	1.5	0.02
8506	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 0.94	> 0.35	0.32
8507	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8506. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: fine sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	0.94	> 0.35	0.32
8508	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.63	> 0.33	0.12
8509	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8508. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	0.63	> 0.33	0.12
8510	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 0.12	0.12	0.13
8511	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8510. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, cemented.	> 0.12	0.12	0.12
8512	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8513.	> 0.20	0.2	> 0.12
8513	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.2	0.2	> 0.12
8514	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8515. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, cemented.	> 0.22	> 0.15	> 0.19
8515	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	> 0.22	> 0.15	> 0.19
8516	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8517. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, cemented.	0.24	0.24	> 0.00
8517	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.24	0.24	> 0.00
8518	85	Fill	Fill of ditch 8519. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, cemented.	0.24	0.24	> 0.12
8519	85	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.24	0.24	> 0.12
8600	86	Deposit	Topsoil of trench 86. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.32 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8601	86	Deposit	Natural of trench 86. Colour: light yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			
8602	86	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered.	0.34	0.42	0.17
8603	86	Fill	Fill of post-hole 8602. Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable.	0.34	0.42	0.17
8604	86	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: none.	> 1.00	0.83	> 0.95
8605	86	Fill	Fill of ditch 8604. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 0.80	0.8	> 0.64
8606	86	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.9	0.3
8607	86	Fill	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.9	0.3
8700	87	Layer	Topsoil of trench 87. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
8701	87	Layer	Subsoil of trench 87. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)
8702	87	Layer	Natural of trench 87. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.			
8703	87	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 0.55	1.42	0.17
8704	87	Fill	Fill of ditch 8703. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-angular platy sandstone.	> 0.55	1.42	0.17
8705	87	Cut	Cut of terminus. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	0.65	0.8	0.08
8706	87	Fill	Fill of terminus 8705. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-angular platy sandstone.	0.65	0.8	0.08
8707	87	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.73	0.17
8708	87	Fill	Fill of ditch 8707. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.73	0.17
8800	88	Deposit	Topsoil of trench 88. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.30 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8801	88	Deposit	Natural of trench 88. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large sub-angular to sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.			
8802	88	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: 1) NE: gradual 2) SW: sharp. Sides: 1) NE: moderate, concave 2) SW: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	1.8	0.96	0.39
8803	88	Fill	Fill of ditch 8802. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	1.8	0.96	0.36
8804	88	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, convex. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	0.3	0.34	0.24
8805	88	Fill	Fill of post-hole 8804. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	0.3	0.36	0.24
8806	88	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual.	> 0.80	1.58	0.3
8807	88	Fill	Fill of pit 8806. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: rare small angular limestone, evenly distributed.	> 0.80	1.58	0.3
8900	89	Layer	Topsoil of trench 89. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to large sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.			0.27 (avg.)
8901	89	Layer	Subsoil of trench 89. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.			0.08 (avg.)
8902	89	Layer	Natural of trench 89. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.			
8903	89	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.5	0.29
8904	89	Fill	Fill of ditch 8903. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, concentrated towards base.	> 1.00	0.5	0.29
8905	89	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	> 1.00	0.5	0.3
8906	89	Fill	Fill of ditch 8905. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, concentrated towards base.	> 1.00	0.5	0.3
9000	90	Deposit	Topsoil of trench 90. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
9001	90	Deposit	Natural of trench 90. Colour: mid yellow. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: loose. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.			
9002	90	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.56	0.26
9003	90	Fill	Fill of ditch 9002. Colour: light brown. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed 2) inclusion.	1	0.56	0.29
9004	90	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 1.00	0.4	0.3
9005	90	Fill	Fill of ditch 9004. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.4	0.3
9006	90	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	> 1.00	0.4	0.3
9007	90	Fill	Fill of ditch 9006. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium very angular platy limestone fragments, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.4	0.3
9008	90	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, straight.	0.24	0.31	0.32
9009	90	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9008. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: inclusion.	0.26	0.36	0.36
9010	90	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	0.27	0.32	0.22
9011	90	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9010. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	0.27	0.32	0.22
9100	91	Layer	Topsoil of trench 91. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded to rounded limestone, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
9101	91	Layer	Subsoil of trench 91. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate medium very angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
9102	91	Layer	Natural of trench 91. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy cobble. Compaction: dry, loose.			
9103	91	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.56 to 1.42	0.22 to 0.46
9104	91	Fill	Fill of ditch 9103. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small angular spheroidal limestone pebbles infrequent, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	0.56 to 1.42	0.22 to 0.46
9105	91	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.3	0.25	0.2

