

West Burton Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.6: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Reports (Part 1 of 2)

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CAPABILITY
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West Burton Solar Project

West Burton 1: Fields M2 & M3

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Interim Report
Report No. Y615/22

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CFA Archaeology

**West Burton Solar Project
West Burton 1: Fields M2 & M3**

**Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Interim Report**

Report No: Y615/22

Version 2

Revision	Authors	Checked by	Approved by	Date	Reason for revision
V1	Gina Daly and Freya Greaves	Mark Bell	Phil Mann	09/12/2022	
V2	Gina Daly and Freya Greaves	Gina Daly	Phil Mann	08/02/2023	Minor edits

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1. INTRODUCTION

This interim report details the results of archaeological trial trenching carried out on Fields M2 and M3 of the West Burton 1 Solar Project undertaken by CFA Archaeology in September and October 2022 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation (Lanpro 2022). West Burton 1 is part of the wider West Burton Solar Scheme, which also includes West Burton 2 and West Burton 3. Interim reports on evaluation trenching for West Burton 2 and 3 have been produced as separate documents (CFA 2022a & b). The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site that may be affected by the proposed solar scheme.

All results will be archived under accession number LCNCC:2022.69.WBBR22

1.1 Site Location and Description

West Burton 1 is located within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, east of the village of Broxholme (Fig 1). It comprised approximately 90 hectares of relatively flat agricultural land. The fields are generally large with dividing hedgerows, which screen it from view from the surrounding farmsteads. The River Till, meandering generally north to south, runs to the west of West Burton 1, with one tributary adjacent to the site's northern edge. Blocks of woodland adjoin and lie nearby to the site.

The geology of the site consists of mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton on the eastern side of the site (BGS 2022).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

No designated heritage assets are located within the site. Assets on the historic environment record are described with their HER number in brackets below.

Prehistoric Period

A Neolithic stone axe was found on the north-western side of the site in 1934 (MLI51515).

Medieval Period

Limited early medieval activity has been evidenced within the Site via finds recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Two copper alloy objects, a mount (4233), and a stirrup (4234) were recorded during metal detecting undertaken on the southwestern corner of the Site in 2020.

There is one Scheduled Monument in the vicinity of the site relating to the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE1016797), lying adjacent to the south-western corner of the site. Areas of medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation remains at Broxholme are also defined on the HER; the eastern extents of these areas lie within the bounds of the site (MLI50523; 51796)

Post-medieval Period

There are seven Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of the site, all of which relate to late-post medieval or 19th century agricultural, domestic, or ecclesiastical buildings.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Works

In 2022, a programme of aerial photography and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken (Deegan 2022). From this, features such as ridge and furrow, headlands, and field boundaries were identified which may be associated with medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. Additionally, a slight scarp slope of unknown date, visible as a shallow earthwork, was identified towards the eastern end of Field M3.

A geophysical gradiometer survey (ASWYAS 2022) was undertaken across the site prior to the commencement of works. This survey identified possible archaeological features interpreted as possible indications for late prehistoric, Romano-British, or early medieval activity. Evidence for agricultural activity in the form of medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval ploughing, field boundaries, and drainage systems, was particularly highlighted.

The interpreted results of the geophysical surveys have been used as the base map for the deployment of the trenches to target specific anomalies. This trench array has been discussed with and approved by Lincolnshire County Council archaeologists.

1.4 Project Aims

From the WSI (Lanpro 2022):

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the Scheme. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site, and any requirements for further archaeological mitigation, the scope of which would be detailed in a subsequent WSI in agreement with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Specific project aims as per the WSI are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of the Scheme
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains

- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with The Collection and to provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER

1.5 Research Objectives

The project has the potential to inform the *Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012) and the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research* (Research Frameworks 2022).

The principal research themes identified for the evaluation are:

- 4.3.1: Why are sites of this period (prehistoric) comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
- 4.5.3: How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?
- 5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- 5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?
- 6.4.3: Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?
- 7.2.2: How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?
- 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

2. WORKING METHODS

Evaluation trenches were located to target potential archaeological features which were identified through geophysical survey and other informational sources (including NMP data, LiDAR, HER and NHLE records) (Figs. 2.1-2.3).

The methodology for the excavation and recording of the trenches and any identified archaeological remains was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro 2022).

All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS. All archaeological remains were recorded using CFA Archaeology's proforma recording sheets.

2.1 Trial Trenching

Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

In total, 41 trenches were excavated during the evaluation trial trenching in Fields M2 & M3, of which 37 were found to contain no evidence of archaeological activity.

A range of confirmed and potential archaeological features were encountered in the remaining four trenches (Trenches 12, 16, 17 & 19) and these will be discussed in the following section.

3. RESULTS

The following results should be read in conjunction with Figures 3.1-3.11.

Topsoil across the site consisted of firm to friable mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-silt, varying in depth from 0.2m - 0.4m. Topsoil deposits were recorded as -01 suffixes in each trench. Subsoil, where present, consisted of a firm orangish-brown clayey-silt, with patches of yellowish and greyish brown clayey-silt. It was recorded at a depth of between 0.05m - 0.26m and was recorded as -02 suffixes for each trench. The natural substrate was a mixture of mid-orangey brown silty or sandy clay with stone inclusions and mid-light blueish grey silty or sandy clay and was recorded as -03 suffixes for each trench. Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow. Trenches with unexcavated field drains and furrows have been excluded from this section. Unless otherwise stated, no archaeological finds were recovered.

3.1 Field M3

Trench 12 (Fig. 3.4)

Trench 12 contained one linear feature. Ditch 1204 was located in the approximate centre of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. It was truncated to the north-west by a modern feature (1206). Ditch 1204 had gradually sloping sides meeting a rounded base and was 1.9m wide and 0.43m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (1205) of moderately compact mid-brownish grey clayey silt with mottled orange patches and abundant stone towards its interface with the natural geology.



Plate 1: South-west facing section of Ditch 1204

Feature 1206 was identified and recorded as a cut of modern disturbance, overlying a 20th century field drain. It had an indistinct form in plan with moderately sloping sides (Plate 1). The feature was recorded as 0.31m wide, and 0.20m deep, and was excavated to 0.80m lengthways. It contained a single fill (1207) comprising a moderately compact brownish-yellow clayey-silt with very infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions.

3.2 Field M2

Trench 16 (Fig. 3.5)

Trench 16 contained a single linear feature, Ditch 1604, which was located at the west of the trench. The ditch was orientated north-east to south-west, with steeply sloping sides meeting a rounded base (Plate 2). It was 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (1605) of friable dark greyish-brown silty-clay with infrequent stone inclusions.



Plate 2: North-east facing section of Ditch 1604

Trench 17 (Fig. 3.5)

Trench 17 contained one linear feature, Ditch 1704, that was located in the centre of the trench, on a north-to-south orientation. It had moderately steep sloping sides meeting a flat base and was 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep (Plate 3). The ditch contained one sterile fill of dark orangish-grey clay (1704).



Plate 3: South facing section of Ditch 1704

Trench 19 (Fig. 3.5)

Trench 19 was the densest area of archaeological remains identified during the project: it contained one spread and nine linear features, one of which had been recut on numerous occasions.

The easternmost feature in the trench, Ditch 1904 was orientated north-east to south-west, with steeply sloping sides meeting a narrow flat base (Plate 4). It was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (1905) of firm mottled orangish-grey clayey-silt.



Plate 4: South-west facing section of Ditch 1904

Four metres to the west of Ditch 1904 was Ditch 1906. It was on a north-to-south orientation and had gradually sloping sides that met a narrow, flat base (Plate 5). It was 0.56m wide and 0.21m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (1905) of hard mid-grey clayey-silt.



Plate 5: South facing section of Ditch 1906

At the centre of the trench, Ditch 1908 was on a north-west to south-east orientation, truncating Ditch 1920 with its western edge. Ditch 1908 had steeply sloping sides meeting a narrow, flat base, measuring 1.95m wide and 0.8m deep, holding two fills (Plate 6). The basal fill, Deposit 1909 comprised a hard light grey clayey-silt that yielded one ferrous metal object. Overlying this, Deposit 1910, a dark-brown friable silty-sand deposit with very infrequent charcoal inclusions, confined to the eastern side of the ditch.



Plate 6: South facing section of Ditch 1908

Ditch 1920 was orientated north-to-south with gradually sloping sides; its base had been truncated by Ditch 1918 to the east. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep (Plate 7). It contained a single fill (1921) of mottled light greyish-orange silty clay.



Plate 7: South facing section of Gully 1918 and Ditch 1920

To the east of Ditch 1920 was Gully 1918. The gully was on a north-to-south orientation. It had gradually sloping sides that met at a rounded base. The gully was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (1919) of homogenous light grey sandy-silt.

Spread 1911 was located at the west of the trench. It was truncated at its western edge by Ditch 1912 (Plate 8). The full depth and extent of the feature was not identified within the confines of the trial trench. It was excavated to a width of 1.80m metres and was observed on the surface to a maximum length of 4.5m. The spread consisted of a dark brown silty-clay with frequent charcoal and fired clay inclusions. Ditch 1912 was cut into the spread. The ditch was curvilinear in plan and was orientated broadly east-to-west. It had gradually sloping sides meeting a wide, flat base. It was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (1913) of firm dark grey clayey-silt with very infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions.



Plate 8: East facing section of Spread 1911 and Ditch 1912

Ditch 1914 was at the west end of the trench on a north-to-south orientation. It was parallel and adjacent to Gully 1916. The ditch had gradually sloping sides meeting a

rounded base. It was 0.80m wide and 0.27m deep (Plate 9). It contained a single fill of friable dark grey silty clay, Deposit 1915. To the east, Gully 1916 had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was recorded as 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep. The feature contained a single fill (1917) of friable dark greyish-brown silty-clay. It was cut by a field drain on its eastern side.



Plate 9: South facing section of Ditch 1914 and Gully 1916

Two intercutting ditches, Ditch 1922 and Ditch 1924, were located at the centre of the trench. The earliest feature, Ditch 1922, was a possible terminus, truncated by Ditch 1924 on its eastern side (Plate 10). Ditch 1922 was on a north-east to south-west orientation, with moderately sloping sides meeting a rounded base. It contained a single fill, Deposit 1923. Deposit 1923 comprised a greyish-orange clayey-silt.



Plate 10: South facing section of Ditch 1922

Ditch 1924 was a north-to-south orientated feature that had been recut twice. The ditch had very gently sloping sides and was recorded as 2.70m wide and 0.30m deep (Plate 11). It contained a single fill (1925) of friable orangish-grey clayey-silt with very infrequent pebble inclusions and burnt sandstone towards the base. Only the western side of its first recut (1926) remained, which had moderately sloping sides that met a

rounded base. The recut was over 1.36m wide and 0.75m at its full depth. Recut 1926 contained one fill (1927) of moderately compact light greyish orange clayey, sandy silt with very infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Pottery sherds were yielded from Deposit 1927. The final recut, Recut 1928, had steeply sloping sides meeting a rounded base, measuring 4.85m wide and 0.85m deep, truncated by a central field drain. Its basal fill, Deposit 1929, comprised a yellowish-grey clayey-silt with frequent pebble inclusions. The deposit contained an animal mandible. Overlying this, Deposit 1930 was a moderately compact dark orangey grey clayey sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions, containing pottery, animal bone, and ceramic building material.



Plate 11: South facing section of Ditch 1924, Recut 1926, and Recut 1928

4. INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

Table 1, below, lists the current count of artefactual remains, by finds type and number of contexts, recovered from the archaeological evaluation:

Find Type	Number Of Contexts	Weight (g)
Animal bone	2	381
Pottery	2	53

Table 1: Summary of Current Artefactual Finds

Assessment reports will be included in the final report on the trial trenching works produced on completion of the project. A summary of these artefact types follows for information.

4.1 Animal Remains Summary

Animal bone was recovered from a minimum of two contexts and represented domestic species such as sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). It was in medium to poor state of preservation and varied from complete to highly fragmented. More detailed assessment, including species, size, fragmentation, and discussion will be included in the final report.

4.2 Pottery Summary

In total there were three sherds of pottery, weighing 53g recovered from the trial trenching evaluation. The pottery was rapidly scanned by eye and assessed based on colour and main inclusion type. No detailed fabric work has been included at this level, but dates were given to identifiable forms, this informed the broad date range assignments. However, these dates may change during final assessment as more detailed fabric identification can be made.

A single sherd of shell-tempered pottery with no further identifiable features was recovered from Trench 19, Deposit 1927 and was attributed a 14+-15th century date. However, this must be considered provisional as shell and calcite gritted wares have a long-lived history from the early prehistoric to the late medieval period, and until full fabric details can be considered the dates may only be classed as tentative. Two sherds of glazed pottery with a 14+-15th century date were recovered from Trench 19, Deposit 1930.

5. INTERIM PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Samples have been taken from a range of features reported on within this interim report, with processing ongoing at the time of the production of the report. The results from the environmental assessment will be included in the final report produced at the completion of the trial trenching works package.

6. INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The trial trenching evaluation carried out across Fields M2 and M3 at West Burton 1 contained evidence of relatively few archaeological remains. The geophysical survey of the site had suggested there were 'uncertain' features located within Trenches 17, 18 and 19 in Field M2, although on excavation these were only apparent as real features in Trenches 17 and 19, with dating evidence in the form of three sherds of pottery spot dated to the 14th-15th centuries recovered from a feature in Trench 19, the area of the site with a concentration of archaeological activity, and a single ditch recorded in Trench 17. Elsewhere, a single ditch was recorded in both Trenches 12 and 16, although these contained no datable evidence.

Anomalies of an uncertain nature were also tested by Trenches 13, 23, 26, and 31 although there was no evidence of any surviving archaeology within these trenches upon excavation and these anomalies may instead be the result of changes in the natural geology in these locations.

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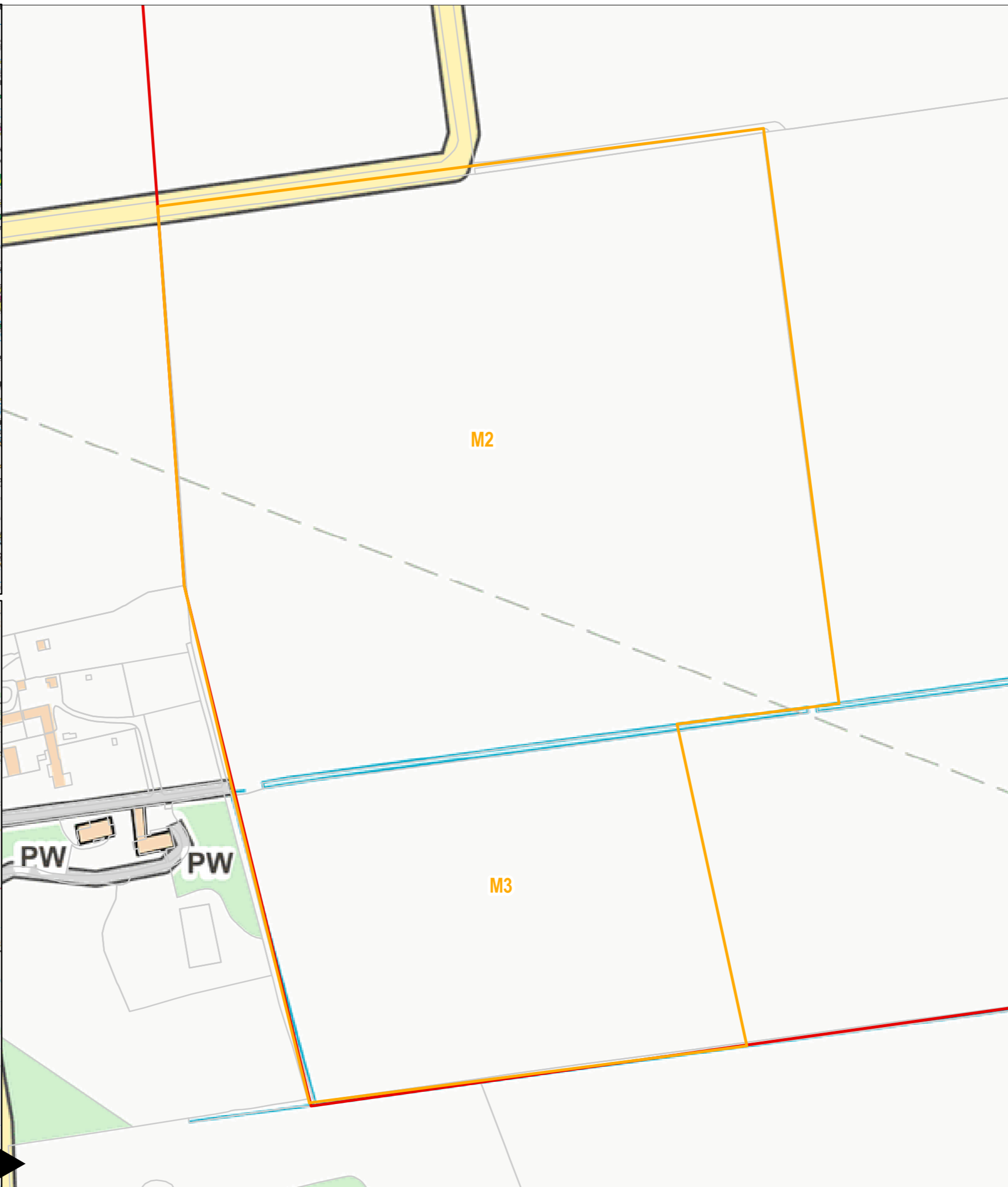
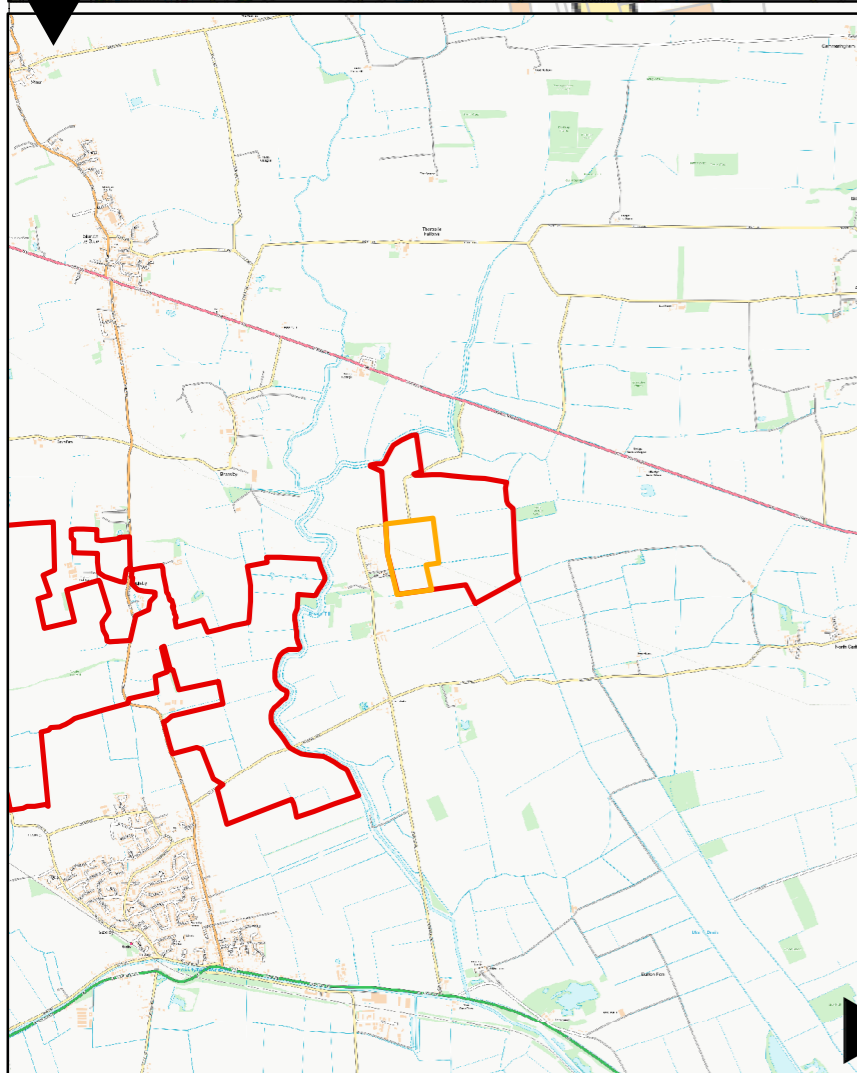
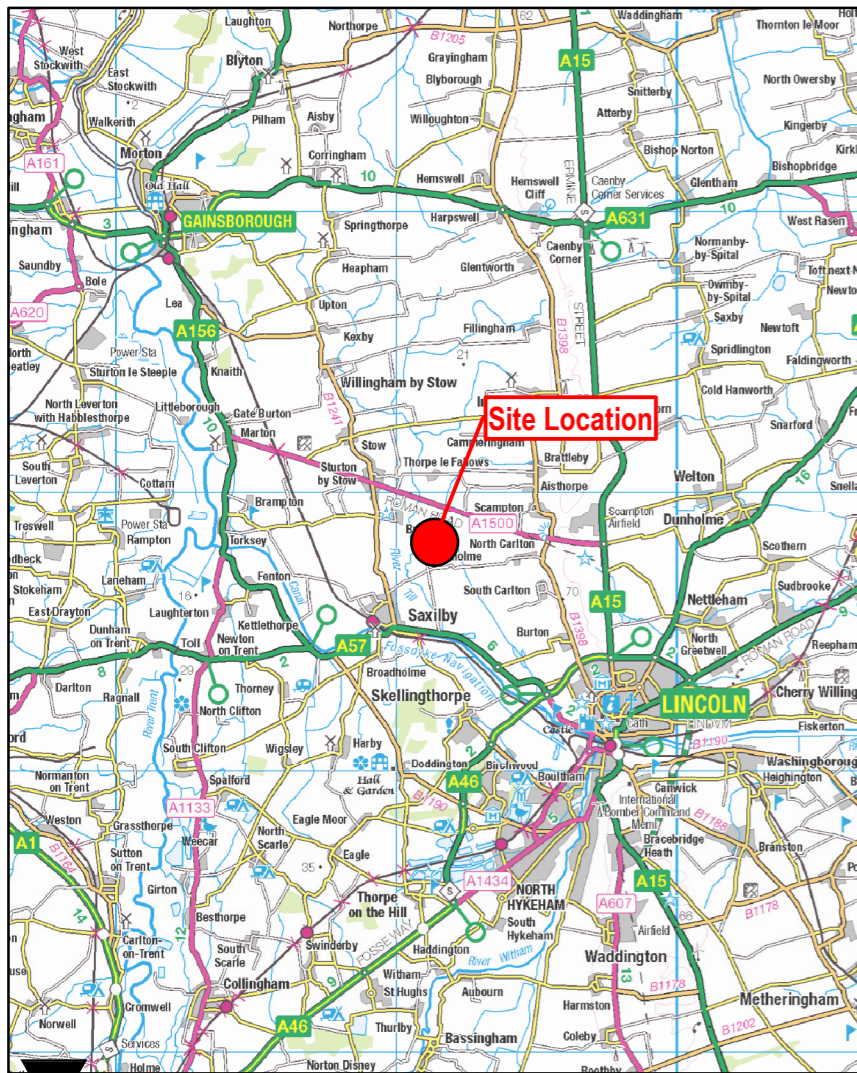
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Figures 1 – 3



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number



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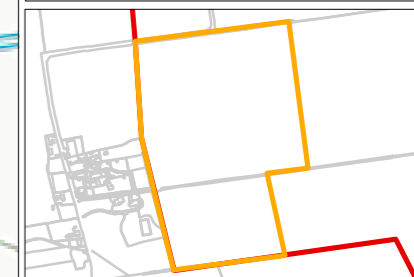


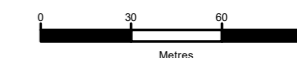
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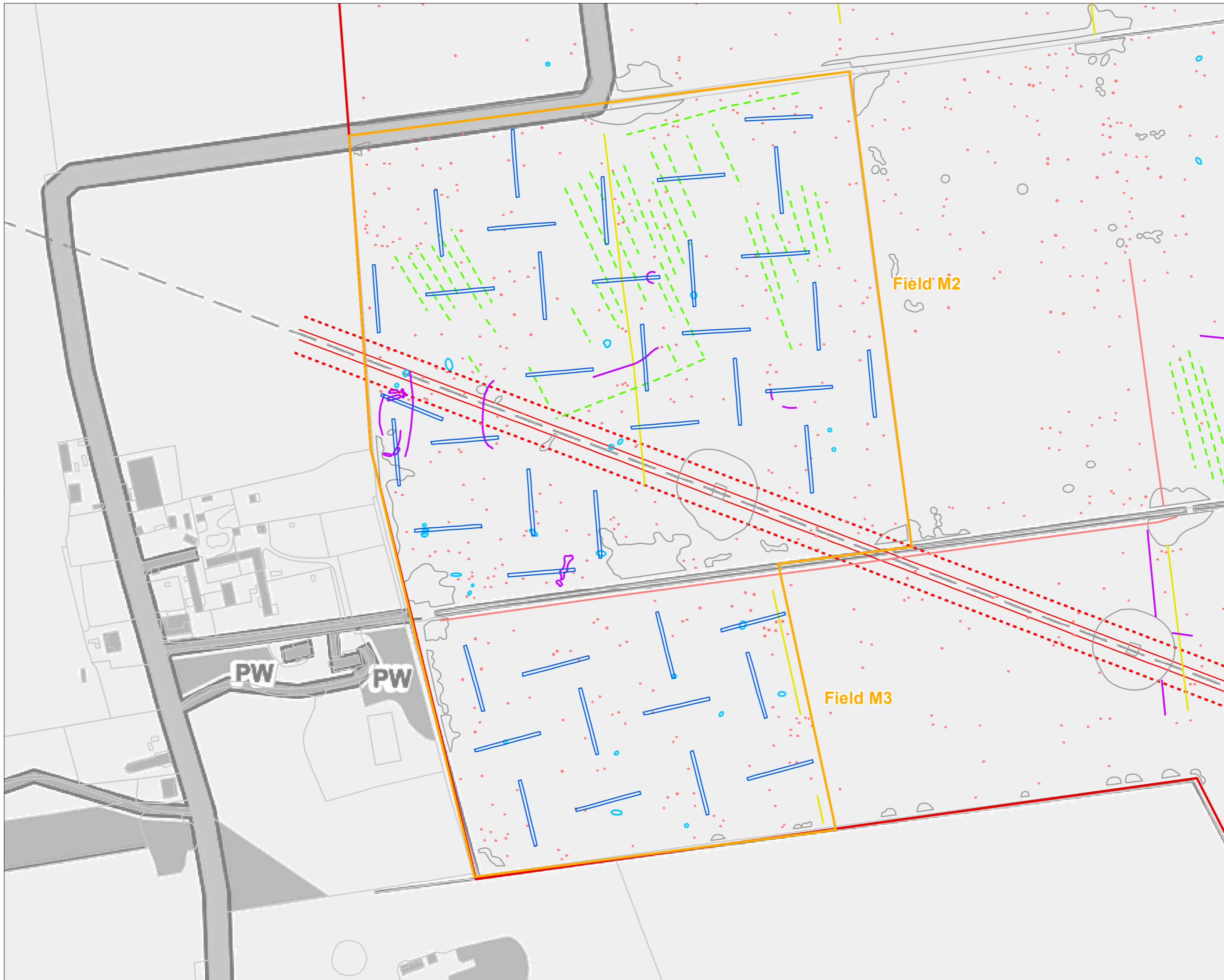
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West Burton 1 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench

Utilities

- Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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- AS geo_int_ferr
- AS geo_int_geol
- AS geo_int_mag dist
- AS geo_int_r+f
- AS geo_int_uncertain

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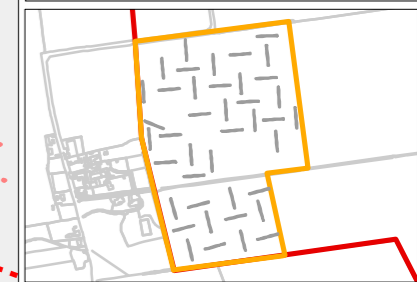



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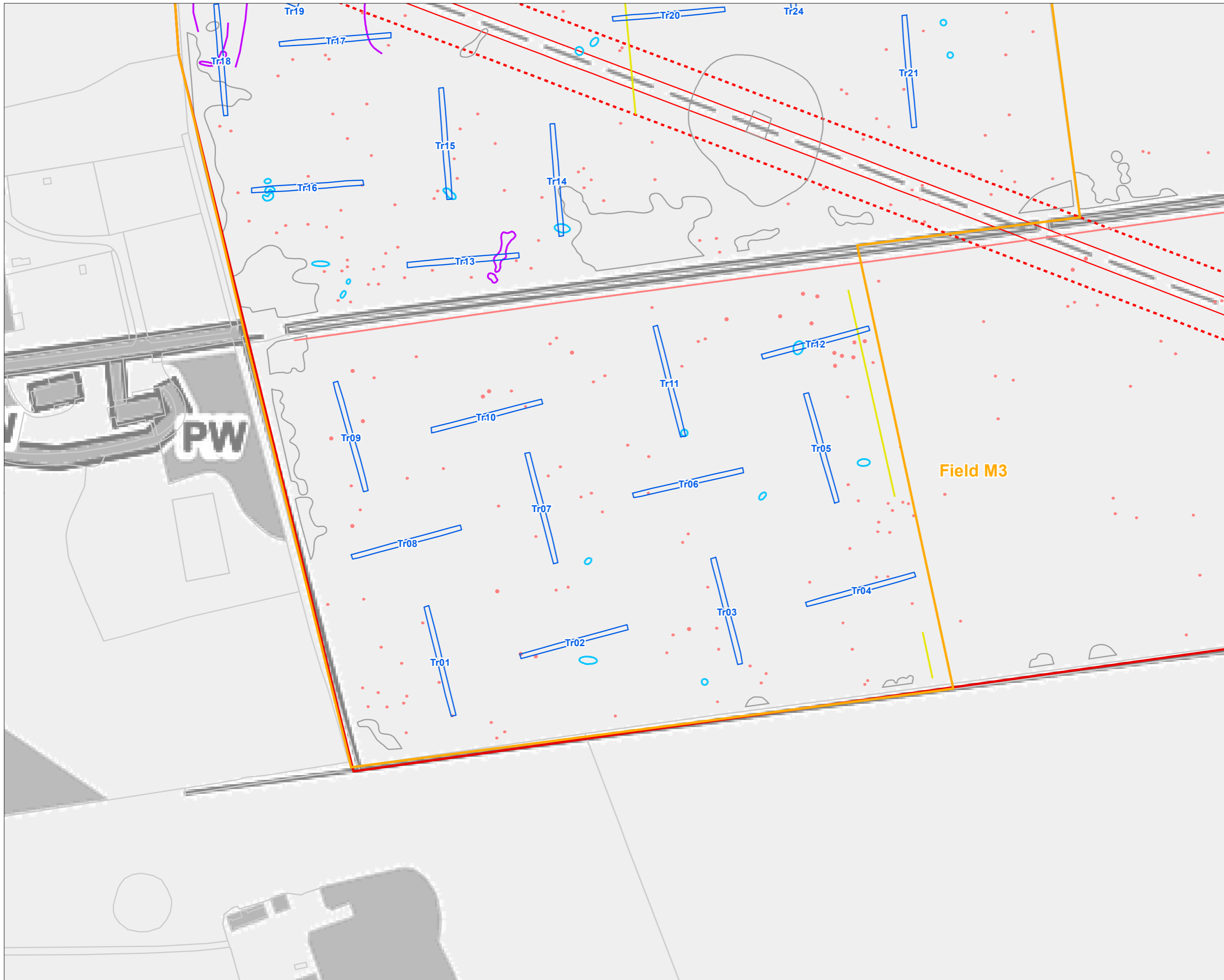
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Key:

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- Field Number
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Utilities

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Geophysics

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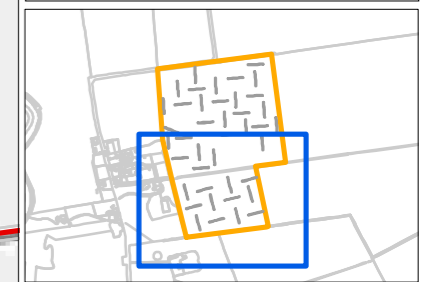


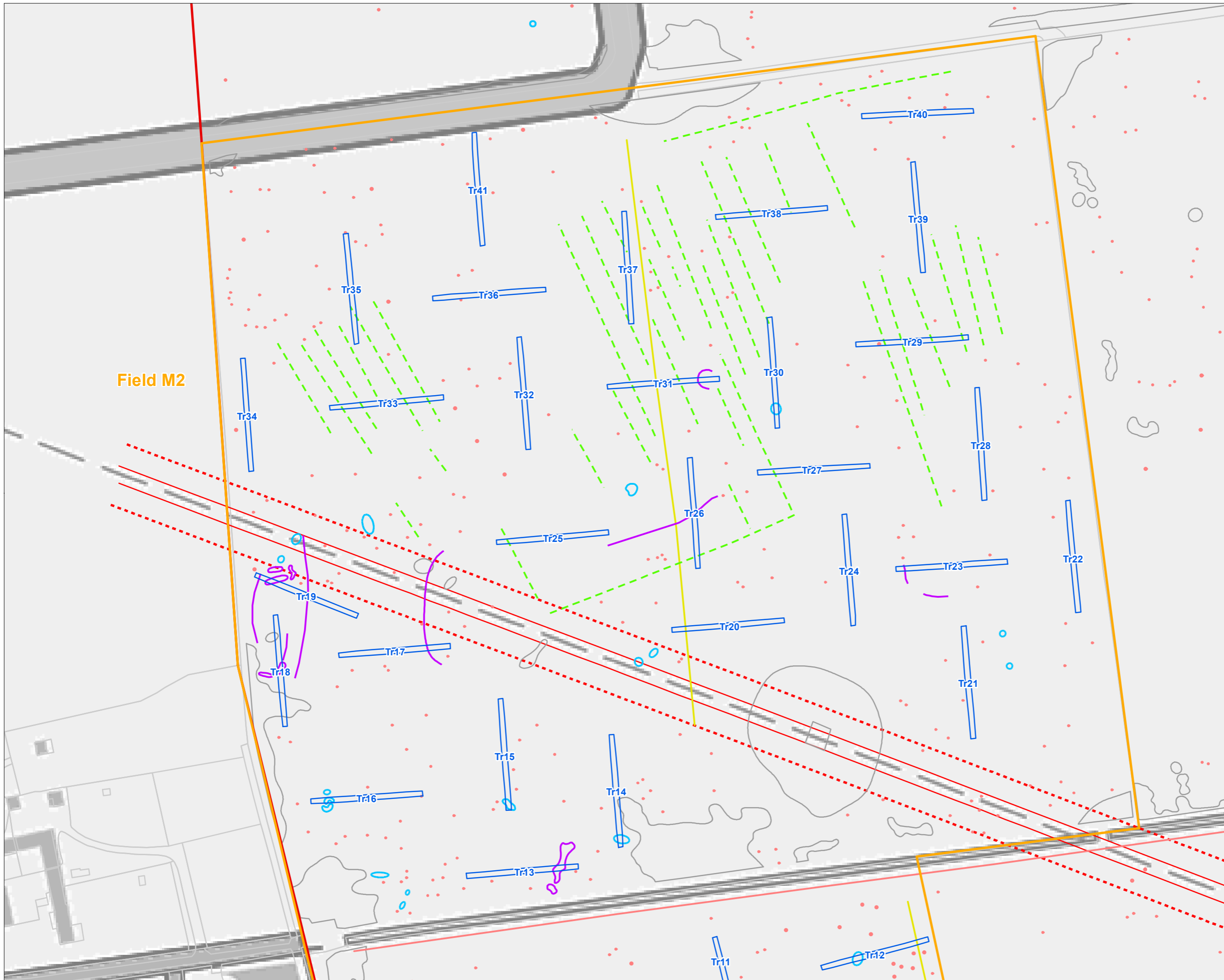
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 Trench Layout

Project:
West Burton 1 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench


Utilities

- Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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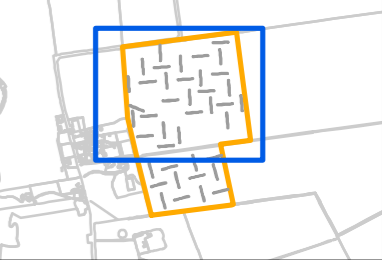


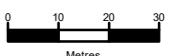
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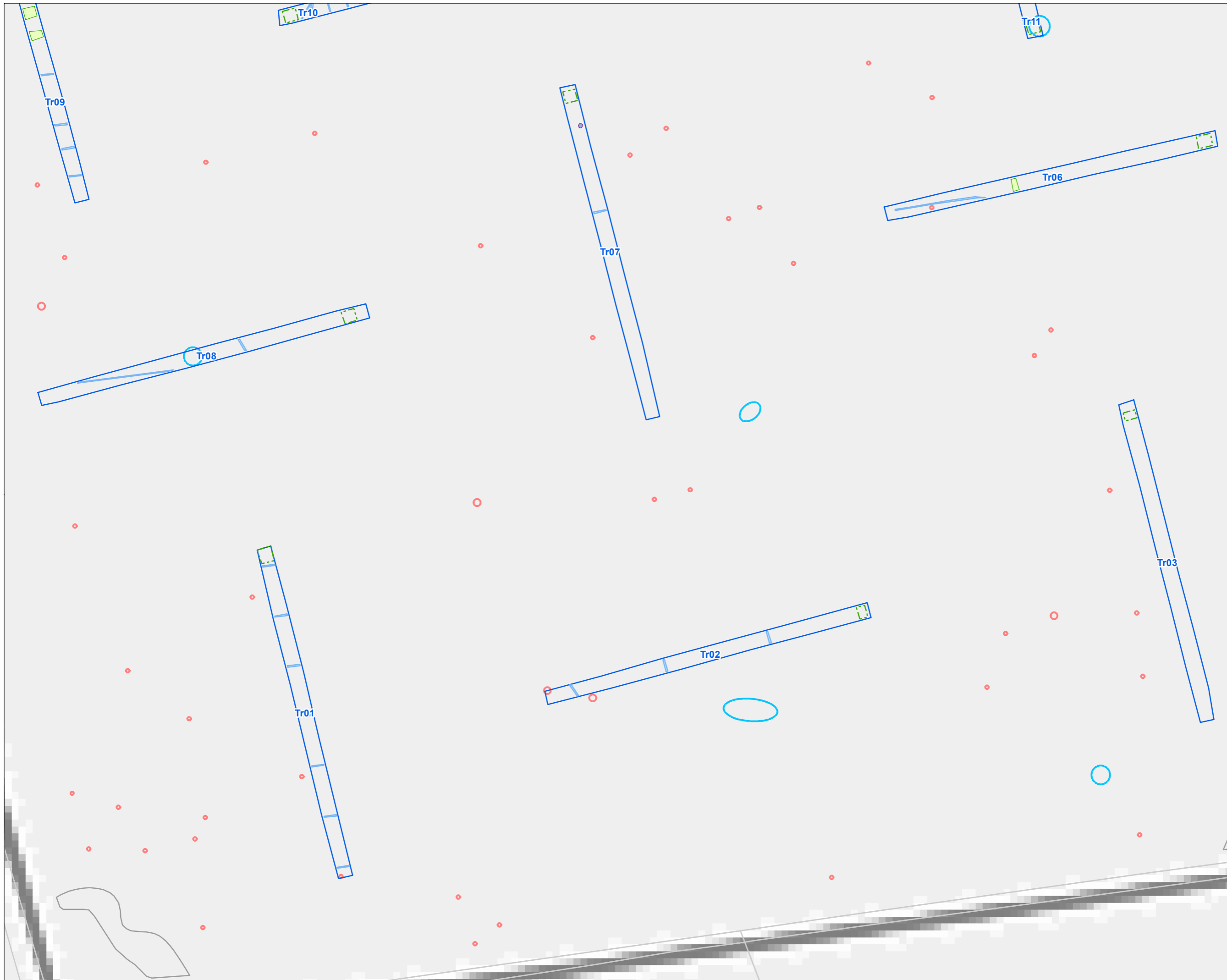
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Scale at A3:
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Metres



Key:

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- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

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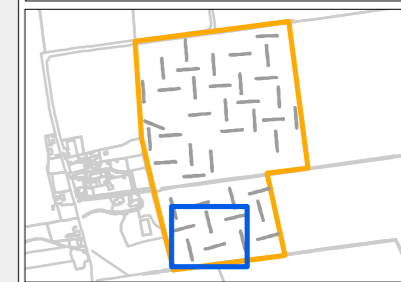


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Figure 3.1:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

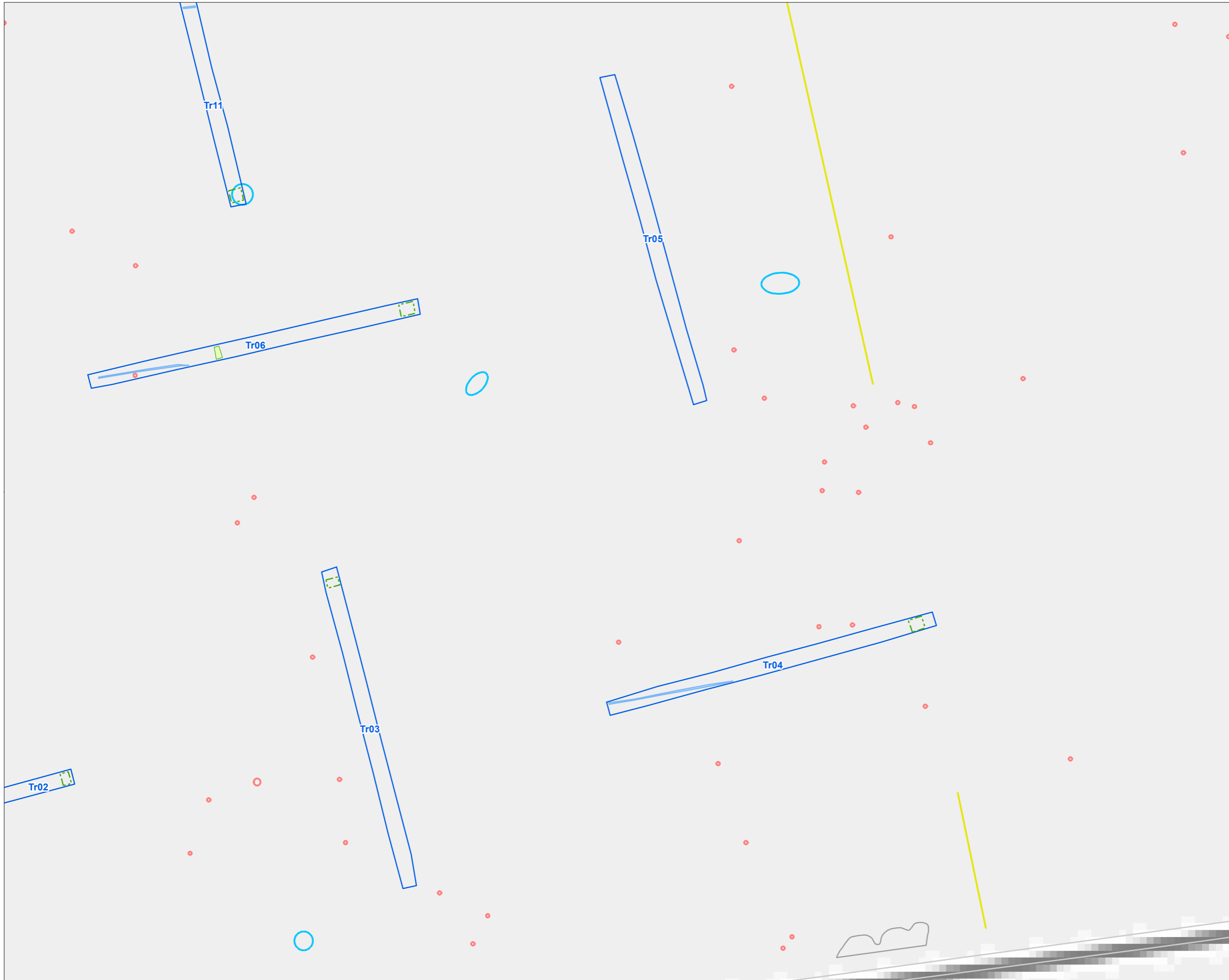
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Key:

- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- AS geo_int_FFB
- AS geo_int_ferr
- AS geo_int_geol
- AS geo_int_mag dist



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.2:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

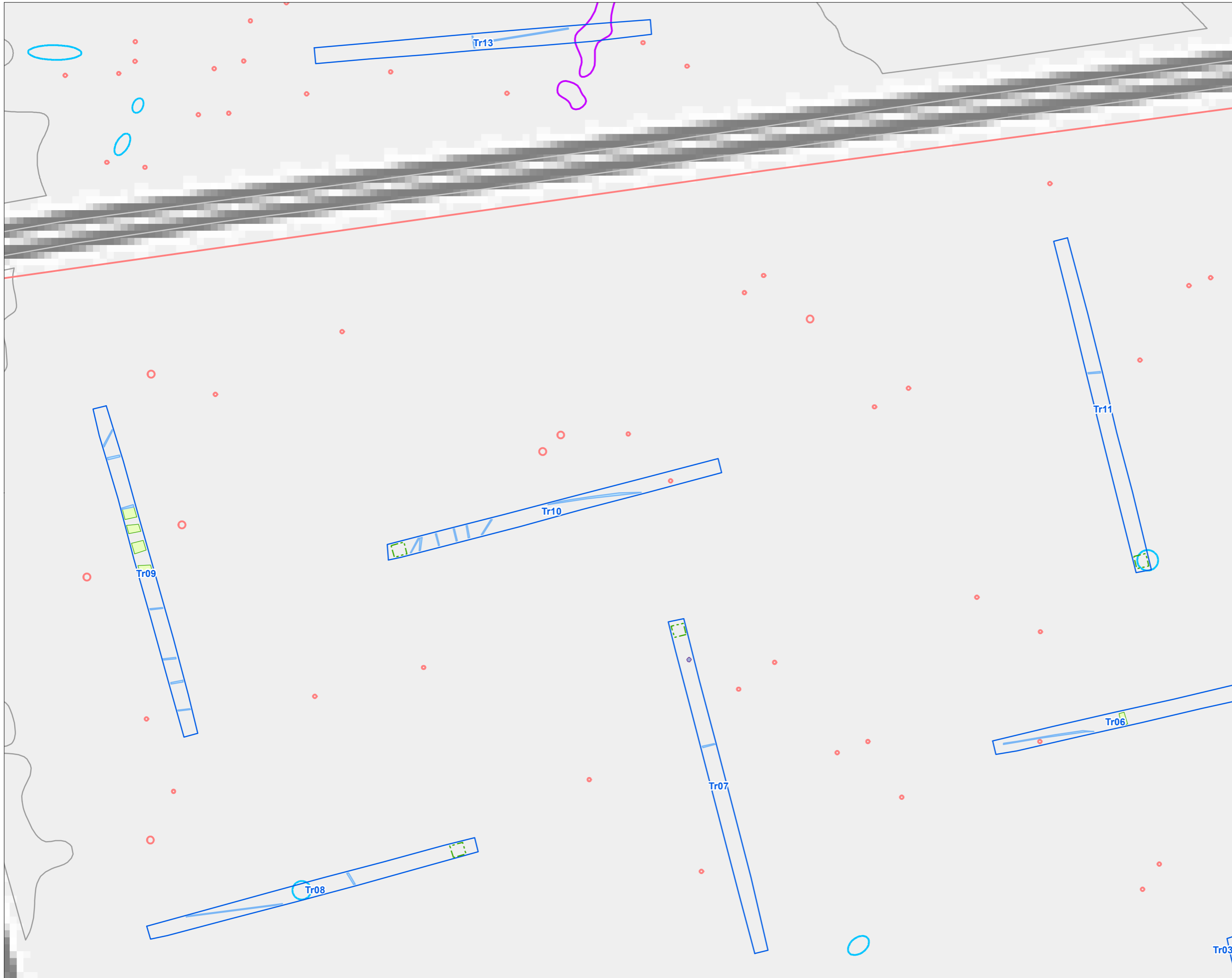
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
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Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

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- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

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- AS geo_int_geol
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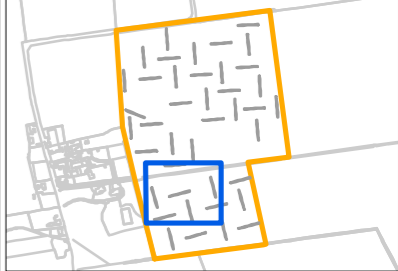


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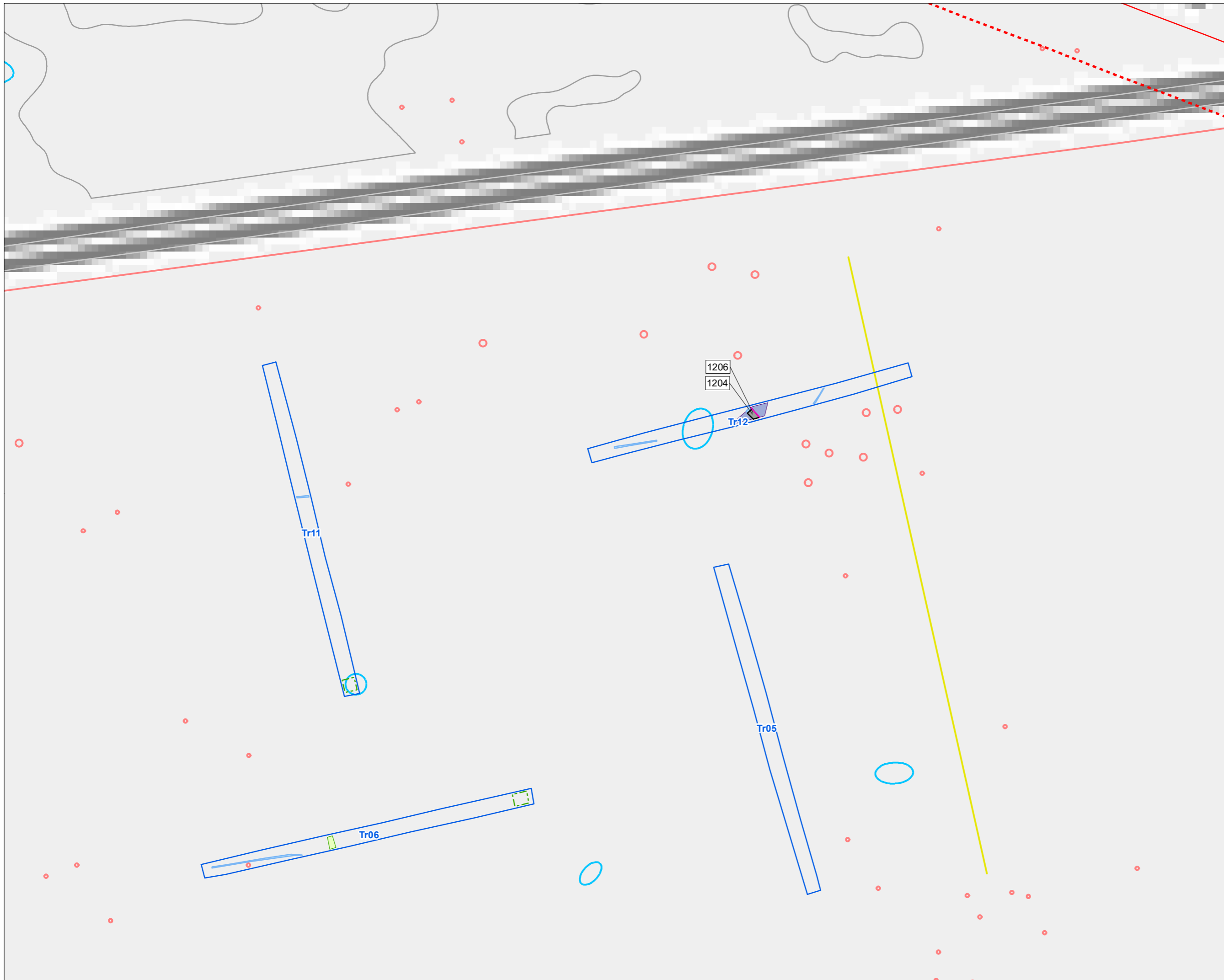
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Client:
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Date:
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Key:

- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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- AS geo_int_ferr
- AS geo_int_geol
- AS geo_int_mag dist

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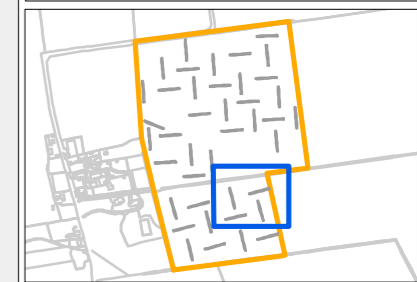



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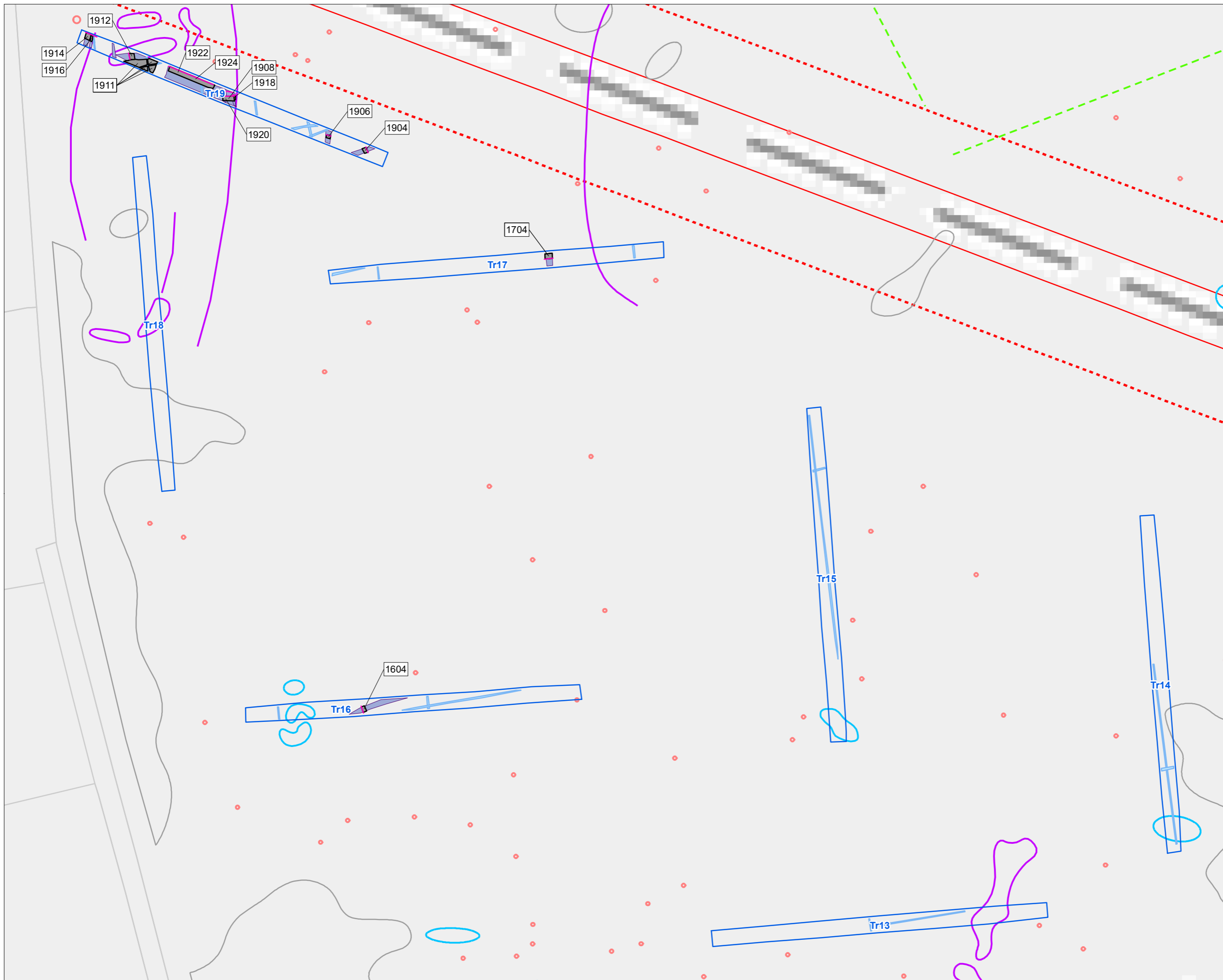
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Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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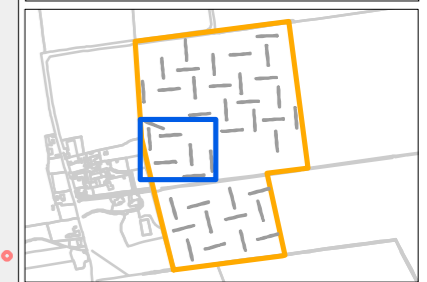



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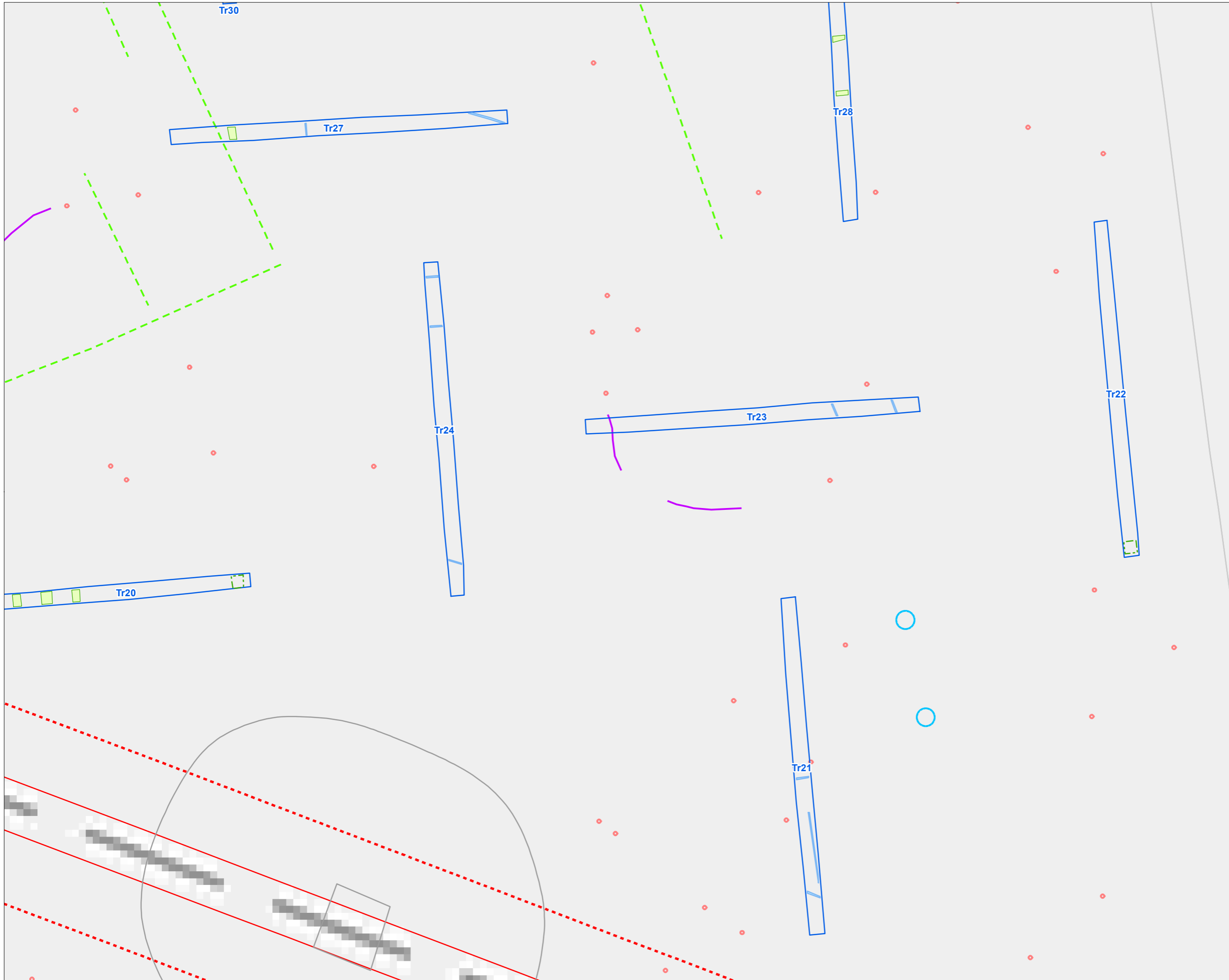
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Date:
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Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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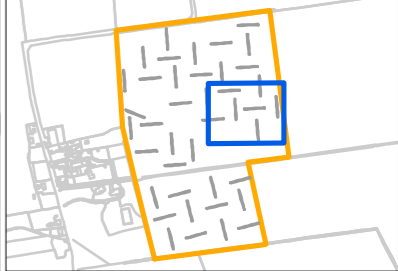


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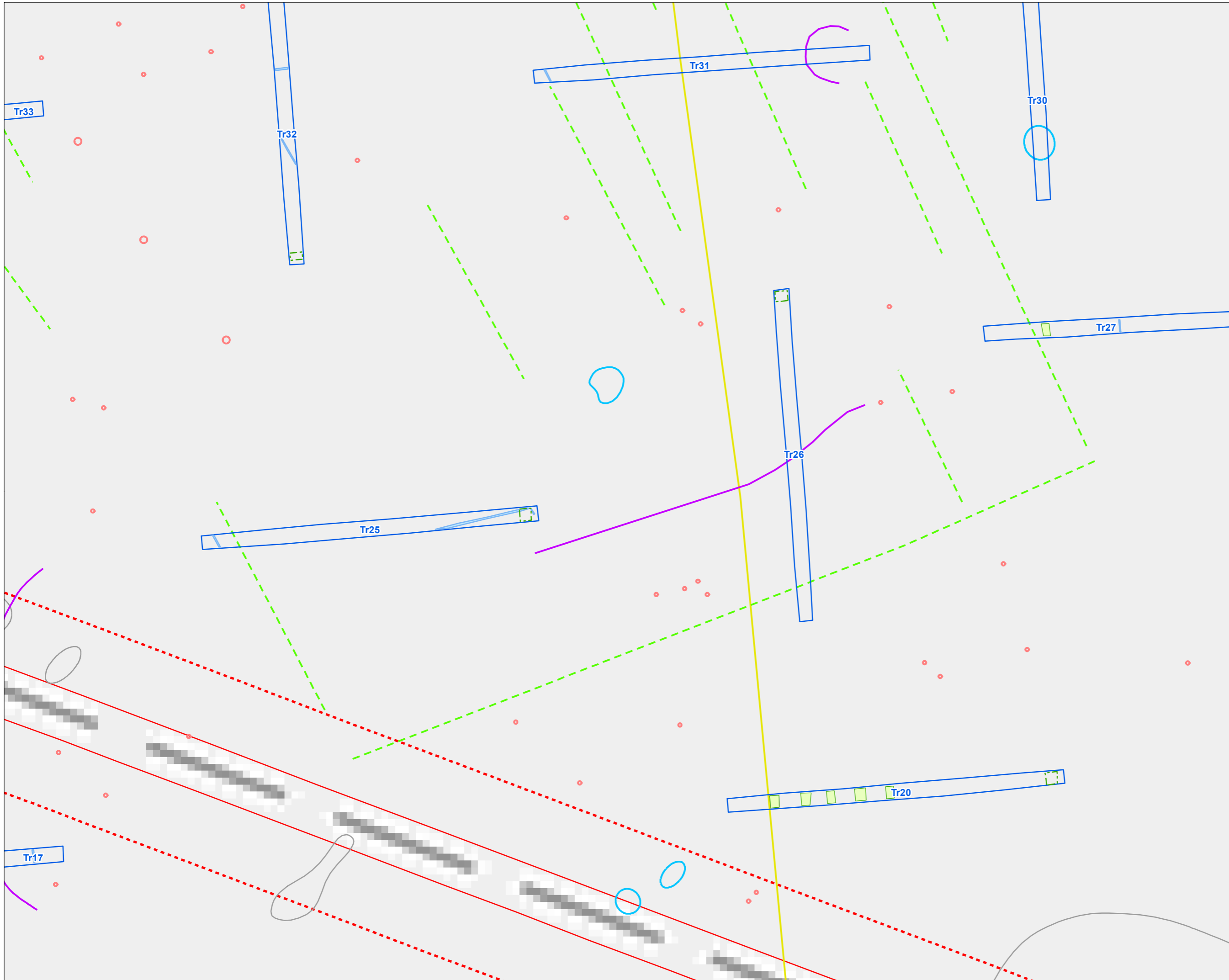
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

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Key:

-  Excavated Trench
-  Sondage
-  Field Drain
-  Furrow
-  Pre Ex

Utilities

-  Electric_132KV_Western Power Distribution
-  Utility Offset

Geophysics

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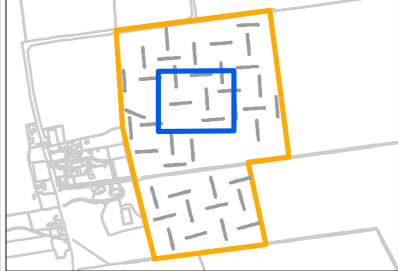


