



making sense of heritage

Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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August 2016



**Chapel Lane,
Bingham, Nottinghamshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd, acting on behalf of Crown Estates, to undertake a combined programme of archaeological evaluation trenching and borehole survey in advance of a proposed development either side of Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire.

Archaeological assessments of the site, comprising desk-based research, site inspections and an auger survey, highlighted the potential presence of palaeo-environmental deposits and archaeological deposits, artefacts and features within the site. The 'Bingham Basin', a former lake, is an area of potential palaeo-environmental and archaeological importance that extends across the central and eastern sections of the site. A basal lower shelly marl deposit indicates that a shallow open water habitat was present at the lake in the period c.14194+/-2475BC and 11450+/-2360 BC (Infra-Red Stimulated Luminescence (IRSL) dates), which broadly correlates with the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic periods ((Knight et al 1999).

A geophysical survey of the northern and western extent of the site identified a number of geophysical anomalies, most likely associated with a Romano-British settlement adjacent to the route of the Fosse Way, situated beneath the current route of the A46 and southeast of Romano-British settlement identified during the recent A46 upgrade, to the west of the Roman town of *Margidunum*.

Following the results of the Geophysical survey and as a result of further consultation with the Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeologist, an appropriate mitigation strategy was developed. This entailed the archaeological investigation of the site, using targeted trenches to assess areas of probable and possible archaeological remains, as well as investigating blank areas.

A total of 60 of the proposed 64 trial trenches were excavated, of which 52 trenches contained archaeological features and/or lacustrine deposits from the former Bingham Basin.

The locations of the archaeological features can be broadly split between those west of Chapel Lane and adjacent to the Fosse Way (Romano-British) and those to the centre, south and east of the site (post-medieval and lacustrine). All archaeological features predating the medieval and post-medieval period were located within the northern and western limits of the Site, outside of the area occupied by the wetland environment of the Bingham Basin.

Three pieces of worked flint found during fieldwork are suggestive of some prehistoric land use for the site. No features or deposits were recorded which would demonstrate long term or seasonal settlement, and the nature of prehistoric usage within the site is unresolved.

Romano-British ditches and occasional pits were identified adjacent to the Fosse Way. These features correspond well to anomalies identified during the Geophysical survey of the area and seem likely to be associated with field systems within this period. Examination of the artefacts recovered from this area has identified Romano-British coursewares, a small assemblage of finewares, ceramic building material and an iron nail. Due to this paucity of feature types

(postholes/stakeholes) and Romano-British finds, which are classically associated with settlement (together with an absence of industrial waste, rubbish pits or ritual evidence), it would appear that nature of the Romano-British usage of the Site was non-domestic and instead probably reflects agricultural plots or enclosures for housing livestock. However, given the limited nature of the trenching and complexity of the geophysical responses adjacent to the Fosse Way it is plausible that a continuation of the Romano-British activity previously recorded to the northwest and west, within site DE3001 of the A46 improvement works may exist.

Within DE3001, a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure K) was created probably in the 3rd century AD and appears to have defined the southern extent of the roadside activity fronting on to the west side of the Fosse Way. This enclosure contained minimal internal features, but several burials were identified. The Romano-British remains identified within Field 1 of the current works may represent the southern extent of the roadside activity fronting on to the east side of the Fosse Way.

The discovery of two sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery from within Trench 3 in the north of the site potentially fits with the post-Roman change in the local settlement pattern, with a move away from *Margidunum* to Bingham. The two sherds were recovered from the last of a series of recut ditches which appeared to respect the positioning of a previous Romano-British field system. In this respect the recovery of the possible Anglo-Saxon pottery from such a feature could suggest that some level of continuity existed in the respective field systems of the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

The likely medieval to post-medieval features identified further to the east are predominantly cut into the peat and lacustrine deposits and are associated with drainage of the field systems in this area. The persistence of open water or other forms of wetland means that the part of the site which had previously been part of the 'Bingham Basin', were unlikely to have been suitable for settlement or agricultural practice prior to the areas' reclamation some time shortly before or during the 17th century (AMEC 2016). The exact date of Bingham's enclosure is not clear. Bingham still had a working open field system in 1586 and it had apparently been enclosed by 1776. Many of the present field boundaries (aligned northeast to southwest), if not necessarily the hedges themselves can be traced back to at least 1776, and appear to reflect the overall enclosure field system.

Features within the north and south of the development area, within Trenches 8, 18, 20 and 39, have all yielded post-medieval ceramics.

Of the trenches to the east, within the Bingham Basin, Trenches 52-54, 58 and 63 all contain ditches that run parallel to the extant field system or at 90 degrees to it. These would seem the most securely linked to a post-medieval date.

The remaining trenches contain features that are not easily understood in relation to the post-medieval field system. Ditches within Trenches 13-15 and 28-29 are all aligned northwest to southeast. The ditches within Trenches 58-60 and Trench 62 are either north-south aligned or east-west aligned. It would therefore seem likely that these features relate to an earlier field system (possibly medieval), predating any formalised enclosure.

Trenches targeting the lacustrine deposits within the former lake identified a consistent sequence of peat and marl deposits varying in depth from 0.4 m below ground level towards the lake margins to approximately 2.2 m within the centre of the lake. No features or finds associated with human activity were identified within this wetland environment.

The archive will remain in the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project code 103290 until deposition with Nottingham City Museum is arranged.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex archaeology would like to thank the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Heritage Team for commissioning the archaeological works. Thanks are also extended to Ursula Spence of Nottinghamshire County Council for providing curatorial support throughout the fieldwork.

A total of 60 trenches were excavated between the 4th May 2016 and the 6th June 2016. Fieldwork was directed by Philip Wright, with the assistance of Peter Noble, Mike Keech, Hannah Holbrook, Philipp Maier, Callum Bruce and Jack Laverick. This report was compiled by Philip Wright, Peter Noble and Chris Swales. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Nathaniel Welsby. The bulk samples were assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. Illustrations were provided by Alix Sperr. The Project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd on behalf of Crown Estates (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake a combined programme of archaeological evaluation trenching and borehole survey in advance of a proposed development either side of Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire (**Figure 1**). The development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 470125, 340555 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). For the purposes of this report 'the Site' shall refer to the area defined by the boundary identified on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 Outline planning consent has been obtained (10/01962/OUT) for a residential led mixed use development of 91 ha, as a replacement for three consented employment schemes. This large development amongst other aspects will include up to 1,050 residential buildings, a mixed use neighbourhood centre, a primary school, local retail and community centre, including children's play areas, community park and a re-modelling of Car Dyke and the creation of an attenuation lake. This construction work will be carried out in a phased programme over a potential 12 year time period.
- 1.1.3 As part of the planning consent a programme of archaeological works is required to fulfil condition 15 of this consent. The archaeological works were to initially comprise the excavation of 64 trenches (measuring 50 m in length and 2 m in width) and a minimum of 33 boreholes. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which detailed the agreed excavation methodology and standards, was prepared on behalf of the Client (AMEC 2016), and approved by the archaeological advisor for Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC). All works were carried out in line with the agreed WSI and relevant archaeological national standards and guidance (Historic England 2015; ClfA 2014a-d).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location and topography

- 2.1.1 The Site is located to the immediate north of Bingham, which lies approximately 15 km to the east of Nottingham in the Borough of Rushcliffe. The Site is bounded by the A46 (following the route of the Fosse Way) on its west and northwest, Chapel Lane and Car Dyke on the northeast, following the boundary of Moorbridge Road Industrial Estate in the southeast with the railway line to the south. Its present use is that of agricultural land, mostly arable with some pasture. Chapel Lane is a two lane road running north to south through the centre of the Site, joining Bingham in the south to the A46 to the north.
- 2.1.2 The Site is generally flat, with elevation ranging from approximately 20 m to 27 m above Ordnance datum (aOD). The central part of the Site is at or near the lower elevation while raised areas (up to 25 m aOD) occur along the western boundary of the Site parallel to the



A46, and around Parson's Hill, which is partially located within the eastern corner of the Site (up to 27 m aOD).

- 2.1.3 Within the Site there are farm buildings (Fosse Road Farm) adjacent to the A46, and Buggins Cottage, a residential property at the northern end of an access track heading northwest from Chapel Lane, adjacent to the A46. Part of Moorbridge Road Industrial Estate is located in the south of the Site with warehouse-type buildings present, and Moorbridge Road East lies partially within the Site boundary. The Car Dyke and other drainage channels flow through the Site. A well is located near Chapel Lane, adjacent to the southern boundary (Entec 2010).

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 The Site is underlain by solid geology of the Edwalton formation (mudstone), which outcrops across the northern half of the Site as a southwest to northeast trending ridge. In the remainder of the Site drift geology is present at the surface, in the form of clay, silt, sand and gravel, or lacustrine deposits of clay, silt and sand (BGS 2016).

2.3 Lacustrine deposits

- 2.3.1 The 'Bingham Basin', a former lake, is an area of potential palaeo-environmental and archaeological importance that extends across the central and eastern sections of the Site. A basal lower shelly marl deposit indicate a shallow open water habitat was present at the lake in the period c.14194+/-2475BC and 11450+/-2360BC (Infra-Red Stimulated Luminescence (IRSL) dates), which broadly correlates with the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic periods (Knight et al 1999).
- 2.3.2 Ground investigation survey has demonstrated the presence of deposits containing organic material to a depth of up to 1.5 m within the Site, including well preserved gastropod and bivalve assemblages. Periodic lowering of the water levels appears to have led to the formation of peat deposits containing preserved pollen and other plant remains within this sequence (Knight et al 1999).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 An overview of the archaeological background to the Site is presented below. A more comprehensive description is available in the project WSI (AMEC 2016) and Environmental Statement (Entec 2010). The following section is a summary of the archaeological background from these documents.

3.2 Recent investigations in the area

- 3.2.1 Archaeological assessments of the Site, comprising desk-based research (Entec 2010), site inspection, geophysical survey and an auger survey (Knight et al 1999), highlight the potential presence of palaeo-environmental deposits and archaeological deposits, artefacts and features within the Site.
- 3.2.2 Archaeological work on sites adjacent and nearby include the A46 improvement scheme, development at RAF Newton and the excavations at the Roman town of *Margidunum*.
- 3.2.3 The archaeological works conducted as part of the A46 improvements identified a series of enclosures and post-built structures situated c. 300 m to the west and south of *Margidunum* and c. 600 m northwest of the development area. This extensive area of Romano-British settlement was occupied throughout the early and mid-Roman period and

appears to have been a continuation of settlement within this area from at least the Iron Age. The excavation areas adjacent to the current development boundary excavated as part of the A46 improvements include sites TT1340, TT1141, TT1140, TT139, DE3003, DE3006, DE3001, DE3002, SM2018, SM2017, SM2076 and SM2017 (Cooke and Mudd 2015)

3.3 Upper Palaeolithic (40,000 – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,500 BC)

- 3.3.1 The 'Bingham Basin', a former lake, is an area of potential palaeo-environmental and archaeological importance that extends across the central and eastern sections of the Site. For most of the post-glacial period much of the low-lying area between the Fosse Way and Chapel Lane is believed to have been part of this shallow basin, originally containing open water with surrounding marshland and possible islands. These wetlands appear to have been a major consideration influencing the siting of monuments and settlement from at least the Mesolithic period onwards. The persistence of open water or other forms of wetland means that parts of the Site were unlikely to have been suitable for settlement before reclamation before or during the 17th century.
- 3.3.2 An isolated find of Late Upper Palaeolithic flintwork has been recovered from the southwest corner of the Site, part of a scatter of otherwise undiagnostic prehistoric flintwork recovered from fields north of the A46(T) Saxondale roundabout.
- 3.3.3 Fine grained interglacial alluvial deposits dating to c. 13,000 BC, have produced a Late Upper Palaeolithic open air site at Farndon, 13 km to the northeast overlooking the River Devon valley. This site included stratigraphically related Creswellian and Fedemesser flint assemblages that demonstrate the presence of *in situ* remains of mobile Late Upper Palaeolithic populations where suitable stratigraphic situations occur.
- 3.3.4 An assemblage of Late Mesolithic flint tools, comprising a large percentage of cores and blades, has been recovered c. 250 m to the northwest of the Site in fields between RAF Newton and the A46(T). Subsequent excavation in the same area recovered red deer bone of Mesolithic date and an assemblage of Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flint on the margins of a palaeo-channel that drained into the Basin.
- 3.3.5 Fieldwalking, undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) project, has recovered Mesolithic and Early Neolithic lithic material from around the lake margins. This was at a lower concentration than similar finds elsewhere in some parts of the parish, although the potential for colluvial action and the build-up of silt and peat deposits to bury these artefacts below plough-depth must be noted, as demonstrated during the investigations on the A46(T) improvement scheme (Amec 2016).

3.4 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4,500 – 1,500 BC)

- 3.4.1 Cropmarks recorded on the bedrock outcrops along the eastern fringe of the relict lake basin, include the Scheduled Neolithic Henge at Bingham (MonUID 29902). The Henge comprises a c. 35 m diameter ditch and bank with a causeway entrance to the southeast, and contains a central feature, possibly a pit. It occupies a position on a low ridge which rises to form Parsons Hill, which at this time may have been a notable landmark to which access was restricted by the surrounding wetlands. The Scheduled Neolithic Henge is now sealed beneath the Bingham Industrial Park (**Figure 1**).
- 3.4.2 There is a possibility that additional cropmarks on the eastern side of Parson's Hill may represent further Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age archaeological features on the higher ground overlooking the relict lake. Evidence of settlement activity to the southwest of the former lake, in the form of scatters of flint tools, have been found in fields adjacent to the

A46 Saxondale roundabout. In total 81 artefacts were recovered, including an oblique arrowhead and scrapers.

3.5 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD 43)

- 3.5.1 An extensive Late Iron Age native settlement exists in the vicinity of the Roman town of *Margidunum*. Excavation undertaken as part of the A46 improvement scheme have resulted in extensive new evidence of enclosures, roundhouses and other settlement features including an unusual triple pit alignment located within the wetlands. This close spatial relationship with the Fosse Way suggests that later phases of the native settlement might be contemporary with the construction of the road and possibly the early Roman town. Excavation work on the A46 revealed similar remains on the east side of the road. Cropmarks on Parsons Hill may also include evidence for later prehistoric settlement within the wider landscape, beyond the route of the Fosse Way.

3.6 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 3.6.1 The Fosse Way is thought to follow the western boundary of the Site, beneath the route of the modern A46. The Fosse Way is conventionally understood to have been constructed by the Roman army in the second half of the 1st century AD to link the Roman Fortresses founded at Exeter and Lincoln.
- 3.6.2 The Roman town of *Margidunum* is located approximately 280 m to the north of the Site, alongside the Fosse Way. *Margidunum* may have originated as a fort, but subsequently developed as a small town. Occupation continued throughout the Roman period, and with only limited continuity, into the post-Roman periods. It probably provided provincial administration and economic functions, such as a market centre and a staging point in the *cursus publicus*, the latter prompting suggestions of the presence of a *mansio* or staging post.
- 3.6.3 Extra-mural settlement includes a villa at Shelford with what appear to be associated enclosures to the north of RAF Newton, and another villa to the north of *Margidunum*. Excavations along the A46 have revealed an extensive roadside settlement comprising more modest properties, an industrial area and infant burial ground and agricultural zones along the Fosse Way. This wider settlement area is likely to extend some distance beyond the Roman town walls.

3.7 Anglo-Saxon to Early medieval (AD 410 – 1100)

- 3.7.1 A significant change in the local settlement pattern occurs in the period following the departure of the Roman legions in AD 410 with a move away from *Margidunum* to Bingham. There may be an Anglo-Saxon derivation for the Bingham place name and historic sources refer to it as the focus of local administration under the Danes. Domesday provides unequivocal evidence for a well-established settlement at Bingham, comprising three manors and 55 families shortly after the Norman Conquest.
- 3.7.2 There are records of an inhumation accompanied by a shield and spear found at Parsons Hill in 1863, whilst recent work on the A46(T) has revealed a Saxon flat cemetery south of Saxondale some 2.34 km southwest of Bingham.

3.8 Medieval (AD 1100 – 1485)

- 3.8.1 The Site is located within what had been part of the immediate rural hinterland to the north of the medieval village/town. There is no evidence to suggest the presence of specific medieval activity within the Site.

3.9 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1485 to present)

- 3.9.1 Many of the present field boundaries, if not necessarily the hedges themselves, can be traced back to at least 1776, and appear to reflect the overall enclosure field system.
- 3.9.2 The Site has most recently remained largely in arable use, although small scale business development occurred with the construction of the present employment park in the 1970s. The present field system, though based on that set out at enclosure has been modified relatively recently, as have the small bridges and crossings across the various streams and dykes, which are of reinforced concrete and have a uniform appearance, suggesting that they were inserted during the mid-20th century as part of a coordinated programme of improvement, probably after the acquisition of the land by the Crown Estates in the 1920s. Similarly, the present Moor Bridge on Chapel Lane appears to be of comparable date and reinforced concrete construction. The pill box noted by the HER east of Chapel Lane appears to have been built as a defensive feature for either the railway crossing or as an outlier for the defensive scheme at RAF Newton.
- 3.9.3 It has been suggested that the area east of Chapel Lane was used as a town dump in the 18th and 19th centuries. Material from this dump and from individual households within the town were used as night soil, or fertiliser on fields within the local area, allowing tentative analysis of the changing land use within the parish between the 18th and 20th centuries.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Research objectives

- 4.1.1 It is apparent from the varied archaeological work undertaken in the immediate area that the Site has the potential to contribute significantly to a wide range of research areas in connection with several chronological periods. These include:
- *Mesolithic settlement and land-use and the transition to agriculture. Surface lithic scatters indicate that the lake and its margins were an important part of the local environment across the Mesolithic and Neolithic. It is less clear, from the character of lithics related to the Neolithic, what role the lake and its margins played at this time of agricultural adoption;*
 - *1st millennium BC settlement. Settlement along the Fosse Way and potentially on Parson's Hill is attested by survey and excavation work in the area over time culminating in the A46 improvement works (Cooke and Mudd 2015). It is apparent the settlement expanded and became associated with the road during this time and cropmark evidence suggest further settlement on Parson's Hill. However, the association with the lake or marsh, which would have been substantial landscape features is less clear. Work within the basin will address the potential connection between the settlement in the northwest (and possibly northeast) to the lake and marsh; and*
 - *The Margidunum hinterland. Continuity of settlement in the 1st millennium AD raises the same questions about the role of the lake and marshland in as for the preceding millennium. What are the connections between Margidunum, the villas and extramural roadside settlement and the lake and marsh land. How interconnected were these elements and what was the role of the lake and marsh in any connections?*
- 4.1.2 The archaeological works will also contribute towards the regional framework agenda for the East Midlands (Knight *et al* 2012).

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

5.1 Asbestos contamination

- 5.1.1 Following the approval of the WSI by Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC), but prior to the start of excavation, a localised area of asbestos contamination was identified during ground investigation works. As a result of the ground contamination an exclusion zone was created around the area of identified contamination.
- 5.1.2 Proposed Trenches 25, 32, 33 and 35 were all located within the asbestos exclusion zone and were therefore not excavated. Trenches 28 and 29 were also located within the exclusion zone and were later relocated to define the extent of a ditch revealed in Trench 14.
- 5.1.3 The exclusion zone was significantly extended on the 4th May 2016 which also affected the locations of Trenches 24, 25, 31, 38, 39, 40 and 41. Trench 24 was moved slightly to the north and all of the remaining trenches were relocated to other areas of the Site.
- 5.1.4 Trenches 38 and 39 were re-positioned perpendicular to the Fosse Way in the southwest part of the Site between Trenches 34 and 37. This was partly in order to assess the potential for Roman archaeology in the vicinity of the road in this part of the Site. Trenches 31 and 40 were re-positioned to the east of the exclusion zone to increase the trench coverage in the central part of the Site and Trench 41 was moved to the east to form a 'T'-shape with Trench 44.
- 5.1.5 Trenches 1, 3 and 6 were re-positioned in order to better assess the archaeology shown by geophysical survey in the northwest part of the Site. Trenches 1 and 3 were re-orientated perpendicular to the Fosse Way and Trench 6 was re-orientated parallel to the Fosse Way.
- 5.1.6 Trenches 15 and 45 were moved to avoid crossing current field boundaries and Trench 48 was moved to the west and re-orientated as no access was available to the small pasture field in the southeast corner of the Site to the west of Chapel Lane.
- 5.1.7 Trenches 44 and 49 were both moved to avoid services.
- 5.1.8 Trench 10 was extended to the east to assess a large linear ditch and Trench 36 was extended as a box to the north to assess possible features.
- 5.1.9 Due to the depths of lacustrine deposits encountered, Trenches 43, 47, 48 and 50 were stepped for safety.
- 5.1.10 The final position of all trenches is recorded on **Figure 1**.

5.2 Machine excavation

- 5.2.1 Topsoil or overburden was removed using tracked mechanical excavators (360°) fitted with toothless ditching buckets, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeological supervisor. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first. The trench was checked for services using a CAT after each machine spit.
- 5.2.2 Trenches targeting the lake deposits required excavation to a depth greater than was safe to work in without stepping of the trench edges. Where access was required to any of

these trenches a 1.8 m wide strip along each side of the trench was excavated to a depth of up to 1 m below ground level (bgl) to reduce the depth of the trench edge immediately adjacent to the trench base.

5.3 Recording

- 5.3.1 Archaeological features were hand excavated but the complete excavation of features was not regarded as necessary for the evaluation. Excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.
- 5.3.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded using an appropriate pro forma to ensure relevant data was collected in a standardised recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records.
- 5.3.3 Trench tops and bases as well as all archaeological features and planning points were located using a GNSS Survey system accurate to a three dimensional accuracy of 0.05 m or better.
- 5.3.4 A full photographic record was maintained using both digital images of at least 10 megapixels and a manual SLR camera. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

5.4 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

- 5.4.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (English Heritage 2005, 2006; 2010; 2014; ClfA 2014b). All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were to be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental

- 5.4.2 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts were considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with national guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

5.5 Monitoring

- 5.5.1 A monitoring visit to the Site was carried out by the archaeological advisor for NCC during the course of the fieldwork. Regular updates were subsequently provided to the Client and NCC for monitoring purposes throughout the course of the excavation.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The archaeological works took place within 12 individual fields. Nine fields (numbered 1-9) were located to the west of Chapel Lane with a further 3 fields (numbered 10-12) located to the east of Chapel Lane (**Figure 1**).
- 6.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1-3, 5-10, 13-15, 18, 20-21, 28-29, 37-39, 52-54, 58-60, 62 and 64.

- 6.1.3 Romano-British archaeological features were recorded in Fields 1 and 4 within Trenches 1, 3, 6 and 10 (**Figures 2, 3 and 31**).
- 6.1.4 A possible Anglo-Saxon archaeological feature was recorded in Field 1 within Trench 3.
- 6.1.5 Probable medieval and post-medieval archaeological features were recorded in Fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 within Trenches 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 38, 39, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60 and 62 (**Figures 12 and 31**).
- 6.1.6 Lacustrine sequences or peat deposits were recorded in Fields 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 within Trenches 11-17, 22, 26, 27, 28-31, 40-51, 56-60 and 62-64 (**Figure 31**).
- 6.1.7 Trenches 4, 19, 23, 24, 34, 36, 55, 61, contained no deposits or archaeological features of interest to the project.
- 6.2 Prehistoric**
- 6.2.1 Worked flint was recovered from Trenches 7 and 46 and a surface find scraper was found close to Trench 24.
- 6.3 Romano-British**
- 6.3.1 Trench 1 contained ditches 106 and 108, 111 and 114 as well as pit 116. These features correspond to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of ditches 106, 108 and 111.
- 6.3.2 Ditch 106 was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 4.2 m long x 0.74 m wide x 0.82 m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Ditch 108 was aligned north-south and measured 3 m long x 1.3 m wide x 0.54 m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Ditch 108 was the latest of three ditches following a similar alignment and location within the trench. Ditch 108 cut ditch 111, which in turn cut ditch 114 (**Figure 4, Plate 1**). Ditch 111 was aligned north-south and measured 3 m long x 2.35 m wide x 0.81 m deep with a stepped/irregular profile. Ditch 114 was aligned north-south and measured 3 m long x 1.48 m wide x 0.86 m deep with a rounded base.
- 6.3.3 Trench 3 contained ditches 308, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 (**Figure 5, Plate 2**). These features correspond to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of ditches 308, 313, 317 and 319. Possible Anglo-Saxon sherds were recovered from ditch 319 and this feature has been listed within that possible phase group (see Discussion, Section 9 below).
- 6.3.4 Ditch 308 was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.8 m long x 1 m wide x c. 0.5 m deep and had been heavily truncated by modern land drain 307 (**Plates 3 and 4**). Ditch 308 lay to the north of ditches 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319. Ditch 311 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 0.85 m wide x 0.92 m deep with a sub-'V' shaped profile. Ditch 311 was the earliest of a series of intercutting ditches which included 313, 317 and 319. 311 had been cut by 313 and 317. Ditch 313 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.5 m wide x 0.68 m deep with a sub-rounded base. Ditch 315 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.18 m wide x 0.62 m deep with a rounded base. Ditch 315 had been cut by ditch 319. Ditch 317 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 0.96 m wide x 0.32 m deep with a rounded base.
- 6.3.5 Trench 6 contained ditch 603, ditch 606, and pits 610 and 612 (**Figure 6, Plate 5**). These features correspond to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from a fill of ditch 603.

- 6.3.6 Ditch 603 was aligned east-west and measured 1.8 m long x 1.3 m wide x 0.5 m deep with a sub-'V' shaped profile (**Plate 6**).
- 6.3.7 Trench 7 contained ditch 704 and pit 707 (**Figure 10, Plate 8**). These features were not identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.3.8 Pit 707 was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.25 m x 1.14 m with a depth of 0.72 m and a sub-'U' shaped profile (**Plate 8**). Pit 707 contained Romano-British CBM material. Pit 707 was cut by ditch 704 and may possibly be Late-Iron Age in date.
- 6.3.9 Trench 10 contained ditches 1005, 1009 and 1019 (**Figure 7, Plate 9**). All of these ditches shared a common northeast-southwest alignment. These features were not identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.3.10 Ditch 1019 measured 3.7 m long x 2.2 m wide x 1.11 m deep with a sub-flat base and stepped sides. Ditch 1019 had been cut by a modern land drain 1020 and by ditch 1009. Ditch 1009 measured 3.7 m long x 0.95 m wide x 0.62 m deep with a rounded base. Ditch 1009 cut 1019 and had been cut by 1005. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 1008 (**Plate 10**).