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
9106	91	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9105. Colour: light reddish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.	0.3	0.25	0.2
9107	91	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: imperceptible.	> 0.15	0.26	> 0.08
9108	91	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9107. Colour: light reddish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 0.15	0.26	> 0.08
9200	92	Layer	Topsoil of trench 92. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.48 (avg.)
9201	92	Layer	Natural of trench 92. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9202	92	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, straight. Base: uneven.	1.5	0.4	0.32
9203	92	Fill	Fill of ditch 9202. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	1.5	0.4	0.32
9204	92	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.75	1.36	0.24
9205	92	Fill	Fill of pit 9204. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.	0.75	1.36	0.24
9300	93	Layer	Topsoil of trench 93. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.40 (avg.)
9301	93	Layer	Natural of trench 93. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9302	93	Cut	Cut of NW-SE pit. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	0.78	0.76	> 0.30
9303	93	Fill	Fill of pit 9302. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, concentrated towards top.	0.78	0.76	> 0.30
9304	93	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.4	1	0.52
9305	93	Fill	Fill of pit. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: small sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.	0.4	1	0.52
9400	94	Layer	Topsoil of trench 94. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.36 (avg.)
9401	94	Layer	Subsoil of trench 94. Colour: light orangey red. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.06 (avg.)
9402	94	Layer	Natural of trench 94. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
9403	94	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	0.7	0.7	0.18
9404	94	Fill	Fill of pit 9403. Colour: mid brownish red. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	0.7	0.7	0.18
9500	95	Layer	Topsoil of trench 95. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.36 (avg.)
9501	95	Layer	Subsoil of trench 95. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.05 (avg.)
9502	95	Layer	Natural of trench 95. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9503	95	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.61	0.85	0.19
9504	95	Fill	Fill of ditch 9503. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate medium angular spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards base.	> 0.61	0.85	0.19
9505	95	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.91	0.23
9506	95	Fill	Fill of ditch 9505. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.91	0.23
9507	95	Cut	Cut of E-W post-hole. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: none.	> 0.64	0.59	> 0.60
9508	95	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9507. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 0.64	0.59	> 0.60
9509	95	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: none.	0.23	0.2	0.6
9510	95	Fill	Fill of post-hole 9509. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	0.23	0.2	0.6
9511	95	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: 1) NW: steep, convex 2) SE: stepped, convex. Break at base: none.	> 2.00	0.92	0.95
9512	95	Fill	Fill of ditch 9511. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular limestone, concentrated towards se edge.	> 2.00	0.92	0.95
9600	96	Layer	Topsoil of trench 96. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.48 (avg.)
9601	96	Layer	Natural of trench 96. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9602	96	Cut	Cut of NW-SE linear geological feature. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	1.26	0.48

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
9603	96	Fill	Fill of linear geological feature 9602. Colour: light orangey red. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.00	1.26	0.48
9700	97	Layer	Topsoil of trench 97. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.48 (avg.)
9701	97	Layer	Subsoil of trench 97. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.10 (avg.)
9702	97	Layer	Natural of trench 97. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9703	97	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.85	0.29
9704	97	Fill	Fill of ditch 9703. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-rounded spheroidal stone, concentrated towards base.	> 1.00	0.85	0.29
9705	97	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.36	0.14
9706	97	Fill	Fill of ditch 9705. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.36	0.14
9800	98	Layer	Topsoil of trench 98. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.34 (avg.)
9801	98	Layer	Subsoil of trench 98. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.23 (avg.)
9802	98	Layer	Natural of trench 98. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
9803	98	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	2	1.24	0.47
9804	98	Fill	Fill of ditch 9803. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: moderate medium to large sub-rounded platy limestone, concentrated towards north side.	> 2.00	1.24	0.47
9805	98	Fill	Fill of ditch 9803. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.84	0.22
9806	98	Cut	Cut of NW-SE furrow. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat.	> 2.00	12	0.9
9900	99	Layer	Topsoil of trench 99. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.45 (avg.)
9901	99	Layer	Subsoil of trench 99. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.10 (avg.)
9902	99	Layer	Natural of trench 99. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
9903	99	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.50	0.7	0.18
9904	99	Fill	Fill of ditch 9903. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.50	0.7	0.18
10000	100	Layer	Topsoil of trench 100. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.36 (avg.)
10001	100	Layer	Subsoil of trench 100. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.04 (avg.)
10002	100	Layer	Natural of trench 100. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10100	101	Layer	Topsoil of trench 101. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.			0.45 (avg.)
10101	101	Layer	Subsoil of trench 101. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.14 (avg.)
10102	101	Layer	Natural of trench 101. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10200	102	Layer	Topsoil of trench 102. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.45 (avg.)
10201	102	Layer	Subsoil of trench 102. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.20 (avg.)
10202	102	Layer	Natural of trench 102. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10300	103	Layer	Topsoil of trench 103. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.30 (avg.)
10301	103	Layer	Subsoil of trench 103. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.05 (avg.)
10302	103	Layer	Natural of trench 103. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10400	104	Layer	Topsoil of trench 104. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.40 (avg.)
10401	104	Layer	Subsoil of trench 104. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.15 (avg.)
10402	104	Layer	Natural of trench 104. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10403	104	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.6	0.8