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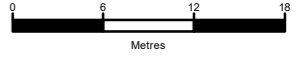
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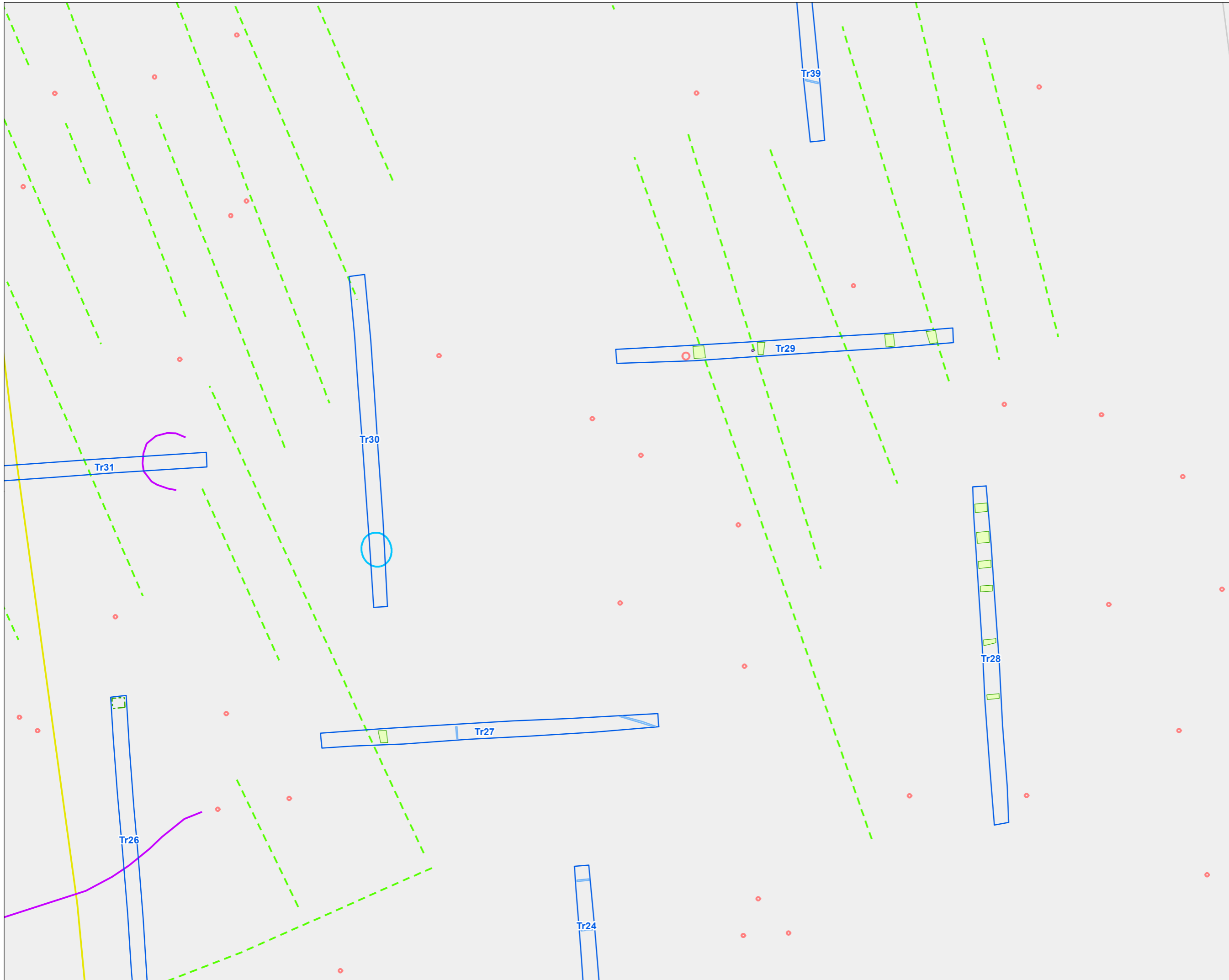
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Key:

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Geophysics

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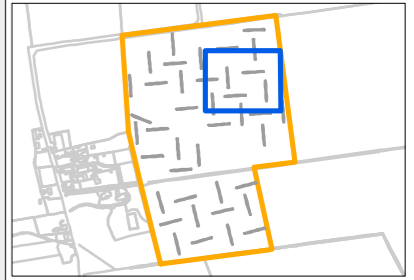


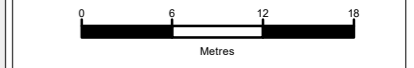
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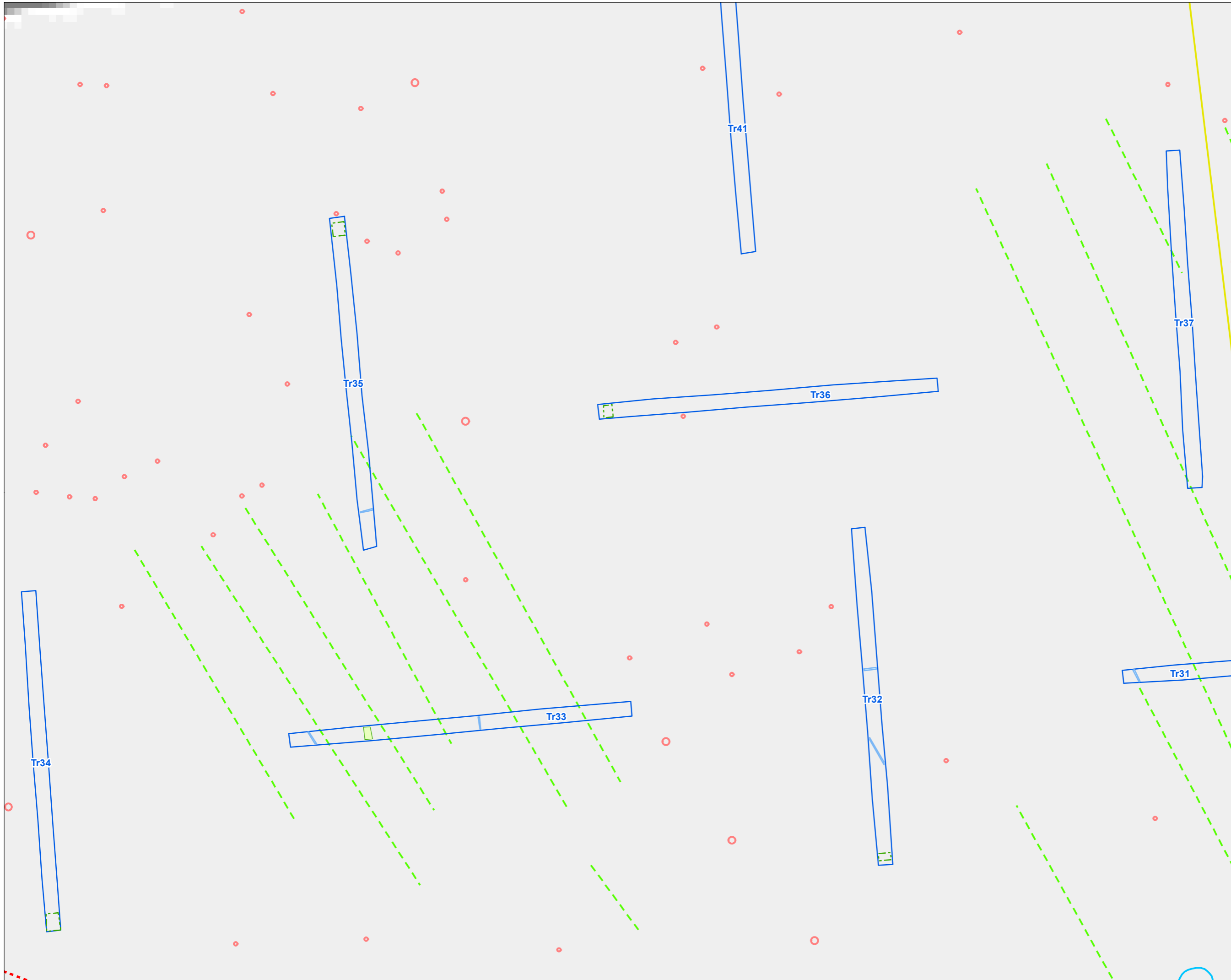
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Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- Utility Offset

Geophysics

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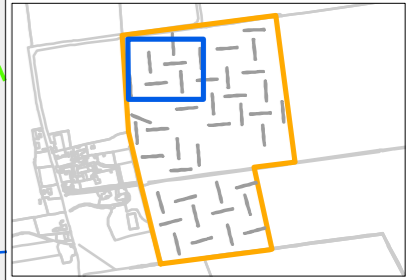


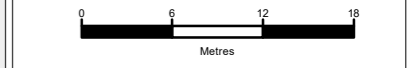
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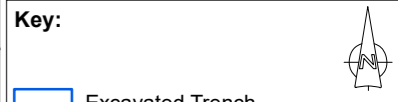
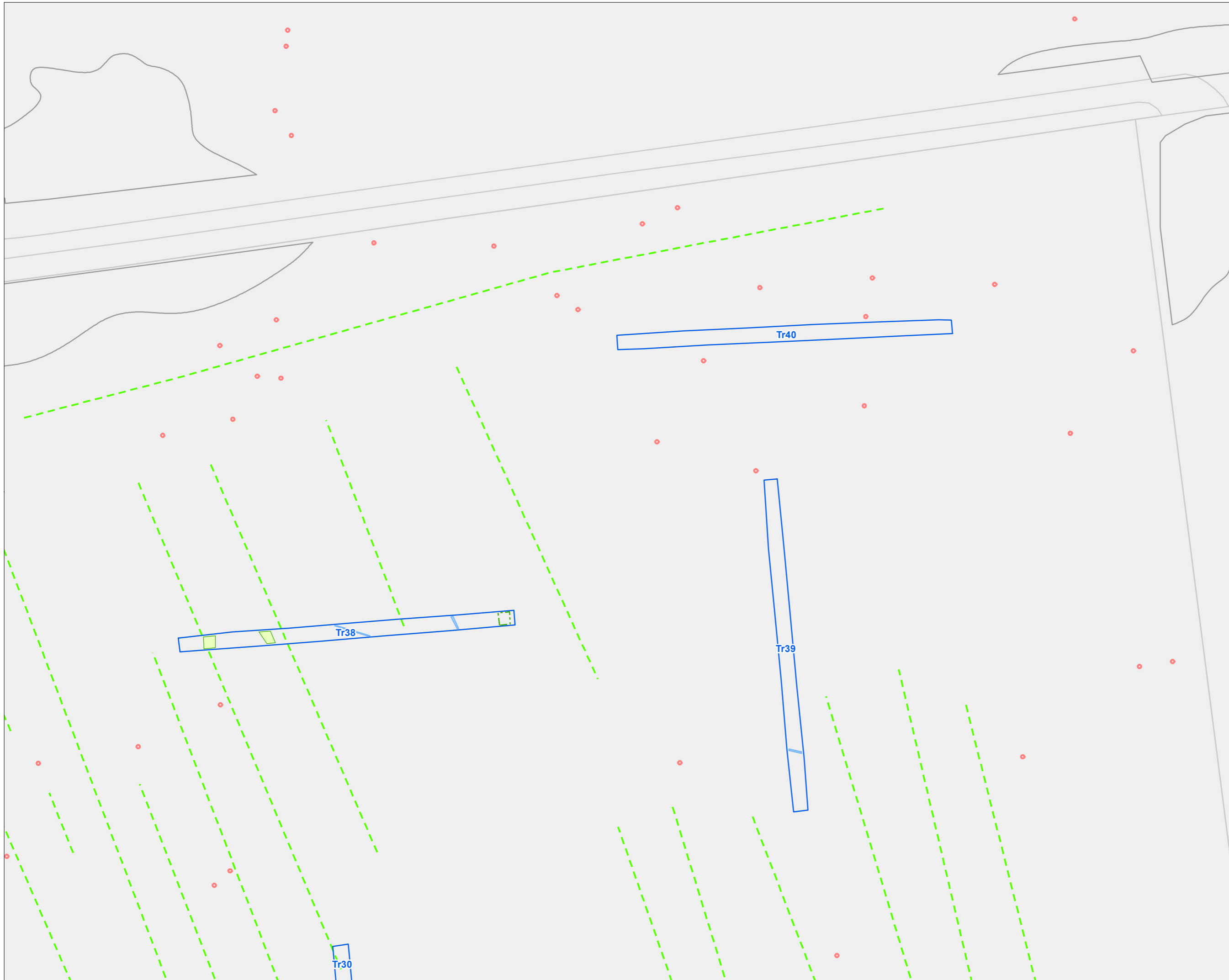
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- Key:**
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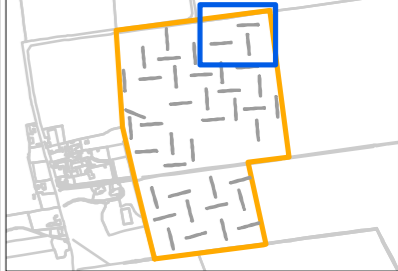


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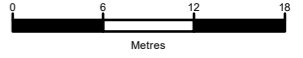
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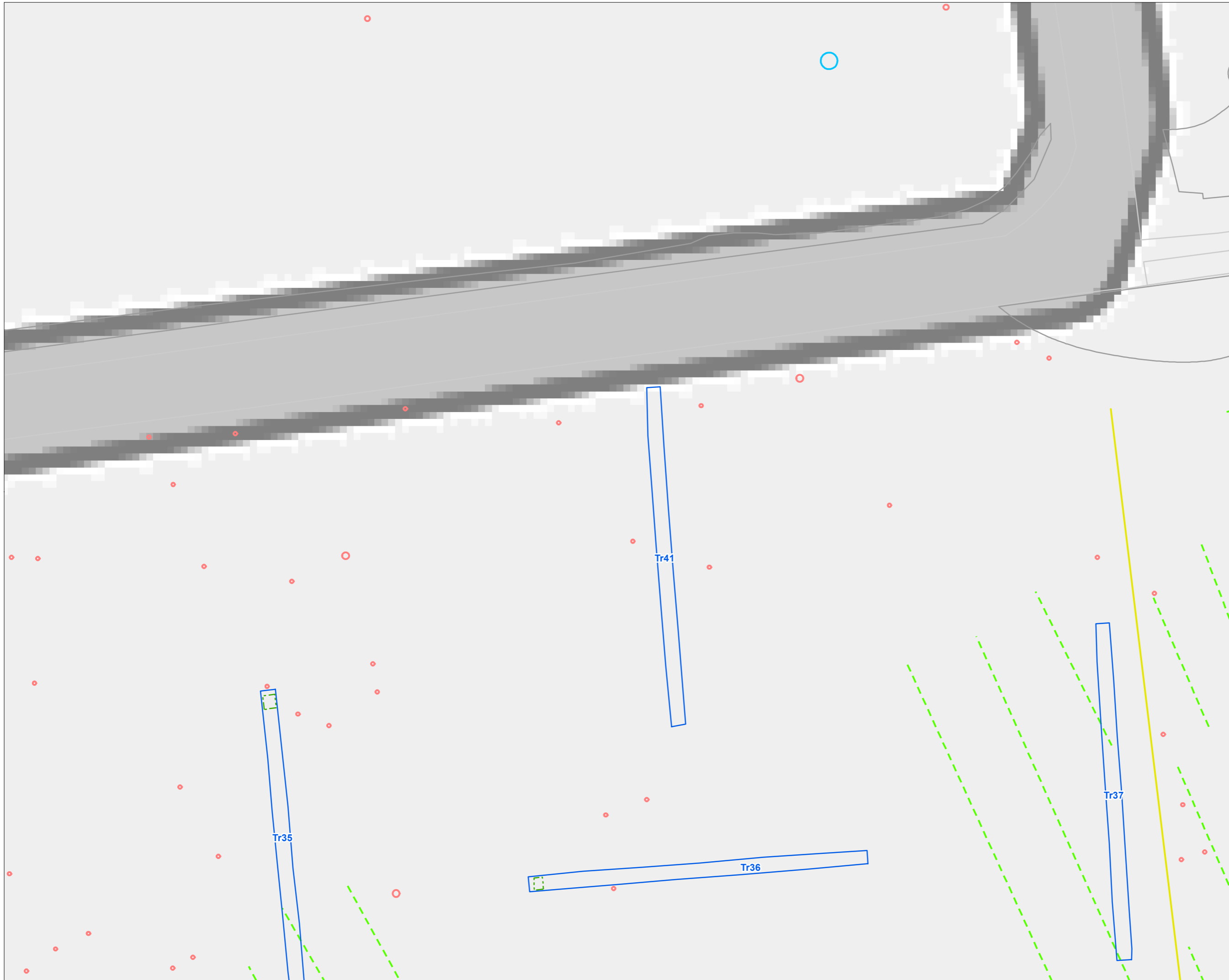
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Client:
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Key:

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- Sondage
- Field Drain

Geophysics

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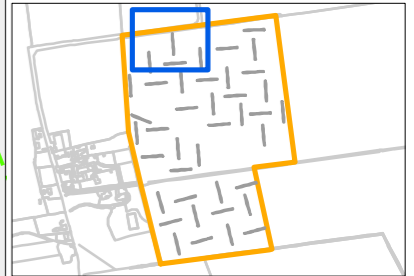



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Figure 3.11:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 1 Solar Project

Client:
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Date:
09/12/2022

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APPENDIX 1: Interim Pottery Summary

Trench	Context	Comments	Spot dates
19	1927	Shell tempered body sherd	14+ - 15 th C
19	1930	Glazed	14+ - 15 th C



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CAPABILITY
FLEXIBILITY
ASSURANCE

West Burton Solar Project

West Burton 2: Fields N1 & N2

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Interim Report

Report No. Y596/22

Authors:

Gina Daly MA MSc

Freya Greaves MA



CFA Archaeology

**West Burton Solar Project
West Burton 2: Fields N1 & N2**

**Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Interim Report**

Report No: Y596/22

Version 2

Revision	Authors	Checked by	Approved by	Date	Reason for revision
V1	Gina Daly and Freya Greaves	Phil Mann	Phil Mann	08/12/2022	
V2	Gina Daly and Freya Greaves	Gina Daly	Phil Mann	08/02/2023	Minor edits

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1. INTRODUCTION

This interim report details the results of archaeological trial trenching carried out on Fields N1 and N2 of the West Burton 2 Solar Project and undertaken by CFA Archaeology in July and August 2022 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation (Lanpro 2022). West Burton 2 is part of the wider West Burton Solar Scheme, which also includes West Burton 1 and West Burton 3. Interim reports on evaluation trenching for West Burton 1 and 3 have been produced as separate documents (CFA 2022a & b). The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site that may be affected by the proposed solar scheme.

The site archive will be archived under accession number LCNCC:2022.69.WBBR22

1.1 Site Location and Description

West Burton 2 is located within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. It is comprised of approximately 328 hectares of relatively flat agricultural land. The fields are generally large with dividing hedgerows, which screen it from view from the surrounding farmsteads. The River Till, meandering generally north to south, sits adjacent to the eastern boundary of the West Burton 2 site and there are blocks of woodland adjoining and nearby to the site. The site is located north of Saxilby (Fig.1).

The geology of most the site consists of interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, except for Charmouth Mudstone Formation on the site's eastern side adjacent to the River Till. Superficial deposits include alluvial clay, silt, sand, and gravel which occur adjacent to the River Till, and a small area of Holme Pierrepoint sand and gravel which extends across the south-western corner of the Site (BGS 2022).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

In the following, assets on the historic environment record are described with their HER number in brackets.

Prehistoric Period

A Neolithic polished stone axe (MLI52786) has been retrieved on the northern side of the site, to the north-west of Wood Farm, and a piece of worked flint has been recorded south of Wood Farm (MLI52788). On the south-eastern edge of the site, a Neolithic axe was found adjacent to the River Till (MLI52796).

Romano-British Period

Within the site, the only evidence of Romano-British activity consists of a scatter of pottery found to the south of Ingleby Hall Farm (MLI52779).

Medieval Period

A single designated heritage asset lies adjacent to the West Burton 2 site – the scheduled remains of the deserted medieval village of North Ingleby (NHLE 1003570). Most of the medieval HER monument assets are associated with the settlements at North Ingleby (MLI54225; 50391) and South Ingleby (MLI50306; 50535; 50488). However, four medieval coins have also been recovered from a field south of Wood Farm (MLI52787).

Approximately 340m to the east of the site lays the Scheduled Monument of the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797). About 400m from the site, situated on the north-eastern side of Saxilby, is the Grade I listed medieval Church of St Botolph (NHLE 1359490). Also, within Saxilby, about 985m from the site, is the Grade II* listed ‘The Old Hall’ (NHLE 1064072).

Post-medieval Period

Within the site there is a former post-medieval windmill recorded south of Ingleby Grange (MLI52773), two former 19th century farmsteads (MLI119086; 119092), and a 19th century park which was associated with Ingleby House (MLI92375).

Lying approximately 230m north of the site is a Grade II listed 19th century house, Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263).

1.3 Previous Archaeological Works

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along Sturton Road in 1996 to monitor groundworks for a water main pipeline replacement (ELI2200), although no significant archaeological deposits were identified (Pre-Construct 1996).

In 2022, a programme of aerial photography and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken (Deegan 2022). From this, features such as ridge and furrow, headlands, and field boundaries were identified which may be associated with medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity.

A geoarchaeological assessment (OAN 2022) and a geophysical gradiometer survey (NAA 2022) were undertaken across the site prior to the commencement of works. These surveys identified possible archaeological features which would relate to late prehistoric, Romano-British, or early medieval activity. In particular, evidence for agricultural activity in the form of medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval ploughing was highlighted.

The interpreted results of the geoarchaeological, aerial photographic and LiDAR, and geophysical surveys have been used as the base map for the deployment of the trenches to target specific anomalies. This trench array has been discussed with and approved by Lincolnshire County Council archaeologists.

1.4 Project Aims

From the WSI (Lanpro 2022):

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the Scheme. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site, and any requirements for further archaeological mitigation, the scope of which would be detailed in a subsequent WSI in agreement with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Specific project aims as per the WSI are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of the Scheme
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with The Collection and to provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER

1.5 Research Objectives

An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012) and the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* online resource (Research Frameworks 2022).

The principal research themes identified for the evaluation are:

- 4.3.1: Why are sites of this period (prehistoric) comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
- 4.5.3: How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?
- 5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- 5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?
- 6.4.3: Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?
- 7.2.2: How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of

- dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?
- 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

2. WORKING METHODS

Evaluation trenches were located to target potential archaeological features which were identified through geophysical survey and other informational sources (including NMP data, LiDAR, HER and NHLE records) (Fig. 2.1).

The methodology for the excavation and recording of the trenches and any identified archaeological remains was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro 2022).

All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS. All archaeological remains were recorded using CFA Archaeology's proforma recording sheets.

2.1 Trial Trenching

Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

In total, 106 trenches were excavated during the trial trenching carried out up until the end of August 2022, of which 81 were found to contain no evidence of archaeological activity (Figs. 2.2 – 2.3).

A range of confirmed and potential archaeological features were encountered in the remaining 25 trenches (Trenches 2, 5, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 26, 29, 43, 45, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 77, 78, 83, 95 & 106) and these will be discussed in the following section.

3. RESULTS

The following results should be read in conjunction with Figures 3.1-3.24.

Topsoil across the site consisted of firm to friable mid-dark brownish grey silty clayey soil and varied in depth from 0.20m - 0.30m and was recorded as -01 suffixes in each trench. Subsoil, where present, consisted of a firm mid-greyish brown, with patches of yellowish brown, silty clay with rare small stone inclusions and was recorded at a depth of between 0.06m - 0.18m, and was recorded as -02 suffixes for each trench. The natural substrate was a mixture of dark greyish blue alluvial silty clay with small sub-rounded stony inclusions and pale yellowish orange fine sandy clay and was recorded as -03 suffixes for each trench. Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow.

3.1 Field N2

Trench 2 (Fig. 3.1)

Trench 2 contained one linear ditch terminus (0204), which lay centrally in the trench and was orientated north to south. The terminus was rounded in plan and ran beyond the southern limit of excavation (Plate 1). It had steeply sloping sides which met a concave base and measured 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep. Terminus 204 contained a single fill (0205). Deposit 0205 was a firm dark brownish black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.



Plate 1: South facing section of Ditch Terminus 204

Trench 5 (Fig. 3.2)

Trench 5 contained one pit (0504), which lay toward the south of the trench and was truncated by a field drain on its eastern side (Plate 2). Pit 504 was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The pit held a single fill (0505) of firm mid-brownish black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.



Plate 2: East facing section of Pit 505

Trench 13 (Fig. 3.1)

Trench 13 contained one north to south orientated ditch (1304) towards the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep. Ditch 1304 contained a single fill (1305) of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay. A 18th to 20th century ceramic field drain truncated the centre and base of Ditch 1304.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3.1)

Trench 14 contained a single north to south orientated ditch (1404) located towards the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep, holding a single fill (1405). Deposit 1405 was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Ditch 1404 was truncated by a large ceramic field drain at its base.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3.4)

Trench 17 contained one probable palaeochannel within which were the remains of a possible wooden post. Palaeochannel 1704 was located towards the north of the trench at the bottom of a gently sloping field and was cut by several field drains. The palaeochannel was orientated east to west with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 4.3m wide and 1.2m deep (Plate 3). It contained three fills (1705, 1707 & 1708) and the remains of a possible wooden post (1706).

Basal Deposit 1707 was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay which yielded some pottery. Overlying this was Stone Deposit 1708 and Wooden Post 1706, lying approximately centrally in Palaeochannel 1704 at the interface between Deposit 1705 and Deposit 1707. Stone Deposit 1708 enclosed Wooden Post 1706; it measured 0.6m long and 0.6m wide and was comprised of a concentration of flat mid-whiteish yellow stones ranging from 0.15m to 0.46m long and 0.09m to 0.3m wide. Wooden Post 1706 was of a highly fragmentary dark greyish black timber, measuring 0.62m long and 0.09m wide, with possible tool marks or notches. Overlying this, the uppermost deposit (1705) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay that contained some pottery sherds.



Plate 3: West facing section of Palaeochannel 1704

Trench 18 (Fig. 3.4)

Trench 18 contained a single east to west orientated ditch (1804) located in the centre of the trench. Ditch 1804 had steeply sloping sides, a concave base, and measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 4). It contained a single fill (1805) of compact mid-brownish grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.



Plate 4: East facing section of Ditch 1804

Trench 22 (Fig. 3.6)

Trench 22 contained a single sub-circular pit (2204) located towards the centre of the trench. Pit 2204 had gradually sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured 2.03m in diameter and 0.31m deep (Plate 5). It contained three fills: 2205, 2206 & 2207. Basal Deposit 2205 was a compact mid-blueish grey clay. Overlying this, Deposit 2206 was a friable dark grey matrix of charcoal and fired clay. The uppermost deposit (2207) was heavily truncated by machine excavation of the trench but was still visible in the northern half of the feature. Deposit 2207 was comprised of a compact yellowish brown clay.



Plate 5: North facing section of Pit 2204

Trench 23 (Fig. 3.7)

Trench 23 contained one ditch (2304) which had been truncated by a modern field drain (2306). Ditch 2304 was located centrally in the trench and was orientated east to west. The ditch had steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1.26m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 6). Ditch 2304 contained a single fill (2305), a firm mid-yellowish brown clayey silt. The modern field drain was excavated and recorded as Feature 2306, which had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and was 1.26m wide and 0.5m deep. Ditch 2304 contained a single fill (2307) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt with frequent CBM inclusions and a ceramic field drain at its base.

Ditch 2304 corresponds to a field boundary depicted on historic ordnance survey mapping until 1953, although it appeared to have been taken out of use and removed by 1975.



Plate 6: West facing section of Ditch 2304

Trench 26 (Fig. 3.7)

Trench 26 contained a single north-east to south-west orientated ditch (2604) in the centre of the trench. Ditch 2604 had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.7m wide and 0.95m deep, and contained three fills: 2605, 2606 & 2607 (Plate 7).

Deposits 2606 and 2607 were located at the base of the ditch, with Deposit 2606 sited within the western end of the excavation slot and Deposit 2607 within the east. Deposit 2606 was a firm mid-blackish orange silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and black silty clay lenses, yielding fragmented burnt bone and pottery. Deposit 2607 was firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, distinct from Deposit 2606. Overlying both of these, Deposit 2605 was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal.



Plate 7: West facing section of Ditch 2604

Trench 29 (Fig. 3.6)

Trench 29 contained a single east to west orientated ditch (2904) at the north of the trench, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 8). Ditch 2904 measured 1.2m wide and was over 0.7m deep, with an estimated total depth of 0.8m-1m and contained a single fill (2905). Deposit 2905 was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent CBM inclusions; pottery, animal bone, and slag were recovered from it.

Ditch 2904 aligned with Ditch 2304 and corresponded to the same historic field boundary ditch.



Plate 8: West facing section of Ditch 2904

Trench 43 (Fig. 3.10)

Towards its centre, Trench 43 contained a single north to south orientated gully (4304). It had moderately sloping sides on its eastern edge and shallowly sloping sides on the west with a rounded base (Plate 9). Gully 4304 measured 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep

and held a single fill (4305) of compact dark grey clay from which pottery and CBM were recovered.



Plate 9: North facing section of Gully 4304

Trench 45 (Fig. 3.10)

Trench 45 contained a single north to south orientated ditch (4504) sited towards its centre. Ditch 4504 had steeply sloping sides with a flat base and measured 0.98m wide and 0.52m deep. It contained a single fill (4505) of compact mid-grey clay mottled with orange patches and infrequent charcoal and CBM inclusions.

3.2 Field N1

Trench 54 (Fig. 3.13)

Trench 54 contained three pits and one ditch. All three pits were located approximately south of centre in the trench. The first, Pit 5404, was a possible posthole associated with Pit 5408. Pit 5404 was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base, and measured 0.54m long, 0.29m wide, and 0.19m deep (Plate 10). It contained a single fill (5405) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 10: East facing section of Pit 5404

The second pit, Pit 5406, lay approximately 1.1m north of Pit 5404. Its northern edge was truncated by an east to west orientated field drain. Pit 5406 was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base, and measured 0.92m long, 0.62m wide, and 0.19m deep (Plate 11). It contained a single fill (5407) of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Pottery, CBM, and animal bone were recovered.



Plate 11: West facing section of Pit 5406

Located to the north of Pit 5406, Pit 5408 was recorded as a possible posthole and was associated with Pit 5404. Pit 5408 was sub-oval in plan with steep, straight sides meeting a flat base, 0.75m long, 0.6m wide, and 0.15m deep (Plate 12). It contained a single fill (5409) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Pottery, CBM, animal bone, and one ferrous metal object were recovered.



Plate 12: South facing section of Pit 5408

To the southern end of the trench, a sub-oval feature was investigated and recorded (5410) but was determined to have a natural, not archaeological, origin.

Centrally located in the trench and orientated east to west, Ditch 5412 lay north of Pits 5404, 5406 & 5408. Ditch 5412 had steeply sloping sides which tapered to a pointed base and measured 1.8m wide and 0.81m deep (Plate 13). Ditch 5412 contained three fills, all of which yielded pottery and bone fragments. Its basal fill (5413) was a firm light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. Overlying Deposit 5413, Deposit 5414 was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with orange clay lenses. It included moderately frequent small sub-angular stones, charcoal flecks, and occasional fire-cracked stones. The uppermost fill (5415) was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Deposit 5415 was interpreted as having been caused by slumping of the ditch sides or external bank.



Plate 13: West facing section of Ditch 5412

Trench 55 (Fig. 3.13)

Trench 55 contained six linear features. The first, Gully 5504, lay towards the east of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. It had gradually sloping sides to the east and steeply sloping sides to the west with an irregular base (Plate 14). It measured 0.44m wide and 0.29m deep and held a single fill (5505). Deposit 5505 was a firm light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 14: South-east facing section of Gully 5504

Ditch 5508 was the easternmost feature in the trench, lying on a north-west to south-east orientation, and had moderately sloping sides with an irregular base (Plate 15). It measured 0.89m wide and 0.31m deep and contained a single fill (5509) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Deposit 5509 yielded pottery and animal bone fragments.



Plate 15: Wraparound section of Ditch 5508

Ditch 5511 and its recut, Ditch Recut 5515, lay on a north to south orientation toward the eastern end of Trench 55 between Ditch 5504 and Ditch 5508. This ditch aligned with a rectilinear feature identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 5511 had gradually

sloping sides which became steeper at the concave base and measured 2.7m wide and 1m deep (Plate 16). It held two fills: the basal fill (5513) was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small flat to sub-rounded stone inclusions, which became increasingly frequent towards the base. Pottery and fragmentary animal bone were recovered from Deposit 5513. Overlying this, Deposit 5514 was comprised of a hard mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flat to subrounded stone inclusions, which became increasingly frequent towards the base of the deposit. The recut of Ditch 5511, Ditch Recut 5515, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, was 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep, and contained a single fill (5512). Deposit 5512 was a hard mid-yellowish brown silty clay with medium sized flat stone inclusions which increased in frequency toward the base of the deposit.



Plate 16: East facing section of Ditch 5511

A linear north-east to south-west orientated feature at the western end of the trench, excavated and recorded as Ditch 5506, was determined to be a natural feature of Jurassic clay ploughed into the subsoil (Plate 17).



Plate 17: South-west facing section of Ditch 5506

Ditch 5510 lay in the centre of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east with gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.68m deep. Ditch 5510 was filled by the subsoil (5502) with flat sub-angular stone at its base. This feature was previously identified as a possible geological anomaly by the geophysical survey.

Trench 56 (Fig. 3.14)

Trench 56 contained one north-west to south-east orientated ditch (5604) in the centre of the trench. It had vertical sides with a flat base and measured 1m wide and 1m deep (Plate 18). Ditch 5604 contained a single fill (5605) of firm mid-brownish orange clayey silt with occasional rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.



Plate 18: East facing section of Ditch 5604

Trench 59 (Fig. 3.15)

Trench 59 contained two linear features, one pit, and one furrow. To the north of the trench was an east to west orientated feature (5904) which was excavated and recorded as a palaeochannel. It had steeply sloping sides and a mostly flat base and measured 1m wide and 0.68m deep (Plate 19). It contained a single fill (5905) of firm mid-reddish brown clayey silt.



Plate 19: East facing section of Palaeochannel 5904

Cut by Furrow 5908 on its northern side, Ditch 5910, orientated east to west, had steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.75m deep (Plate 20). Ditch 5910 contained two fills. The basal deposit (5911) was comprised of a compact dark brownish orange clay with occasional chalk inclusions, and the uppermost fill (5912) was a compact mid-brownish orange clay with occasional chalk inclusions.



Plate 20: West facing section of Ditch 5910 and Furrow 5908

Laying on an east to west orientation in the centre of the trench, Furrow 5908 had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (5909) of compact mid-brownish yellow silt with infrequent chalk inclusions.

Laying north of Furrow 5908 was Pit 5906, which was cut by a north-west to south-east orientated field drain on its northern side. Pit 5906 was an irregular sub-circle in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base and was excavated to 0.85m long, 0.75m wide, and 0.38m at its fullest depth (Plate 21). Pit 5906 held a single fill (5907) of firm brownish grey silty clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions, yielding post medieval pottery.



Plate 21: South facing section of 5906

Trench 60 (Fig. 3.15)

One furrow was recorded in Trench 60. Furrow 6004, at the west of the trench, ran north to south, parallel to the existing field boundary. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained one fill (6005) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fleck and infrequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions (Plate 22).



Plate 22: South facing section of Furrow 6004

Trench 66 (Fig. 3.13)

Trench 66 contained one large pit and four possible postholes, two linear termini, three gullies, and one linear ditch (twice recut and truncated by a field drain).

Towards the northern end of Trench 66, four possible postholes or pits (6606, 6608, 6610 & 6612) were sited around a larger pit (6619). The northernmost posthole, Posthole 6606, was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base, and measured 0.29m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.18m deep (Plate 23). It contained a single fill (6607) of

firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent CBM and sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 23: South facing section of Posthole 6606

Lying 0.92m south-east of Posthole 6606, Posthole 6608 was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base (Plate 24). It measured 0.55m long, 0.46m wide, and 0.13m deep and contained a single fill (6609) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small sub-rounded stone inclusions, yielding animal bone.



Plate 24: Plan of Posthole 6608

Posthole 6610 lay 1.5m south of Posthole 6608 and north of Pit 6619. It was oval in plan, 0.24m long, 0.22m wide, 0.17m deep, and had steeply sloping sides with a concave base (Plate 25). Posthole 6610 held a single fill (6611) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent small subrounded stone inclusions and orange clay inclusions towards the base and south-western side. Animal bone fragments were recovered from Deposit 6611.



Plate 25: North-west facing section of Posthole 6610

Posthole 6612 lay 0.55m south of Pit 6619. It was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.20m long, 0.14m wide, and 0.15m deep (Plate 26). Posthole 6612 had a single fill (6613) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent burnt clay and small sub-rounded stone inclusions, yielding one fragment of burnt bone.



Plate 26: East facing section of Posthole 6612

The largest pit in the trench (6619) lay toward its northern extent. It had a nearby physical relationship to four postholes (6606, 6608, 6610, & 6612), although no stratigraphic relationship was present. Pit 6619 was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base, measured 2.8m wide and 0.97m deep, and was excavated to 1.5m long (Plate 27). It continued beyond the western edge of the trench. Pit 6619 contained one fill (6620) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and burnt bone inclusions. Burnt animal bone and one fragment of ferrous metal was recovered from Deposit 6620.



Plate 27: West facing section of Pit 6619

Ditch Terminus 6604 was the terminus of an east to west orientated curvilinear ditch lying centrally in the trench, which ran beyond the western limit of excavation. The terminus was rounded in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 28). It measured 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep and held a single fill (6605) comprised of a firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal, burnt bone, and CBM inclusions.



Plate 28: South facing section of Terminus 6604

East to west orientated Gully 6614 lay 1m south of Terminus 6604. It had steeply sloping sides with a flat base, measured 1.3m wide and 0.26m deep, and contained two fills (Plate 29). Its basal deposit (6615) was a firm mid-grey sandy clay with infrequent flat stone and very infrequent charcoal inclusions. Overlying this, the uppermost deposit (6616) was visible only in the western trench edge. Deposit 6616 was a firm dark greyish black sandy clay with frequent charcoal and very frequent burnt bone and CBM inclusions; pottery and bone were recovered from this fill.



Plate 29: East facing section of Gully 6614

Orientated north-east to south-west, Gully Terminus 6617 lay centrally in the trench and extended beyond the western trench edge. It was rounded in plan with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base and measured 0.37m wide and 0.11m deep (Plate 30). It held a single fill (6618) comprised of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions, from which pottery and animal bone were recovered.



Plate 30: Plan of Terminus 6617

Laying south of Gully Terminus 6617, Gullies 6621 and 6623 ran east to west, parallel to one another in the centre of the trench (Plate 31). The southernmost gully, Gully 6621, had vertical sides and a flat base, measured 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, and contained a single fill (6622). Deposit 6622 was a firm dark brown clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions, which yielded pottery and bone. Laying north of Gully 6621 was Gully 6623. It had vertical sides with a flat base and measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Its single fill (6624) was comprised of a firm dark brownish black clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions and contained animal bone.



Plate 31: East facing section of Gully 6621 and Gully 6623

Located centrally in the trench, Ditch 6625 was the southernmost feature in Trench 66. It had been recut twice (6629 and 6632) and truncated by a modern field drain (6634). Ditch 6625 lay on an east to west orientation and had vertical sides with a flat base (Plate 32). It measured 2.64m wide on the surface and 0.7m wide at the base and was 1.8m deep from the topsoil. Ditch 6625 contained four fills. The basal fill (6637) was a firm blueish grey sandy clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions. Overlying this, and confined to the north of the ditch, Deposit 6636 was comprised of soft light whiteish grey ashy clay with abundant ash inclusions. Deposit 6636 was in turn overlain by Deposit 6635, a firm mid-dark grey sandy clay with infrequent charcoal and bone inclusions from which one sherd of pottery and several bone fragments were recovered. Overlying Deposit 6635 and confined to the north of the ditch, Deposit 6634 was comprised of a firm dark grey sandy clay with frequent patches of charcoal inclusions. Deposit 6634 was overlain by the uppermost deposit (6633) on the northern ditch edge. Deposit 6633 was a loose mix of black charcoal and white burnt bone within a sandy matrix, which yielded abundant burnt bone fragments.



Plate 32: West facing section of Ditch 6625

Ditch Recut 6632 was the earliest recut of Ditch 6625. It had gradually sloping sides with a concave base and was 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Recut 6632 was truncated by the second, later, recut (6628) at the top. Recut 6632 contained two fills: the bottommost, Deposit 6631, was a firm mid-blackish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and bone inclusions and a layer of large flat, sub-angular stones at its base. Pottery and bone were recovered from Deposit 6631. Overlying this, the upper deposit (6630) was comprised of a firm light brownish grey sandy clay.

The second, later, recut of Ditch 6625, Ditch Recut 6628, had steeply sloping sides with a concave base, was 2.05m wide and 0.65m deep, and held three fills. The bottommost fill (6629) was a firm mid-grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal, bone and small flat stone inclusions that contained pottery and animal bone. Overlying Deposit 6629, Deposit 6626 was comprised of a firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions and frequent layers of large flat stones, and yielded pottery and animal bone. Finally, the uppermost fill of Recut 6628, Deposit 6627, was a firm light brownish grey sandy clay with small flat stone inclusions and pottery sherds.

Orientated east to west, Field Drain 6639 cut Ditch Recut 6625. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.37m wide and 0.39m deep. Its single fill (6638) was a firm brownish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions.

Trench 67 (Fig. 3.13)

Trench 67 contained a single east to west orientated ditch (6704) located at its southern end. It had steep sides with a concave base, measured 2m wide and 1.32m deep, and contained five fills (Plate 33). The basal fill (6709) was a firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with abundant charcoal inclusions, yielding numerous burnt bone fragments and pottery. Overlying this was Deposit 6708, a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Next was Deposit 6707, which was comprised of a firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with burnt bone fleck inclusions; this deposit contained animal bone, pottery, and CBM. Above Deposit 6707, Deposit 6706 was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with CBM fragment inclusions and frequent animal bone. The uppermost fill of Ditch 6704 was Deposit 6705, a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent small stone inclusions.



Plate 33: West facing section of Ditch 6704

Trench 68 (Fig. 3.16)

Trench 68 contained two pits and three linear features. Pit 6804 lay to the northwest end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m long, 1.2m wide, and 0.19m deep (Plate 34). Pit 6804 contained a single fill (6805) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, yielding abundant pottery and animal bone.



Plate 34: North-west facing section of Pit 6804

Lying immediately north of Pit 6804, Gully 6806 was orientated north to south, had gradually sloping sides with an irregular to rounded base, and measured 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep (Plate 35). It contained a single fill (6807) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Deposit 6807 contained pottery and animal bone, with pottery and charcoal becoming more frequent towards the northern edge of the feature.



Plate 35: South-west facing section of Gully 6806

Located 0.25m east of Pit 6804, Pit 6808 was small and sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and an uneven concave base (Plate 36). It measured 0.3m long, 0.26m wide, and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (6809) of firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions.



Plate 36: North-west facing section of Pit 6804

Ditch 6810 lay at the southern end of the trench on an east to west orientation. It had moderately sloping sides with a flat base and measured 1.1m long and 0.18m deep (Plate 37). Ditch 6810 contained a single fill (6811) of firm mid-brownish orange clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, from which animal bone was retrieved.



Plate 37: Plan and east facing section of Ditch 6810

Ditch 6812 lay at the north-western end of the trench on an east to west alignment. It had steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1.76m long and 0.72m deep (Plate 38). Ditch 6812 contained a single fill (6813) of firm orangey brown silty clay with infrequent small rounded pebble inclusions. Ditch 6812 was recut by Ditch Recut 6815, which had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.97m wide. It contained four fills: the lowermost recut fill (6814) was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with abundant charcoal and sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. Pottery and animal bone were retrieved from Deposit 6814. Overlying this was Deposit 6816, a firm greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Above Deposit 6816 was Deposit 6817, which was comprised of a very firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and sub-rounded stone inclusions, and from which pottery and animal bone were recovered. The uppermost fill, Deposit 6818, was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with small sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 38: South facing section of Ditch 6812

Trench 77 (Fig. 3.18)

Trench 77 contained three north to south orientated gullies. Sited to the mid-west of the trench, Gully 7704 had gradually sloping sides with a shallow concave base and measured 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep (Plate 39). It contained a single fill (7705) of compact mid-greyish brown clay with infrequent chalk inclusions, from which animal bone and pottery were recovered.



Plate 39: South facing section of Gully 7704

Centrally located within the trench and to the east of Gully 7704 was Gully 7706, which had gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base (Plate 40). It measured 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (7707) of compact mid-greyish brown clay with infrequent chalk inclusions.



Plate 40: South facing section of Gully 7706

West of Gully 7704 at the western end of Trench 77, Gully 7708 had steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured 0.50m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 41). It contained a single fill (7709) of compact mid-greyish brown clay with infrequent chalk inclusions.



Plate 41: South facing section of Gully 7708

Trench 78 (Fig. 3.18)

Trench 78 contained three pits and a single linear gully. Pit 7804 was sited towards the south of the trench, 6m south-east of Pit 7807. Pit 7804 was elongated sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.25m long on an east to west orientation, 0.4m wide in a north to south orientation, and 0.18m deep (Plate 42). It contained two fills: the basal fill (7806) was a very firm mix of mid-reddish grey and blackish brown silty clay with abundant charcoal and fired clay inclusions. The uppermost fill (7806) comprised a firm but friable dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and red fired clay inclusions that were concentrated towards the east.



Plate 42: South facing section of Pit 7804

Located northwest of Pit 7804 and central within the trench, Pit 7807 was a sub-circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 43). It was excavated to 1.8m long, 0.65m wide, and was 0.3m at full depth. Its single fill (7808) of soft mid-reddish brown clayey silt with infrequent gravel inclusions yielded pottery and bone fragments.



Plate 43: East facing section of Pit 7807

Pit 7811 was an elongated sub-oval with shallow, moderately sloping sides and an undulating base and measured 0.78m on its east to west axis, 0.3m wide, and 0.05m deep (Plate 44). It contained a single fill (7812) of friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and red fired clay inclusions.



Plate 44: South facing section of Pit 7811

East to west orientated Gully 7809 lay at the northern end of the trench, 4m north of Pit 7811, and either terminated or was truncated in the west of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep (Plate 45). Gully 7809 contained a single fill (7810) of firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.



Plate 45: West facing section of Gully 7809

Trench 83 (Fig. 3.18)

Trench 83 contained a single sub-oval pit (8304), located in the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides with a rounded base and measured 0.65m long, 0.35m wide, and 0.08m deep (Plate 46). Pit 8304 contained a single fill (8305) of firm dark brownish black clay with occasional rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, which contained burnt bone and fire cracked stone.



Plate 46: Plan of Pit 8304

Trench 95 (Fig. 3.22)

Trench 95 contained a single sub-oval pit (9504) sited at the western end of the trench. Pit 9504 was truncated by machine digging on the eastern side but could be seen to have steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 47). It was excavated to 0.85m long, 0.85m wide, and measured 0.1m deep. Its single fill, Deposit 9505, was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional highly fragmented charcoal and CBM inclusions.



Plate 47: South facing section of Pit 9504

Trench 106 (Fig. 3.24)

Trench 106 contained two ditch termini. North to south orientated Ditch Terminus 10604 was located at the eastern end of the trench, continued beyond the southern trench edge, and was truncated by an east to west orientated furrow (not recorded). Ditch Terminus 10604 had moderately sloping sides, a flat base of natural stone, and a rounded terminus (Plate 48). It measured 0.77m wide and 0.21m deep and contained a single fill (10605) of compact medium greyish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.



Plate 48: North facing section of Terminus 10604

Sited five meters east of Terminus 10604, Ditch Terminus 10606 lay on a north to south orientation and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. The terminus was rounded, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and measured 0.68m wide and 0.21m deep (Plate 49). It contained a single fill (10607) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks and CBM inclusions.



Plate 49: North facing section of Terminus 10606

4. INTERIM FINDS ASSESSMENT

Table 1, below, lists the current count of artefactual remains, by finds type and number of contexts, recovered from the archaeological evaluation:

Find Type	Number Of Contexts	Weight (g)
Animal bone	42	23,778
CBM	3	505
Fe Metal	2	10
Fired clay	9	606
Pottery	31/30?	4299
Stone	1	44

Table 1: Summary of Current Artefactual Finds

Assessment reports will be included in the final report on the trial trenching works produced on completion of the project. A summary of some of these artefact types follows for information.

4.1 Animal Remains Summary

Animal bone was recovered from a minimum of 42 contexts and represented domestic species such as sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*) and cow (*bos*). It was in medium to poor state of preservation and varied from complete to highly fragmented. More detailed assessment, including species, size, fragmentation, and discussion will be included in the final report.

4.2. Metal Artefacts Summary

Two fragments of iron (Fe) were recovered from Trenches 54 and 66 and are unidentifiable at this stage. Both items will need to be x-radiographed for full identification.

4.3 Pottery Summary

J. Walker

In total, there were 529 sherds of pottery (weighing 4.2kg), 118 fragments of fired clay (weighing 606g) and 22 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM, weighing 505g) recovered from 12 trenches. The pottery was rapidly scanned by eye and assessed based on colour and main inclusion type. No detailed fabric work has been included at this level, but dates were given to identifiable forms, this informed the broad date range assignments. However, these dates may change during final assessment as more detailed fabric identification can be made.

All of the pottery dated from the Iron Age through to the Romano British period. The majority of the shell gritted wares were attributed to the Iron Age; however, this must be considered provisional as shell and calcite gritted wares have a long-lived history from the early prehistoric to the late medieval period, and until full fabric details can be considered the dates may only be classed as tentative. In consultation on 1st September 2022, Jane Young scanned the material and confirmed that there were no obvious looking early medieval sherds, providing a cap on the latest possible dates for the assemblage. This may, however, change after further detailed fabric analysis has been conducted.

From this assessment, the assemblage appeared to contain mostly pottery of an Iron Age date with a small portion of Romano-British sherds, mostly Trent Valley greywares within trenches 77 and 78, and a possible expanded-rim red-slipped ware bowl within Trench 68. The remainder of the sherds are a mix of shell tempered and grog tempered wares in jar forms (globular, neckless, and barrel shaped). There were no obvious traded wares within the assemblage, which suggested the site may be of a low social-economic rural status; this would be consistent with other sites in the area.

The fired clay consisted of mostly small fragments with no identifiable surfaces. The most identifiable were fragments recovered from Trench 67 (6707), which had clear impressions and probably related to a wattle and daub structure in the area. The only other identifiable fragment of CBM was from a Tegula with a cut-away flange (Trench 68, Context 6805) that may date from at least the 2nd Century and indicated the existence of a building in the vicinity.

The final ceramic find of note was a heavily degraded loom weight from context 4305 (Trench 43), which was retrieved along with pottery dating from the Iron Age. The loom weight was of a similar fabric as the fired clay/CBM; however the central perforation was intact. Loom weights of this kind can date from the Bronze Age through to the early Medieval period.

5. INTERIM PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Samples have been taken from a range of features reported on within this interim report, with processing ongoing at the time of the production of the report. The results from the environmental assessment will be included in the final report produced at the completion of the trial trenching works package.

6. INTERIM DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The trial trenching evaluation across Fields N1 and N2 of West Burton 2 revealed some areas of surviving archaeological remains, largely identified in the geophysical interpretation of the area.

A rectilinear enclosure depicted on the interpretation of the site was confirmed in Trenches 54, 55, 66, 67 and 68 in the form of a steep sided U-shaped ditch that survived to a depth of c.1m and from which pottery dated from the late Iron Age was recovered. Internally, a small round feature, possibly the remains of a ring gully, was recorded within Trench 66, along with several small pits which were recorded within Trenches 54 and 66. Together, these features indicated a focussed cluster of activity in the area. Pottery from this area has been given a tentative date range of late Iron Age through to the Early Romano-British Period, providing some information about the origins of these features.

A long, curvilinear ditch, which aligned with a feature identified from the geophysical survey, was encountered in Trenches 13, 14, and 18, although no datable evidence was recovered from these trenches. A feature recorded as a palaeochannel in Trench 17, loosely aligned with the ditches in Trenches 13, 14, and 18 and contained pottery dated to the 2nd century+. The relationship between this possible palaeochannel and three ditches, however, cannot be conclusively determined at this phase.

Trench 26 contained a ditch that matched the location of a geophysical anomaly, interpreted as being of an unknown origin. This ditch contained pottery dated from the late Iron Age to early Romano-British period.

Features not on the geophysical survey were also identified in Trenches 43, 45, 77, and 78. A possible loom weight and Iron Age pottery dating was recovered from Trench 43, and Trenches 77 and 78 contained pottery dated to the Romano-British period.

A field boundary was excavated in Trenches 23 and 29, from which some possible pre-medieval pottery was recovered (Trench 29); however, this pottery may have been residual and pre-dated the field boundary which can be seen on post-medieval OS mapping of the area. Further analysis of all the pottery recovered from the excavation will be included in the final report.

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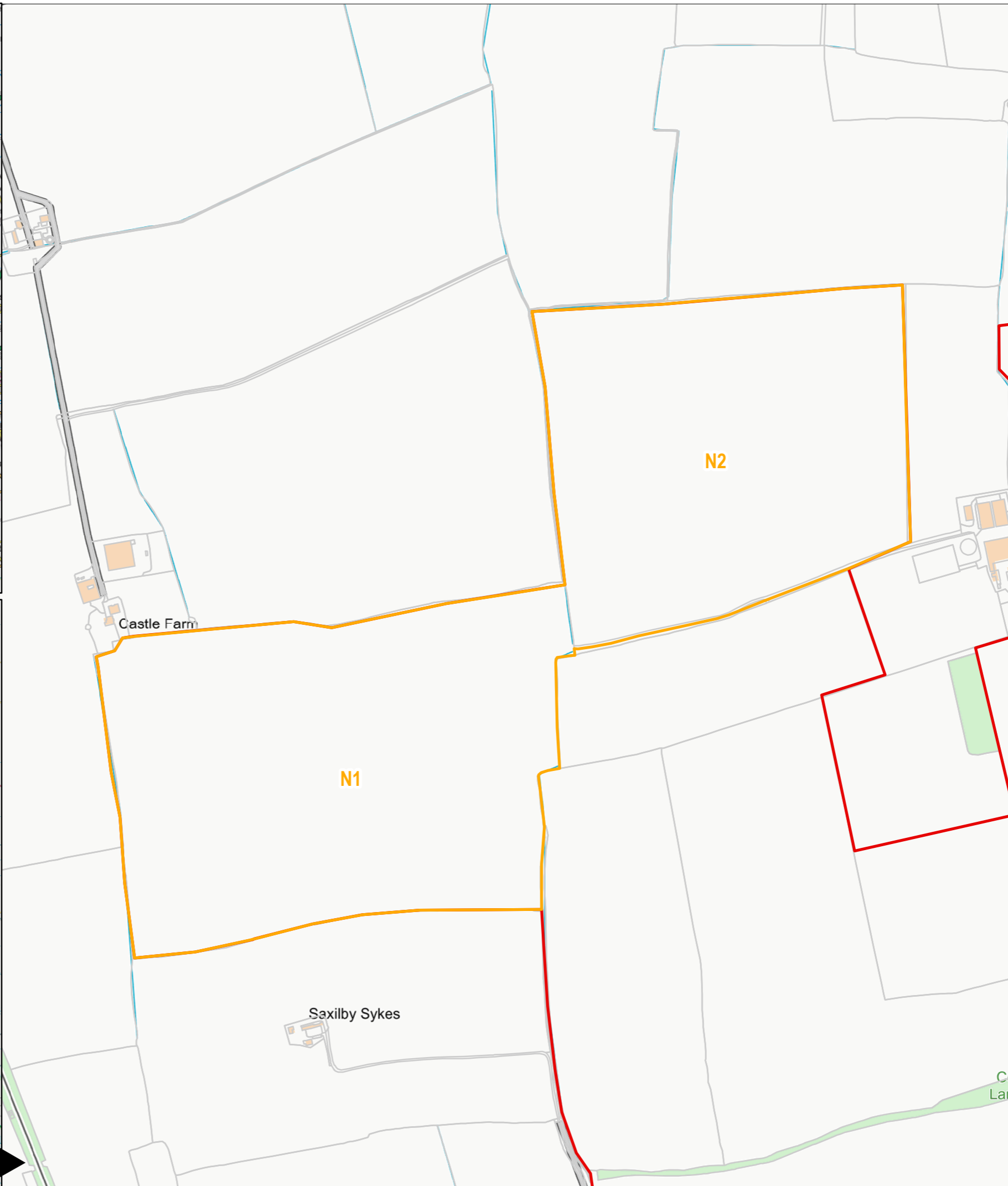
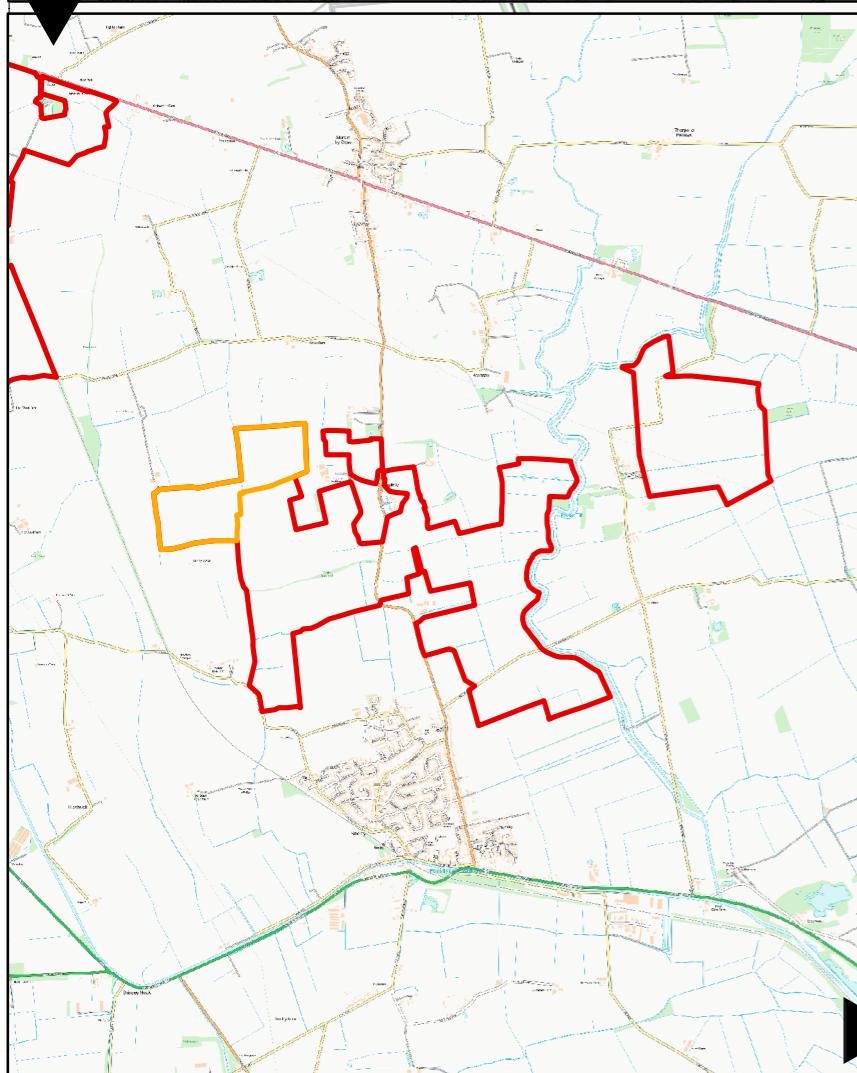
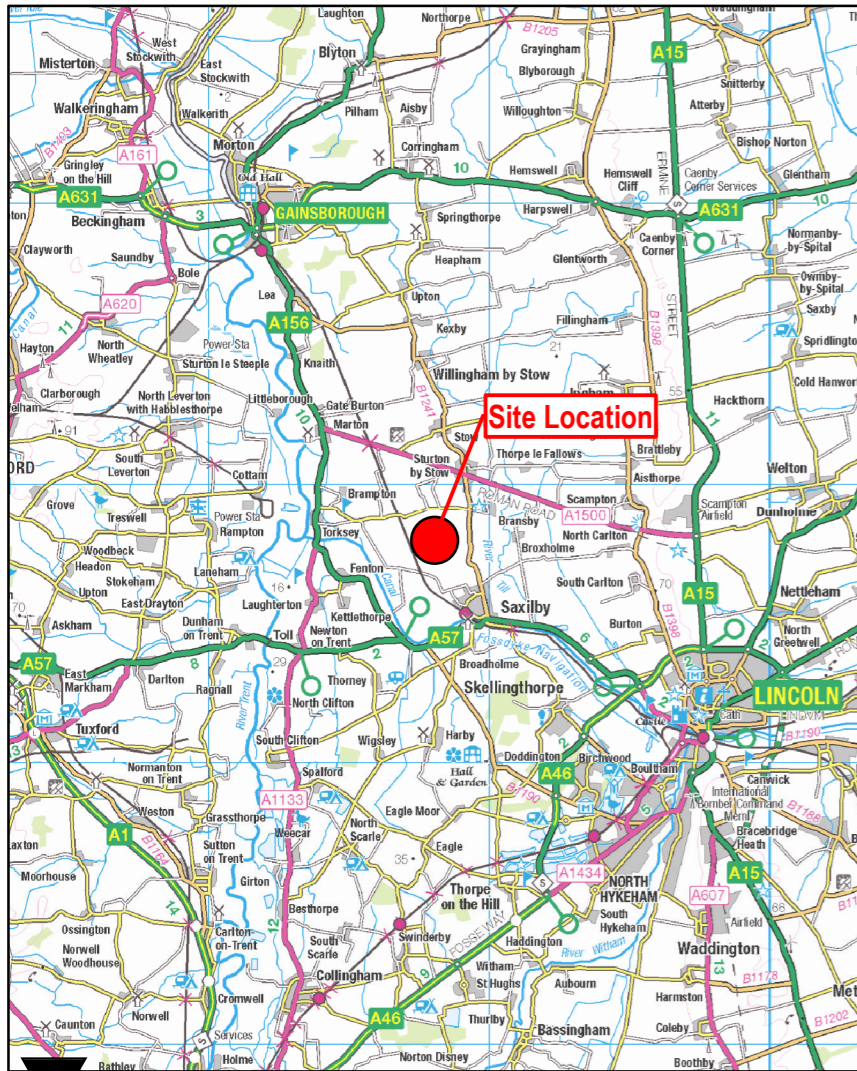
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Figures 1 – 3



Key:

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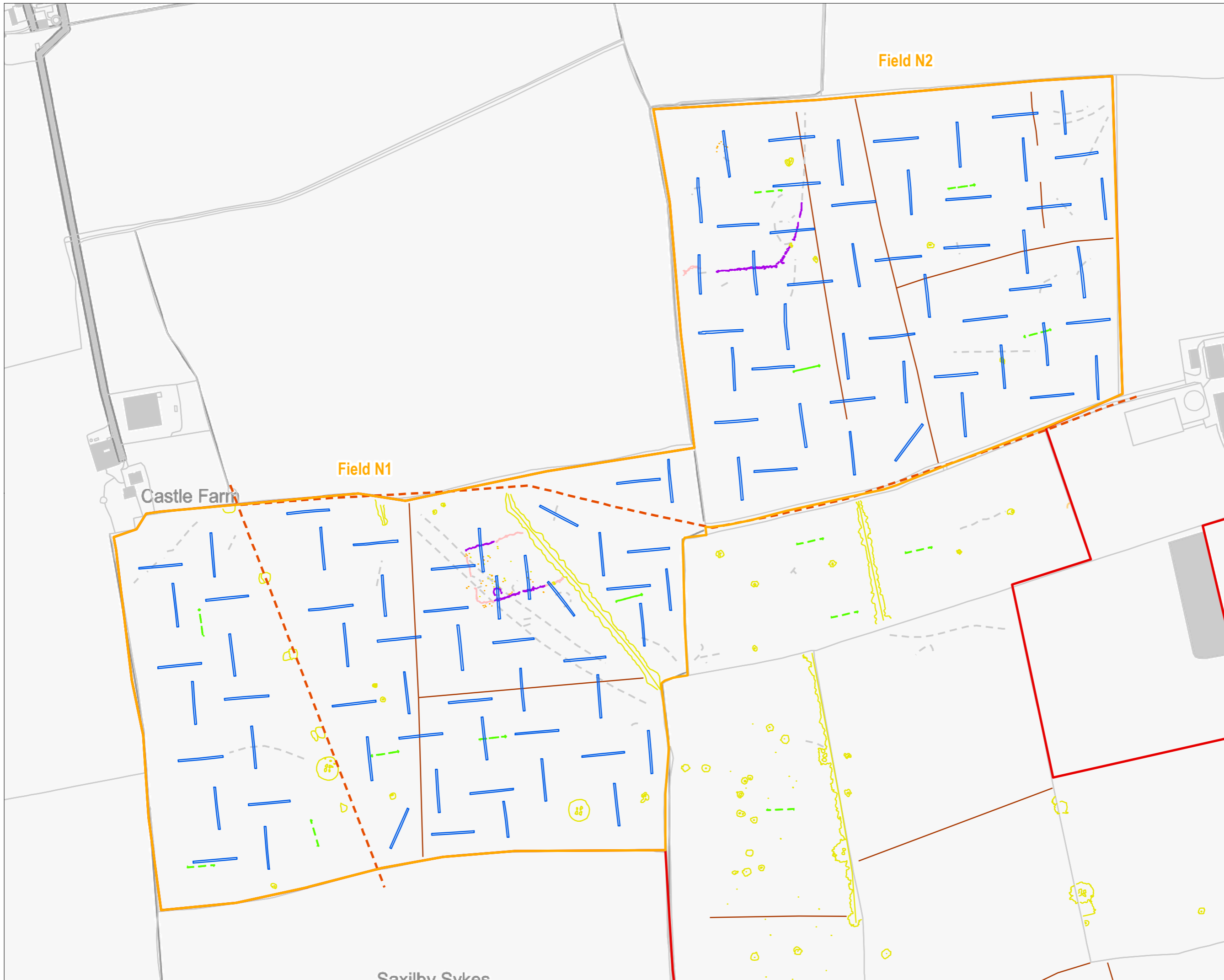
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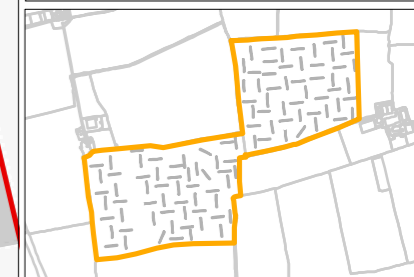