6.4 Probable Romano-British

- 6.4.1 Only a small assemblage of datable material was recovered from the excavated features. As such, those features listed within this section have been identified as belonging to the Romano-British period based upon their form and location, together with their correspondence with the geophysical results which suggest that they are associated with the multiple ditch systems adjacent to the previous Fosse Way (the modern A46).
- 6.4.2 Within Trench pit 116 was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.56 m and a depth of 0.1 m and a flat base (**Figure 4, Plate 11**).
- 6.4.3 Trench 2 contained ditches 204 and 205 (**Figure 8, Plate 12**). These features correspond to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.4.4 Ditch 204 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2 m long x 0.8 m wide x 0.27 m deep with an irregular base. Ditch 205 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2 m long x 0.8 m wide x 0.5 m deep with a sub-'V' shaped profile (**Plate 13**). This ditch contained post pipe 208.
- 6.4.5 Trench 5 contained ditches 504 and 506 (**Figure 9, Plate 14**). Ditch 504 corresponds to an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 506 is not identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.4.6 Ditch 504 was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.8 m long x 2.29 m wide x 0.78 m deep with an irregular base (**Plate 15**). Ditch 506 was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.8 m long x 0.85 m wide x 0.33 m deep with an irregular profile (**Plate 16**).
- 6.4.7 Within Trench 6, ditch 606 was identified as well as pits 610 and 612 (**Figure 6**). Ditch 606 was aligned east-west and measured 1.8 m long x 0.9 m wide x 0.24 m deep with a flat base (**Plate 17**). Pit 610 was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.66 m x 0.51 m x 0.13 m deep with a rounded base (**Plate 18**). Pit 612 was circular in plan measuring 0.65 m in diameter with a depth of 0.15 m and a sub-flat base (**Plate 19**).

- 6.4.8 Within Trench 7, ditch 704 was identified (**Figure 10, Plate 20**). Ditch 704 was aligned north-south and measured 2 m x 1.7 m x 0.45 m deep with an irregular profile. A worked flint was recovered from basal fill 705.
- 6.4.9 Within Trench 10 ditch 1005 was identified (**Figure 7**). Ditch 1005 measured 3.7 m long x 0.8 m wide x 0.43 m deep with a flat base. Ditch 1005 cut ditch 1009.
- 6.4.10 Trench 37 contained ditch 3707 and curvilinear ditch 3710 (**Figure 11, Plate 21**). These features were not identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.4.11 Ditch 3707 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 1.8 m long x 1.3 m wide x c. 0.4 m deep. Ditch 3707 cut ditch 3710 and had been cut by modern land drain 3704 (**Plate 22**).
- 6.4.12 Ditch 3710 was curvilinear in plan aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1 m long x 0.66 m wide x 0.4 m deep.

6.5 Possible Anglo-Saxon

- 6.5.1 Within Trench 3, ditch 319 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.38 m wide x 0.23 m deep with a sub-flat base (**Figure 5, Plate 4**). Two sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from its single fill 320. Ditch 319 cut ditch 315 (dated to the Roman period).

6.6 Medieval to Post-medieval

- 6.6.1 Only a small assemblage of datable material was recovered from the excavated features on site. As such, those features listed within this section have been associated with the medieval and post-medieval field systems based upon their form and location. Many of these features cut through the peat and marl deposits of the 'Bingham Basin'. The persistence of open water or other forms of wetland means that the part of the Site which had previously been part of the alke and wetland environment were unlikely to have been suitable for settlement or agricultural practice prior to the areas' reclamation some time shortly before or during the 17th century (AMEC 2016).
- 6.6.2 Trench 8 contained ditch 804 (**Figure 13, Plate 23**). Ditch 804 was identified in the geophysical survey as a modern agricultural feature relating to the existing post-medieval field system.
- 6.6.3 Ditch 804 was aligned east-west and measured 2.3 m long x 2.47 m wide. 804 was not excavated due to its clearly post-medieval date. A fragment of clay pipe, and sherds of 18th/19th century pottery were recovered from 804's upper fill 805. The ditch was however augered by hand and found to be 1.1m deep.
- 6.6.4 Trench 9 contained ditch 908 and intercutting ditches 904, 906, 910 and 912 (**Figure 14, Plate 24**). These features were not identified in the geophysical survey.
- 6.6.5 Ditch 908 was aligned east-west and measured 1.8 m long x 0.98 m wide x 0.3 m deep with an irregular profile.
- 6.6.6 Ditches 904, 906, 910 and 912 were a series of intercutting ditches which all shared a common northwest-southeast alignment. The earliest ditch in the sequence was 912 (and possibly 904) with ditch 906 being the latest. Ditch 904 measured 1.8 m long x 0.65 m wide x 0.45 m deep and had been cut by 906. Ditch 906 measured 1.8 m long x 1.17 m wide x 0.46 m deep and had a sub-flat base. Ditch 906 cut 904 and 910. Ditch 910

measured 1.8 m long x 0.72 m wide x 0.29 m deep. 910 cut ditch 912 and had been cut by 906. Ditch 912 measured 1.8 m long x 0.37 m wide x 0.42 m deep and had a rounded base. Ditch 912 had been cut by ditch 910.

- 6.6.7 Trench 13 contained a probable furrow 1304.
- 6.6.8 Trench 14 contained ditch 1407/1420 (**Figure 15, Plate 25**). Upon the initial discovery of ditch 1407 this trench was extended to the west and a further section was excavated through ditch 1407 (this was given the context number 1420). This feature will be referred to as 1420 henceforward.
- 6.6.9 Ditch 1420 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 5.2 m x 1.55 m wide x 0.63 m deep and had a stepped profile and sub-rounded base. This ditch was cut through marl layer 1403 and was filled with multiple lenses of dark brown clay peat together with a square, peat deposit within the rough centre of the infilled ditch. The peat deposit appears to represent the former presence of a (now degraded) squared timber (measuring 0.29 m high x 0.26 m wide) deposited within the ditch after the initial infilling process had begun. A monolith sample was taken from 1420.
- 6.6.10 Trench 15 contained ditches 1508 and 1512 and a furrow (**Figure 16, Plate 26**). Ditch 1508 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2 m x 1.25 m wide x 0.56 m deep with a rounded base. This ditch was cut through marl layer 1503 and was filled with multiple lenses of dark brown clay peat. Ditch 1512 aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2 m x 1.55 m wide x 0.35 m deep with a stepped profile and a sub-flat base. This ditch was cut through marl layer 1503 and was filled with multiple lenses of dark brown clay peat. Ditches 1508 are on the same alignment as Ditch 1420 and would appear to be a continuation of the same field division.
- 6.6.11 Trench 18 contained furrows and square fence post 1804. These features are in an area of identified disturbance within the geophysical survey. Modern pottery was recovered from the fill of post hole 1804.
- 6.6.12 Trench 20 contained parallel ditches 2004, 2007 and 2009 (**Figure 17, Plate 27**). A sherd of modern pottery was recovered from ditch 2004. These features were not identified in the geophysical survey. These ditches were between 1.34 m and 2.45 m wide and up to 1.3 m deep.
- 6.6.13 Trench 21 contained ditch 2104 (**Figure 18**). This feature was not identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 2104 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 1.8 m long x 1.19 m wide x 0.18 m deep with an irregular profile. A fragment of clay pipe was recovered from fill 2105.
- 6.6.14 Trench 28 contained ditch 2804 (**Figure 19**). Ditch 2804 was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 2.2 m long x 1.82 m wide x 0.54 m deep with stepped sides and a rounded base.
- 6.6.15 Trench 29 contained ditches 2905 and 2913 (**Figure 20, Plate 28**). Ditch 2905 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2.3 m long x 2.07 m wide x 0.67 m deep with stepped sides and a rounded base. This ditch was cut through marl layer 2904 and was filled with multiple lenses of dark brown clay peat. Ditch 2913 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 2.3 m long x 2 m wide; 2913 was unexcavated.
- 6.6.16 Trench 36 contained several floralturbation events including a tree-through from which a sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered (**Plate 29**).

- 6.6.17 Trench 38 contained ditch 3805 (**Figure 21**), which was aligned east-west and measured 1.8 m long x 3 m wide. Ditch 3805 contained very frequent 20th century pottery sherds (not retained) and was unexcavated.
- 6.6.18 Trench 39 contained ditch 3904 (**Figure 22**), which was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 0.65 m wide x 0.5 m deep with a square profile.
- 6.6.19 Trench 52 contained gully 5205 (**Figure 23**). This feature was not identified in the geophysical survey. Gully 5205 was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.18 m wide x 0.25 m deep with an irregular profile.
- 6.6.20 Trench 53 contained ditch 5304 (**Figure 24**). This feature was not identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 5304 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.43 m wide x 0.88 m deep with stepped sides and a flat base.
- 6.6.21 Trench 54 contained ditch 5404 (**Figure 25**). This feature was not identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 5404 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.6 m wide x 0.42 m deep with a flat base.
- 6.6.22 Trench 58 contained ditch 5807(**Figure 26**), which was aligned east-west and measured 1.9 m long x 0.78 m wide x 0.71 m deep with a flat base.
- 6.6.23 Trench 59 contained gullies 5908 and 5910 (**Figure 27, Plate 30**). Gully 5908 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 0.76 m wide x 0.2 m deep with a rounded base. Gully 5910 was aligned north-south and measured 1.8 m long x 1.18 m wide x 0.26 m deep.
- 6.6.24 Trench 60 contained ditch 6007 (**Figure 28**), which was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.9 m long x 0.78 m wide x 0.18 m deep with a rounded base.
- 6.6.25 Trench 62 contained ditch 6212 (**Figure 29, Plate 31**), which aligned east-west and measured 1.9 m x 1.02 m wide x 0.69 m deep with stepped sides and a rounded base.

6.7 Non-archaeological

- 6.7.1 6.7.1 Trench 64 contained a probable palaeo-channel 6409 containing lacustrine fills. (**Figure 30, Plate 32**).

7 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has produced a small assemblage of finds, deriving from 26 contexts within in 14 of the trenches excavated. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to modern, with a focus in the Romano-British period.
- 7.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.



Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone		CBM		Pottery		Other Finds
	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.
104					3	15	
107	8	100			2	40	
110			2	415	4	66	1 iron
112	19	339	1	7	4	54	
302	6	10			1	20	
304					1	5	
306							1 clay pipe
314	32	569			14	250	
318	26	165	2	50	1	1	
320	7	15			7	30	
604							1 iron
605	63	330	2	174	16	103	
705	28	80					1 flint
708	4	5					
709	10	1	1	132			
805					2	35	1 clay pipe
907	1	70	1	425			
1008					1	35	
1401			1	20			
1805					1	5	
2005					1	5	
2006							1 glass
2105							1 clay pipe
3606					1	10	
3904			5	170	1	120	
4602							1 flint; 1 glass
unstratified							1 flint
Total	204	1684	15	1393	60	694	

CBM = ceramic building material

7.2 Pottery

7.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. Of the 60 sherds recovered, 53 are Romano-British, two possibly Anglo-Saxon, and five modern. Condition is fair to poor; sherds are relatively small, and most show at least some level of surface and edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight overall is 11.6 g. Details of the pottery by context is given in **Table 2**.

Romano-British

7.2.2 The majority of this small assemblage is Romano-British. Coarse greywares predominate, with other coarsewares (oxidised and whitewares) present in very small quantities. There is one sherd of south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1), and single sherds of grog-

tempered and shelly wares. There are no diagnostic vessel forms in any of the coarsewares.

7.2.3 Finewares are represented by four sherds of samian (South Gaulish body sherds, rim sherd from Central Gaulish platter, either form 18/31 or 31), one sherd from an Oxfordshire colour-coated mortarium, and three Lower Nene Valley colour coated wares.

7.2.4 The scarcity of diagnostic sherds limits the chronological evidence that the pottery can provide; the samian dates from the late 1st to 2nd century AD, but any continuation beyond this date range cannot be determined.

Anglo-Saxon

7.2.5 Two small sherds from ditch 319 (deposit 320) have been tentatively dated as Anglo-Saxon. One is in a soft fabric with possible rare organic inclusions (=fabric ECHAF in the regional pottery type series; Nailor and Young 2001), while the other, a jar rim sherd, is in a coarse sandy fabric (=fabric SST).

Modern

7.2.6 The remaining five sherds are modern (19th/20th century), and comprise one salt-glazed stoneware, and four refined whitewares.

Table 2: Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
104	Samian	Roman	2	2	S Gaulish: late C1 AD
104	RB greyware	Roman	1	13	
107	RB greyware	Roman	1	14	
107	RB grog-tempered ware	Roman	1	26	
110	RB greyware	Roman	2	59	
110	Nene Valley colour coat	Roman	2	7	
112	RB greyware	Roman	3	40	
112	RB oxidised ware	Roman	1	14	coarse sandy
302	Oxfordshire colour coat	Roman	1	20	body sherd, mortarium
304	RB oxidised ware	Roman	1	5	
314	RB greyware	Roman	10	224	
314	RB oxidised ware	Roman	1	5	
314	RB greyware	Roman	1	21	?Nene Valley greyware
318	Samian	Roman	1	1	
320	RB oxidised ware	Roman	1	1	
320	RB whiteware	Roman	1	5	
320	RB greyware	Roman	3	11	
320	Sandy/organic wares	?Anglo-Saxon	2	13	1 soft, soapy texture, poss organic inclusions; 1 sandy (jar rim); probable A-S
605	Samian	Roman	1	4	C Gaulish: form 18/31 or 31; C2 AD
605	RB greyware	Roman	14	96	
605	Black Burnished ware (BB1)	Roman	1	3	
805	English stoneware	Modern	1	10	cylindrical bottle/jar, body sherd
805	Pearlware	Modern	1	25	blue feather edge, plate
1008	Nene Valley colour coat	Roman	1	35	

1805	Refined whiteware	Modern	1	5	
2005	Refined whiteware	Modern	1	5	
3606	RB shelly ware	Roman	1	10	abraded
3904	Yellow ware	Modern	1	20	hemispherical bowl rim

7.3 Ceramic building material

- 7.3.1 A small quantity of Ceramic building material was recovered, including both Romano-British and post-medieval material. At least five fragments, and probably seven, are Romano-British (ditches 111, 317, 603, pit 707). These include fragments from two bricks and one combed box flue tile; other fragments are either flat and featureless (from tiles of unknown form), or completely undiagnostic.
- 7.3.2 The remaining eight fragments are all from post-medieval bricks; the most diagnostic is from an unfrosted form of late 18th or 19th century type (ditch 906).

7.4 Worked flint

- 7.4.1 Three pieces of worked flint were found. These comprise one broken flake (context 4602) and two scrapers, one a very small example (ditch 704 and unstratified)

7.5 Animal bone

- 7.5.1 Condition of the animal bone varies; there are some context groups in poor condition (notably context 705), although the majority are in reasonably good condition, although fragmentary. Identifiable species include cattle, sheep/goat and horse, and there is an emphasis on long bones and jaws. No butchery marks were observed.

7.6 Other finds

- 7.6.1 Other finds comprise two tiny fragments of vessel glass, probably modern; three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; and two handmade iron nails (Romano-British or later).

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 Six bulk samples were taken from features within each phase and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. Nine monolith samples and associated small bulk columns were taken from sequences in Trenches 29, 40, 43, 46, 49, 51 and 60, from the environmentally rich lacustrine deposits within the southern half of the Site. These sequence-based samples are for geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental purposes, and they will be discussed in the forthcoming Geoarchaeological Borehole Survey report. An overview of the samples taken is presented in **Tables 3** and **4**.

Table 3: Environmental samples recovered by context

Sample number	Context	Sample type
4601	n/a	MONOLITH
4602	n/a	MONOLITH
4603	4604	BULK
4604	4605	BULK
4605	4606	BULK
4606	4603	BULK



701	708	BULK
702	709	BULK
1101	1103	BULK
1102	1104	BULK
101	110	BULK
102	107	BULK
103	112	BULK
601	609	BULK
4901	n/a	MONOLITH
4902	n/a	MONOLITH
4301	n/a	MONOLITH
4302	4303	BULK
4303	4304	BULK
4304	4305	BULK
4305	4306	BULK
4306	4307	BULK
4307	4308	BULK
4308	4310	BULK
4001	n/a	MONOLITH
4002	4003	BULK
4003	4004	BULK
4004	4005	BULK
4005	4006	BULK
5101	N/a	MONOLITH
5102	5106	BULK
5103	5106	BULK
5104	5105	BULK
5105	5105	BULK
5105	5105	BULK
5106	5104	BULK
5107	5104	BULK
5108	5103	BULK
5109	5103	BULK
5110	5103	BULK
5111	5102	BULK
5112	5101	BULK
5113	5101	BULK
2901	n/a	MONOLITH
2902	2906	BULK
2903	2907	BULK
2904	2909	BULK
2905	2910	BULK
2906	2911	BULK

6001	n/a	MONOLITH
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8.2 Background and summary quantification

8.2.1 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 4: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
LIA – Romano-British	2	54	Pit
Romano-British	4	119	Ditches, pit
Totals	6	173	Ditches, pits

8.3 Charred plant remains

8.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 5**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

8.3.2 The flots were generally small. There were high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was poorly preserved.

8.3.3 Flots from the possibly prehistoric pit 707 in Trench 7 had very little charred plant material, belonging to cereal chaff (hulled wheat glume bases culm nodes) and indeterminate plant tissue.

8.3.4 Romano-British samples from ditches 111, 108 and 114 in Trench 1 and pit 610 in Trench 6 were poor in charred plant remains, which belonged to cereal chaff (hulled wheat glume bases and culms) and grains (hulled wheat and barley) and potential weeds, such as sedges (Cyperaceae), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), legumes (Fabaceae, Viciae), grasses (*Poa/Phleum*, *Avena* sp.), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae, *Cerastium* sp.), knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) and speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). These assemblages are probably by-products of crop-processing activities at a domestic space.

8.4 Wood charcoal

8.4.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 5**. Wood charcoal was mostly from mature specimens and was preserved in sparse quantities.

8.5 Further potential

Charred plant remains

8.5.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has little potential, as they are very sparsely preserved.



Wood charcoal

- 8.5.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide little information, as wood charcoal fragments are very scarce in the samples.

8.6 Lacustrine deposits

- 8.6.1 Trenches targeting the lacustrine deposits within the former lake have identified a consistent sequence of peat and marl deposits varying in depth from 0.4 m below ground level (bgl) towards the lake margins to approximately 2.2 m bgl within the centre of the lake (**Figure 31, Plates 33-35**).



Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal
111	110	101	36	35	C	C	Hulled wheat grain (einkorn), hulled wheat glume bases, cereal culm, barley grain fragment	C	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Fabaceae, roots, Cyperaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	< 1 ml	Mature + roundwood
108	107	102	30	30		B	Hulled wheat glume bases, cereal culm	C	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Cerastium</i> sp., Fabaceae	< 1 ml	Mature
114	112	103	35	35	C	A	Hulled wheat (spelt) glume bases, barley grain	C	Cyperaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Viciae, <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Potentilla</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, root, indet tissue	< 1 ml	Mature
610	609	601	18	25	C		Triticeae grain fragment	C	Indet seed, root	< 1 ml	Mature
707	708	701	25	10				C	Indet tissue	< 1 ml	Mature
707	709	702	29	15		C	Hulled wheat glume base, culm node			< 1 ml	Mature

Key: A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 The recent excavations along the route of the A46 upgrade (Cooke and Mudd 2015; Chapters 3-5) identified a series of enclosures and post-built structures situated c. 300 m to the west and south of *Margidunum* and c. 600 m northwest of the development area. This extensive area of Romano-British settlement was occupied throughout the early and mid-Roman period and appears to have been a continuation of settlement within this area from at least the Iron Age. The excavation areas adjacent to the current development boundary excavated as part of the A46 improvements include sites TT1340, TT1141, TT1140, TT139, DE3003, DE3006, DE3001, DE3002, SM2018, SM2017, SM2076 and SM2017 (Figure 32).
- 9.1.2 The archaeological features identified within the current development area can be broadly split between those west of Chapel Lane and adjacent to the Fosse Way (Romano-British) and those to the centre, south and east of the Site (medieval, post-medieval and lacustrine). All archaeological features predating the medieval and post-medieval period were located within the northern and western limits of the Site, outside of the area occupied by the wetland environment of the Bingham Basin and closest in proximity to the settlement features identified along the route of the A46 upgrade.

9.2 Prehistoric

- 9.2.1 Three pieces of worked flint were found during the fieldwork. However, no features or deposits were recorded that would demonstrate long term or seasonal settlement. No evidence for anything other than episodic use of the wetland environment was identified within the development area.

9.3 Romano-British

- 9.3.1 Within the current phase of archaeological works Romano-British ditches and pits were identified adjacent to the Fosse Way. These features correspond well to the geophysical survey of the area and seem likely to be associated with settlement of the area within this period. Examination of the artefacts recovered from this area has identified Romano-British coursewares, a small assemblage of finewares, CBM and an iron nail.
- 9.3.2 The principal area of Romano-British activity based upon the results from the evaluation would appear to be Field 1 located to the extreme north of the Site and lying adjacent to the suspected line of the Fosse Way.
- 9.3.3 The majority of this activity took the form of a series of ditches which previous geophysical survey (Headland 2015) suggests formed sub-square/rectangular enclosures parallel to the road.
- 9.3.4 Some evidence for a continuation of this ditch system to the south of Field 1 and away from the Fosse Way was recorded both in the geophysical survey and also within the evaluation with Romano-British archaeology recorded within Trench 10 and suspected within Trench 7.
- 9.3.5 This survey also suggested that (at least some) aspects of this ditch system continued to the southwest into Field 4 and the evaluation confirmed that this was the case. The

density of Romano-British archaeology within Field 4 was, however, noticeably less than that found within Field 1.

- 9.3.6 Only four discrete features were recorded during the works and these were all pits located close to known Romano-British features within Field 1. No post or stakehole features associated with structures were recorded within the works.
- 9.3.7 Due to this paucity of feature types (postholes/stakeholes) and Romano-British finds, which are classically associated with settlement (together with an absence of industrial waste, rubbish pits or ritual evidence), it would appear that nature of the Romano-British usage of the Site was non-domestic and instead probably reflects agricultural plots or enclosures for housing livestock. However, given the limited nature of the trenching and complexity of the geophysical responses adjacent to the Fosse Way it is plausible that a continuation of the Romano-British activity previously recorded to the northwest and west, within site DE3001 of the A46 improvement works may exist. (**Figure 32**).
- 9.3.8 Within DE3001, a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure K) was created probably in the 3rd century AD and appears to have defined the southern extent of the roadside activity fronting on to the west side of the Fosse Way. This enclosure contained minimal internal features, but several burials were identified. The Romano-British remains identified within Field 1 of the current works may represent the southern extent of the roadside activity fronting on to the east side of the Fosse Way.

9.4 Possible Anglo-Saxon

- 9.4.1 The discovery of two sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery from within Trench 3 in the north of the Site potentially fits with the general pattern of significant change in the local settlement pattern. This change occurs in the post-Roman period with a move away from *Margidunum* to Bingham.
- 9.4.2 The pottery was recovered from ditch 319 which was the last of a series of recut ditches that appeared to respect the positioning of a previous Romano-British field system ditch 311.
- 9.4.3 In this respect the recovery of the possible Anglo-Saxon pottery from such a feature could suggest that some level of continuity existed in the respective field systems of the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

9.5 Medieval and post-medieval

- 9.5.1 The features identified within the south and east of the development area are predominantly cut into the peat and lacustrine deposits and are likely associated with medieval and post-medieval drainage in this area.
- 9.5.2 The persistence of open water or other forms of wetland means that the part of the Site which had previously been part of the 'Bingham Basin' were unlikely to have been suitable for settlement or agricultural practice prior to the areas' reclamation some time shortly before or during the 17th century (AMEC 2016). The exact date of Bingham's enclosure is not clear. Bingham still had a working open field system in 1586 and it had apparently been enclosed by 1776. Many of the present field boundaries, if not necessarily the hedges themselves can be traced back to at least 1776, and appear to reflect the overall enclosure field system.

- 9.5.3 It seems probable that as well as providing drainage for this area these ditches also provided large quantities of marl, which would have proven beneficial in improving the newly reclaimed land.
- 9.5.4 From early times marl has been used in order to improve the composition, texture and structure of agricultural soils. When calcareous marl is added to clay soil, the lime content improved the soil structure, enhancing its drainage and workability. When it was added to sandy soils the clay content improved water retention and counteracted the natural acidity of the soil, conserving the organic and mineral components of the soil which would otherwise tend to be washed out, and thus enhancing soil fertility. Non-calcareous marls acted in a similar way except that their effect was limited to textural changes.
- 9.5.5 The practice of marling appears to have been rapidly superseded by liming in the early years of the 19th century, especially once canal transport became available to transport it. Agricultural lime was in turn to be replaced by chemical fertilizers when these became more readily available towards the end of the 19th-century (CPAT).
- 9.5.6 Features within the north and south of the development area, within Trenches 8, 18, 20 and 39, have all yielded post-medieval ceramics. The ditch identified within Trench 9, within the north of the development area is assumed to be post-medieval as it lies on the same orientation as the post-medieval ditch within Trench 8 and at 90 degrees to the extant field system (aligned northeast to southwest).
- 9.5.7 Of the trenches to the east, within the Bingham Basin, Trenches 9, 52-54, 58 and 63 all contain ditches that run parallel to the extant field system or at 90 degrees to it. These would seem the most securely linked to a post-medieval date (**Figure 33**).
- 9.5.8 The remaining trenches contain features that are not easily understood in relation to the post-medieval field system. Ditches within Trenches 13-15 and 28-29 are all aligned northwest to southeast. The ditches within Trenches 58-60 and Trench 62 are either north-south aligned or east-west aligned. It would therefore seem likely that these features relate to an earlier field system (possibly medieval), predating any formalised enclosure.
- 9.6 Bingham Basin lacustrine deposits**
- 9.6.1 Trenches targeting the lacustrine deposits within the former lake have identified a consistent sequence of peat and marl deposits, varying in depth from 0.4 m below ground level (bgl) towards the lake margins to approximately 2.2 m bgl within the centre of the lake.
- 9.6.2 A palaeochannel identified within the southeast limit of the Site would also seem likely to be associated with and feed into this wetland environment.
- 9.6.3 No features or finds associated with human activity were identified within this wetland environment. Nine monolith samples and associated small bulk columns were taken from sequences from the environmentally rich lacustrine deposits. These sequence-based samples are for geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental purposes, and they will be discussed in the forthcoming Geoarchaeological Borehole Survey report.
- 9.6.4 Archaeological features were identified cutting through these lacustrine deposits (as discussed above) and are likely to be post-medieval in date.