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
10404	104	Fill	Fill of ditch 10403. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	0.7	0.5
10405	104	Fill	Fill of ditch 10403. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: frequent small angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	1.6	0.56
10500	105	Layer	Topsoil of trench 105. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.36 (avg.)
10501	105	Layer	Subsoil of trench 105. Colour: bright brownish red. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable.			0.08 (avg.)
10502	105	Layer	Natural of trench 105. Colour: light whitish yellow. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10503	105	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate.	0.8	4	0.9
10504	105	Fill	Fill of ditch 10503. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	0.8	2.2	0.24
10505	105	Fill	Fill of ditch 10503. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.8	2.66	0.4
10506	105	Fill	Fill of ditch 10503. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent medium angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	0.8	3.8	0.2
10507	105	Fill	Fill of ditch 10503. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: medium clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.8	3.4	0.24
10600	106	Layer	Topsoil of trench 106. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: medium sub-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
10601	106	Layer	Natural of trench 106. Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm.			
10700	107	Layer	Topsoil of trench 107. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.22 (avg.)
10701	107	Layer	Subsoil of trench 107. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.06 (avg.)
10702	107	Layer	Natural of trench 107. Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
10703	107	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	2	0.6	0.2
10704	107	Fill	Fill of ditch 10703. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	2	0.6	0.2
10705	107	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	2	0.58	0.22

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
10706	107	Fill	Fill of ditch 10705. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	2	0.68	0.22
10707	107	Cut	Cut of N-S post-hole. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	0.2	0.2	0.2
10708	107	Fill	Fill of post-hole 10707. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	0.2	0.2	0.2
10800	108	Layer	Topsoil of trench 108. Colour: orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.18 (avg.)
10801	108	Layer	Subsoil of trench 108. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.24 (avg.)
10802	108	Layer	Natural of trench 108. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, firm.			
10803	108	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.00	0.70 to 1.05	0.34
10804	108	Fill	Fill of ditch 10803. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.70 to 1.05	0.34
10900	109	Layer	Topsoil of trench 109. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.24 (avg.)
10901	109	Layer	Subsoil of trench 109. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.08 (avg.)
10902	109	Layer	Natural of trench 109. Colour: mid greyish white. Composition: poorly sorted pebble. Compaction: dry, firm.			
10903	109	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.95	1.42	0.38
10904	109	Fill	Fill of ditch 10903. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: inclusion.	> 0.95	1.2	0.38
10905	109	Fill	Fill of pit 10914. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 0.95	0.6	0.3
10906	109	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	0.23	0.14	0.2
10907	109	Fill	Fill of post-hole 10906. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.23	0.14	0.2
10908	109	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, sub-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 0.90	1.2	0.36

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
10909	109	Fill	Fill of ditch 10908. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	> 0.90	1.2	0.36
10910	109	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 0.16	0.24	0.32
10911	109	Fill	Fill of pit 10910. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 0.16	0.24	0.32
10912	109	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Shape in plan: regular, sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	0.25	0.22	0.36
10913	109	Fill	Fill of post-hole 10912. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	0.25	0.22	0.36
10914	109	Cut	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.35	>0.15	0.15
11000	110	Layer	Topsoil of trench 110. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.24 (avg.)
11001	110	Layer	Subsoil of trench 110. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.06 (avg.)
11002	110	Layer	Natural of trench 110. Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
11100	111	Layer	Topsoil of trench 111. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.28 (avg.)
11101	111	Layer	Subsoil of trench 111. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist.			0.10 (avg.)
11102	111	Layer	Natural of trench 111. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: moderately sorted sandy pebble. Compaction: moist, friable.			
11103	111	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	1	0.6	0.38
11104	111	Fill	Fill of ditch 11103. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 9.00	0.5	0.47
11105	111	Fill	Fill of ditch 11103. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 0.90	0.6	0.4
11106	111	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	0.15	0.15	> 0.20
11107	111	Fill	Fill of ditch 11106. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.15	0.15	> 0.20