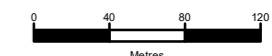
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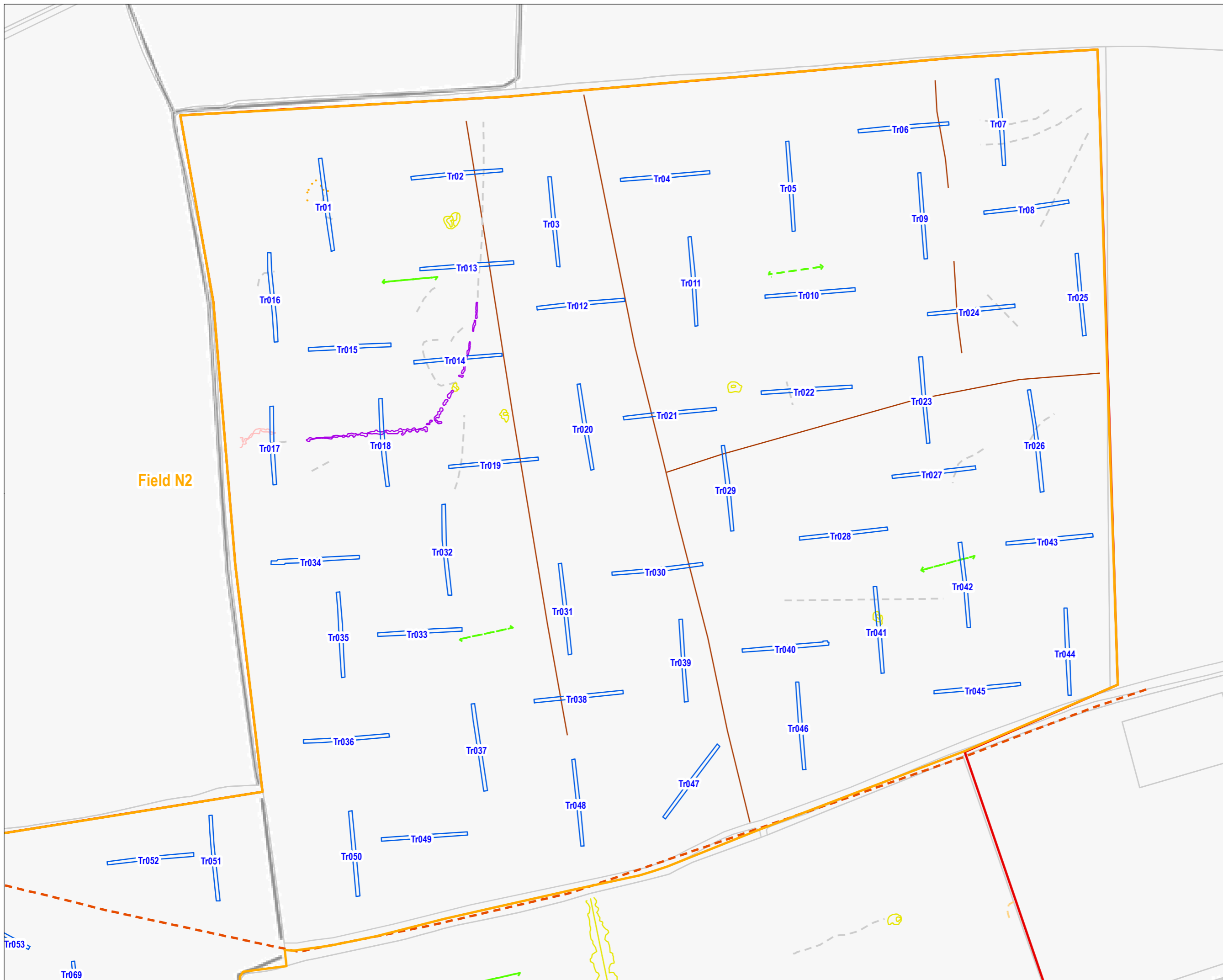
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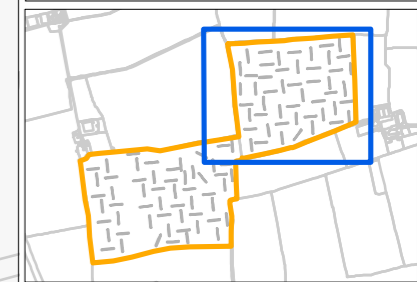


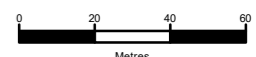
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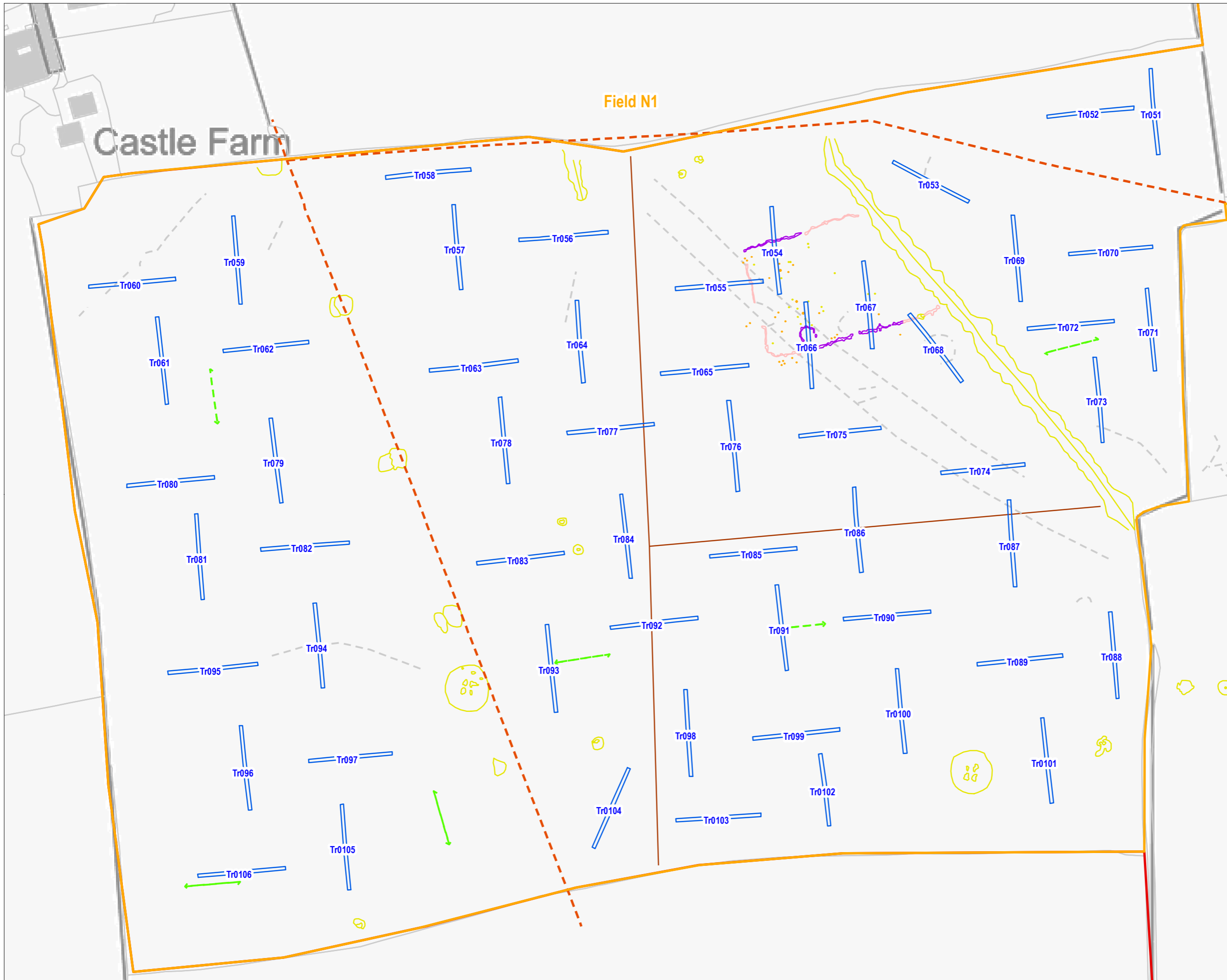
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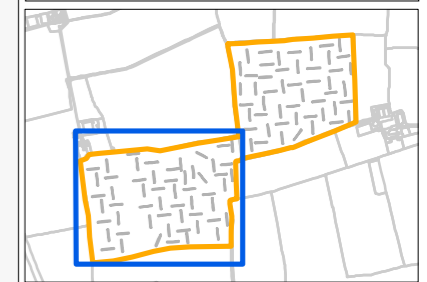


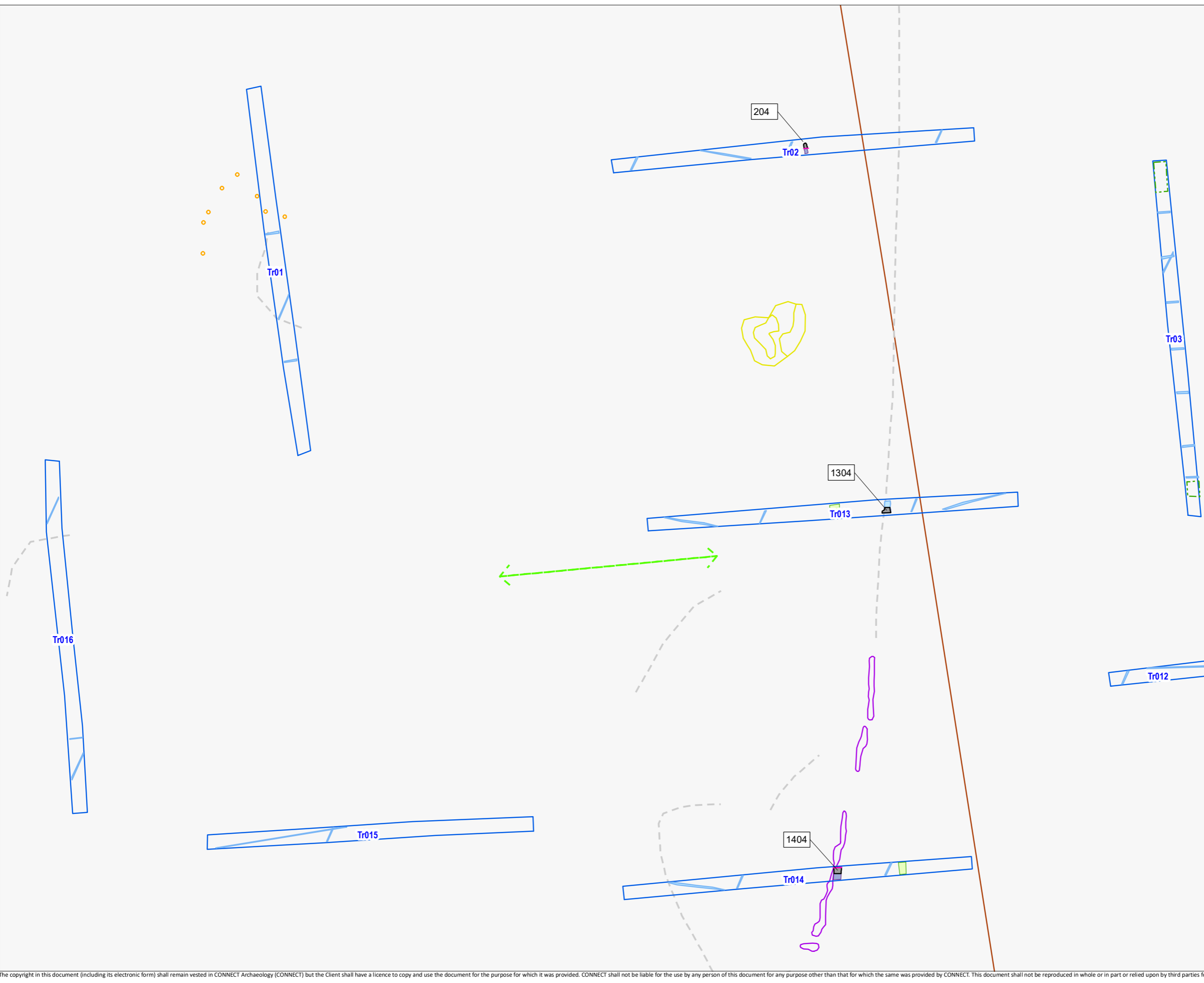
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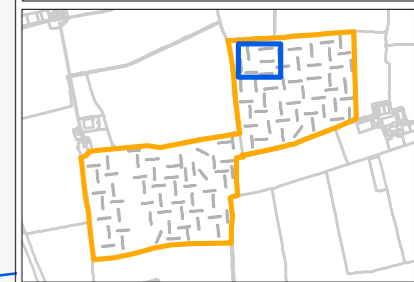


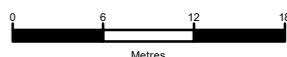
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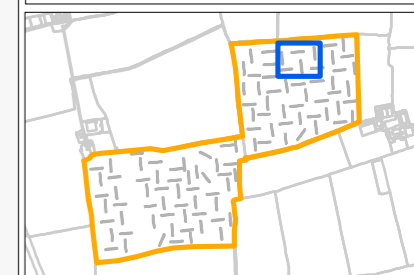


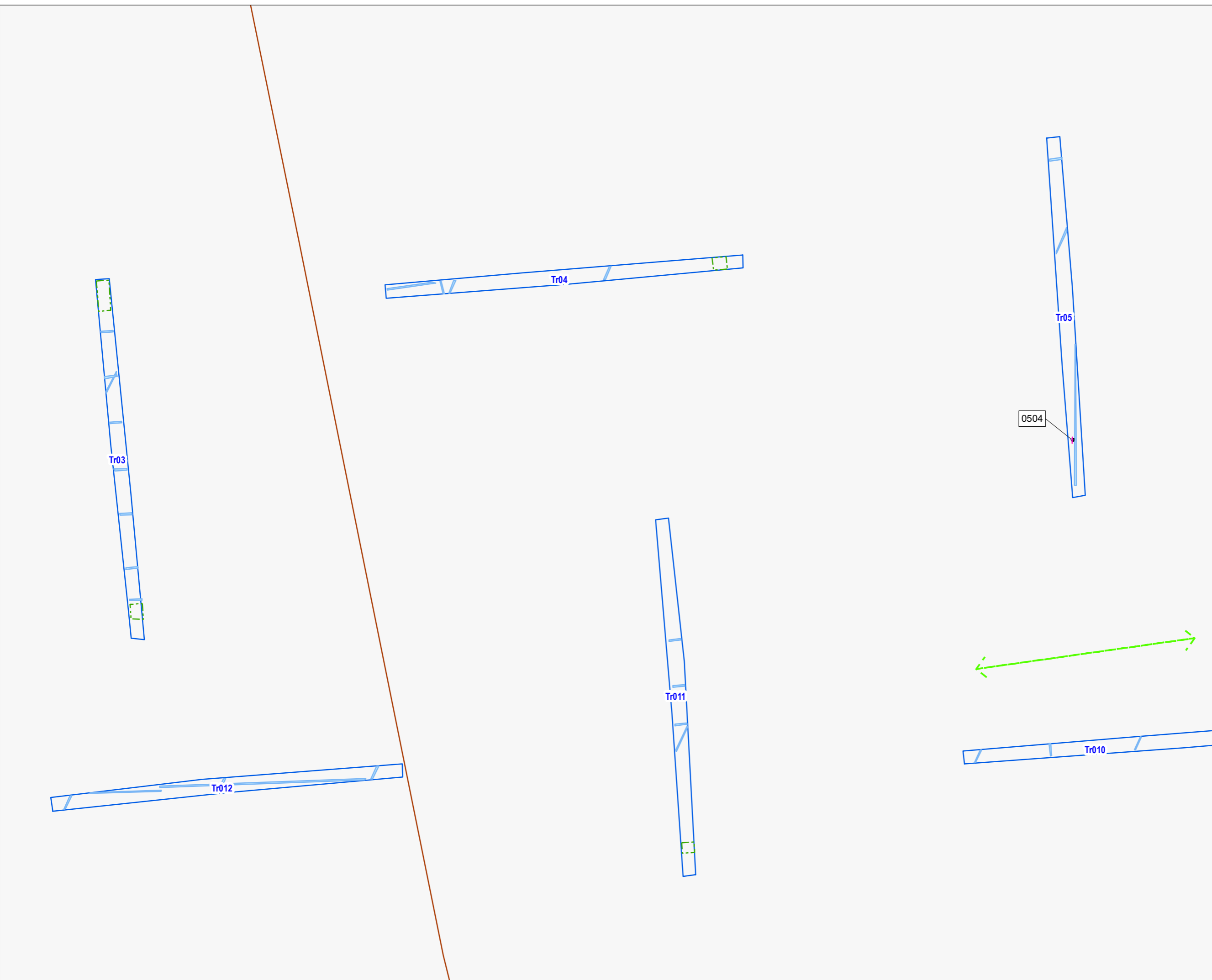
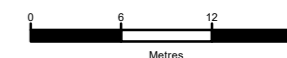
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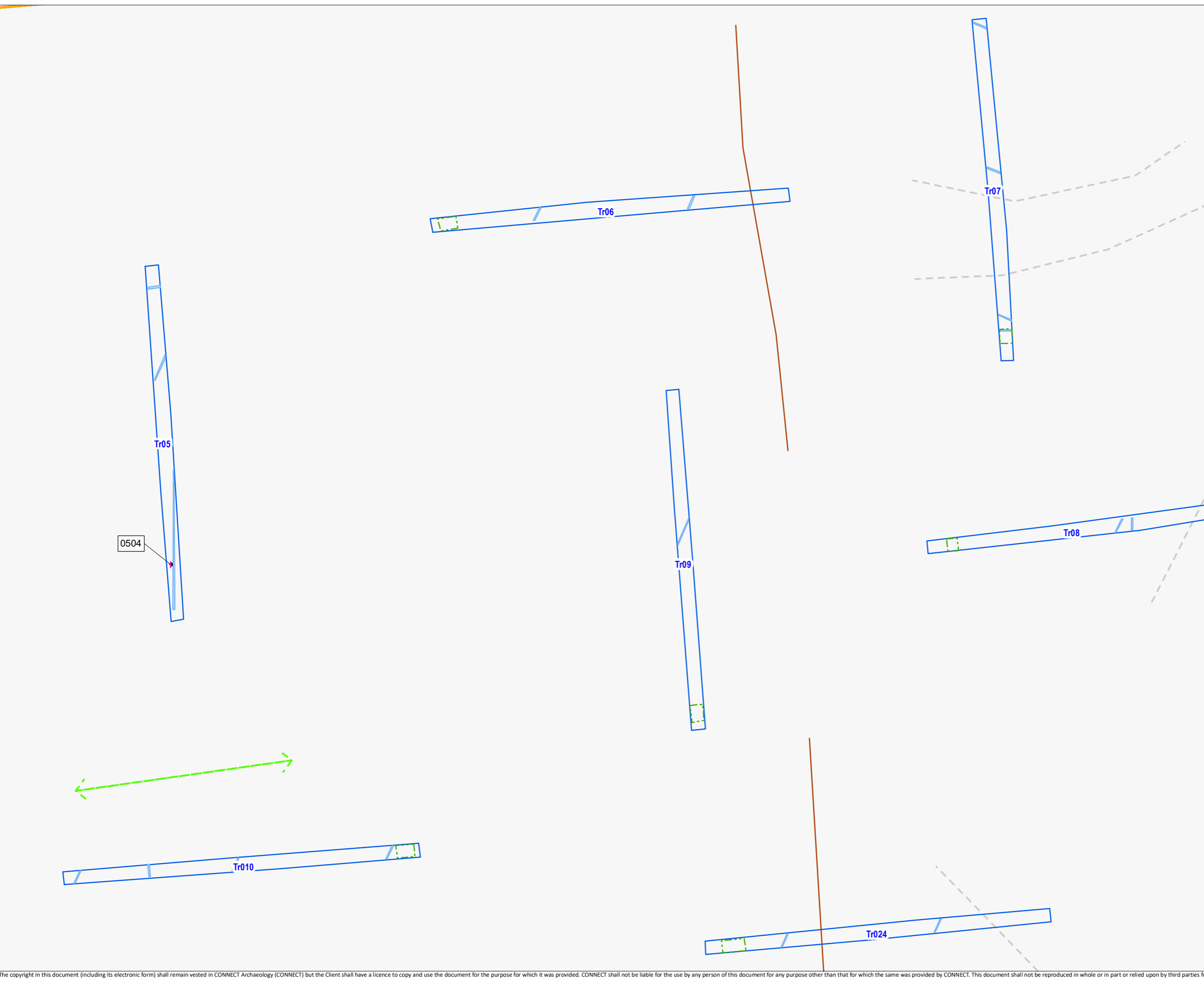
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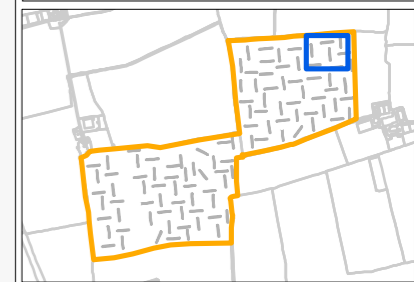


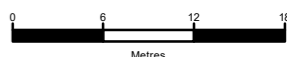
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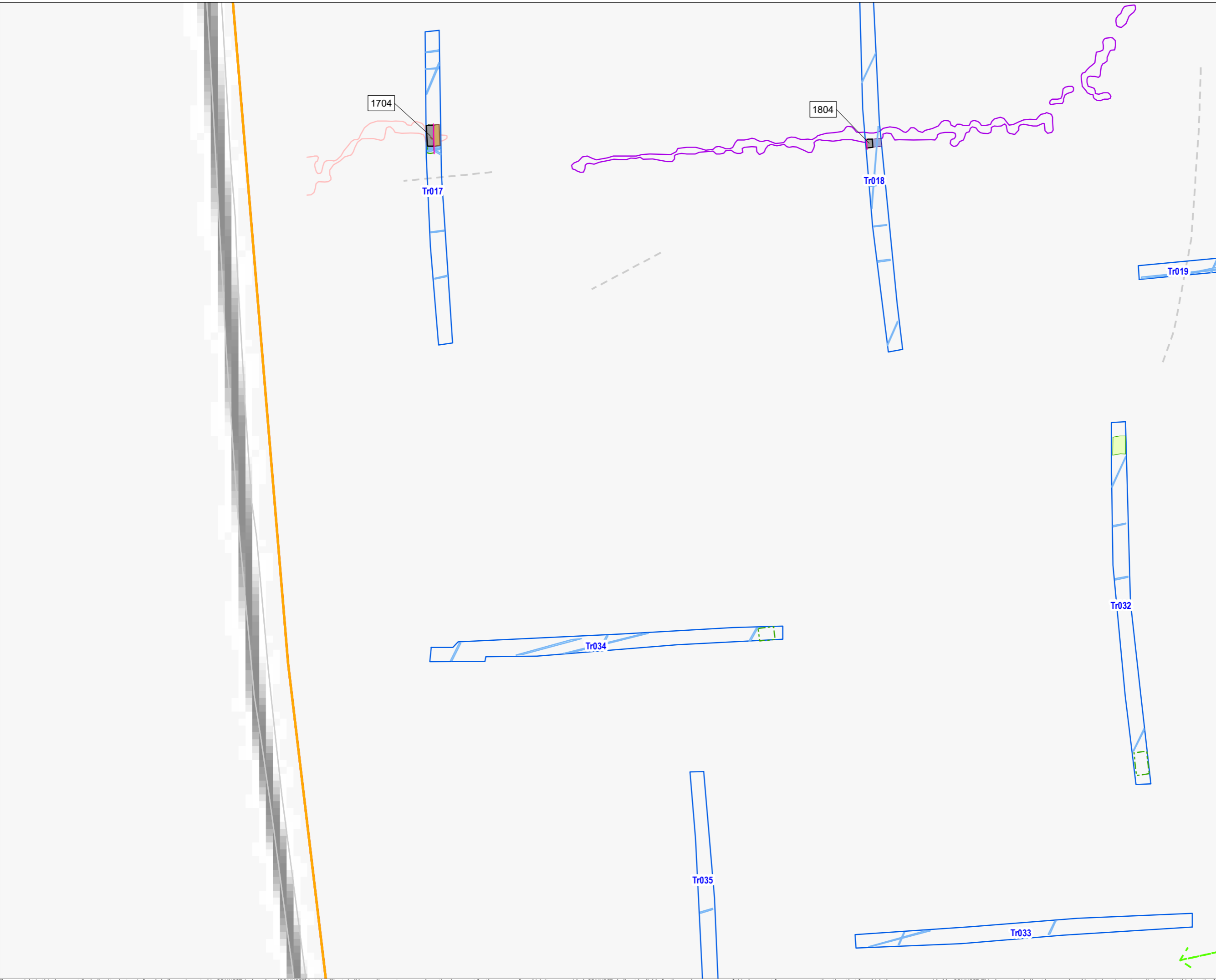
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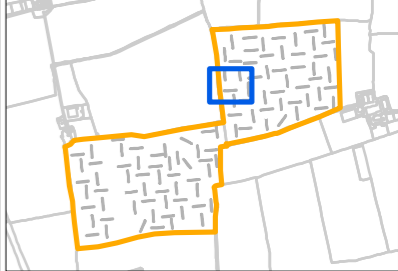


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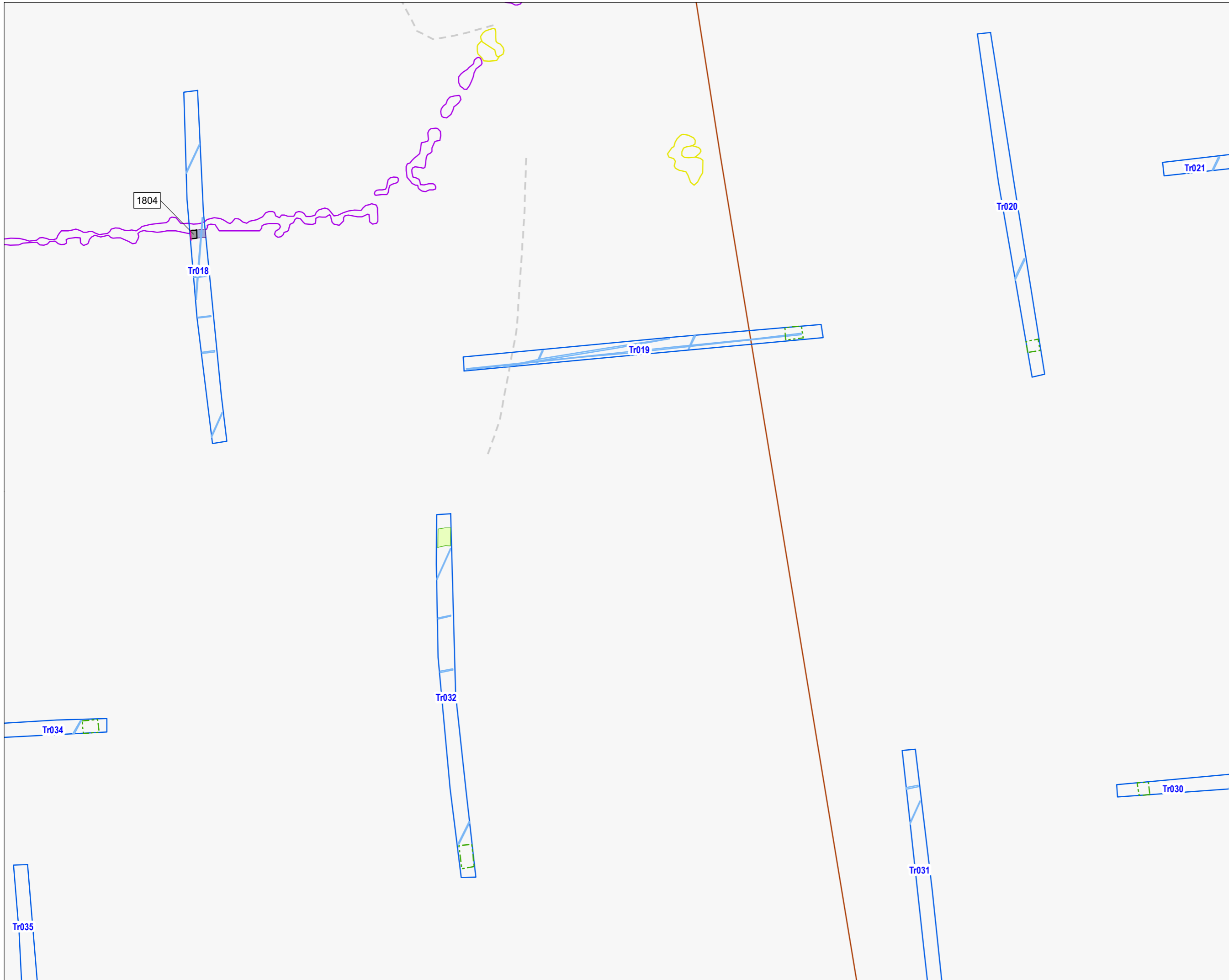
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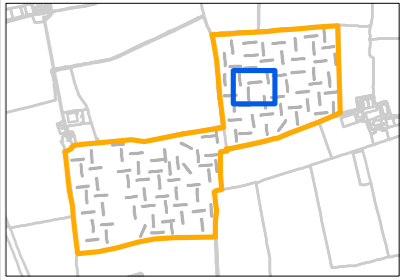


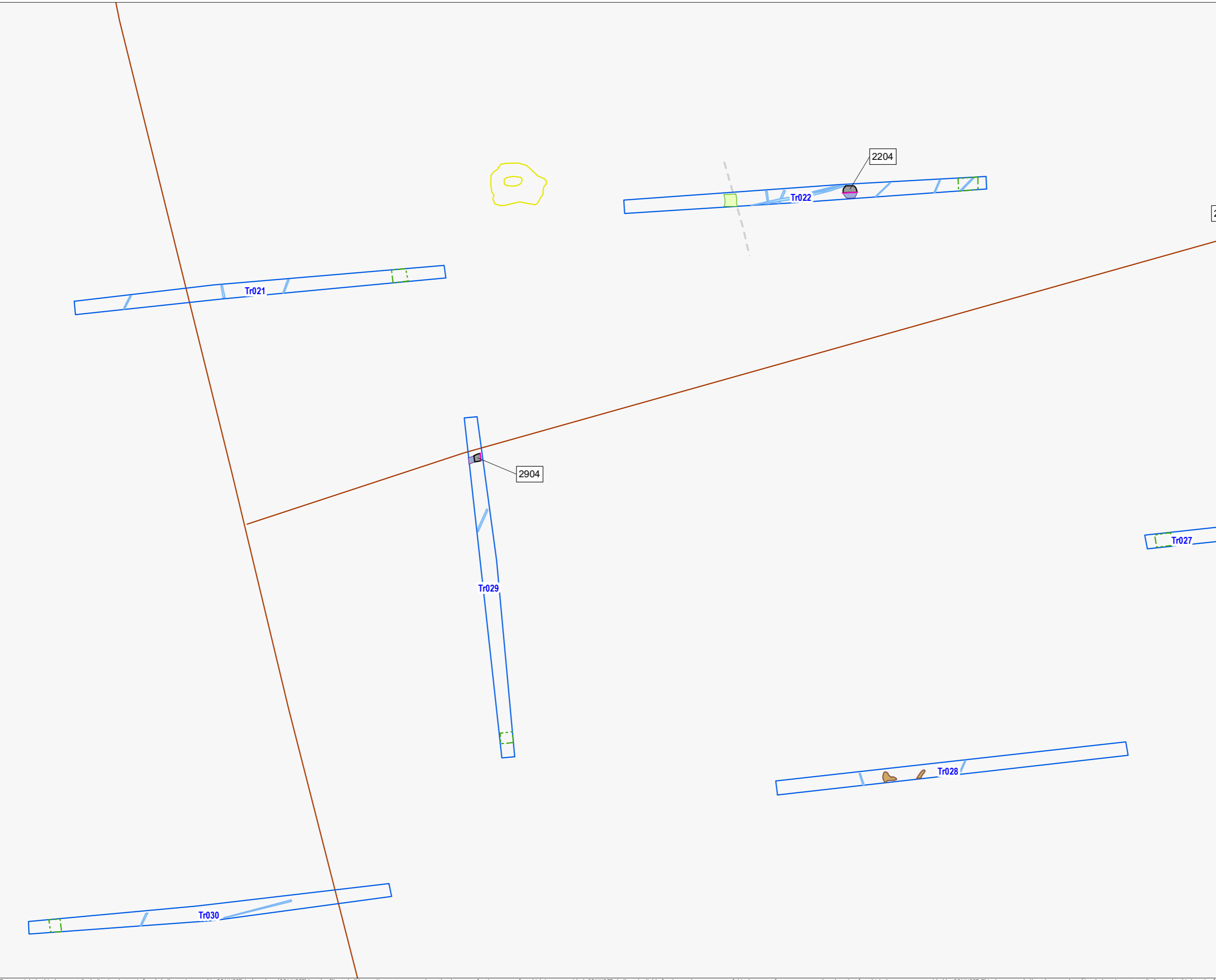
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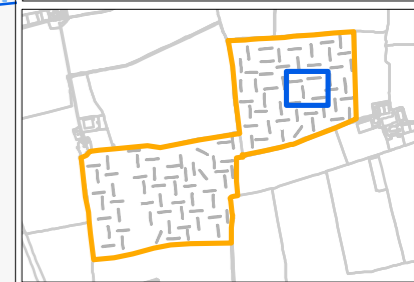


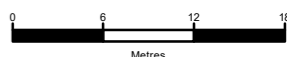
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

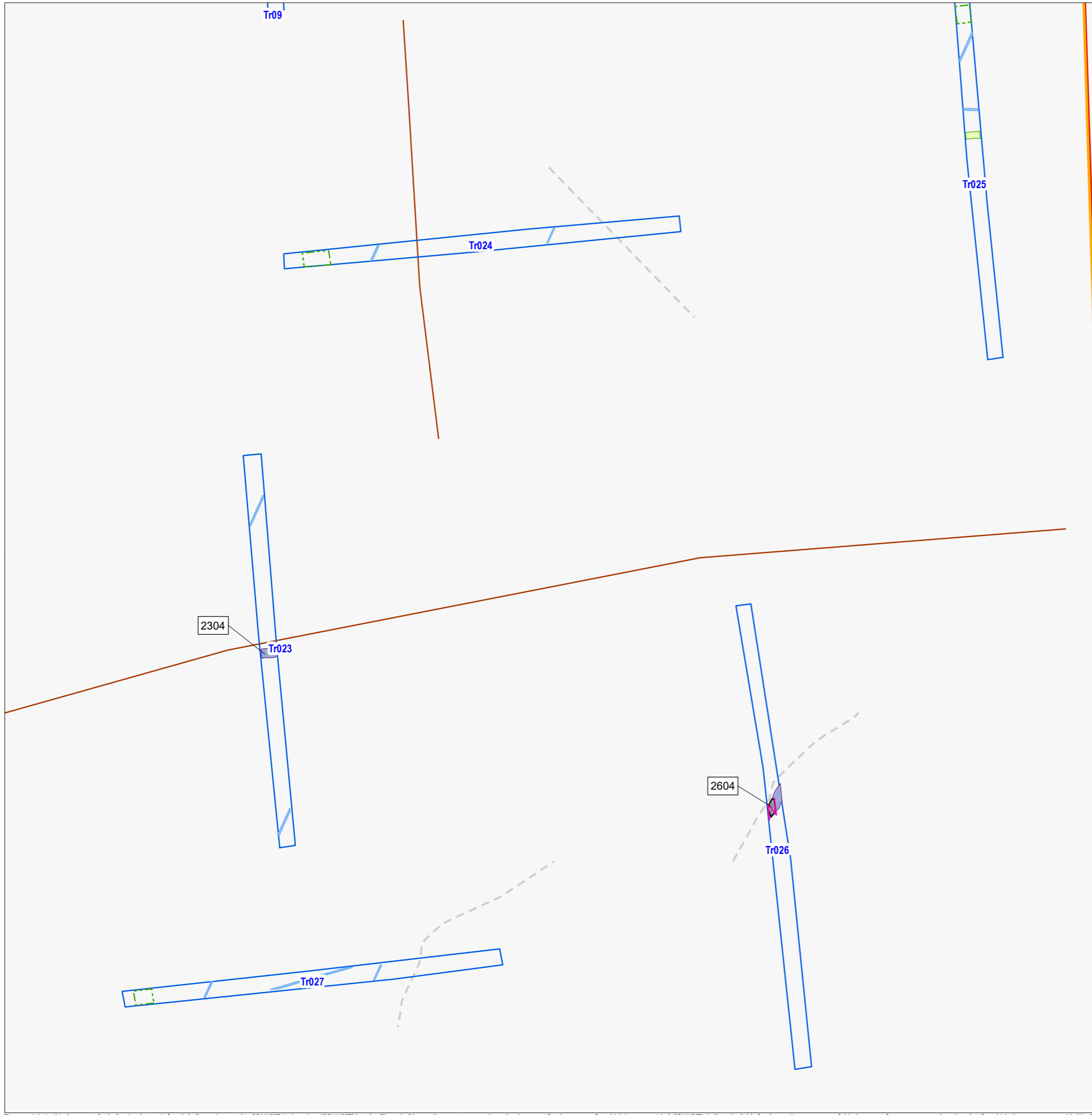
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_arch_trends



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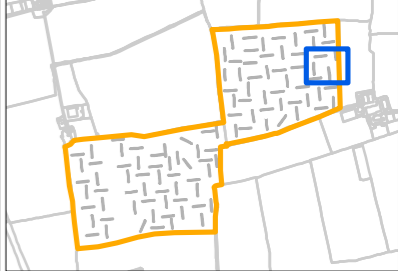


Figure Title:
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 Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

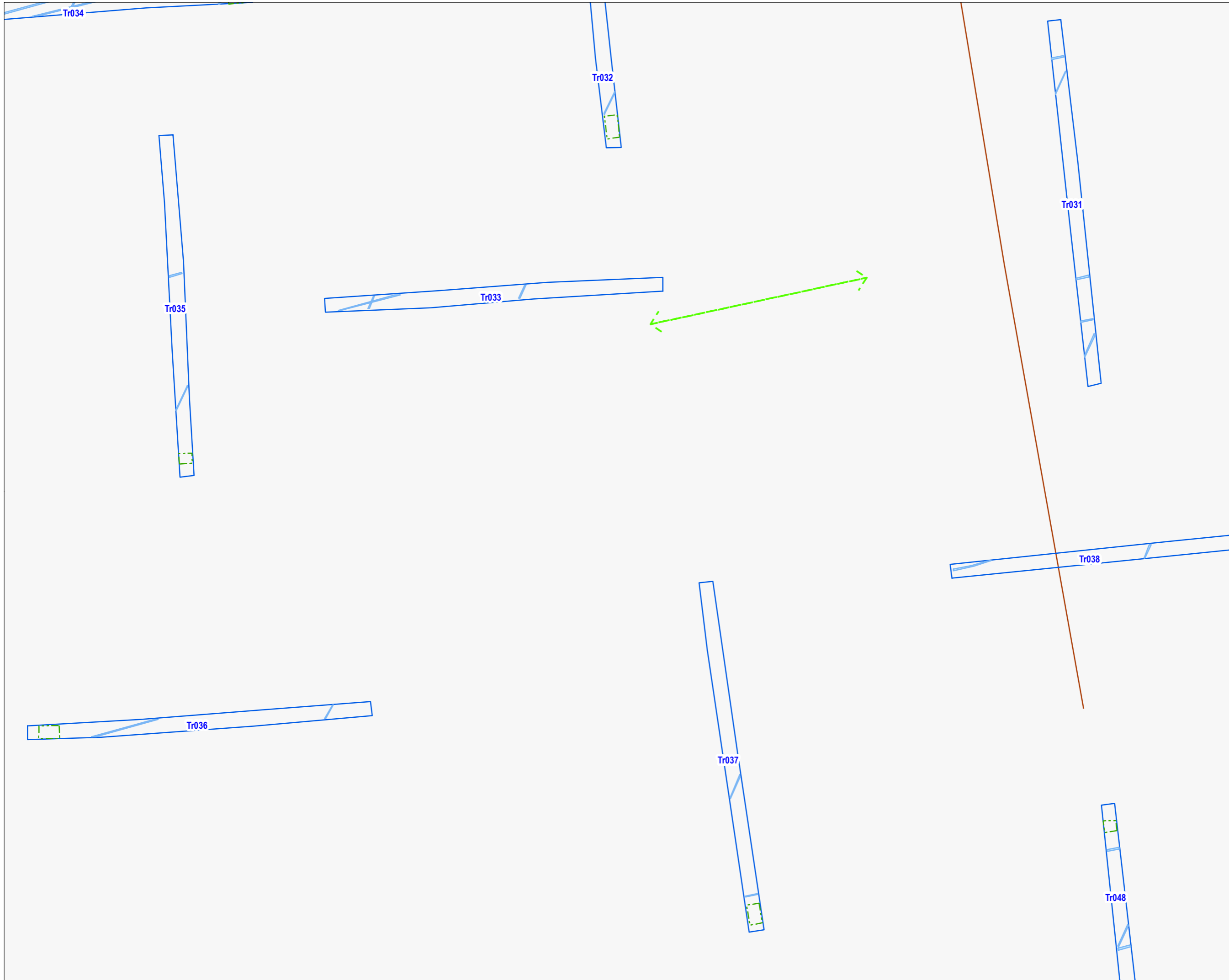
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_field boundary



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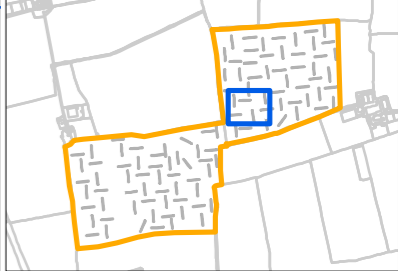


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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

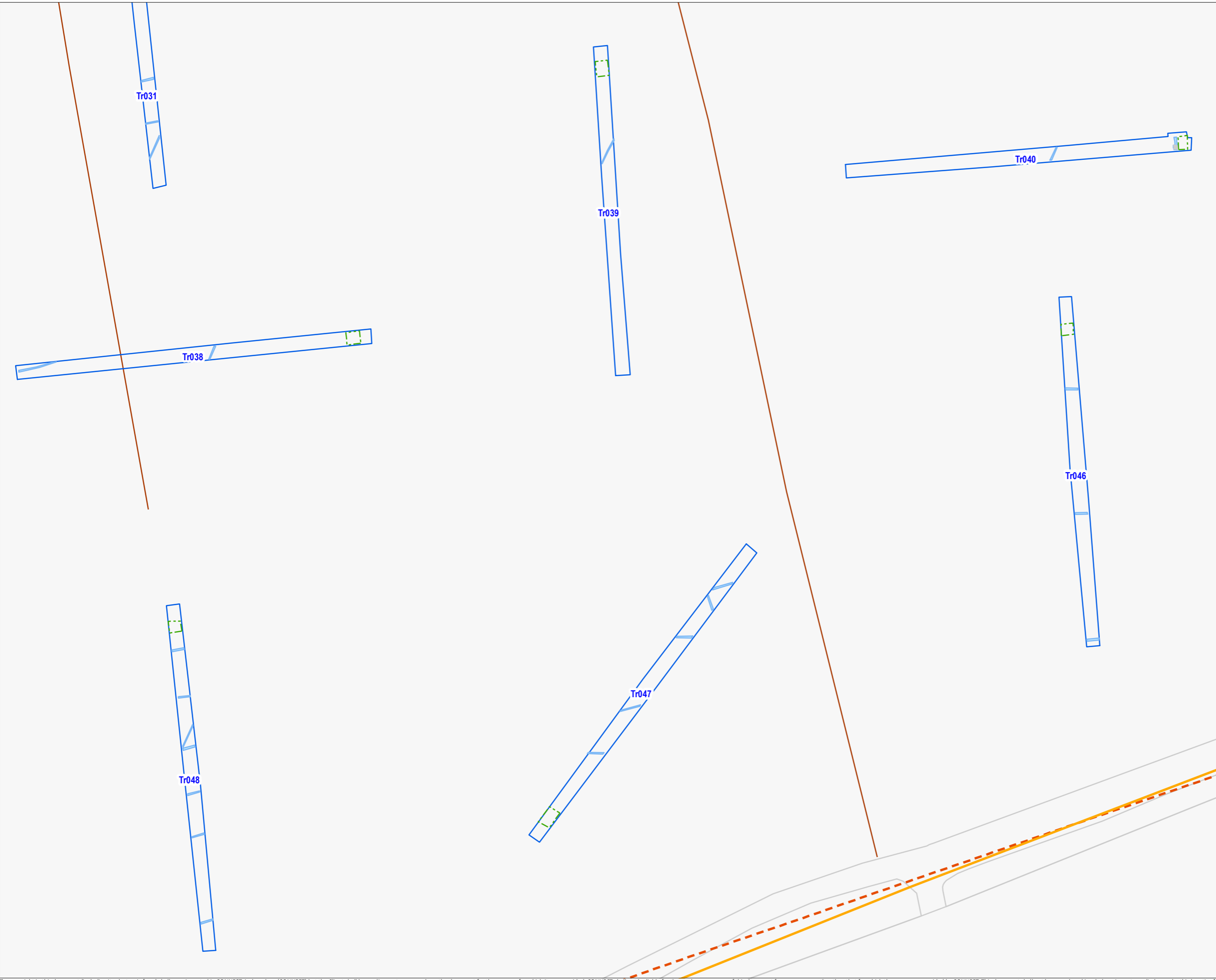
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_field boundary



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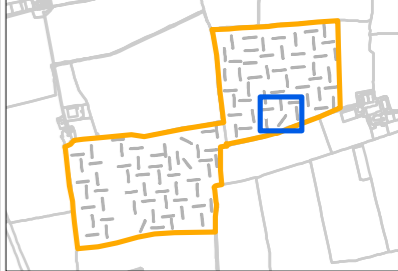


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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

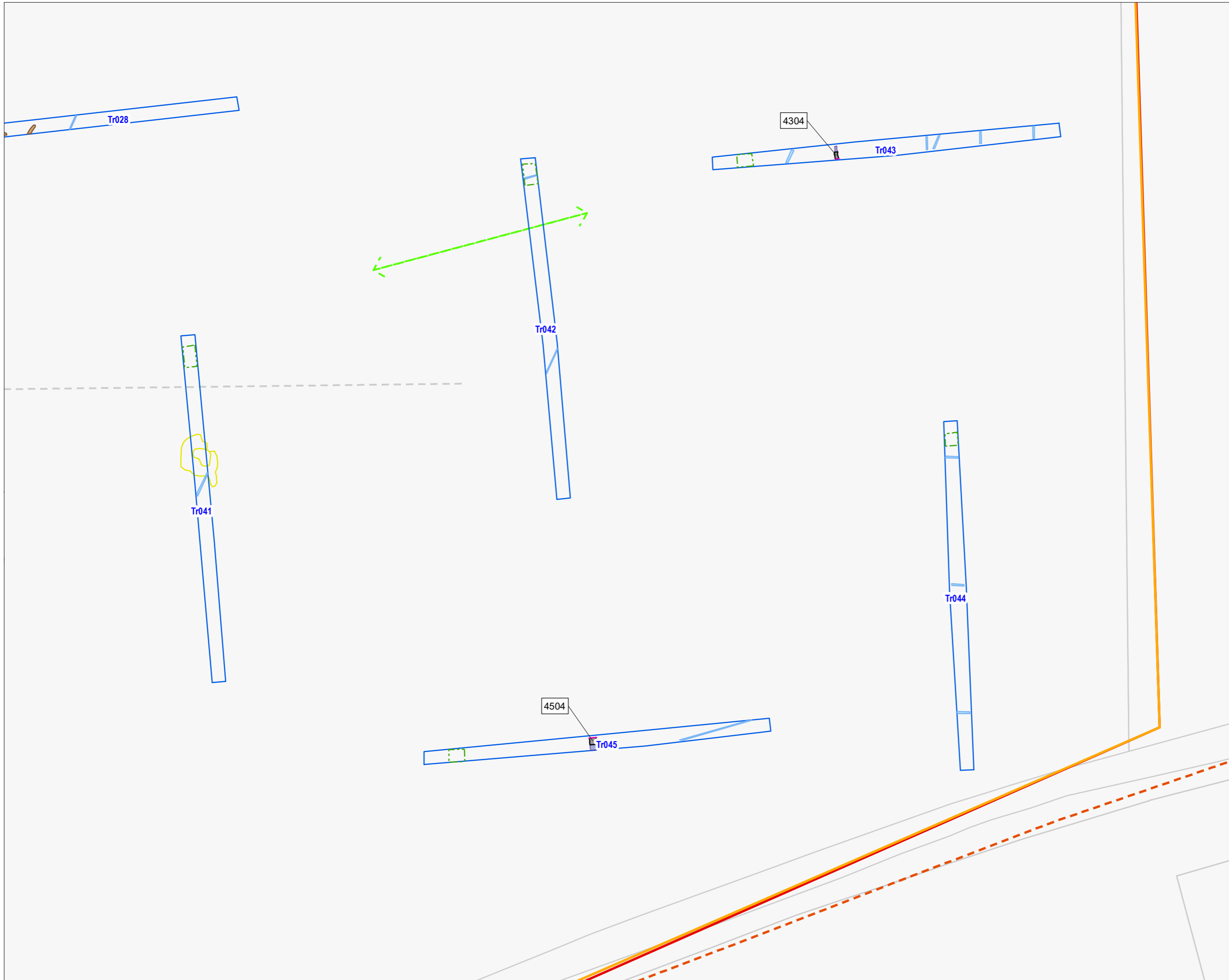
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - Field Number
 - Excavated Trench
 - Section Line
 - Feature
 - Natural
 - Sondage
 - Field Drain
 - Pre Ex
- Utilities**
- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution
- Geophysics**
- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
 - 3_geo_arch_trends
 - 3_geo_modern_bipolar



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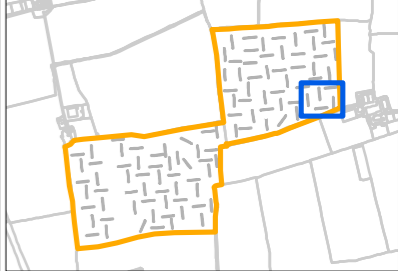


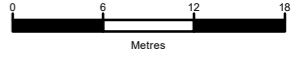
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 Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

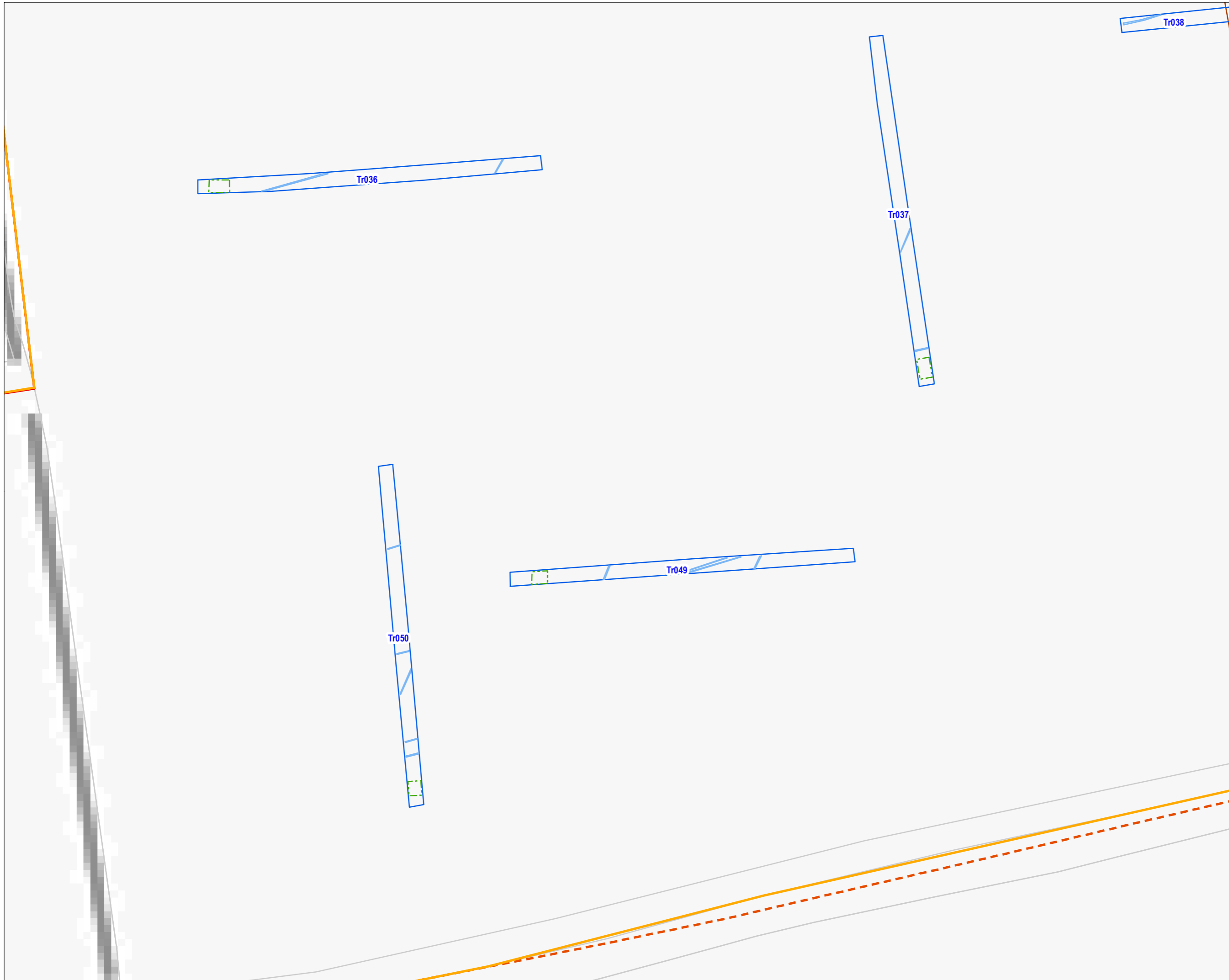
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_ field boundary

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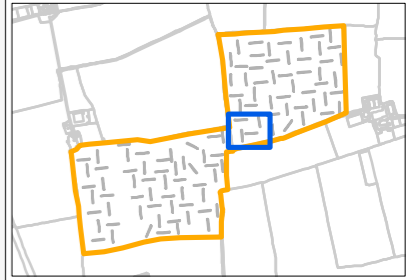


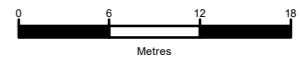
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

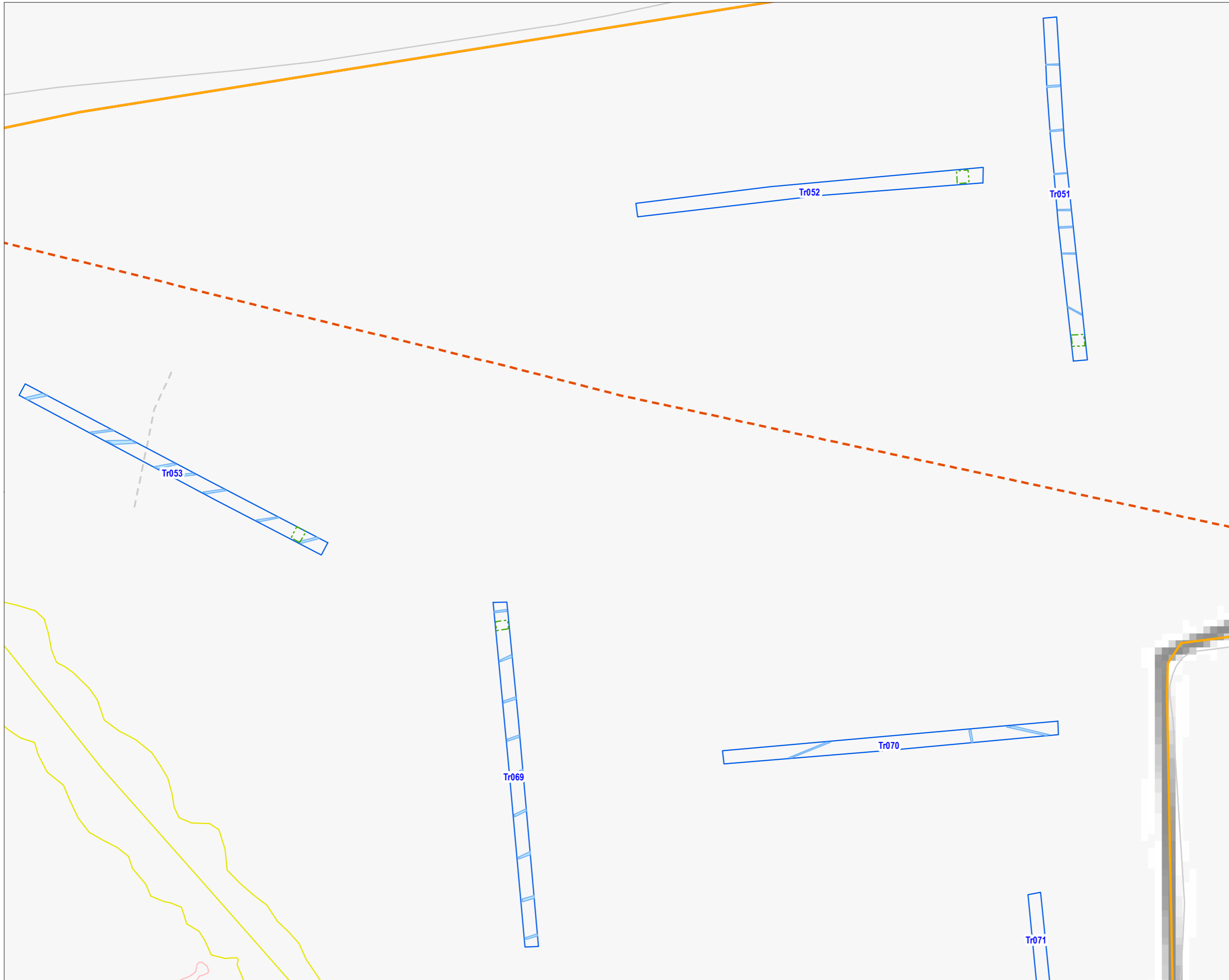
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_linear_lesser
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar



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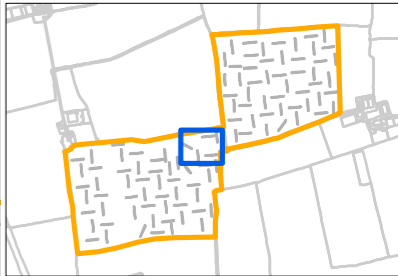


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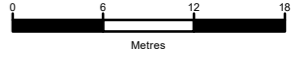
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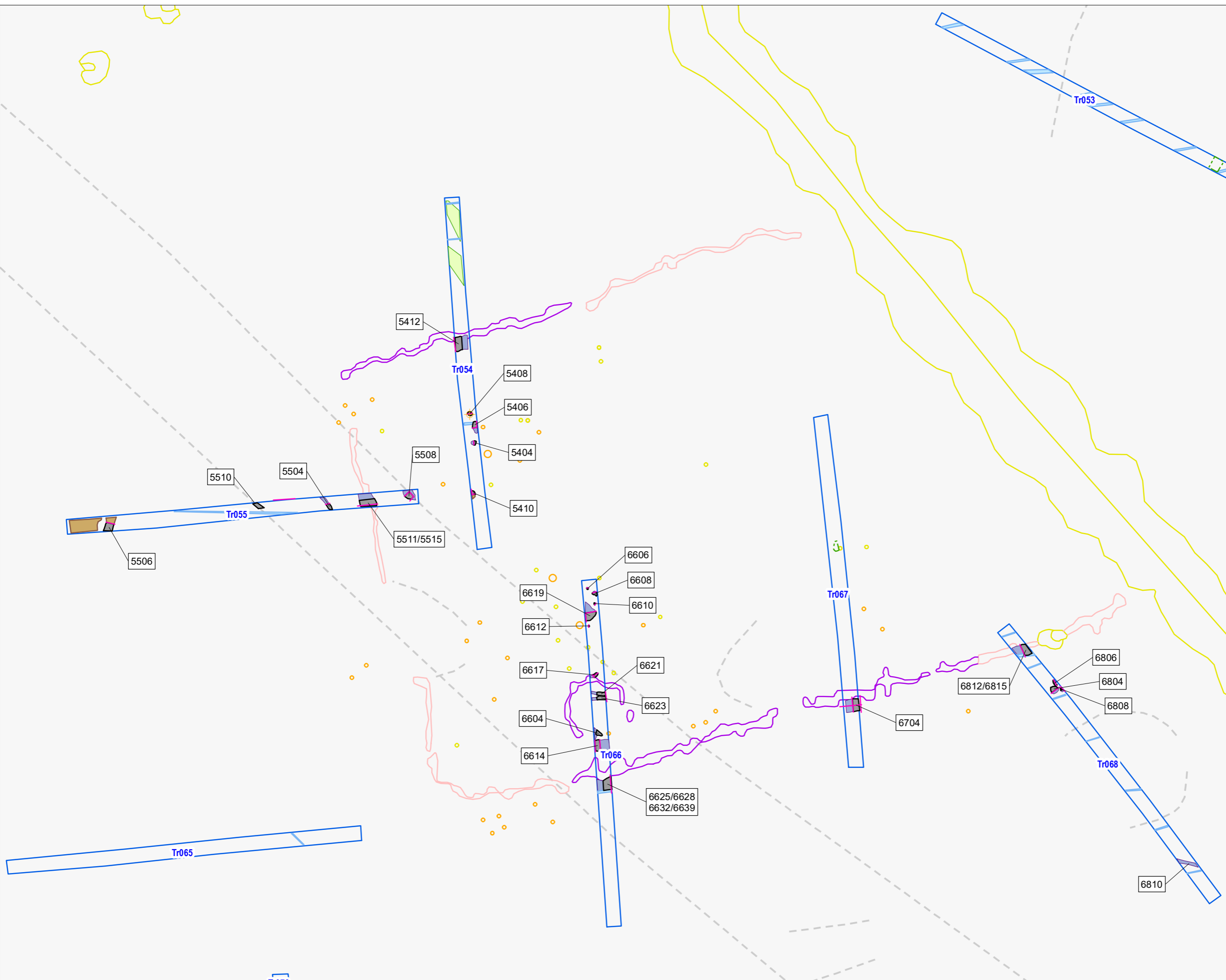
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
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Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_dist_arch_lesser
- 3_geo_arch_linear_greater
- 3_geo_arch_linear_lesser
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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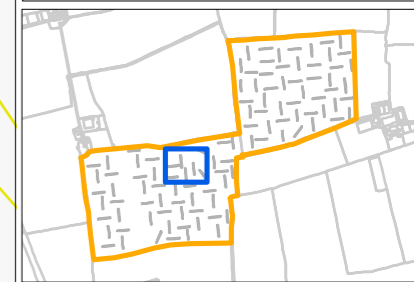


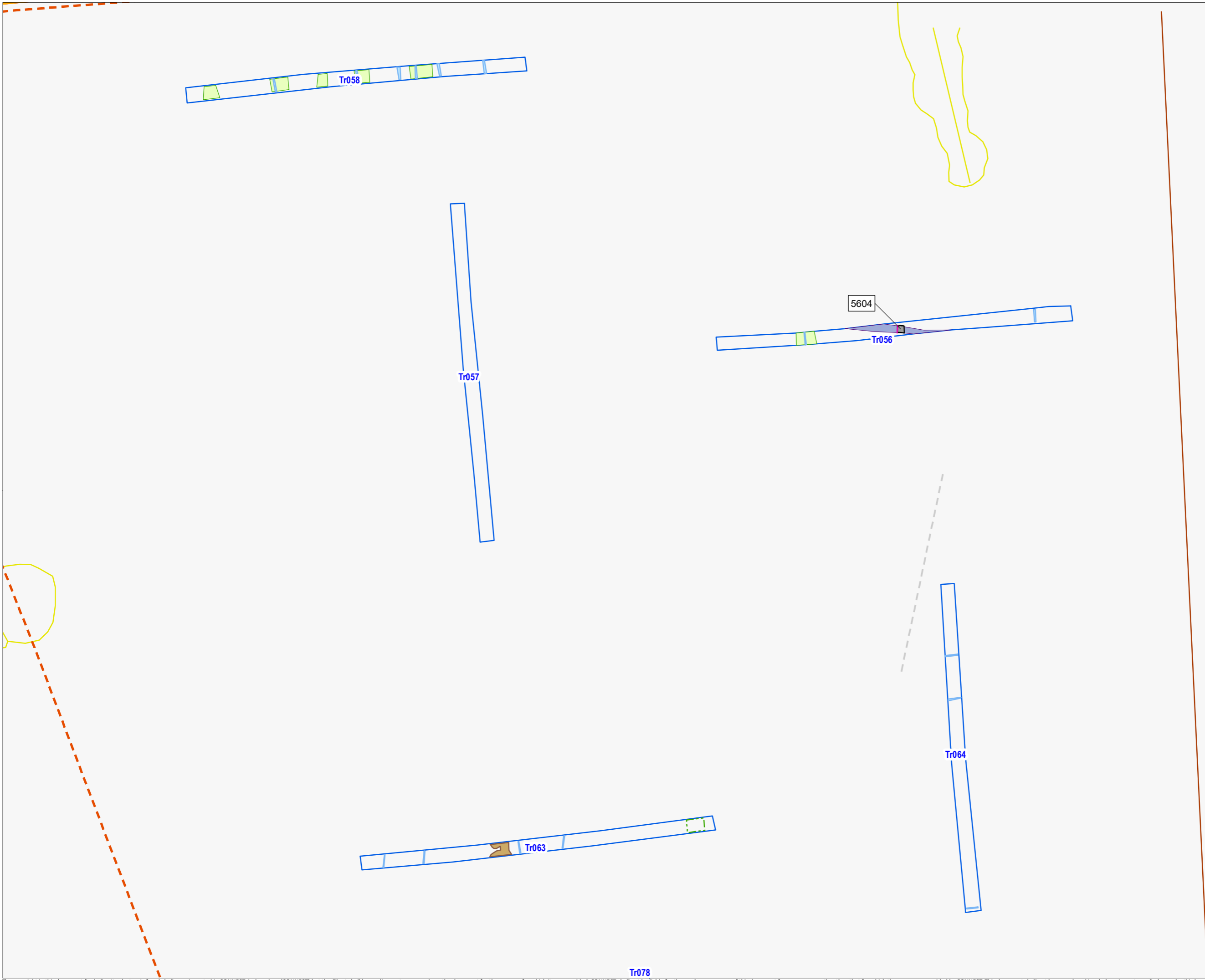
Figure Title:
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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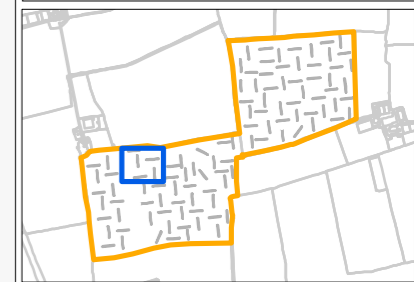


