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Evaluation: Report for Fields 100 and
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This report presents a survey of a larger area which was considered for the Scheme during the application and assessment process. As such there are areas surveyed and presented in this report which are no longer within the Order limits. This does not impact on the conclusions of this report.



Tillbridge Solar Scheme Gainsborough, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 100 and 109



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tillbridge Solar Limited to undertake the archaeological evaluation of a 1,400 hectare parcel of land. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 491197 388413 and located to the north and south of Common Lane, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, DN21 5UZ. The archaeological evaluation and recording in Fields 100 and 109 were undertaken between 13 April and 30 June 2023.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed Tillbridge Solar Scheme in Lincolnshire. The proposed scheme comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities, along with associated infrastructure for a grid connection route to connect into the national grid at Cottam sub-station in Nottinghamshire. A Development Consent Order application is in progress.

The evaluation forms part of a staged approach determining the archaeological potential of the site. Earlier non-intrusive works comprised a cultural heritage desk-based assessment, and geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photography surveys. Across the Tillbridge Solar principal site 2628 archaeological evaluation trenches will be investigated and recorded.

This report covers the results of evaluation trenching within Fields 100 and 109, which are situated towards the north-eastern corner of the principal site. The two fields are separated by some 55 m. Field 109, centred on NGR 492640 389560, was located immediately to the north of Common Lane with Field 100, centred on NGR 492200 389660, sited further north amongst arable fields between Common Lane and the A631.

A total of 30 trial trenches were excavated and recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were identified in three trenches and comprise a ditch, a gully and an area of modern disturbance. The evaluation has confirmed the southern extent of the concentration of geophysical anomalies located to the north in Field 99, which partially continued into the northern edge of Field 100.

At the northern edge of Field 100 (trench 1812) a shallow north-east to south-west ditch produced a small collection of Romano-British pottery and fragments of a modern ceramic land drain. The ditch in trench 1812 lies close to the course of an enclosure ditch and settlement complex identified by geophysical survey to the north. There is a slight discrepancy between the location of the excavated feature and geophysical anomaly and given the modern land drain fragments, the Romano-British material could be residual. A sherd of pottery of similar Romano-British date was collected from ploughsoil at the northern end of trench 1811, broadly coinciding with the position of the enclosure. Further evaluation to the north in Field 99 will assist with the interpretation and dating of the settlement complex. Elsewhere an undated, isolated gully (trench 1823, Field 100), and an infilled pond (trench 1829, Field 109) were recorded. The pond is depicted on historic mapping and was presumably infilled in more recent times.

The evaluation has, therefore, achieved its aim of providing information on the archaeological potential of this part of the site. The results of the evaluation help to refine the understanding of the presence, nature and distribution of archaeological features across Fields 100 and 109. These results will be incorporated into a forthcoming overarching summary report following the completion of the ongoing archaeological evaluation.



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Tillbridge Solar Scheme, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 100 and 109

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tillbridge Solar Limited ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1,400 hectare (ha) parcel of land (the 'principal site') centred around Common Lane, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, DN21 5UZ. The principal site is centred on NGR 491197 388413 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed Tillbridge Solar Scheme in Lincolnshire. The proposed scheme comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities at the principal site in Lincolnshire, along with associated infrastructure for a cable route corridor, which will comprise underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the principal site to the national grid at Cottam sub-station in Nottinghamshire.
- 1.1.3 Due to its proposed generating capacity being more than 50 megawatts, the scheme is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and therefore requires consent via a Development Consent Order (DCO), under the Planning Act 2008 (Section 14(1)(a) and 15(2)). The scheme is considered to fall within the definition of 'Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development' under the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 (Ref. 1-1), requiring an EIA to be prepared as part of the Application (AECOM 2023a, 2023b).
- 1.1.4 The evaluation is part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the principal site. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report for the scheme (AECOM 2023a, 2023b) was prepared in relation to the DCO application. This report included appendices relating to the archaeological background and potential of the scheme. Those that consider non-intrusive archaeological work comprise:
- Appendix 8-2: Cultural desk-based assessment (AECOM 2023c);
 - Appendix 8-4: Air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation (Deegan 2023);
 - Appendix 8-5: Geophysical surveys (Magnitude Surveys 2023).
- 1.1.5 Across the Tillbridge Solar principal site 2628 archaeological evaluation trenches will be investigated and recorded, additional fieldwork will also be undertaken along the course of the grid connection route. The rationale for the trenches positions was informed by the cultural heritage desk-based assessment (AECOM 2023c), geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2023) and aerial assessment (Deegan 2023), and was presented within the written scheme of investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2023). Trenches were positioned to target:
- non-designated assets as recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER);



- geophysical anomalies interpreted as probable/potential archaeological features;
- geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible features of non-archaeological origin;
- LiDAR anomalies interpreted as possible archaeological feature;
- anomalies identified on aerial photography;
- a sample of areas with ridge and furrow coverage, which may or may not be masking buried archaeological features; and
- a sample of 'blank' areas.

1.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with a WSI which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.7 In line with the agreed reporting arrangements, this report presents the results from all of the fields belonging to a single landowner, in this instance Fields 100 and 109.

1.1.8 The archaeological evaluation of the fields considered in this report comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 30 trial trenches (each measuring 50 m by 2 m) and was undertaken between 13 April and 30 June 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the evaluation in Fields 100 and 109, consolidating and expanding upon the weekly summary reports submitted to the client. It will be followed by a final overarching summary report for the entire principal site that will interpret the results of the wider evaluation within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Tillbridge Solar principal site encompasses an area of approximately 1,400 ha, is located entirely within the administrative area of West Lindsey District Council and is situated approximately 5 km to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13 km north of Lincoln.

1.3.2 The principal site is located to the north and south of Common Lane. It is bounded to the north by the A631, to the east by Middle Street (B1398), and extends 500 m south of Kexby Road. The villages of Springthorpe, Harpswell and Glentworth lie to the west, east and south-east respectively. The principal site is predominately open agricultural land, with a mixture of arable and pasture, and small areas of scattered woodland.

1.3.3 Fields 100 and 109 lie towards the north-eastern corner of the principal site. The two fields formed a chequerboard-like pattern separated by some 55 m, Field 109, centred on NGR 492640 389560, was located immediately to the north of Common Lane with Field 100, centred on NGR 492200 389660, sited to the north-west amongst other arable fields, approximately 420 m north of Common Lane and 660 m south of the A631.