9.7 Discrepancies with the geophysical survey

- 9.7.1 Archaeological features were identified within Trenches 7, 9-10, Trench 37 and Trenches 52-54 that were not identified within the geophysical survey of these areas. The discrepancies cannot be accounted for by an increased depth of overburden.
- 9.7.2 Trenches 52-54 contained ditches that were filled with peat and cut through the peat and marl deposits of the Bingham Basin. The similar nature of the ditch fills and the surrounding deposits would account for the lack of archaeological anomalies within the area covered by the former lake and wetlands.
- 9.7.3 The absence of identifiable geophysical anomalies within Trenches 7, 9-10 and Trench 37 is less easy to account for. Geophysical anomalies were identified within the trenches surrounding Trenches 7, 9-10, at similar depths and cutting through similar geology. It would therefore seem probable that some property of the ditch fills within these trenches was masking the features within the geophysical survey.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Nottingham City Museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

10.2 Archive

- 10.2.1 The complete archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by NCC, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013, UKIC 2011).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site and accession code and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- *one file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics; and*
 - *one standard archive box of finds.*
- 10.2.3 A copy of the final report will be supplied to the Nottinghamshire HER and uploaded to OASIS.

10.3 Discard policy

- 10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. The pottery assemblage, however, should be retained in total, as providing useful evidence for the local and regional ceramic sequence. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 10.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

10.4 Copyright

- 10.4.1 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive



licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

- 10.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the Client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

10.5 Security copy

- 10.5.1 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.

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12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Trench context descriptions

Trench 1	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.45 m
101	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded stones.	0 – 0.18 m
102	Subsoil – Compact mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.18 – 0.45 m
103	Natural substrate – Compact mid orange-red clay with sparse patches of light grey degraded mudstone bedrock.	0.45 m +
104	Fill of ditch 106 – Compact mid greyish-brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stones.	0.45m +
105	Fill of ditch 106 – Compact mid orange-red silty clay.	0.45m +
106	Cut of ditch	0.45m +
107	Fill of ditch 108 – Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Occasional medium sub-angular stones.	0.45m +
108	Cut of ditch	0.45m +
109	Fill of ditch 111 – Moderately compact mid reddish-brown clay silt with sparse sub-angular stones.	0.45m +
110	Fill of ditch 111 – Compact mid brownish-red silty clay. Occasional flecks degraded bedrock.	0.45m +
111	Cut of ditch	0.45m +
112	Fill of ditch 114 – Moderately compact mid greyish-red silty clay. Sparse small angular stones.	0.45m +
113	Fill of ditch 114 – Compact mid brownish-red silty clay. Occasional flecks degraded bedrock.	0.45m +
114	Cut of ditch	0.45m +
115	Fill of pit 116 – Moderately compact sandy-silt. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.45m +
116	Cut of pit	0.45m +

Trench 2	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.5 m
201	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0 – 0.32 m
202	Natural substrate – Compact dark reddish-brown clay with patches of pale brownish-grey sand.	0.32 m +
203	Fill of ditch 204 - Dark greyish-brown sandy clay. Moderately frequent medium sub-angular stones.	0.32 m +
204	Cut of ditch.	0.32 m +
205	Cut of ditch.	0.32 m +
206	Fill of ditch 205 – Light brownish-red clay with frequent greyish mottling. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.32 m +
207	Fill of ditch 205 – Brownish-red clay. Sparse sub-angular stones.	0.42 m +



Trench 3	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.37 m
301	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.32 m
302	Fill of ditch 308 – Dark reddish-brown sandy clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones. Same as 303.	0.32 m +
303	Fill of ditch 308 – Dark reddish-brown sandy clay. Sparse sub-angular stones. Same as 302.	0.32 m +
304	Fill of ditch 308 – Dark reddish-brown clay. Same as 305.	0.32 m +
305	Fill of ditch 308 – Dark reddish-brown clay. Same as 304.	0.32 m +
306	Fill of land drain	0.32 m +
307	Land drain	0.32 m +
308	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
309	Land drain	0.32 m +
310	Natural substrate – Compact mid red clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	0.32 m +
311	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
312	Fill of ditch 311 – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Sparse pebbles.	0.32 m +
313	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
314	Fill of ditch 313 – Dark grey silty clay. Occasional medium to large sub-angular stone fragments.	0.32 m +
315	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
316	Fill of ditch 315 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional large sub-angular stones.	0.32 m +
317	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
318	Fill of ditch 317 – Very dark grey silty clay. Occasional small pebbles.	0.32 m +
319	Cut of ditch	0.32 m +
320	Fill of ditch 319 – Very dark greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse gravel inclusions.	0.32 m +

Trench 4	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth 0.65 m
401	Topsoil – Dark grey sandy clay silt.	0 – 0.30 m
402	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey slightly clayey silty sand.	0.30 – 0.65 m
403	Natural substrate – Hetrogenous dark orange and pale greenish-grey clay with bedrock outcropping in south end of trench.	0.50 – 0.65 m +

Trench 5	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.44 m
501	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.32 m
502	Subsoil – Light greyish-brown silty clay with sparse gravel inclusions.	0.32 – 0.44 m
503	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with greenish-grey clay mottling.	0.44 m +



504	Cut of ditch.	0.44 m +
505	Fill of ditch 504 – Dark grey silty clay. Frequent stone inclusions.	0.44 m +
506	Cut of ditch.	0.44 m +
507	Fill of ditch 506 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.44 m +

Trench 6	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.40 m
601	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.40 m
602	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown very sandy clay with mid greenish-grey mottling.	0.40 m +
603	Cut of ditch.	0.40 – 0.90 m
604	Fill of ditch 603 – Moderately compact mid reddish-brown clay. Small sub-angular stones.	0.68 – 0.90 m
605	Fill of ditch 603 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.40 – 0.68 m
606	Cut of shallow ditch.	0.40 m+
607	Fill of gully 606 – Reddish-brown with greenish-grey mottling silty clay. Frequent sub-angular stones.	0.68 m +
608	Fill of gully 606 – Mid reddish-brown silty clay.	0.40 m +
609	Fill of pit 610 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.40 m +
610	Cut of pit.	0.40 m +
611	Fill of pit 612 – Mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Sparse small angular stone fragments.	0.40 m +
612	Cut of pit.	0.40 m +

Trench 7	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth 0.55 m
701	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey silty clay.	0 – 0.25 m
702	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey sandy clayey silt.	0.25 – 0.35 m
703	Natural substrate – Firm pale grey clay with patches of orange sandy clay.	0.35 – 0.55 m +
704	Cut of ditch	0.50 – 0.98 m
705	Fill of ditch 704 – Mid reddish-brown clay. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.50 – 0.76 m
706	Fill of ditch 704 – Dark greyish-brown clay. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.76 – 0.98 m
707	Cut of pit.	0.50 – 1.22 m
708	Fill of pit 707 – Dark grey clay. Frequent stone inclusions.	0.50 – 0.82 m
709	Fill of pit 707 – Reddish-grey clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.82 – 1.22 m
710	Cut of land drain	0.50 – 0.56 m
711	Fill of 710 – Mid grey silty clay. Sparse gravel inclusions.	0.50 – 0.56 m

Trench 8	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
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Context No.		Depth: 0.46 m
801	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.32 m
802	Subsoil – Dark reddish-brown silty clay. Occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.32 – 0.40 m
803	Natural substrate – Firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent patches of pale grey sandy clay.	0.40 – 0.46 m +
804	Cut of field boundary	0.40 m +
805	Fill of 804 – Mid reddish-grey silty clay.	0.40 m +

Trench 9	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.47 m
901	Topsoil – Dark grey silty clay. Frequent gravel inclusions.	0 – 0.23 m
902	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Rare small stone inclusions.	0.23 – 0.38 m
903	Natural substrate – Orange-brown sandy clay with mottling of light blueish-grey mottling.	0.38 – 0.46 m +
904	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
905	Fill of ditch 904 – Firm mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.38 m +
906	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
907	Fill of 906 – Moderately compact dark yellowish-brown silty clay. Frequent small sub-angular stone fragments.	0.38 m +
908	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
909	Fill of ditch 908 – Compact mid brown clay. Small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.38 m +
910	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
911	Fill of ditch 910 – Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles. Occasional small sub-angular stone fragments.	0.38 m +
912	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
913	Fill of ditch 912 – Moderately compact dark greyish-brown peaty clay. Frequent molluscs. Occasional pebbles.	0.38 m +

Trench 10	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.54 m
1001	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.20m
1002	Subsoil - Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.20 – 0.43 m
1003	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent patches of pale grey sandy clay.	0.43 – 0.54 m +
1004	Fill of ditch 1005 – Compact very dark brownish-grey clay silt. Sparse medium sub-rounded stones.	
1005	Cut of ditch.	
1006	Fill of ditch 1009 – Compact dark greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse large bedrock fragments (<250 mm).	
1007	Fill of ditch 1009 – Moderately compact mid brownish-red silty clay. Sparse small angular stone fragments.	
1008	Fill of ditch 1009 – Compact mid reddish-brown silty clay. Sparse large weathered bedrock fragments (<200 mm) and sparse small stone flecks.	



1009	Cut of ditch.	
1010	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid reddish-brown silty clay. Sparse small angular bedrock fragments (<50 mm).	
1011	Fill of ditch 1019 – Moderately compact mid brownish-red silty clay.	
1012	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Rare flecks of sub-angular weathered bedrock and sparse sub-rounded pebbles.	
1013	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid orange-brown silty clay. Sparse small angular stones.	
1014	Fill of ditch 1019 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-rounded stones (<30mm).	
1015	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid reddish-brown clay silt. Sparse flecks of weathered bedrock.	
1016	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid reddish-yellow silty clay. Same as 1018.	
1017	Fill of field drain.	
1018	Fill of ditch 1019 – Compact mid reddish-yellow silty clay. Same as 1016.	
1019	Cut of ditch.	

Trench 11	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.64 m
1101	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.20 m
1102	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular stones and occasional pebbles.	0.20 – 0.35 m
1103	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peaty clay.	0.35 – 0.46 m
1104	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Frequent molluscs.	0.46 – 0.56 m
1105	Natural substrate – Pale yellowish-brown very sandy clay with occasional lenses of pale grey sandy clay. Till.	0.56 – 0.64 m +

Trench 12	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.65 m
1201	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
1202	Marl (tuforescent) – Mid brown very sandy tuforescent marl.	0.30 – 0.40 m
1203	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Occasional molluscs.	0.40 – 0.56 m
1204	Natural substrate – Pale grey very sandy clay with frequent mid yellowish-brown sand mottling and frequent pebbles. Till.	0.56 – 0.65 m +

Trench 13	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.62
1301	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
1302	Peat – Dark grey peat with some tufa/sand mottling.	0.30 – 0.40 m
1303	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.40 – 0.60 m



1304	Cut of furrow.	0.60 m +
1305	Fill of 1304 – Dark greyish-brown peaty clay.	0.60 m +
1306	Alluvium – Pale grey very sandy clay.	0.60 – 0.62 m +

Trench 14	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.20 m
1401	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.20 m
1402	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.20 – 0.40 m
1403	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peat.	0.40 – 0.50 m
1404	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Occasional molluscs.	0.50 – 0.70 m
1405	Alluvium – Mid greyish-brown very silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.70 – 1.15 m
1406	Natural – Mid greyish-blue sandy clay with frequent mid yellowish-brown sand mottling and frequent pebbles. Till.	1.15 – 1.20 m +
1407	Cut of ditch. Same as 1420.	0.50 m+
1408	Fill of ditch base 1407 – Dark greyish brown peaty clay.	0.50 m+
1409	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact mid grey black peat.	0.50 m+
1410	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact mid brownish-black clay peat.	0.50 m+
1411	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact mid brownish-black clay peat.	0.50 m+
1412	Impression of timber in ditch 1420 – Dark brown black clay peat with frequent light brown degraded wood flecks.	0.50 m+
1413	Fill of ditch 1420 – Compact mid yellowish-grey silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.50 m+
1414	Fill of ditch 1420 – Soft mid brownish black silty peat. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.50 m+
1415	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact mid grey black clay peat. Sparse marl flecks.	0.50 m+
1416	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact light yellowish-grey sandy silt. Sparse small sub-angular stone flecks.	0.50 m+
1417	Fill of ditch 1420 – Moderately compact light yellowish-grey sandy silt. Sparse small sub-angular stone flecks.	0.50 m+
1418	Fill of ditch 1420 – Soft dark brownish-black peat. Frequent small roots.	0.50 m+
1419	Fill of ditch 1420 – Friable dark grey black peat.	0.50 m+
1420	Cut of ditch. Same as 1407.	0.50 m +

Trench 15	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.43 m
1501	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay.	0 – 0.18 m
1502	Peat – Dark grey peat.	0.18 – 0.37 m
1503	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl.	0.37 – 0.43 m
1504	Fill of ditch 1508 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown peat. Frequent marl flecks.	0.37 m +



1505	Fill of ditch 1508 – Friable dark grey peat.	0.37 m +
1506	Fill of ditch 1508 – Moderately compact mid-greyish-brown silty sand. Sparse marl flecks.	0.37 m +
1507	Fill of ditch 1508 – Compact Dark grey / black peat.	0.37 m +
1508	Cut of ditch.	0.37 m +
1509	Fill of ditch 1512 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown peat. Frequent marl flecks.	0.37 m +
1510	Fill of ditch 1512 – Friable dark brown / black peat. Sparse fragments of degraded marl.	0.37 m +
1511	Fill of ditch 1512 – Moderately compact mid brownish-grey silty sand. Sparse marl flecks.	0.37 m +
1512	Cut of ditch.	0.37 m +

Trench 16	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.21 m
1601	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown clay silt	0 m- 0.32 m
1602	Peat – Dark grey organic peat.	0.32 – 0.37 m
1603	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown silty marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.37 – 0.53 m
1604	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-grey silty clay. Rare patches of fine gravel. Occasional molluscs.	0.53 -0.74 m
1605	Alluvium – Light yellowish-grey silty clay. Rare molluscs.	0.74 – 0.92 m
1606	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-grey clay.	0.92 – 1.15 m
1607	Natural – Blue/grey clay with patches of fine gravel.	1.15 – 1.21 m

Trench 17	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.15 m
1701	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
1702	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peaty clay.	0.30 – 0.40 m
1703	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.40 – 0.55 m
1704	Alluvium – Mid greyish-brown very sandy clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.55 – 1.05 m
1705	Natural – Mid greyish-blue sandy clay with frequent light yellowish-brown sand mottling. Frequent pebbles and sub-angular stones.	1.05 – 1.15 m

Trench 18	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.44 m
1801	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.28 m
1802	Subsoil – Dark reddish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.28 – 0.36 m
1803	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent patches of mid grey sandy clay and occasional bedrock outcropping.	0.36 – 0.44 m



1804	Cut of modern pit.	0.36 m +
1805	Fill of pit 1804 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.36 m +
1806	Fill of furrow 1807.	0.36 m +
1807	Furrow.	0.36 m +

Trench 19	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.58 m
1901	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.28 m
1902	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent large irregular lenses of peat.	0.28 – 0.54 m
1903	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent patches of light grey sandy clay. Occasional stones.	0.54 – 0.58 m +

Trench 20	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.54 m
2001	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.20 m
2002	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.20 – 0.40 m
2003	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Infrequent patches of mid grey sandy clay.	0.40 – 0.54 m +
2004	Cut of ditch.	0.54 m +
2005	Fill of ditch 2004 – Compact mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Sparse sub-rounded stones.	0.70m – 0.75 m
2006	Fill of ditch 2004 – Compact mid greyish-brown clay. Occasional stones.	0.70 – 1.29 m
2007	Cut of ditch.	0.54 m +
2008	Fill of ditch 2007 – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Frequent small to medium stones.	0.54 m +
2009	Cut of ditch.	0.54 m +
2010	Fill of ditch 2009 – Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	1.30 m +
2011	Fill of ditch 2009 – Mid reddish-grey silty clay. Frequent pebbles.	0.90 m +
2012	Fill of ditch 2009 – Mid grey silty clay. Sparse gravel inclusions.	0.54 m +

Trench 21	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.60 m
2101	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
2102	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.30 – 0.48 m
2103	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Rare patches of mid-grey sandy clay.	0.48 – 0.60 m +
2104	Cut of ditch.	0.48 m +



2105	Fill of ditch 2104 – Compact mid-brown clay.	0.48 – 0.66 m
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Trench 22	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.02 m
2201 m	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.25 m
2201	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay.	0.25 – 0.48 m
2203	Peat – Dark greyish-brown organic peaty clay.	0.48 – 0.89 m
2204	Natural – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and sub-angular stones.	0.89 – 1.02 m +

Trench 23	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.66 m
2301	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
2302	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.30 – 0.55 m
2203	Natural substrate – Light blueish-grey very sandy clay with frequent patches of pale yellowish-brown sand.	0.55 m- 0.66 m +

Trench 24	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.40 m
2401	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.25 m
2402	Subsoil – Dark reddish-brown silty clay. Occasional stones.	0.25 – 0.30 m
2403	Natural substrate – Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional lenses of pale grey very sandy clay.	0.30 – 0.40 m

Trench 26	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1 m
2601	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.24 m
2602	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.24 – 0.30 m
2603	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peat. Some tuforous laminations.	0.36 – 0.48 m
2604	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.48 – 0.60 m
2605	Natural substrate – Light greyish-brown very sandy clay with frequent light yellowish brown sand mottling. Till.	0.60 – 1 m +



Trench 27	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.10 m
2701	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional sub-angular stones.	0 – 0.30 m
2702	Subsoil – Moderatley compact light greyish-brown silty clay.	0.30 – 0.50 m
2703	Peat	0.50 – 0.59 m
2704	Marl – Pale yellowish brown silty sand.	0.59 – 0.80 m
2705	Marl – Pale greyish brown silty sand. Frequent molluscs.	0.80 – 1.04
2706	Natural substrate – Compact mid grey brown silty clay	1.04 – 1.10 m

Trench 28	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.46 m
2801	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.22 m
2802	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional lenses of peat.	0.22 – 0.41 m
2803	Marl – Pale brown sandy clay.	0.41 m +
2804	Cut of ditch.	0.41 m+
2805	Fill of ditch 2904 – Very dark grey peaty clay. Sparse small pebbles.	0.41 m+
2806	Fill of ditch 2904 – Dark grey silty clay. Frequent small pebbles. Occasional sub-angular stone fragments.	0.41 m+
2807	Fill of ditch 2904 – Mid grey silty clay with light grey mottling. Frequent pebbles.	0.41 m+

Trench 29	Description:	Dimensions: 20.5 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.44 m
2901	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
2902	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay with occasional stones.	0.30 – 0.40 m
2903	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peat with occasional lenses of tuforous marl.	0.40 – 0.46 m
2904	Marl – Pale brown very sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.46 m +
2905	Cut of ditch.	0.46 m +
2906	Fill of ditch 2905 – Moderatley compact dark grey peat. Occasional lenses of tufa. Occasional pebbles.	0.46 m +
2907	Fill of ditch 2905 – Moderatley compact dark grey peaty clay with frequent dark yellowish-brown tuforous marl mottling. Frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional lenses of mid yellowish-brown clay.	0.46 m+
2908	Fill of ditch 2905 – Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay.	0.68 m +
2909	Fill of ditch 2905 – Dark greyish-brown peaty clay. Frequent lenses of pale brown sandy clay and laminations of sand. Moderatley frequent molluscs. Occasional pebbles. Occasional sub-angular stones.	0.46 m +



2910	Fill of ditch 2905 – Light yellowish-brown very sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional molluscs.	0.82 m +
2911	Fill of ditch 2905 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy peaty clay. Occasional small lenses of pale brown clay. Occasional molluscs. Occasional charcoal flecks.	0.80 m +
2912	Fill of ditch 2905 – Light blueish-grey very sandy clay. Frequent lenses of peat. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.96 m +

Trench 30	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.60 m
3001	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.25 m
3002	Alluvium – Mid reddish-brown and mid grey mottled very sandy clay.	0.25 – 0.34 m
3003	Alluvium – Firm dark reddish-brown sandy clay.	0.34 – 0.40 m
3004	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peaty clay.	0.40 – 0.51 m
3005	Natural substrate – Light grey very sandy clay with frequent mid reddish-brown sandy clay mottling and bedrock outcropping.	0.51 – 0.60 m

Trench 31	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.90 m
3101	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown sandy clay.	0 – 0.33 m
3102	Peat – Dark blueish-grey clayey peat.	0.33 – 0.38 m
3103	Marl (tufores) – Thin layer of tufores marl sporadically present within trench.	0.38 – 0.45 m
3104	Peat – Dark grey sandy peat.	0.38 – 0.64 m
3105	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown sandy marl.	0.64 – 0.88 m
3106	Natural substrate – Blueish-brown clay with yellowish-orange mottling.	0.88 – 0.90 m +

Trench 34	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.60 m
3401	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.30 m
3402	Subsoil – Mid greyish-brown slightly organic peaty clay.	0.30 – 0.52 m
3403	Natural substrate – Pale grey very sandy clay with frequent patches of mid yellowish-brown sand. Till.	0.52 – 0.60 m +

Trench 36	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.56 m
3601	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stone inclusions.	0 – 0.22 m
3602	Subsoil – Mid yellowish brown sandy clay.	0.22 – 0.32 m
3603	Subsoil – Dark greyish-brown clay with sparse sub-rounded stones.	0.33 – 0.47 m
3604	Natural substrate – Mid yellowish-grey clay with dark red	0.47 – 0.56 m +



	sand mottling.	
3605	Plough-scarring disturbance.	0.56 m +
3606	Fill of disturbance 3605.	0.56 m +
3607	Bioturbation.	0.56 m +
3608	Bioturbation.	0.56 m +
3609	Fill of tree hollow 3610.	0.56 m +
3610	Tree hollow.	0.56 m +

Trench 37	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.62 m
3701	Topsoil – Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Sparse small angular stones.	0 – 0.38 m
3702	Natural substrate – Compact mid orange-red clay with occasional bedrock outcropping.	0.38 – 0.62 m +
3703	Fill of land drain 3704.	
3704	Land drain.	
3705	Fill of ditch 3707 – Moderately compact mid brownish-grey silty clay. Sparse small sub-rounded stones.	
3706	Fill of ditch 3707 – Moderately compact mid reddish-brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stone fragments.	
3707	Cut of ditch.	
3708	Fill of ditch 3710 – Compact mid brownish-grey silty sand. Sparse small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	
3709	Fill of ditch 3610 – Moderately compact mid reddish-brown silty clay. Sparse small bedrock fragments.	
3610	Cut of ditch.	

Trench 38	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.58 m
3801	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.22 m
3802	Subsoil – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse sub-rounded stones (<40mm).	0.22 – 0.54 m
3803	Natural substrate – Compact light grey clay with occasional weathered bedrock.	0.54 – 0.58 m
3804	Fill of modern ditch 3805 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown clay silt.	0.54 m +
3805	Cut of modern ditch 3804	0.54 m +

Trench 39	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.45 m
3901	Topsoil – Dark grey silty clay.	0 – 0.45 m
3902	Subsoil – Mid reddish-brown silty clay.	0.40 – 0.45 m
3903	Natural – Mixed mid orange-red sandy clay with pale grey sandy clay in west of trench.	0.45 m +



3904	Cut of probable modern linear.	0.45 m +
3905	Fill of 3904 – Dark brown sandy clay.	0.45 – 0.77 m
3906	Fill of 3904 – Mid greyish-brown sandy clay.	0.77 – 0.95 m

Trench 40	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.96 m
4001	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.18 m
4002	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.18 – 0.29 m
4003	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peat with visible laminae of tuforous marl.	0.29 – 0.42 m
4004	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.42 – 0.55 m
4005	Alluvium – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay. Frequent pebbles.	0.55 – 0.68 m
4006	Alluvium – Mid blueish-grey sandy clay with frequent mid yellowish-brown sand mottling.	0.68 – 0.88 m
4007	Bedrock – Mid reddish-brown fissile sandy clay mudstone.	0.88 – 0.96 m +

Trench 41	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.30 m
4101	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.26 m
4102	Alluvium – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.26 – 0.35 m
4103	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat with occasional irregular lenses of tufa. No consistent lamination.	0.35- 0.60 m
4104	Peat – Dark reddish-brown peat.	0.60 – 0.65 m
4105	Alluvium – Pale yellowish-brown very sandy clay.	0.65 – 0.85 m
4106	Alluvium – Pale blueish-grey sandy clay with frequent pale yellowish-brown mottling. Possibly gleyed.	0.85 – 1.10 m
4107	Natural – Pale greyish-blue sandy clay with frequent pebbles. Till.	1.10 – 1.24 m +

Trench 42	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.85
4201	Topsoil – Mid brownish-grey clay.	0 – 0.35 m
4202	Peat – Dark grey friable. Occasional coarse gravel.	0.35 - 0.50 m
4202	Natural – Firm mid orange-grey clay. Becomes redder with depth.	0.50 – 0.85 m +

Trench 43	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
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Context No.		Depth: 1.80 m
4301	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.27 m
4302	Alluvium – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay, Occasional pebbles.	0.27 – 0.50 m
4303	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat.	0.50 – 0.66 m
4304	Marl – Pale brown very sandy tuforous marl (only present within possible paleo-channel in south of trench).	0.66 – 0.76 m
4305	Peat – Dark brownish-grey fibrous organic peat with visible laminae of tufa in places (only present within possible paleo-channel in south of trench).	0.76 – 0.80 m
4306	Marl – Very pale brown sandy clay marl. Abundant molluscs (only present within possible paleo-channel in south of trench).	0.80 – 0.90 m
4307	Peat – Soft dark greyish-brown very organic peaty clay. Occasional dark yellowish-brown mottling. Occasional molluscs (only present within possible paleo-channel in south of trench).	1 – 1.20m
4308	Alluvium / Peat – Dark yellowish-brown humic peaty clay. Frequent dark greyish-brown mottling. Sparse Molluscs.	0.90 – 1.20 m
4309	Alluvium – Pale yellowish-brown very sandy clay with frequent pale blueish-grey mottling.	0.85 – 1.24 m
4310	Natural – Pale greyish-blue silty clay. Frequent small pebbles and sub-angular stones. Upper 0.10 m is blueish-grey suggesting a gleyed horizon.	1.24 – 1.8 m +

Trench 44	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.3 m
4401	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey clay.	0 – 0.25 m
4402	Made ground – Mixed reddish-brown and pale blue silty clay redeposited natural.	0.25 – 0.60 m
4403	Peat – Soft dark grey fibrous peat.	0.60 – 0.80 m
4404	Peat – Friable dark reddish-brown peat.	0.80 – 1 m
4405	Natural - Pale greenish-blue silty clay.	1 – 1.50 m
4406	Natural – Red sandy clay.	1.50 – 2.25 m +