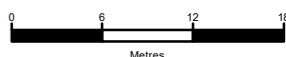
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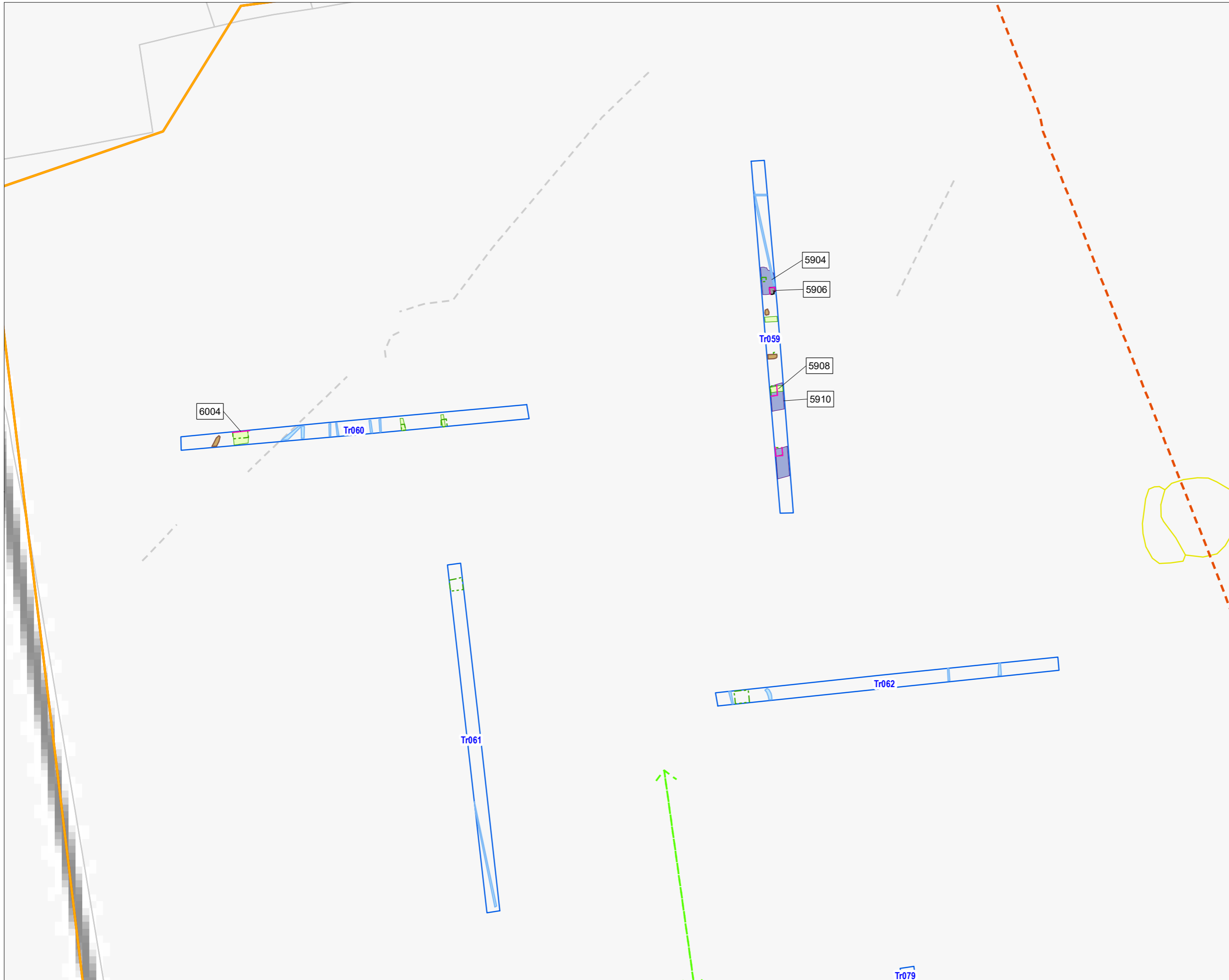
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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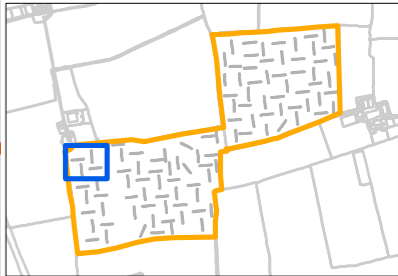


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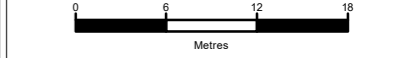
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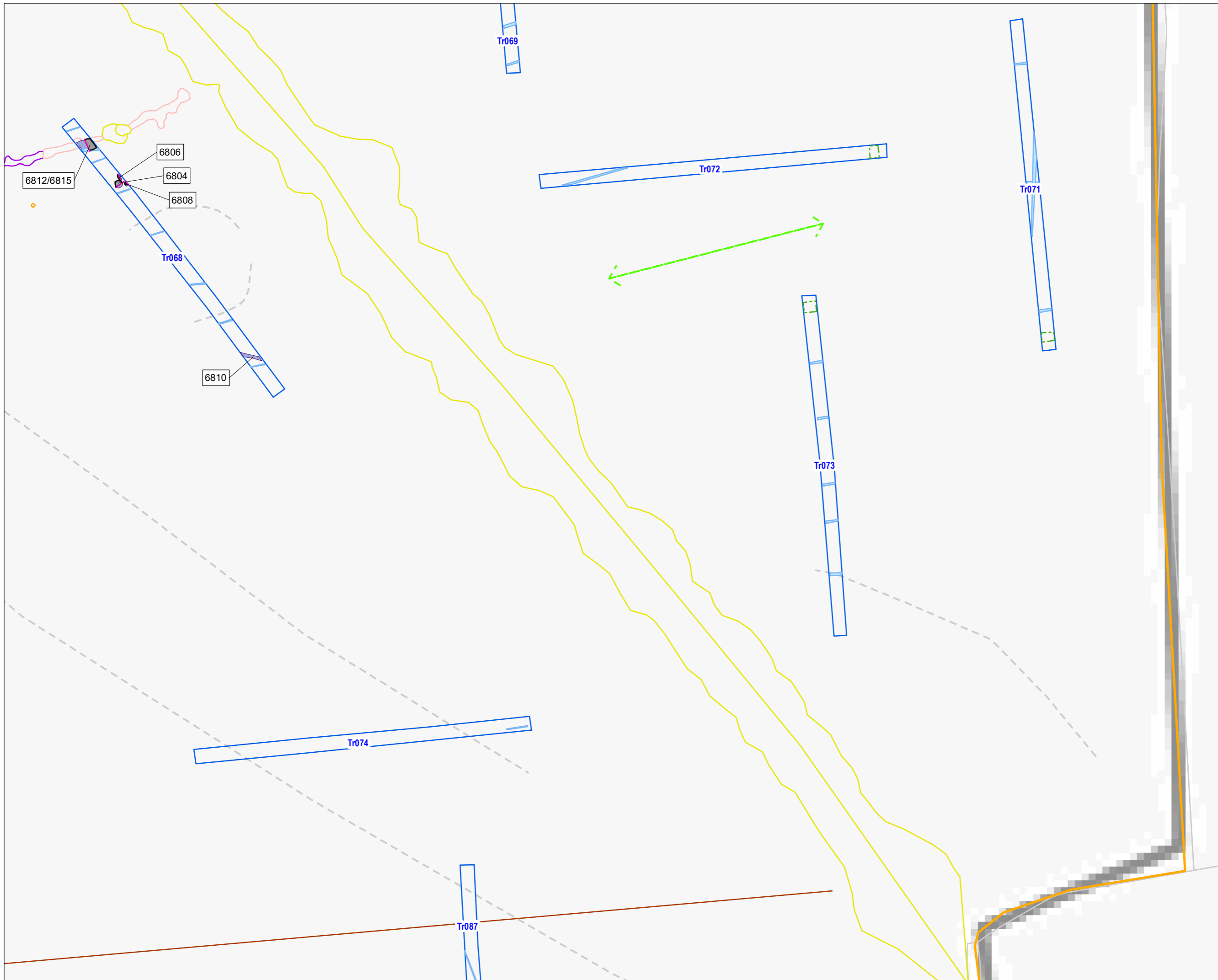
Project:
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Client:
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Date:
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Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_arch_dist arch_lesser
- 3_geo_arch_linear_greater
- 3_geo_arch_linear_lesser
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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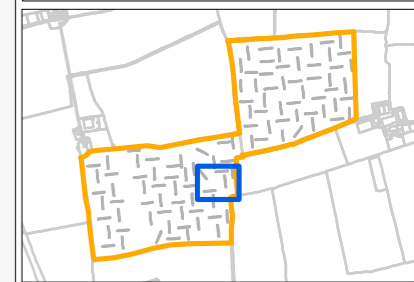



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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

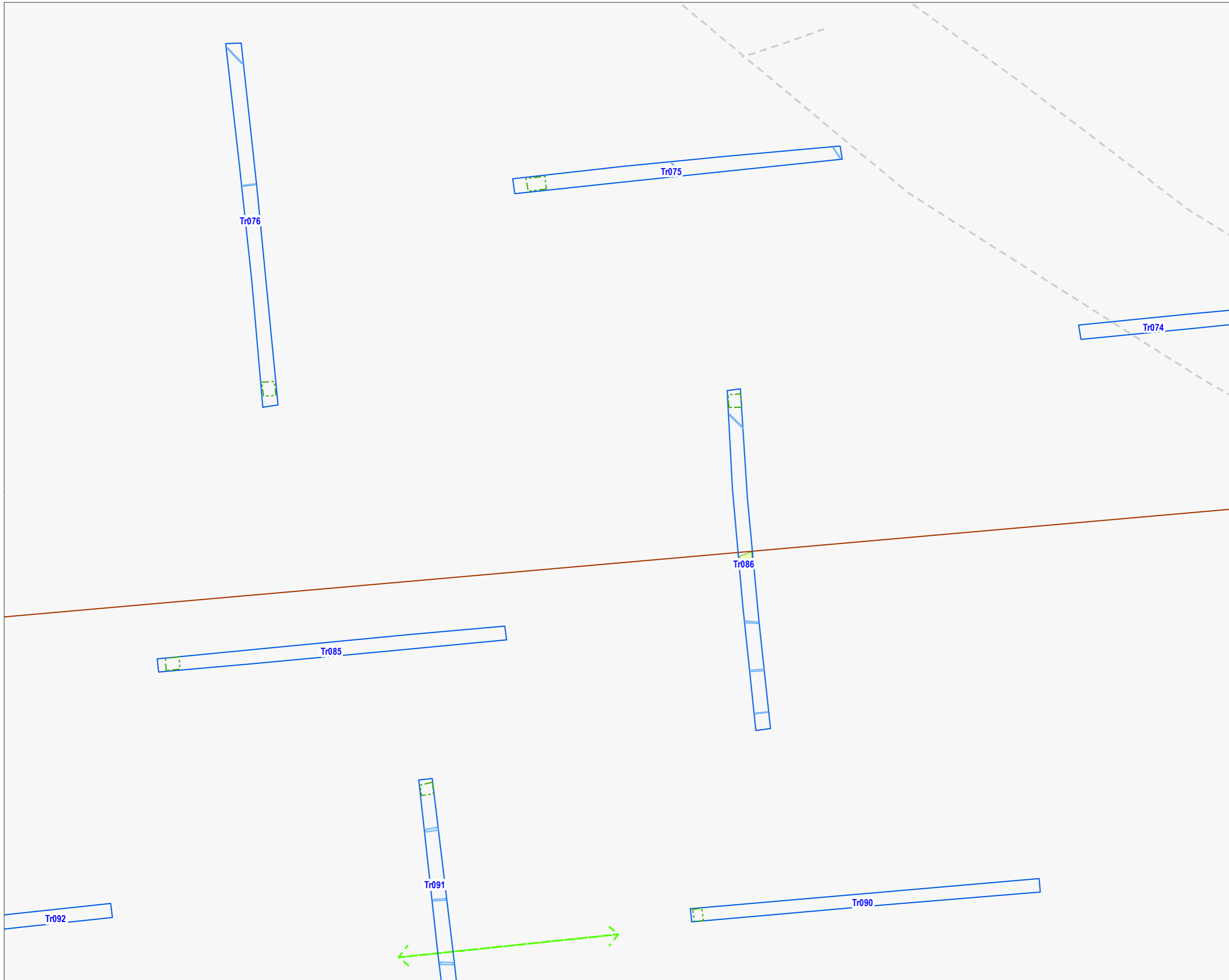
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_arch_trends



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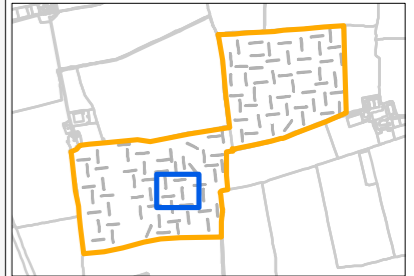



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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

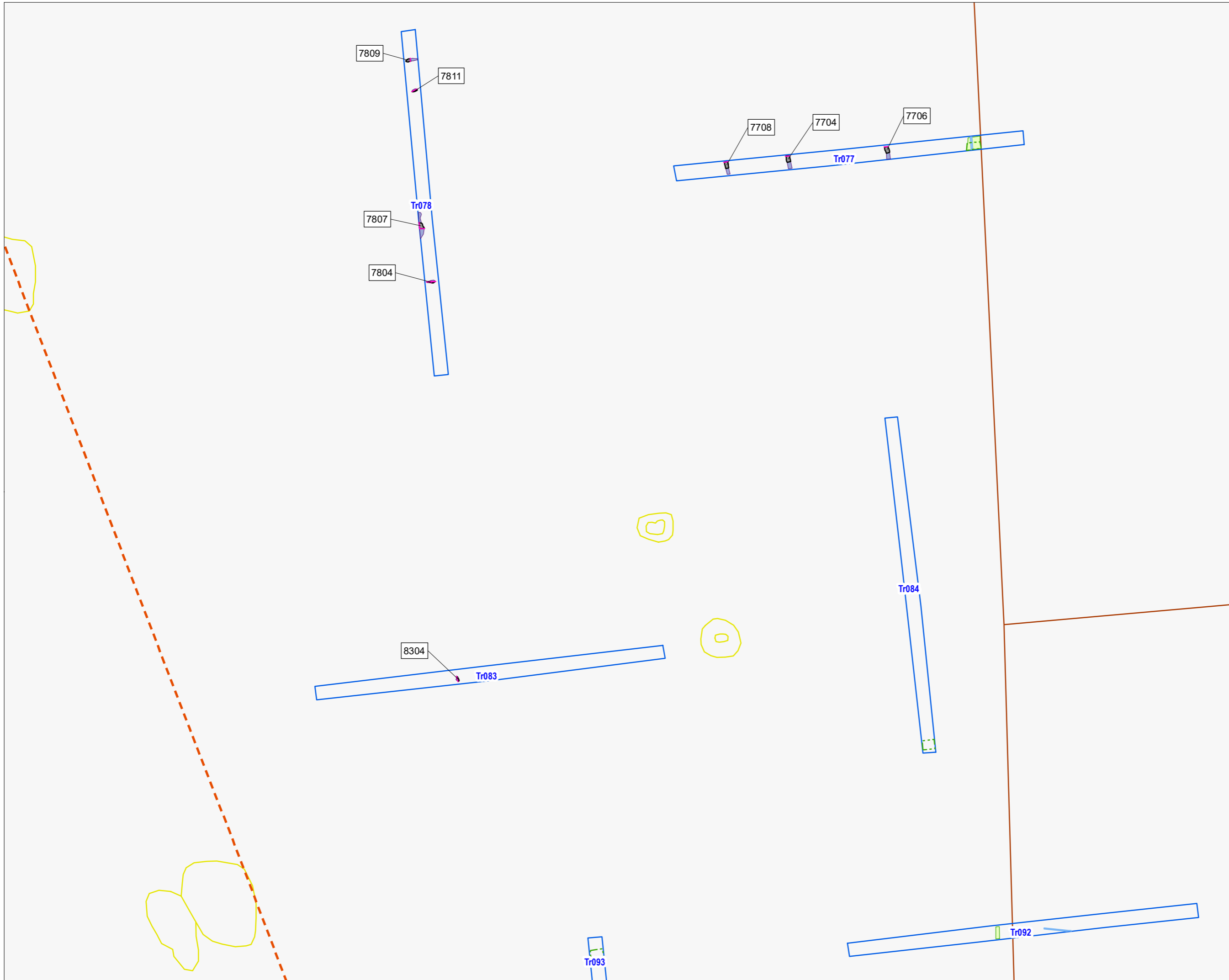
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex
- Utilities**
- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution
- Geophysics**
- 3_geo_arch_ field boundary
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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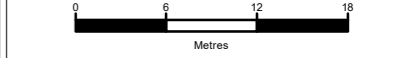
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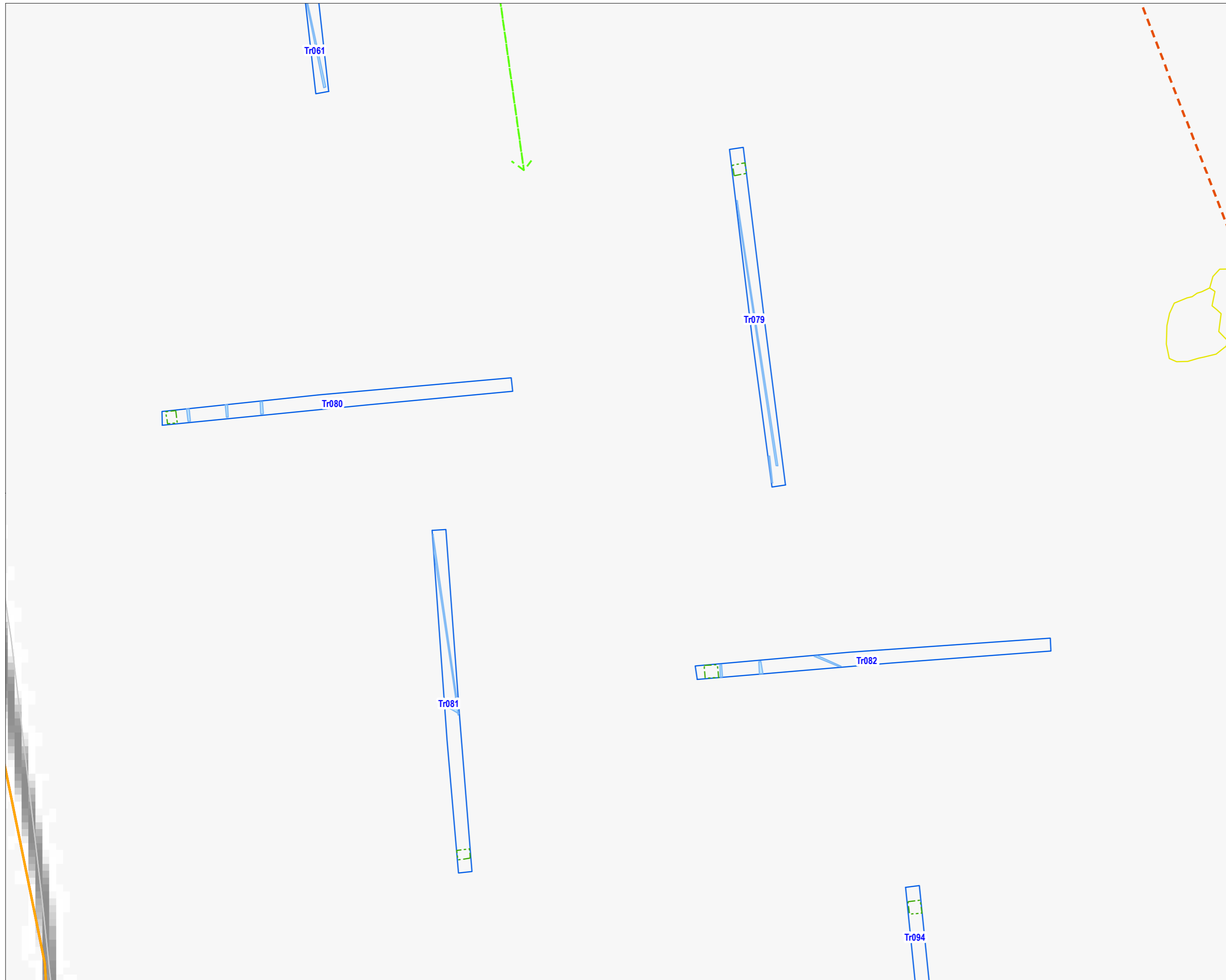
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro






Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500








Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  Field Number
-  Excavated Trench
-  Sondage
-  Field Drain

Utilities

-  Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

-  3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
-  3_geo_modern_bipolar



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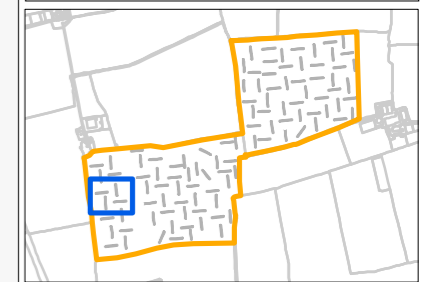



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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

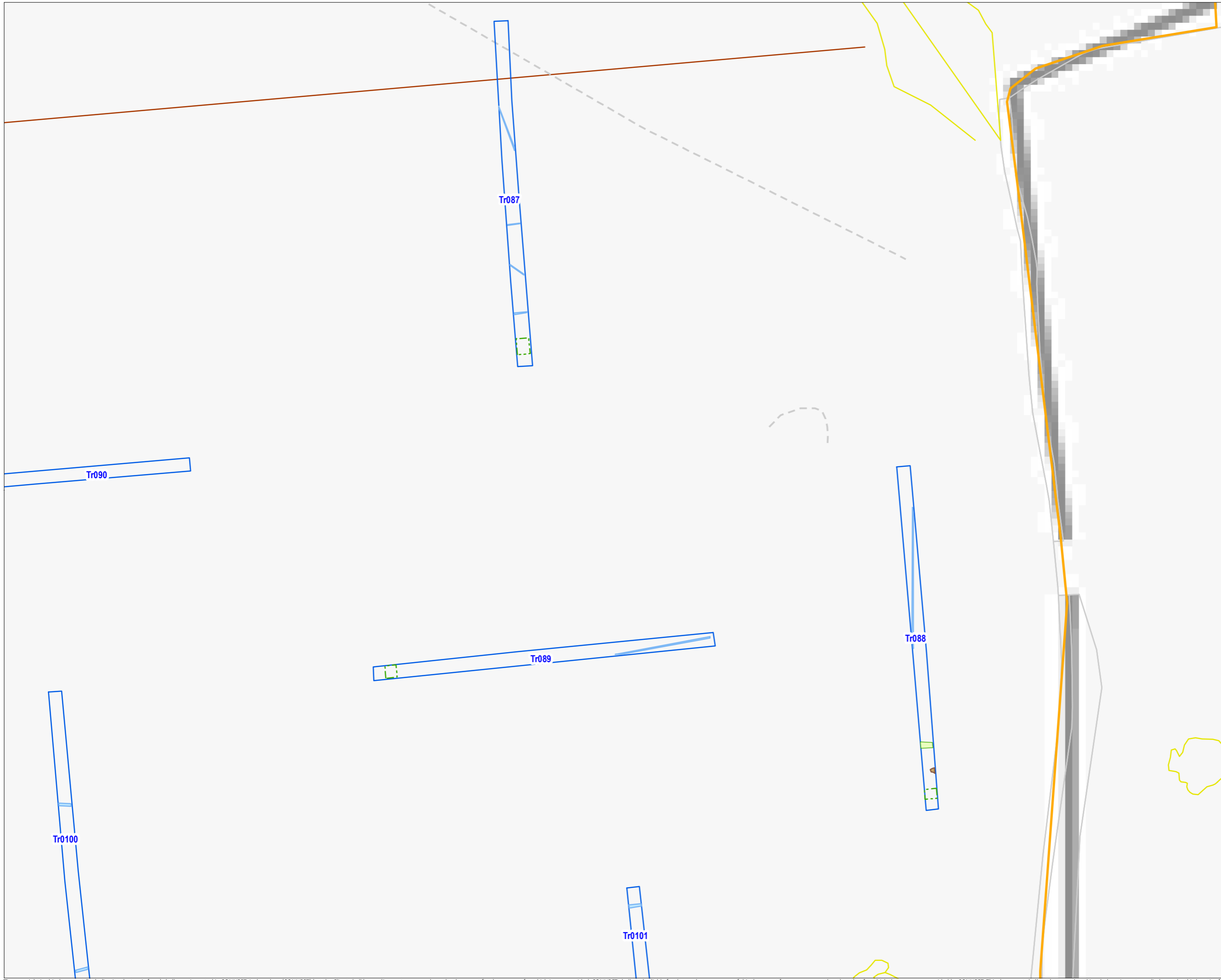
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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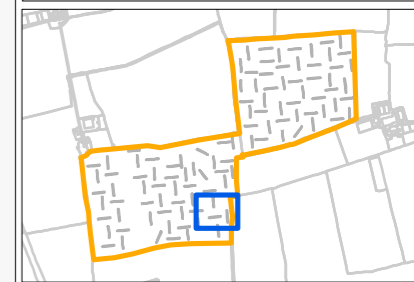


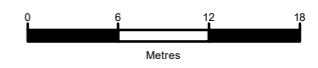
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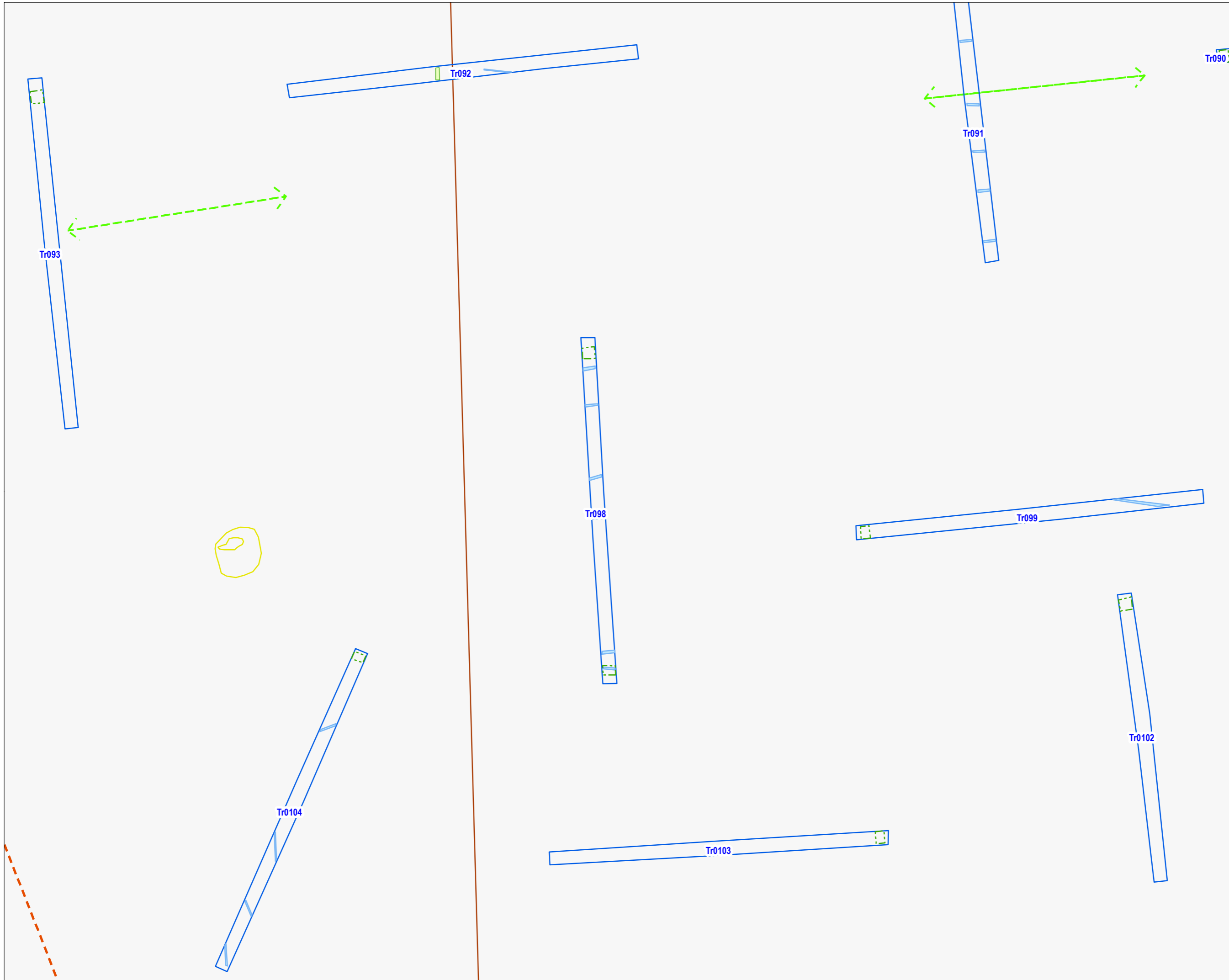
Project:
West Burton 2 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- Electric_HV_Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_field boundary
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar

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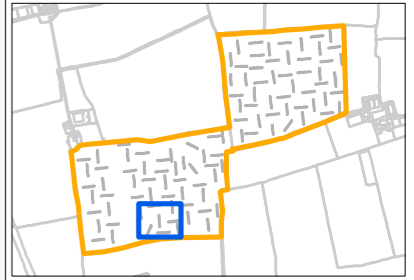


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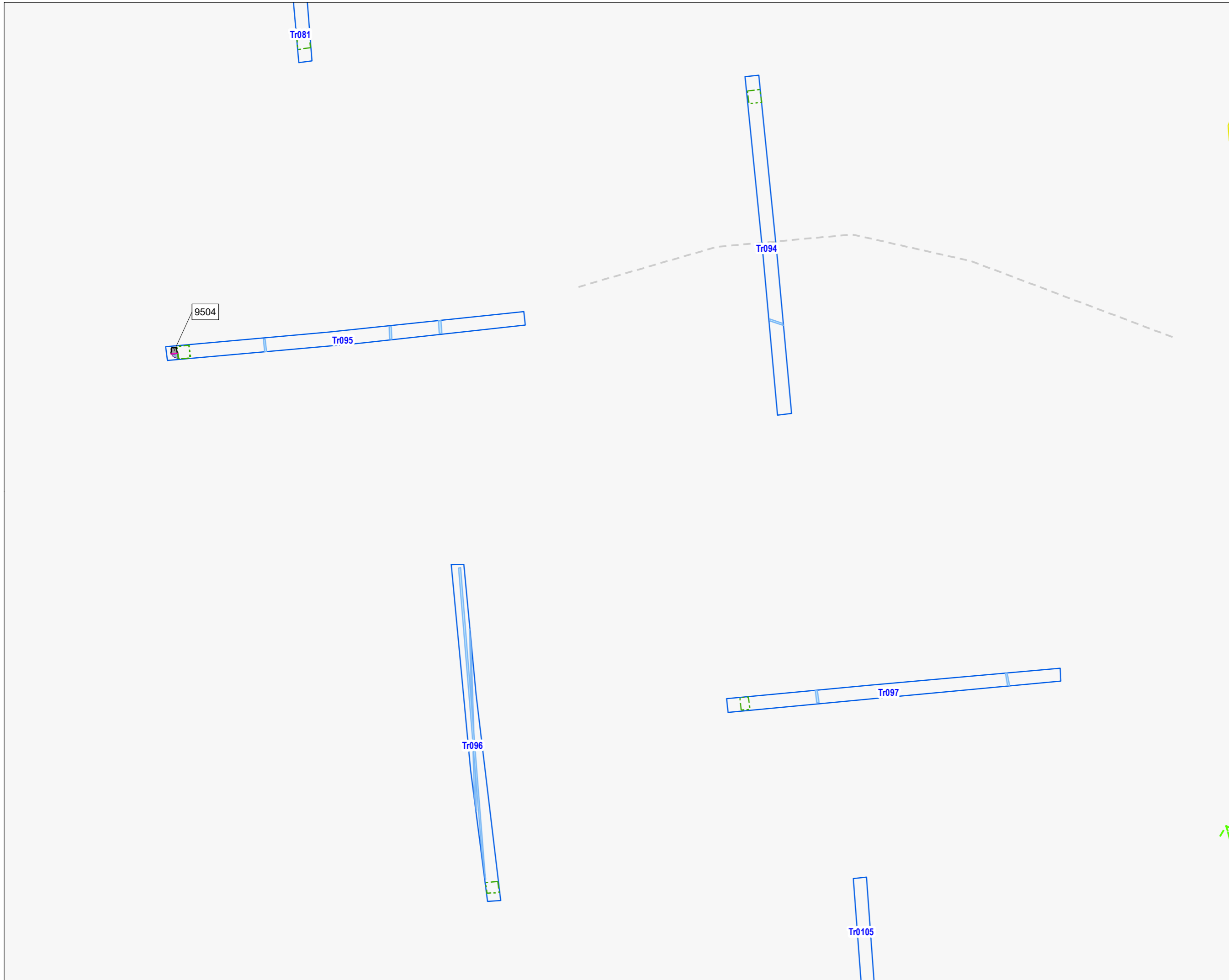
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

0 6 12 18
 Metres



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- 3_geo_agri_ridge_and_furrow
- 3_geo_arch_trends
- 3_geo_modern_bipolar



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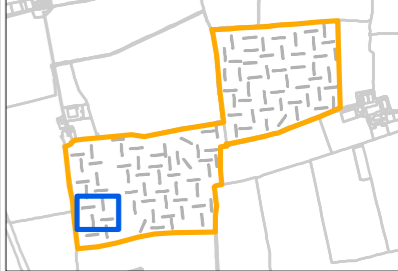


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Figure 3.22:

Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

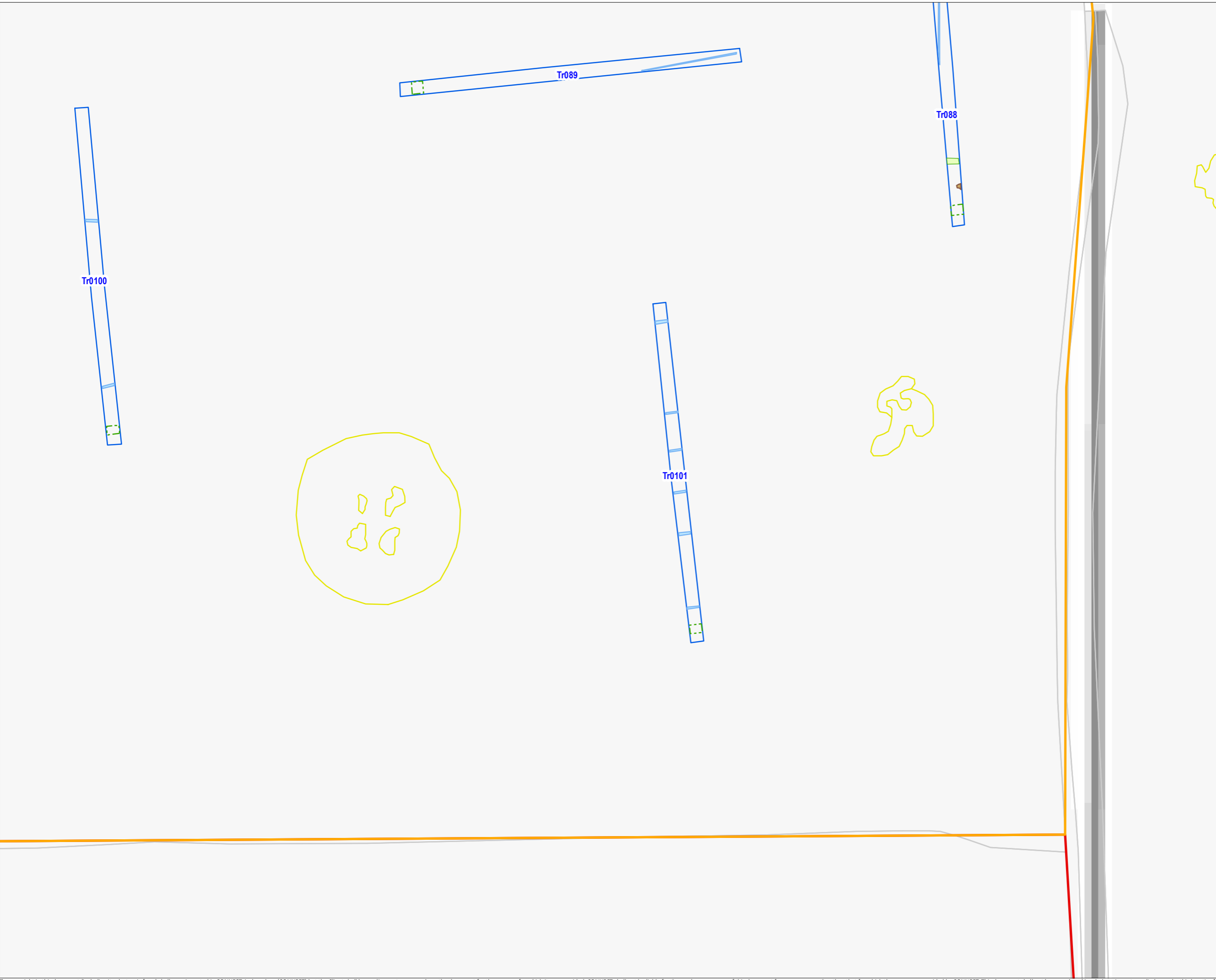
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
08/12/2022

Scale at A3:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

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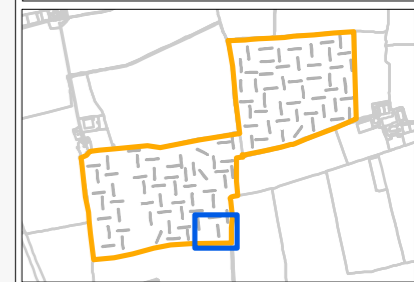


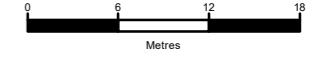
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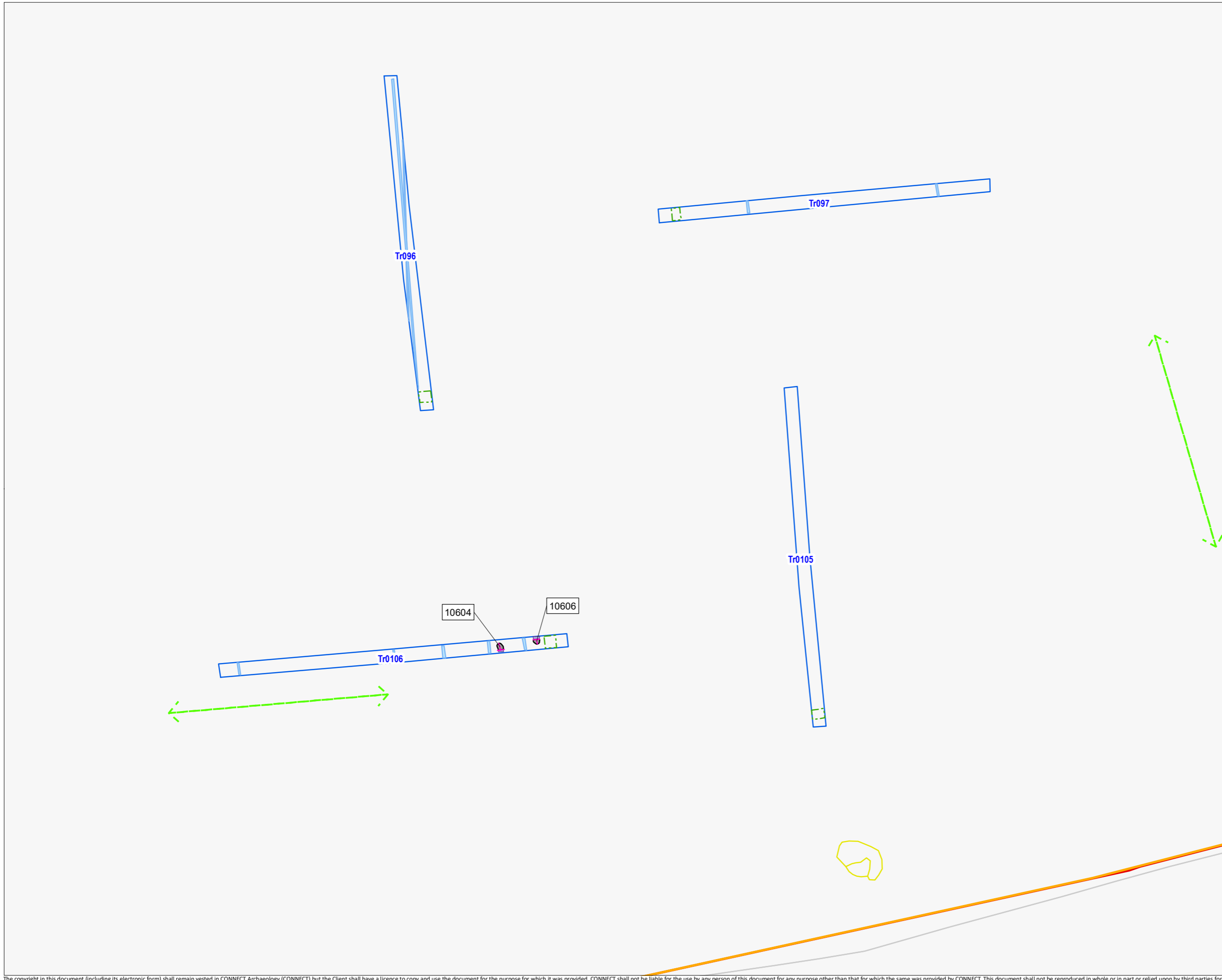
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1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

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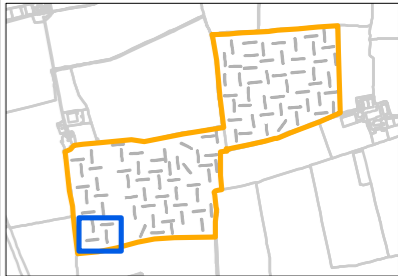


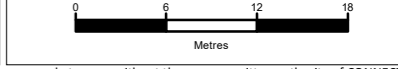
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APPENDIX 1: Interim Pottery Summary

Trench	Context	Comments	Spot dates
17	1707	Black Burnished Type ware lipped bowl	C2+
26	2606	Possible grog tempered ware base	LIA-ERO
29	2905	Small shell temp body sherd	Pre-Med
29	2905	Fired Clay	No Date
43	4305	Possible ceramic loom weight? In CBM Fabric	Prehistoric?
43	4305	Handmade, Grog? Sand tempered neckless jar	IA?
54	5407	Plain rim Globular jar, Handmade, and three joining sherds of carinated jar/bowl	IA
54	5407	Fragments of Fired Clay	No Date
54	5409	Fired clay and small frags of shell temp body sherd	Pre-Med
54	5413	Grog and shell tempered body sherds, coarse shell handmade flat topped rim jar, cordon necked everted rim jar (grog), beaded rim small jar.	LIA-ERO
54	5414	Heavily degraded shell tempered body sherd with grooved dec, and fragments of brown sandy ware	Prehistoric-RB
54	5415	Heavily degraded shell tempered ware jar	Prehistoric
55	5509	Shell and grog? Square beaded rim with cordon below bead and on neck. Very degraded,	Prehistoric
55	5509	Finer shell gritted everted rim small jar	IA
55	5509	CBM/FC	No Date
55	5513	Handmade shell tempered barrel shaped jar	IA
55	5513	Heavily degraded shell tempered body sherd	Prehistoric
59	5907	Post med glazed stone ware and cream ware	Post-med
66	6605	Fragments of Fired Clay	No Date
66	6618	Handmade plain rimmed jar, single shell temp body sherd	IA
66	6620	CBM/Fired clay	No Date
66	6622	Oxidised sandy ware possible carinate?	RB?
66	6622	Fragments of Fired Clay	No Date
66	6626	Oxidised beaded rim shell gritted ware jar, oxidised sandy body sherd	IA-RB
66	6631	Shell tempered body sherds, and handmade neckless glob beaded jar, with cordon below bead.	IA
66	6635	Shell tempered body sherd	Pre-RB
67	6705	Beaded rim jar with double cordon possible grog tempered	LIA-ERB
67	6705	Fragments of Fired Clay	No Date
67	6707	Wattle impressed daub - structure?	Uncertain
67	6707	Handmade shell tempered jar with flat topped rim, cordon below bead and neck, sooting/residue in grooves. Beaded glob everted rim jar	IA
67	6709	Shell tempered body sherd	Pre-RB
68	6805	Straight sided beaded jar (tankard? Grog?), Shell tempered flanged grooved bowl, Possible red slipped expanded rim bowl (similar to 633 Lincoln)	C2+

Trench	Context	Comments	Spot dates
68	6805	Small fragment of red painted white ware, fragments of greyware	C2+
68	6805	CBM/FC	
68	6805	CBM Cut-away Tegula	RB (C2+)
68	6807	Fragments of Fired Clay	No Date
68	6809	Small Beaded rim jar?	IA-RB
68	6814	Handmade beaded rim Globular jar, fine shell tempered base and body sherds	IA
68	6817	Shell tempered body sherds	Prehistoric
68	6817	CBM	No Date
77	7705	Sandy white ware, large grog tempered base with circular perforation, Trent valley grey wares	EC2+
78	7802	Trent Valley grey wares	RB
78	7808	Fragment of CBM (possible Umbrex), grey sandy wares.	RB
	Field N1	Post med, black glazed ware	Post-Med



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CAPABILITY
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West Burton Solar Project

West Burton 3: Fields Q1, Q5-Q9,
Q13, Q15, Q16 & P4

Report type: Archaeological Evaluation
Trenching Interim Report

Report No. Y616/22

Author:
Katy O'Connell



CFA Archaeology

West Burton Solar Project

West Burton 3: Fields Q1, Q5-Q9, Q13, Q15, Q16 & P4

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

Interim Report

Report No: Y616/22

Version 2

Revision	Authors	Checked by	Approved by	Date	Reason for revision
V1	Katie O'Connell	Phil Mann	Phil Mann	09/12/2022	
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1. INTRODUCTION

This interim report details the results of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out on Fields Q1, Q5-Q9, Q13, Q15, Q16, & P4 of the West Burton 3 Solar Project and undertaken by CFA Archaeology between August and October 2022 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation (Lanpro 2022). West Burton 3 is part of the wider West Burton Solar Scheme, which also includes West Burton 1 and West Burton 2. Interim reports on evaluation trenching for West Burton 1 and 2 have been produced as separate documents (CFA 2022a & b). The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site that may be affected by the proposed solar scheme.

The site archive will be archived under accession number LCNCC:2022.69.WBMA22.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The West Burton 3 site comprises approximately 247 hectares of agricultural land. The Site is sited between the villages of Brampton and Marton, with the River Trent located to the west. The land is relatively flat and consists of large fields divided by tall hedgerows with isolated trees outside of the margins (Fig.1). Poplar Farm is located towards the northern end of the Site, outside of the Site boundary, and consists of a farmhouse and a number of outbuildings. Fields Q1 and Q9 are directly adjacent to Stow Park Road (A1500) and are accessed by a farm track to the west. Fields Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q13, Q15, and Q16 are regularly shaped, sub-square parcels of land accessed by the same farm track from Stow Park Road. To the west side of these fields, the land drops steeply towards the River Trent. A gas main defines the eastern limit of Fields Q9 and Q13 and separates Field Q5 from Field Q6. Field P4 is located approximately 1.5km to the east along Stow Park Road and is sub-rectangular in shape.

The geology of the site consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation with a band of Penarth Group Mudstone along the west of the site. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel, with glaciofluvial deposits of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel in Field Q1 (BGS 2022).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Assets on the historic environment record are described with their HER number in brackets.

There is a single designated heritage asset located adjacent to the Site: the Scheduled remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park at Stow Park (NHLE 1019229). The site of the Bishop's Palace is primarily occupied by modern farm buildings belonging to Moat Farm. The 'East Lawn' of the Scheduled Monument is located at least 250m from the Site's south-eastern corner at its nearest point.

There are 16 Listed buildings within 1km of the Site, the majority of which are Grade II and situated within the villages of Brampton and Marton. Additionally, the Grade I Listed medieval parish Church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE 1359484) lies within this 1km outer area. The closest Listed Buildings are the former Stow Park Station

(NHLE 1064058) and its associated signal box (NHLE 1146606).

There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites) within 1km of the Site.

Prehistoric Period

A Neolithic polished stone axe was found within the Site boundary, along its northern edge, close to Till Bridge Lane (MLI 52435).

Romano-British Period

In the eastern part of the Site, north-east of Stow Park farm, several finds dating to the Roman period have been found including: a ring (MLI 52442), strap ends, a disc brooch, and 17 coins (MLI 52441). In the western part of the site, to the south of Poplar Farm, cropmarks that may represent a Romano-British trackway and field boundaries were recorded, and these extend into the current Site (MLI 52489).

Medieval Period

A number of medieval sites associated with the Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229) are known within the eastern part of the Site. These include the extent of the associated Deer Park (MLI 50418) and a medieval settlement (MLI 52444) on the northern edge of the former park. Medieval finds have also been found within the area including a jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny, and a seal matrix (MLI 50403). Medieval ridge and furrow systems have also been recorded on the western edge of the Site, to the north-east of Brampton (MLI 52501).

Post-medieval Period

The post-medieval Moat Farm (MLI 116500) is sited on the location of the medieval Bishop's Palace. To the west, the post-medieval buildings at Rectory Farm (now Poplar Farm) are also recorded (MLI 50066, 98858, and 116491).

1.3 Previous Archaeological Works

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along the line of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline in 1997 (ELI 2197), crossing the north-western fields within the West Burton 3 Site, but no archaeological features were identified. An archaeological watching brief was also carried out during overhead cable replacement work across the area of the former Bishops Palace on the Site's eastern side in 2003 (ELI 4514), but, again, no archaeological remains were encountered.

In 2022, a programme of aerial photography and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken across the site (Deegan 2022). From this, features such as ridge and furrow, headlands, and field boundaries were identified which may be associated with medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. In particular, cropmarks within the west of the West Burton 3 Site, and adjacent to Bishop's Palace, were identified as possible archaeological features.

A geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken across all three West Burton sites (1, 2, and 3). This identified geophysical anomalies interpreted as relating to late

prehistoric, Romano-British, or early medieval activity. Specifically, Roman field systems and possible settlements were suggested (ASWYAS 2022; NAA 2022).

The interpreted results of the geophysical survey, as well as NMP, aerial photography, LiDAR, HER and NHLE data, have been used to position evaluation trenches to target specific anomalies. The trench layout was discussed in advance, and approved by, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officers.

1.4 Project Aims

From the WSI (Lanpro 2022):

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site, and any requirements for further archaeological mitigation, the scope of which would be detailed in a subsequent WSI in agreement with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Specific project aims as per the WSI are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of the Scheme
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the collection and to provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER

1.5 Research Objectives

An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012) and the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* online resource (Research Frameworks 2022).

The principal research themes identified for the evaluation are:

- 4.3.1: Why are sites of this period (prehistoric) comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
- 4.5.3: How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?

- 5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- 5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?
- 6.4.3: Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?
- 7.2.2: How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?
- 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

2. WORKING METHODS

Evaluation trenches were located to target potential archaeological features which were identified through geophysical survey and other informational sources (including NMP data, aerial photography, LiDAR, HER and NHLE records) (Fig. 2.1).

The methodology for the excavation and recording of the trenches and any identified archaeological remains was set out in the WSI (Lanpro 2022) and agreed in advance with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officers.

All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS. All archaeological remains were recorded using CFA Archaeology's proforma recording sheets

2.1 Trial Trenching

Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

In total, 211 trenches were excavated during the evaluation trenching in Fields Q1, Q5-Q9, Q13, Q15 Q16 & P4, of which 140 were found to contain no evidence of archaeological activity (Figs. 2.2-2.7). Trench 41 was not excavated as it was located through a new farm track.

A range of confirmed and potential archaeological features were encountered in the remaining 71 trenches (Trenches 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 43, 49, 52, 53, 56, 64, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 101, 121, 126, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 169, 171, 172, 175, 176, 180, 181, 184, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210 & 212) and these will be discussed in the following section.

Trenches 202-212 were added to the programme of works, in conjunction with an agreed extension of Trench 148, to allow for more detailed exploration of a built structure feature.

3. RESULTS

The following results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-3.

Topsoil across the site consisted of dark greyish brown clayey silt and varied in depth between 0.10m - 0.50m and was recorded as -01 suffixes in each trench. Subsoil, where present, consisted of a mid-reddish brown or brownish grey clayey silt with infrequent sub-rounded stones and was identified at a depth of between 0.05m - 0.14m, and was recorded as -02 suffixes for each trench. The natural substrate was a mixture of mid-yellowish brown sandy clay and mid-brownish yellow clays, both with frequent sub-angular limestone and was recorded as -03 suffixes for each trench. Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow. Unless otherwise stated, artefactual finds were not recovered from archaeological features.

3.1 Field Q1

Trench 5 (Fig. 3.1)

Trench 5 contained one gully and one pit. Gully 0506 was orientated north to south and sited towards the centre of Trench 5. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, which was somewhat disturbed by ploughing activities, and it continued beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) to the north and south. The gully measured 0.26m wide and 0.03m deep and contained a single fill (0507) of soft mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Gully 0506 was truncated by Pit 0504, which was sub-circular in plan and continued beyond the LOE to the south (Plate 1). As excavated, Pit 0504 measured 0.61m long by 0.47m wide with a depth of 0.21m. It had a single fill (0505) of soft dark greyish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained possible iron horse fitting remains (SF156).



Plate 1: Pit 0504 truncating Gully 0506, facing north-west

Trench 7 (Fig. 3.2)

Trench 7 contained several furrows, orientated roughly east to west, which lay approximately 1m to 2m apart. One of these was investigated towards the northern end of the trench (Plate 2). Furrow 0704 contained soft light yellowish orange silty clay and measured 0.72m wide and 0.07m deep. Pottery was recovered from within this furrow.



Plate 2: Furrow 0704, facing east

Trench 8 (Fig. 3.2)

Trench 8 contained one linear east to west orientated gully (0804) at the southern end of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.3m wide and had a depth of 0.1m (Plate 3). It contained a single fill (0805) of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt from which an iron object (SF150) was found.



Plate 3: Gully 0804, facing east

Trench 10 (Fig. 3.3)

A possible linear feature was identified in the centre of Trench 10 which, upon investigation, was revealed to be a furrow. Furrow 1004 measured 1.2m wide and 0.08m deep and was orientated east to west. It contained a soft light grey and yellow clayey sand. Other furrows were identified but not excavated within Trench 10, and they were usually spaced at approximately 3m to 6m apart.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3.3)

Trench 11 contained a single linear ditch (1105) located at the western end of the trench. Ditch 1105 was orientated north to south and measured 0.8m wide and 0.43m deep (Plate

4). It had steeply sloping sides and an uneven V-shaped base and contained two fills (1106 and 1107). The basal deposit (1106) was a loose mid-yellowish brown sandy clay which measured 0.32m deep. The upper fill, Deposit 1107, was a loose mid-greyish brown sandy clay, 0.12m deep, in which an iron nail (SF151) was found. This ditch was likely a post-medieval field system, based on cartographic evidence, and a modern feature on the same alignment was noted but not excavated in Trench 12.



Plate 4: Ditch 1105, facing north

Trench 13 (Fig. 3.4)

A possible linear feature was identified in the centre of Trench 13 but, after exploratory excavation, was revealed to be a natural alluvial deposit. Deposit 1304 was a soft mid-brownish grey sandy clay with charcoal inclusions and measured approximately 0.05m deep.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3.3)

A possible enclosure ditch, identified in the geophysical survey, was investigated in Trench 15. Ditch 1504 measured 2.2m wide and 0.1m deep and had shallow sides and a flat base. The fill (1505) was a soft mid-reddish brown sandy clay.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3.4)

A linear anomaly was investigated in Trench 17 which was identified on site as a furrow (1704; Plate 5). Furrow 1704 measured 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep and contained firm mid-brownish grey clayey sand. It's possible that, given the shallow depth of this feature and its location, Furrow 1704 was, in reality, part of an enclosure ditch that had been truncated by later agricultural activity.



Plate 5: Furrow 1704, facing east

Trench 18 (Fig. 3.4)

Ditch 1804, orientated north to south at the eastern end of the trench, had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 2.3m wide and 0.57m deep (Plate 6). It contained a single deposit (1805) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay, from which ceramics and animal bone were recovered. A modern ceramic drain had been cut into the upper portions of this ditch. Ditch 1804 was part of the same linear feature identified on the geophysical survey in Trenches 15 and 17 and likely represented a better surviving part of this enclosure feature.



Plate 6: Ditch 1804, facing south

Trench 20 (Fig. 3.4)

Trench 20 contained a single linear anomaly which was investigated and recorded as a deposit (2004) of soft dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Deposit 2004 measured c.1m wide and was of negligible depth. A ceramic pipe stem and ceramic sherd were found within this deposit, suggesting a post-medieval date of origin.

3.2 Field Q9

Trench 21 (Fig. 3.5)

Two linear features were identified in Trench 21. At the eastern end of the trench, a north to south orientated linear feature was surveyed, measuring 0.8m wide, but not excavated. A second feature, Ditch 2107, located at the western end of Trench 21, was orientated north to south (Plate 7). The sides of Ditch 2107 were steeply sloping on the eastern side and more gradually sloping on the western side, with a flat base. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.49m deep. It contained a single deposit (2106), 0.37m deep, of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone and occasional larger stone inclusions. Deposit 2106 contained abundant oyster shells, pottery, animal bone, and metal. Small finds included a possible copper alloy twisted wire (SF139) and iron objects (SF140, SF141, SF142, SF144).



Plate 7: Ditch 2107, facing north

Trench 22 (Fig. 3.5)

Five linear features were identified in Trench 22, of which three were excavated and small finds were retrieved from two more through metal-detecting.

From Deposit 2207, relating to a north to south linear at the western end of the trench, an iron nail (SF100) was retrieved.

Deposit 2206, at the eastern end of the trench, was orientated north-west to south-east. An iron nail (SF101) and a possible copper alloy coin (SF96) were recovered from within this deposit.

Ditch 2210 was located within the eastern half of the trench, orientated north to south (Plate 8). This measured 0.99m wide and 0.57m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, an undulating base, and contained three fills. The basal fill (2209) was a firm light whiteish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. This was likely formed from natural in-washing of material. The middle fill (2208) was a firm dark yellowish brown silty clay, 0.31m thick, with frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. Pottery, animal bone, and a shard of glass (SF124) were found within this deposit. The upper fill (2205) was a soft light whitish grey clayey silt, 0.1m thick, which contained frequent flecks of

charcoal. Animal bone, pottery, a possible iron nail (SF95), and a possible brooch (SF61) were found within this deposit.



Plate 8: Ditch 2210, facing north

Ditch 2216 was sited in the central area of the trench and was orientated north to south (Plate 9). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained two fills. The basal deposit (2217) was a compact dark brown silty clay with patches of mid-brownish yellow clay and occasional stone inclusions and measured approximately 0.2m thick. This was identified following the slope of the cut, primarily on the western side, and may constitute a primary fill. Overlying this, Deposit 2215 was a compact dark yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions which measured a maximum of 0.3m in thickness. Ditch 2216 was recut once, by Ditch Recut 2211.

Ditch Recut 2211 was located in the central area of the trench on a north to south orientation. It was 1.3m wide with a depth of 0.35m. Its western edge was steeply sloping and its eastern edge was gradually sloping, and it had a flat base. Its basal fill (2213) was a compact dark yellowish brown silty clay, 0.11m thick, with common angular fractured stone inclusions. The middle fill (2212) was a compact mid-greyish brown clay, 0.12m thick, with infrequent angular stone inclusions. These were overlain by an upper fill (2204) of soft dark blackish grey clayey silt with stone inclusions, measuring 0.18m thick, and containing ceramics, animal bone, and metal objects.



Plate 9: Ditch 2216 with Ditch Recut 2211, facing north

Trench 23 (Fig. 3.5)

Seven linear and two pit features were identified in Trench 23, of which two linear ditches and two pits were investigated, while small finds were retrieved from one further feature through metal-detecting. The remaining unexcavated linear features were all orientated north to south except one, located towards the middle of the trench, which was orientated north-east to south-west.

Ditch 2308 was located towards the centre of the trench on a north to south orientation with a slight angle to the north-west (Plate 10). It measured 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. A spine of what appeared to be disturbed limestone bedrock slabs set in a firm red sand ran along the base and western side of the ditch. It was unclear if these stones had been disturbed and set on edge by the cutting of this ditch or were related to another unknown activity. Ditch 2308 had a single fill (2307) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with limestone fragments less than 0.2m in size. This had been cut by a pit (2309) and truncated to the north by an east to west ditch (2310).



Plate 10: Ditch 2308 with edge-set stones visible on the left. Pit 2309 to the right, facing north

Cutting Ditch 2308, Pit 2309 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.45m by 0.8m with a depth of 0.1m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled with a single deposit (2306) of firm mid-greyish black sandy clay, with a high charcoal content, in addition to animal bone and oyster shell.

Cutting both Ditch 2308 and Pit 2309, Ditch 2310 was orientated east to west, travelling from the western end of the trench c.26m towards the centre before turning to the north (Plate 11). It had steeply sloping sides and the base was not fully excavated, and it measured at least 0.48m wide and 0.17m deep. The fill (2304) was a firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay with an abundance of animal bone, ceramics, oyster shell, CBM, and some metal objects. This included Samian ware (SF60, SF97, SF98, and SF99), and a possible copper alloy object (SF92).



Plate 11: Ditch 2310, facing east

Pit 2311 was a large sub-circular pit sited in the eastern half of Trench 23 (Plate 12). It measured at least 1.2m wide, continuing beyond the LOE to the south, and 1.8m east to west. It had steeply sloping sides and an undulating base. Pit 2311 had a basal fill (2313) of soft mid-yellowish brown silty clay, 0.21m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks and from which pottery was recovered. The upper deposit (2312) was a soft mid-blackish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and infrequent stone inclusions. Deposit 2312 contained ceramics, animal bone, and an iron nail (SF157).



Plate 12: Pit 2311, facing west

Trench 24 (Fig. 3.5)

Trench 24 contained five linear and three possible pit features. Two linear features and two pits were excavated, while the others were noted but not excavated. At the southern end of Trench 24, in particular, a ditch was noted as the continuation of a feature excavated in Trench 26.

The first feature, Ditch 2407, was orientated east to west and located in the centre of Trench 24 (Plate 13). It was 2.47m wide with a depth of 0.46m and had shallowly sloping, stepped sides with a flat base. The primary fill (2408) was a firm mid-greenish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stone fragments, from which pottery and animal bone were recovered. Overlying this, Deposit 2409 was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stone fragments. It contained CBM, oyster shell, animal bone, and ceramics.



Plate 13: Ditch 2407, facing west

Two pits (2411 and 2413) were recorded at the northern end of the trench. The first, Pit 2411, was circular in plan and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Plate 14). The sides were steeply sloping and it had a concave base. It had a single fill (2412) of friable dark blackish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.



Plate 14: Pit 2411, facing west

The second pit (2413) was oval in plan with shallowly sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.65m by 0.45m with a depth of 0.09m. Its single fill (2414) was a friable dark blackish brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks and occasional CBM. No dateable material was otherwise retrieved from these pits, although it was suggested that they may be the truncated basal remains of postholes.

Ditch 2406 was an east to west orientated linear ditch sited at the northern end of Trench 24 (Plate 15). Ditch 2406 had a V-shaped profile with an 'ankle-breaker' base and steeply sloping sides and measured 0.76m wide and 0.44m deep. Its basal fill (2410) consisted of a very firm greenish brown clay, 0.27m thick, with frequent small angular stones and some larger stone fragments. Overlying this was a softer deposit (2405) of mid-greyish brown sandy clay, 0.17m thick, with frequent medium and small angular stones. This contained Roman ceramics (including SF104, Samian ware), animal bone, and metal (including iron nails: SF25, SF127, and SF128), and a possible iron razor (SF129).



Plate 15: Ditch 2406, facing west

Trench 25 (Fig. 3.5)

Trench 25 had eleven east to west orientated linear features, one pit, and two walls or

possible stone surfaces.

At the southern end of Trench 25, a north-west to south-east orientated linear feature was recorded but not excavated. Its upper deposit (2508), measuring 1.2m wide, yielded two iron nails (SF81 and SF82) recovered through metal-detecting.

In the centre of Trench 25 was an east to west orientated linear feature (2512), measuring 1.01m wide and 0.2m deep with shallowly sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a basal fill, 0.07 to 0.12m thick, of firm mid-greenish grey silty clay with occasional flat and rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Overlying this, was a deposit (2513) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent mixed stones. Pottery and animal bone were found within the ditch.

Two stone-packed postholes were recorded on either side of Ditch 2512. The first, Posthole 2519, was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.58m in diameter and 0.25m deep (Plate 16). Its fill (2520) was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecking and animal bone, surrounding angular packing stones (2521). These packing stones were predominantly angular stones measuring between 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.05m and 0.13m x 0.09m x 0.01m and were largely horizontally stacked on the southern side of the posthole. A postpipe was identified on the northern side of these packing stones of firm dark greyish brown silt measuring 0.15m wide and 0.25m high.



Plate 16: Posthole 2519, facing east

The second posthole (2525), to the south, was oval in plan and measured 0.5 by 0.42m with a depth of 0.28m (Plate 17). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its upper fill was separated from a lower fill by a large sub-oval stone. Two possible interpretations are suggested. In the first instance, it is possible that the narrow lower fill (2533), measuring c.0.1m, represents an earlier postpipe comprising a firm dark yellowish grey silty clay. It may be that this earlier post was removed or rotted *in situ* and was replaced with a post pad setting (2524) for a secondary phase. The post pad stone (2524) measured 0.49m by 0.4m with a thickness of 0.05m. This appeared to be limestone but had an unusually pitted surface.

Overlying this was a deposit, 0.13m thick, (2523) of firm dark greenish grey silty clay with angular stone fragments throughout which may be the remains of packing stones. An alternative interpretation is that the post pad was actually a large packing stone

propping the post up from the north-east side which collapsed on removal or degradation of the post.



Plate 17: Posthole 2525 with Stone 2524 visible, facing west

Two parallel east to west ditches (2511 and 2517) were located in the northern half of Trench 25 (Plate 18). Both were filled with Deposit 2507 which spread across the surface the 2m between them. This deposit (2507) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with large angular flat stone inclusions. Within the trench, Deposit 2507 was recorded as 6.3m wide and 0.4m deep. Several iron nails (SF72, SF73, SF75, SF76, and SF77) and iron objects (SF69, SF114, and SF115) were found within the deposit as well as a large possibly worked non-local stone which gave a significant reading on the metal detector. This stone may have been ore, suggesting possible metal-working activities may have been carried out in this area.

Ditch 2517, the northernmost of the two ditches, had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. The southern of the two, Ditch 2511, had moderately sloping, stepped sides and a narrow flat bedrock base. Ditch 2511 measured 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep. At the eastern side of the trench, continuing into the baulk, a sub-circular cut measuring 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep had been made into the bedrock base. There was no discernable difference in the fill, but this may have been the base of a posthole within the ditch.

Within Ditch 2511, Deposit 2507 had been cut by a later ditch (2518). This later ditch (2518) had U-shaped steeply sloping sides and measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a single deposit (2510) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flat stone fragments. Possible Roman ceramics, animal bone, and CBM were found within this deposit as well as a possible iron nail (SF50) and several probably iron objects (SF's 105-113).



Plate 18: Ditch 2511 in foreground with Ditch 2517 in background, facing north-east

Laying north of Ditches 2511 and 2517, an east to west orientated ditch feature, c1.3m wide, was recorded but not excavated.

Pit 2526 lay north of this unexcavated ditch and was sub-circular in plan and truncated by Ditch 2529 on its northern edge. Pit 2526 had moderately sloped sides, a concave base, and measured 0.96m by 0.5m. It contained two fills which appeared to have formed through a gradual silting process. The basal fill, Deposit 2527, was a firm mid-yellowish grey silty clay, 0.18m thick, with occasional stones, some large, and frequent charcoal flecks. Overlying this, Deposit 2528 was a firm dark blackish grey silty clay which had abundant charcoal flecks and fragments as well as gravel, shell, animal bone, and Romano-British ceramics.