- 1.3.4 From north to south, the topography of the principal site is essentially flat with gentle undulations, with average surface heights of 22 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). From west to east, the landform gently rises from 16 m to 32 m OD at Harpswell before rising more steeply to 65–68 m OD along Middle Street, which follows the upper edge of the Lincoln Cliff. The topography across Fields 100 and 109 followed this general pattern; maximum surface heights of 29 m OD were recorded close to Common Lane in Field 109, sloping down towards the western edge of Field 100 at 25.5 m OD.
- 1.3.5 The underlying bedrock geology across the majority of the principal site is mapped as Mudstones of the Charmouth Formation, while in the western side of the principal site Mudstone of the Scunthorpe Formation is recorded. Along the eastern boundary of the principal site, the geology is variable. It is formed of narrower north–south aligned bands of sedimentary rocks (Limestone of the Lincolnshire Formation, Mudstone of the Whitby, Charmouth and Grantham formations and ferruginous Limestone and Sandstone of the Marlston Rock Formation), these correlate with a spring line and the Lincoln Cliff.
- 1.3.6 The bedrock geologies are overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till. Localised bands of Holocene alluvium, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel, are prevalent along small watercourses that traverse the site (British Geological Survey 2023).
- 1.3.7 Fields 100 and 109 are situated in the part of the principal site underlain by Mudstone of the Charmouth Formation. Superficial deposits of glacial till are mapped across all of Field 100, these deposits continue across Field 109 although a change to Holocene alluvium is depicted approximately halfway across the field from west to east.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the proposed development was assessed in a prior cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA; AECOM 2023c), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within 1 km and 3 km of the proposed development. The results were outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), and are further summarised below, with an emphasis on records that are of relevance or have a bearing on Fields 100 and 109, and their immediate vicinity. Relevant entry numbers from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER; prefixed with MLI below) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are included, with additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Summary

- 2.2.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the principal site but there are 17 scheduled monuments within 3 km of it, including a Romano-British fort south of Littleborough Lane (NHLE 1004935), the Roman town of *Segelocum* (Littleborough; NHLE 1003669), medieval settlements at Harpswell (NHLE 1019068), Coates (NHLE 1016979), Temple Garth (NHLE 1007689) and the medieval town of Torksey (NHLE 1004991). Religious centres are also recorded such as the site of 12th-century Heynings Priory (NHLE 1008685) and the site of a college and Benedictine Abbey at Stow (NHLE 1016979).

Palaeolithic (700,000–10,000 BC)

- 2.2.2 No Palaeolithic remains or artefacts were identified within the principal site or local area during the DBA (AECOM 2023c). The nearest worked flint findspots lie alongside the River Trent near Torksey 13 km to the south-west. These include a flint bladelet (MLI98514), a

core adze (MLI98513) and several scrapers and microliths (MLI98505) and indicate the potential for earlier prehistoric remains within the Trent Valley (*ibid.*).

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age (10,000–700 BC)

- 2.2.3 Evidence for Mesolithic occupation in Lincolnshire is limited, with most of the evidence comprising surface scatters or isolated findspots of flint artefacts. The resource-rich valleys, such as the River Trent, would have provided routeways further inland. Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the principal site is limited to a single findspot (MLI51357) at the north-west corner of the site near School Lane, where three or four Mesolithic flints were recovered.
- 2.2.4 Artefactual evidence for Neolithic activity within the proposed development area is limited to a single isolated findspot of a straight-sided polished stone axe (MLI51341) recorded in its north-west corner. Further evidence for Neolithic activity in the landscape to the north-west of the principal site is provided by other findspots of lithic artefacts including a stone axe (MLI51358) and a stone axe and flint scrapers (MLI51349).
- 2.2.5 Although, there is a notable concentration of Bronze Age metal finds along the river valleys of the Trent and Witham, the Bronze Age is poorly represented within the proposed development area. A bronze flanged axe is recorded approximately 130 m north of the principal site, north of Harpswell Lane (MLI50983).

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 2.2.6 Greater levels of activity during the later prehistoric period are apparent. Cropmarks visible on aerial photography provide evidence for the pattern of Iron Age settlement. Within the principal site, south-east of Harpswell Grange, a series of cropmarks appear to represent a later prehistoric settlement enclosure (MLI53952). This complex lies immediately to the north of Field 100 and may continue into its northern edge (see section 2.3 below).
- 2.2.7 Iron Age remains, including a fragment of Early Iron Age pottery associated with a skeleton (MLI50980), were found during the 1930s just east of the Harpswell crossroads.
- 2.2.8 Within the eastern side of the principal site, archaeological remains comprising a number of ditches and pits that represent the edge of a, probably small, settlement of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British date were recorded (MLI86409). One ditch produced stratified pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age to early Roman transition (50 BC–AD 150). The remains were found during an archaeological watching brief undertaken ahead of the replacement of a gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2003).
- 2.2.9 In the wider area excavated evidence for extensive Iron Age rural settlement lies to the west of the River Trent, with Iron Age and Romano-British settlement recorded south of Cottam power station and at Rampton Quarry, both 14 km south-west of the principal site.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.2.10 Three main Roman roads were established in Lincolnshire, meeting at *Lindum Colonia* (Roman Lincoln). These were Ermine Street (connecting London to York via Lincoln), the Fosse Way (Exeter to Lincoln) and Till Bridge Lane (linking Lincoln with the small town of *Segelocum*, now Littleborough on Trent). A section of Ermine Street (now the A15) passes 2.5 km to the east of the principal site boundary. Till Bridge Lane follows the course of a Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln, via a ford crossing the River Trent at Marton, to *Segelocum*.

- 2.2.11 The presence of this communication network encouraged a number of smaller settlements to develop, exploiting the agricultural resources of the area as well as the resources and transport route provided by the River Trent. This growth included a number of forts designed to control the region. Roman forts are located just off Till Bridge Lane near Marton and at Gate Burton.
- 2.2.12 Owmbly Roman Settlement is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1004922) located 3 km to the south-east of the principal site. The site comprises the remains of an extensive Romano-British settlement straddling Ermine Street 2 km east of Fillingham.
- 2.2.13 The Roman town of *Segelocum*, located 10.5 km to the south-west of the principal site, is a scheduled monument. Archaeological investigations have identified extensive settlement evidence including building foundations, pavements, kilns and ovens, along with multiple small finds. A piece of paving possibly associated with Tillbridge Lane, was also found in modern Marton in the 18th century.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 2.2.14 By the 7th century, the kingdom of Lindsey was formed from a number of smaller tribal groups, eventually becoming part of Mercia following the Battle of the Trent in AD 679. The evidence for early and middle Saxon settlement in Lincolnshire is sparse, with only a small number of sites excavated and most of the evidence derived from cremation cemeteries.
- 2.2.15 The first Viking raids on Lincolnshire started in 841, with the Great Viking Army overwintering at Torksey in 872–873. Their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village, in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey, 11 km to the south-west (Hadley *et al.* 2016).
- 2.2.16 There are three Grade I listed churches in the local area, all associated with late Saxon villages. These are the Church of St Mary, Stow (NHLE 1146624), the Church of St Margaret of Antioch, Marton (NHLE 1359484), and the Church of All Saints, Rampton (NHLE 1233879), all located between 9 km and 17 km south-west of the principal site. A possible holy spring (MLI50423) is recorded at All Saints' Church in Heapham. St Chad's Church in Harpswell (NHLE 1309029) is also situated on the site of a holy spring (MLI50422); the church has a small Saxon west tower.
- 2.2.17 The pattern of settlement within the area in the 11th century is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, which records the significant settlements, population, land use and ownership. The medieval landscape was one of manorial sites and religious houses set within open agricultural land interspersed with small villages, farmsteads and moated complexes. The medieval settlement of Harpswell (NHLE 1019068) lies to the west of Fields 100 and 109.
- 2.2.18 Medieval settlements, some recorded in Domesday Book and others as the cropmarks and earthworks of deserted villages, include Hemswell, Glentworth, Corringham, Little Corringham, Springthorpe, Sturgate, Heapham, Harwick, Thorpe, 'Buntelthorp' or 'Glentworth Thorpe'. As is typical across the Midlands each medieval village would have been surrounded by a series of communally farmed unenclosed, open fields, evidenced today by ridge and furrow earthworks surviving either as visible earthwork remains or as cropmarks.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500–present)