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
11108	111	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.14	0.14	> 0.20
11109	111	Fill	Fill of ditch 11108. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.12	0.12	0.2
11110	111	Cut	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.14	0.14	0.2
11111	111	Fill	Fill of ditch 11110. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.14	0.14	0.2
11200	112	Layer	Topsoil of trench 112. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
11201	112	Layer	Subsoil of trench 112. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.12 (avg.)
11202	112	Layer	Natural of trench 112. Colour: mid greyish white. Composition: moderately sorted pebble. Compaction: moist, loose.			
11300	113	Layer	Topsoil of trench 113. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: loamy silt. Compaction: moist, loose.			0.26 (avg.)
11301	113	Layer	Subsoil of trench 113. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.			0.08 (avg.)
11302	113	Layer	Natural of trench 113. Colour: light greyish white. Composition: coarse moderately sorted pebble. Compaction: moist, friable.			

Appendix 4: Trench summary table

Trench	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4	Blank trench. Trench contained one ceramic Land drain broken prior to excavation, likely by modern ploughing due to shallow nature of topsoil	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.26 (avg.)
5	Blank trench. NE-SW plough scars running throughout trench	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.26 (avg.)
6	Blank trench. NW-SE plough scars.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.35 (avg.)
7	Blank trench. N-S and NE-SW plough scars.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.35 (avg.)
8	Blank trench. Some plough scars running NW-SE.	NW-SE	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
9	Blank trench. E-W running plough scars. One Land drain running E-W.	NE-SW	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
10	Blank trench. Ground slightly waterlogged. Contained one E-W running Land drain.	NE-SW	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
14	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.55 (avg.)
15	Blank trench.	N-S	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
16	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
17	Blank trench. Contains two French drains approx N-S running.	E-W	50	2	0.50 (avg.)
18	Blank trench. Contained several plough scars and one French drain.	N-S	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
19	Blank trench. Trench contained some plough scars.	E-W	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
20	Blank trench.	N-S	50	2	0.55 (avg.)
21	Blank trench. Trench contained two French drains.	E-W	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
22	Contains base of furrow. Trench shortened slightly to avoid a large pool of water	N-S	45	2	0
23	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.54 (avg.)
24	Blank trench. Headland runs NE-SW through the middle of trench. Two land drains uncovered, one just SE of the headland and one in the SE end of the trench. No archaeology in trench.	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.71 (avg.)
25	Blank trench. Extant furrows n-s across field. They do not penetrant the natural. Topsoil and subsoil follow the profile of the furrows. Blank.	E-W	50	2	0.40 to 0.70
26	Contained one field drain	E-W	50	1.80	0.40 (avg.)
27	Contained a ditch and a pit	NE-SW	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
28	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	2	0.45 (avg.)

Trench	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
29	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.50 (avg.)
30	Large Paleochannel in trench approx 40m wide. Test slot dug: Width 1.70m, length 0.90m, depth of paleochannel 0.3m.	NW-SE	50	2	0.60 (avg.)
31	Blank trench. One East-West running French drain.	NE-SW	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
32	Blank trench. One NE-SW running french drain.	NW-SE	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
33	Blank trench. One NE-SW running French drain.	E-W	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
34	Blank trench. Some disturbance in the natural within the trench which corresponds with surface wheel/tractor disturbance.	NE-SW	50	2	0.46 (avg.)
35	Blank trench.	N-S	50	2	0.35 (avg.)
36	3 ditches	NE-SW	50	2	0.46 (avg.)
37	Blank trench. 2 E-W aligned land drains	E-W	50	2	0.47 (avg.)
38	2 linear intersecting and part of a pond?	NW-SE	50	2	0.37 (avg.)
39	2 NW-SE aligned linears	NW-SE	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
40	2 linears	NW-SE	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
41	2 x possible ditches. One located in the NE end and one in the SW end of the trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.44 (avg.)
42	Blank trench	NE-SW	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
43	2 N-S aligned linear (intercutting) and 1 pit. 2 pebble drains	E-W	50	2	0.42 (avg.)
44	2 linear, 1 N-S aligned, 1 NE-SW aligned	E-W	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
45	1 large ditch and two land drains in the northern end. No subsoil present.	N-S	50	1.80	0.38 (avg.)
46	2 x ditches located in the northern end of trench.	N-S	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
47	3 x ditches. Two have bricks situated in the deposit. 2 x changes in the natural geology located in the Eastern end of the trench.	E-W	50	2	0.47 (avg.)
48	1x ditch. A sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 1m. This was done to test any possible alluvial deposits in relation to the nearby river	N-S	50	1.80	40.00 (avg.)
49	Two ditches and one possible linear feature at sw end	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.55 (avg.)
50	2x ditches, 3x gullies.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
51	3x ditches, 1x ditch, 2x pits. No subsoil. Several land drains.	NE-SW	50	2	0.50 to 0.60