Trench 45	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.2 m
4501	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay.	0.- 0.18 m
4502	Subsoil – reddish-brown clay.	0.18 – 0.32 m
4503	Peat.	0.32 – 0.45 m
4504	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-brown clayey sand.	0.45 – 0.50 m
4505	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-brown clay.	0.50 – 0.58 m
4506	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-grey clayey sand.	0.58 – 0.72 m
4507	Alluvium – Pale grey sandy clay.	0.72 – 0.94 m
4508	Natural – Mid red sandy clay. Abundant gravel inclusions.	0.94 – 1.20 m +



Trench 46	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth:
4601	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey clay.	0 – 0.15 m
4602	Peat – Dark grey friable fibrous peat.	0.30 – 0.40 m
4603	Marl – Very pale brown silty marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.50 – 0.9 m
4604	Subsoil – Firm mid reddish-brown clay.	0.15 – 0.30 m
4606	Dark orange brown soft silty clay	0.9 – 1 m
4607	Natural – Mid blueish-grey clay.	1 m +

Trench 47	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.6 m
4701	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.20 m
4702	Alluvium – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.20 – 0.28 m
4703	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat.	0.28 – 0.40 m
4704	Peaty marl – dark greyish brown peat with visible mottling and laminae of pale brown sandy marl.	0.40 – 0.54 m
4705	Peat – Dark greyish brown fibrous organic peat.	0.54 – 0.61 m
4706	Marl – Pale brown very sandy tuforous marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.61 – 0.80 m
4707	Marl – Mid greyish-brown marl. Abundant molluscs. Slightly more organic than 4706.	0.80 – 0.85 m
4708	Marl – Pale brown very sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.85 – 1.04 m
4709	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat.	1.04 – 1.10 m
4710	Alluvium – Mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	1.10 – 1.20 m
4711	Peat – Dark reddish-brown organic peaty clay band.	1.20 – 1.22 m
4712	Natural – Light blueish-grey sandy clay. Moderately frequent pebbles.	1.22 – 1.6 m +

Trench 48	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.20 m
4801	Topsoil – Dark grey silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.18 m
4802	Subsoil – Pinkish-red clay.	0.18 – 0.30 m
4803	Peat.	0.30 – 0.40 m
4804	Marl – Pale yellowish brown silty sand.	0.40 – 0.45 m
4805	Very dark grey silty clay band.	0.45 – 0.47 m
4806	Marl – pale yellowish-brown.	0.47 – 0.82 m
4807	Soft mid yellowish-brown clay.	0.82 – 0.86 m
4808	Very dark brown soft sandy clay.	0.86 – 0.90 m



4809	Alluvium – Soft yellowish-brown clay.	0.90 – 0.96 m
4810	Natural – Dark blueish-grey clay with some lighter mottling.	0.96 – 1.20 m +

Trench 49	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.52 m
4901	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.14 m
4902	Alluvium – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.14 – 0.28 m
4903	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat.	0.28 – 0.37 m
4904	Peat / marl– Dark greyish brown peat with visible laminae of pale brown sandy marl.	0.37 – 0.42 m
4905	Peat – Dark greyish-brown fibrous organic peat.	0.42 – 0.46 m
4906	Marl – Pale brown soft clayey marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.46 – 0.86 m
4907	Alluvium – Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Occasional pebbles and moderatley frequent lenses of peat.	0.86 – 1.07 m
4908	Alluvium – Mid grey sandy clay with frequent pale blue mottling. Moderatley frequent pebbles. Possibly gleyed.	1.07 – 1.21 m
4909	Till – Pale greyish-blue sandy clay with frequent pale yellowish-brown mottling. Moderatley frequent pebbles.	1.21 – 1.43 m
4910	Bedrock – Mid reddish-brown fissile sandy clay mudstone.	1.42 – 1.52 m +

Trench 50	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.32 m
5001	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey silty clay. Sparse pebbles.	0 – 0.32 m
5002	Peat – Dark grey organic peat. Visible molluscs.	0.32 – 0.42 m
5003	Marl – Pale brown fine silty sand.	0.42 – 0.70 m
5004	Alluvium - Soft light yellowish-brown clay.	0.70 – 0.78 m
5005	Alluvium – Soft brownish grey clay with orange-brown mottling.	0.78 – 1.31 m
5006	Natural – Light grey soft clay with patches of reddish-brown sand.	1.31 m +

Trench 51	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.22
5101	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles and gravel.	0 – 0.23 m
5102	Peat – Very dark grey organic peat.	0.23 – 0.27 m
5103	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.27 – 0.51 m
5104	Alluvium – Mottled brownish-grey clay with lenses yellow clay. Frequent molluscs.	0.51 – 0.64 m
5105	Alluvium – Light brownish-grey silty clay.	0.64 – 0.84 m
5106	Alluvium – Dark yellowish-grey silty clay. Sparse pebbles.	0.84 – 1.05 m



	Occasional molluscs.	
5107	Natural – mixed blue/red very sandy clay.	1.05 – 1.52 m +

Trench 52	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.44 m
5201	Topsoil – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0 – 0.30 m
5202	Subsoil – Loose mid grey silty sand. Sparse medium sub-angular stones.	0.30 – 0.37 m
5203	Natural – Compact light yellowish-grey silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones (<30mm).	0.37 – 0.44 m +
5204	Fill of gully 5205 – Moderately compact mid brownish-grey silty clay. Frequent marl flecks. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0.37 m +
5205	Cut of shallow gully.	0.37 m +

Trench 53	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.63 m
5301	Topsoil – Moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.35 m
5302	Subsoil – Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. Rare small sub-angular stones.	0.35 – 0.51 m
5303	Natural – Compact light greyish-green silty clay with occasional patches of fine pale grey sandy silt.	0.51 – 0.63 m
5304	Cut of ditch.	0.51 m +
5305	Fill of ditch 5304 – Moderately compact mid brownish-grey silty sand.	0.51 m +

Trench 54	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.44 m
5401	Topsoil – Friable dark greyish-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.30 m
5402	Marl – Soft pale yellowish-brown silty sand.	0.30 – 0.44 m
5403	Natural – Compact mid greyish-green silty clay.	0.44 m +
5404	Cut of ditch.	0.38 m +
5405	Fill of ditch 5404 – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Moderately frequent sub-angular stone fragments (<60mm).	0.38 m +
5406	Fill of ditch 5404 – Pale greyish-brown very silty clay. Occasional sub-angular stone fragments (<80 mm).	0.40 m +

Trench 55	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.45 m



5501	Topsoil – Moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt.	0 – 0.30 m
5502	Subsoil – Moderately compact mid yellowish sand.-grey silty	0.30 – 0.43 m
5503	Natural – Compact orange-grey silty clay.	0.43 – 0.45 m +

Trench 56	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.69 m
5601	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey moderately compact sandy silt.	0 – 0.28 m
5602	Subsoil – Moderately compact mid yellowish-grey silty sand.	0.28 – 0.38 m
5603	Peat – Compact black silty sand.	0.38 – 0.39 m
5604	Alluvium – Moderately compact mid yellowish-grey silty sand.	0.39 – 0.49 m
5605	Peat.	0.49 – 0.50 m
5606	Marl – Pale brown friable silty sand.	0.50 – 0.66 m
5607	Natural – Compact orange-grey silty clay with patches of pale brown silty sand.	0.66 – 0.69 m +

Trench 57	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.39 m
5701	Topsoil – Mid brownish-grey clay silt.	0 – 0.38 m
5702	Peat.	0.38 – 0.40 m
5703	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown sandy silt.	0.40 – 0.58 m
5704	Alluvium – Pale grey silty clay.	0.58 – 1.02 m
5705	Alluvium – Light brownish-yellow soft silty clay.	1.02 – 1.05 m
5706	Natural – Compact mid brownish-grey silty clay.	1.05 – 1.59 m

Trench 58	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.2 m
5801	Topsoil – Mid brownish-grey clay silt. Sparse small sub-angular stones and marl flecking.	0 – 0.29 m
5802	Peat.	0.29 – 0.35 m
5803	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown sandy marl.	0.35 – 0.61 m
5804	Alluvium – Pale grey soft silty clay.	0.61 – 1.05 m
5805	Alluvium – Light brownish-yellow silty sand band.	1.05 – 1.06
5806	Natural – Moderately compact mid brownish-grey silty clay.	1.06 – 1.20 m
5807	Cut of ditch.	0.30 m +
5808	Fill of ditch 5807 – Moderately loose dark yellowish-brown very sandy clay. Moderately frequent flecks of very sandy marl. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm).	0.30 m +



5809	Fill of ditch 5807 – Moderatley compact dark greyish-brown silty clay. Frequent pale brown sandy marl flecks.	0.40 m +
5810	Fill of ditch 5807 – Light greyish-brown very silty clay. Occasional lenses of dark greyish-brown clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.70 m +

Trench 59	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.35 m
5901	Topsoil – Moderatley compact mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	0 – 0.27 m
5902	Peat.	0.27 – 0.32 m
5903	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown silty sand.	0.32 – 0.49 m
5904	Alluvium – Pale grey silty clay.	0.49 – 0.99 m
5905	Alluvium – Moderatley compact pale yellowish-brown silty clay.	0.99 – 1.02 m
5906	Natural – Moderatley compact mid brownish-grey silty clay.	1.02 – 1.35 m
5907	Fill of ditch 5908 – Moderatley compact dark brownish-grey clay silt with marl flecks.	0.27 m +
5908	Cut of ditch.	0.27 m +
5909	Fill of ditch 5910 - Moderatley compact dark brownish-grey clay silt with marl flecks.	0.27 m +
5910	Cut of ditch.	0.27 m +

Trench 60	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.55 m
6001	Topsoil – Dark brownish-grey silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0 – 0.18 m
6002	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey soft clay silt with frequent marl flecks.	0.18 – 0.28 m
6003	Peat.	0.28 – 0.32 m
6004	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown silty marl.	0.32 – 0.40 m
6005	Alluvium – Compact mid yellowish-grey clay. Frequent marl flecks.	0.40 – 0.60 m
6006	Fill of ditch 6007 – Compact dark reddish-brown silty clay. Lenses of yellow clay and frequent marl flecks.	0.40 m +
6007	Cut of ditch.	0.40 m +
6008	Alluvium – Firm light brown very sandy clay.	0.60 – 0.84 m
6009	Sand – Very pale brown loose sand. Occasional molluscs.	0.84 – 0.86 m
6010	Alluvium – Light yellowish-brown very sandy clay with lenses of mid yellowish-brown sand and sporadic sandy marl laminae.	0.86 – 1.12 m
6011	Alluvium – Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent pale blueish-grey mottling.	1.12 – 1.33 m
6012	Alluvium – Light yellowish-brown very sandy clay with frequent pale blueish grey mottling.	1.33 – 1.42 m
6013	Natural – Firm mid greyish-blue clay with frequent pale yellowish-brown mottling.	1.42 – 1.55 m

Trench 61	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
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Context No.		Depth: 0.74 m
6101	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown compact silty clay.	0 – 0.32 m
6102	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey soft silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stone fragments and marl flecking.	0.32 – 0.60 m
6103	Alluvium – Compact light yellow clay with frequent orange flecking.	0.60 – 0.74 m

Trench 62	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.63 m
6201	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.28 m
6202	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.28 – 0.38 m
6203	Peat – Dark grey fibrous organic peat.	0.38 – 0.44 m
6204	Marl – Pale brown very sandy marl. Frequent molluscs.	0.44 – 0.50 m
6205	Alluvium – Moderately compact mid yellowish-brown very sandy clay.	0.50 – 0.69 m
6206	Alluvium – Firm light brown very sandy clay.	0.69 – 0.80 m
6207	Sand – Very pale brown loose sand. Frequent molluscs.	0.80 – 0.82 m
6208	Alluvium – Pale yellowish-brown very sandy clay with lenses of mid yellowish-brown sand and sporadic tufores marl laminae.	0.82 – 1.11 m
6209	Alluvium – Mid yellowish-brown very sandy clay with frequent pale blueish-grey mottling.	1.11 – 1.31 m
6210	Alluvium – Light yellowish-brown very sandy clay with frequent pale blueish-grey mottling.	1.31 – 1.43 m
6211	Natural – Firm mid greyish-blue clay with frequent pale yellowish-brown mottling.	1.43 – 1.63 m +
6212	Cut of ditch.	0.29 m +
6213	Fill of ditch 6212 – Moderately loose dark yellowish-brown very sandy clay. Frequent marl flecks. Occasional small pebbles (<30mm).	0.29 m +
6214	Fill of ditch 6212 – Moderately compact dark greyish-brown silty clay. Frequent marl flecks.	0.32 m +
6215	Fill of ditch 6212 – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay. Frequent marl flecks. Frequent lenses of mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.	0.40 m +
6216	Fill of ditch 6212 – Firm dark grey peaty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones. Rare marl flecks.	0.85 m +
6217	Fill of ditch 6212 – Moderately compact light grey silty clay. Occasional small lenses of peaty clay.	0.96 m +

Trench 63	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.76 m
6301	Topsoil – Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones.	0 – 0.28 m
6302	Subsoil – Compact mid orange-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.28 – 0.38 m
6303	Alluvium – compact mid brown-grey silty clay. Sparse large sub-rounded stones.	0.38 – 0.50 m
6304	Peat.	0.50 – 0.69 m
6305	Marl – Pale yellowish-brown sandy silt.	0.69 – 0.73 m



6306	Alluvium - Moderately compact mid yellowish-grey silty clay.	0.73 – 0.76 m +
6307	Fill of possible hedgerow 6308.	
6308	Cut of possible hedgerow.	

Trench 64	Description:	Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.40 m
6401	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles.	0 – 0.31 m
6402	Alluvium – Firm dark yellowish-brown clay. Occasional pebbles.	0.31 – 0.41 m
6403	Peat – Dark greyish brown peat.	0.41 – 0.50 m
6404	Marl – Pale brown sandy marl. Abundant molluscs.	0.50 – 0.60 m
6405	Alluvium – Light yellowish-brown very sandy clay.	0.60 – 0.88 m
6406	Sand – Loose pale brown sand with occasional molluscs.	0.88 – 0.94 m
6407	Alluvium – Mid yellowish-brown very sandy clay with frequent light yellowish-brown sand mottling and occasional lenses of mid blue clay.	0.94 – 1.24 m
6408	Natural – Firm mid blueish-grey clay with frequent mid yellowish-brown sand mottling	1.24 - 1.40 m
6409	Paleo-channel	0.44 m +
6410	Fill of paleo-channel 6409 – Firm mid greyish-brown clay. Occasional flecks of degraded stone.	0.44 m +
6411	Fill of paleo-channel 6409 – Firm mid yellowish-brown clay. Occasional flecks of sand.	0.44 m +
6412	Fill of paleo-channel 6409 – Firm mid greyish-brown clay. Occasional flecks of degraded stone.	1.02 m +
6413	Fill of paleo-channel 6409 – Dark greyish-brown slightly peaty clay. Occasional marl flecks.	0.64 m



12.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-264554

Project details

Project name	Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, on behalf of Crown Estates, to undertake evaluation trenching and borehole survey in advance of proposed development. Three pieces of prehistoric worked flint were found although the nature of prehistoric activity is unresolved. Romano-British ditches and occasional pits corresponding to Geophysical anomalies were identified in the north and west of the Site adjacent to the Fosse Way. Romano-British finds including a small amount of fine ware were recovered. This evidence likely indicates a field system, but given the limited nature of the work to date it is plausible that this instead represents a continuation of the Romano-British activity previously recorded from site DE3001 of the A46 improvement works. Two sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery potentially fit with the post-Roman shift in settlement from Margidunum to Bingham. This Anglo-Saxon phase appeared to respect the previous Romano-British field system, suggesting some level of continuity. The area which had previously been part of the Bingham Basin was unlikely to have been suitable for settlement or agricultural practice prior to reclamation. The majority of features in this area form part of the post-medieval field system. The remaining features likely relate to an earlier field system (possibly medieval), predating formalised enclosure. Lacustrine deposits formed a consistent sequence of peat and marl deposits varying in depth from 0.4m towards the lake margins to approximately 2.2m in the centre of the lake. No features or finds associated with human activity were identified from this wetland environment.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2016 End: 06-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	113290 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	IRON Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods &	"Augering", "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"



techniques

Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RUSHCLIFFE BINGHAM Chapel Lane
Study area	91 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 70125 40555 52.957462814874 -0.955988772757 52 57 26 N 000 57 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20m Max: 27m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	AMEC Environment and Infrastructure UK Ltd
Project design originator	AMEC Environment and Infrastructure UK Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Phillip Wright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure

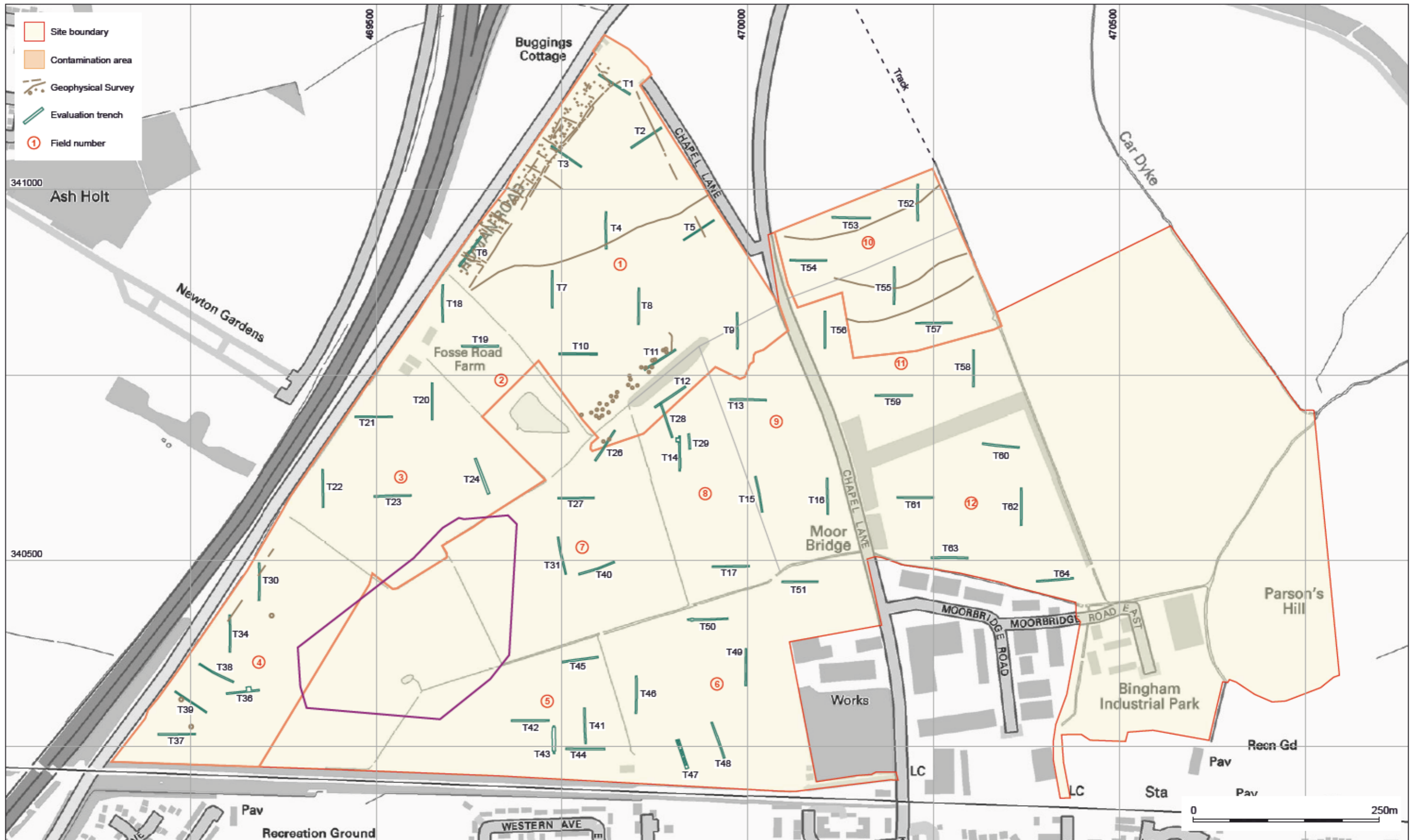
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Chapel Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wright, P.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Noble, P.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swales, C.
Other bibliographic details	113290.02
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed report
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2016



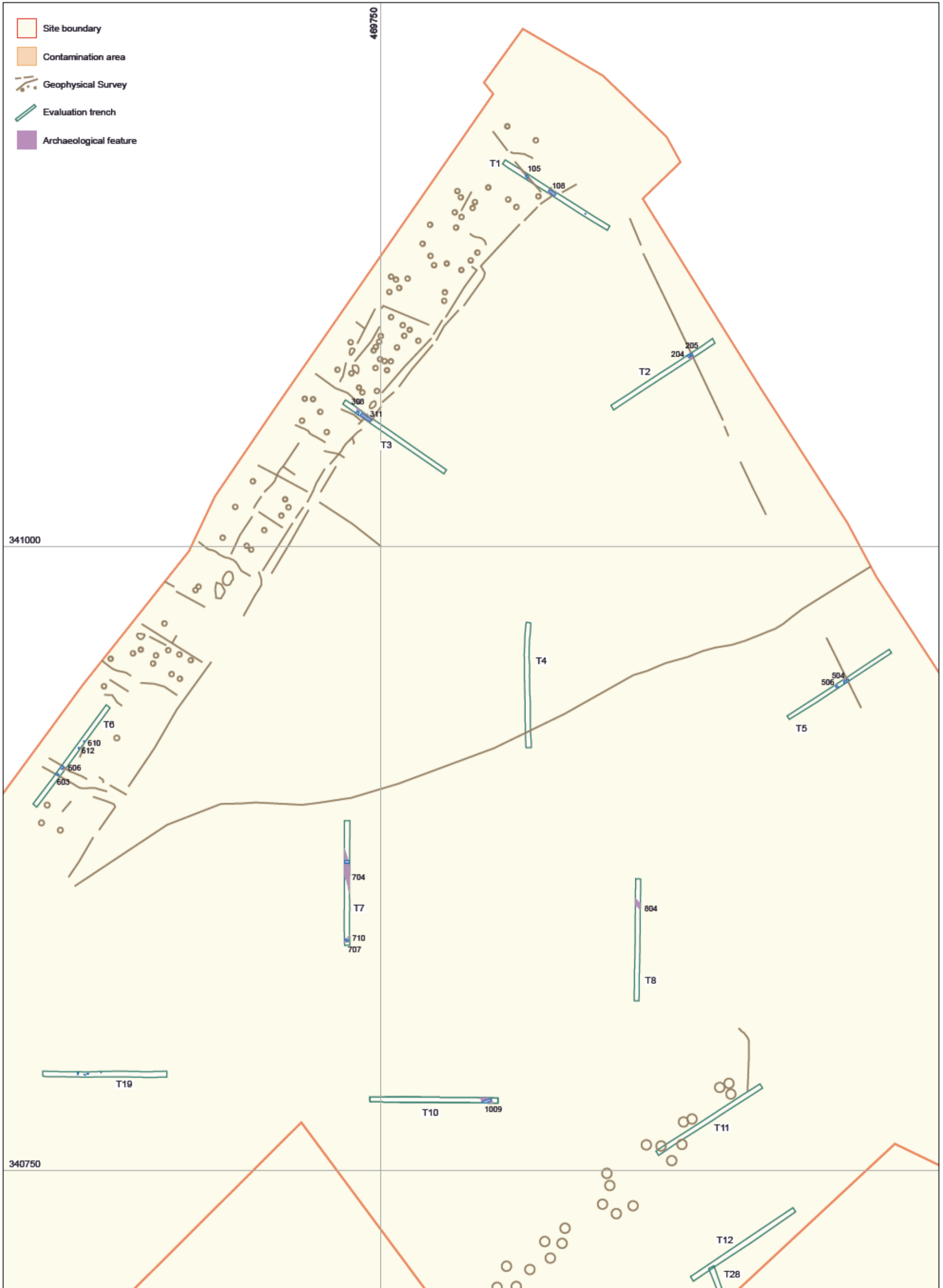
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Trench location plan

Figure 1

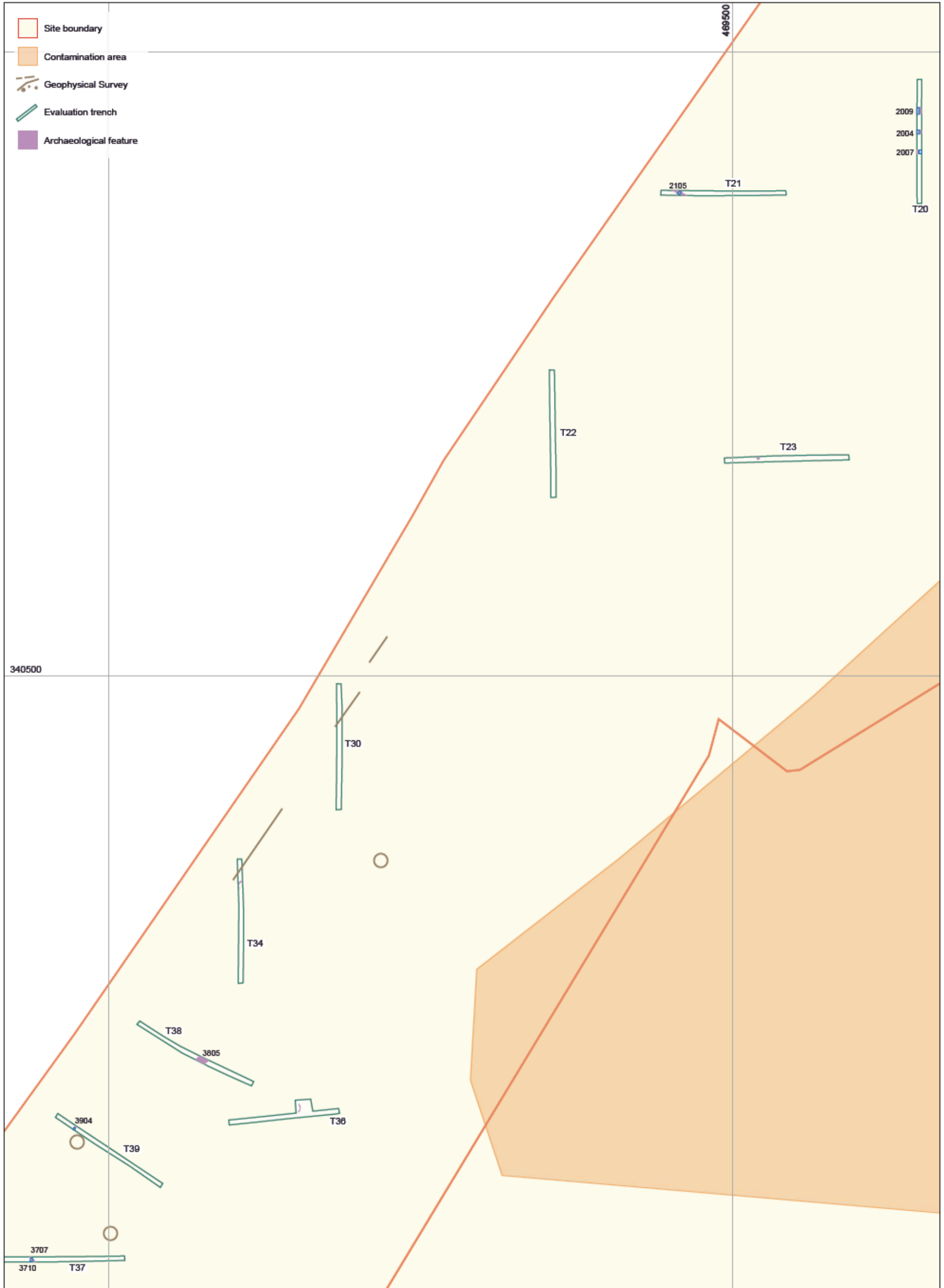


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Plan of archaeological features west of Chapel lane (1)