- 2.2.19 The 16th and 17th centuries saw a further decline in the rural population as former arable land was converted to pasture by wealthy landowners who gained much former monastic



land following the Dissolution. In the 17th century the former medieval field systems were altered by private enclosure into smaller land parcels and a pattern of dispersed farmsteads developed within the newly enclosed fields.

- 2.2.20 A number of villages shrank in size with changing estate management. Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068) is located approximately 500 m to the east of Fields 100 and 109 on the eastern edge of the principal site. It consists of the earthworks and buried remains of a post-medieval house and geometric formal gardens overlying the remains of the medieval village of Harpswell.
- 2.2.21 Large country houses with surrounding designed landscapes are notable features of the post-medieval landscape. Two examples, Fillingham Castle (NHLE 1166045) and Glentworth Hall (NHLE 1063348), are located close to the principal site. The former parkland and gardens (MLI98355) associated with Glentworth Hall is located within the principal site.
- 2.2.22 Historic mapping reveals an agricultural landscape, with thin rectilinear fields, in use as arable land, with small, nucleated settlements and isolated farms interspersed throughout the area. Farmsteads in the area are mostly of 19th-century date.
- 2.2.23 Other post-medieval land use within the principal site is recorded by the LHER in the form of a possible brick kiln at 'Brick Kiln Holt' (MLI53950) which is shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. Industrial features in the wider landscape include mills, such as the Grade II listed Corringham Windmill (NHLE 1359417) and the Heapham windmill (NHLE 1064049). To the north-west of the principal site a former brickyard lies close to Harpswell Lane (MLI50996) and earthworks of quarries were identified to the south of Church Street in Hemswell (MLI81810).
- 2.2.24 The flat open landscapes of Lincolnshire are well suited to military aviation and a number of airfields were constructed within the area during World War I and II. There are two associated World War II assets located within the principal site. The first is the former RAF Sturgate (MLI50912). The eastern end of the main runway, taxiways, concrete perimeter track and several dispersal areas extend into the western side of the principal site. The second is the site of a World War II searchlight battery and gun emplacement located in a field to the south of Harpswell Lane close to the northern boundary of the principal site (MLI80678).
- 2.2.25 The former RAF Hemswell (MLI53944), located approximately 540 m east of the principal site, was opened in 1918 and was used during both World Wars.

Undated

- 2.2.26 Undated heritage assets within the principal site boundary consist of cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks include trackways, enclosures and field boundaries. One of these a cropmark and earthwork enclosure (MLI53953) is located centrally between Fields 100 and 109.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the proposed scheme

Geophysical survey at Tillbridge Solar (Magnitude Surveys 2023)

- 2.3.1 A geophysical survey was conducted across approximately 1050 ha of the principal site, with 114 fields subject to survey by fluxgate gradiometer. The survey identified 12 major 'Areas of Archaeological Activity' ('AAA' being the acronym used in the geophysical survey report). These appear to form settlement complexes focused on elevated points of the



landscape and comprise ditched enclosures, ring ditches, trackways, former field systems and discrete pits. These major areas were thought to represent multi-period archaeological landscapes, and were probably associated with various phases of occupation. Aside from these major areas other anomalies consist of ditches, discrete features, trackways and a moated feature.

- 2.3.2 Evidence for historical and modern agricultural use of the landscape are evident across the surveyed area in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing trends, mapped and unmapped former field boundaries and former ponds. Multiple anomalies indicative of modern drainage regimes were identified across the survey area, predominantly in low lying areas.
- 2.3.3 Anomalies probably of more recent origin correlate with the former RAF Sturgate (in the west of the principal site), two demolished 19th-century farmhouses, and widespread evidence for historical and modern agriculture (ridge and furrow cultivation, ploughing, drainage, former field boundaries and ponds).
- 2.3.4 Within Fields 100 and 109 few geophysical anomalies were identified. A large oval agricultural feature was identified in the north-eastern corner of Field 109 by the gradiometer survey, and appears to correspond to a pond shown on historic mapping. Indications of former ridge and furrow cultivation, orientated broadly NNE–SSW, were recorded in Field 100. Agricultural trends and drainage features were apparent across both fields (Magnitude Surveys 2023, figs 22 and 30).
- 2.3.5 Beyond the northern boundary and partially continuing into Field 100 was a group of enclosures, and linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies (AAA 3; Magnitude Surveys 2023, fig. 103). These are the likely remains of an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement, the outer enclosure ditch appears to cross the northern edge of Field 100.

Aerial assessment (Deegan 2023)

- 2.3.6 An assessment of aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery was undertaken for the Tillbridge Solar Scheme. It identified the likely remains of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in at least two areas and tentatively within a third but highlighted the potential for further remains of these periods not detected by the survey. Extensive medieval or post-medieval remains, including ridge and furrow, plough headlands and small dew ponds as well as a moat and hollow-way, were also recorded. Parts of Sturgate Airfield, which had its origins in World War II, was located in the south-west corner of the principal site.
- 2.3.7 No features were identified in Field 100, but air photos from the 1950s of Field 109 show ridge and furrow as visible earthworks.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.



3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Knight *et al.* 2012; Research Frameworks 2023), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey;
- test the 'blank areas' for any previously undetected archaeological remains;
- determine the presence or absence of early prehistoric remains covered by alluvial deposits or by peat;
- examine evidence for remains of Late Iron Age/Roman dispersed settlements that may exist within the site;
- examine evidence for medieval/post-medieval agricultural remains and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- examine the evidence of water management and land drainage change in the post-medieval and modern (AD 1750+) periods; and
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, and are shown on Figure 1. Minor



adjustments to the layout were required to take account of constraints such as vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring.