Trench	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
52	1x ditch.	N-S	50	2	0.38 (avg.)
53	Trench appears to contain two possible ditches/furrows and one ditch. Also one ceramic drain just visible	N-S	50	1.80	0.30 to 0.60
54	Lots of rabbit burrows and rooting. One ditch and one pit.	N-S	50	1.80	0.60 (avg.)
55	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
56	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
57	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
58	Blank trench. One modern feature with broken ceramic drain pieces. Several gravel and ceramic drains present	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
59	Blank trench. Multiple gravel and ceramic drains	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
60	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.55 (avg.)
61	Blank trench. 3 land drains run through this trench.	E-W	50	1.80	0.48 (avg.)
62	Blank trench. Numerous field drains uncovered throughout trench.	E-W	50	1.80	0.46 (avg.)
63	Trench has one possible archaeological ditch 63007 and a possible modern ditch associated with an old field boundary/hedge. A number of land drains also run through this Trench.	E-W	50	1.80	0.60 (avg.)
64	Blank trench. Two possible furrows. Tested but very little depth, mostly made of disturbed natural geology. Some land drains undisturbed	N-S	50	2	0.48 to 38.00
66	Blank trench. Two land drains running through NE end of trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.45 (avg.)
67	1x shallow ditch. Some pot was found in the top. A few land drains also run through this trench that were not uncovered or damaged.	E-W	50	1.80	0.45 (avg.)
68	1x ditch	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.48 (avg.)
69	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.80	0.44 (avg.)
70	Blank trench. One NW-SE Land drain	NE-SW	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
71	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	2	0.38 (avg.)
72	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.35 (avg.)
73	Blank trench. Contained three NW-SE Land drains	NE-SW	50	2	0.35 (avg.)
74	Blank trench. One NW-SE Land drain	E-W	50	2	0.38 (avg.)

Trench	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
75	Blank trench. Trench contained one ne-sw land drain	N-S	50	2	0.31 (avg.)
76	Blank trench. Contained two NE-SW Land drains	E-W	50	2	0.35 (avg.)
77	Blank trench. Signs of historic flooding in the area with mixed alluvial deposits.	NW-SE	50	2	0.52 (avg.)
78	Blank trench.	N-S	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
79	Blank trench.	E-W	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
80	One pit present.	E-W	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
81	One E-W ditch	N-S	50	2	0.45 (avg.)
82	1x ditch, 3x pits, 1x ditch	E-W	50	2	0.50 to 0.70
83	1x ditch terminus	N-S	50	1.80	0.57 (avg.)
84	3 pits located in the southern end of trench 84. 3 surfaces located in the centre of the trench with large E-W oriented ditch and a NW-SE oriented ditch associated with them. Finally, one possible pit is located in the northern end of trench 84. Large amount of grey ware etc. suggests Romano-British in date.	N-S	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
85	1x wall, 1x ditch, 1x ditch	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.66 (avg.)
86	2x ditch	E-W	50	1.80	0.40 (avg.)
87	Trench contains two shallow gullies likely Romano-British in date, with one of the gullies terminating in the trench. Both gullies are orientated E-W. Animal bone and Romano-British greyware pottery within deposits of both gullies.	N-S	50	2	0.42 (avg.)
88	1x pit and 1x ditch located in the northern end of trench 88.	E-W	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
89	Two E-W orientated ditches present in the southern end of T89. Possible geological features throughout the trench tested.	N-S	50	2	0.37 (avg.)
90	Contains 3 narrow gullies	E-W	50	1.80	0.30 (avg.)
91	One ditch which corresponds to geophysics aligned ne-sw	NW-SE	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)
92	1 x ditch terminus located in the Eastern end of trench 92. 1 x possible pit/geology present in the Western end of the trench.	E-W	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
93	2 pits	NE-SW	50	2	0.43 (avg.)
94	1 pit at NW end	NW-SE	50	2	0.44 (avg.)