Figure 2

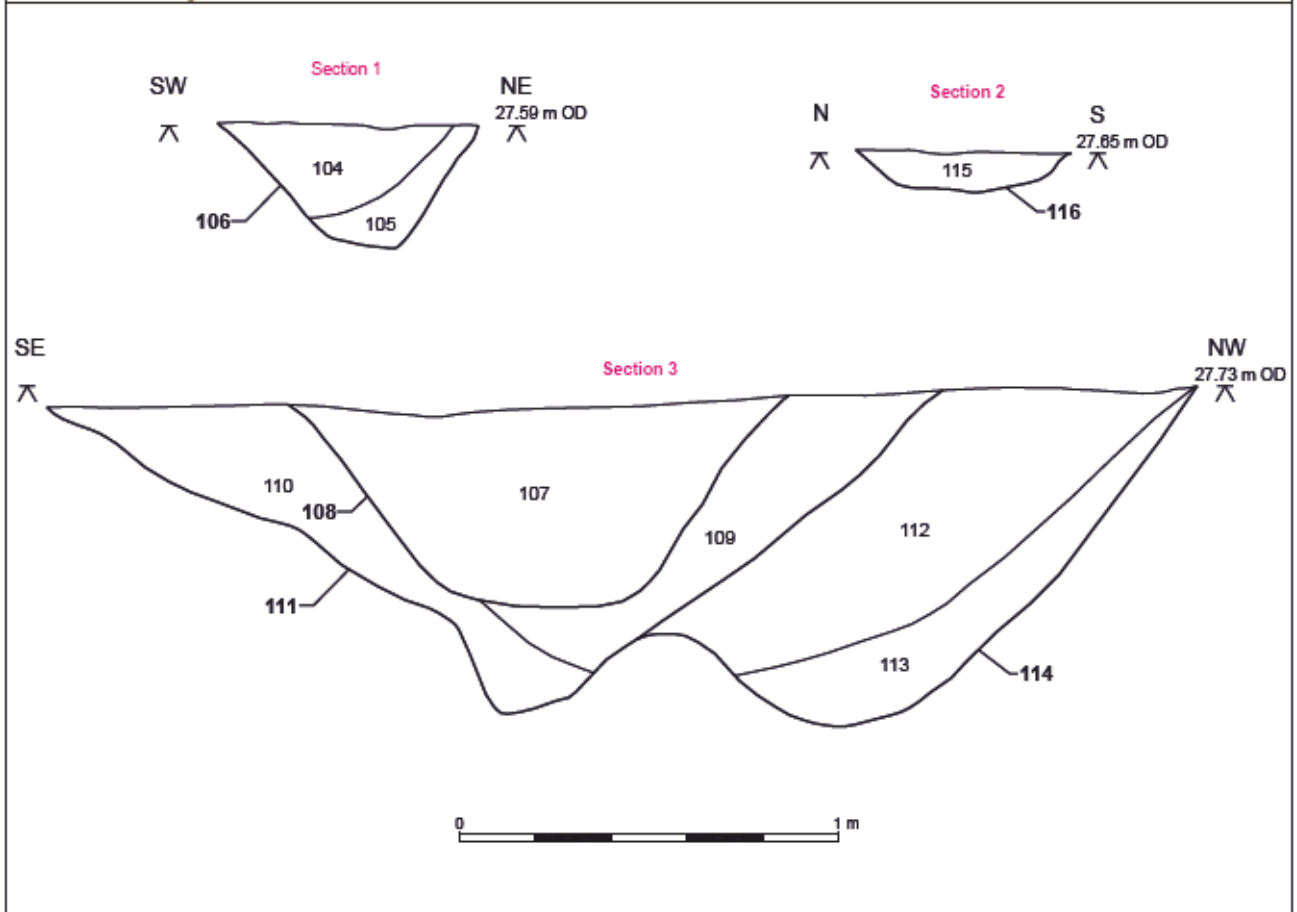
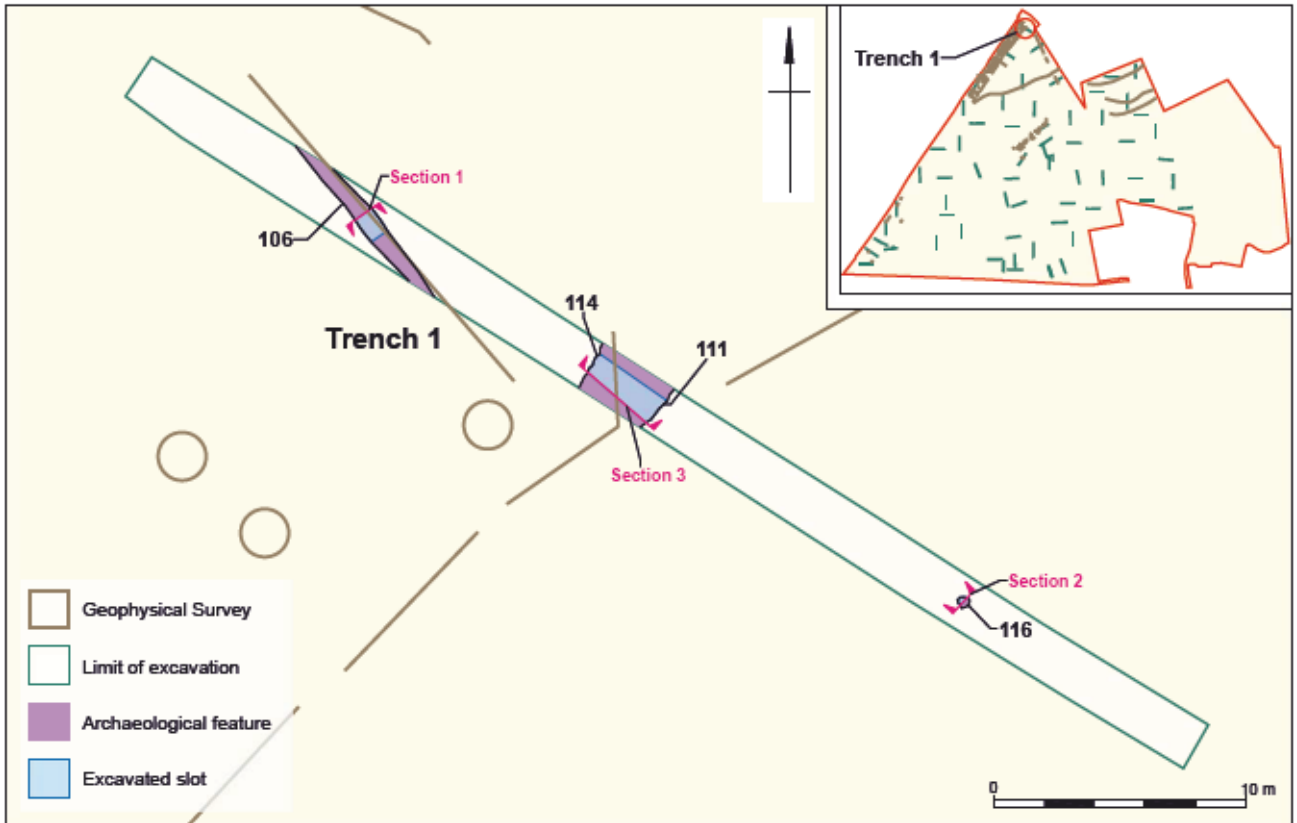


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Plan of archaeological features west of Chapel lane (2)

Figure 3



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Date: 01/08/2016

Revision Number: 0

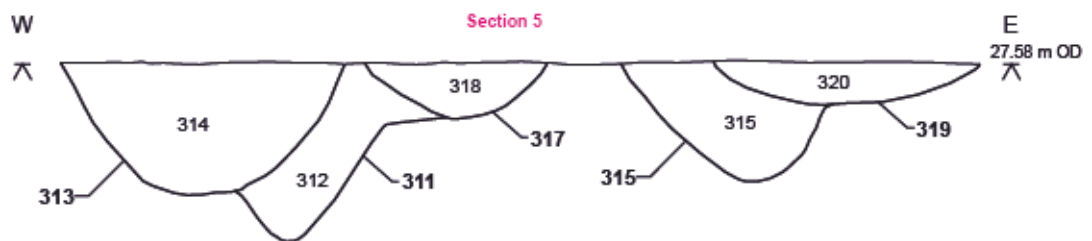
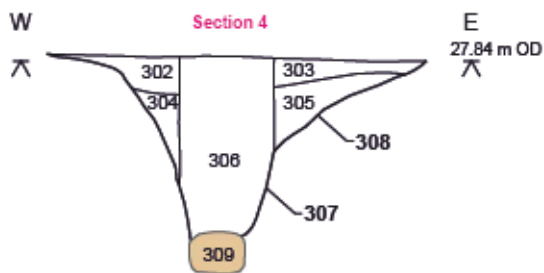
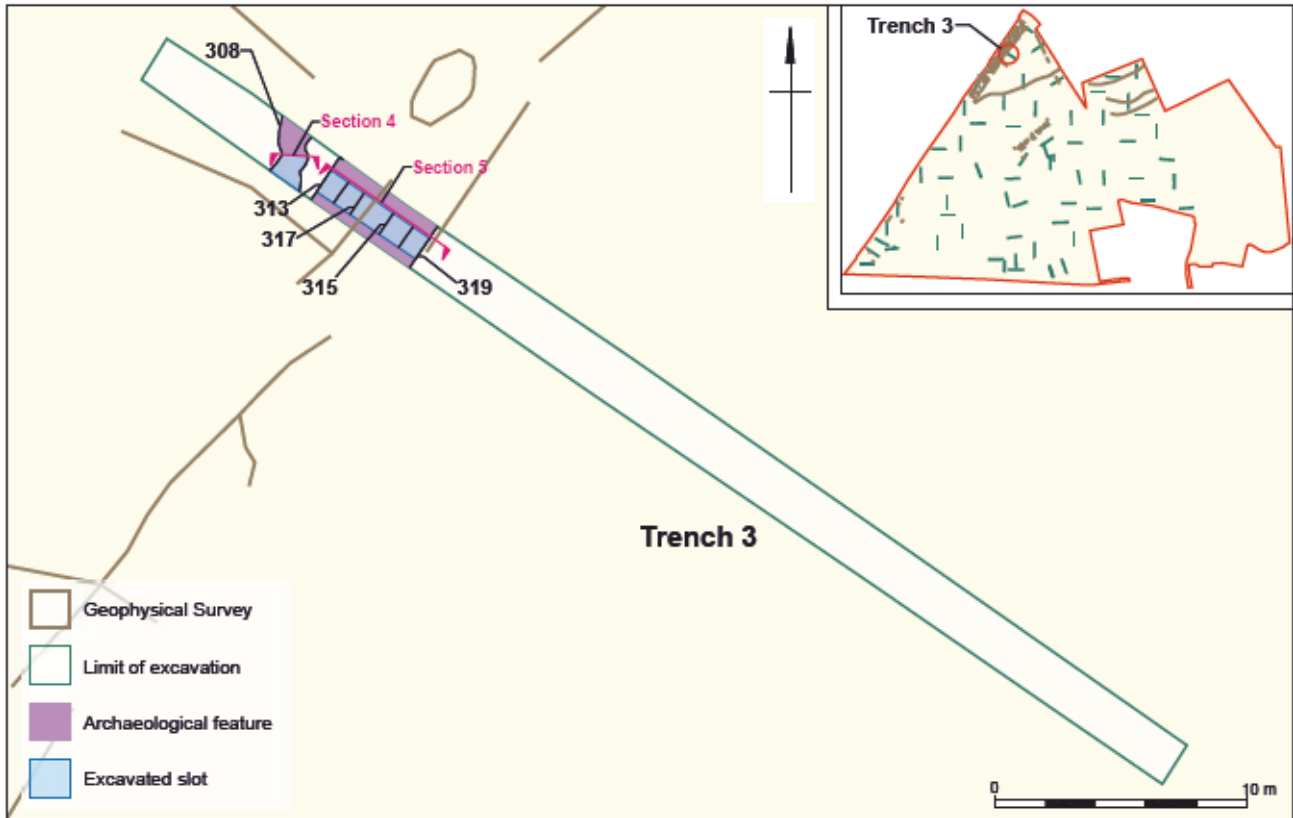
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Illustrator: APS

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Trench 1, plan and sections

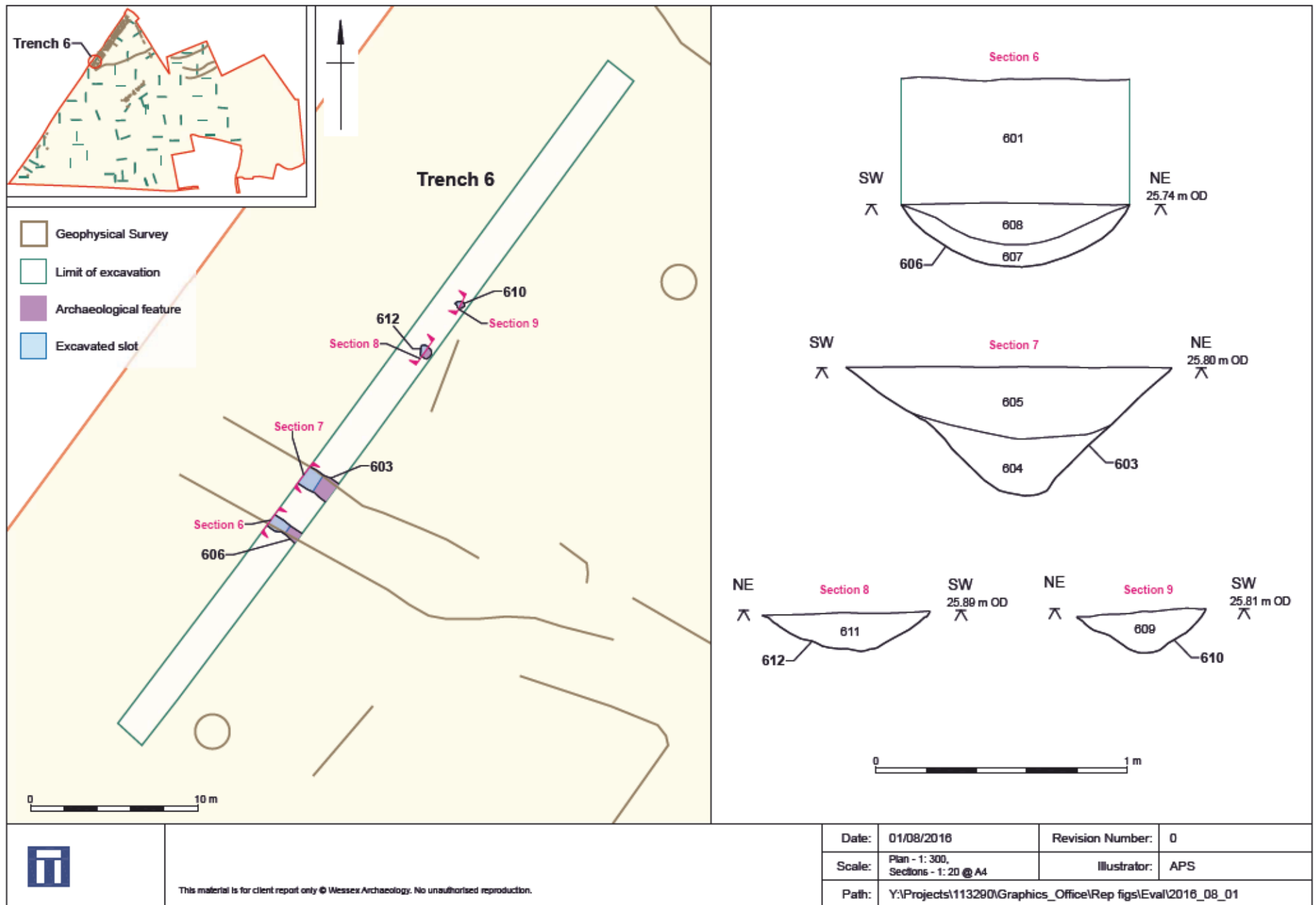
Figure 4



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	Scale:	Plan - 1: 300, Sections - 1: 20 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
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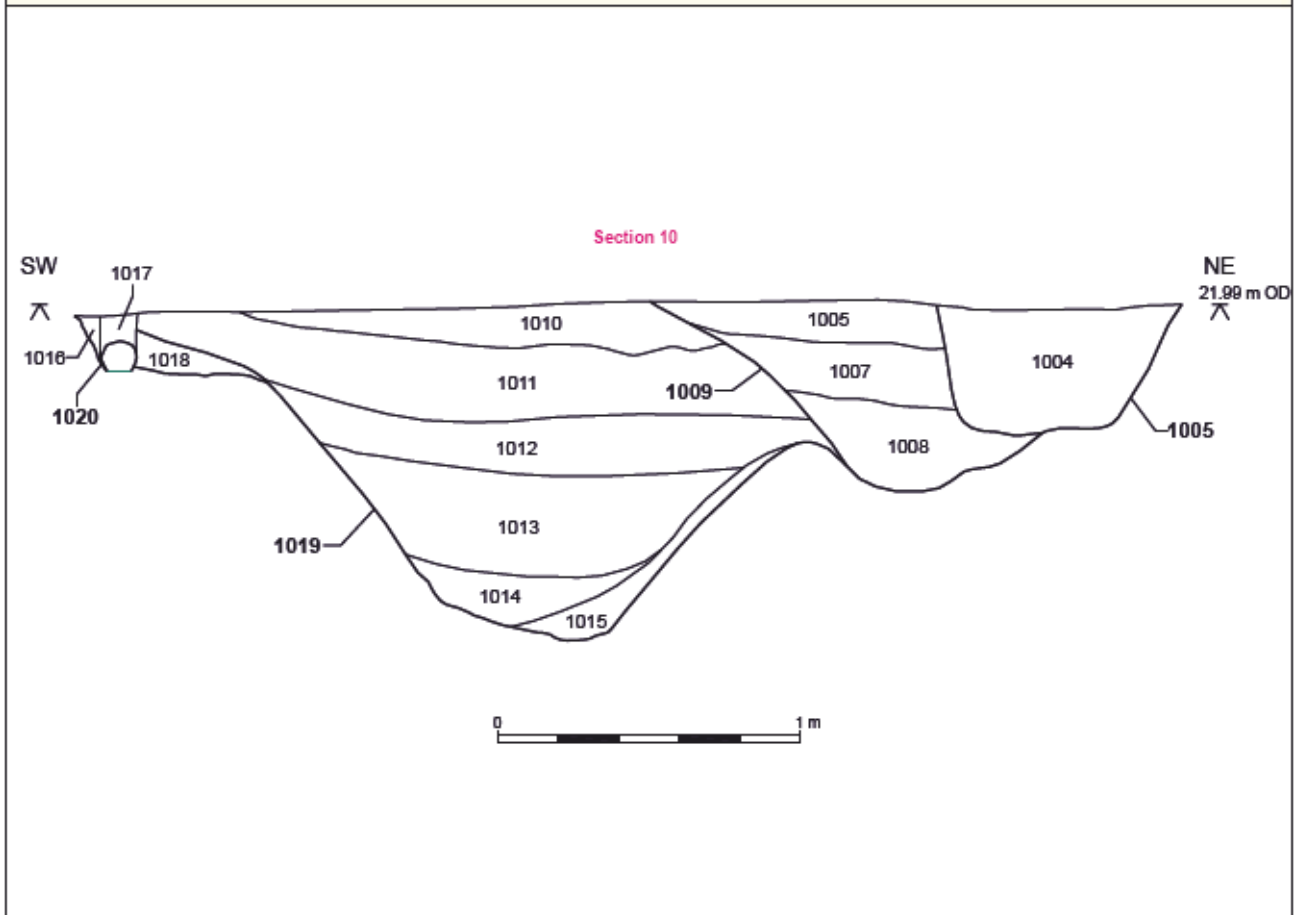
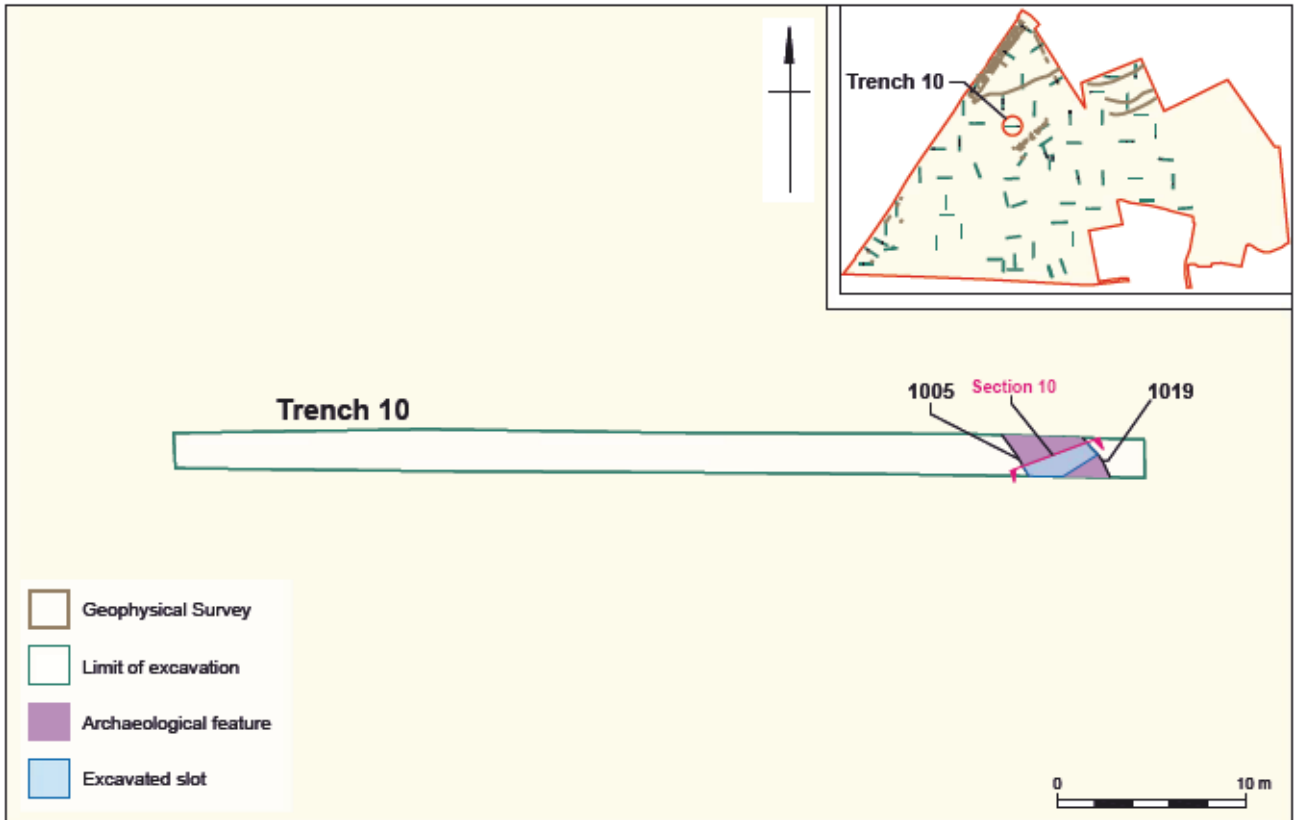
Trench 3, plan and sections