- 4.2.2 Across the evaluation area (Fields 100 and 109) 30 trial trenches, each measuring approximately 50 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those of clearly modern date were noted on the relevant context sheets and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the AECOM Heritage Team, and in agreement with the Historic Environment Officers (Lincolnshire County Council), and the land agent (acting on behalf of individual landowners) were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal; ClfA 2022a).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Historic Environment Officers at Lincolnshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA via a series of weekly monitoring meetings, which were also attended by the AECOM Heritage Team. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the



project aims, were agreed in advance with the Historic Environment Officers at Lincolnshire County Council (acting on behalf of the LPA) and the AECOM Heritage Team (technical consultants for the Tillbridge Solar Scheme).

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Archaeological features and deposits were confirmed and investigated in three of the 30 excavated trial trenches (Figs 1–4). The evaluation has recorded minimal evidence of human activity; recovered artefacts date from the Romano-British and modern periods. No concentrations of archaeological features were identified. The features investigated were situated in Field 100, within trenches 1812 and 1823; an area of modern disturbance was also noted in Field 109.

5.1.2 The investigated features (Table 1) comprise a ditch, a gully and an infilled pond.

Table 1 Feature by trench number

| Feature/deposit type | Trench No. |
|----------------------|------------|
| Ditch | 1823 |
| Gully | 1812 |
| Pond | 1829 |

5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period and field.

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Blank trenches are not described in the following section. Figures 1–4 show all archaeological trial trenches and recorded features, together with the preceding geophysical survey results and aerial assessment (Magnitude Surveys 2023; Deegan 2023). A selection of photographs, illustrating the investigated archaeological features and trial trenches is provided on Figures 5–10.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The natural soil sequence was generally uniform across Fields 100 and 109 and typically comprised topsoil above natural geological deposits; no subsoil or other deposits e.g., alluvium, were recorded. The underlying natural geology was identified between 0.26–0.42 m below ground level (bgl), with its upper surface typically recorded at approximately 0.35 m bgl. It was generally a light to mid-yellow brown silty clay with limestone and flint inclusions (Figs 5–7).

5.2.2 This was overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil that was 0.26–0.42 m thick (Fig. 5). On occasion it was locally described as having a sandy texture. It was at its deepest in trenches 1817 and 1840, the increased depth in these locations seems to reflect local variations in the ploughsoil and given their widely spaced nature little can be inferred from the greater thickness.

5.3 Field 100

5.3.1 To the north of Field 100 the geophysical, air photo and LiDAR surveys identified an extensive group of enclosures comprising linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies. Together, they formed part of a series of settlements and an associated field system that extend across Fields 98 and 99 to the north and are thought to date from the late prehistoric

to Romano-British periods. The outer enclosure ditch of the settlement, identified in Field 99, appeared to cross the northern edge of Field 100 (trenches 1811–12). Additional geophysical anomalies were related to agricultural activity e.g., drains or ridge and furrow. While in the south-west corner of Field 108, immediately east of Field 100, an undated enclosure (MLI53953) was visible on historic air photos (Deegan 2023).

- 5.3.2 Trenches were positioned to target both archaeological and agricultural anomalies mapped by the geophysical and aerial imagery surveys. The trenching results identified a ditch and gully, with the former partially correlating with the southern enclosure ditch of the settlement located to the north in Field 99.
- 5.3.3 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch crossed the northern end of trench 1812. The ditch (181203; Figs 3 and 8) had a wide shallow profile, measuring 1.75 m by 0.25 m deep; a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery (four sherds, 43 g) was collected from its single fill, along with two pieces of modern ceramic building material (CBM) – parts of a land drain. It was situated 1.2 m to the south-east of a parallel geophysical anomaly that formed the southern boundary of the settlement area recorded by the gradiometer survey in Field 99. While slightly offset to the anomaly, it may relate to the complex of enclosures mapped to the north in Field 99. Although its position and the recovery of modern CBM may indicate this is a later feature, perhaps an agricultural furrow with residual Romano-British material.
- 5.3.4 A single small sherd of Romano-British pottery (4 g) was also collected from ploughsoil at the northern end trench 1811, probably representing residual material from the settlement area.
- 5.3.5 Crossing the centre of trench 1823 was an undated east–west aligned gully. The gully (182303; Figs 3 and 9) had a concave profile and was 0.8 m wide and at most 0.39 m deep. Its fill became darker with depth, with visible flecks of charcoal and fired clay, possibly suggesting enrichment from nearby activity, however no finds were recovered.
- 5.3.6 Land drains were readily identified across the field, and largely correspond with agricultural anomalies from the geophysical surveys.

5.4 Field 109

- 5.4.1 The only archaeological feature identified within Field 109 was backfilled pond in trench 1829 (unnumbered on plan; Figs 4 and 10). Within the trench a dark deposit spanned 11.5 m and contained building rubble, concrete and stone inclusions. It was located 9 m to the east of a large geophysical anomaly and corresponds with a visible dip in the surface of the field. The position of both match a pond depicted on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping, which had presumably been infilled with building rubble in more recent times.
- 5.4.2 As with Field 100 land drains were recorded widely across Field 109, with many corresponding to agricultural geophysical anomalies.



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A tiny assemblage (103 g) of Romano-British pottery and modern ceramic building material was recovered from the ploughsoil of trench 1811 and the fill of ditch 181203 in trench 1812. All the finds were recovered by hand during the normal course of excavation and have been cleaned and quantified within each context, with a rapid examination to assess their nature, condition and potential date range. The recording and reporting conforms to the type 2 (appraisal level according to CIFA's *toolkit for specialist reporting* (CIFA 2022a). Quantification of the finds by material type is given in Table 2.

Table 2 Quantification of finds by material type, (number/weight (g) of pieces shown)

| Material | Trench 1811 | Trench 1812 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ceramic building material | - | 2/56 |
| Pottery | 1/4 | 4/43 |
| Total | 1/4 | 6/99 |

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The sherds survive in an abraded condition, with three of them missing almost all their original surfaces. The mean sherd weight is 7.8 g, with just one small rim chip (from a greyware jar) present.
- 6.2.2 For this assessment, the sherds from each context have been sub-divided into fabric groups using a system developed by Darling and Precious (2014) and quantified by the number and the weight of the pieces recovered. Where possible, detail of the vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date for each context has been assigned. A breakdown of the fabrics is presented in Table 3. The level of recording is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.5)

Table 3 Romano-British pottery totals and ware type

| Material | Ware code | No. | Wt. (g) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Swanpool colour-coated ware | SPCC | 1 | 3 |
| Greyware | GREY | 3 | 35 |
| Dales-type ware | DWSH | 1 | 9 |
| Total | | 5 | 47 |

- 6.2.3 The sandy greyware body sherd found in the ploughsoil of trench 1811 derives from a closed form with combed wavy line decoration beneath a horizontal groove typical of mid-late Roman vessels. The sherds from ditch 181203 consist of body sherds from a Swanpool colour-coated beaker and a Dales-type ware vessel as well as a rim chip and a jar body sherd in a fine-grained sandy greyware fabric. The rim is broken well above the neck/shoulder junction and is too small to measure or assign to a particular form type, but the range of fabrics from this context would be consistent with a late Romano-British date.