Ditch 2529, orientated south-west to north-east, truncated Pit 2526 (Plate 19). Ditch 2529 measured 1.06m wide and up to 0.25m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. A primary fill (2530), up to 0.1m thick, was identified of firm light greenish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks from which ceramics and animal bone were recovered. Overlying this, a thicker deposit (2531) of firm dark greenish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks was recorded. Romano-British ceramics and animal bone were found within this deposit, alongside a possible glass object.



Plate 19: Pit 2526, on left, and Ditch 2529, on right, facing south-west

An additional east to west orientated linear ditch feature was recorded but not excavated towards the northern end of the trench. Its upper deposit (2505) contained iron nails (SF20 and SF70), recovered through metal-detecting. Two further iron nails (SF67 and SF68) were found in a deposit (2504) of a curvilinear ditch, also unexcavated, to the north.

Further north, a possible wall (2532) was identified, and the trench was then expanded to the east and west to allow for further investigation (Plate 20). Wall 2532 was approximately linear in plan and measured 6.4m long and 1.3m wide with a height of 0.12m. It was comprised of relatively small angular stones, measuring on average 5cm x 8cm up to 20cm x 50cm, laid within a deposit (2535) of soft mid-greyish brown silty clay. The stones were laid somewhat haphazardly with larger stones placed at lower levels, and likely only constituted the remains of a foundation course. A possible copper alloy coin (SF152) and slag (SF154) were found amongst the stones of Wall 2532.

A second possible wall (2539) was identified abutting the southern side of Wall 2532. Wall 2539 measured 0.96m wide and was of similar composition to Wall 2532. A stone spread (2538) was recorded to the north and south of Wall 2539, which may relate to wall collapse or a rough cobbled stone surface (Plate 21). Wall 2539 had been constructed within a steep sided flat cut (2534) which measured 0.7m wide.

A ditch (2536) was found beneath the Wall Cut 2534. Ditch 2536 was 0.37m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a narrow, rounded base. It was filled with a single deposit (2537) of soft mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.



Plate 20: Wall 2532, facing north-west



Plate 21: Stone Spread 2538, facing south-east

Trench 26 (Fig. 3.5)

Seven total linear features were identified in Trench 26, of which three were excavated.

A north to south orientated ditch (2604) ran along the western side of Trench 26 for 15m, before turning and continuing beyond the LOE to the east. It measured at least 0.78m wide with a depth of 0.12m. It had gradually sloping sides and the base was not reached. A single fill (2605) was recorded, consisting of a moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent angular stone inclusions. Animal bone and three iron nails (SF87, SF88, and SF89) were recovered from within this deposit. Ditch 2604 was cut by Ditch 2606.

Ditch 2606, orientated east to west and sited towards the northern part of the trench, measured 2.6m wide and more than 0.3m deep. It had fairly steeply sloping sides and the base was not reached. It contained a single fill (2607) of fairly compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent angular stone inclusions, in which ceramics and animal bone were found.

At the southern end of Trench 26, an east to west orientated ditch (2608) was excavated

(Plate 23). Ditch 2608 was 1.6m wide with a depth of 0.8m. It had steeply sloping sides, stepped to vertical on the southern side, and a narrow flat base. Four fills were identified which, apart from the basal fill (2610), seemed to represent deliberate deposition of material including a large number of ceramics and animal bone. The basal fill (2610), 0.18m thick, was a firm light brownish grey silty clay with angular stone fragments and occasional animal bone fragments. Above this was Deposit 2609, 0.16m thick, comprised of firm mid-brownish grey silty clay and from which a partially articulated animal skeleton and an almost complete ceramic vessel (SF143) were retrieved (Plate 22). Next, Deposit 2611, overlaying Deposit 2609, was comprised of a compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular stone inclusions and charcoal flecking throughout. The uppermost fill (2612) was a firm dark greyish brown, 0.22m thick, with a high concentration of charcoal and frequent angular stone fragments. An iron nail (SF62), ceramics, and animal bone were found in this deposit towards the surface.



Plate 22: Partially articulated animal bones and vessel (SF143) from Deposit 2609 in Ditch 2608



Plate 23: Ditch 2608, facing east

A spread of material (2613) extended 4m north from the edge of Ditch 2608. It comprised a soft dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions measuring up to 0.2m in diameter. Several sherds of ceramics and animal bone were recovered from within this deposit.

Trench 27 (Fig. 3.6)

Five linear features, a ditch terminus, and a pit were identified in Trench 27. Of these, two linear features, the ditch terminus, and the pit were investigated.

At the southern end of the trench, east to west orientated Ditch Terminus 2711 was recorded continuing beyond the LOE to the west. It had been truncated by Furrow 2713, but where it survived it measured 0.85m wide and 0.34m deep. Ditch Terminus 2711 had steeply sloped to vertical sides and a U-shaped base. It was filled with a single deposit (2712) of loose light grey clayey sand.

A sub-circular pit (2709) was recorded in the northern half of Trench 27, which continued beyond the LOE to the east (Plate 24). It measured 1.17m wide by 0.54m long and was 0.46m deep. Pit 2709 had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a single deposit (2710) of loose light grey clayey sand.



Plate 24: Pit (2709), facing north

An east to west orientated ditch (2707) was recorded to the north of Pit 2709. Ditch 2707 had steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base and measured 0.78m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single deposit (2708) comprising a loose mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions and a single sherd of probable Romano-British pottery.

Gully 2705, the northernmost feature in the trench, was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 25). It measured 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit (2706) of loose mid-reddish brown silty clay which contained ceramics and animal bone.



Plate 25: Gully 2705, facing north-west

Trench 28 (Fig. 3.6)

Trench 28 contained a single north to south linear ditch (2804) sited in the centre of the trench. Ditch 2804 was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 26). It was filled with a deposit (2805) of soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional larger (up to 0.2m across) stone inclusions.



Plate 26: Ditch 2804, facing south

Trench 29 (Fig. 3.6)

Trench 29 contained three north to south orientated ditches, of which two were investigated.

At the western end of the trench, Ditch 2904 had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.32m wide and 0.36m deep (Plate 27). It contained a single fill (2905) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone fragments and charcoal flecks. Deposit 2905 contained a higher proportion of redeposited natural material towards the base but was not otherwise distinct, and seemed to have formed through a gradual silting process. Roman pottery sherds, animal bone, and an iron object (SF135) were found within the deposit.



Plate 27: Ditch 2904, facing north

At the eastern end of the trench, Ditch 2906 had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base (Plate 28). It measured 1.25m wide and 0.79m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (2908) was a compact light brownish grey sandy clay, 0.28m thick, and had a dense concentration of angular rubble, CBM, and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (2907) was a firm dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Roman ceramics, animal bone, and CBM were found within Deposit 2907.



Plate 28: Ditch 2906, facing north

Trench 30 (Fig. 3.6)

Trench 30 had a single east to west orientated ditch in addition to several east to west orientated furrows, which were noted but not excavated.

Ditch 3004, located towards the northern end of the trench, was 1.5m wide and 0.66m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base cut to bedrock (Plate 29). The basal fill (3005) was a compact mid-yellowish brown clay. Overlying this was Deposit 3006, 0.48m thick, comprising a compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with angular stone inclusions. Probable Roman ceramics, animal bone, and iron nails (SF125 and SF126) were found within this deposit.



Plate 29: Ditch 3004, facing west

Trench 32 (Fig. 3.7)

Trench 32 had a single east to west ditch aligned with a field boundary, identified on historic cartographic sources and aligned with a similar feature in Trench 34. Ditch 3204 was 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (3205) of mid-greyish brown clayey sand.

Trench 34 (Fig. 3.7)

Trench 34 had one north-east to south-west linear feature and an east to west orientated modern linear ditch, known from historic mapping, which was not excavated.

Ditch 3404 had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.97m wide and 0.23m deep (Plate 30). It had a single fill (2405) of soft mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks inclusions.



Plate 30: Ditch 3404, facing north-east

3.3 Fields Q5 and Q13

Trench 43 (Fig. 3.8)

Trench 43 contained two linear features and one pit. Pit 4304, sited towards the northern end of the trench, was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 31). It measured 1.5m wide, 0.28m deep, and contained two fills. The basal fill (4305) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. It measured 0.68m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.27m deep. The upper fill (4306) was a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.



Plate 31: Pit 4304, facing south

Ditch 4307/4309 was orientated roughly north-north-east by south-south-west and ran along the length of the trench. It had shallowly sloping sides with a flat base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.06m deep. The fill (4308/4310) was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones.

A second ditch (4311), orientated east-north-east by west-south-west, intersected with Ditch 4309 in the central part of the trench, although and no stratigraphic relationship could be determined.

Trench 49 (Fig. 3.10)

Trench 49 contained one linear ditch sited towards the northern end of the trench (Plate 32). Ditch 4904 measured 3.5m wide and was orientated roughly east to west down the natural hillslope towards the River Trent. Concrete was recorded from within its fill, and historic maps indicate a field boundary was present at this location until at least 1977.



Plate 32: Ditch 4904, facing west

Trench 52 (Fig. 3.11)

Trench 52 contained one linear north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch (5204) towards the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.74m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit (5205) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch 5204 aligned with a historic field boundary known from cartographic sources.



Plate 33: Ditch 5204, facing north

Trench 53 (Fig. 3.9)

Trench 53 contained three parallel linear features. All three of these features were orientated north-north-east by south-south-west. West of the trench centre, a linear feature (5304) was identified as a probable furrow, measuring 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.15m with shallow sides and an irregular flat base.

Towards the centre of Trench 53, a narrower linear feature (5306) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base measured 0.56m wide and 0.25m deep (Plate 34). This was likely the same as (5204), an historic field boundary. The fill (5307) was a very firm mid-greyish brown silty clay that contained modern ceramics and metal. East of Field Boundary Ditch 5306, a wider linear feature was excavated (5308) which may have represented a drainage ditch. This was 1.6m wide and 0.22m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (5309) was a very firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with flecks of CBM and charcoal.



Plate 34: Probable modern Field Boundary 5306, facing north

Trench 56 (Fig. 3.12)

Trench 56 contained one curvilinear feature (5604) in the centre of the trench (Plate 35). This was orientated roughly east to west before turning with the trench to the north at the west while appearing to terminate in the trench to the east. It measured 17m in length within the trench and 0.55m wide with a depth of 0.11m, with moderate sides to a concave base. Its basal fill (5605) was a very firm mid-brownish grey silty clay, 0.04m thick, which had charcoal flecks and in which a possible flint flake and fragment of animal bone were found. The upper deposit (5606) was a compact mid-greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent stones and charcoal flecking throughout.



Plate 35: Curvilinear Ditch 5604, facing west

Trench 64 (Fig. 3.15)

Trench 64 contained one historic field boundary, known from cartographic sources. Ditch 6404 measured 0.68m wide and 0.27m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 36).



Plate 36: Boundary Ditch 6404, facing east

3.4 Field Q6

Trench 75 (Fig. 3.17)

Trench 75 contained one posthole and a ditch feature. Posthole 7508 was circular in

plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 37). It measured 0.35m in diameter with a depth of 0.08m, filled with a single deposit (7509) of mid-brownish grey clayey silt.



Plate 37: Posthole 7508, facing north

Orientated east to west towards the centre of the trench was a substantial ditch feature. Ditch 7504 measured 2.35m in width with a depth of 1.05m (Plate 38). It contained four fills (7505, 7506, 7507, & 7510). These were dumped deposits with a high content of charcoal and gradually accumulated silty deposits that contained ceramic, animal bone, metal, oyster shell, and CBM. Deposit 7505 was a very firm dark grey brown silty clay 0.5m thick with frequent charcoal and occasional angular stone inclusions. Underlying this was a very similar fill (7506) though with a higher charcoal content. A lower fill (7507) comprised a very firm mid-orangey grey silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. A primary fill (7510) was identified of soft mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and containing animal bone. This was likely the same feature as Ditch 7814, identified to the east in Trench 78.



Plate 38: Ditch 7504, facing west

Trench 76 (Fig. 3.17)

Trench 76 contained a single ditch feature towards the centre of the trench. Ditch 7604 was orientated east to west and measured 1.24m wide and 0.31m deep (Plate 39). It had moderately sloping sides, steeper on the north, and a concave base. It contained three fills (7605, 7606, & 7607). Deposit 7605 comprised a very firm mid-greyish yellow clay, 0.12m thick, with common small to medium angular stone inclusions. Deposit 7606 was a firm mid-yellowish grey silty clay, similar to 7605, 0.17m thick, with common medium angular stone inclusions. The upper fill (7607) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.09m thick, with occasional angular stone inclusions. These contained animal bone, Roman ceramics, oyster shell, and CBM.



Plate 39: Ditch 7604, facing west

Trench 77 (Fig. 3.17)

Trench 77 contained four linear features, a possible posthole, and a large pit. A large circular pit (7716) was excavated at the eastern end of the trench. This was more than 0.7m wide on its north to south axis (continuing beyond the LOE) and 1.6m wide east to west with a depth of 0.24m. The lower fill (7717) seemed to be an interface with the underlying natural comprised of a very compact light greyish brown silty clay. The upper fill (7718) was a very compact dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, from which flint was recovered. This pit was later truncated by a tree bole obscuring the full extent.

A north to south orientated ditch (7704) was sited at the eastern end of the trench (Plate 40). Ditch 7704 was 0.54m wide with a depth of 0.12m and contained a single fill (7705) of mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with animal bone. This had been recut by a later north to south linear feature (Ditch 7706) which measured 0.73m in width and 0.23m deep with a single fill (7707) of dark brownish grey silty clay.



Plate 40: Ditches 7704 and 7706, facing north

A further pair of parallel north to south linear features were recorded to the west. Gully 7710 measured 0.24m wide and 0.12m deep and had a single fill (7711) comprising a mid-greyish brown clayey silt with animal bone. West of this, a ditch feature (7708) 1.04m wide with a depth of 0.09m was recorded. Ditch 7708 had shallowly sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (7709) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt and contained probable Romano-British ceramics.

Further west, towards the centre of the trench, was a north to south orientated gully (7719) measuring 0.4m wide with a depth of 0.9m (Plate 41). It had a single fill (7720) of soft mid-brownish grey clayey silt.



Plate 41: Gully 7719, facing south

A posthole (7712) was identified cut into the bedrock to the east of Gully 7719 (Plate 42). This measured 0.5m in diameter with a depth of 0.16m, filled with a deposit (7713) of dark brownish grey clayey silt and containing a piece of animal bone.



Plate 42: Posthole 7712, facing east

Trench 78 (Fig. 3.17)

Trench 78 contained four linear features and a posthole. The posthole (7812) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.22m and a depth of 0.08m. It had a single fill (7813) of mid-greyish brown firm clayey silt.

At the southern end of the trench was an east to west orientated ditch (7814; Plate 43). This measured 1.4m wide with a depth of 0.97m and contained three fills (7815, 7816, & 7817). Deposit 7815 was a soft mid-yellowish brown sandy silt on the southern side of the ditch and was possibly related to a modern drain cut on this side. Deposit 7816 was a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt 0.48m thick with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. The basal fill (7817) was a very firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flat stones. The fills contained Romano British ceramics, animal bone, and iron objects. This was the same ditch identified as (7504) in Trench 75 to the west.



Plate 43: Ditch 7814, facing west

North of centre, another substantial linear ditch feature (7806) was identified orientated east to west (Plate 44). Ditch 7806 measured 1.25m wide with a depth of 0.24m and a single fill. Deposit 7807 was a very compact dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. This deposit (7807) had been cut via the recut event of the ditch feature (as 7804) which measured 1.26m wide with a depth of 0.19m. This had a single fill (7805) very compact dark greyish brown silty sand and frequent charcoal flecks which contained Romano-British ceramics and animal bone.



Plate 44: Ditch 7806 with Recut 7804, facing east

A gully (7808) was located 4.5m to the north, orientated east to west (Plate 45). Gully 7808 measured 0.47m wide with a depth of 0.07m. This had a single fill (7809) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.



Plate 45: Gully 7808, facing west

Less than 3m further north, a fourth linear feature (7810) was identified orientated east to west (Plate 46). Ditch 7808 measured 1.02m wide with a depth of 0.27m. It had moderately to steeply sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (7811) of very firm mid-blackish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and gravel, containing possible Romano-British ceramics.



Plate 46: Ditch 7810, facing west

Trench 80 (Fig. 3.17)

Trench 80 contained a single linear feature at the northern end of the trench. Ditch 8004 was orientated east to west with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 47). It measured 0.87m in width and was 0.24m deep. It had two fills (8005 and 8006) containing Romano-British ceramics and animal bone. The primary fill (8005) was a very compact light yellowish brown clayey sand with common stone inclusions. The main fill (8006) was a very compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks and occasional stones.



Plate 47: Ditch 8004, facing west

3.5 Field Q16

Trench 101 (Fig. 3.24)

Trench 101 contained one archaeological gully and a second linear feature, which was investigated in Trench 145 and was, therefore, not excavated in Trench 101. Gully 10104 was orientated north to south and measured 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 48). It contained a single fill (10105) of firm

dark brownish grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Animal bone was found within the fill.



Plate 48: Gully 10104, facing north

Trench 121 (Fig. 3.28)

Trench 121 contained a linear feature at the western end of the trench and a pit and probable tree bole to the east. Ditch 12104 was orientated north to south with a width of 0.8 and a depth of 0.2m (Plate 49). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base. It had a single fill (12105) of firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay.



Plate 49: Ditch 12104, facing north

A sub-circular pit (12106) was found to the east of the trench in the northern baulk (Plate 50). It was more than 1.3m on its north to south axis and 2m east to west. It had shallowly sloping sides and a somewhat irregular to flat base. It contained a single fill (12107) of firm mid-brownish grey clayey silt.



Plate 50: Pit 12106, facing east

A possible pit or tree bole (12108), sited to the east, was recorded with an irregular sub-oval plan. It measured 1.15m by 1m with a depth of 0.15m. It contained a single sterile fill (12109) of mid-greyish brown clayey silt.

Trench 126 (Fig. 3.29)

Trench 126 contained a single posthole (12604) north of centre in the trench (Plate 51). This was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.6m by 0.7m with a depth of 0.12m. It had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (12605) of soft mid-reddish brown clayey silt.



Plate 51: Posthole 12604, facing east

Trench 141 (Fig. 3.33)

Initial inspection of Trench 141 suggested that there were numerous intercutting features. Further investigation revealed that these were lenses of backfill within a much wider area of Roman quarrying activities; as demonstrated in Trenches 143, 144, 145, and 146.

Trench 143 (Fig. 3.33)

Trench 143 contained two linear features cut through earlier backfilled quarrying deposits. These quarrying deposits (14309, 14310, 14311, & 14312) were identified along the length of the trench and investigated in an excavation slot measuring 4.5m by 1m. These were recorded as interleaved deposits of very firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay of redeposited natural subsoil (14310 & 14311), and a firm dark brownish grey midden-rich clayey silt (14309 & 14312).

At the north end of the trench, two linear features were identified cut through these backfilled deposits. A ditch feature (14307) was orientated east to west (Plate 52). It had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.22m with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (14308) of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing Roman ceramics and a metal object (SF56).

Adjacent to this ditch, to the south, was another east to west linear ditch (14305). Ditch 14305 measured 1.06m in width with a depth of 0.5m. It had a single fill (14306) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay and included several finds of Roman ceramics and animal bone.



Plate 52: Ditches 14307 and 14305 cut into quarrying deposits, facing east

Trench 144 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 144 contained further evidence of quarrying activities; recorded as deposits: 14406, 14408, 14409, & 14413. Deposit 14406 was a compact mid-yellowish brown clay with frequent stones, likely a redeposited natural, 0.42m thick. Deposit 14413 was almost identical, although only 0.14m thick, and overlay Deposit 14409. Next, Deposit 14408 comprised a compact dark brownish grey silty clay with infrequent stones relating to a dump of material and including animal bone, ceramics, and CBM. Finally, Deposit 14409 was a mixed fill of compact mid-reddish yellow and mid-brownish grey clay, 0.39m thick, with visible banding suggesting repeated settling of the soil.

A linear feature (14412) was identified cut into these deposits in the south-eastern part

of the trench (Plate 53). Ditch 14412 was orientated south-east to north-west and measured 0.33m wide and 0.4m deep. It had two fills (14410 and 14411). The basal fill (14411) was a compact mid-brownish yellow clay with fragmented stone. The main fill (14410) was a mixed mid-yellowish brown and mid-brownish grey silty clay with small stone inclusions.

Another ditch feature (14404) lay to the north of Ditch 14412. This was orientated east to west with a width of 1.53m and a depth of 0.38m. It contained a single fill (14405) of soft dark greyish brown silty clay. This was a backfilled deposit which contained a distinct layer of non-local angular stones towards the top in addition to CBM, Roman ceramics, animal bone, and a metal object (SF121).



Plate 53: Ditches 14412 and 14404, facing east

At the north-western end of the trench, a north to south orientated linear ditch (14414) was identified (Plate 54). Ditch 14414 had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.58m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (14415) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of quarried angular stones and charcoal flecks. Roman ceramics, animal bone, and metal were retrieved.



Plate 54: Ditch 14414, facing north

Trench 145 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 145 contained evidence of quarrying activities investigated in a slot 7m by 1m. These were interleaved deposits 14505, 14506, 14507, & 14508 (Plate 55). As identified elsewhere, these included both redeposited natural (14505 & 14507), and darker greyish brown sandy silt deposits with charcoal, ceramics, and animal bone (14506 & 14508).



Plate 55: Backfilled quarrying deposits, facing south

Trench 146 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 146 also had evidence of quarrying deposits along with two linear features and part of a large pit.

At the north-west end of the trench, part of a large sub-circular pit (14606) was investigated (Plate 56). This continued beyond the LOE to the north and north-east. As excavated, it measured 1.94m wide with a depth of 0.27m. It had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. The upper fill (14607) was a compact mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions and containing animal bone and Roman ceramics. Deposit 14608 was a compact mottled mid-yellowish brown and grey clay. Deposit 14609 was a compact dark grey clay containing animal bone. Both Deposits 14609 and 14608 were excavated prior to the identification of quarrying deposits and may relate to the quarrying activity.



Plate 56: Pit 14606, facing north-east

To the south-east, a linear ditch feature (14604) was recorded, orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 57). Ditch 14604 was 1.94m wide with a depth of 0.27m. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 14604 contained a gradually accumulated fill (14605) of firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with ceramics and animal bone.



Plate 57: Ditch 14604, facing north-east

Towards the centre of the trench, a linear ditch feature (14610) was identified (Plate 58). This was orientated north-east to south-west and had a width of 3.05m and a depth of 0.46m with steeply sloping sides and a flat base cut through to bedrock. This ditch had two fills. The lower fill (14611) was a compact mid-brownish grey clay with stone inclusions 0.46m thick. The upper deposit (14612) was a friable dark brownish grey silty

clay with frequent rounded and angular stones, containing Roman ceramics.



Plate 58: Ditch 14610, facing south-west

Trench 206 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 206 contained four linear ditch features and two sub-circular pit features. Of these, the two sub-circular pit features and one ditch were investigated.

Two sub-circular features were recorded adjacent to one another in the south-eastern part of the trench (Plate 59). Pit 20606 was c.1.07m in diameter and continued beyond the LOE to the north-east. It was 0.23m deep with a singular fill (20607) of soft mid-brownish grey silty clay that had been significantly disturbed by rooting activity. This was cut by Pit 20604 on the north-western side. Pit 20604 was c.1.2m in diameter with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a depth of 0.2m filled with a deposit (20605) of soft mid-greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 59: Pits 20604 and 20606, facing north

A ditch feature (20608) was investigated at the north-western end of the trench (Plate 60). This ditch was 1.61m wide, orientated north to south, and had a depth of 0.82m. It had steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Five fills were identified within this ditch,

which likely formed a sub-square enclosure with Ditch 14414. The primary fill (20609), up to 0.1m thick, comprised a firm light yellowish brown clayey sand. Overlying this was a deposit (20610) of dark bluish grey clayey silt with abundant charcoal flecks and charcoal chunks which may have constituted a deliberate deposit of hearth waste. Animal bone and Romano-British ceramic were also found within this deposit. Next was Deposit 20611, a firm dark grey mottled reddish brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks and occasional large stones, up to 0.22m thick. The two uppermost deposits (20612 and 20613) contained gradually accumulated silting deposits of a light yellowish grey silty clay with animal bone, ceramics, CBM, and metal finds.



Plate 60: Ditch 20608, facing north-west

Trench 207 (Fig. 3.34)

Four possible features were identified within Trench 207, of which two were investigated. An area of a darker deposit c.8m across was noted which may have been part of a linear feature, but may also relate to quarrying activities in this area. A narrow linear feature orientated east to west was also identified but not excavated.

A sub-circular pit feature (20704) was investigated at the northern end of the trench. Pit 20704 measured 1.85m by 1.3m with a depth of 0.16m. It had vertical sides and a flat slightly undulating base, cut into quarrying backfill deposits. The single fill (20705) was a soft mid-greyish brown silty clay in which ceramics were found.

The second pit (20706) lay to the south-west of the trench (Plate 61). Pit 20706 was somewhat irregular in plan and measured 1.02m by 1.1m with a depth of 0.18m. It held a basal deposit (20707) of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay overlain by an upper deposit (20808) of firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and animal bone.



Plate 61: Pit 20706, facing south-east

3.6 Field Q7

Trench 147 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 147 had a series of intercutting linear features which were difficult to fully define in the context of an evaluation trench. At least ten linear ditches were identified in addition to four possible pits.

At the north-west end of the trench, two north to south orientated ditches were identified. Ditch 14704 had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.33m, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single silting fill (14705) was identified within this ditch with animal bone and pottery.

Ditch 14706 was situated 4.7m to the south-east of Ditch 14704, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.58m deep (Plate 62). It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (14707), similar to Deposit 14705, of mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones. It contained mixed animal bone and Roman ceramics.



Plate 62: Ditch 14706, facing south

Towards the centre of the trench was a sub-circular pit (14725) (Plate 63) measuring 0.27m deep. In plan, it was 1.43m long on its north-west to south-east axis and continued beyond 1m to the north-east. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat to irregular base which had been considerably disturbed by rooting. The fill (14726) was a mid-greyish brown mostly sterile soft sandy silt. The degree of disturbance suggests that this may be a tree bole rather than a pit.



Plate 63: Possible Tree Bole 14725, facing east

A smaller pit (14735) was adjacent to Tree Bole 14725. Pit 14735 was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.53m and a depth of 0.13m. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a deposit (14736) of friable mid-greyish brown silty sand.

The south-eastern part of the trench contained a dense concentration of intercutting features. The extent and relationship between these were discerned as best as possible, though interpretations remain somewhat tentative and further excavation would be required to fully investigate its archaeological origins.

The earliest deposit identified in this area was Deposit 14750. It was identified in section in a small area (c.0.2 by 0.2m) and had largely been truncated by later activities. Deposit 14750 comprised a compact mid-greyish brown sandy clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of CBM and charcoal. This had been cut by Ditch 14708/14714 (Plate 64).



Plate 594: Deposit 14750 cut by Feature 14714, facing north-east

The earliest feature was Ditch 14748. This had been truncated by a later ditch (14714). Ditch 14748 appeared to be a lower ditch cut, possibly an earlier iteration of Ditch 14714, with a distinct break of slope. This was visible in an area of 0.5m by 0.4m and 0.3m deep. It contained a fill (14749) of compact mid-greyish brown sandy clay with limestone flecks.

Truncating this was Ditch 14714/14708. Initially identified as two large pits, Ditch 14714/14708 was later interpreted as part of the corner of a ditch orientated roughly north to south and east to west. This measured at least 3.5m by 2m and continued beyond the LOE to north and south. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (14715/14709) was a friable dark blackish brown charcoal-rich silty sand. It contained poorly sorted angular and sub-angular limestone fragments suggesting deliberate deposition. An abundance of ceramics, animal bone, antler, shell, metal artefacts, and a possible copper alloy coin (SF16) were recovered from this deposit.

At the north-west side, Ditch 14714 was cut by a later ditch (14716). Ditch 14714 had moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base. It was difficult to discern in plan but appeared to be at least 0.6m wide with a depth of 0.22m. The fill (14717) was a compact mid-yellowish grey sandy clay and it had a diffuse interface with the underlying deposit (14715). Some larger ceramic sherds were found within this deposit. This may be the same as Deposit 14710, identified to the east, on the basis of very similar fills.

Ditch 14716 had been cut by a later ditch (14731; Plate 65). Ditch 14731 was orientated north-west to south-east, extending beyond the LOE and at least 2m wide as observed. Only part of this feature was visible due to later truncation by Ditch 14724. This had gently sloping sides and flat base and was 0.44m deep. The fill (14727) was very mixed comprising a compact mid-greyish brown sandy clay with frequent angular stones, patches of clay, and darker areas of deposit that may have resulted from cutting into the earlier Deposit 14715.



Plate 605: Ditches 14724, 14731, & 14714, facing north-east

Ditch (14724) was a wide shallow ditch which truncated the earlier (14731). It also appeared to be orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. This contained three fills: a basal fill (14730); a middle fill (14728); and an upper fill (14729). The basal fill (14730) comprised a compact mid-yellowish brown clay with angular stone inclusions which may have been more of an interface than a separate context. The middle fill (14728) comprised a firm mid-brownish grey clayey sand with flecks of manganese and small stones. The upper fill (14729) was a disturbed friable mid-greyish brown sandy clay with mottled yellow sand and clay patches and was possibly caused by bioturbation.

To the east, Ditch 14708/14714 was cut by Ditch 14710. This may have been a recut of an earlier ditch (14708). Ditch 14710 had gently sloping sides and a concave base but its extent was somewhat unclear. It contained a fill (14711) of compact mid-yellowish grey sandy clay.

To the south-east, south-west to north-east orientated Ditch 14733 cut through Deposit 14711 (Plate 66). This was a wide shallow ditch with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was approximately 3m in width with a depth of 0.2m. It had two fills: 14723 and 14742. Deposit 14723 was a firm light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. A possible Roman coin (SF4) and brooch fragment (SF13) were found alongside ceramics and animal bone. Deposit 14742 was a compact mid-reddish brown clayey sand which seemed to be redeposited natural material, possibly formed as a result of backfilling prior to or during the excavation of Ditch 14739.



Plate 616: Ditch 14733, facing east-north-east

A smaller shallow ditch (14752) was identified cut through the upper fill of Ditch 14733. Ditch 14752 was identified in section alone, but was clearly defined with moderately sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill (14751) contained compact to loose redeposited mid-yellowish brown sandy clay and fragmented limestone (up to 60%) - possibly a drainage gully.

To the south-east, a wider shallow ditch (14739) truncated the side of Ditch 14733. Ditch 14739 measured 4m wide with a depth of 0.2m and seemed to succeed ditch (14733) in form and function with an identical orientation north-east to south-west. This had a lower basal fill (14741) of compact light yellowish brown sandy clay and angular stone which comprised a redeposited natural primary fill that was observed to slope in from the western edge. Overlying this was a deposit (14740) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with small angular stone inclusions.

Trench 148 (Fig. 3.35)

Trench 148 contained the remains of a stone structure (two abutting walls) and eight linear features.

Located at the south-west end of the trench, Ditch 14818 had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base and measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 67). A possible slumping event was recorded on the eastern side as Deposit 14819, which comprised a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was Deposit 14820, a mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones, snail shells, and charcoal flecks. A variety of Roman ceramics, animal bone, CBM, and oyster shell were found within the deposit.



Plate 627: Ditch 14818, facing north

Ditch 14815 was situated 3m to the north of Ditch 14818. Ditch 14815 was wider and shallower at 1.9m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and an uneven flat base. A lower fill (14816) of mid-reddish brown sandy clay may have been a primary fill gradually accumulated through silting events. Overlying this, was Deposit 14817, a mid-blackish brown silty clay which contained shells, animal bone, and ceramics.

The third ditch from the west in this sequence was Ditch 14821 (Plate 68), which measured 1.9m wide and 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It appeared to be orientated slightly more north-east to south-west than Ditches 14818 and 14815, though this is uncertain given the limited width of an evaluation trench. This was filled with a deposit (14822) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay. Two possible later linear features were identified cut into this deposit. The first, Linear Feature 14823, was 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep with a clear concave profile, filled with a deposit (14824) of firm light yellowish brown sandy clay and up to 70% limestone fragments – likely a drainage gully. Another linear feature (14825) appeared to be cut on the north side. This was 1.35m wide with a depth of 0.15m, filled with a deposit (14826) of compact mid-greyish brown clay.



Plate 638: Ditch 14821, facing south-east

Ditch 14806 was situated towards the centre of Trench 148, orientated north to south. Ditch 14806 was 3.1m wide and 1.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Three fills were identified: a basal fill (14807); middle fill (14812); and upper fill (14813). The basal fill appeared to be a primary deposit comprising firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay. Deposit 14812 was a compact mid-blackish grey silty clay with occasional angular stones, shells, Roman ceramics, and animal bone. The upper deposit (14813) was a compact mid-yellowish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions.

At the north-east end of Trench 148, the remains of a structure were identified, including a large ditch (14827) running north to south, and a second smaller ditch (14804) running east to west. Ditch 14827 was 2m wide and 0.92m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, Deposit 14831, was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay, up to 0.16m thick. This appeared to be a slumped deposit from the western side. Overlying this was a 0.45m thick deposit (14830) of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent angular stone and charcoal inclusions. The uppermost deposit (14829) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.

Ditch 14827 was recut (14836) on its eastern side (Plate 69). Ditch Recut 14836 was 0.67m deep and contained two fills. The lower fill (14828) was a soft mid-blackish grey clayey silt, 0.5m thick, with frequent sub-angular and angular stone inclusions. The upper fill (14837) was of a similar composition, though darker in colour. Animal bone and Roman pottery were found within these ditch fills. Small finds were attributed to the ditch fills including: two possible copper alloy objects (SF44 & SF47); iron objects (SF35, SF36, & SF45); and a possible coin (SF46).



Plate 649: Ditch 14827/14836, facing south

On the eastern side, Ditch Recut 14836 had been cut through shallow bedrock slabs (14832). These were relatively thin limestone which laminated easily; possibly Cornbrash. They had been disturbed by the original construction of Ditch 14836, causing them to warp somewhat towards the interior of the ditch. This activity, and likely other construction activity relating to Wall 14833, widened the cracks between the bedrock slabs which became filled with subsoil (14802). This raised questions as to the nature of the slabs and it remains possible that these were part of a surface; perhaps during construction wherein the subsoil may have been removed to this level (Plate 70).



Plate 70: Slot through Wall 14833 and Deposits 14834 and 14838, showing Bedrock 14832 under wall, facing south

Wall 14833 had been constructed directly on top of the bedrock slabs (14832; Plate 67). Wall 14833 was orientated north to south abutting east to west orientated Wall 14835 to form a corner. Both walls were 0.9m wide with only one course of each surviving. Wall 14833 measured 8m long and continued beyond the LOE to the south (Plate 71). The building represented by these walls would have been more than 8m by 4.2m. The stones were laid in an overlapping fashion clockwise from south to north. Wall 14835 was more than 1.8m long and continued to the east with stones overlapping in this direction. The stones used in the construction were different from the local bedrock and were between 0.1 and 0.2m across, up to 0.04m thick. Within the interior of this structure, a deposit (14834) was identified of a firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones, charcoal, and CBM flecks. This was interpreted as an old subsoil which had been cut for the construction of Walls 14833 and 14835 – though no construction cut could be identified. Any related floor surfaces did not survive. Underlying Deposit 14734 was Deposit 14838, a very compact mid-yellowish brown sandy clay; likely either the natural substrate or an interface. Deposit 14734 overlay the bedrock (14832).



Plate 71: Walls 14833 and 14835, and Bedrock 14832, facing south

Trench 149 (Fig. 3.36)

Trench 149 had a single linear feature towards the centre of the trench. Ditch 14904 was orientated east to west with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 72). It measured 1.9m in width and 0.53m deep. Two fills were contained within this ditch, Deposits 14905 and 14906, both of which contained Romano-British ceramics and animal bone. The nature of the deposits suggested that Ditch 14904 represented a field enclosure which had gradually silted over.



Plate 72: Ditch 14904, facing west

Trench 150 (Fig. 3.36)

Trench 150 had a single north to south linear feature (15004) at the west end of the trench (Plate 73). This measured 0.59m wide with a depth of 0.18m and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (15005) of firm light brownish grey silty clay with mudstone flakes and charcoal flecks. A single ceramic sherd and animal bone were found within this deposit.



Plate 73: Gully 15004, facing south

Trench 151 (Fig. 3.36)

Trench 151 contained multiple east to west orientated furrows, one of which was investigated. Furrow 15104 was 1.5m wide and 0.05m deep with one deposit (15105) of firm mid-reddish brown sandy silt and occasional gravel (Plate 74).



Plate 654: Furrow 15104, facing west

Trench 152 (Fig. 3.36)

Two parallel linear gullies and a single pit were found within Trench 152 towards the eastern end of the trench.

Gully 15204 was orientated north to south and measured 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base with a single fill (15205) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay containing small pieces of animal bone.

To the east, Gully 15209, orientated north to south, had a similarly gently sloping profile (Plate 75). It measured 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.16m. The single fill (15210) contained ceramic sherds, small fragments of animal bone, and some possible iron slag.



Plate 75: Gully 15209, facing north

Pit 15206 continued beyond LOE to the south but measured >1.10m by 1.26m with a depth of 0.41m. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base with two fills (15207 and 15208) which contained Romano-British ceramics and animal bone. The basal fill, Deposit 15207, was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay, 0.14m thick, with occasional charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was Deposit 15208, a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay, 0.26m thick, with frequent charcoal and occasional coal inclusions.

Trench 153 (Fig. 3.36)

A single linear feature and a pit feature were identified in Trench 153.

Pit 15312 was located towards the centre of the trench. In plan, it was an elongated sub-oval shape and continued beyond the LOE to the east (Plate 76). It measured greater than 1m wide by 0.7m long with a depth of 0.38m. The basal fill (15313) appeared to be a collapsed deposit of mid-brownish yellow clay, 0.05m thick. Overlying this was Deposit 15314, a compact fine mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick, with charcoal and possible CBM flecking. The upper fill (15315) was a dark brownish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks containing animal bone and ceramics.



Plate 76: Pit 15312, facing south

To the north of Pit 15312 was a linear ditch (15310) orientated east to west (Plate 77). Measuring 2.5m wide with a depth of 0.95m, Ditch 15310 had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a concave V-shaped base. It had five fills (15304, 15305, 15306, 15307, & 15311) that appeared to have gradually accumulated. They contained a high composition of redeposited natural sandy clay, Romano-British ceramics, and animal bone which is suggestive of anthropogenic activity and possible dumping events.



Plate 77: Ditch 15310, facing west

Trench 154 (Fig. 3.36)

Trench 154 contained two linear features and a single curvilinear feature.

At the eastern end of the trench, curvilinear Ditch 15414 enclosed a semi-circular area, continuing beyond the southern LOE at both ends (Plate 78). Ditch 15414 was 0.3m wide with a depth of 0.16m, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It enclosed an area with an internal diameter of 2.5m. The curvilinear ditch contained a single fill (15415) of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.



Plate 668: Curvilinear Ditch 15414, facing south

To the west of this was a north to south orientated a linear ditch (15404). Ditch 15404 was 1.1m wide with a depth of 0.27m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (15405) of firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with fragments of animal bone.

A larger ditch feature (15406) lay 10m to the west, with a width of 2.05m and a depth of 1.10m (Plate 79). Ditch 15406 contained seven fills (15407, 15408, 15409, 15410, 15411

& 15413) which were primarily silting and collapsing events punctuated by dumped deposits containing animal bone, iron slag, and Romano-British ceramics. A later deposit (15412) may represent deliberate destruction of a bank feature.



Plate 679: Ditch 15406, facing south

Trench 203 (Fig. 3.36)

Trench 203 was a 25m trench excavated to the south of Trench 148, added to the scheme after other excavation had begun. Within this trench, one linear feature (20305) was identified. Ditch 20305 was orientated east to west for 10m before turning and continuing to the north (Plate 80). It was likely the same as Ditch 14827 in Trench 148. Ditch 20305 was 2.5m wide and at least 0.43m deep. One fill (20304) was recorded, although this may have represented multiple deposits. Animal bone, shell, ceramics, a possible coin (SF147), and metal (SF146 & SF148) were found within this deposit.



Plate 80: Ditch 20305, facing west

3.7 Field Q8

Trench 169 (Fig. 3.41)

Trench 169 contained three linear features, one of which was excavated, and two sub-circular features, both of which were excavated.

A pit (16915) was identified to the west of an unexcavated linear feature (Plate 81). Pit 16915 measured 1.1m by 0.64m with a depth of 0.14m and was an elongated oval shape in plan. The fill (16916) was a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt which contained very small fragments of burnt bone.



Plate 81: Pit 16915, facing south-west

Adjacent to this, Posthole 16917 was excavated, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.06m deep. It had straight sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (16918) of firm mid-yellowish brown clayey silt.

The corner of a larger enclosure ditch was identified towards the centre of Trench 169. The east to west arm of this was investigated as Ditch 16904, which measured 2.2m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Plate 82). It had later been recut as Ditch 16911, measuring 0.96m wide with a depth of 0.41m. Within the original Ditch 16904, six fills were identified (16905, 16906, 16907, 16908, 16909, & 16910). These were a combination of naturally silting processes punctuated by dumping of material. The latest fill (16910) was a firm light yellowish brown sandy clay which seemed to comprise a significant proportion of redeposited natural. This was primarily found on the north-east side and may suggest deliberate backfilling or destruction of a bank from this side. Three fills were identified in the later Ditch Recut 16911: Deposits 16912, 16913, & 16914. Finds of mixed animal bone and ceramics were found. The basal fill was cut by a modern ceramic field drain on its southern edge.



Plate 82: Ditch 16904 and Ditch Recut 16911, facing west

Trench 171 (Fig. 3.41)

Trench 171 had a single linear feature, truncated by an east to west orientated furrow, sited toward its eastern end.

Ditch 17104 was orientated north to south and measured 1.15m wide with a depth of 0.12m (Plate 83). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (17105) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt.



Plate 83: Ditch 17104 facing north

Trench 172 (Fig. 3.41)

Trench 172 had three east to west orientated linear ditches and at least five east to west orientated furrows.

Ditch 17204, at the south end of the trench, had a width of 0.83m and a depth of 0.21m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (17205) was a firm mid-reddish brown silty clay.

To the north, a second, larger, ditch (17206) had a similar profile (Plate 84). Ditch 17206 measured 1m wide with a depth of 0.31m. It had two fills (17207 & 17208) which contained possible prehistoric ceramics and animal bone. The basal fill, Deposit 17207, was a firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay (0.12m thick) with rare charcoal flecks and small stones; likely formed through a natural silting process. Overlying this, Deposit 17208 also appeared to be a silting fill comprising a firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and a diffuse horizon with the underlying Deposit 17207.



Plate 84: Ditch 17206, facing west

A third ditch lay c.19m to the north, in the central area of the trench. Ditch 17209 measured 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep (Plate 85). It had somewhat irregular moderately sloping sides with a flat base, and had a lower straight sided channel cut through bedrock on its northern side. Ditch 17209 had two fills: a lower deposit (17210) concentrated on the southern side comprised of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and common small angular stone fragments. On the north side, overlying Deposit 17210, Deposit 17211 was a firm mid-reddish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.



Plate 85: Ditch 17209, facing east

Trench 175 (Fig. 3.43)

Trench 175 had a single linear feature at the western end, and two pits towards the central area of the trench.

Ditch 17507 was orientated north to south with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 86). It measured 0.98m wide with a depth of 0.5m and contained two fills (17508 and 17509). Roman ceramics and animal bones were found within both fills. The basal fill (17509), likely gradually accumulated, comprised a very firm mid-whitish brown silty clay with frequent small stones and charcoal flecks. The upper deposit (17508) was 0.08m thick and covered the surface of the ditch. This was a soft dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional mudstone inclusions.



Plate 86: Ditch 17507, facing south

A sub-oval pit (17504) was recorded to the east of Ditch 17507, measuring 1.41m by 0.62m with a depth of 0.21m. Pit 17504 had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with animal bone and Roman ceramics.

A large pit (17510) lay towards the centre of Trench 175. Pit 17510 was 6m wide and sub-circular in plan, though it continued beyond the LOE to the north. Exceeding 1.1m in depth, the full extent of the base was not excavated. It had a single fill of hard mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular stones. Roman ceramics, animal bone, and a piece of possible Roman glass (SF57) were found within.

Trench 176 (Fig. 3.41)

Four linear features were investigated in Trench 176.

At the north-west end, east to west orientated Ditch 17606 measured 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep (Plate 87). It had a single fill (17607) of firm light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stone fragments. Animal bone fragments were found within this deposit.



Plate 87: Ditch 17606, facing east

Two parallel north-east to south-west adjoining linear ditches were sited in the centre of the trench, although no clear stratigraphic relationship could be ascertained. Ditch 17611 was 1.18m wide and 0.14m deep with a single fill (17612) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stone fragments and charcoal flecks. The second, Ditch 17605, measured 1.4m across and 0.23m deep with a single fill (17604) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stone fragments. Romano-British ceramics and animal bone were retrieved from both ditches.

Towards the southern end of the trench, a narrow gully (17608), orientated north to south, was recorded (Plate 88). Gully 17608 had a width of 0.48 and a depth of 0.3m and contained two gradually accumulated fills (17609 & 17610).



Plate 88: Gully 17608, facing south

Trench 180 (Fig. 3.43)

Trench 180 contained one linear ditch feature and one pit feature.

Sub-circular pit 18004, sited at the western end of Trench 180, continued into the baulk

to the south but, as excavated, measured 1.66m in diameter with a depth of 0.33m. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Pit 18004 contained a single fill (18005) of compact mid-brown clay with infrequent stone inclusions. Animal bone, slag, and an iron nail (SF59) were found within this deposit.

To the east lay Ditch 18006, measuring 0.99m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 89). It was orientated north to south with steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It had a single fill (18007) of compact mid-brown silty clay with some fragments of animal bone.



Plate 89: Ditch 18006, facing north

Trench 181 (Fig. 3.43)

Trench 181 contained twelve linear features, two pits, and a possible posthole feature. All of the linear features investigated in this trench were orientated east to west.

At the northern end of the trench, a pair of ditches were identified. The first, Ditch 18119 was 0.99m wide and 0.42m deep with shallowly sloping sides and an undulating base. It had a single fill (18120) of dark yellowish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions. Ditch 18119 was recut by Ditch Recut 18117 (Plate 90). Ditch 18117 was 0.99m wide with a depth of 0.42m. It had shallowly sloping sides and an undulating base. Two fills were identified within the ditch, the basal fill (18135) was a firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. The upper deposit (18118) was a firm light whitish grey silty clay with frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. Roman ceramics and animal bone were found in both ditches.



Plate 90: Ditch Recut 18117 and Ditch 18119, facing east

Further south, Ditch 18127 had sharply sloping sides and a flat bedrock base, measuring 1m wide and 0.1m deep. The single fill (18128) was a firm mid-blackish grey silty clay with frequent stone fragments. Roman pottery, animal bone, CBM, and possible iron slag were found within this ditch.

Two gullies and a possible flue feature were clustered closely together to the south of Ditch 18127 (Plate 91). Gully 18131 was 0.5m wide with a depth of 0.19m and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Its single fill (18129) was a soft mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones. Directly adjacent to this was a second gully (18132) which measured 0.3m in width with a depth of 0.1m. It had shallowly sides and a concave base and a single fill (18133) of soft mid-reddish brown sandy silt with occasional limestone gravel.

Just south of these was a possible flue (18134). This comprised a linear gully with vertical sides and a flat base. This measured 0.7m wide and 0.36m deep. There was some indication of the clay edges having been burnt with a burnt clay lining. An angular flat stone was found towards the base, which may have formed part of a collapsed top. The fill (18130) was a soft mid-greyish brown clay with frequent angular stone and charcoal inclusions.



Plate 91: Gullies 18131 and 18132 and Flue 18134, facing south

Two shallow ditches lay to the south, in the central area of the trench. Ditch 18108 had a width of 0.71m and a depth of 0.34m. It had a single fill (18109) of mid-light blackish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Ditch 18110 had a width of 0.99m and a depth of 0.36m. It had a single fill (18111) of firm light blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and stone inclusions. Animal bone and ceramics were found in both these ditches. Given the similarity, it's possible that this pair of ditches formed an enclosure with Ditches 18117 and 18119 to the north.

A subcircular pit (18123) lay south of this pair of ditches. This had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base and measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It had a single fill (18124) of firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with some ceramic and CBM inclusions.

A further pair of ditches was recorded to the south of this pit. The first, Ditch 18106, measured 0.9m wide with a depth of 0.35m (Plate 92). Ditch 18106 was orientated north-east to south-west and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of friable mid-reddish brown sand. It was recut by Ditch 18104 on the northern side.

Ditch 18104 had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.75m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (18105) of friable mid-greyish brown clayey sand. Ceramic and animal bone were found within this deposit.



Plate 92: Ditch Recut 18104 and Ditch 18106, facing west

A narrow east to west gully (18125) was situated to the south, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.09m deep. With shallowly sloping sides and an irregular base, it contained a single deposit (18126) of soft greyish brown sandy silt. It contained ceramics and animal bone.

The southernmost linear feature in the trench, Ditch 18115 measured 0.57m wide with a depth of 0.63m. It may have formed an enclosure with Ditches 18106 and 18104. Ditch 18115 had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, filled with a single deposit (18116) of firm light greyish brown silty clay which contained Roman ceramics and an iron nail (SF48).

A sub-oval, almost rectangular, pit (18112) was located towards the southern end of Trench 181 (Plate 93). Orientated north-west to south-east, it measured 1m by 0.35m with a depth of 0.15m. The fill (18113) was a friable dark brownish black silty sand which contained a dense concentration of burnt bone and charcoal. A flat, angular heat-affected stone formed the base and large sherds of an upturned ceramic vessel were recovered from on this surface. A deposit (18114) was found within this vessel that appeared very similar to the surrounding deposit (18113), although it was sampled separately. While this may have been the remains of a cremation deposit, as suggested by the burnt bone and upturned vessel, it is also possible that it was a hearth feature as suggested by the evidence of *in situ* burning and preliminary identification of at least some of the burnt bone as animal.



Plate 93: Pit 18112, facing north-east

Trench 184 (Fig. 3.43)

Trench 184 contained one linear gully at the east end of the trench.

Gully 18404 was orientated north to south, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 94). It measured 0.6m across and 0.18m deep and had a single fill (18405) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones. Snail shells and animal bone were found towards the base of the fill.



Plate 94: Gully 18404, facing north

Trench 212 (Fig. 3.43)

Trench 212 contained four linear features and part of a sub-circular pit feature. The pit was located towards the centre of the trench with two ditch features either side at approximately right angles. Of these, one of the linear ditches was excavated.

Ditch 21204 was at the south-east end of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west

(Plate 95). It was 1.62m wide with a depth of 0.39m, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (21205) of soft mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Within this deposit, ceramics, animal bone, and a possible fibula brooch (SF145) were found.



Plate 95: Ditch 21204, facing south-west

3.8 Field P4

Trench 187 (Fig. 3.44)

Trench 187 contained a single east to west oriented ditch (18704; Plate 96). This was 1.77m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. This was filled with a deposit (18705) of very compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with small stone and CBM inclusions. Ditch 18704 closely aligned with the bank and ditch feature of the medieval enclosure identified in the aerial photography survey.



Plate 686: Ditch 18704, facing east

Trench 188 (Fig. 3.44)

Trench 188 contained one linear terminus towards its eastern end.

Ditch Terminus 18804 extended 1.5m from north-west to south-east into the trench (Plate 97). The south-east end was rounded in plan. At its widest, the ditch measured 1.85m wide with a depth of 0.3m. It contained two fills. The basal deposit (18805) was a firm mid-yellowish brown clay, 0.16m thick, which contained frequent sub-angular stones and shell. Ceramics and a possible metal object were found within this deposit. The upper deposit (18806) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay, 0.14m thick, from which animal bone, metal, and ceramics were retrieved.



Plate 697: Ditch Terminus 18804, facing north

Trench 189 (Fig. 3.44)

Features identified in the aerial mapping survey as belonging to a potential medieval enclosure were not recorded in Trench 189. Furrows, however, were recorded but not excavated and may suggest that the survival of a possible enclosure has been impacted by later agricultural activity.

Trench 190 (Fig. 3.44)

Trench 190 contained three features. These were a possible ditch terminus, a ditch, and a sub-rectangular feature, possibly a Sunken Floored Building (SFB).

Ditch Terminus 19004 had a rounded terminal end and extended 1.4m into the trench from the north-west to south-east. It was 1.2m wide with a depth of 0.14m. It had a basal fill (19005) of compact mid-yellowish brown clay, 0.07m thick. The upper fill (19006) comprised a dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent large angular stone and charcoal inclusions. The reddish colouring of this deposit suggested possibly either *in situ* burning or a dump of burnt material.

A large ditch feature (19007), sited at the north-east end of the trench, was orientated north-west by south-east and continued beyond the LOE in both directions (Plate 98). It measured 1.46m wide with a depth of 0.6m. The sides were relatively steeply sloping with a concave base. Three fills were identified within the ditch. The basal deposit (19008) was a firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.18m thick, with charcoal flecks and occasional large stones. An iron object and medieval ceramics were found within this deposit. The middle fill (19009), up to 0.35m thick, was a firm mid-greyish brown silty

clay with common charcoal flecks and more frequent large stones towards the base of the fill. This appeared to be a gradually accumulated deposit which contained ceramic sherds and animal bone. The upper deposit (19010) was quite thin, less than 0.09m thick, and was comprised of a dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks which contained animal bone, ceramics, and one iron nail.



Plate 708: Ditch 19007, facing north-west

Part of a sub-rectangular feature (19011) was recorded at the north-east end of the trench, continuing beyond the LOE to the east (Plate 99). It measured 3m wide (north to south) by more than 1.7m (east to west), and 0.22m deep. It had steeply sloping, almost vertical, sides and a flat base. It appeared to have been lined with stones around the internal perimeter, at the base of the lower deposit (19012). Deposit 19012 was a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was confined to within 0.25m of the edge of the feature and contained both animal bone and medieval ceramics. A second deposit (19013) filled the majority of the feature, comprising a firm mid-yellowish brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This feature has been tentatively identified as a sunken floored building.



Plate 719: Sub-rectangular feature 19011, facing south-west

Trench 191 (Fig. 3.44)

Trench 191 had one north-west to south-east ditch feature (19104), located at the south-eastern end of the trench, which was visible for 12m of its length in the trench (of which 1m was excavated). Ditch 19104 was 2m wide and 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single deposit (19105) of firm dark greyish brown clay with occasional small stones. Ceramics and animal bone were found within the deposit.

Trench 192 (Fig. 3.45)

Trench 192 contained one east to west feature at its north-west end. Ditch 19204 measured 1m wide and 0.7m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 100). The basal deposit (19205) was a firm dark greyish brown clay, 0.36m thick, with frequent charcoal and frequent possible fired clay inclusions. The upper deposit (19206) was a firm dark brownish grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Ceramics and animal bone were found within both deposits.



Plate 100: Ditch 19204, facing north

4. INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

Table 1, below, lists the current number of contexts which contain finds (by finds type) recovered from the archaeological evaluation. All pottery recovered from the trial trenching evaluation has been quantified, however there is still a further 80kg of animal bone, along with a further c.35 small finds various metal objects and around 15kg of CBM to be quantified once they have been processed:

Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
Animal bone	31	81
CBM	53	1122
Cu alloy coin	10	49.5
Cu alloy object	9	78.5
Fe object	45	156
Glass	1	0.5
Oyster shell	2	33
Pottery	2686	32629
Slag	3	11
Tesserae	1	12
Worked stone	1	34
CTP	1	5
Flint	2	2
Antler	2	7

Table 1: Summary of Current Artefactual Finds

Specialist assessment reports will be included in the final archaeological report on the evaluation trenching works produced on completion of the project. A summary of some of these artefact types follows for information. The following summaries are not exhaustive and may change once complete specialist artefact reports have been prepared.

4.1 Animal Remains Summary

Over 80kg of animal remains, in the form of bone, tooth, antler, and shell, were recovered from at least 100 contexts across the site. They include remains from the major known domesticates of the Iron Age and Romano-British period, such as cow (*bos*), sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*), deer (*cervidae*), horse (*equus*), possible pig (*sus*), possible dog (*canis*), and animals that have been assigned to the small, medium, and large mammal categories.

The animal remains recovered include fragments of long bone, whole and fragmented teeth, shell, antler, and small unidentifiable fragments.

Post excavation processing of the animal remains from the site is ongoing and a complete assessment will be included in the final report.

4.2 Metal Artefacts Summary

Metal objects were found across the site and include iron objects such as nails, bars, hooks, and possible buckles. Other metal objects include possible copper alloy brooches of Iron Age to late Roman date, as well as a number of coins that are unidentifiable at this time

and will require x-ray and conservation to identify.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Summary

Approximately 15kg of CBM has been recovered from the site, mostly unidentifiable at this stage, however there are obvious fragments of Roman tegular and imbrex as well as some fragments of box flue tile. This is indicative of a nearby structure in the area. Further assessment will reveal more information on this assemblage.

4.4 Lithic Summary

Two fragments of flint were recovered from Trenches 56 and 77. Further information will be included in the final report.

4.5 Pottery Summary

J. Walker

See Appendix 1 for an interim quantification and dating assessment of the pottery finds. A more in-depth assessment will be included in the final report, and not all of the pottery recovered has been assessed or discussed here.

It must be noted that this was a rapid assessment in which feature sherds (such as rims, decorated sherds, or colour coated sherds) were selected and not all contexts with pottery have been examined and only a selection from across the site with identified features were chosen. Sherds were rapidly scanned by eye and recorded based on colour and main inclusion type.

No detailed fabric work was included at this level and dates were given to identifiable forms and obvious traded wares such as the Nene valley type colour coated wares, Black Burnished wares and other fine wares such as samian ware. These sherds were typically dated using the Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014) and the types of coarse pottery from Northern Britain (Gillam 1968). Spot dates were assigned to the latest dated sherd within any context.

Some general comments that relate to the pottery from the area are as follows: shell tempered wares have only been identified by main inclusion type (shell) and are known to date from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period, and without further fabric information and no identifiable forms it is not possible to narrow down the date range. Where rims have been present a form can be attributed, such as the Dales type wares that are considered to be late roman in date. The presence of the iron rich and poor colour coated wares from the site, presents another such problem as there are a number of production sites these vessels could be attributed to, such as the local Swanpool and Newport (Rowlandson et al) industries in Lincoln, and those more widely known as the Nene Valley wares.

Interim Pottery Assessment

Pottery was recovered from across the site. In total, there were 2,686 sherds of pottery retrieved from 104 contexts with date ranges from the Iron Age through to the later medieval period, with a particular concentration of pottery from the mid-2nd to late 3rd centuries. The majority of the material could be classified as largely local grey wares and

other reduced wares, from the Trent Valley and the surrounding area of Lincolnshire, with few traded wares. As stated above, not all the material was assessed, however, it was noted that there appeared to be a noticeable amount of fine wares within the assemblage. These are suggestive of a higher status area with trade routes available to the wider regions, including Oxford, with the Oxfordshire mortaria found within context 14707. There also appears to be elements from the Iron Age with remnants of handmade vessels noted, however without further assessment these could also be of Saxon date.

Identified pottery from the medieval period was recorded within Trenches 181, 190, and 192 with body sherds identified as being possible Torskey grey wares and Northern Maxey wares. More precise information, and confirmation on these dates, will follow in the final report.

It is recommended that the whole assemblage be fully assessed with fabric identification to determine form and function of the site compared to other local sites in the area. This may also narrow down the date ranges of individual contexts.

5 INTERIM PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Samples have been taken from a range of features described within this interim report, with processing ongoing at the time of the production of the report. The results from the environmental assessment will be included in the final report produced at the completion of the evaluation trenching works package.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A range of confirmed and potential archaeological features were encountered in 71 trenches (Trenches 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 43, 49, 52, 53, 56, 64, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 101, 121, 126, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 169, 171, 172, 175, 176, 180, 181, 184, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210 & 212).

Across the Site, evidence was found of dispersed enclosed settlements and field systems. These comprised rectilinear enclosures, some of which were sub-divided, and further linear ditches.

In the northern part of the Site, in Fields Q1 and Q9, the geophysical survey results showed a series of complex intercutting rectilinear enclosures, with the rest of the area being mostly empty of archaeological anomalies. Archaeological features identified in Trenches 1-20, Field Q1, were relatively sparse and ephemeral – perhaps related to post-medieval field systems. There was, however, one linear feature identified in the east of Field Q1 which likely represented the western extent of the Romano-British activity in the adjacent Field Q9, and aligned with a possible trend from the geophysical report.

In Trenches 21-30, Field Q9, targeted geophysical anomalies were proven to be of an archaeological nature. Ditches were primarily orientated north to south and east to west, forming rectilinear features c.75m long and 25m wide. The linear ditches identified in this area were of varied depths between 0.2 and 0.8m, with evidence of recutting and intercutting features suggesting at least two phases of occupation. Evidence of CBM, non-local angular rubble, a possible wall or surface, and stone packed postholes all provide evidence for the existence of built structures. This is unsurprising, given the direct proximity to the A1500 Roman road. In Trench 25, towards the centre, there was some

evidence of metal-working in the form of slag, iron objects, and a possible ore. A small tail of glass was also found in this area, possibly related to working or reworking of glass.

Field Q6 contained further rectilinear geophysical anomalies, clustered in a complex system, the majority of which were identified in the evaluation trenches. These were relatively shallow features, measuring 0.09m to 0.31m in depth, with a notable exception being Ditch 7504/7814, which may have been part of a larger enclosure system. Finds of CBM including possible roof tile in this area suggest that there may have been structures in the vicinity.

Fields Q7 and Q8 contained an elongated and dense system of archaeological features, as identified on the geophysical survey. A number of linear ditches, centered around Trench 154 and measuring up to 1.1m deep, contained ceramic and animal bone artefacts and had fills suggestive of gradual silting processes. These have been initially interpreted as probable field enclosures, although they may relate to other domestic or agricultural activities.

To the east of this (centered around Trench 148), a multi-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure, possibly more than 100m north to south, was recorded. Abundant evidence of occupation, including coins and a brooch fragment, was recovered from features excavated in this area. In particular, two walls representing part of a built structure were excavated in Trench 148. These remains are likely to continue under the extant trackway to the east of Field Q7.

To the south, in Field Q8, two distinct rectilinear enclosures were noted on the geophysics report that were mostly defined by linear ditches, although there appeared to be the suggestion of intercutting features running through the enclosures. These enclosures were approximately 75m long and 25m wide and were confirmed by the excavation of linear features in multiple trenches. No direct evidence of structures was found, although CBM was recovered within the features in this area. Further assessment on the types of CBM, and if it is commonly associated with built structures, will be included in the final report.

In Field Q16, two or three possible sub-square enclosures were identified. These were somewhat obscured in the evaluation trenches due to being cut through older quarrying deposits. The evidence of quarrying was relatively extensive, but shallow, and was found running north to south between Trenches 143 and 146, and east to west between Trenches 207 and 141.

Overall, the archaeological evidence recorded across the Site may indicate polyfocal farmsteads and related agricultural, domestical, and small-scale industrial activity. This was found in four discrete areas, north to south, from the A1500 Roman road.

The archaeological evidence in Field P4 was focused on the western part of the field as suggested by the results from the geophysical survey and the aerial photography and LiDAR mapping. Across the rest of the area, several furrows were identified at different angles suggesting a long agricultural usage of the land. The linear ditches identified in the west of Field P4 were between 0.3m and 0.7m deep. A sub-rectangular feature was identified in Trench 190, measuring more than 1.7m by 3m and 0.22m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base. Artefacts from Field P4 have been preliminarily identified as possibly medieval in date, suggesting that these features may be related to the Bishop's Palace. The presence of features related to activity at the site which pre-dates Bishop's Palace, however, cannot be discounted. Further analysis of the artefacts recovered from

this area will be discussed in the final report and may clarify the dating of archaeological features in Field P4.

The full assessment report will include more detail on the artefacts recovered and the relationships between the archaeological features which have been excavated.