Trench	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
95	2x ditch, 1x pit	N-S	50	2	0.45 to 0.48
96	1 x possible ditch located in the southern end of trench 96. Possible geological features located throughout the trench in need of testing.	N-S	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
97	2x ditches. Possible geological features present throughout the trench in need of testing.	E-W	50	2	0.60 (avg.)
98	1 x possible E-W orientated ditch in the middle of Tr. 98. Multiple possible geological features tested	NE-SW	50	2	0.50 (avg.)
99	1x ditch	NW-SE	50	2	0.50 to 0.60
100	Blank trench. 2 burrowing/rooting	N-S	50	1.80	0.47 (avg.)
101	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	2	0.60 (avg.)
102	Blank trench. Geological features tested.	NW-SE	50	2	0.65 (avg.)
103	Blank trench. Geological features tested.	NE-SW	50	2	0.30 (avg.)
104	E-W orientated possible boundary ditch/track way located in the southern end of T104. Geological features located in the northern end of T104.	N-S	50	2	0.55 (avg.)
105	Large N-S orientated possible boundary ditch located in the east end of the trench. Possible boundary ditch was present on the geophysical survey. Other features present in the Eastern end of trench 105 include geological features, which were tested and photographed.	E-W	50	2	0.40 to 0.50
106	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	2	42.00 (avg.)
107	Trench contains 2 gullies which were recorded, and several geological features which were tested	E-W	50	2	0.47 (avg.)
108	Trench contains 1 linear feature in SW end. It also contains several geological features that were tested and photographed.	NE-SW	50	2	0.42 (avg.)
109	1x ditch, 1x irregular feature	E-W	50	2	0.32 (avg.)
110	Blank trench.	E-W	50	2	0.47 (avg.)
111	1x linear feature (geological?)	NW-SE	50	2	0.48 (avg.)
112	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.42 (avg.)
113	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.80	0.50 (avg.)

Appendix 5. Pottery spot dates

Context	Description	Trench	Date
5407	Fill of pit 5406	54	Iron Age
5408	Fill of pit 5406	54	Iron Age
5409	Fill of pit 5406	54	Iron Age with a single fragment of post-medieval
6703	Fill of furrow 6702	67	Roman
6804	Fill of ditch 6803	68	Late Iron Age/early Roman
8003	Fill of pit 8002	80	burnt clay (no date)
8207	Spread of spoil above post-holes 8203 and 8205	82	270AD+?
8303	Fill of ditch terminus 8302	83	Late Iron Age/early Roman
us	Surface find	84/85	Late 3rd century+
us	Surface find	84	Roman
8405	Fill of pit 8404	84	Mid-2nd century AD+
8407	Fill of ditch terminus 8406	84	Roman
8408	Fill of ditch terminus 8406	84	270AD+ (to mid-4th century?)
8409	Spread	84	Roman
8410	Stone surface 8410	84	120AD+
8412	Fill of pit 8411	84	Mid/late 3rd century AD
8413	Fill of pit 8411	84	Mid-2nd century AD
8414	Fill of pit 8411	84	Roman
8416	Soil over wall 8417	84	120-200AD
8417	Stone surface 8417	84	Late 2nd century AD+, prob 3rd century AD
8421	Fill of pit 8420	84	Roman
us	Surface find	85	Roman
8505	Burnt material next to wall 8504	85	Roman (possibly *c*. 50-70AD)
8603	Fill of post-hole 8602	86	Late 1st century to mid-2nd century??
8605	Fill of ditch 8604	86	Iron Age
8704	Fill of ditch 8703	87	Mid-3rd century+?
8708	Fill of ditch 8707	87	Roman
9005	Fill of ditch 9004	90	Roman
9305	Fill of pit 9304	93	Mid-2nd century to mid-4th century AD
us	Surface find	104	Roman
10405	Fill of ditch 10403	104	Late Iron Age/early Roman?
10505	Fill of ditch 10503	105	Early Roman
10507	Fill of ditch 10503	105	Roman

Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
0	us		Body	A01			1	41	0		0				
54	5407		Body	P00			3	176	0		0				hm oxid
54	5408		Rim	P00	B		6	339	1	26	9		-200	200	oxidised simple rim curving wall bow with thumb nail impressions on rim top and body
54	5409		Body	P00			3	33	0		0				
54	5409	45	Base	P00			1	75	0		0	10			base or cordon
54	5409	45	Body	P00			6	86	0		0				
54	5409	45	Body	Z30			1	4	0		0				white glaze
67	6700		Body	R00			1	6	0		0				
68	6804		Body	E00			1	3	0		0				hm with grog reduced
82	8207		Body	O00			1	3	0		0				
82	8207		Body	R00			4	11	0		0				
82	8207		Rim	R00	B	3	3	14	1	20	6		270	410	Developed bead and flange rim bowl
83	8303		Base	G00			15	671	0		0	11			hm reduced sandy fab
84	8405		Body	R00			6	65	0		0				
84	8405		Rim	R00	J		2	67	1	15	39		120	350	curved rim jar, 986
84	8405	21	Body	R00			3	19	0		0				
84	8406	22	Body	R00			2	4	0		0				
84	8406	22	Rim	R00	J		1	2	1	15	5				
84	8408		Base	R00			1	51	0		0	11			
84	8408		Body	C00			1	11	0		0				
84	8408		Body	R00			3	31	0		0				
84	8408		Rim	R00	B		1	26	1	20	4		270	410	Developed bead and flange rim bowl
84	8408		Rim	R00	J		1	23	1	17	12		50	410	Darling and Precious 2014 no 902/3