6.3 Ceramic building material

- 6.3.1 Two fragments from a single land drain were recovered from the fill of ditch 181203. Both pieces are slightly abraded and derive from a type of land drain that was common during the later 19th and early 20th century.



6.4 Conservation

- 6.4.1 None of the finds have any conservation requirements.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No features suitable for environmental samples were investigated during the evaluation of Fields 100 and 109. Therefore, no samples were taken from the excavated features.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary and discussion

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and has provided information about the archaeological potential of this part of the site. The results of the evaluation help to refine the understanding of the presence, nature and distribution of archaeological features across Fields 100 and 109 of the proposed solar farm.
- 8.1.2 Overall, the evaluation has added to our understanding of the geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photography survey results (Magnitude Surveys 2023; Deegan 2023) with investigated features partially corresponding to the identified ditches and agricultural and other anomalies. A ditch (181203) located towards the northern edge of Field 100 lies just to the south of an enclosure ditch associated with an area of settlement identified by the geophysical survey (AAA 3; Magnitude Surveys 2023). There is a slight discrepancy between the location of the excavated feature and the geophysical anomaly; modern CBM and Romano-British pottery were collected from its fill. The ditch could represent either a Romano-British feature or a more recent agricultural furrow with residual Romano-British pottery. A sherd of pottery of similar (Romano-British) date was collected from the ploughsoil at the northern end of trench 1811, broadly in the position of the enclosure identified via geophysical survey and indicating residual material from the nearby settlement. Here, the gradiometer results suggest there were breaks along the length of the enclosure ditch, and it is possible that the location of the trench coincides with one of these gaps. Further evaluation to the north in Field 99 will assist with the understanding of the morphology, interpretation and dating of the enclosure ditch and settlement complex.
- 8.1.3 Other features included an undated, isolated gully (182303) towards the north-eastern corner of Field 100, and an area of modern disturbance at the north-eastern corner of Field 109. Little can be inferred regarding the gully, but the modern disturbance accords well with a pond depicted on historic mapping, it appears to have been infilled in recent times.
- 8.1.4 The limited results of the trial trench evaluation in Fields 100 and 109 have added to those of the geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photography surveys (Magnitude Surveys 2023; Deegan 2023) and the cultural heritage desk-based assessment (AECOM 2023c).
- 8.1.5 Further consideration of the results in relation to local archaeological sequences and the potential of the material will be provided in the forthcoming final overarching summary report.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. The Collection Museum, Lincoln has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code LCNCC:2023.32. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Collection Museum, Lincoln, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the LCNCC:2023.32, and a full index will be prepared.

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, the selection process will be deferred until after the fieldwork stage is completed. The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

9.3.5 A full summary of the physical and digital archive generated by the evaluation, and the recommended selection strategy relating to it, will be included in the forthcoming final report on the results of the trenching from across the entire site.



9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (OASIS ID: wessexar1-517568). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Historic Environment Officers at LCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.
- 9.5.2 Following the completion of the trenching and assessment of the finds and environmental assemblages, a copy of a summary of the OASIS form will be presented as an appendix within the final evaluation report.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Depth BGL (m) = below ground level

| Trench No 1811 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.42 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181101 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.37 |
| 181102 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.37+ |

| Trench No 1812 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.38 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181201 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 181202 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.34+ |
| 181203 | 181204 | Ditch | Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.0 m. Width: 1.76 m. Depth: 0.25 m | 0.34–0.59 |
| 181204 | 181203 | Secondary Fill | Mid-brownish grey, silty clay contained a small amount of pottery. | 0.34–0.59 |

| Trench No 1813 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.37 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181301 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 181302 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.33+ |

| Trench No 1814 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181401 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.36 |
| 181402 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.36+ |



| Trench No 1815 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.45 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181501 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown, silty sand unsorted inclusions of rooting and stone. | 0.0–0.36 |
| 181502 | | Natural | Mid-orange yellow silty clay, with inclusions of chalk, limestone and flint unsorted. | 0.36–0.45 |

| Trench No 1816 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181601 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown, silty sand unsorted inclusions of rooting and stone. | 0.0–0.3 |
| 181602 | | Natural | Mid-orange yellow silty clay, with inclusions of chalk, limestone and flint unsorted. | 0.30–0.4+ |

| Trench No 1817 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.50 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181701 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown, silty sand unsorted inclusions of rooting and stone. | 0.0–0.42 |
| 181702 | | Natural | Mid-orange yellow silty clay, with inclusions of chalk, limestone and flint unsorted. | 0.42–0.5+ |

| Trench No 1818 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181801 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown silty clay. moderate compaction with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Heavily cropped. | 0.0–0.26 |
| 181802 | | Natural | Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. | 0.26+ |

| Trench No 1819 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 181901 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown silty clay. moderate compaction with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Heavily cropped. | 0.0–0.3 |



| | | | | |
|--------|--|---------|---|------|
| 181902 | | Natural | Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. | 0.3+ |
|--------|--|---------|---|------|

| Trench No 1820 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.35 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182001 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Moderate compaction with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Heavily cropped. | 0.0–0.3 |
| 182002 | | Natural | Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. | 0.3+ |

| Trench No 1821 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.37 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182101 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 182102 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.33+ |

| Trench No 1822 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.36 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182201 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.31 |
| 182202 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.31+ |

| Trench No 1823 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.36 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182301 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 182302 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.34+ |
| 182303 | 182304 | Gully | Linear gully aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.50 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.25 m. | 0.31–0.71 |
| 182304 | 182303 | Secondary fill | Greyish brown, silty clay with rare various sized rocks. | 0.31–0.71 |



| Trench No 1824 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.36 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182401 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 182402 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.34+ |

| Trench No 1825 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.35 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182501 | | Topsoil | Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Moderate compaction with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Heavily cropped. | 0.0–0.28 |
| 182502 | | Natural | Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. | 0.28+ |

| Trench No 1826 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.39 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182601 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 182602 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.34+ |

| Trench No 1827 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.37 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182701 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 182702 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.33+ |

| Trench No 1828 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.33 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182801 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderately compacted. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.31 |
| 182802 | | Natural | Light brownish orange silty clay. Compact. Occasional various sizes of rocks and patches of grey clay. | 0.31+ |



| Trench No 1829 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.37 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 182901 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 182902 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.34+ |

| Trench No 1830 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.45 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183001 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.39 |
| 183002 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.39+ |

| Trench No 1831 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.37 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183101 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.35 |
| 183102 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light rangy yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.35+ |

| Trench No 1832 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.38 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183201 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 183202 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. | 0.34+ |

| Trench No 1833 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.52 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183301 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 183302 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.33+ |

| Trench No 1834 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.38 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183401 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.34 |
| 183402 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.34+ |



| Trench No 1835 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183501 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.39 |
| 183502 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.39+ |

| Trench No 1836 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.36 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183601 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 183602 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.33+ |