Figure 5



Trench 6, plan and sections

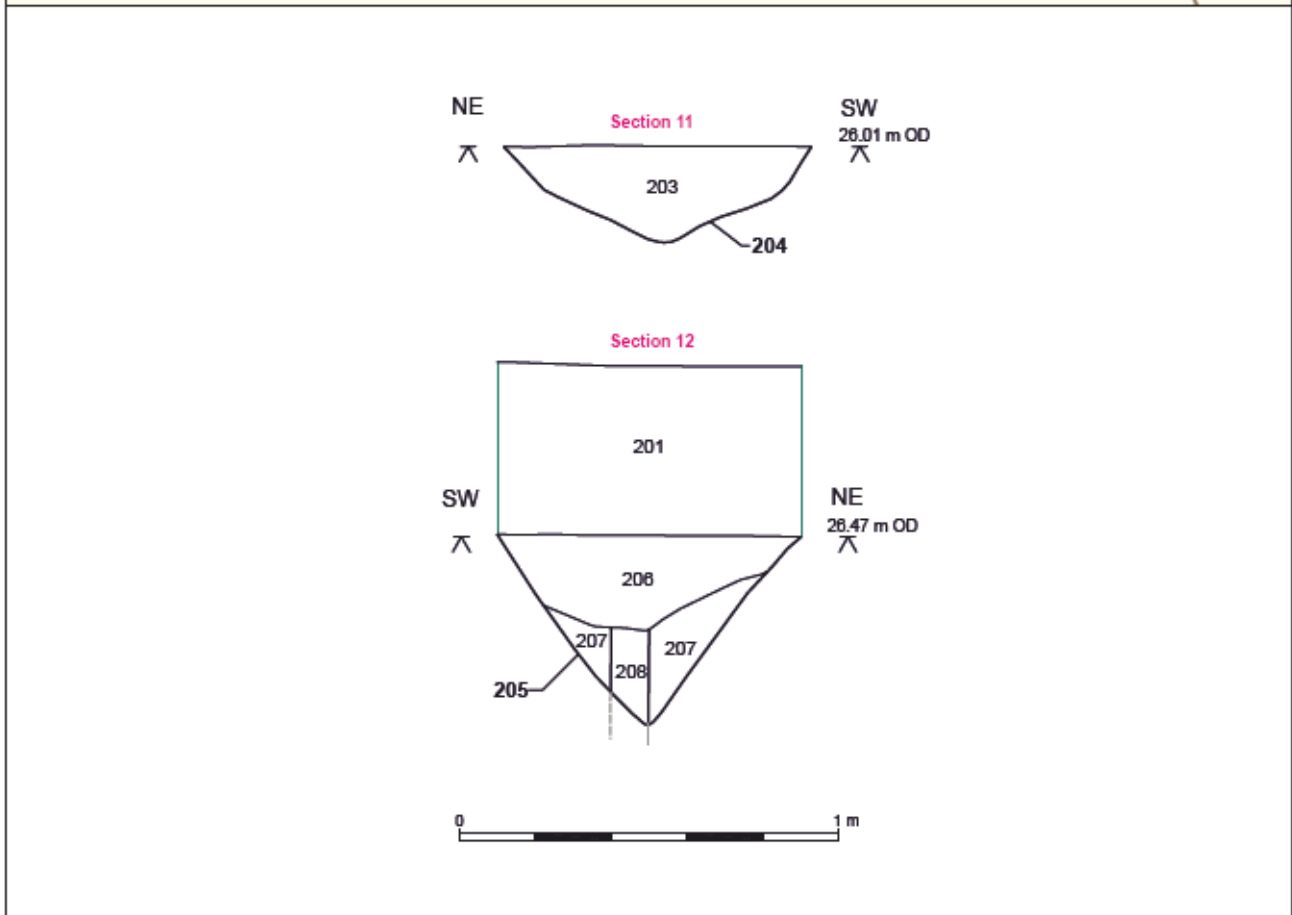
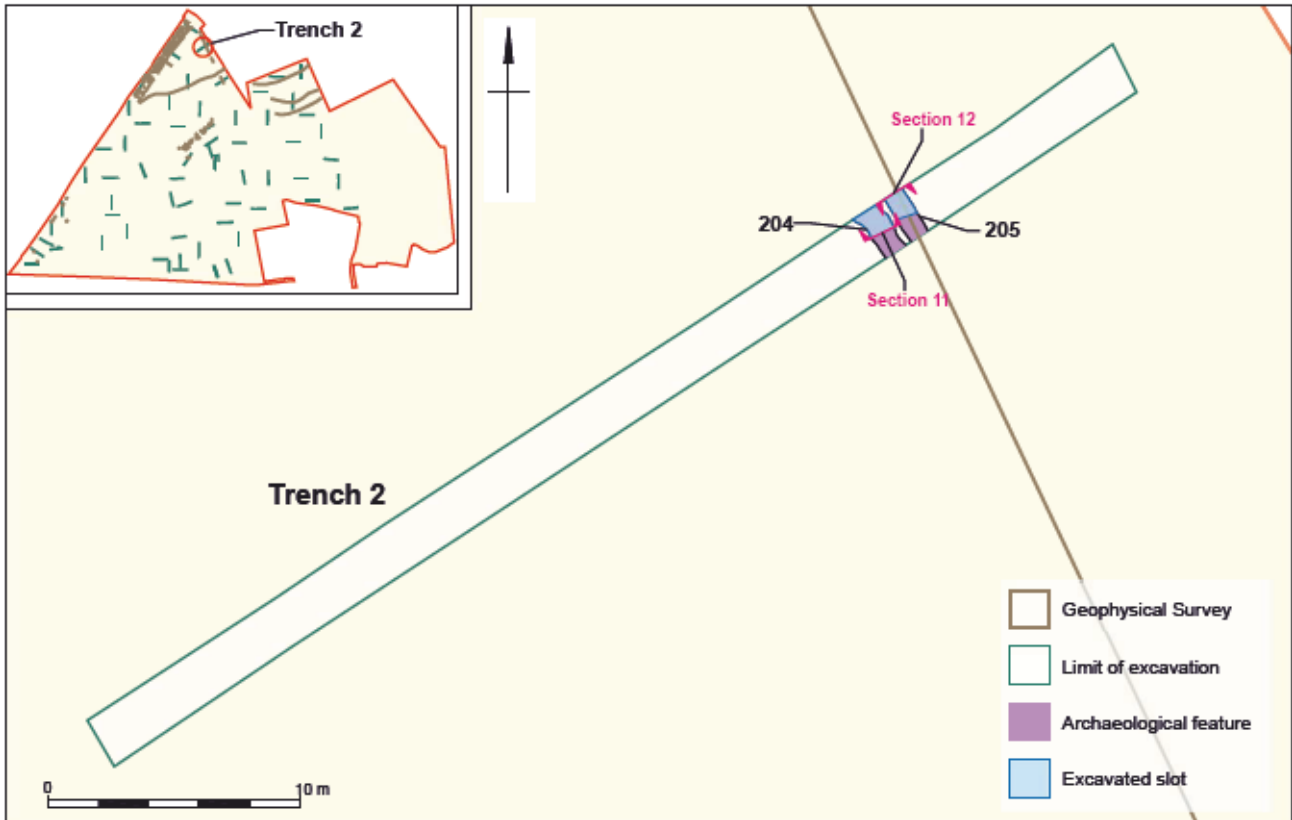
Figure 6




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Trench 10, plan and sections

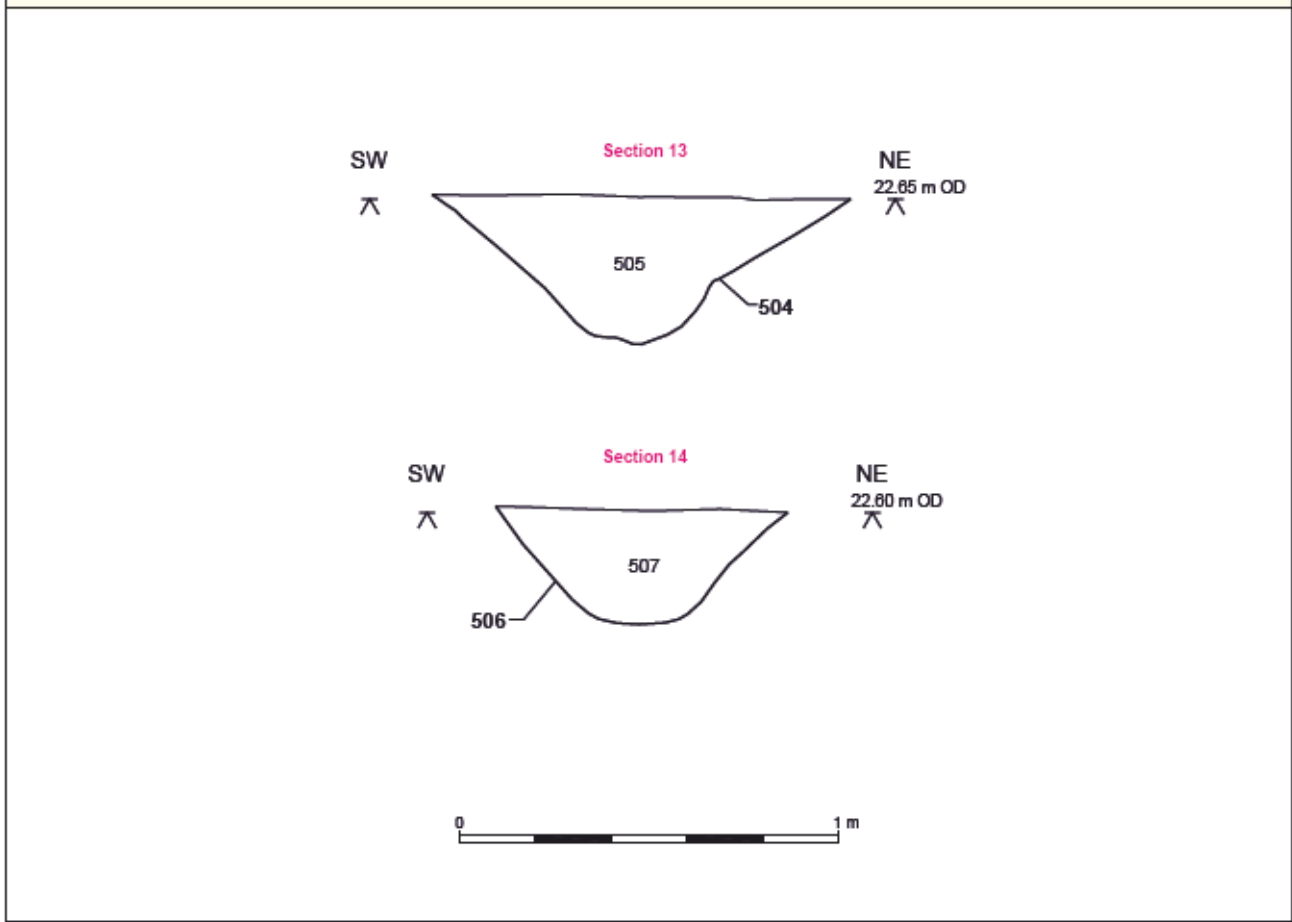
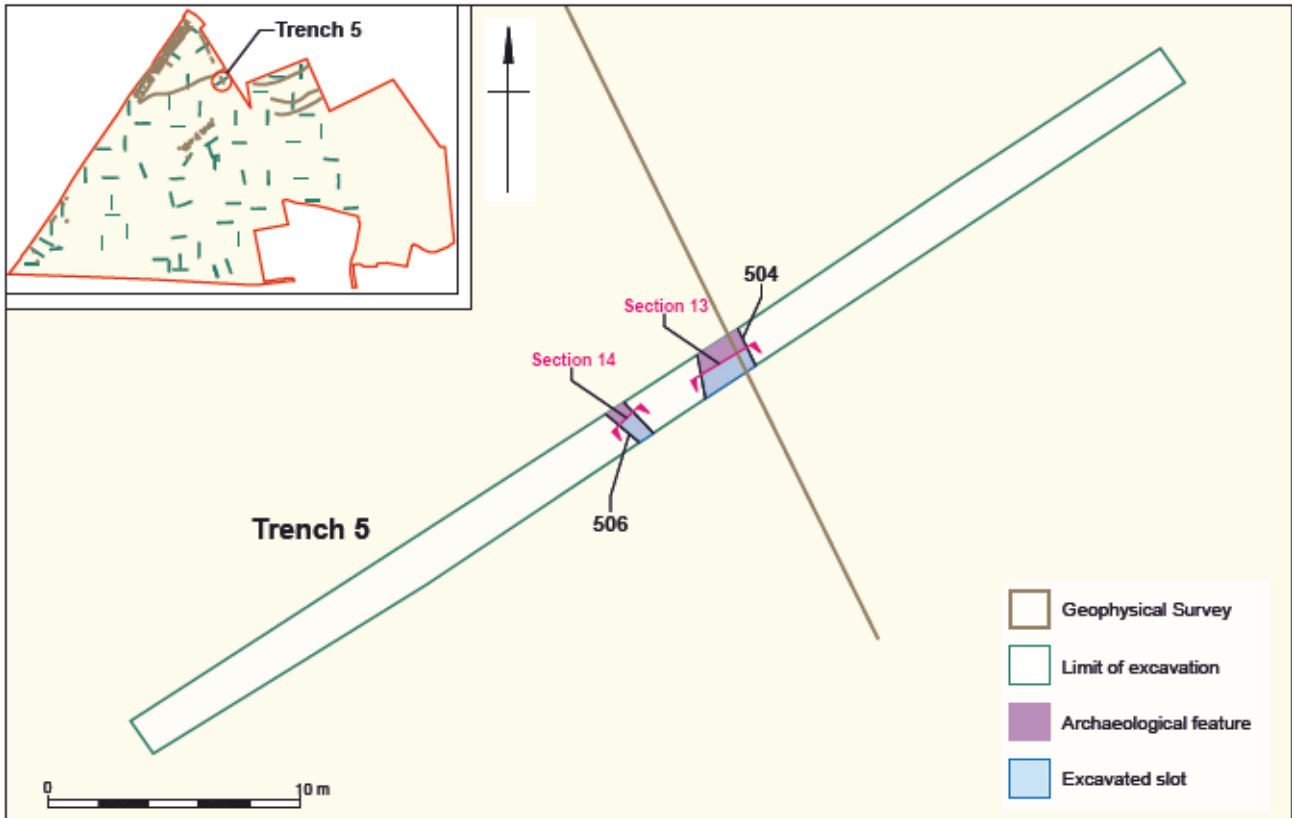
Figure 7




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Trench 2, plan and sections

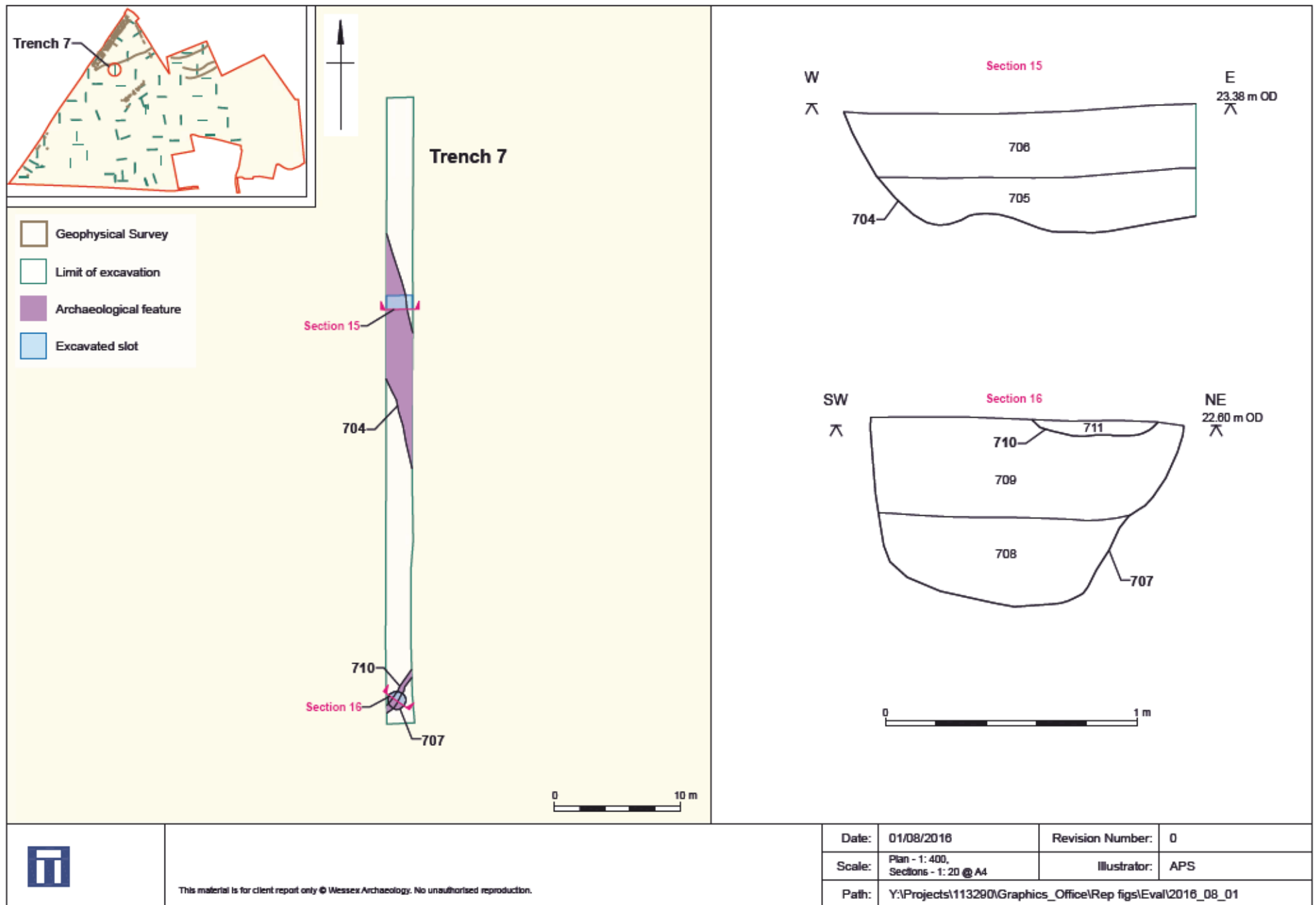
Figure 8



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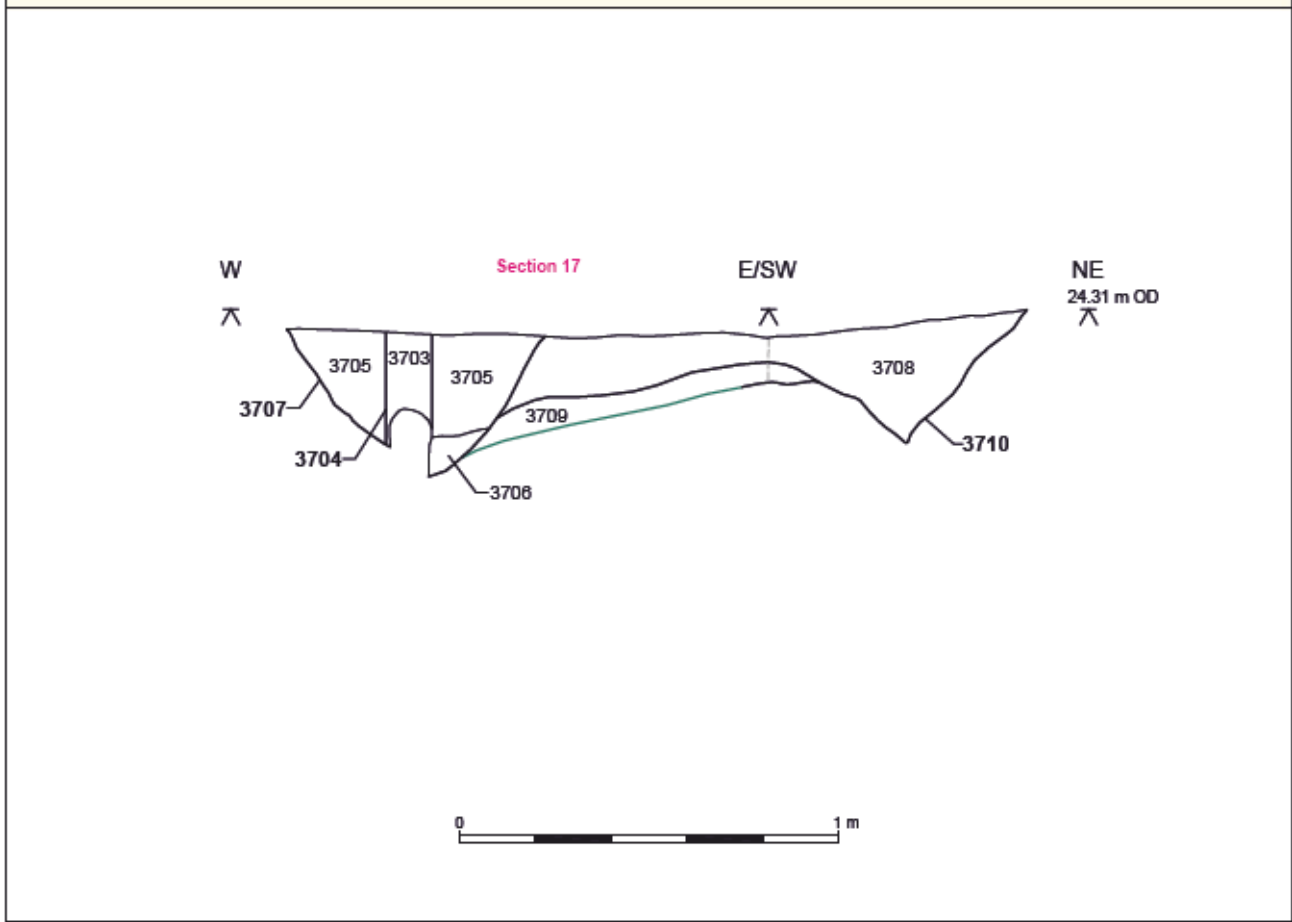
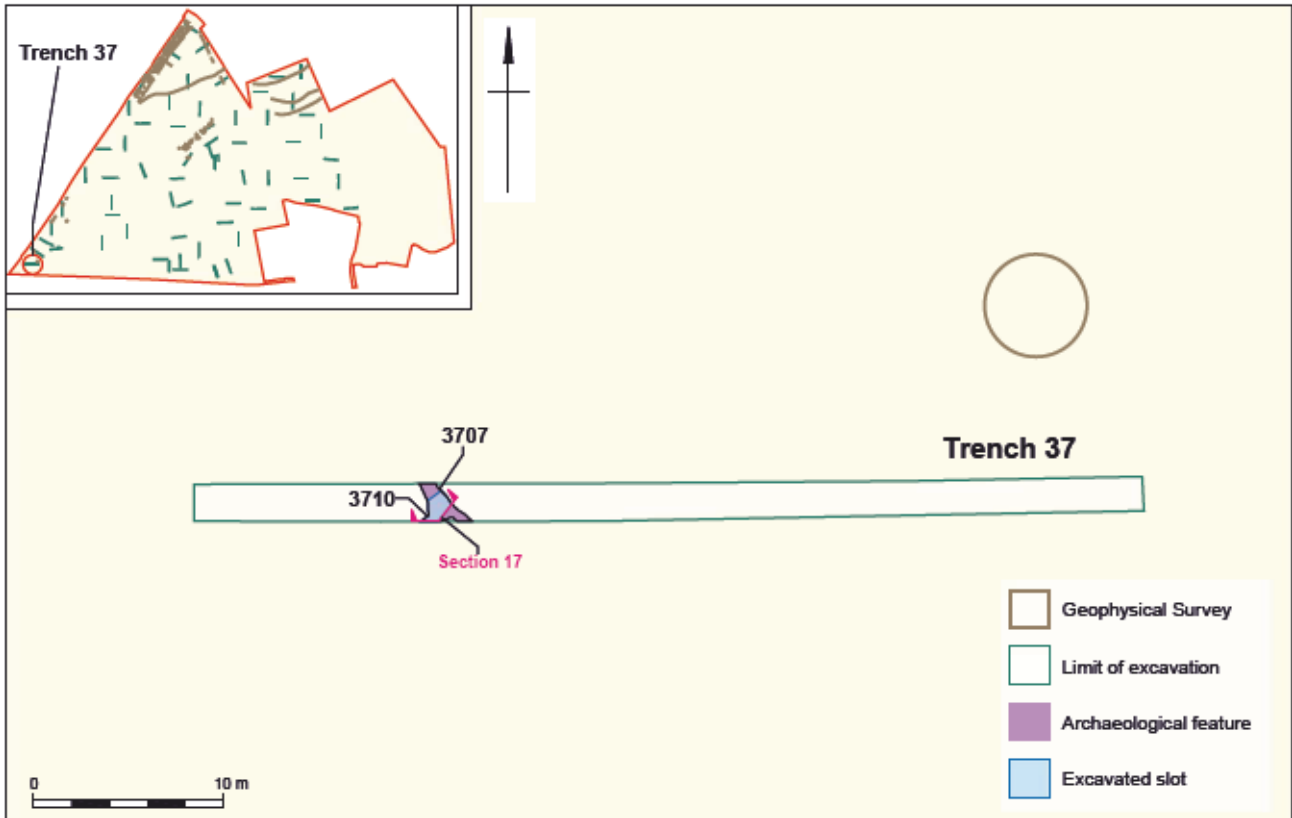
Trench 5, plan and sections

Figure 9



Trench 7, plan and sections

Figure 10




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Trench 37, plan and sections

Figure 11

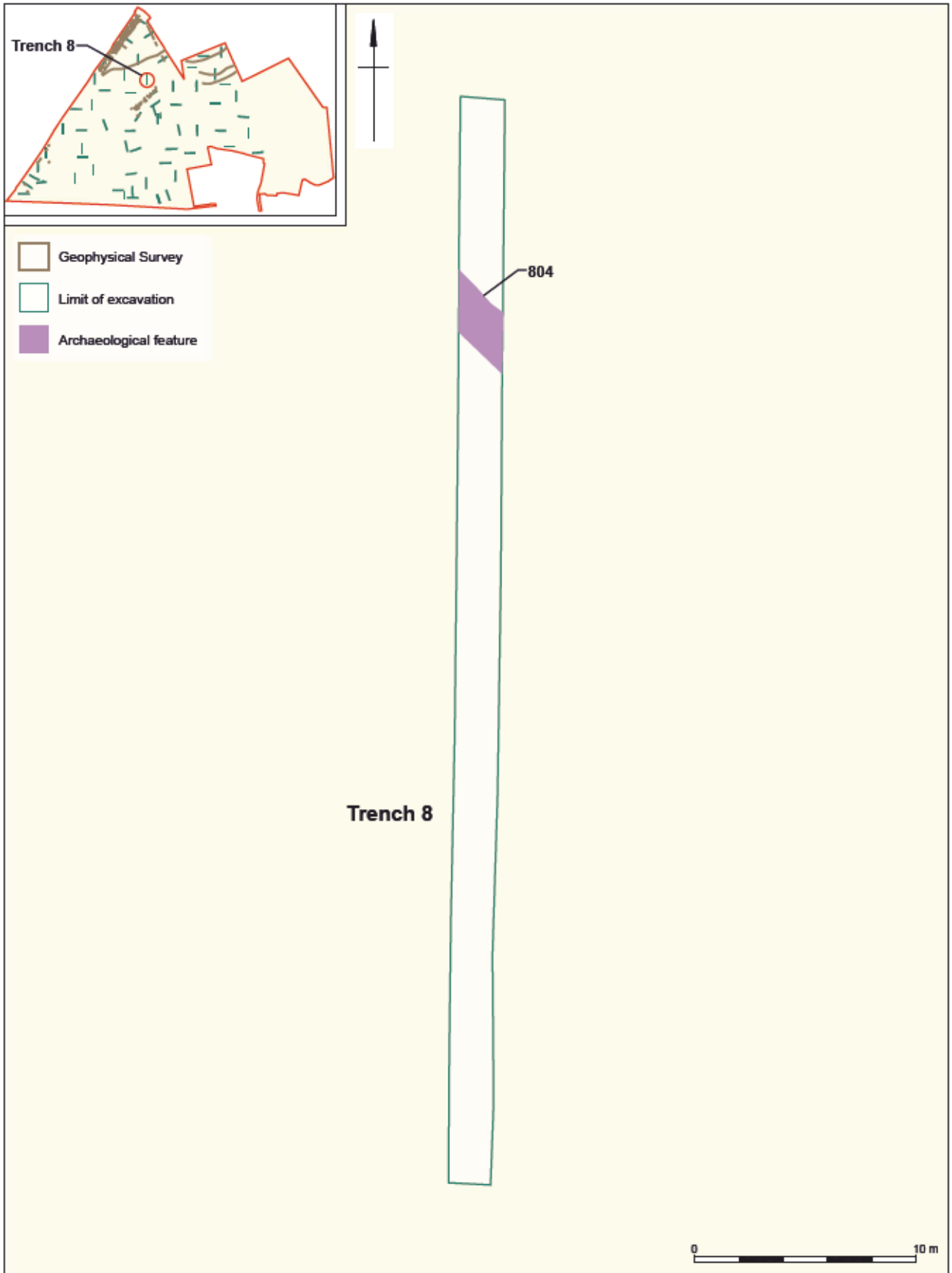



- Site boundary
- Contamination area
- Geophysical Survey
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