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
84	8408		Rim	R00	J		1	17	1	15	7		120	350	Darling and Precious 2014 no 988
84	8409		Body	G00			1	3	0		0				grog
84	8409		Body	R00			2	10	0		0				
84	8410		Body	B01			1	4	0		0				
84	8410		Body	R00			18	48	0		0				
84	8410		Body	R00			20	71	0		0				
84	8410		Rim	R00	J		1	69	1	15	5				
84	8412		Base	R00			1	13	0		0	11			
84	8412		Base	R00			1	16	0		0	90			
84	8412		Base	R00			1	18	0		0	11			
84	8412		Base	R00			1	33	0		0	11			
84	8412		Base	R00			1	41	0		0	11			
84	8412		Base	R00			2	40	0		0	11			
84	8412		Base	R20			1	14	0		0	11			
84	8412		Body	R00			1	12	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			2	2	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			2	23	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			2	24	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			2	43	0		0				incised arcs
84	8412		Body	R00			19	207	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			19	222	0		0				
84	8412		Body	R00			30	538	0		0				
84	8412		Rim	C151	J		1	11	1	15	6		150	350	Dales type rim
84	8412		Rim	M00	M		1	43	1	20	5		201	300	lnv wh reeded hh
84	8412		Rim	R00	B		1	12	1	20	6		160	410	dr 38 copy flange
84	8412		Rim	R00	CJ		1	13	1	11	9				Darling and Precious 2014 no 965
84	8412		Rim	R00	J		1	20	1	15	5		240	300	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1035/6

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
84	8412		Rim	R00	J		1	61	1	15	24		240	300	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1035/6
84	8412		Rim	R00	J		1	23	1	20	10		170	410	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1057
84	8412		Rim	R00	J		1	42	1	20	10		101	410	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1065
84	8412		Rim	R00	WMJ		1	11	1	21	5		201	350	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1226
84	8412		Rim	R00	WMJ		1	89	1	27	18		201	350	Darling and Precious 2014 no 1226
84	8413		Base	R00			1	20	0		0	11			
84	8413		Base	R00			1	25	0		0	11			
84	8413		Base	R00			1	44	0		0	11			
84	8413		Base	R00			1	48	0		0	11			
84	8413		Body	R00			1	28	0		0				ac lat
84	8413		Body	R00			1	43	0		0				grooves and codon
84	8413		Body	R00			4	95	0		0				rusticated
84	8413		Body	R00			7	93	0		0				
84	8413		Rim	R00	B		2	36	1	20	8		120	200	flanged rim bowl
84	8413		Rim	R00	J		1	25	1	15	7		120	410	Darling and Precious 2014 no 985
84	8413		Rim	R00	J		1	38	1	20	8		120	410	Darling and Precious 2014 no 985
84	8413	25	Body	R00			2	14	0		0				
84	8414	26	Body	R00			1	13	0		0				
84	8416		Base	R00			1	20	0		0	11			
84	8416		Base	R00			1	29	0		0	13			
84	8416		Base	R00			1	30	0		0	11			
84	8416		Base	S20			1	26	0		0	30			
84	8416		Body	G00		1	3	408	0		0				combed lia? Hm
84	8416		Body	R00			2	32	0		0				
84	8416		Body	R00			8	59	0		0				