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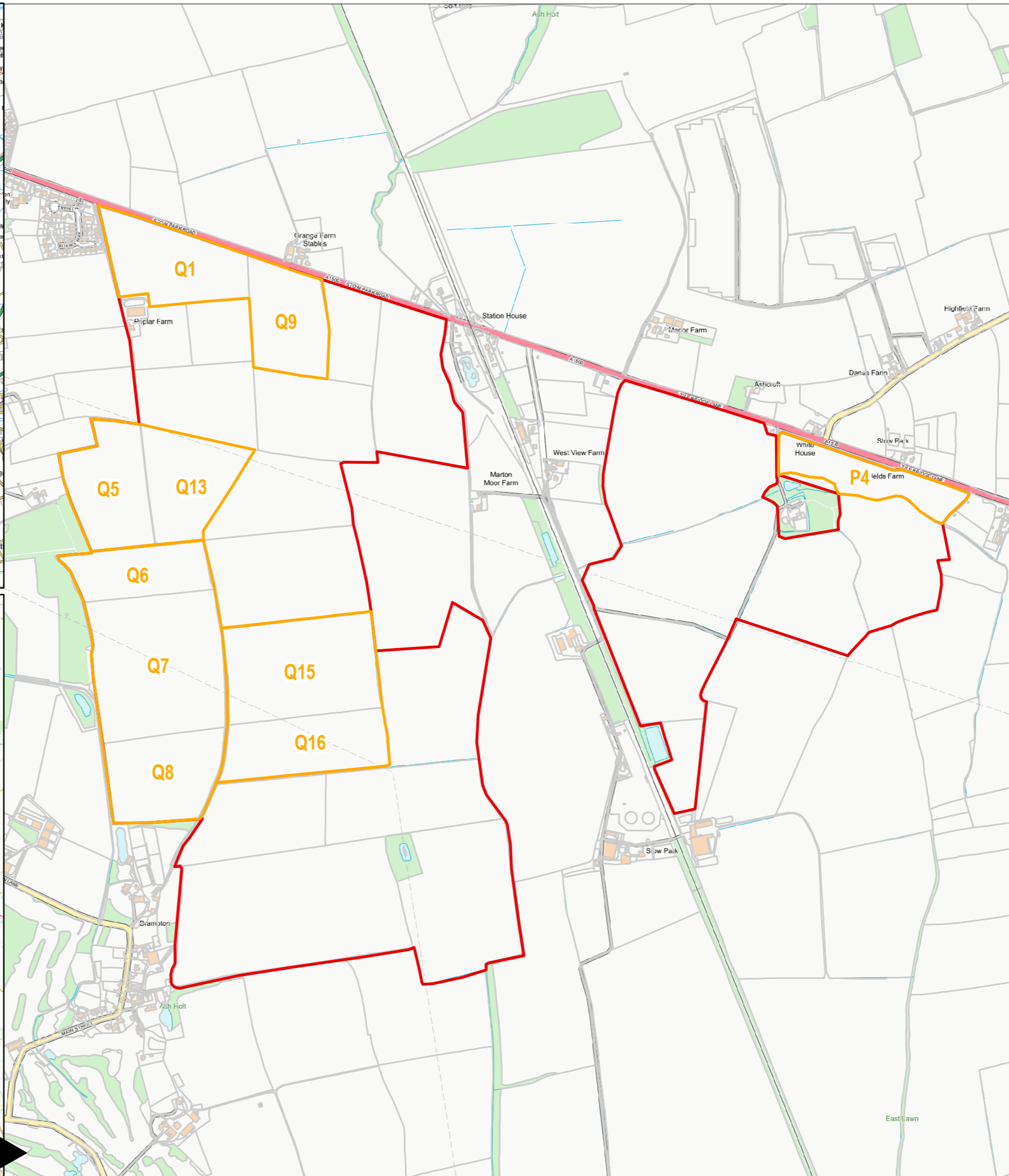
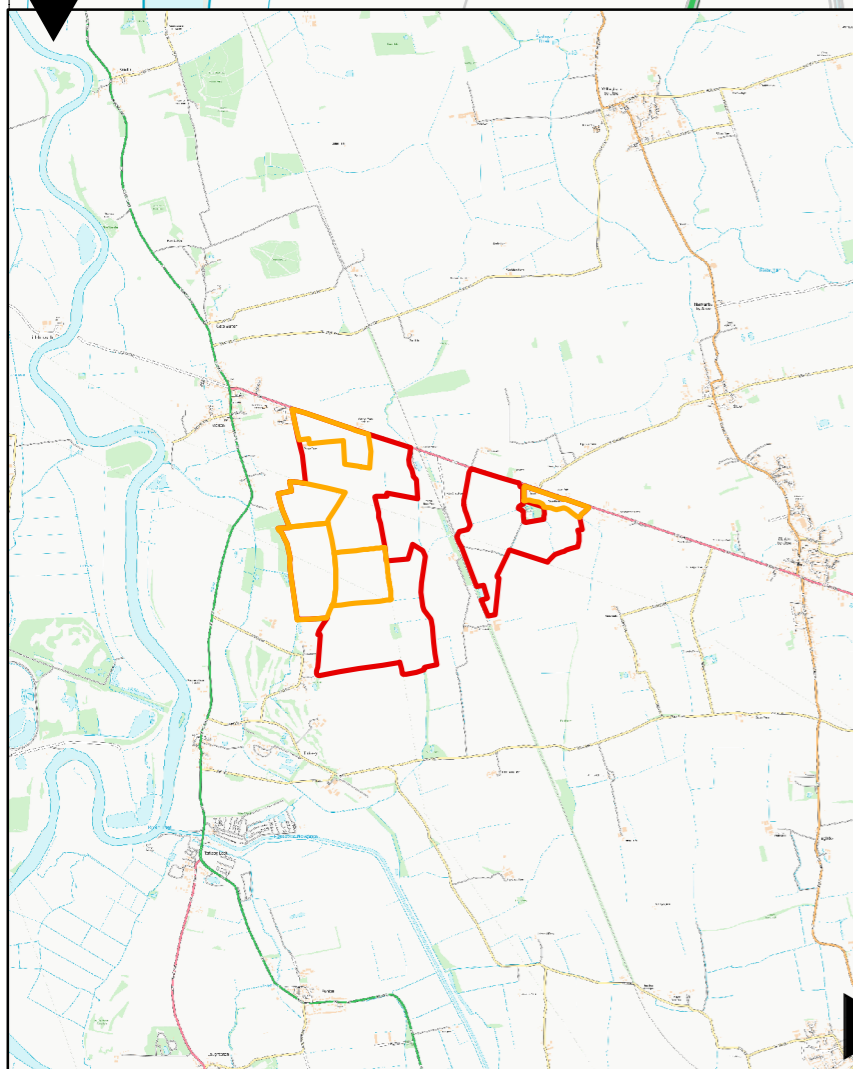
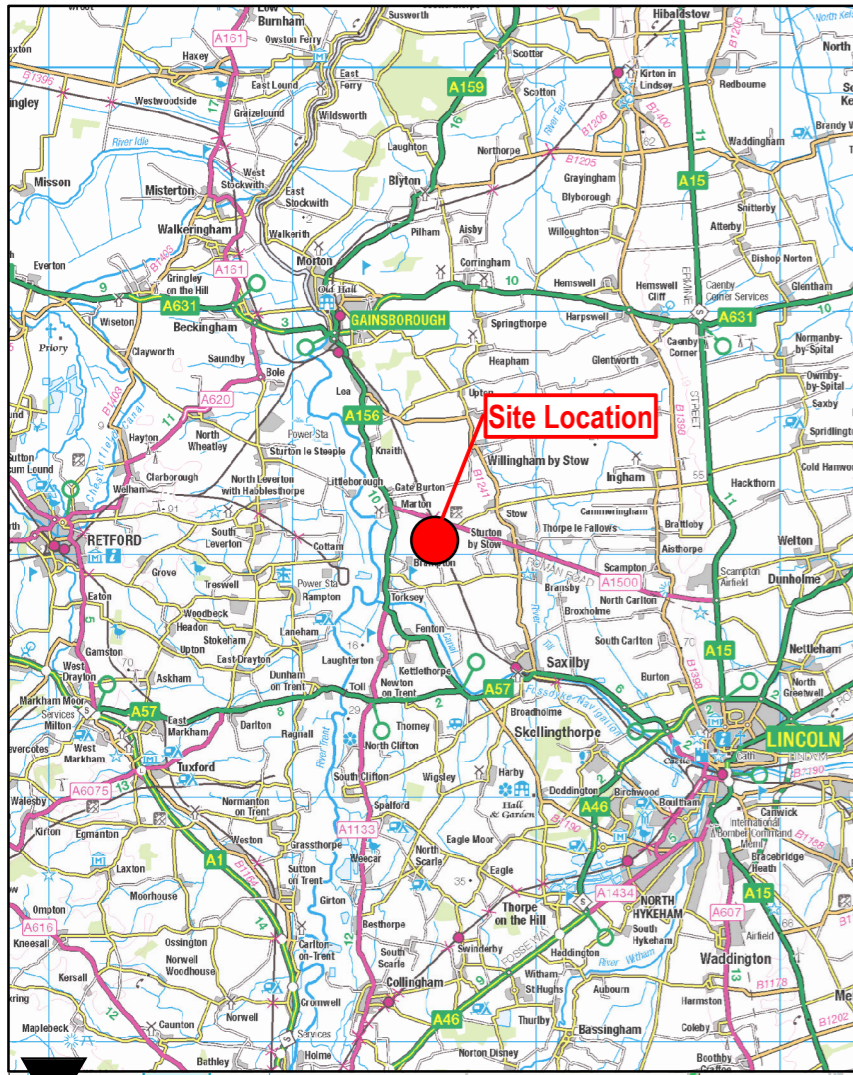
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APPENDIX 1: Interim Partial Pottery Assessment

Context	Material	Object	Comments	Spot date
2105	Ceramic	Pottery	Shell tempered lid seat (lea/knaith kiln?) local greywares, cup mouthed flagon?, wide mouthed jar/bowl, Iron poor, CC Nene type beaker with barbotine dot dec and a cc rouletted jar, possible BBW	M3rd+
2304	Ceramic	Pottery	Highly decorated Samian ware DR37 bowl with hunting scene leaf foliate and ovolo decoration	120+
2304	Ceramic	Pottery	Highly decorated Samien ware DR37 bowl ovolo decoration probably same as SF 60	120+
2405	Ceramic	Pottery	Possible Huntcliff jar in calcite tempered ware, local grey wares, including one carinated jar/bowl, grey undercut beaded jars	M-L3+
2507	Ceramic	Pottery	Various local grey ware body, base and rims of various everted jars, including a lipped bowl, Calcite/shell tempered body sherds (probably from Huntcliff jar?) large calcite lid seated jar (not Huntcliff) with bifid rim, CC iron rich 'Castor Box' no surviving slip, fragment of grey ware colander/strainer, and fragments of white ware.	M-L3rd+
2509	Ceramic	Pottery	Iron poor Nene valley type CC handle, small fragments of samian ware, local grey wares and oxidised wares, lipped BBWT ware bowl	M2+
2515	Ceramic	Pottery	Well used white mortaria base, Iron rich Nene valley type cc ware with rouletted dec, small frags of samian, fragment of painted plaster	L2+
2528	Ceramic	Pottery	White ware ring necked flagon, small fragments of grey wares and calcite and shell? tempered wares	LIA-ERO
2609	Ceramic	Pottery	BBW Lipped dish with obtuse lattice, Nene valley type CC ware base (Iron poor) with burning.	L2nd-3rd
2612	Ceramic	Pottery	Beaded BBW bowl, Lipped grey ware bowl, various other local grey and oxidised wares, white wares and a fragment of possible CC rouletted body sherd (no CC)	L2+
3005	Ceramic	Pottery	fragment of samian ware, indented iron poor Nene valley type cc beaker, lug handled grey ware jar/bowl, BBW lipped bowl, shell tempered lid seated jar with bifid rim,	3rd +
14405	Ceramic	Pottery	Colour coated Caster box, poorly finished (wire cut base) CC iron poor Nene valley type bowl, with post dep burning, Dales type jar, Nene valley reeded mortaria, White slipped greyware plain rim bowl	L3rd+
14408	Ceramic	Pottery	Local grey ware body sherds, Shell tempered ware jar, Colour coated (Iron rich) With barbotine scroll, straight sided bead and flange bowl with short stubby hooked flange	M-L3rd+
14415	Ceramic	Pottery	Iron rich and Iron poor Nene valley type CC flagon and beaker with decoration. Small plain rimmed BBW bowl, plain rimmed grey ware bowl, various grey ware body sherds (local), Dales type jar	L3rd+
14607	Ceramic	Pottery	white/cream ware foot ring base fragments of greyware	RB
14707	Ceramic	Pottery	Oxfordshire Mortaria, Iron poor Nene Valley type CC bead and flange bowl (Swanpool?) Multi ribbed flagon handle (Med?)	M-L3+
14711	Ceramic	Pottery	Iron rich Nene valley type CC bead and flanged bowl, local grey ware body sherds, one has red roulette decoration	3rd+

Context	Material	Object	Comments	Spot date
14715	Ceramic	Pottery	Huntcliff jar, lug handle of a grey ware WMJ/B, bead and flanged grey ware bowl, grey ware strainer/colander, red slipped flagon/large jar? Grey ware lid, Colour coated (iron rich) Nene valley type bead and flange bowl	L3-4th
14723	Ceramic	Pottery	Large CC ware (iron poor) Nene valley type bowl (Swanpool?), white ware body sherd with Black slag trits (mortaria? Too small and thin)	M-L3+
14745	Ceramic	Pottery	Grey ware bead and flanged bowl	M-L3rd+
14829	Ceramic	Pottery	Shell tempered ware lid-seated jar (huntcliff?) Dales type jar, Iron poor CC body sherds, various local grey wares, self coloured slipped oxidised jar?	L3-4th
14830	Ceramic	Pottery	Miniature bead and flange grey ware bowl, calcite/shell gritted body sherds, other local grey wares.	Roman
15306	Ceramic	Pottery	Fine grey ware and shell temp body sherd	Roman
15308	Ceramic	Pottery	Local grey ware body sherds (some with girth groove), Shell tempered body sherds, black sandy flat top rim jar, and large shell tempered storage jar	LIA-ERO
16909	Ceramic	Pottery	Shell tempered ware jar, one with incised dec and simple rim other everted	IA-Roman
16913	Ceramic	Pottery	White/cream ware, grog tempered ware?	IA-ERO
17504	Ceramic	Pottery	Local Grey	Roman
17508	Ceramic		Local grey ware body sherds, necked jar, grey channel rim jar with bifid rim, Mancetter harts mortaria, samian ware base, dales type jar, shell tempered lid seated jar, BBW type beaded rim bowl/jar with burnished lattice (Gillam 233 125-160)	2nd+
17604	Ceramic	Pottery	Mortaria stamp Mancetter.	135-170
18109	Ceramic	Pottery	Handmade grog and quartz, shell? Tempered body sherd with chevron decoration (Prehistoric?) BBW jar with obtuse lattice, fragment of samian, shell and sand grit body sherd combed smooth, local greyware body sherds.	EIA-ERO
18118	Ceramic	Pottery	Mix, Local grey wares, calcite/shell tempered wares? Grey ware lipped bowl, Iron poor Nene type cc with vine scroll dec, possible Torskey Grey? Handmade body sherds (IA-SAX), samian ware DR33>	Roman-Early Med
18130	Ceramic	Pottery	Lipped black burnished ware bowl (Gillam 225? L2nd) possible colour coated (no surviving) flagon/flask, shell tempered ware body sherds	L2nd+
19009	Ceramic	Pottery	Fine shell tempered ware Jar? Oxidised base sherd, with small particle of green glaze, body sherd with yellow glaze patches	C13+
19012	Ceramic	Pottery	Oxidized fabric with strong green glaze	C14+
19202	Ceramic	Pottery	Green glazed Oxidized wares	C14+
19205	Ceramic	Pottery	Fine shell tempered grooved rim beaded jar	Roman-Late Sax?
20304	Ceramic	Pottery	Local Grey body sherds one with wavy comb decoration, oxidised red slipped? bead and flanged bowl (Hemisphericle?segmented?), Iron poor Nene valley type CC body sherds	3rd+
20612	Ceramic	Pottery	Carious grey ware body sherds, bead and flanged grey ware bowl, Iron rich Nene valley type cc fragments of shell tempered ware.	L2+
20613	Ceramic	Pottery	Multi reed hammer head oxidised mortaria, proto huntcliff jar? Lid seated, white mortaria with slag trits, small bead and flange grey ware bowl	L3rd?

Figures 1 – 3



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - Field Number

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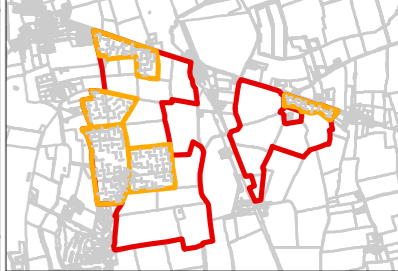


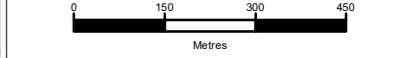
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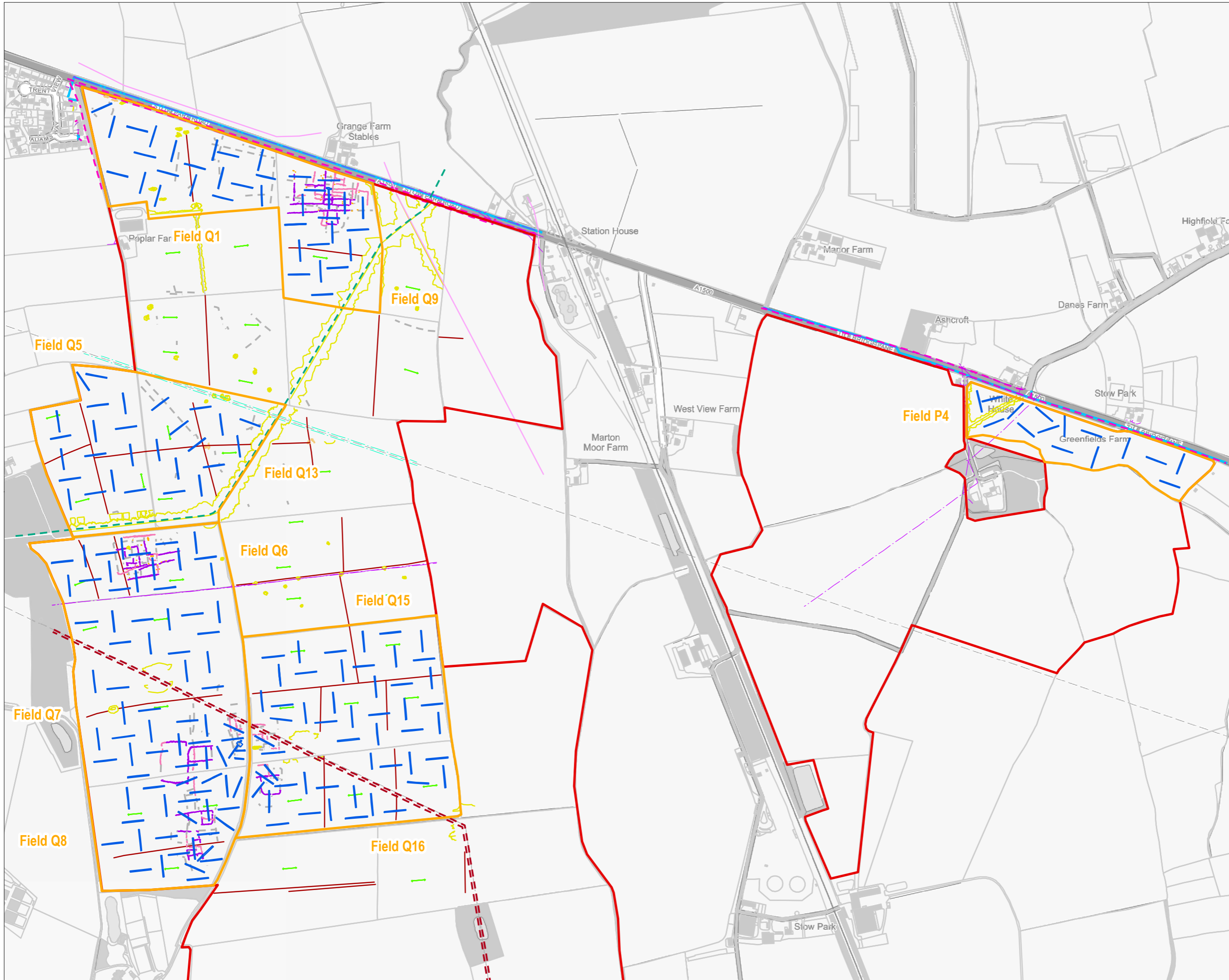
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Client:
Lanpro

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06/12/2022

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Electric - Western Power Distribution
- Electric - National Grid
- Fuel - CLH
- Gas - Uniper
- Sewer - Foul - Severn Trent
- Water - Anglian Water

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
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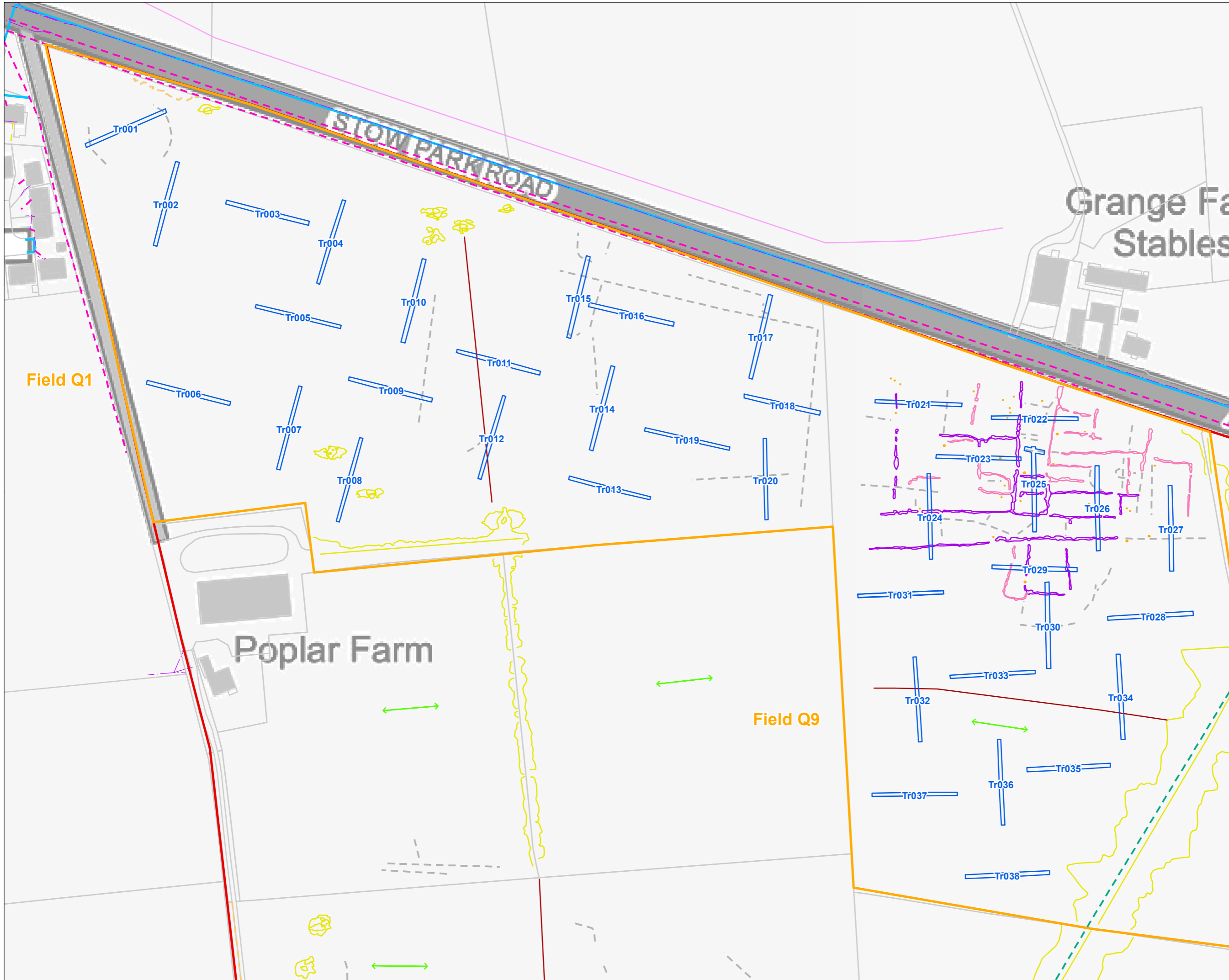
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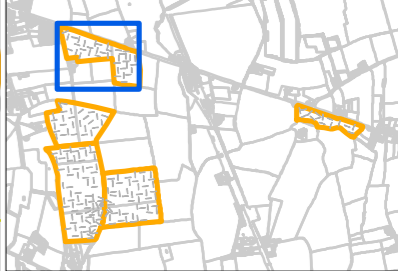


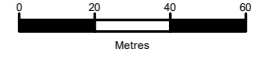
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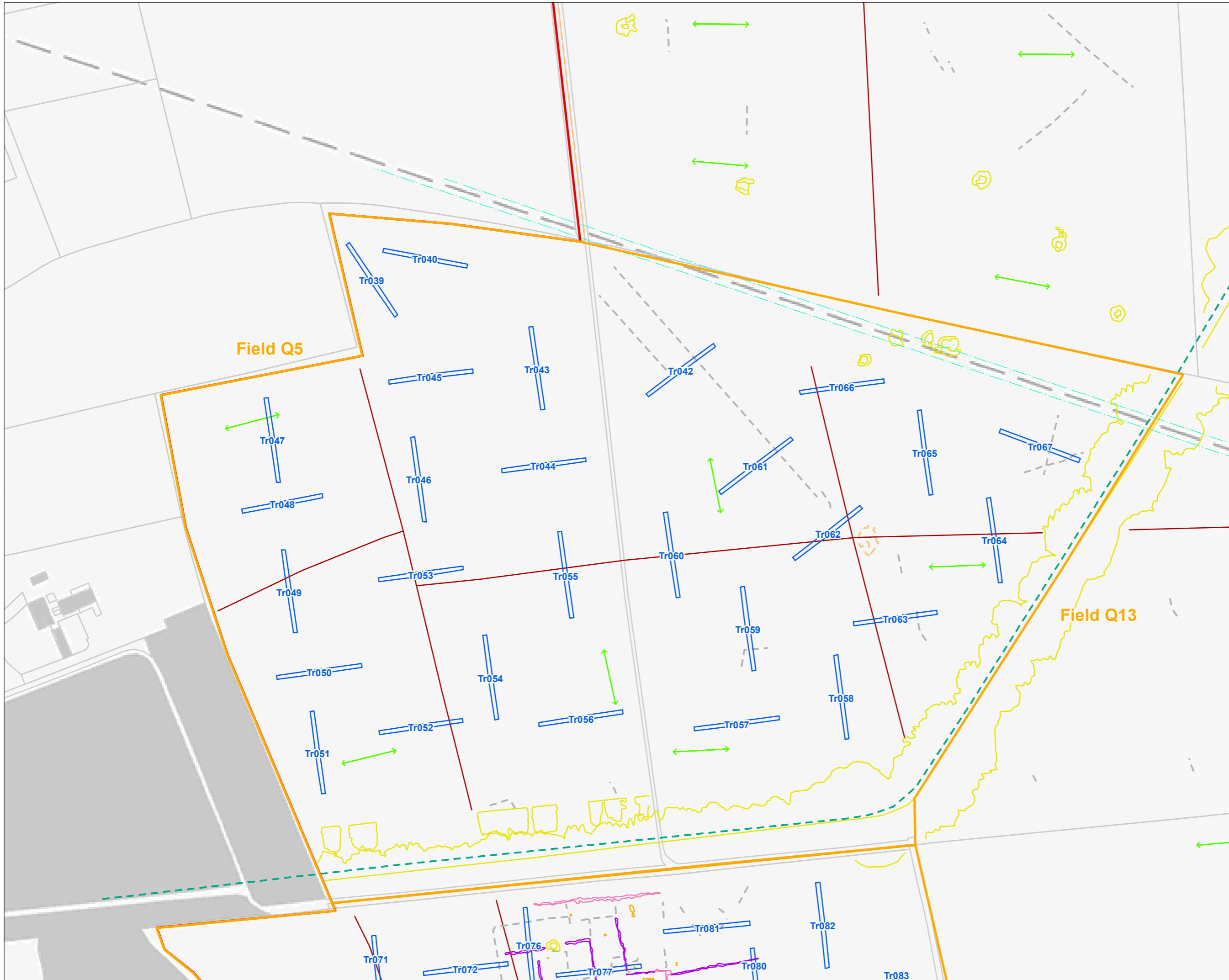
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 - Field Number
 - Excavated Trench
- Utilities**
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 - Gas - Uniper
- Geophysics**
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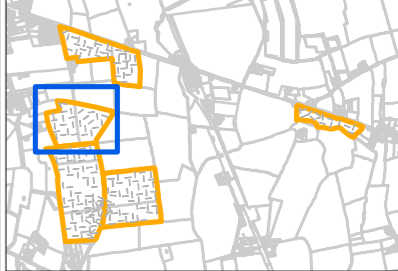


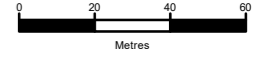
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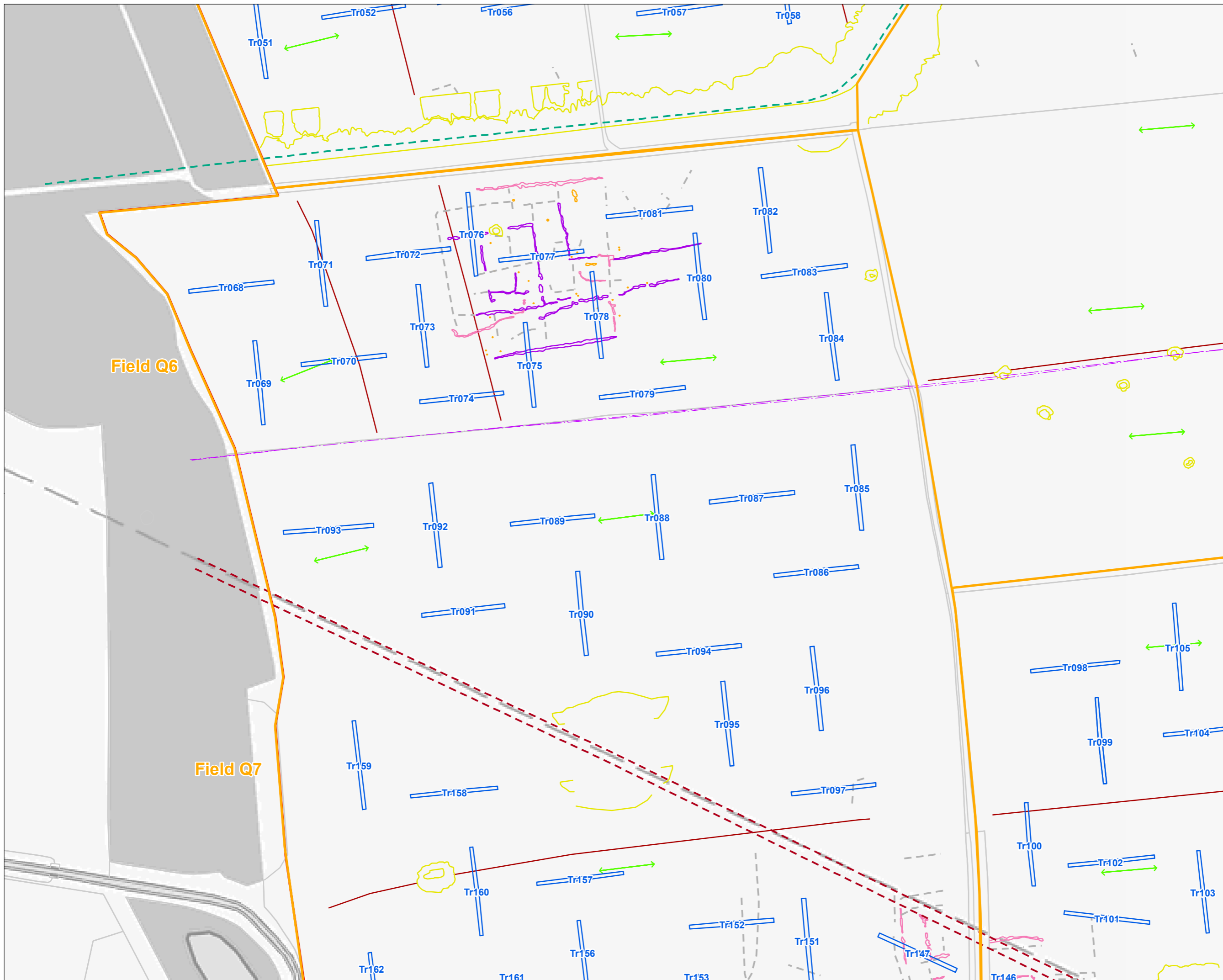
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Key:

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Utilities

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- Electric - National Grid
- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

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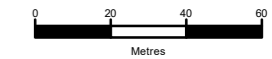
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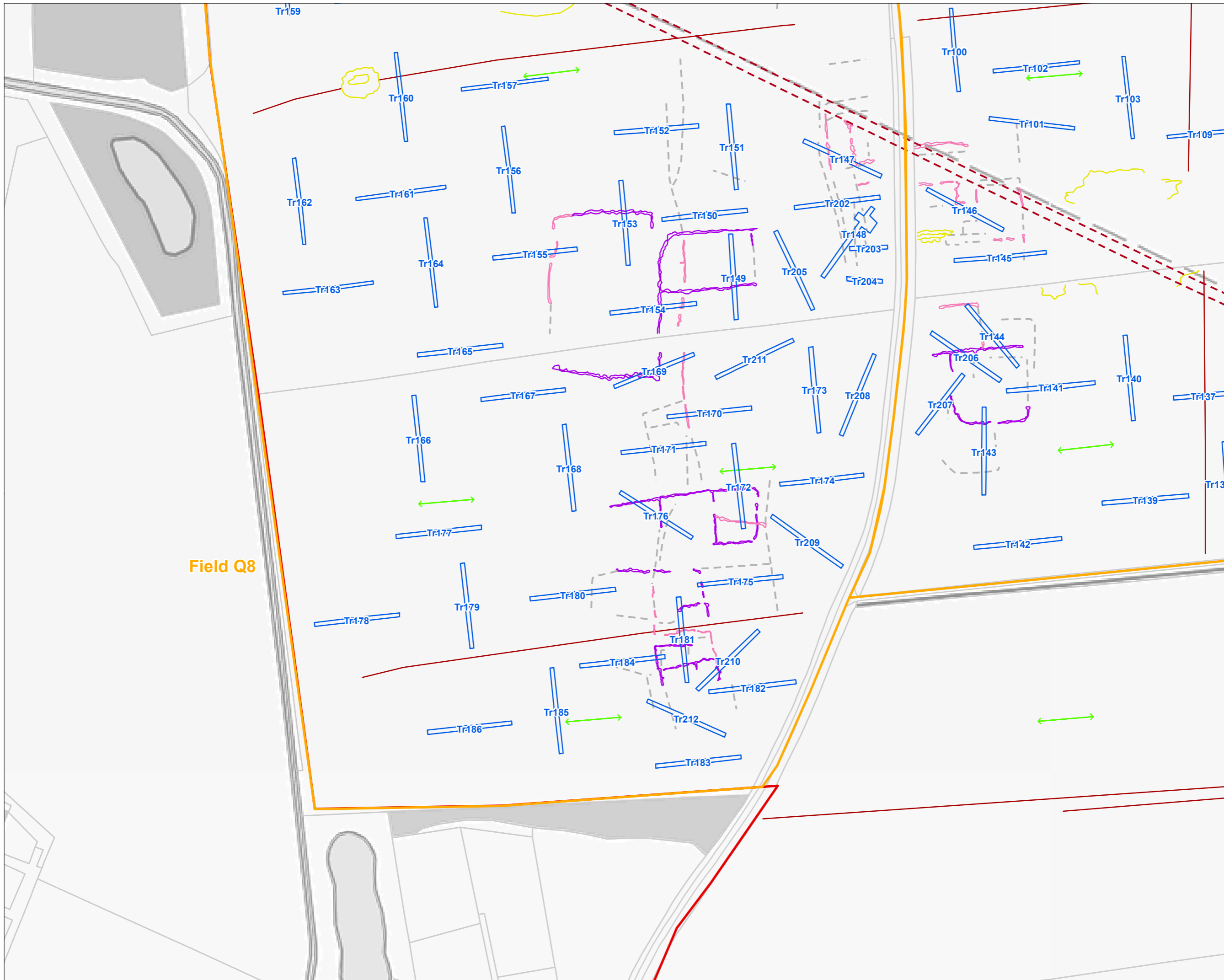
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Utilities

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Geophysics

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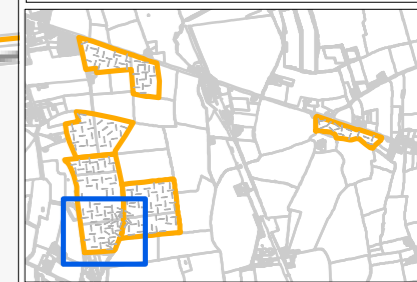


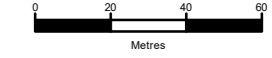
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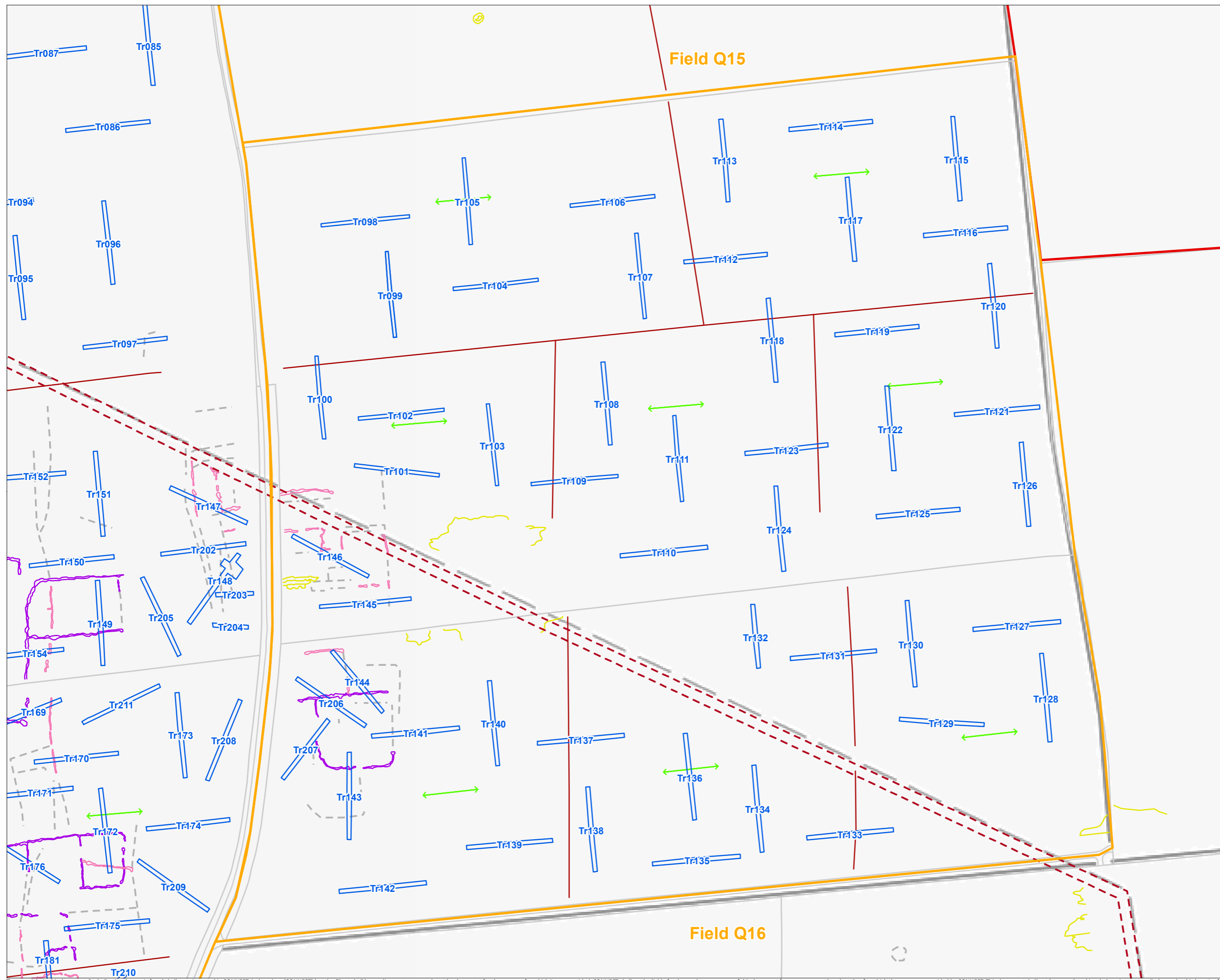
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Key:

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Utilities

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Geophysics

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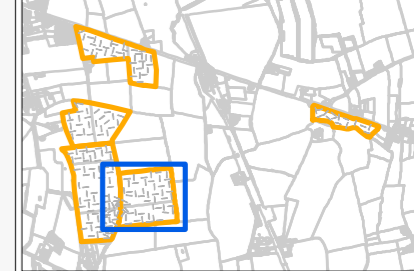


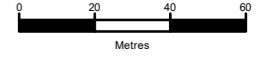
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 - Water - Anglian Water
- Geophysics**
- Modern - Bipolar

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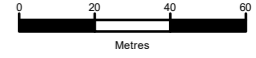
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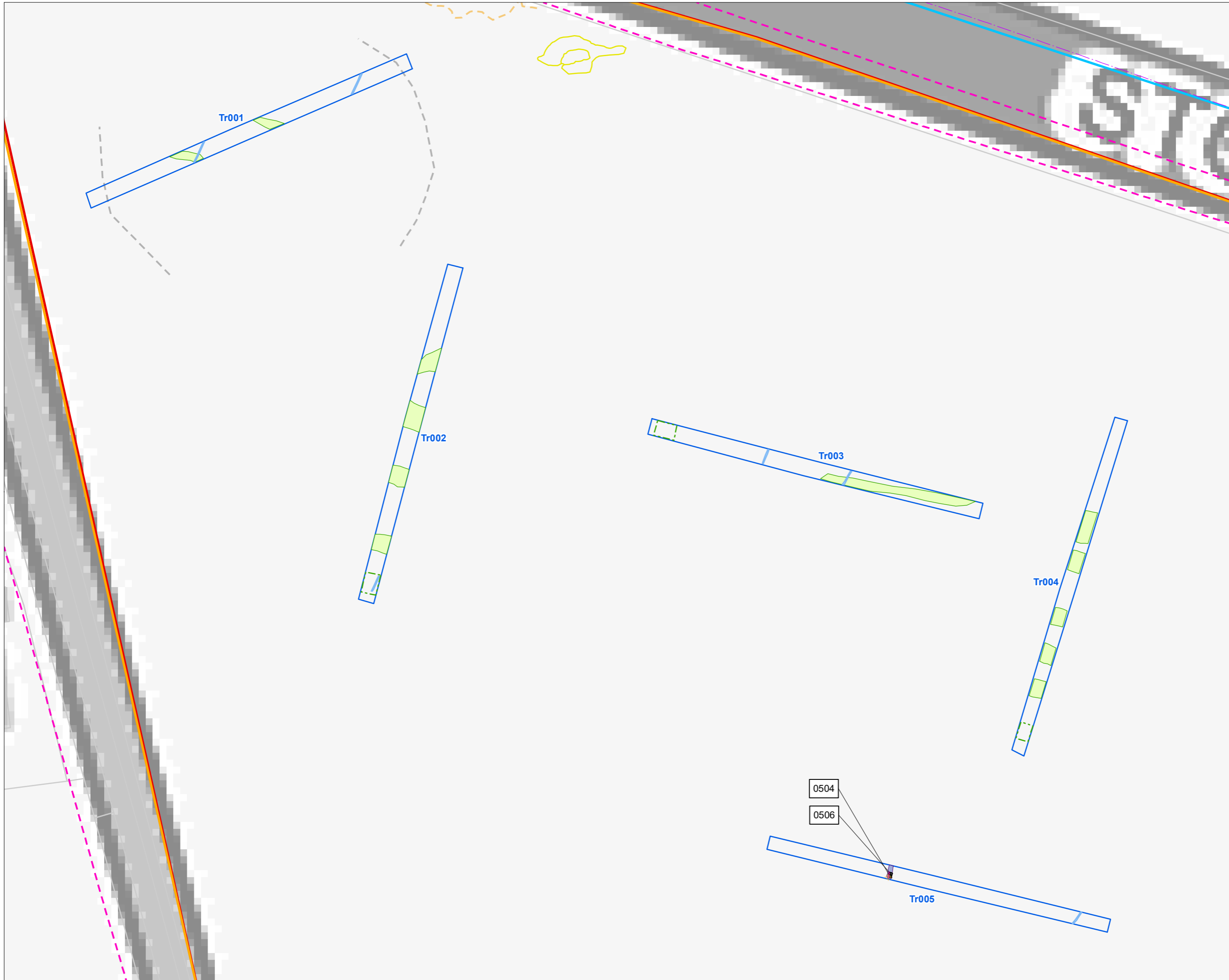
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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

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Geophysics

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.1:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach

Geophysics

- Modern Bipolar

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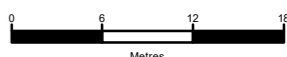
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Figure 3.2:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

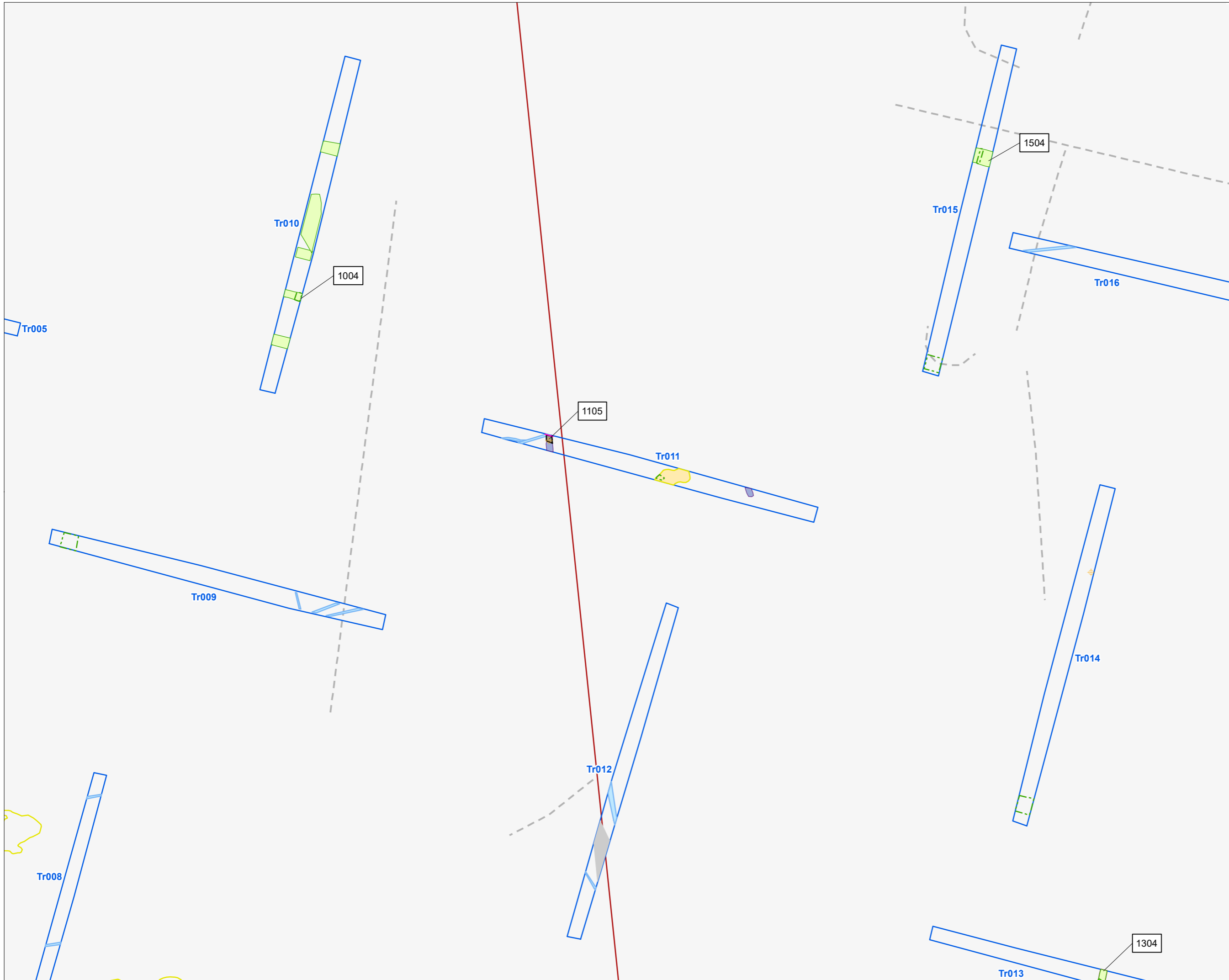
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Deposit
- Modern
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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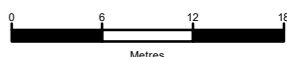
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Figure 3.3:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

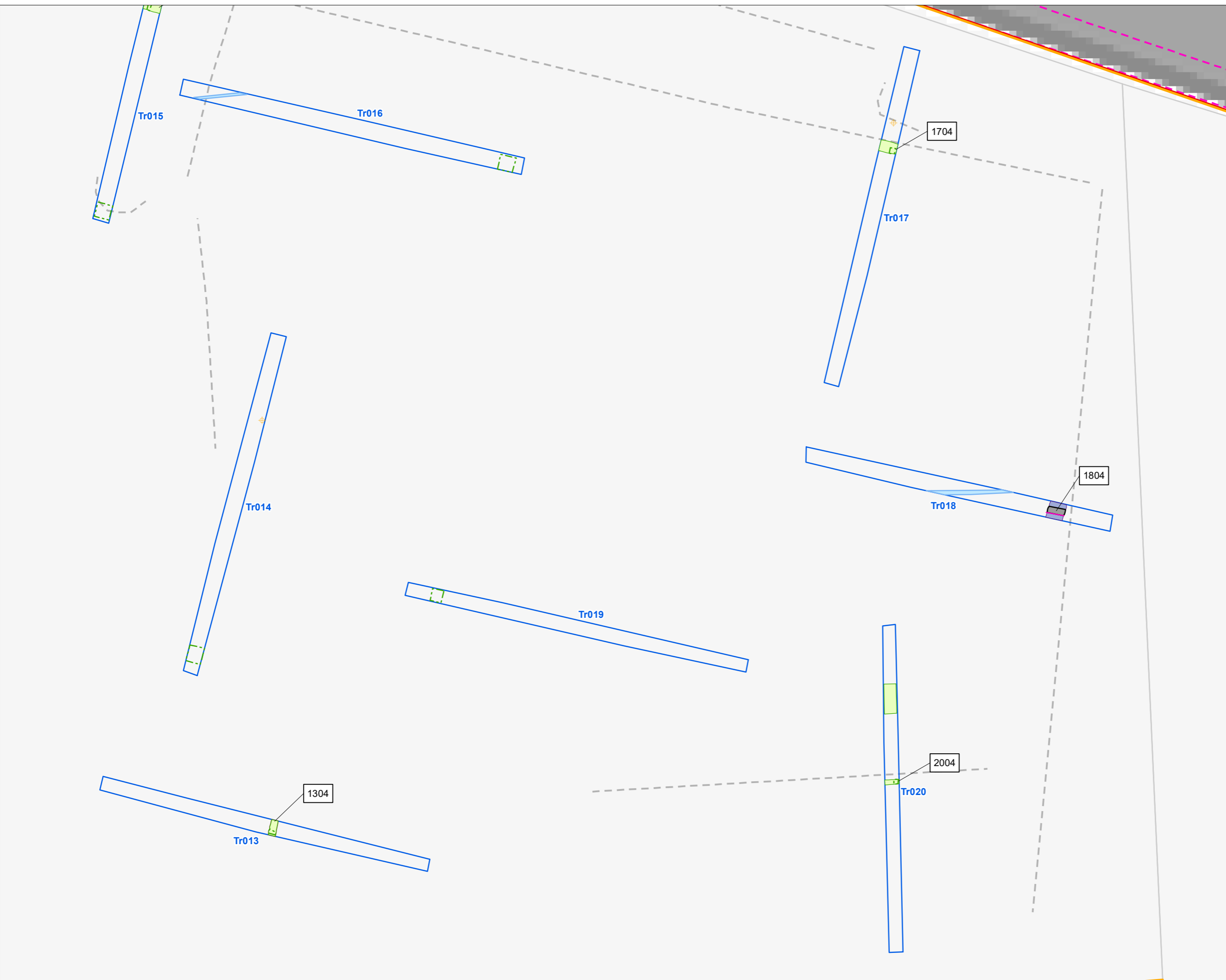
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach

Geophysics

- Arch - Trends

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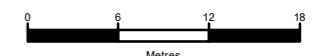
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

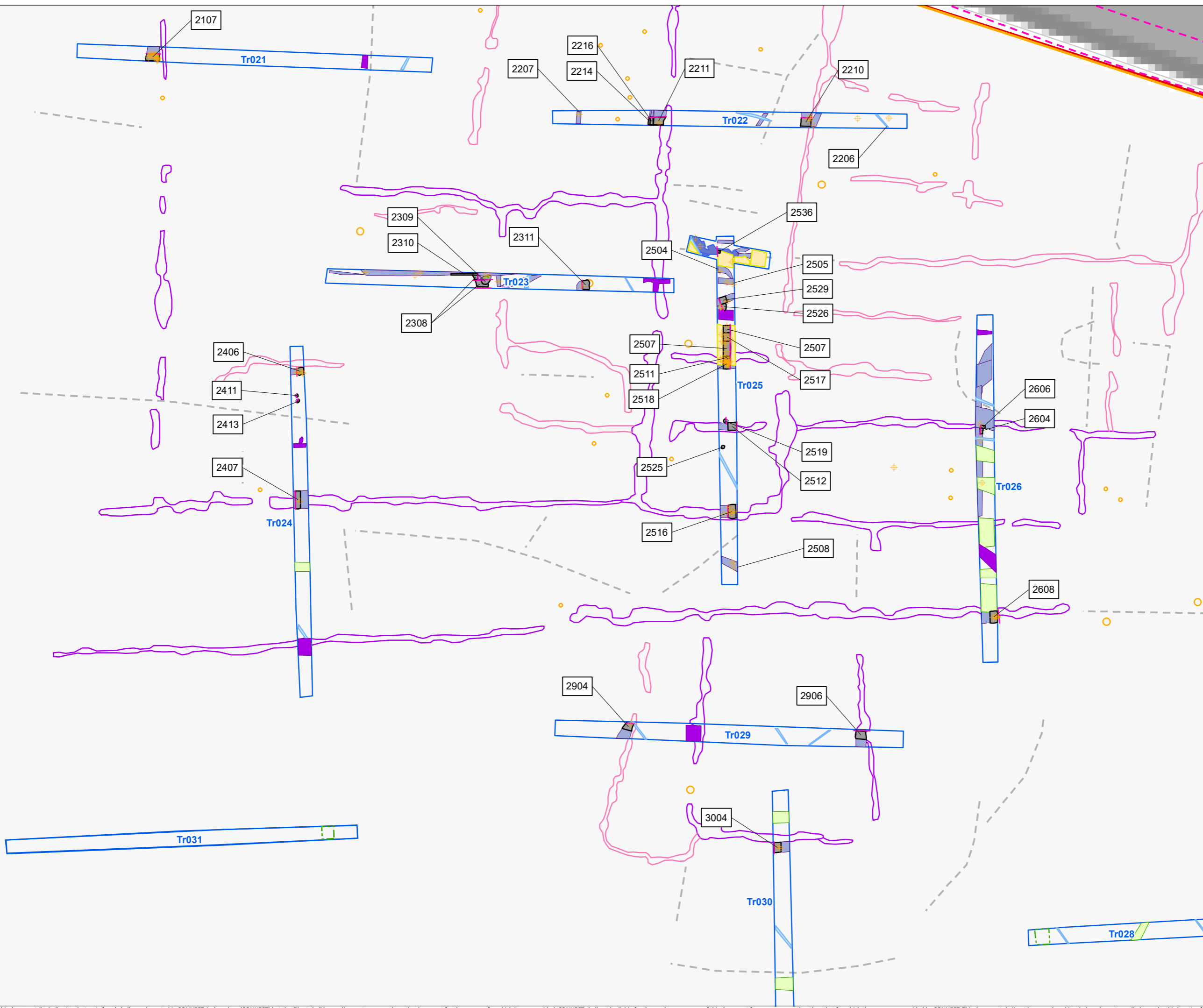
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach

Geophysics

- Arch - Dist Arch Lesser
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends

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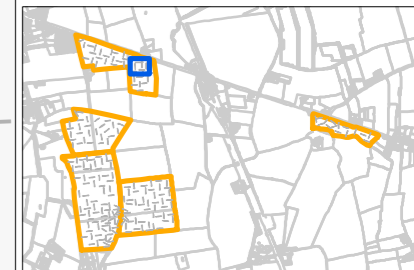


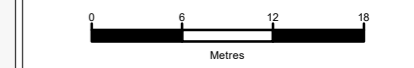
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

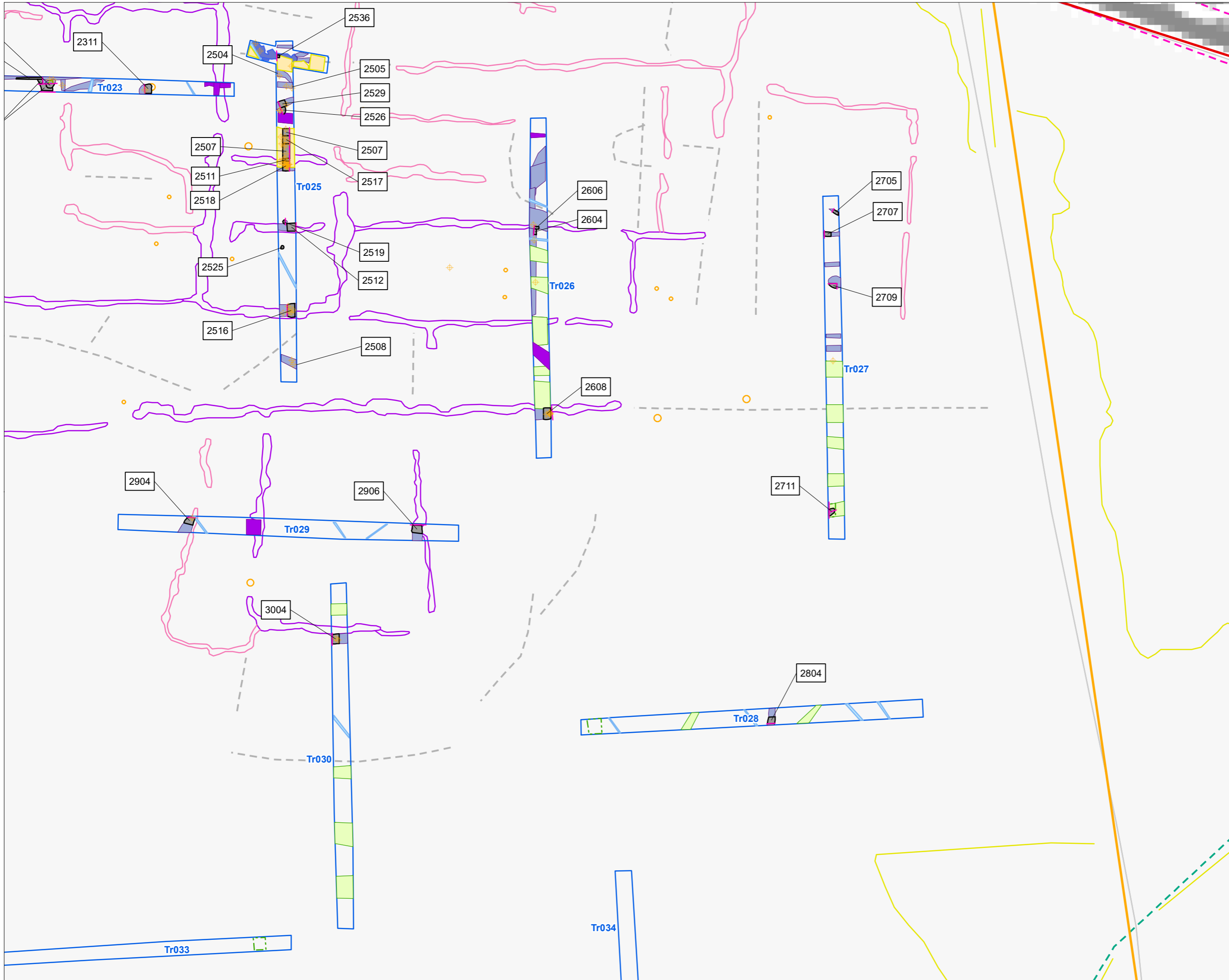
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Arch - Dist Arch Lesser
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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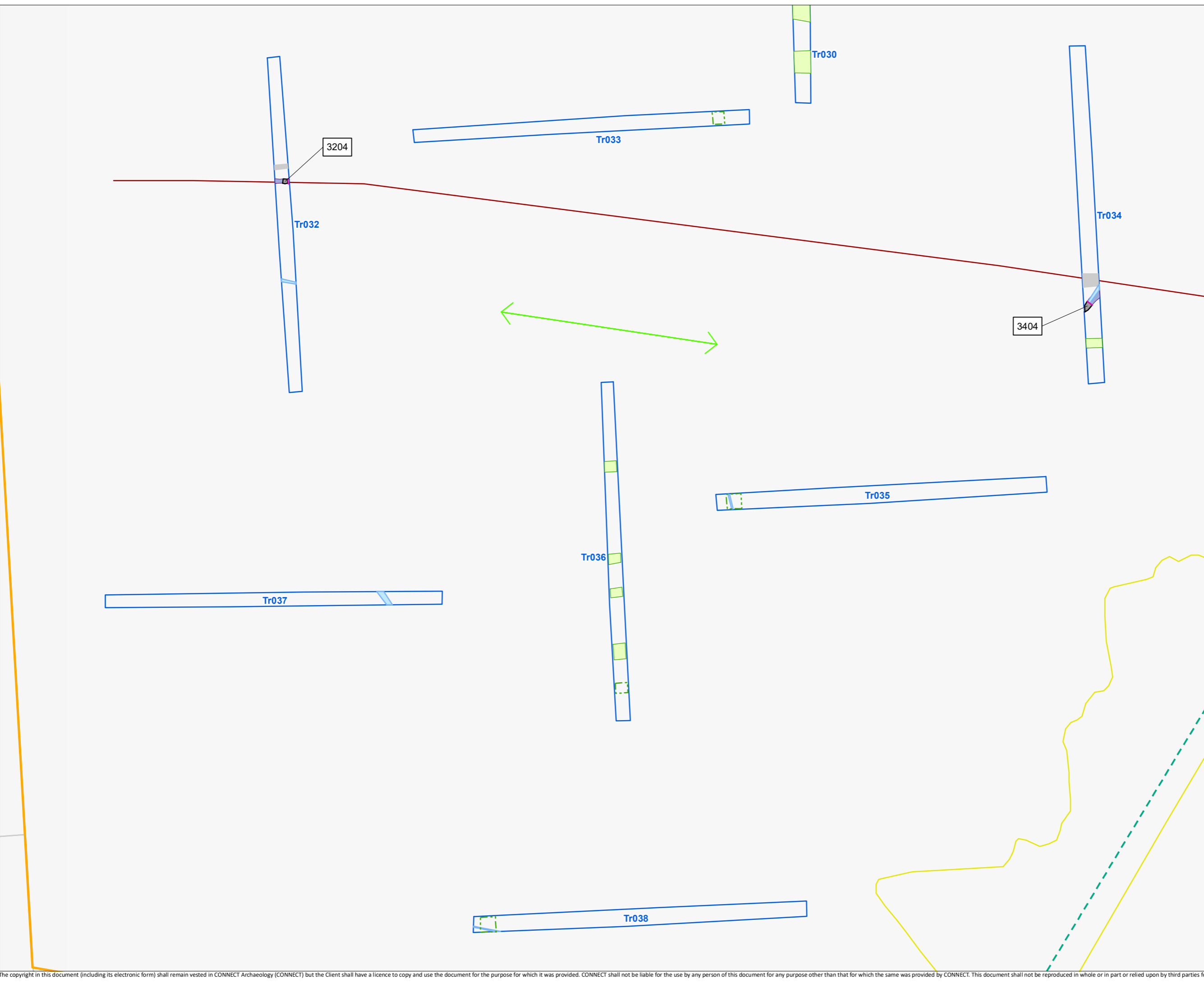
Figure Title:
Figure 3.6:
 Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Modern Bipolar

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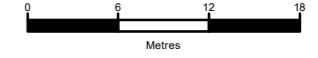
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

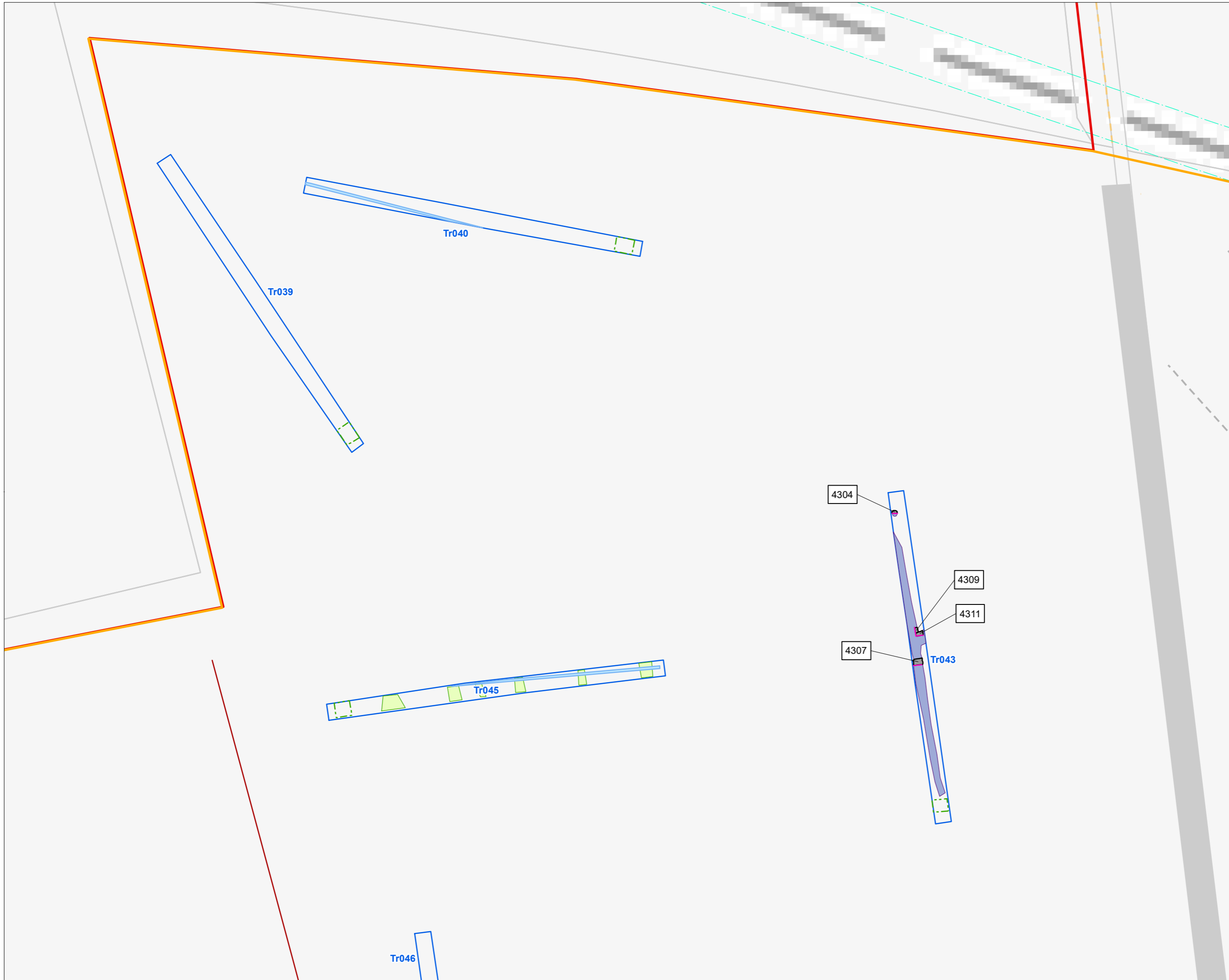
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric- Western Power Distribution

Geophysics

- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Interference

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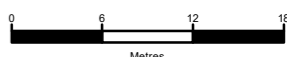
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