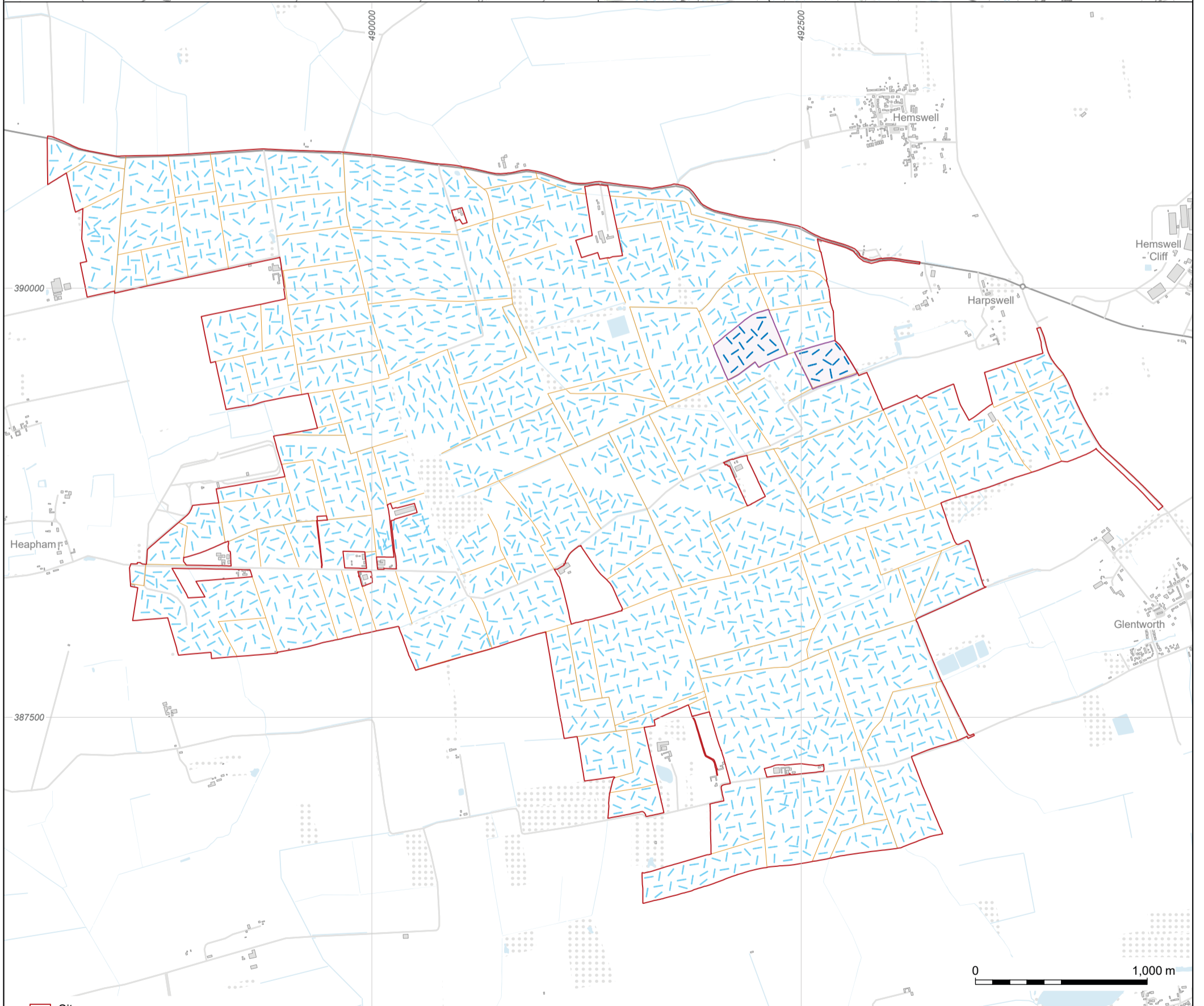
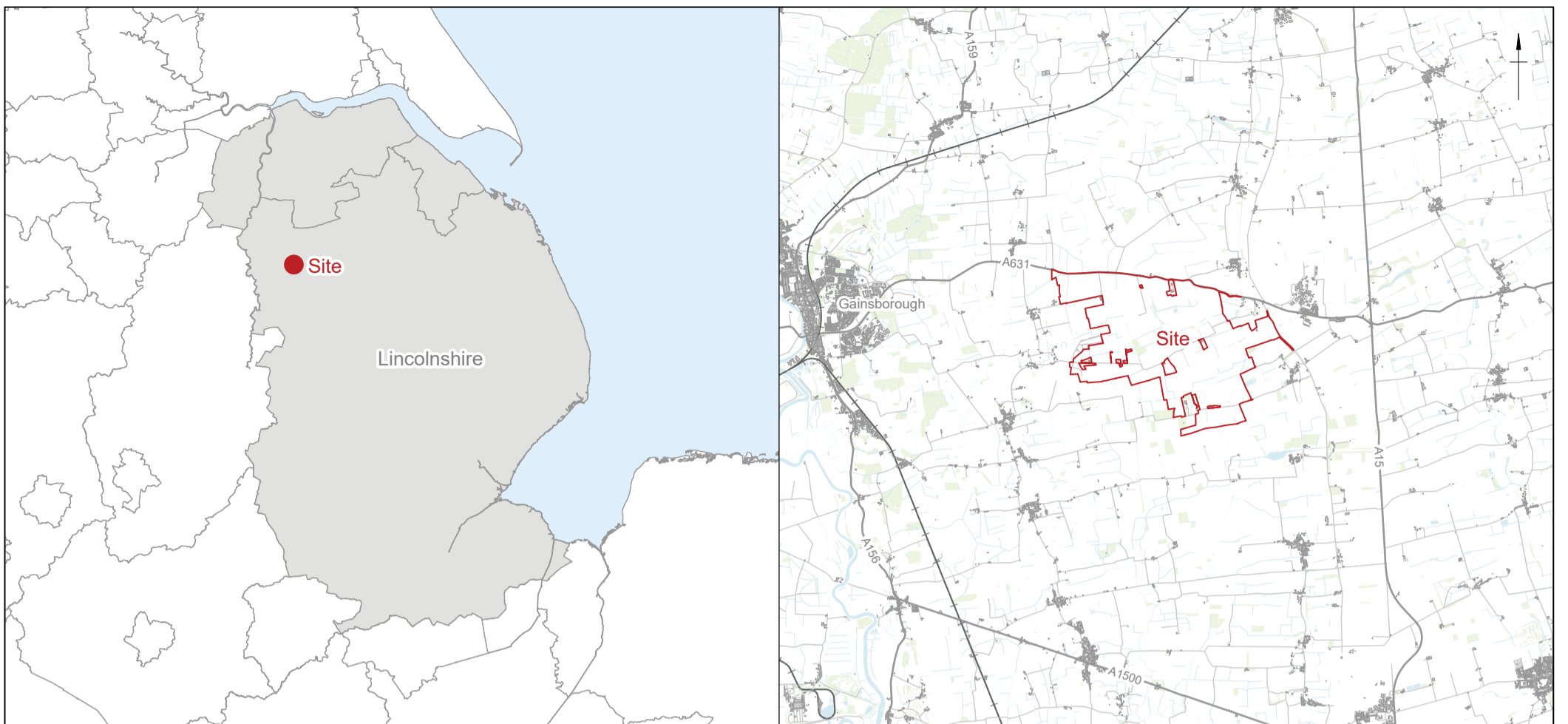
| Trench No 1837 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.36 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183701 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.33 |
| 183702 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.33+ |