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Plan of likely Post-medieval archaeological features east and west of Chapel Lane

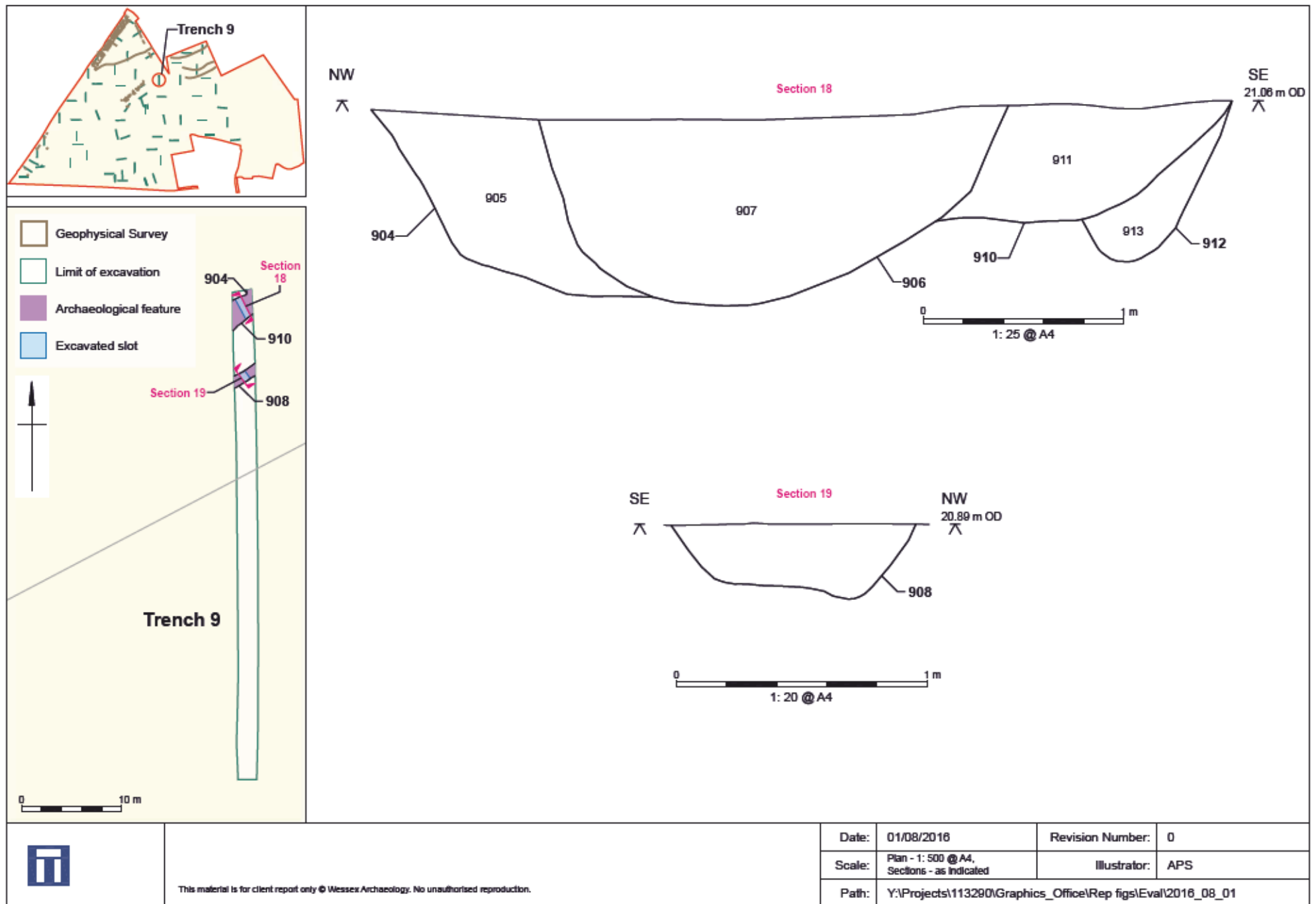
Figure 12



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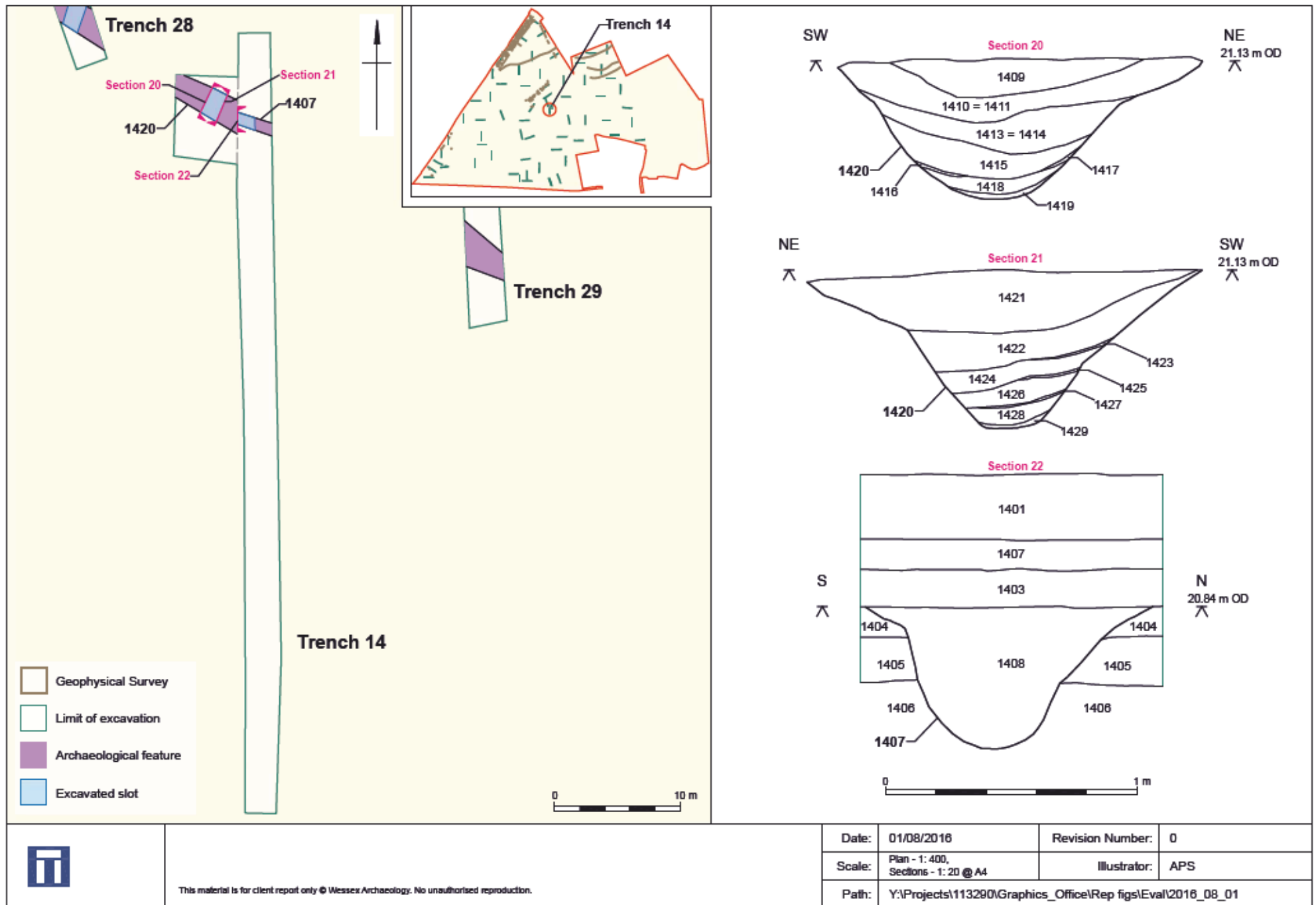
Plan of Trench 8

Figure 13



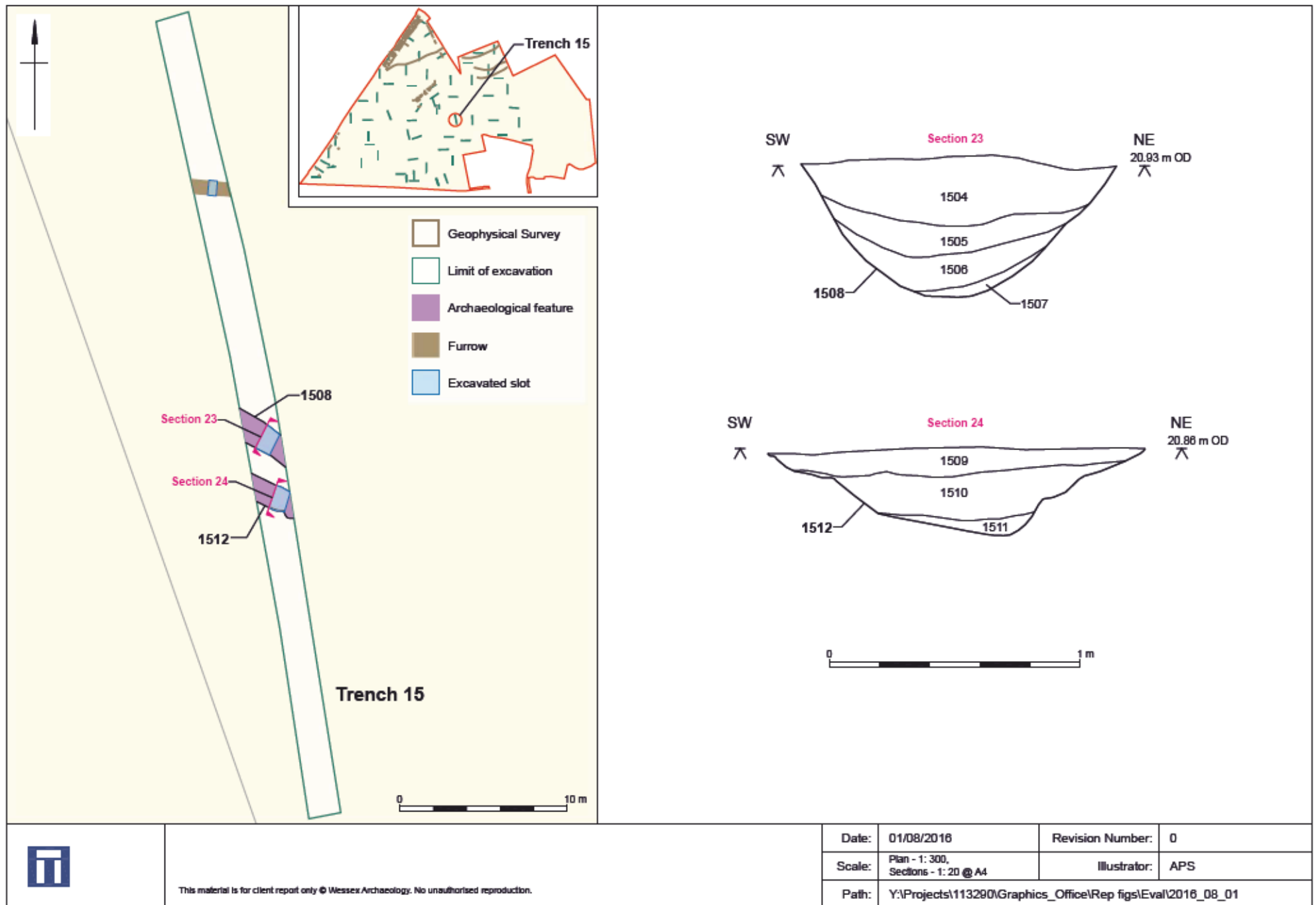
Trench 9, plan and sections

Figure 14



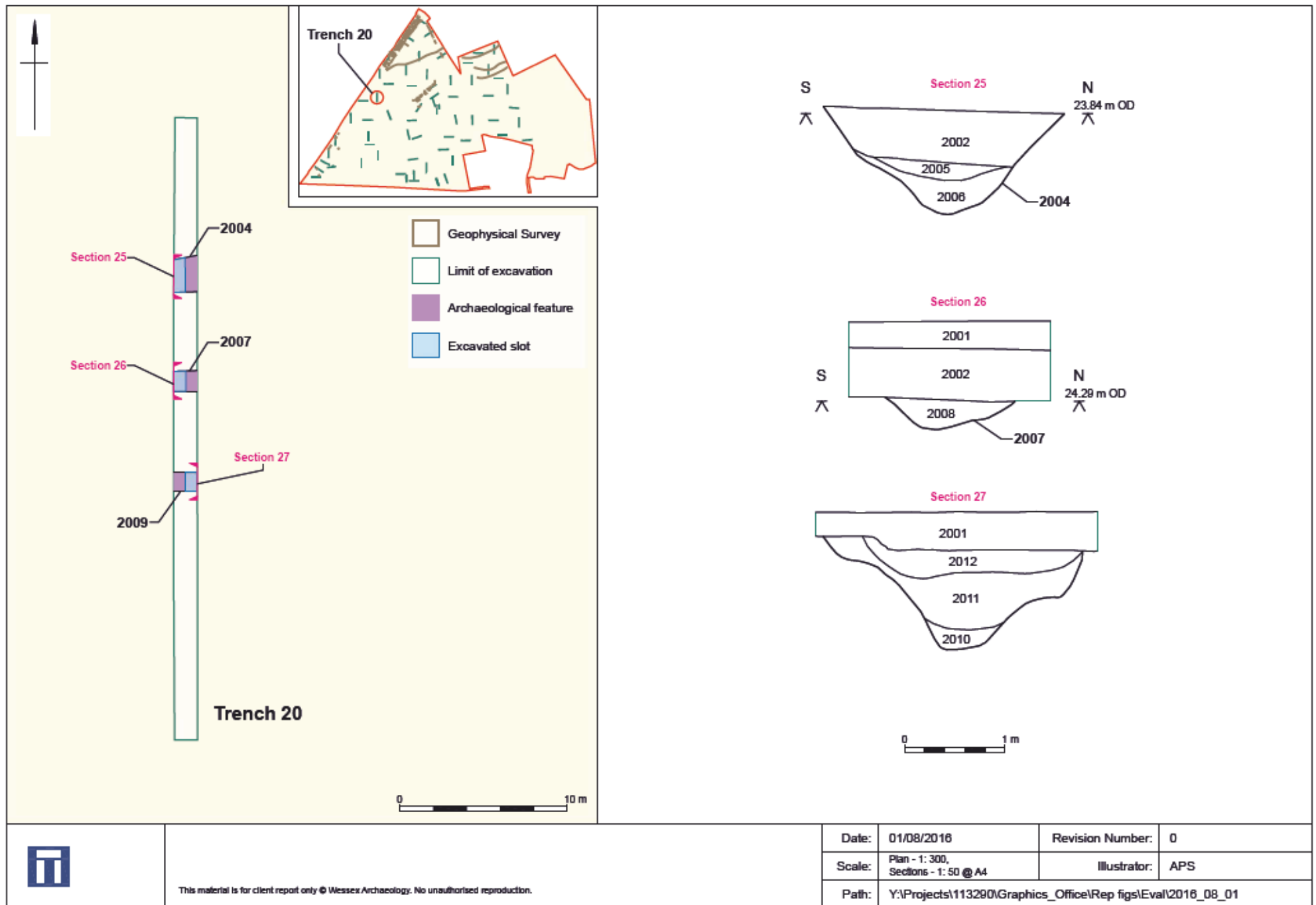
Trench 14, plan and sections

Figure 15



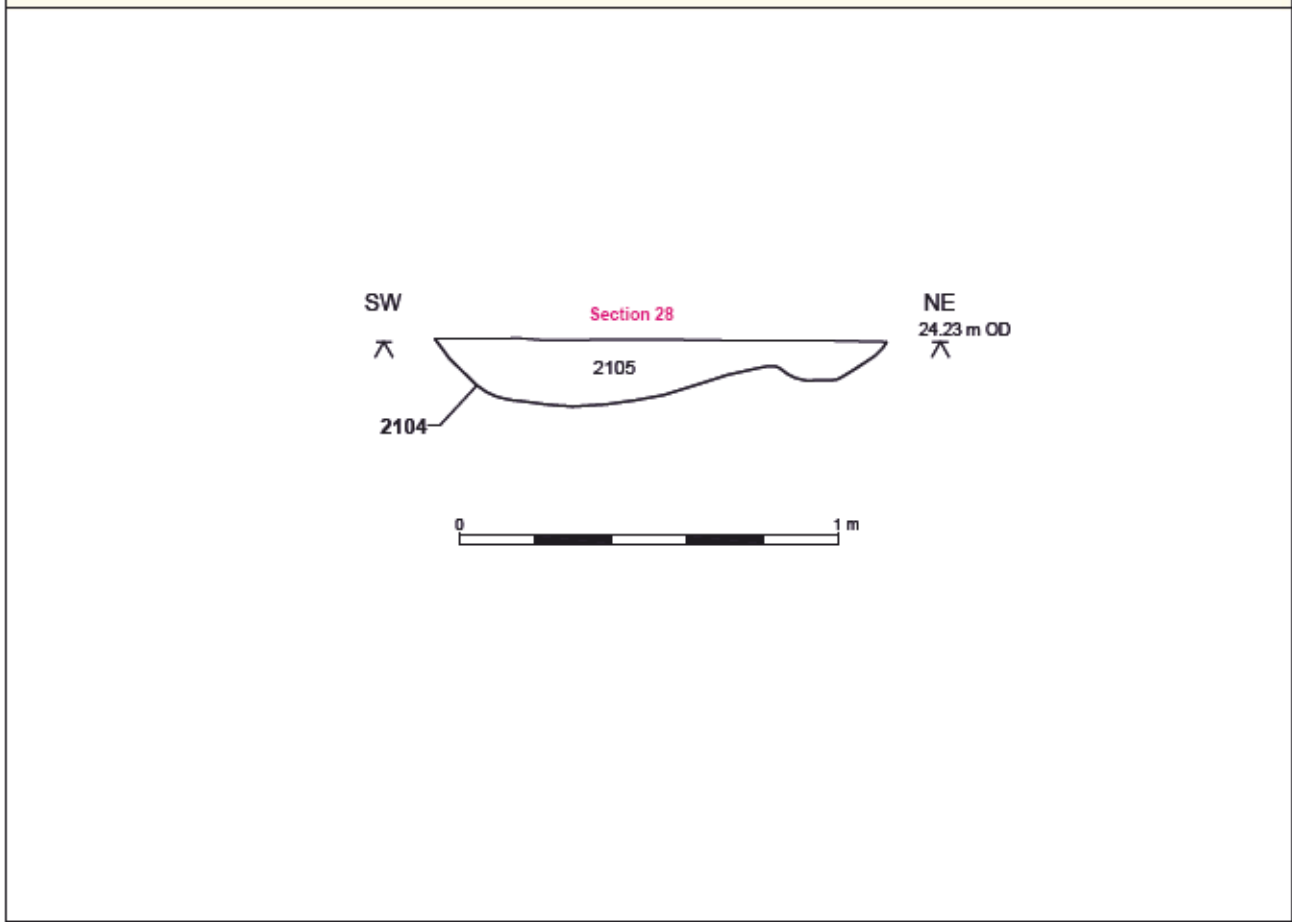
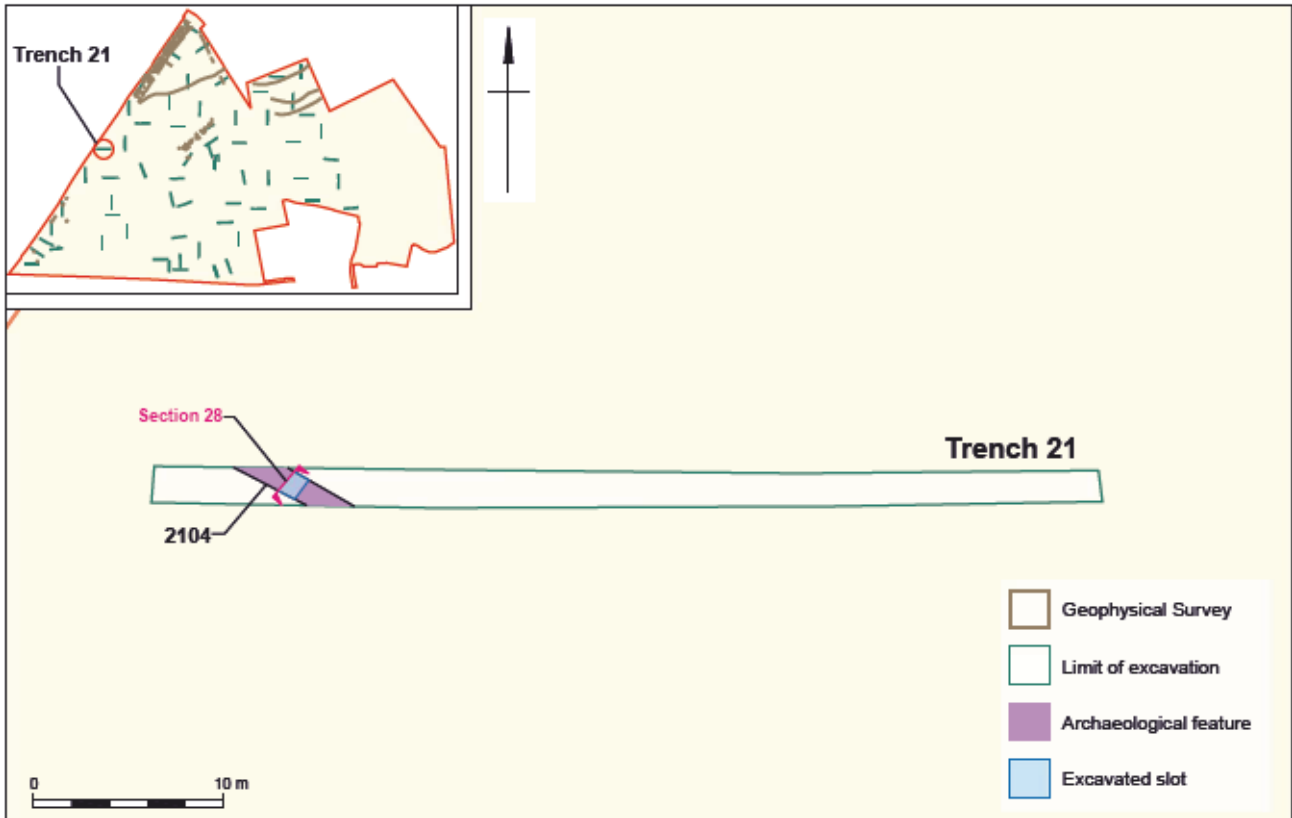
Trench 15, plan and sections