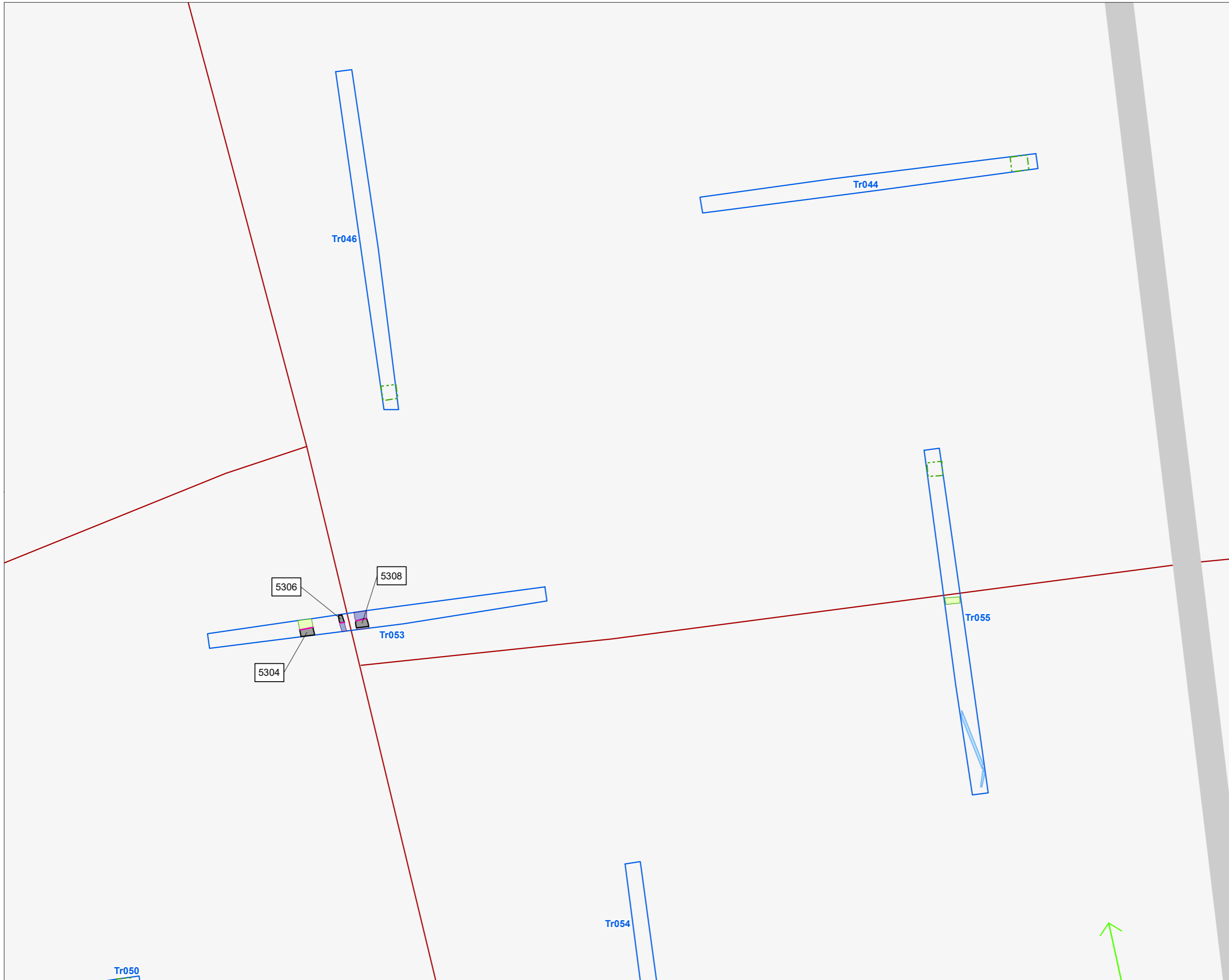
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.9:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary

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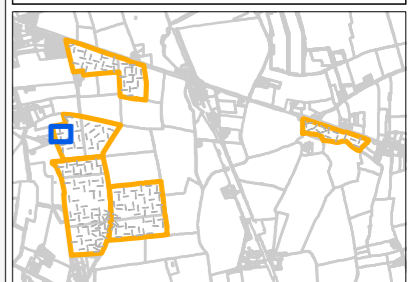


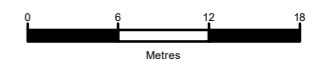
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

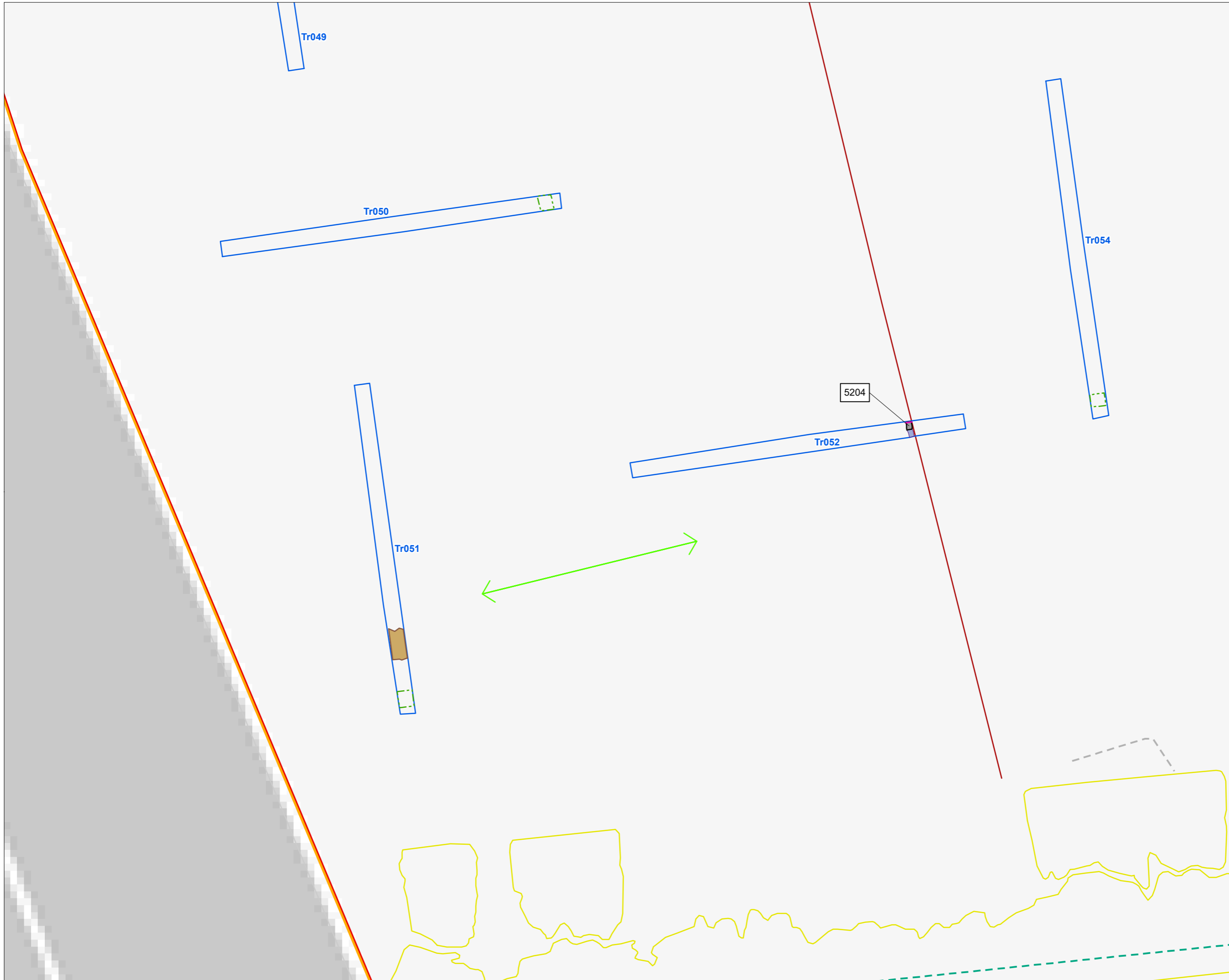
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Natural
- Sondage
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.11:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

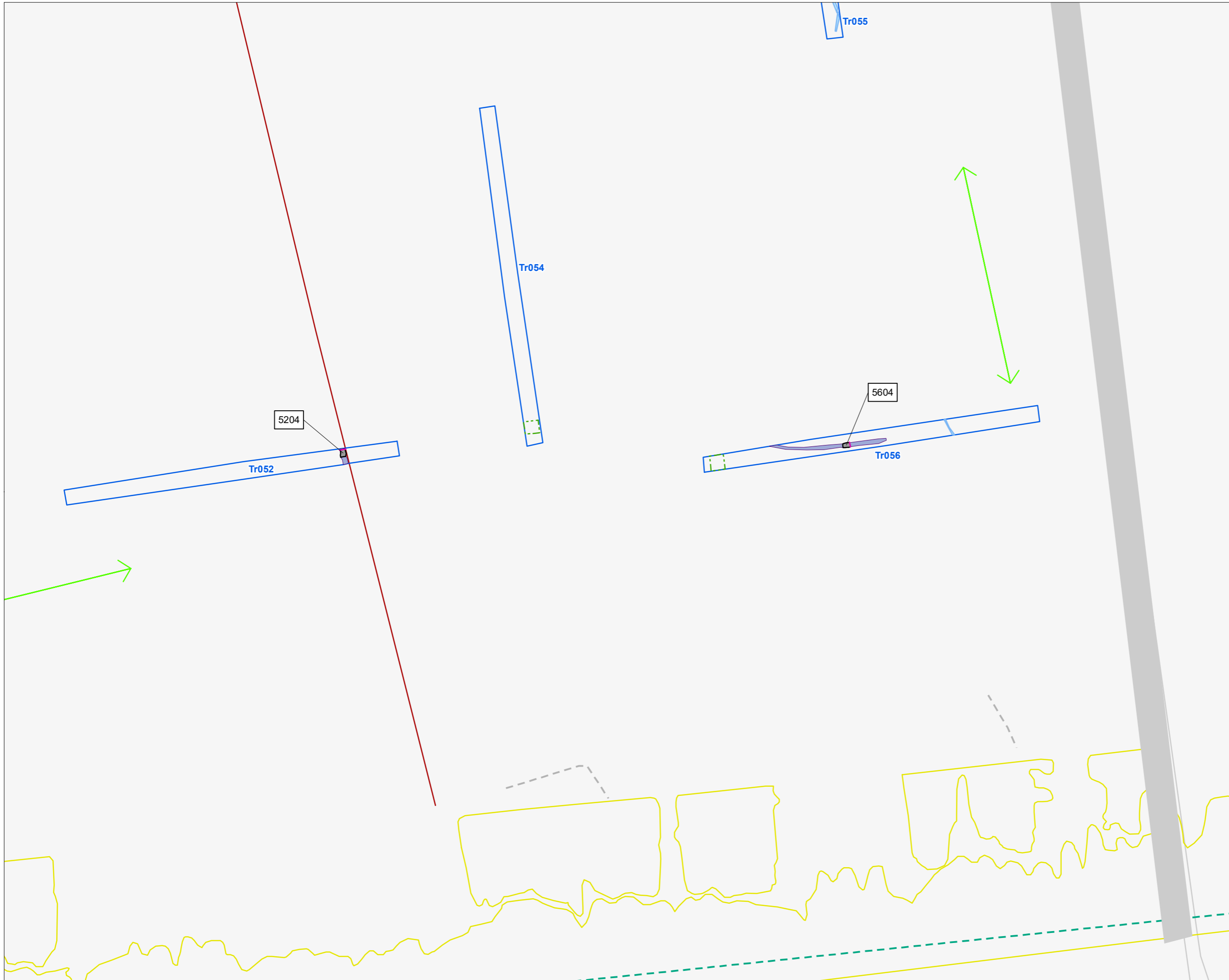
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.12:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

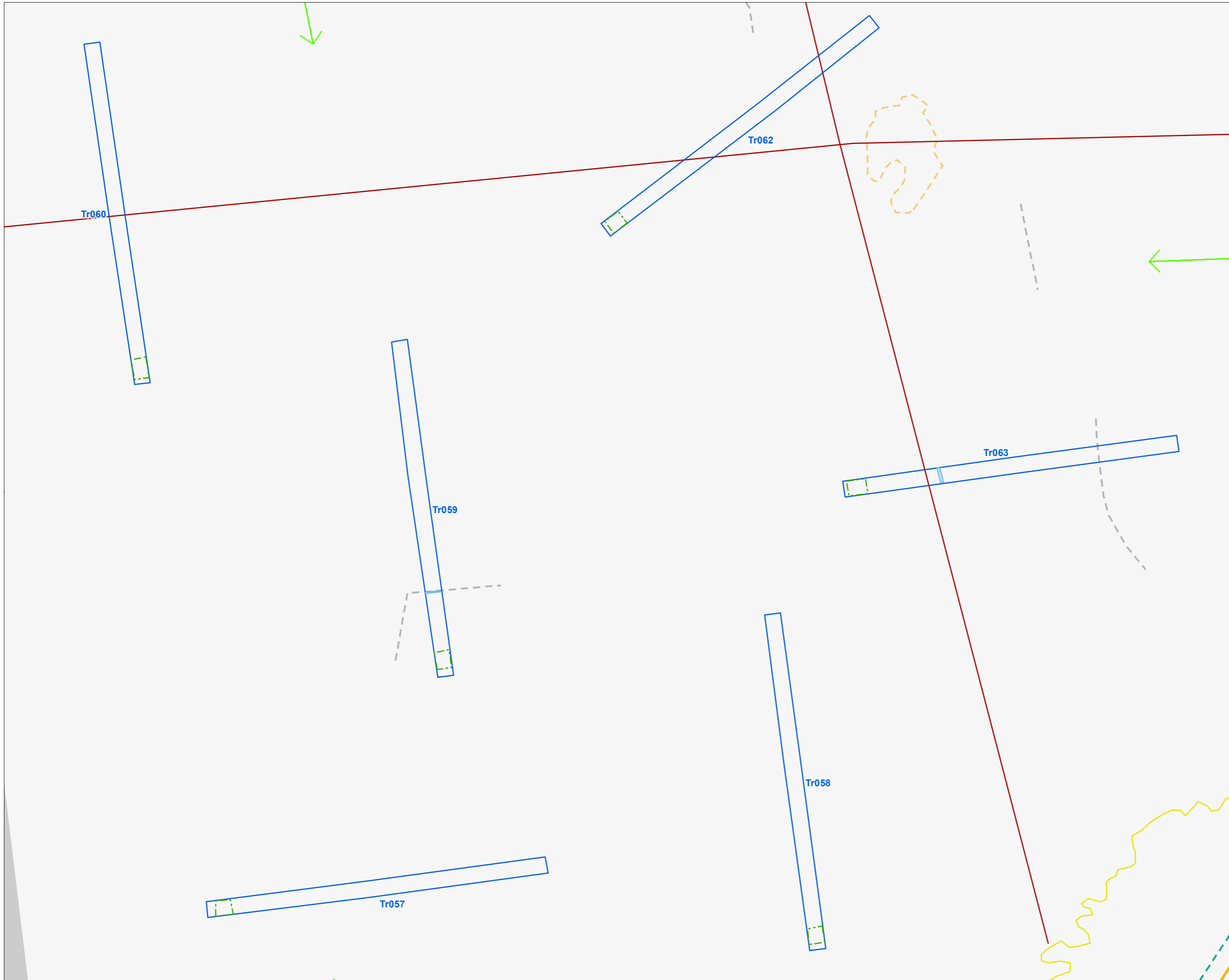
Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Utilities

- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar
- Modern Interference

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.13:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

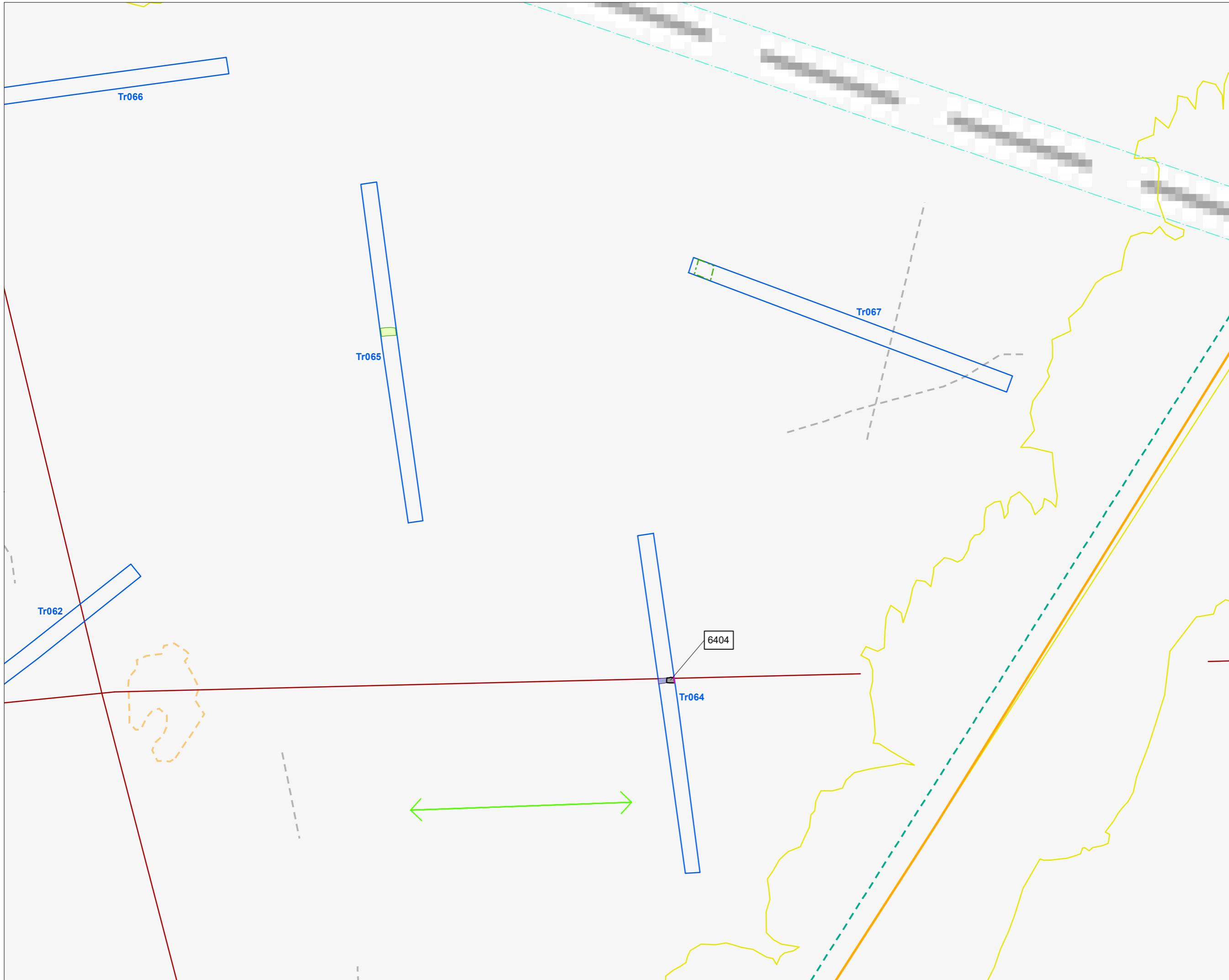
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

0 6 12 18
 Metres



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric- Western Power Distribution
- Gas - Uniper

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar
- Modern Interference

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.15:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

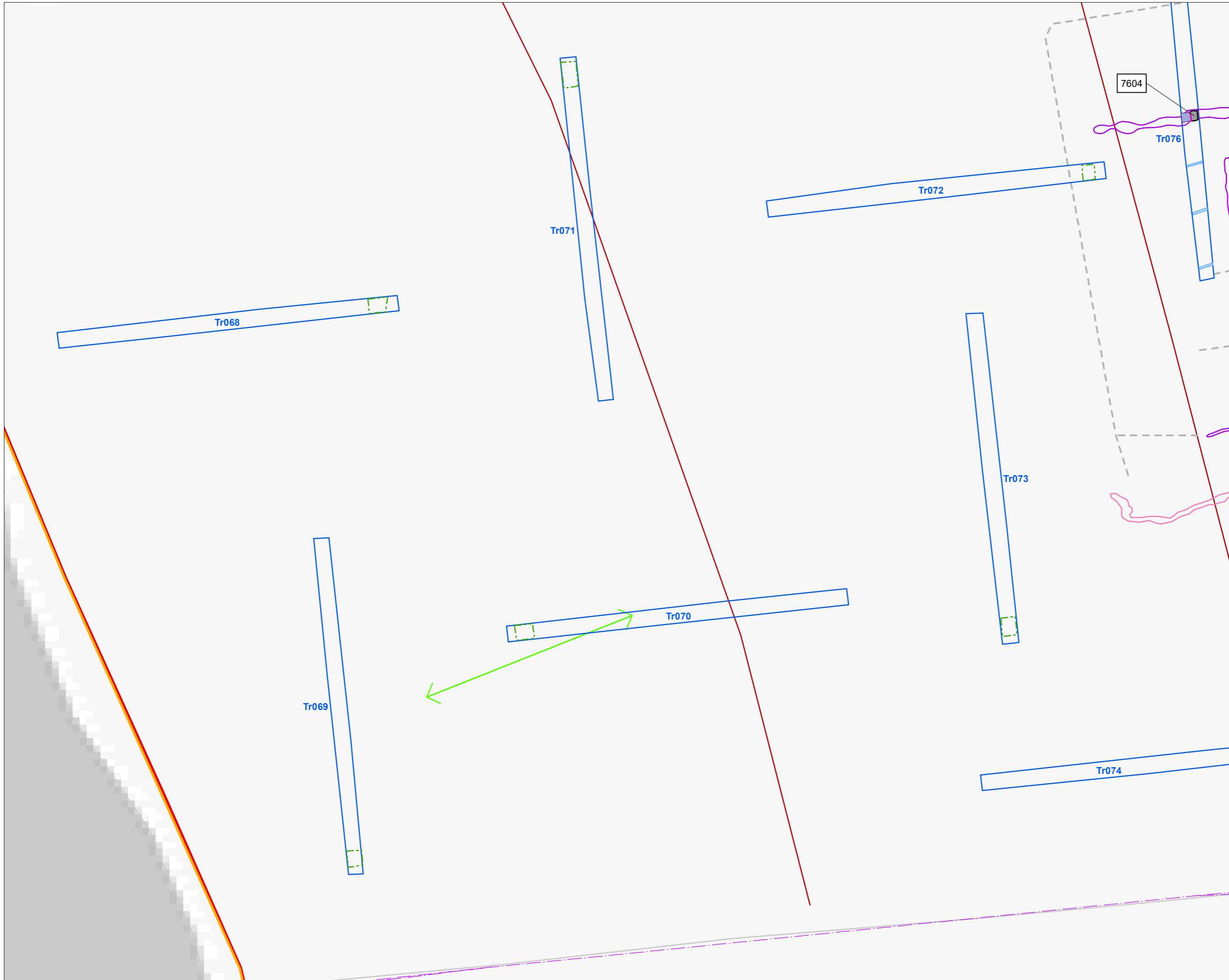
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - Northern Power Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends

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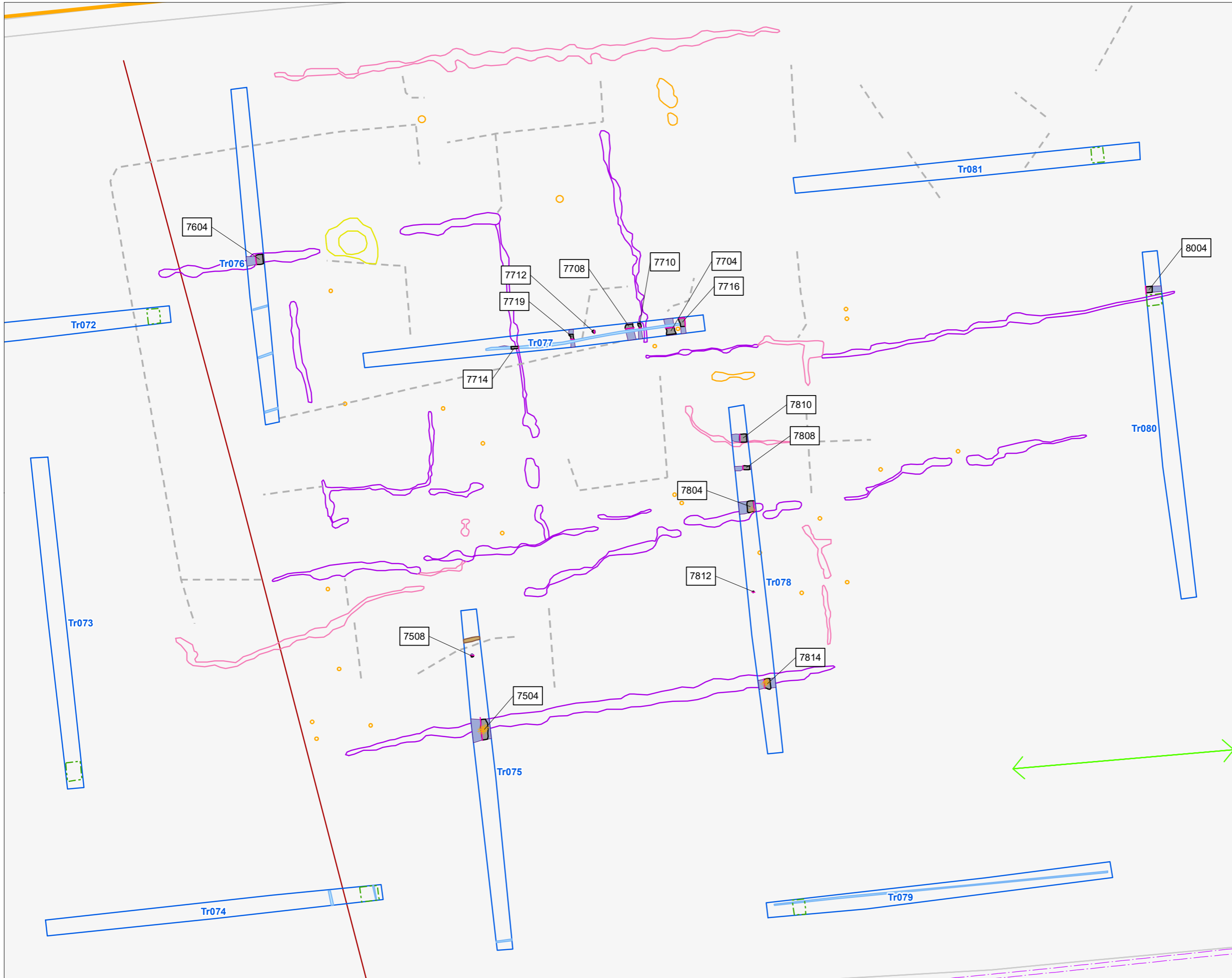
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Figure 3.16:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - Field Number
 - Excavated Trench
 - + Small Find
 - Section Line
 - Feature
 - Natural
 - Sondage
 - Field Drain
 - Pre Ex
- Utilities**
- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Geophysics**
- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
 - Arch - Field Boundary
 - Arch - Dist Arch
 - Arch - Linear Greater
 - Arch - Linear Lesser
 - Arch - Trends
 - Modern Bipolar

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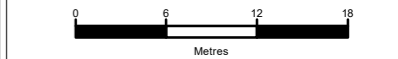
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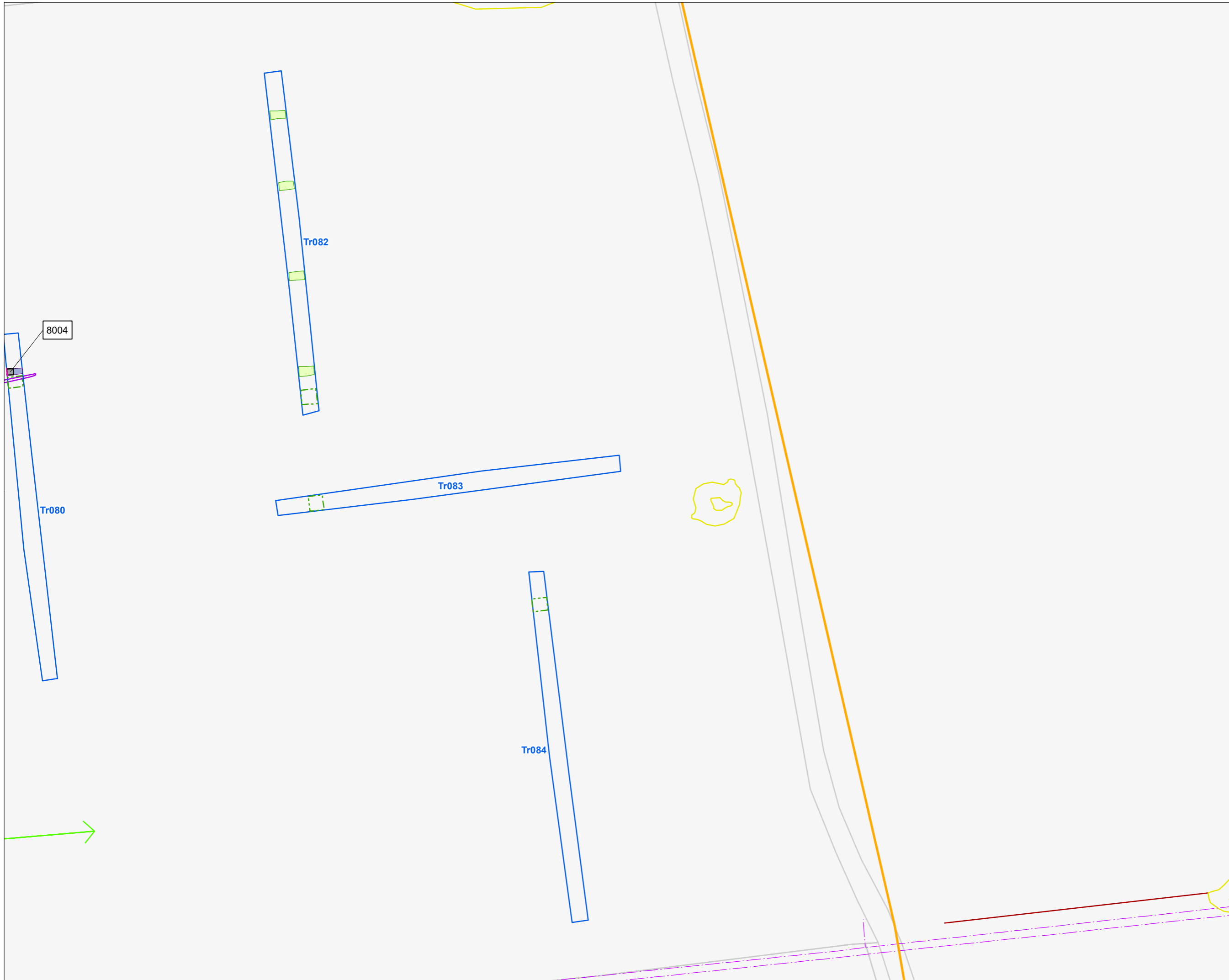
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - Field Number
 - Excavated Trench
 - Section Line
 - Feature
 - Sondage
 - Furrow
 - Pre Ex
- Utilities**
- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Geophysics**
- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
 - Arch - Field Boundary
 - Arch - Linear Greater
 - Modern Bipolar

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Figure Title:
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

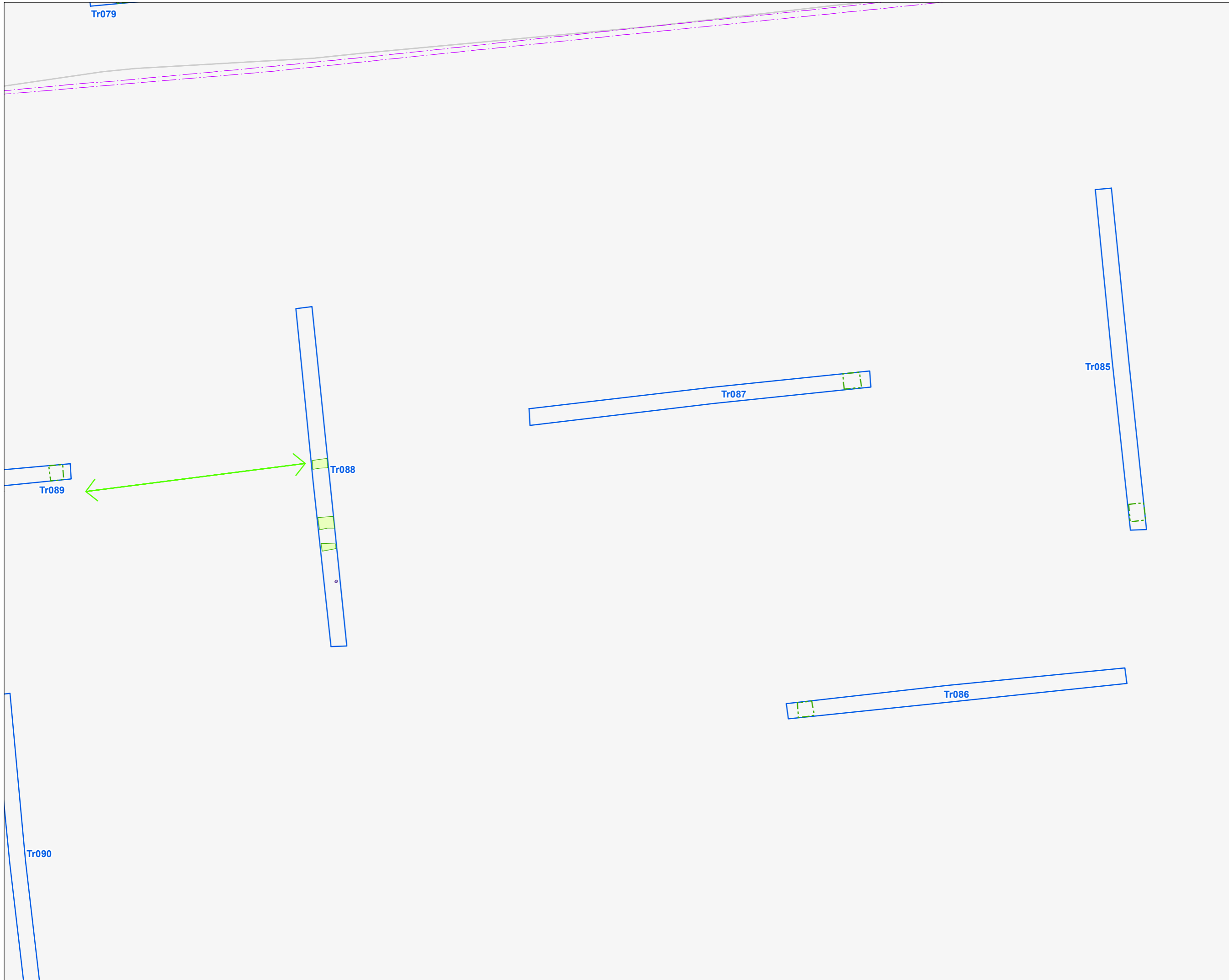
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - Northern Power Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow

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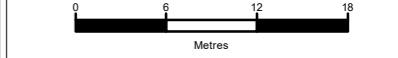
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

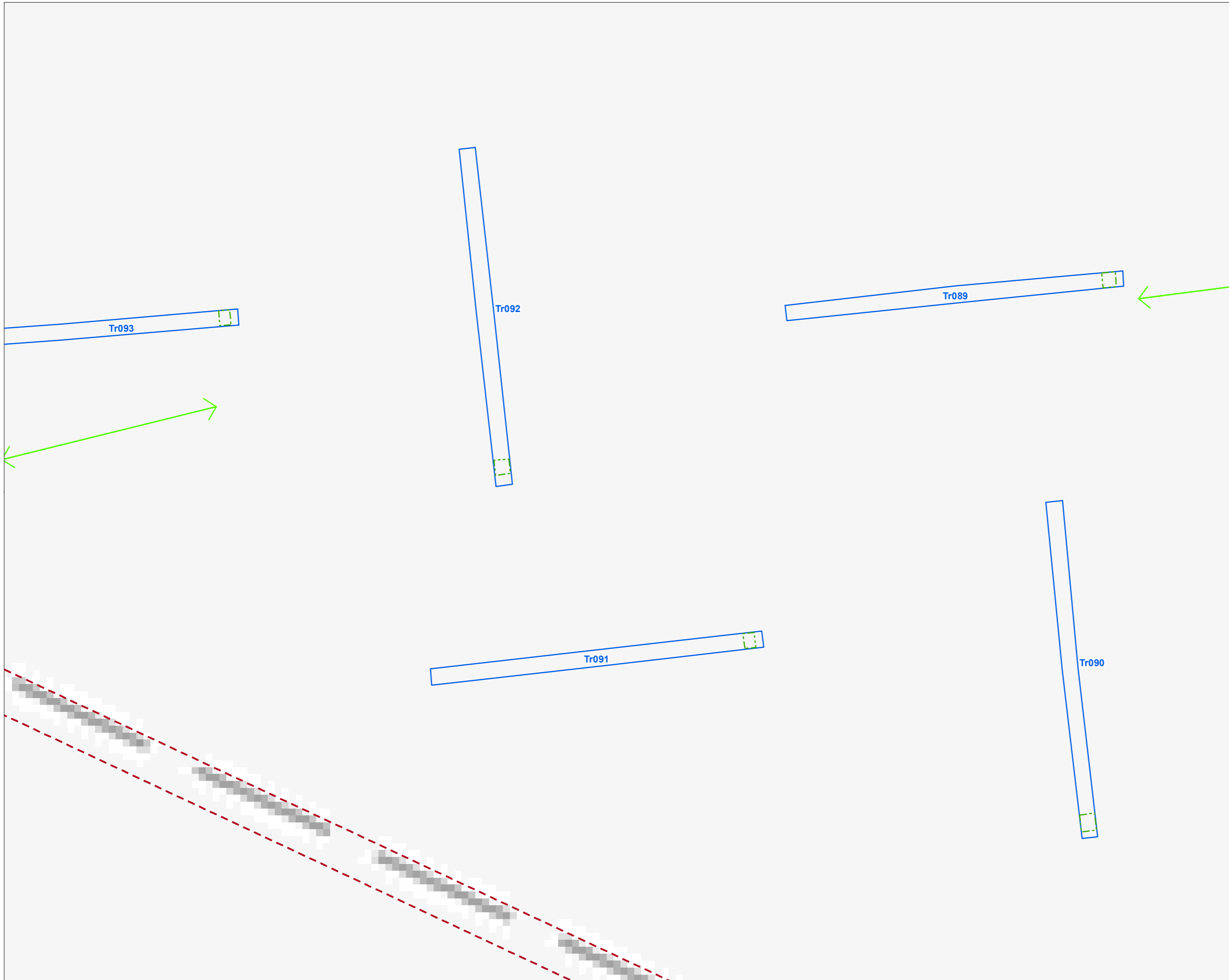
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.20:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

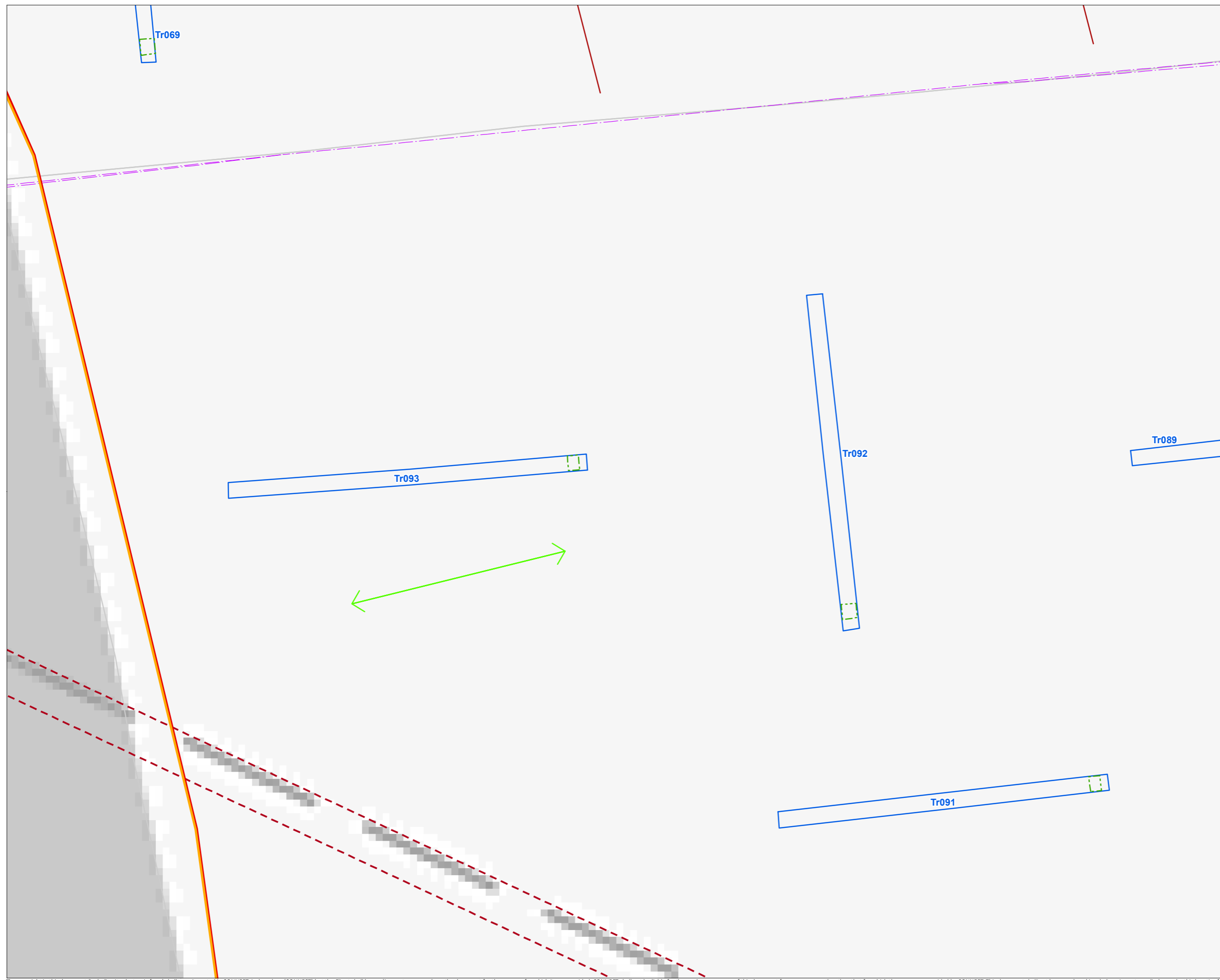
Project:
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Client:
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Date:
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Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage

Utilities

- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.21:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

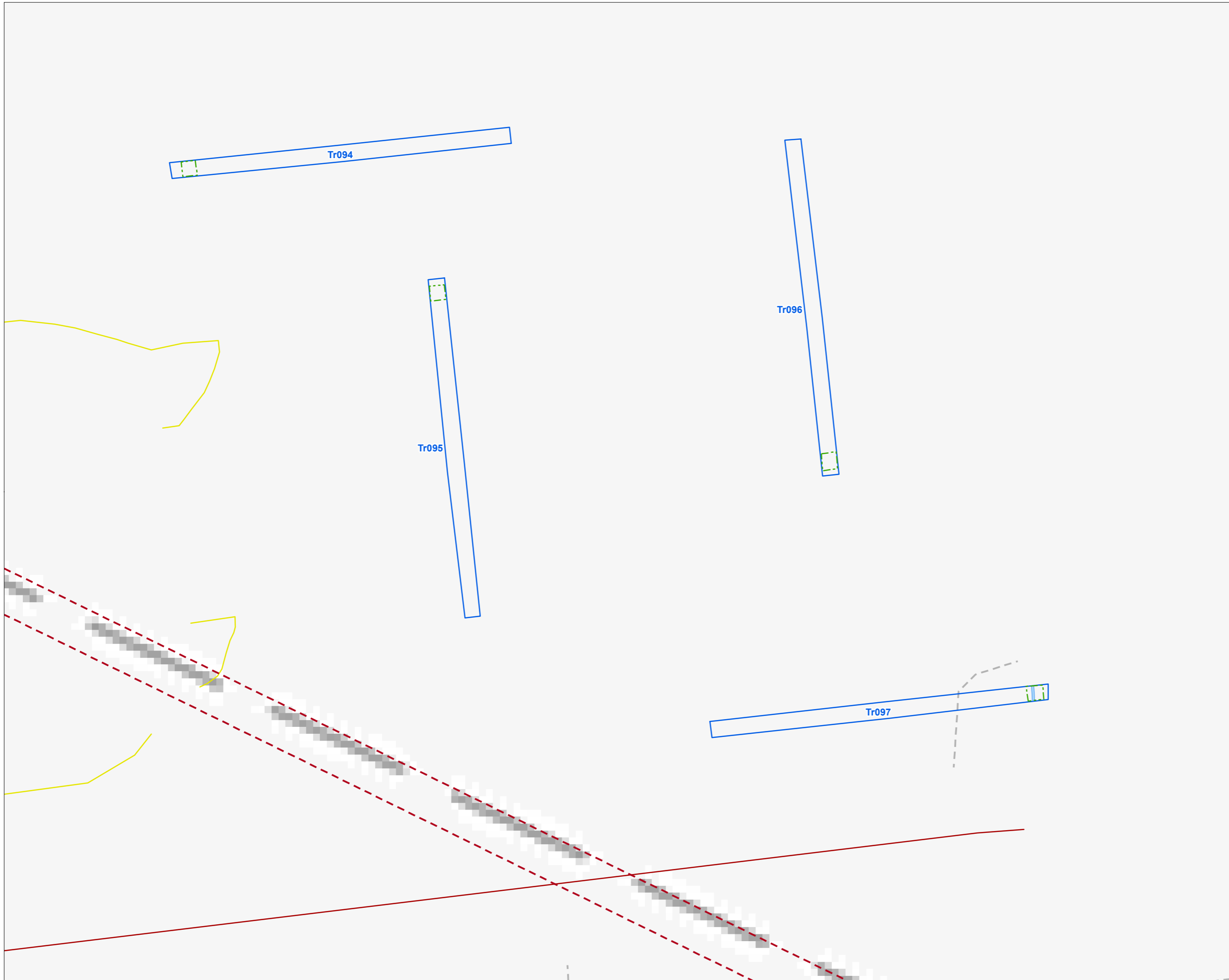
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.22:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

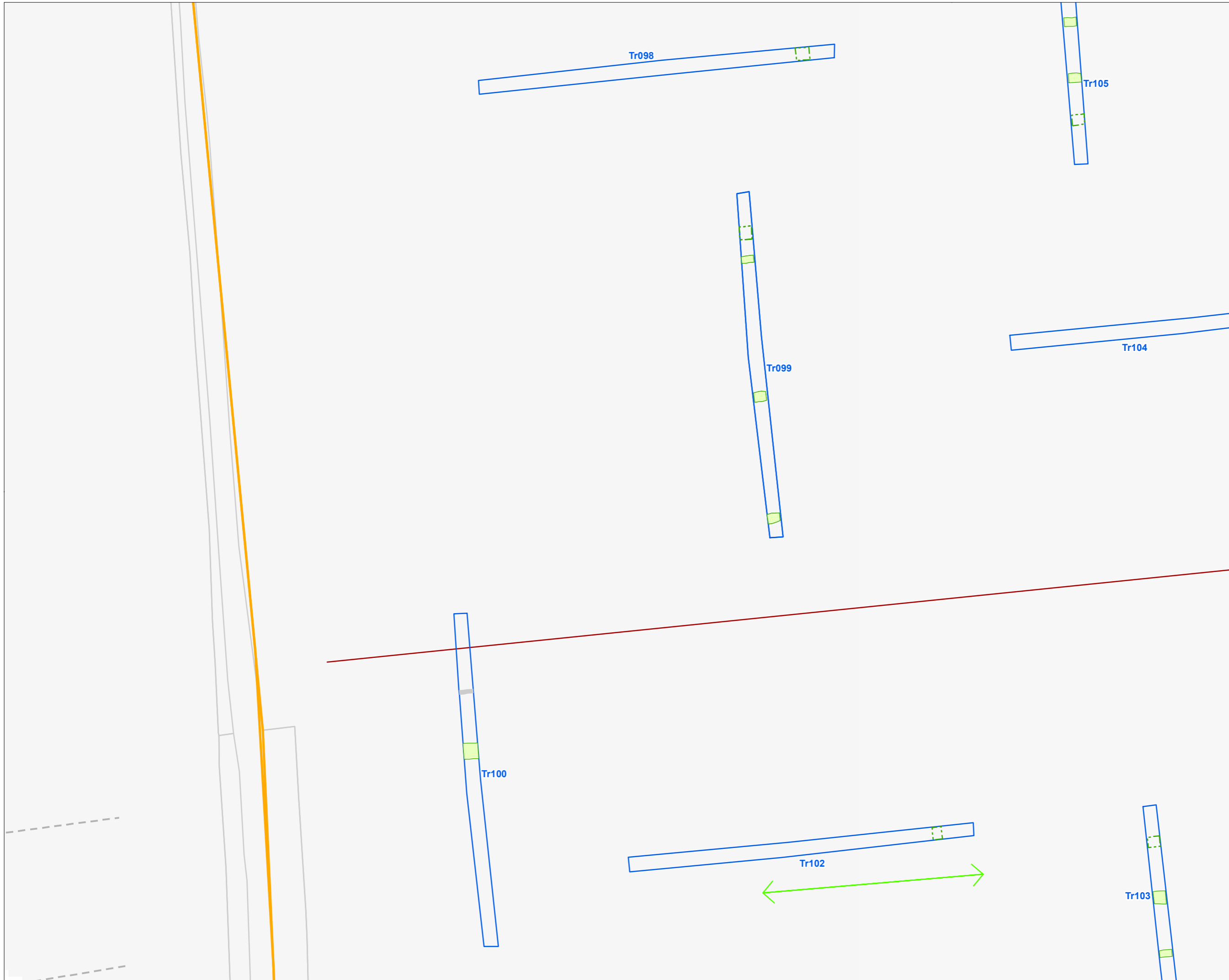
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Furrow

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.23:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

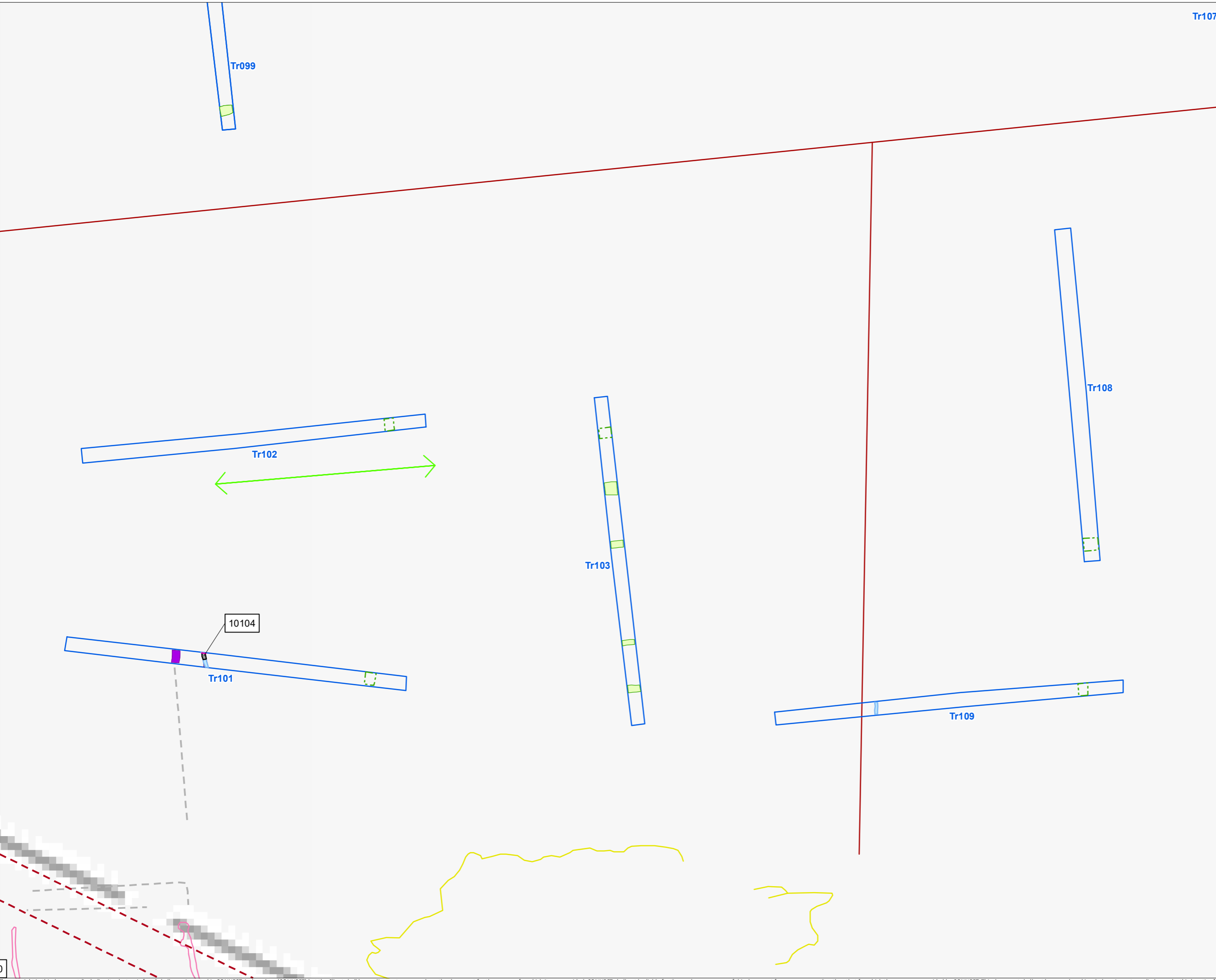
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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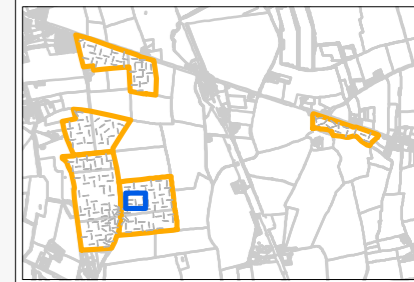


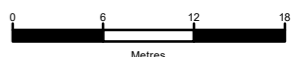
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

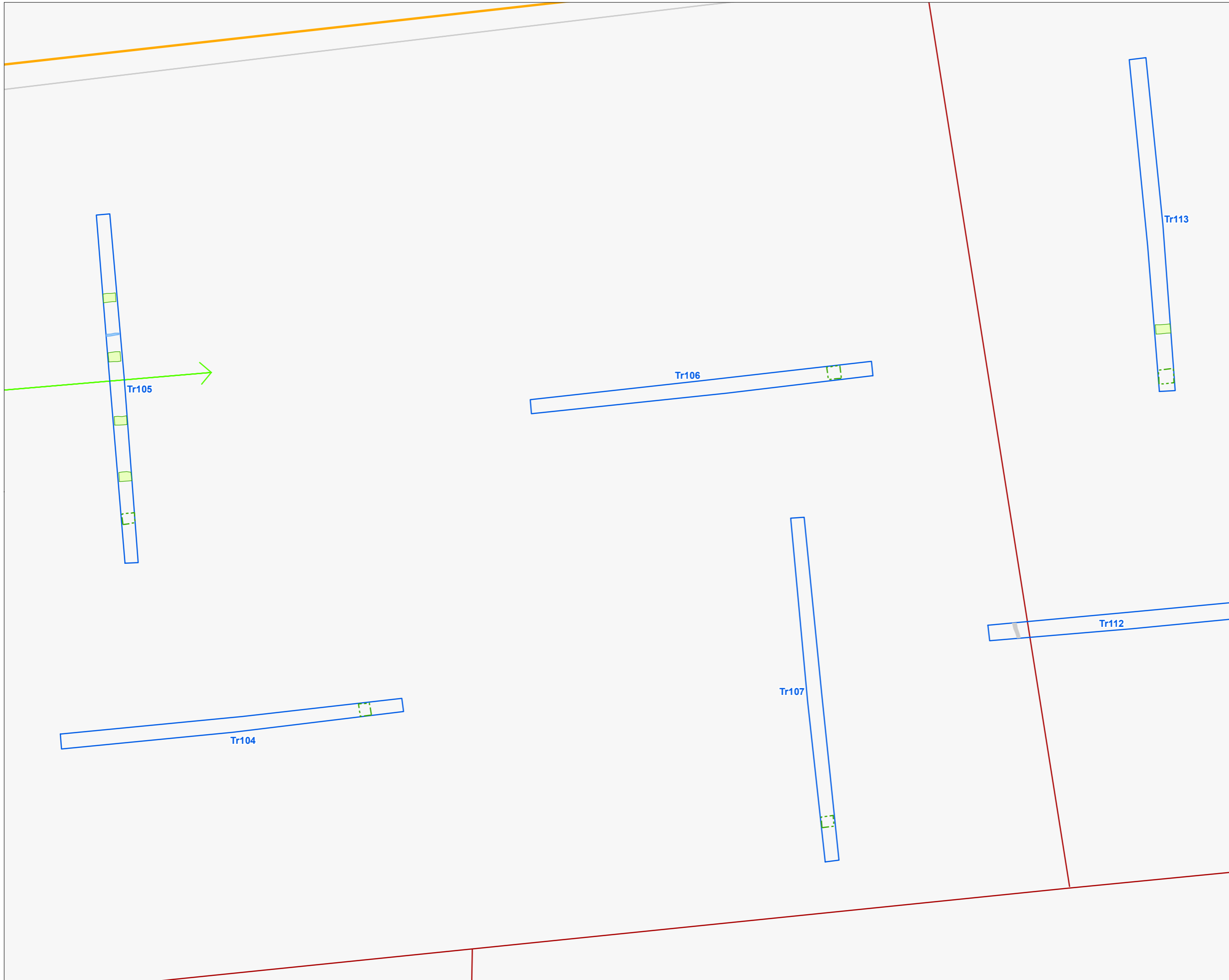
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.25:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

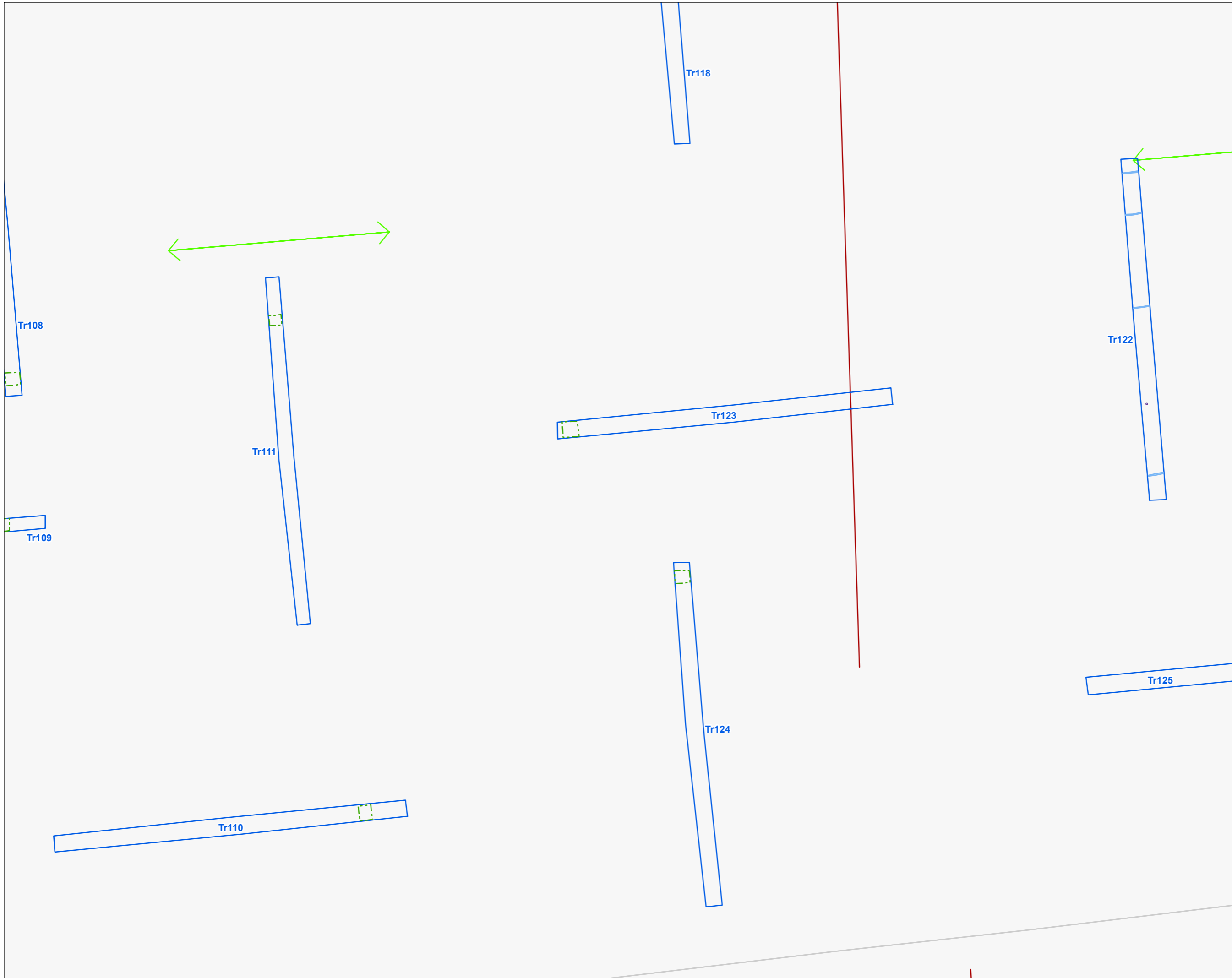
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary

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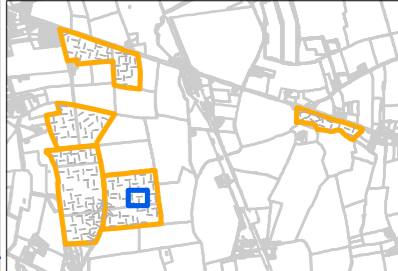



Figure Title:
Figure 3.26:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

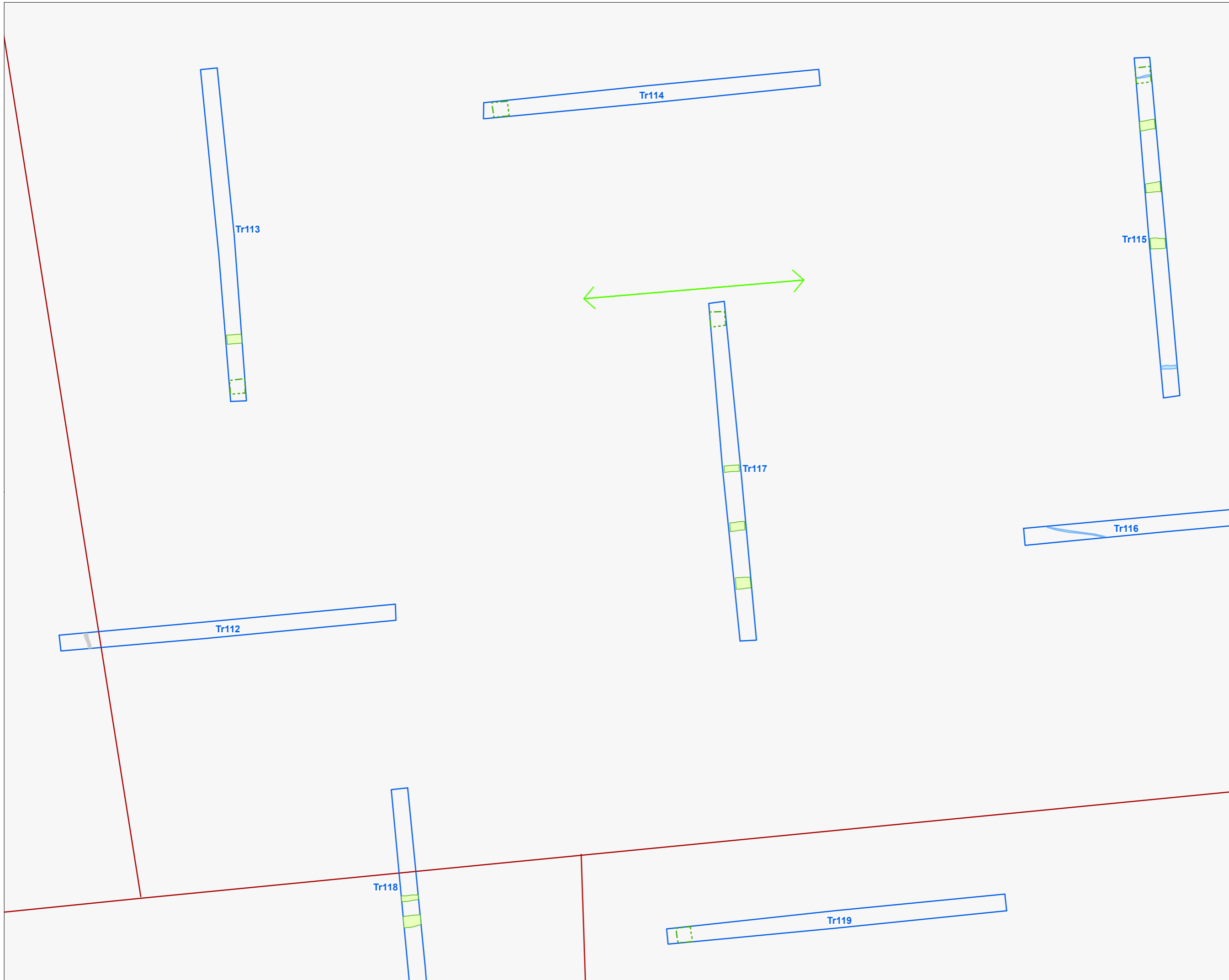
Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Metres



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.27:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