| Trench No 1838 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183801 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.38 |
| 183802 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.38+ |

| Trench No 1839 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.34 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 183901 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks | 0.0–0.32 |
| 183902 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light Orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.32+ |



| Trench No 1840 | | Length 50 m | Width 2 m | Depth 0.42 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL (m) |
| 184001 | | Topsoil | Greyish brown. Soft. Silty clay. Occasional small rocks. | 0.0–0.39 |
| 184002 | | Natural | Moderately compacted. Light orange yellow. Silty clay. Occasional various sized rocks. | 0.39+ |



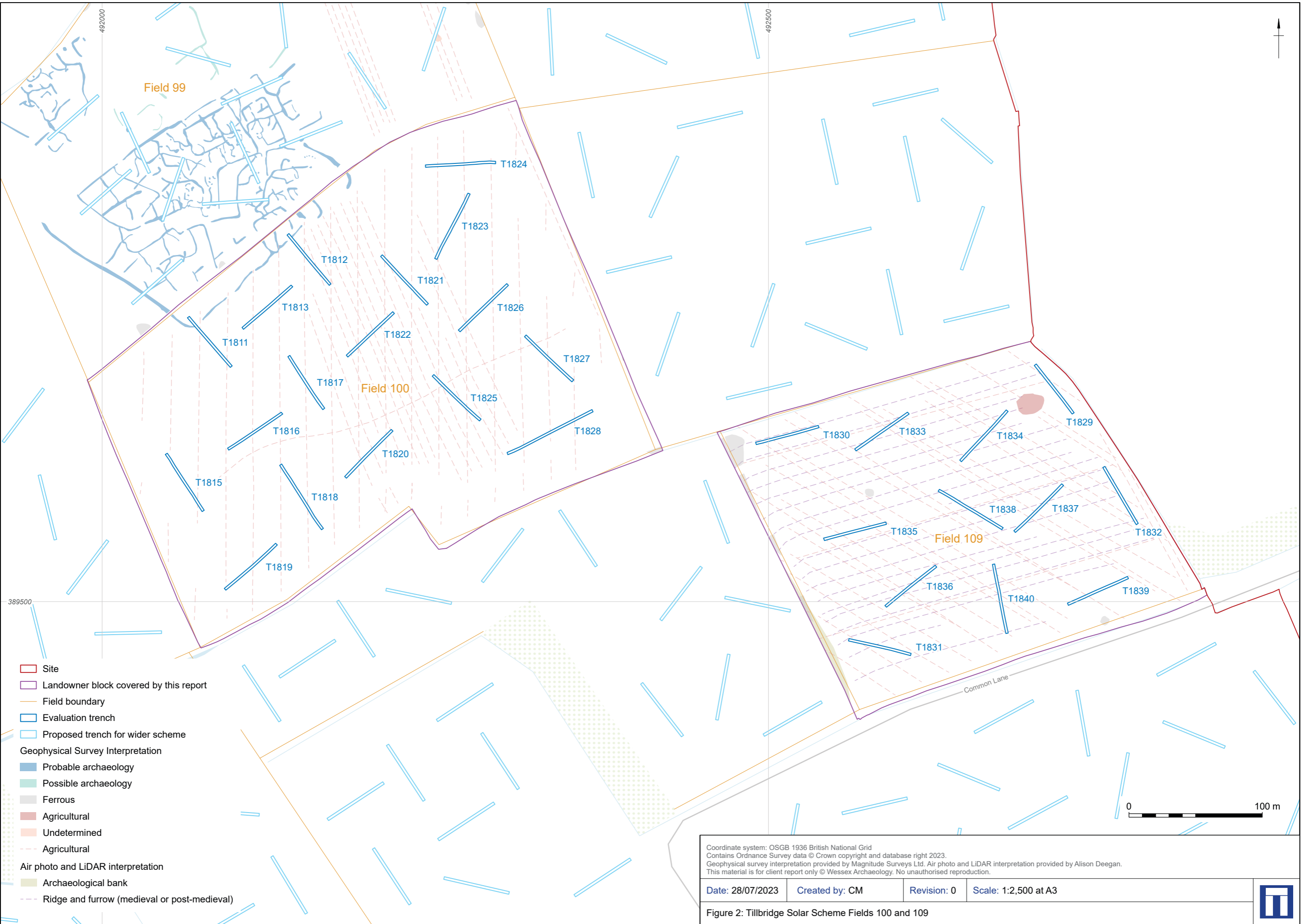
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- ▭ Field boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Proposed trench for wider scheme