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
84	8416		Rim	R00	CJ		1	5	1	10	8				Darling and Precious 2014 no 971
84	8416		Rim	R00	J		1	5	1	15	3				ourcurving
84	8417		Base	R00			1	16	0		0	11			
84	8417		Base	R00			1	21	0		0	11			
84	8417		Base	R00			1	27	0		0	11			
84	8417		Base	R00			1	29	0		0	11			burnished
84	8417		Base	R00			1	30	0		0	40			
84	8417		Body	C151			1	16	0		0				
84	8417		Body	f011			1	3	0		0				rouch cast
84	8417		Body	F31			1	7	0		0				burnished
84	8417		Body	F31			1	11	0		0				cirxles
84	8417		Body	R00			1	6	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			1	9	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			1	9	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			1	25	0		0				overlapping arcs
84	8417		Body	R00			2	16	0		0				sq lat
84	8417		Body	R00			6	36	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			6	52	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			37	197	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00			40	435	0		0				
84	8417		Body	R00		1	4	22	0		0				burnished
84	8417		Rim	F00	B		1	5	1	20	4		160	410	Dr 38 copy ?
84	8417		Rim	R00	BK		1	7	1	10	10				bead rim
84	8417		Rim	R00	CJ		1	44	1	10	35				triangular bead rim
84	8417		Rim	R00	CJ		2	102	1	10	70				triangular bead rim
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	3	1	15	6				ev oc
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	4	1	15	3				bd
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	8	1	20	6				everted outcurving rim

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	12	1	15	8				hooked
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	16	1	14	11				straight everted
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	20	1	15	10				hooked
84	8417		Rim	R00	J		1	27	1	15	11				stubby sv oc swel
84	8418		Base	E00			1	32	0		0	12			hm grog
84	8418		Body	E00			20	156	0		0				
84	8420		Body	R00			2	12	0		0				
84	us		Body	R00			1	7	0		0				
84	us		Body	R00			3	29	0		0				
84/85	us		Base	O00			1	12	0		0	20			
84/85	us		Base	R00			1	6	0		0	57			
84/85	us		Body	R00			1	6	0		0				
84/85	us		Rim	F00	B		1	25	1	20	6		270	410	swabnpool? Drvrloped bead and flange rim bowl
85	8505		Base	R00			1	11	0		0	11			
85	8505		Body	E00			1	1	0		0				
85	8505		Body	R00			6	30	0		0				
85	us		Base	R00			1	4	0		0	13			
85	us		Body	R00			1	4	0		0				
86	8603	2	Rim	R00	B		1	13	1		0		180	250	undercut bead rim bowl, poss bb2 derived
86	8605		Body	P00			12	447	0		0				
86	8605		Rim	P00	B		1	152	1	25	7		-200	200	grooved rim
87	8704		Rim	R00	J		1	271	1	35	11				fDarling and Precious 2014 noig 109 1068 necked with a bead rim
87	8708		Rim	R00	Jug		1	11	1	6	9				bead rim cf Darling and Precious 2014 fig103 p49
90	9005		Body	R00			1	3	0		0				
93	9305		Body	C00			2	2	0		0				

Trench	Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	Conf	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Date From	Date to	Comments
93	9305		Rim	C00	J		1	4	1	15	2		150	350	poss dales related jar, dales ware?
104	10405	1001	Body	C00			1	5	0		0				hm oxid
104	us		Body	R00			1	16	0		0				
105	10505		Body	E00		1	1	34	0		0				
105	10507		Body	R00			1	6	0		0				

Appendix 7. OASIS form

Summary for archaeol11-516131

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-516131
Project Name	Trial Trench at North Hykeham Relief Road
Sitename	North Hykeham Relief Road
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	13-Mar-2023 - 20-Apr-2023
Location	North Hykeham Relief Road NGR : SK 92070 65230 LL : 53.17622183832327, -0.623925072634687 12 Fig : 492070,365230
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : North Kesteven Parish : South Hykeham

Project Methodology	The work involved the excavation of 106 trenches, all of which measured 30m by 2m (Figs 2 -13). A programme of 113 trenches was initially planned, however Trenches 1-3, 11-13, 26 and 65 had to be dropped from the scheme due to land access constraints. Trenches 27 and 28 were repositioned for the same reason. The trenches were positioned to target potential archaeological anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey, as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the scheme. All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains. An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 20% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence. Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Nokta Simplex+ metal detector fitted with and 11-inch 12kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained. A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the WSI and Historic England guidelines. All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres. A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.
Project Results	Archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching has confirmed the presence of a Roman site with possible late Iron Age origins in the eastern part of the scheme. The site likely comprises at least one stone-built building with a possible heating system encompassed by a double ditched enclosure facing the line of a Roman road (Ermine Street) to its east. The geophysical survey and the evaluation trenches do give an indication features typical of a of villa site (rectilinear plan, ceramic roof tiles, stone building material) which distinguish it from a lower-status farmstead, although without further excavation this cannot be confidently determined. Earlier activity dating to the late Neolithic period and Iron Age was also identified on the eastern bank of the river Witham, with further late Neolithic activity at the eastern end of the scheme in Field 41.
Keywords	Building - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Richard, Edgar, Moon, Kevin
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

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