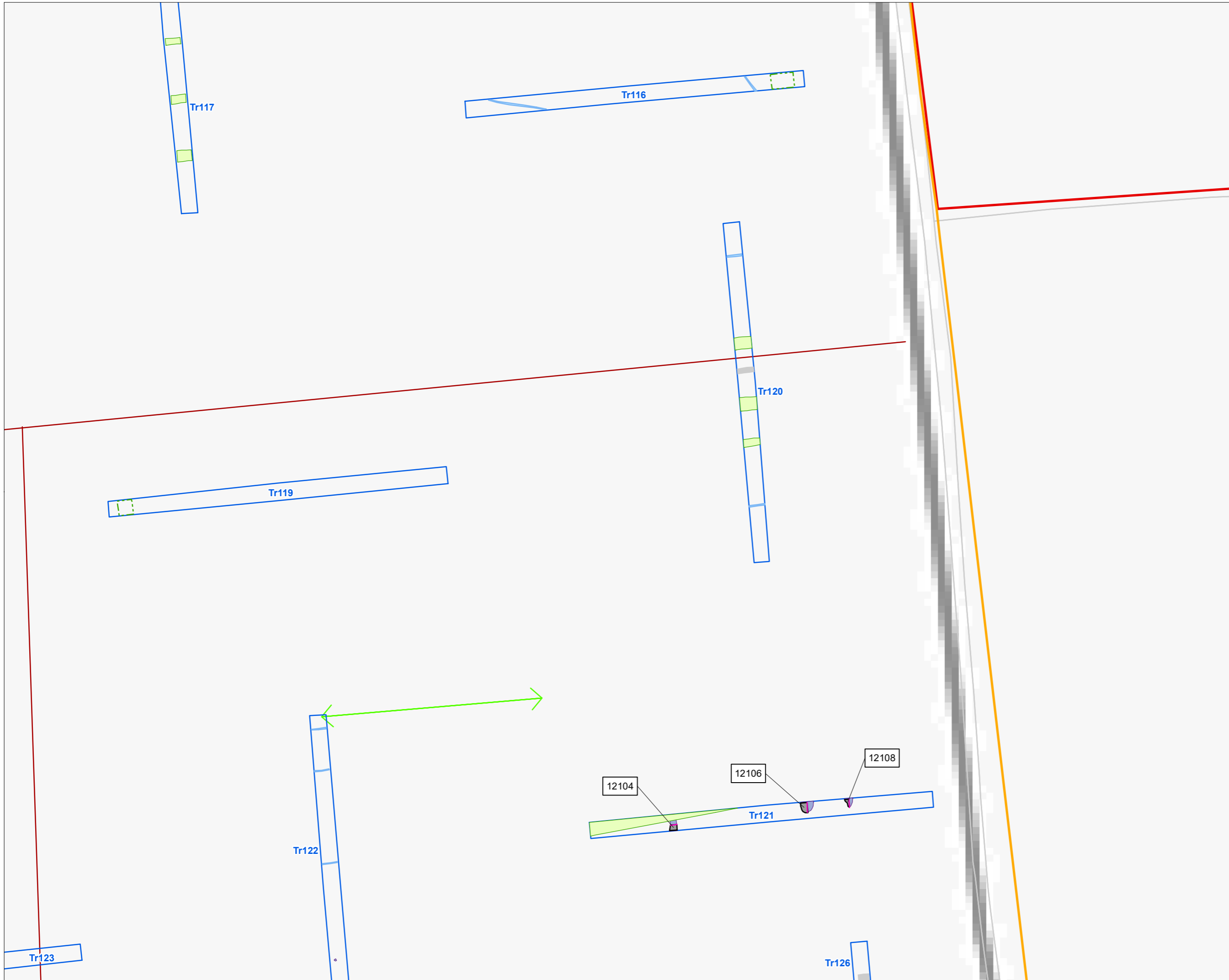
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.28:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

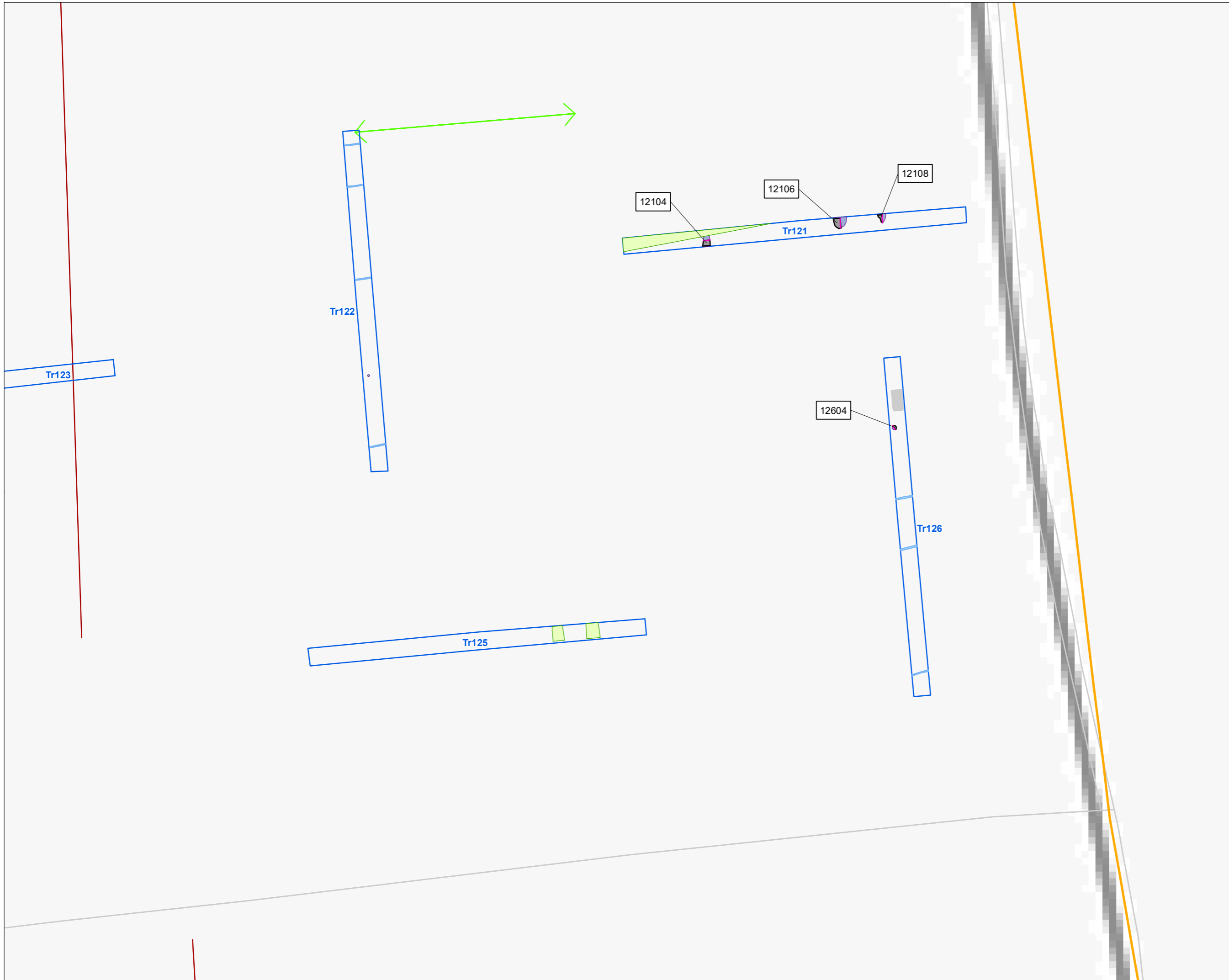
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Modern
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.29:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Tr124

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



Tr131



Tr130



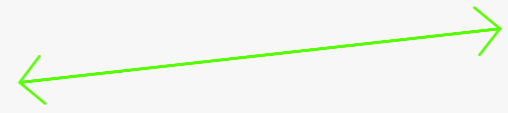
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Tr128



Tr129



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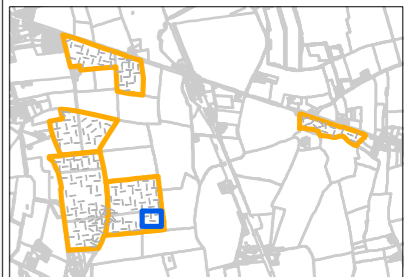


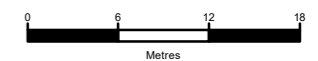
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

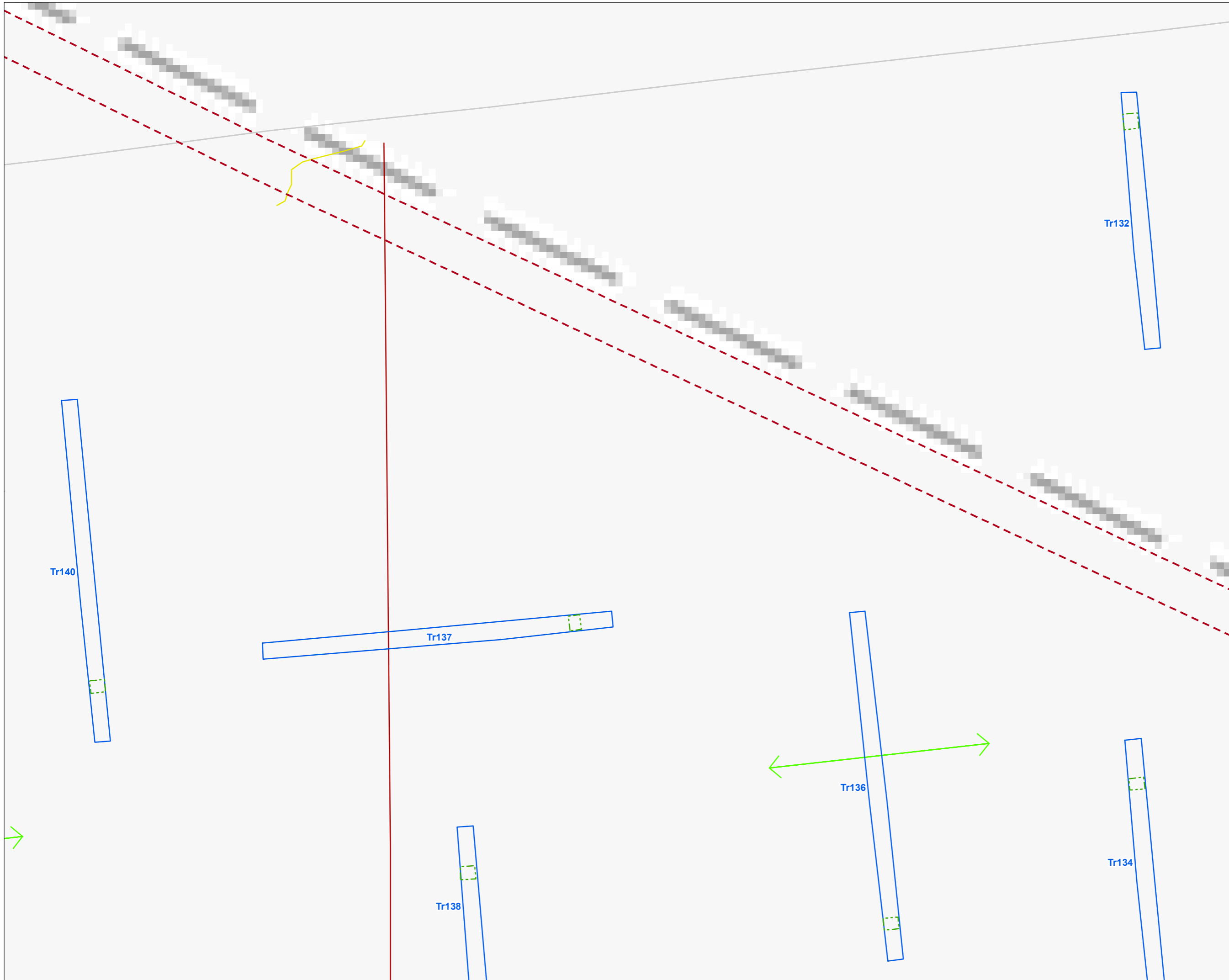
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Modern Bipolar



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.31:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

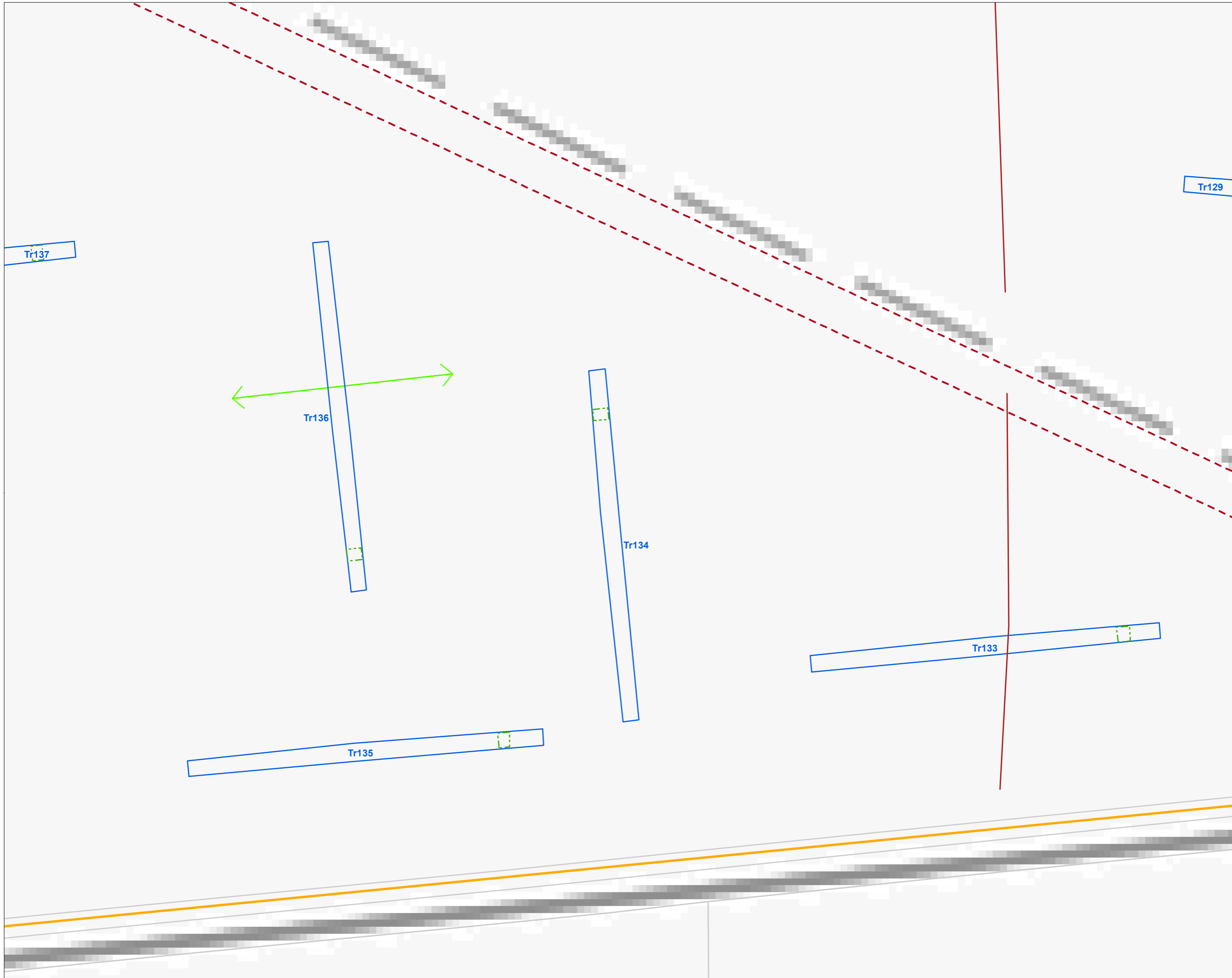
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

0 6 12 18
Metres



Key:

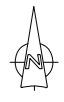
- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.32:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

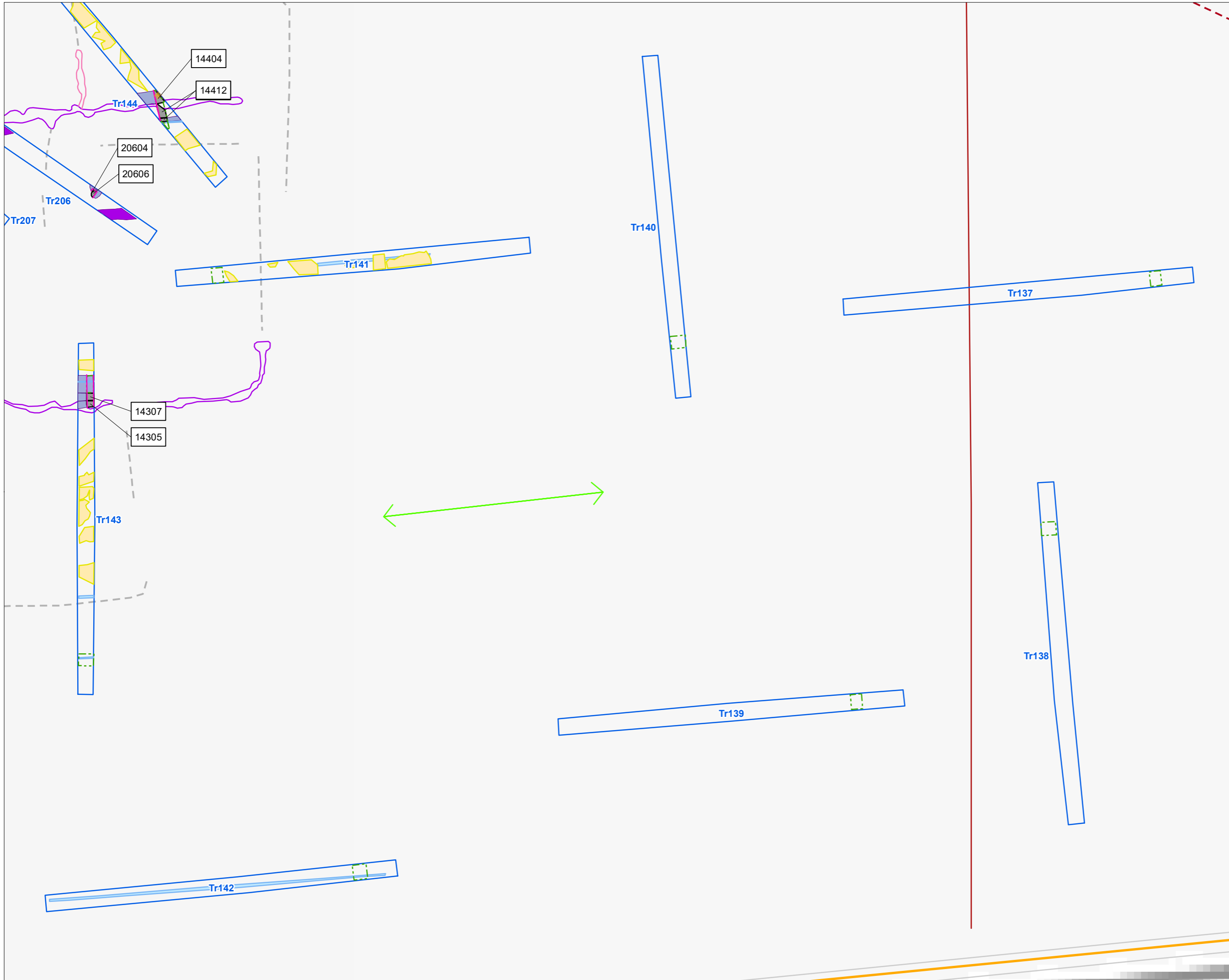
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends



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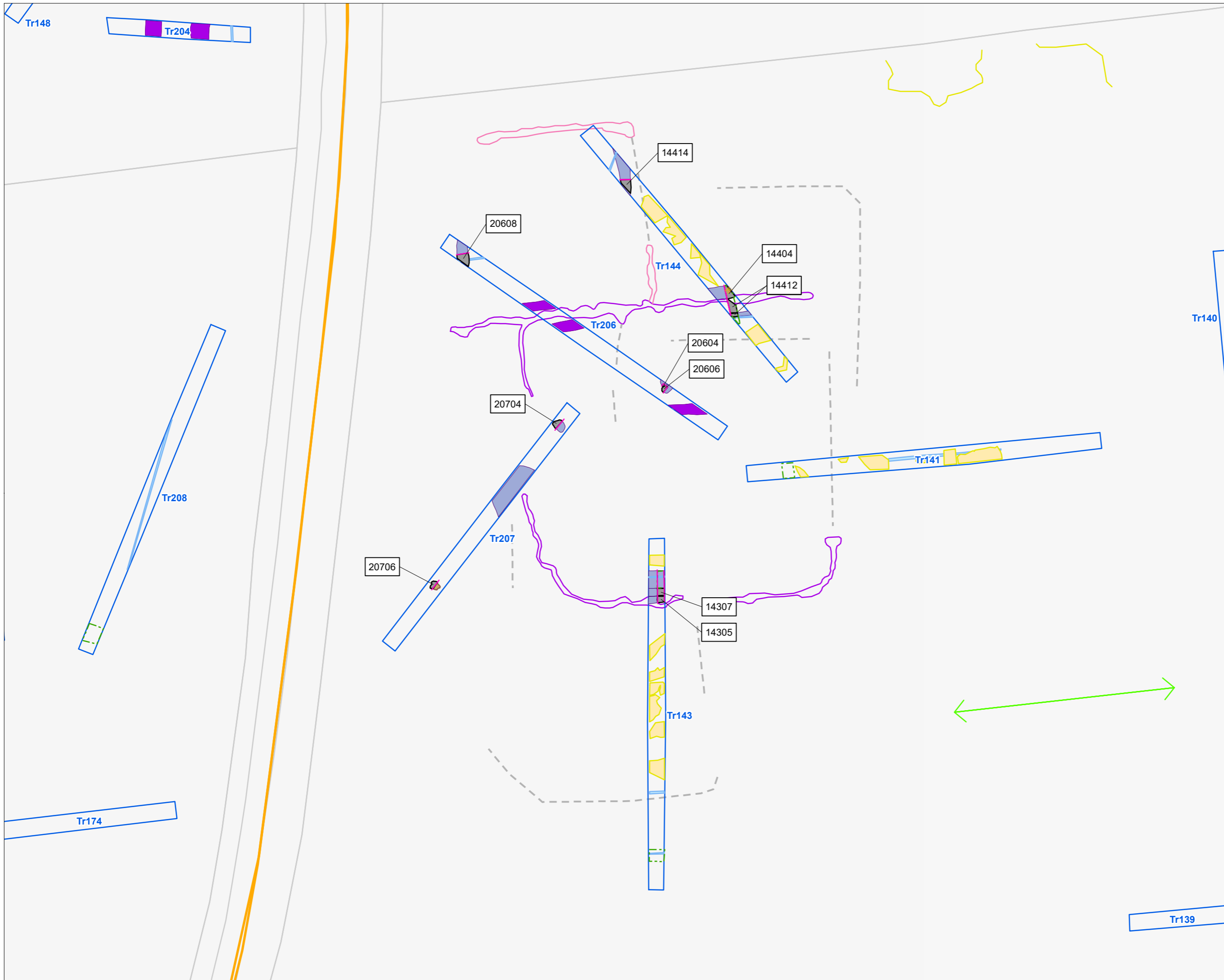
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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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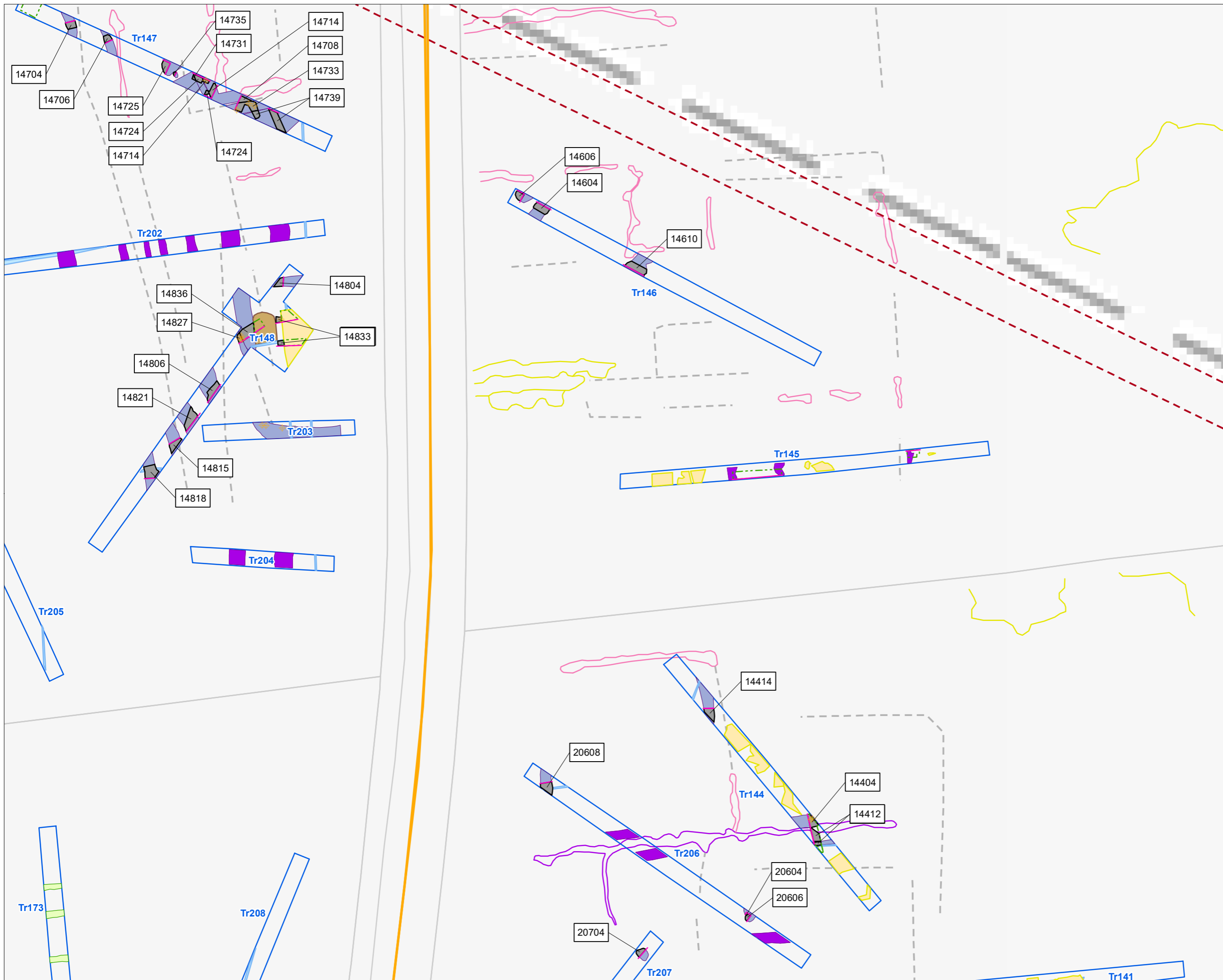
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Figure 3.34:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
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Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends
- Modern Bipolar

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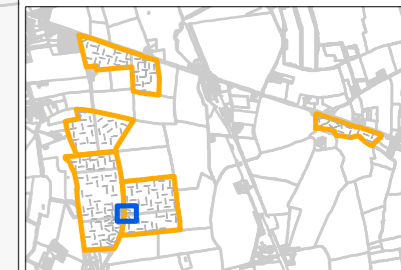


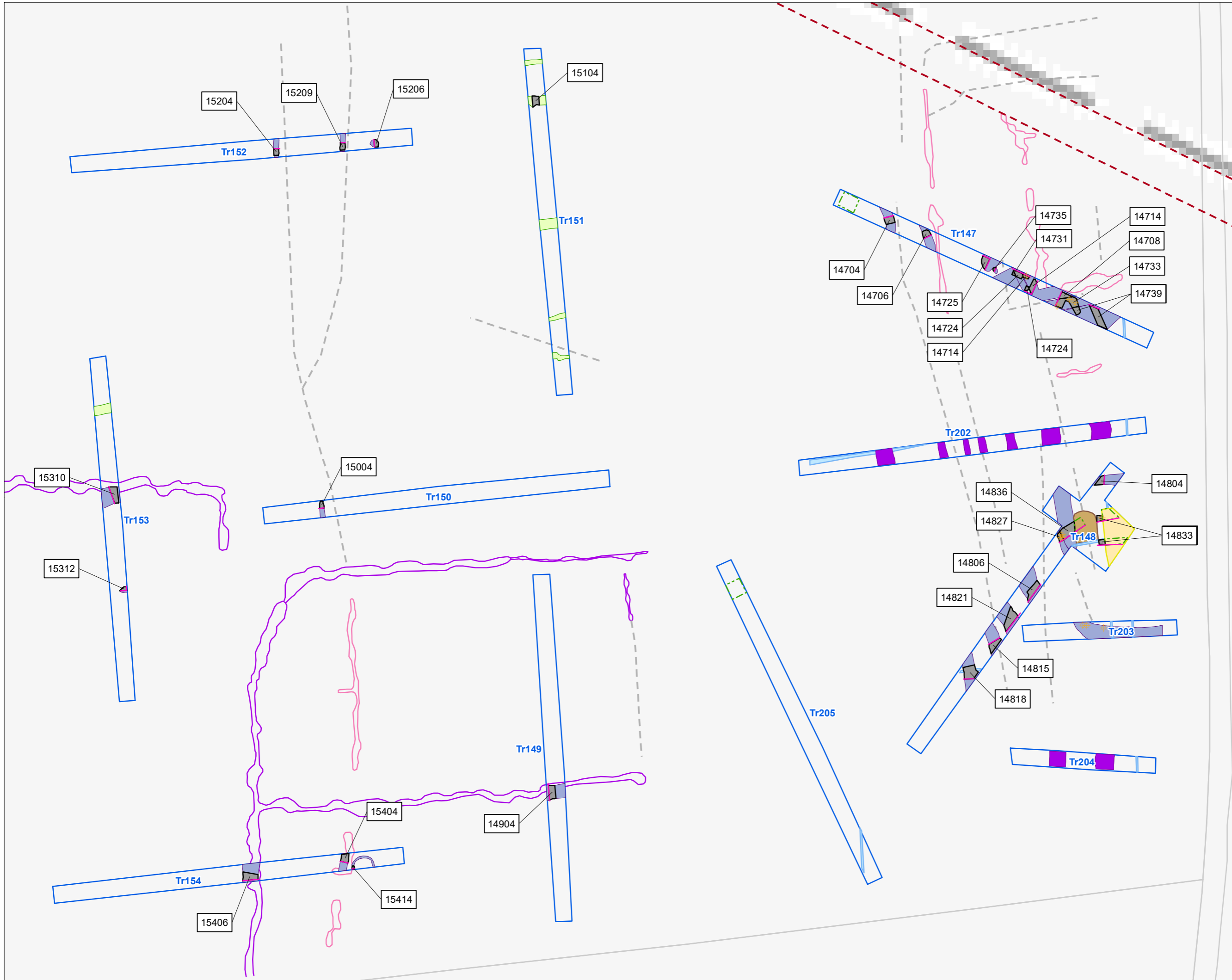
Figure Title:
Figure 3.35:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Natural
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends

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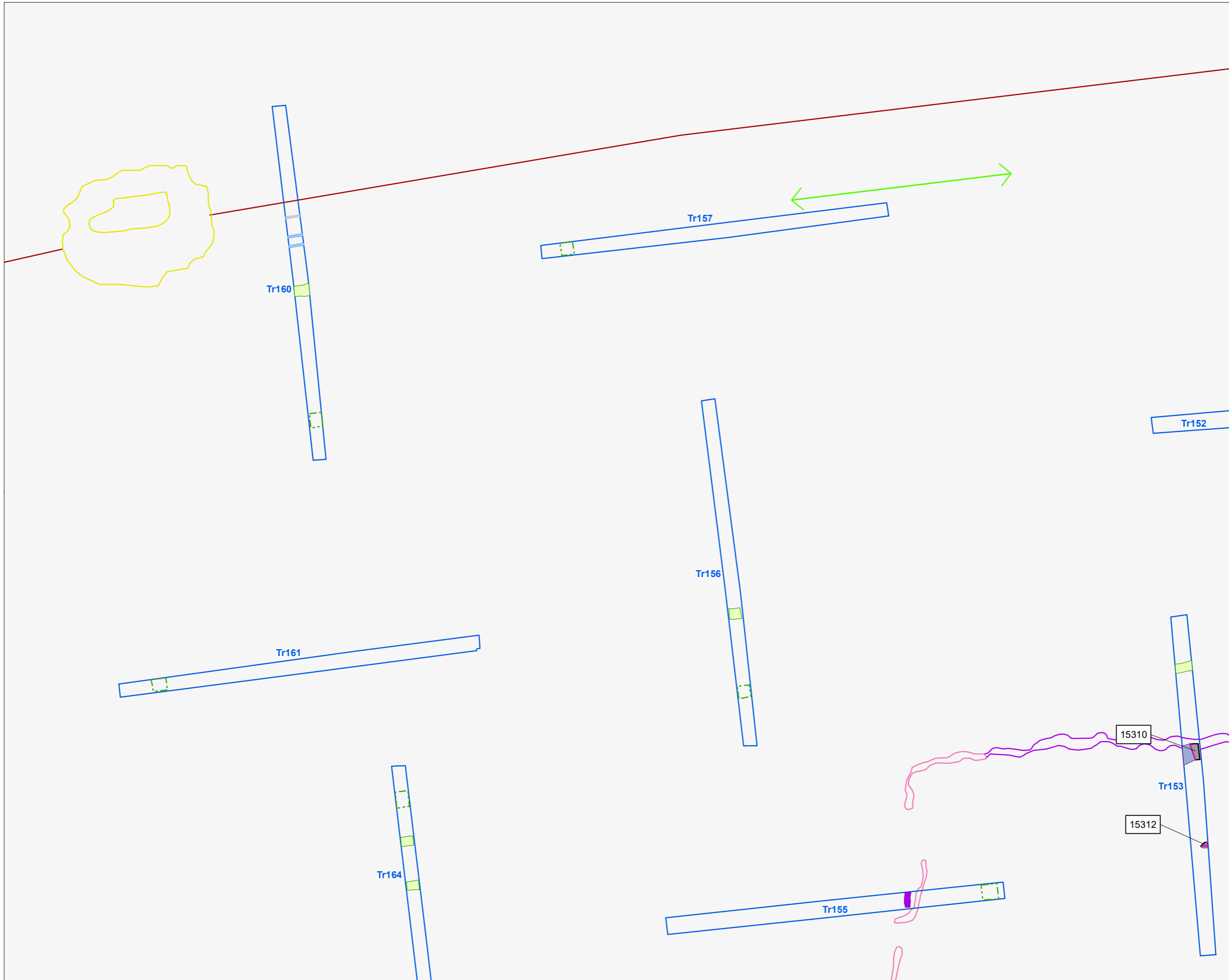
Figure Title:
Figure 3.36:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Modern Bipolar



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.37:

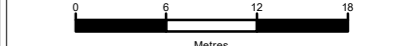
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

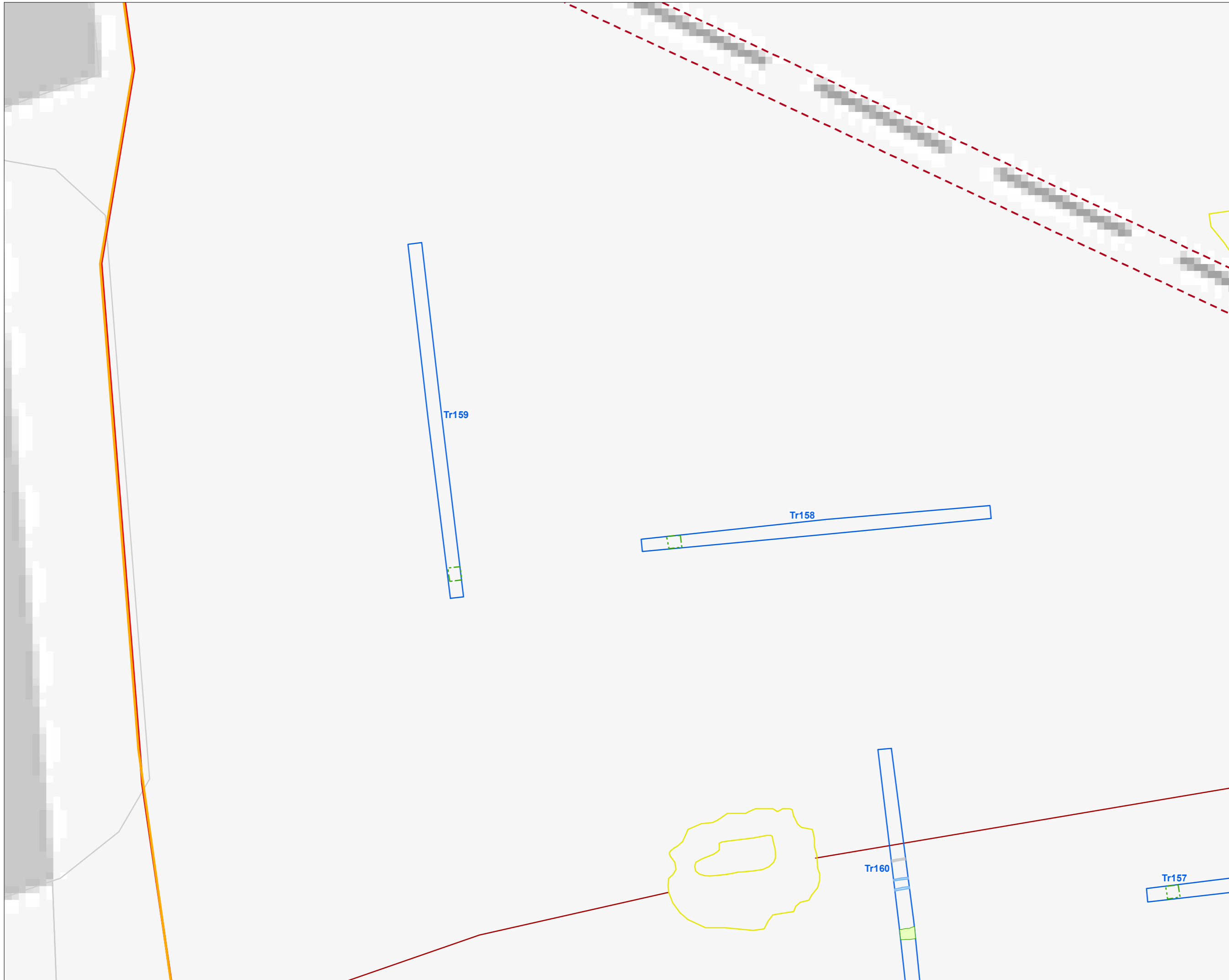
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Modern
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- Electric - National Grid

Geophysics

- Arch - Field Boundary
- Modern Bipolar



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.38:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

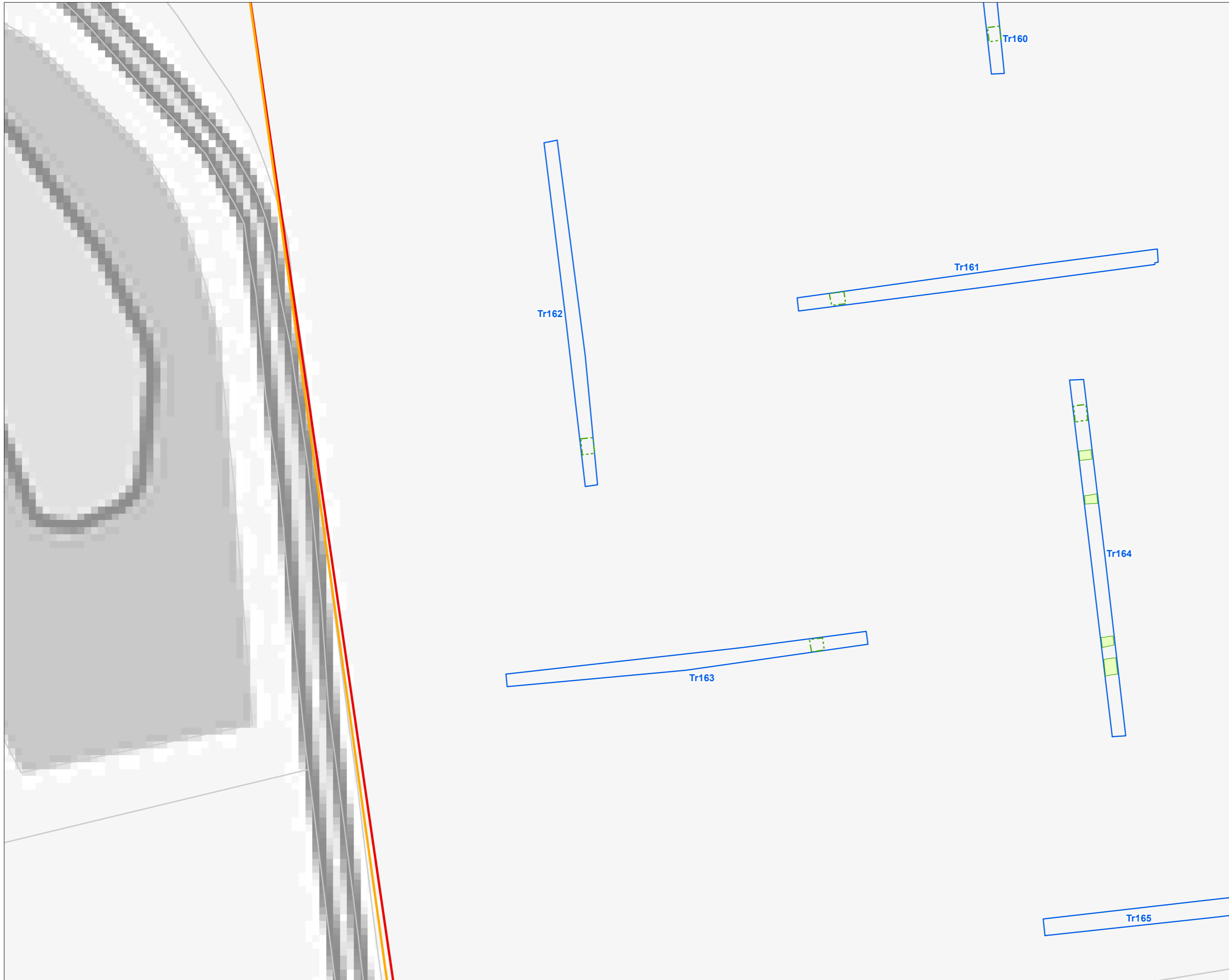
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

Metres



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Furrow



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.39:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

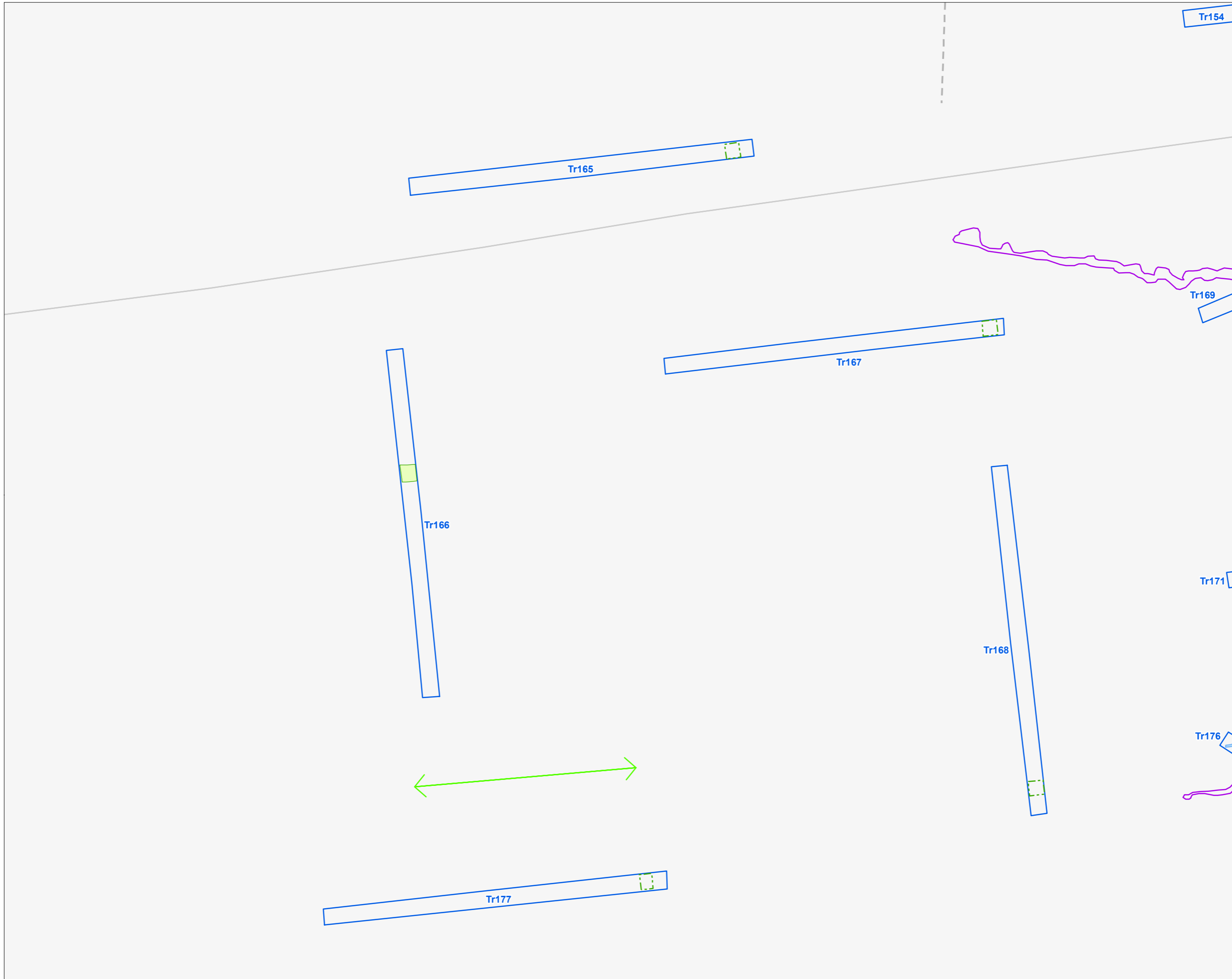
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

0 6 12 18
Metres

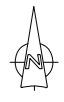


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Trends



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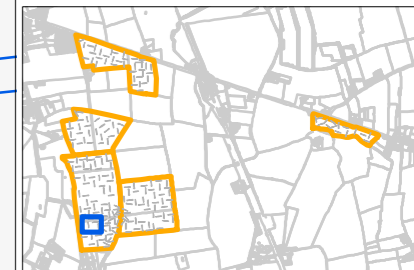


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Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

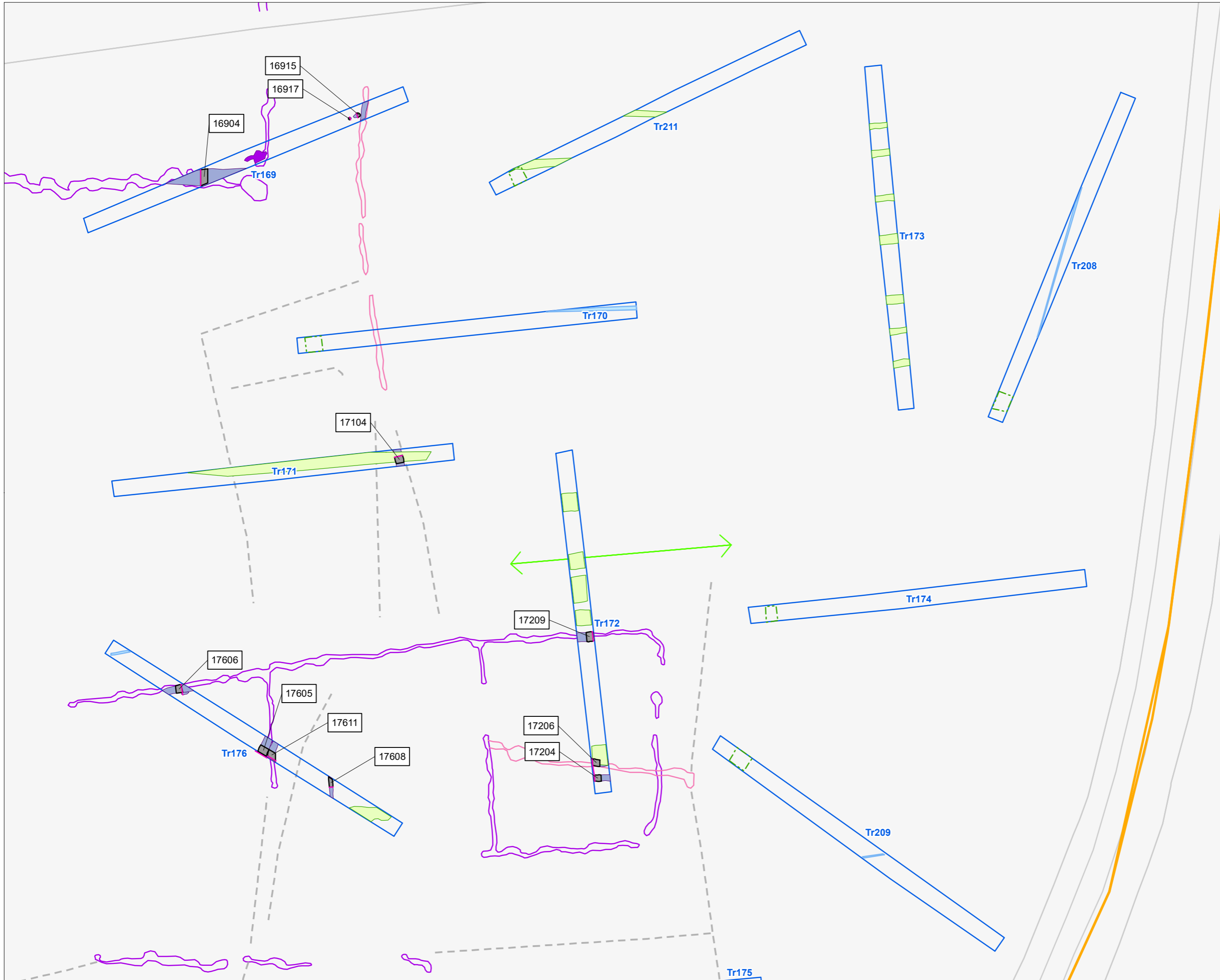
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West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Unexcavated Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Linear Greater
- Arch - Linear Lesser
- Arch - Trends

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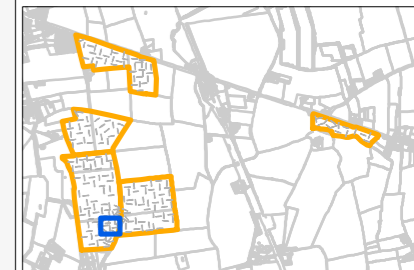


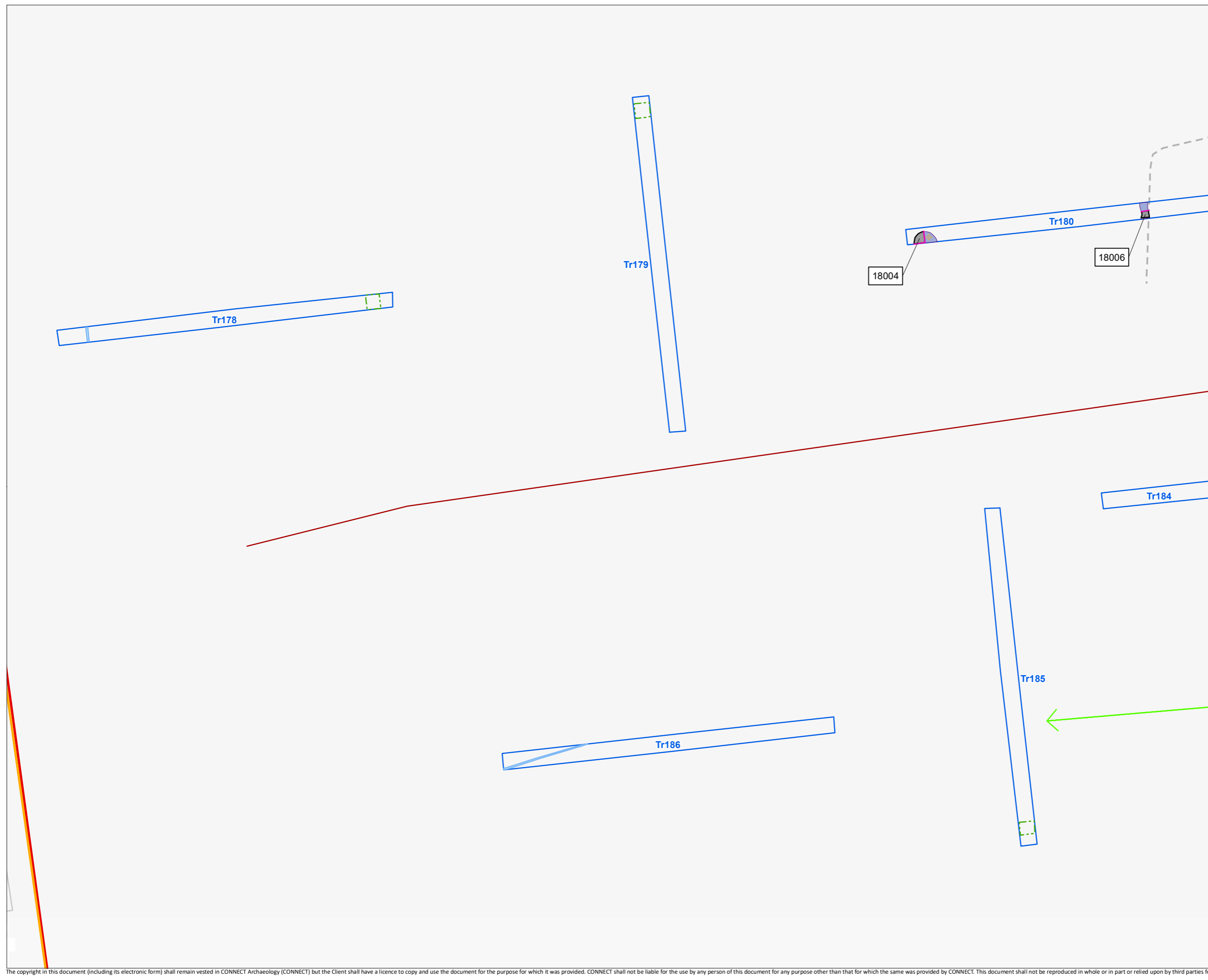
Figure Title:
Figure 3.41:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Sondage
- Field Drain
- Pre Ex

Geophysics

- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
- Arch - Field Boundary
- Arch - Trends



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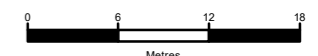
Figure Title:
Figure 3.42:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500



Tr209

Key:

- Site Boundary
 - Field Number
 - Excavated Trench
 - + Small Find
 - Section Line
 - Feature
 - Unexcavated Feature
 - Sondage
 - Field Drain
 - Furrow
 - Pre Ex
- Geophysics**
- Agri - Ridge and Furrow
 - Arch - Field Boundary
 - Arch - Linear Greater
 - Arch - Linear Lesser
 - Arch - Trends



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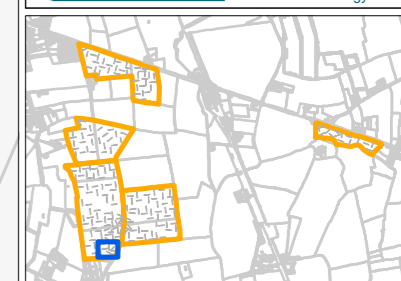


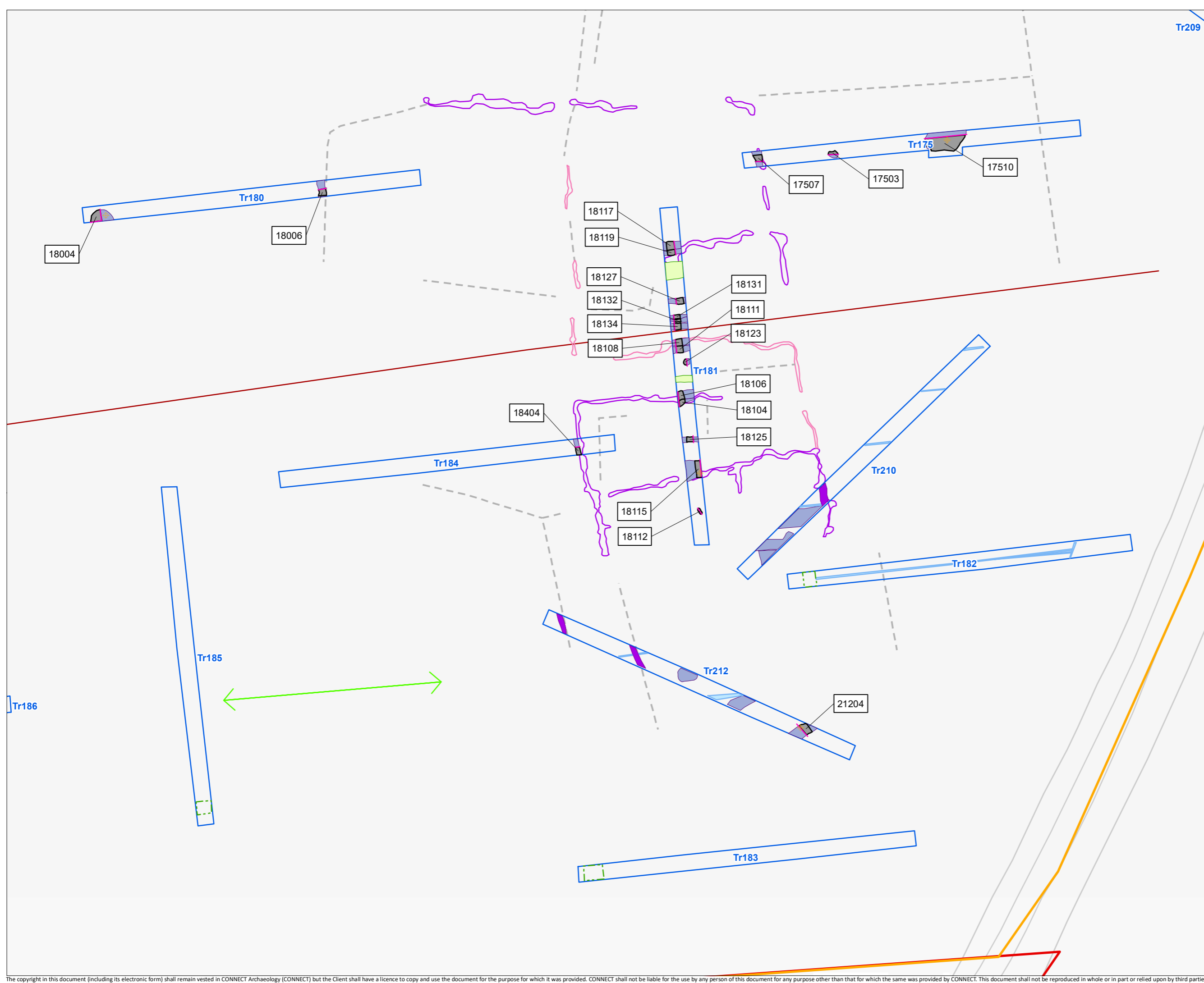
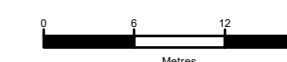
Figure Title:
Figure 3.43:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

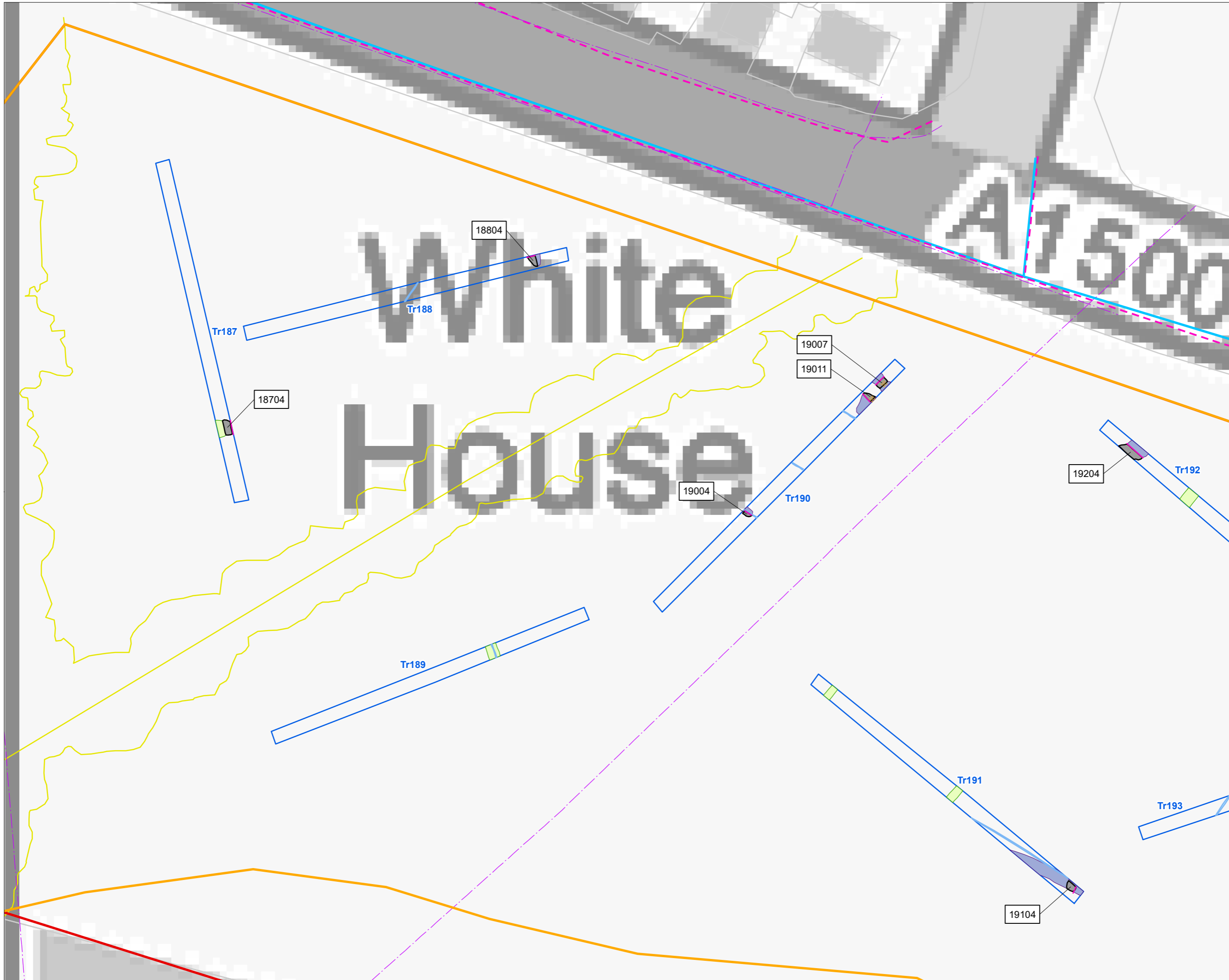
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- + Small Find
- Section Line
- Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Water - Anglian Water

Geophysics

- Modern Bipolar

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Figure Title:
Figure 3.44:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

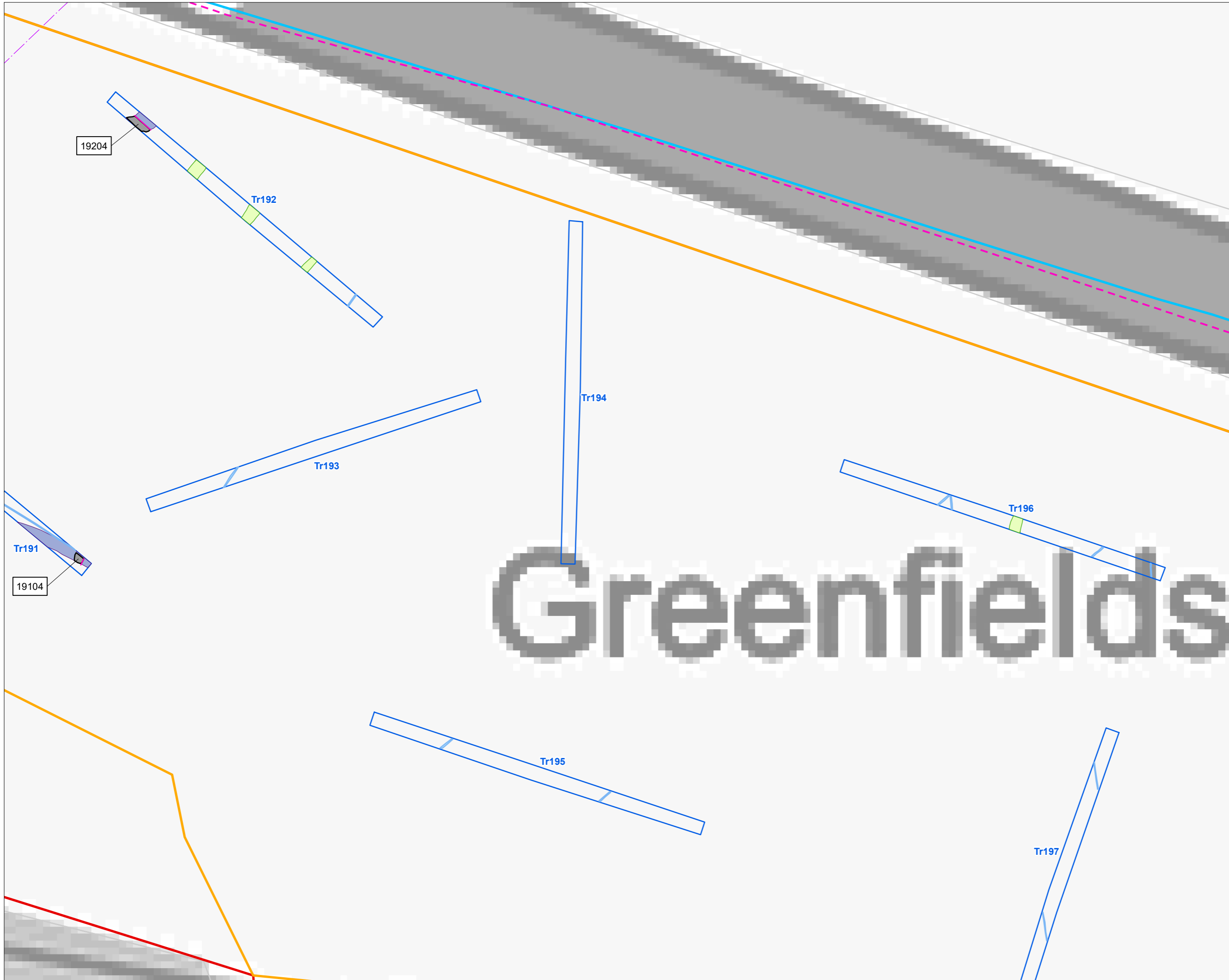
Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500

0 6 12 18
Metres



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Section Line
- Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre Ex

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Electric - Northern Power Grid
- Water - Anglian Water



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Greenfields

Figure Title:
Figure 3.45:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain
- Furrow

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Water - Anglian Water



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.46:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Number
- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain

Utilities

- BT Openreach
- Water - Anglian Water



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Figure Title:
Figure 3.47:
Details of Key Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

Project:
West Burton 3 Solar Project

Client:
Lanpro

Date:
06/12/2022

Scale at A3:
1:500





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