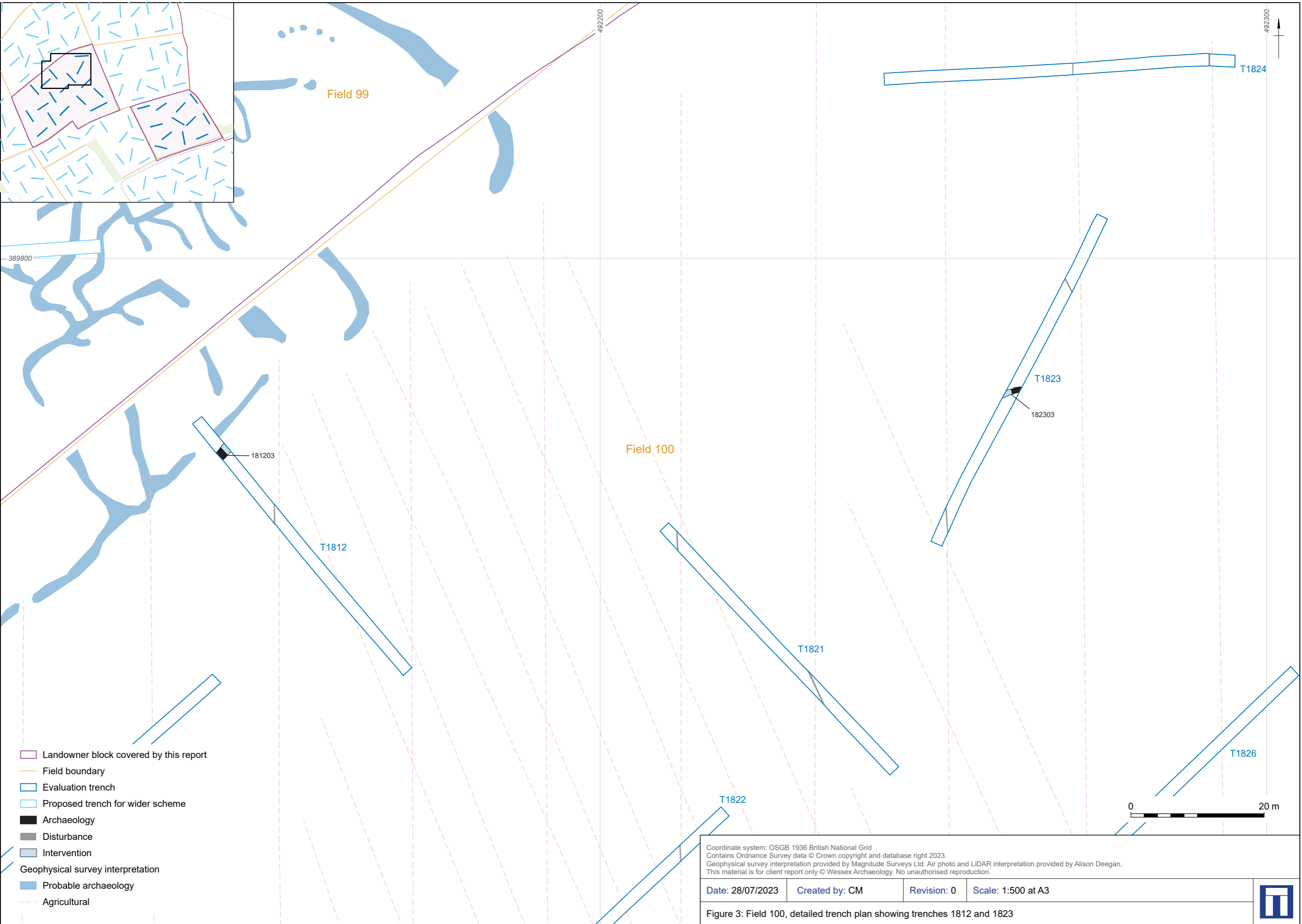
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Figure 1: Site location plan







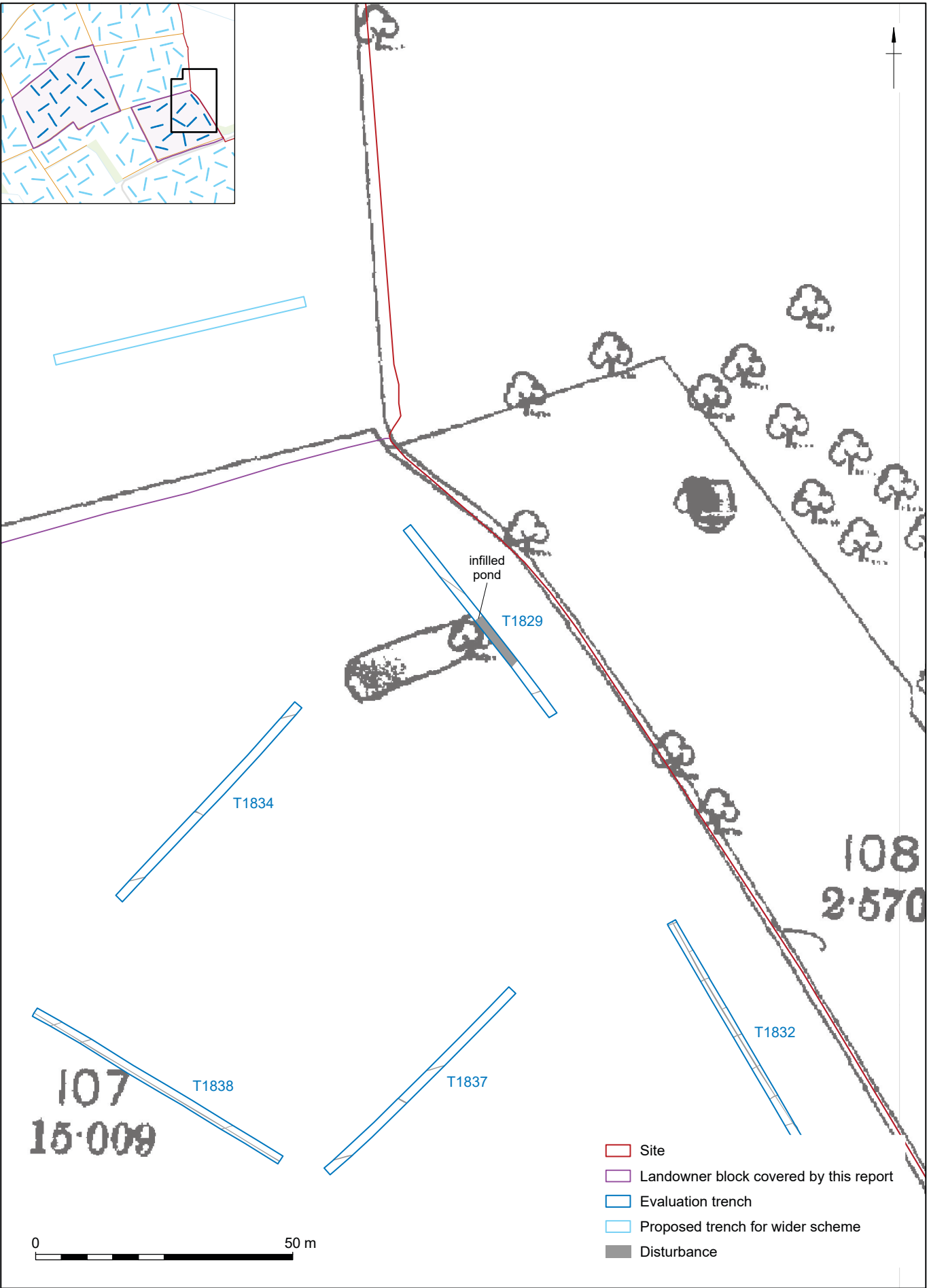
- Landowner block covered by this report
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- Evaluation trench
- Proposed trench for wider scheme
- Archaeology
- Disturbance
- Intervention
- Geophysical survey interpretation
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Figure 3: Field 100, detailed trench plan showing trenches 1812 and 1823





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Figure 4: Field 109, detailed trench plan showing trench 1829 and historic mapping





Figure 5: West facing section of trench 1832, scale: 1 m



Figure 6: Trench 1811 viewed from the south-east, scales: 2 x 1 m



Figure 7: Trench 1838 viewed from the south-east, scales: 2 x 1 m



Figure 8: South-west facing section of ditch 181203, scale: 1 m



Figure 9: North-east facing section of gully 18203, scale: 1 m



Figure 10: Modern infill of pond in trench 1829



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