Figure 16



Trench 20, plan and sections

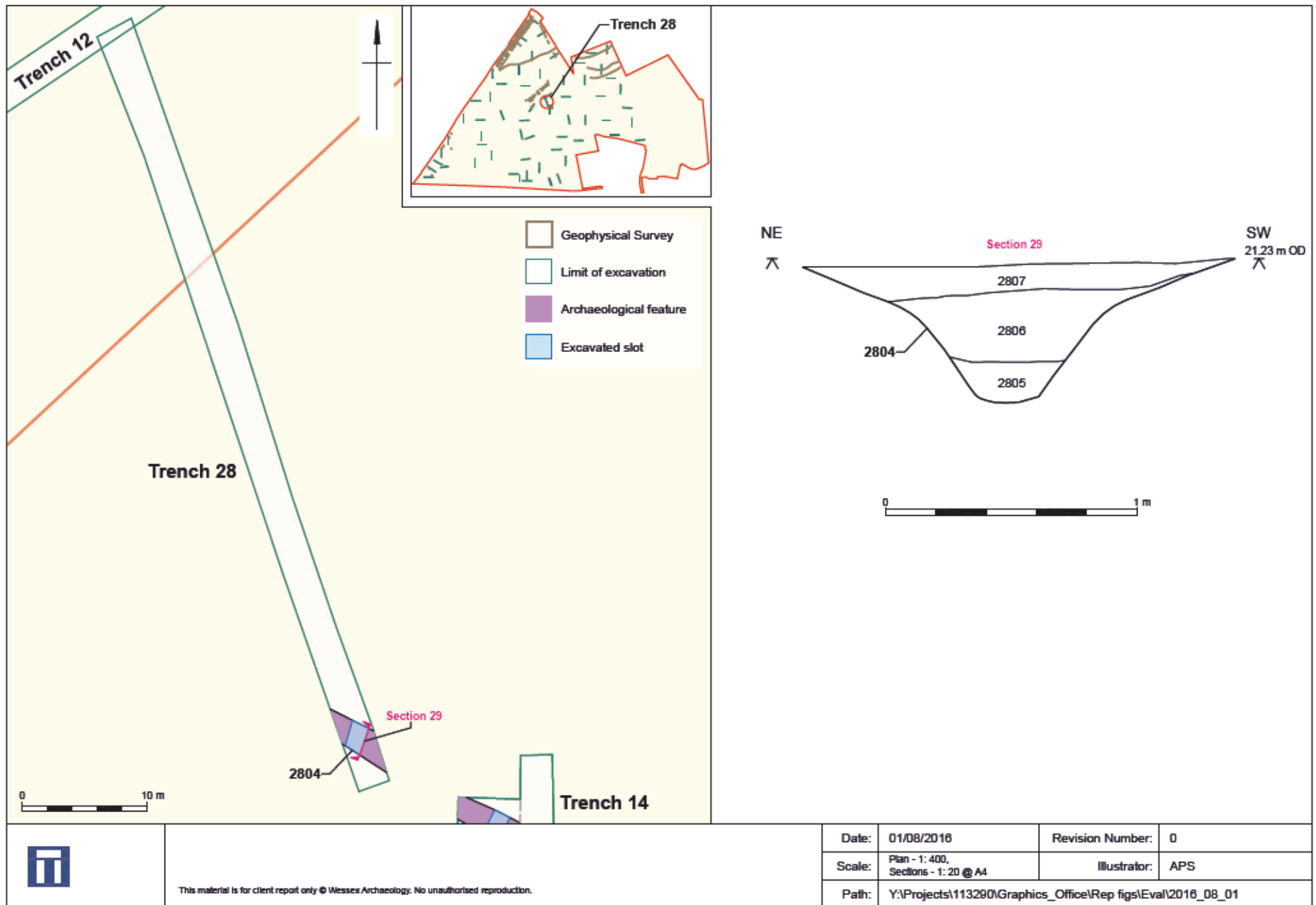
Figure 17



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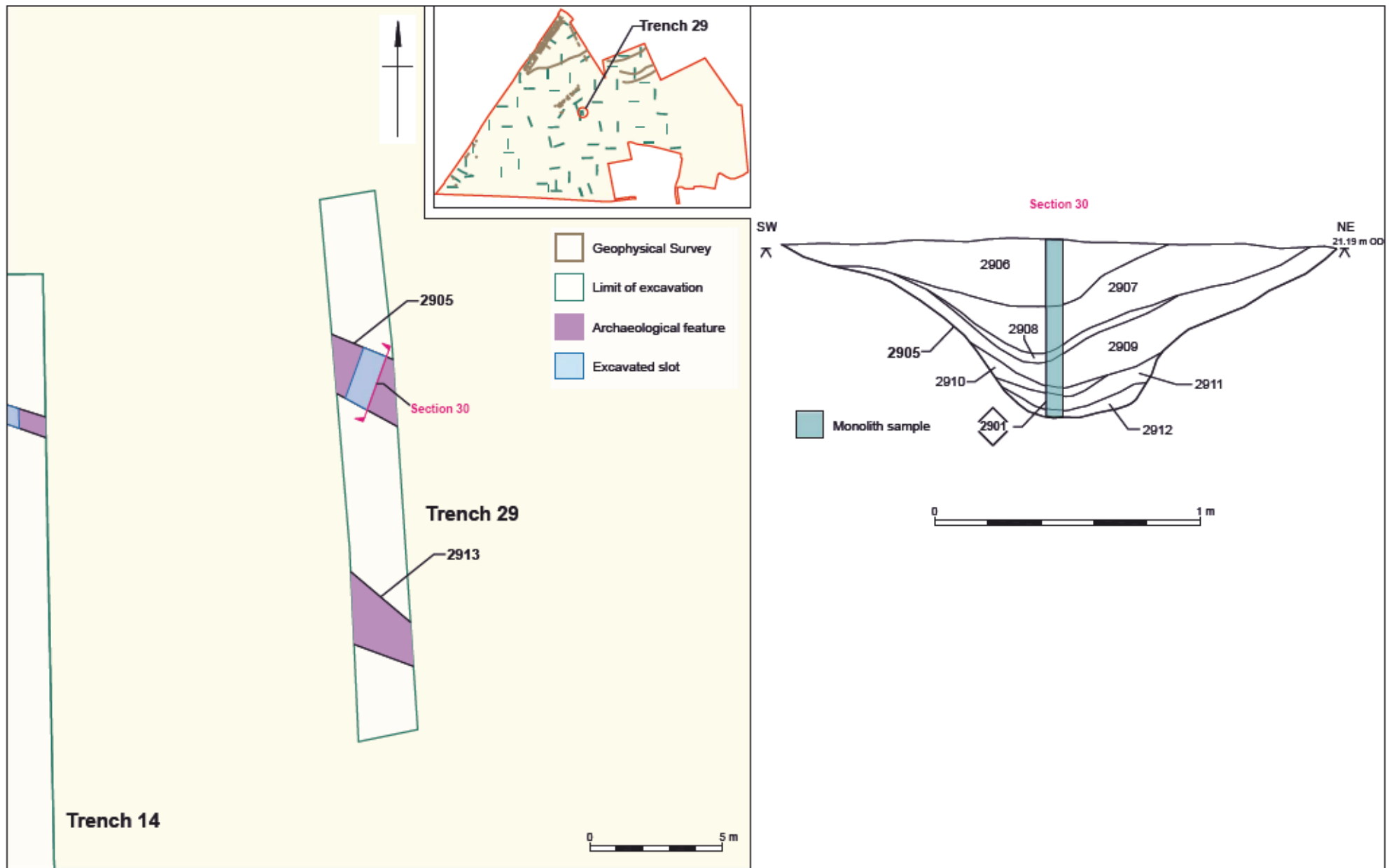
Trench 21, plan and sections

Figure 18



Trench 28, plan and sections

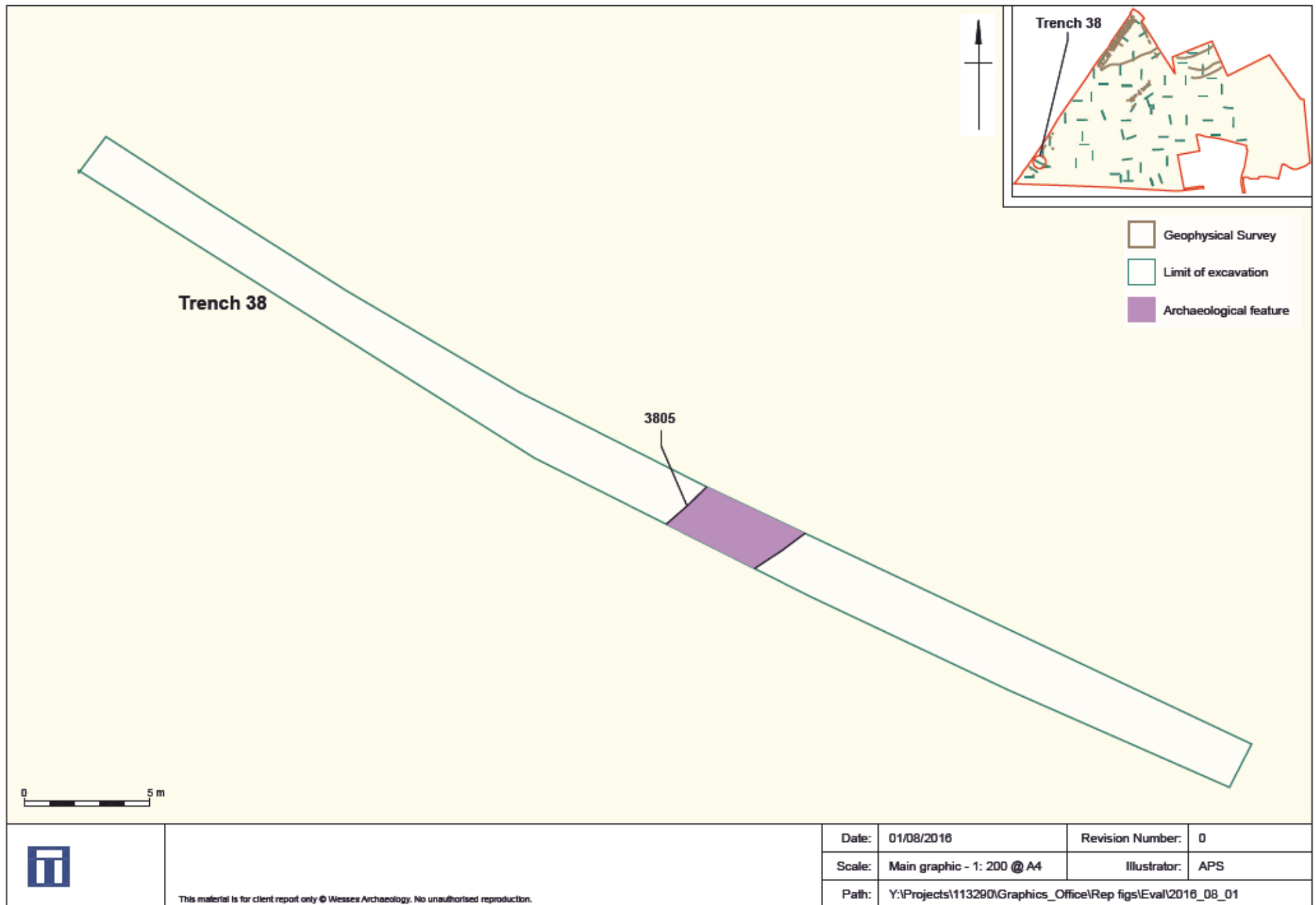
Figure 19



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Trench 29, plan and section

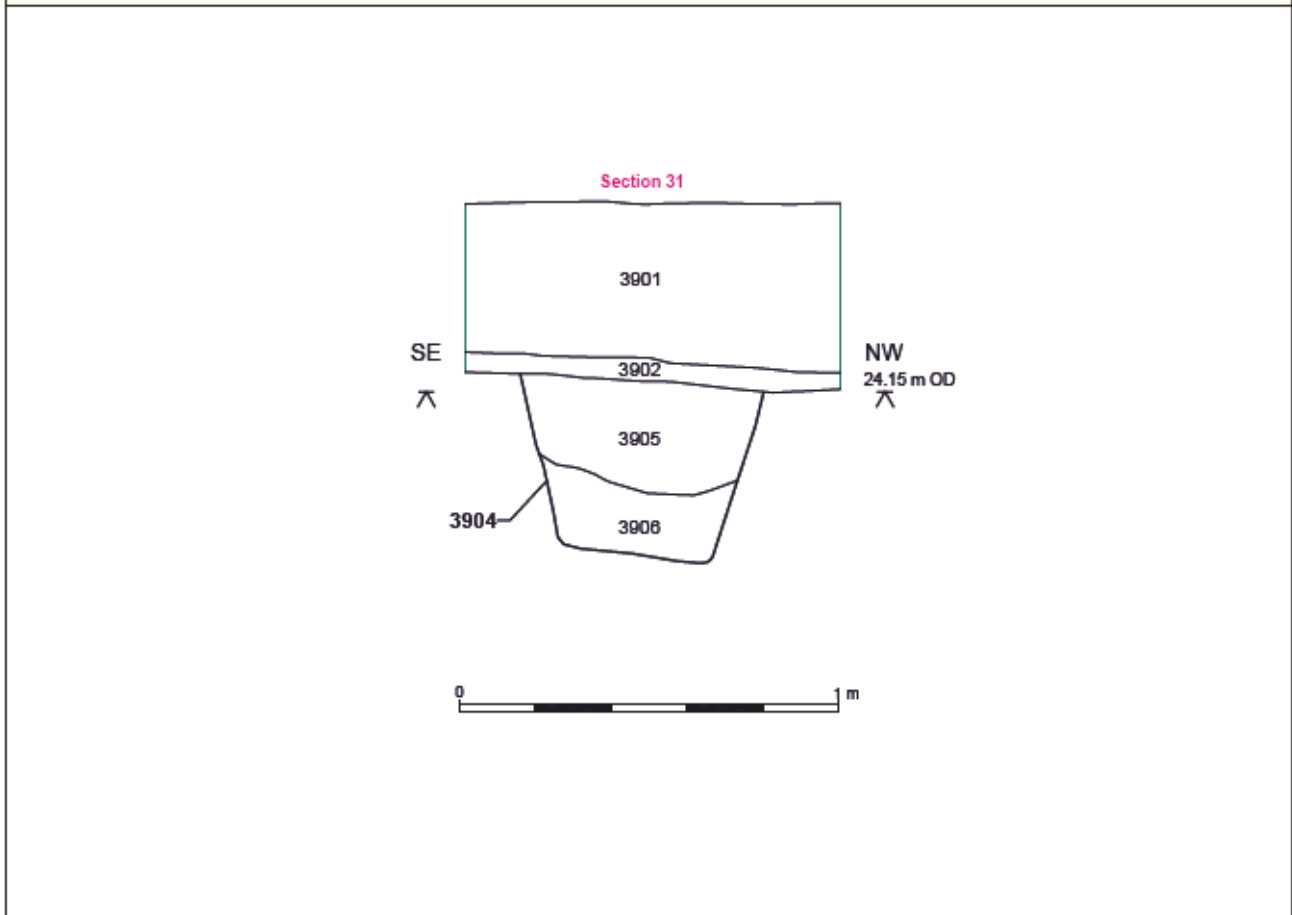
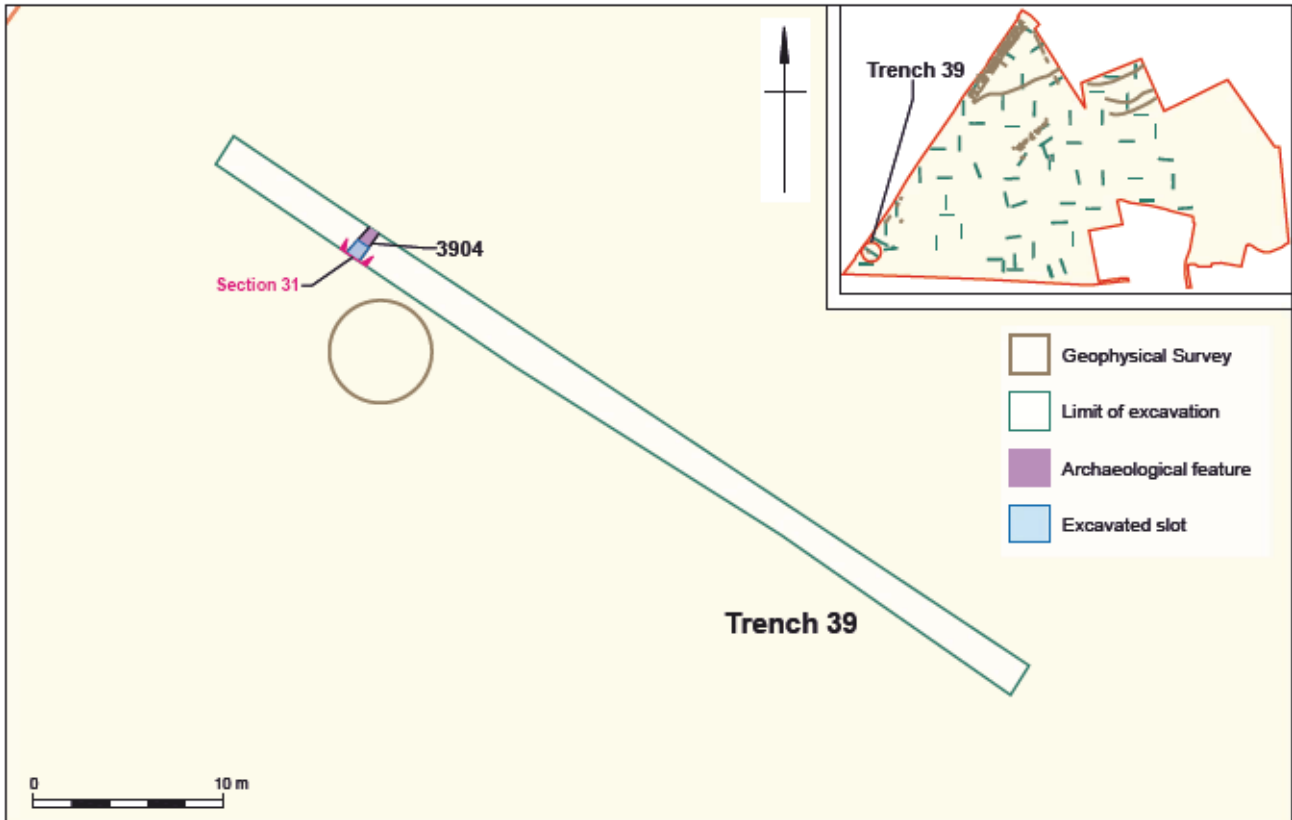
Figure 20




Plan of Trench 38

Figure 21

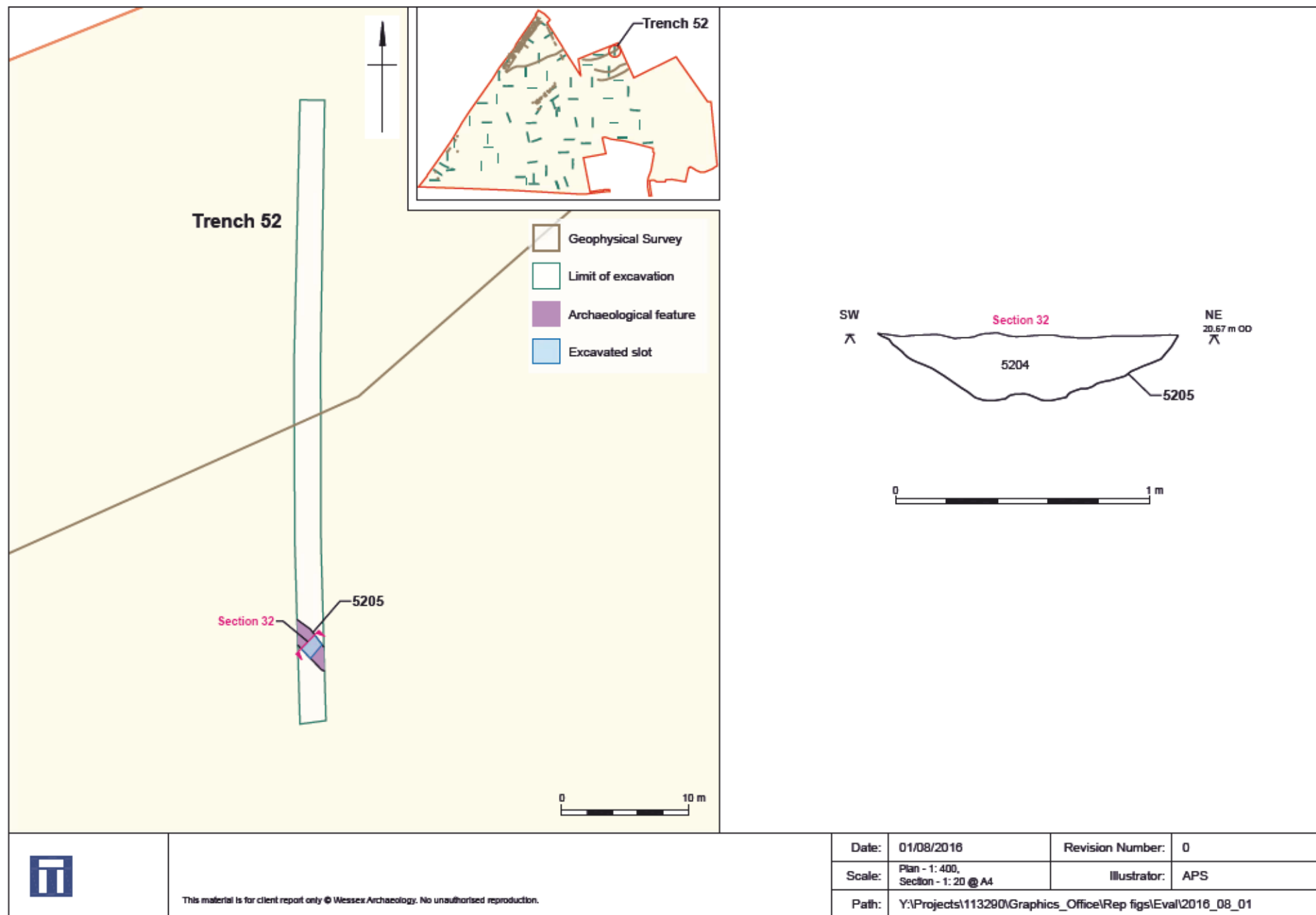
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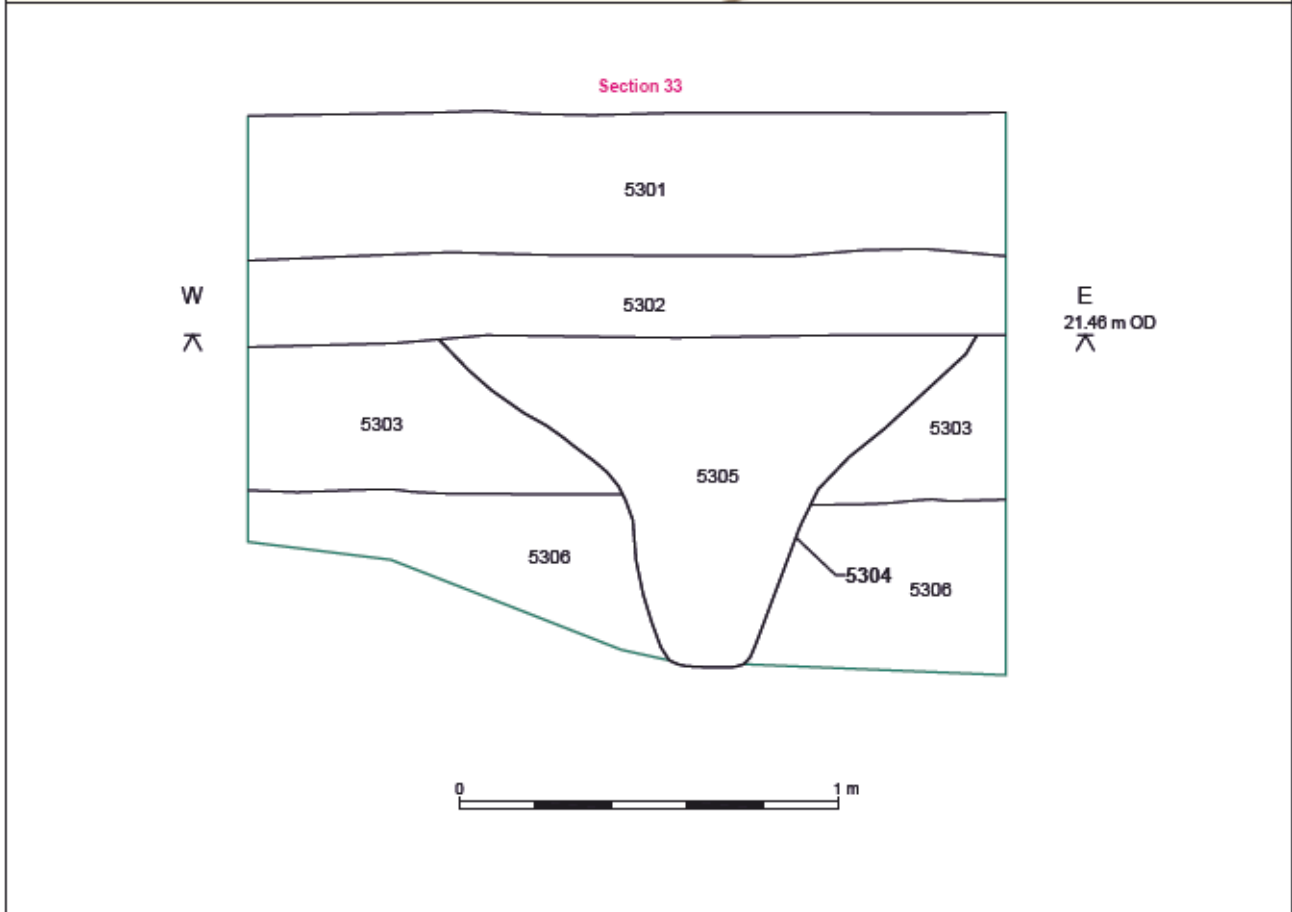
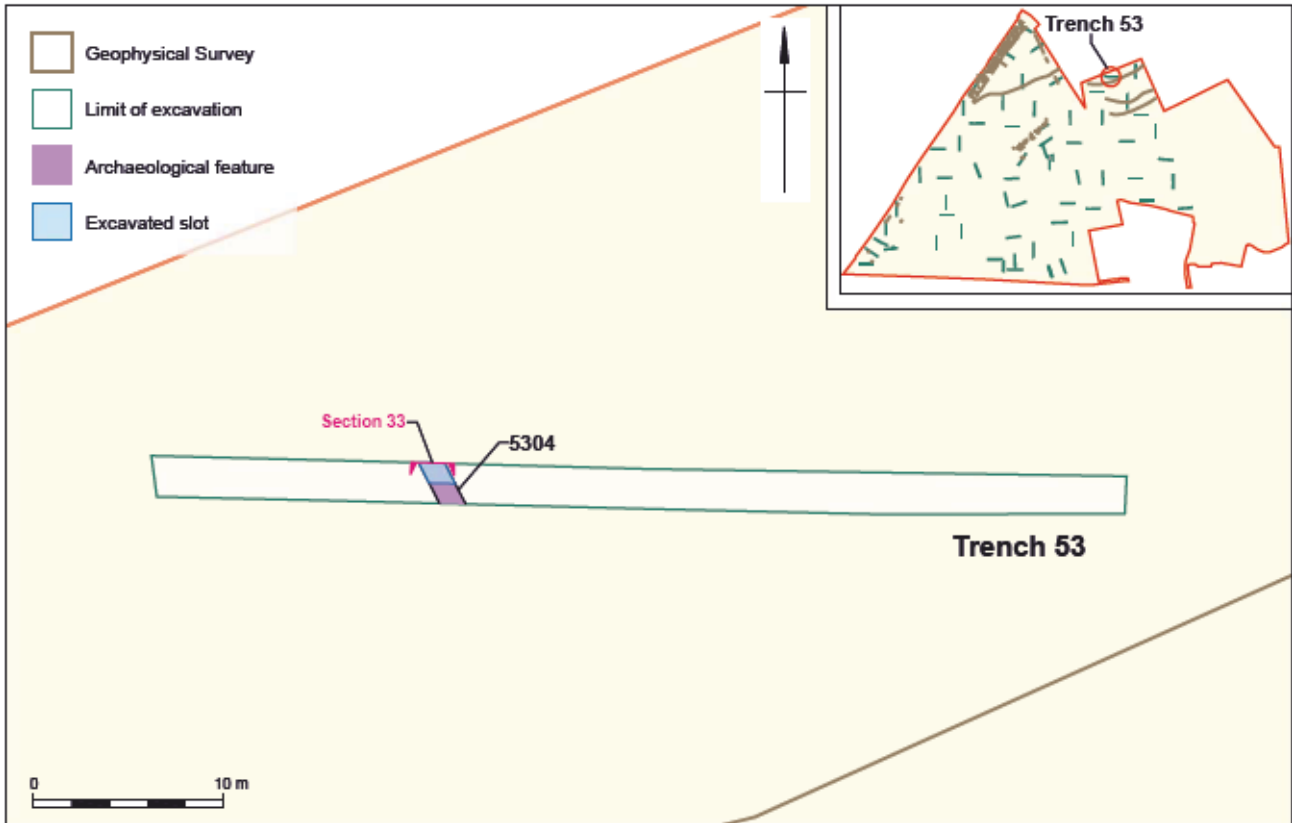
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Trench 39, plan and sections

Figure 22



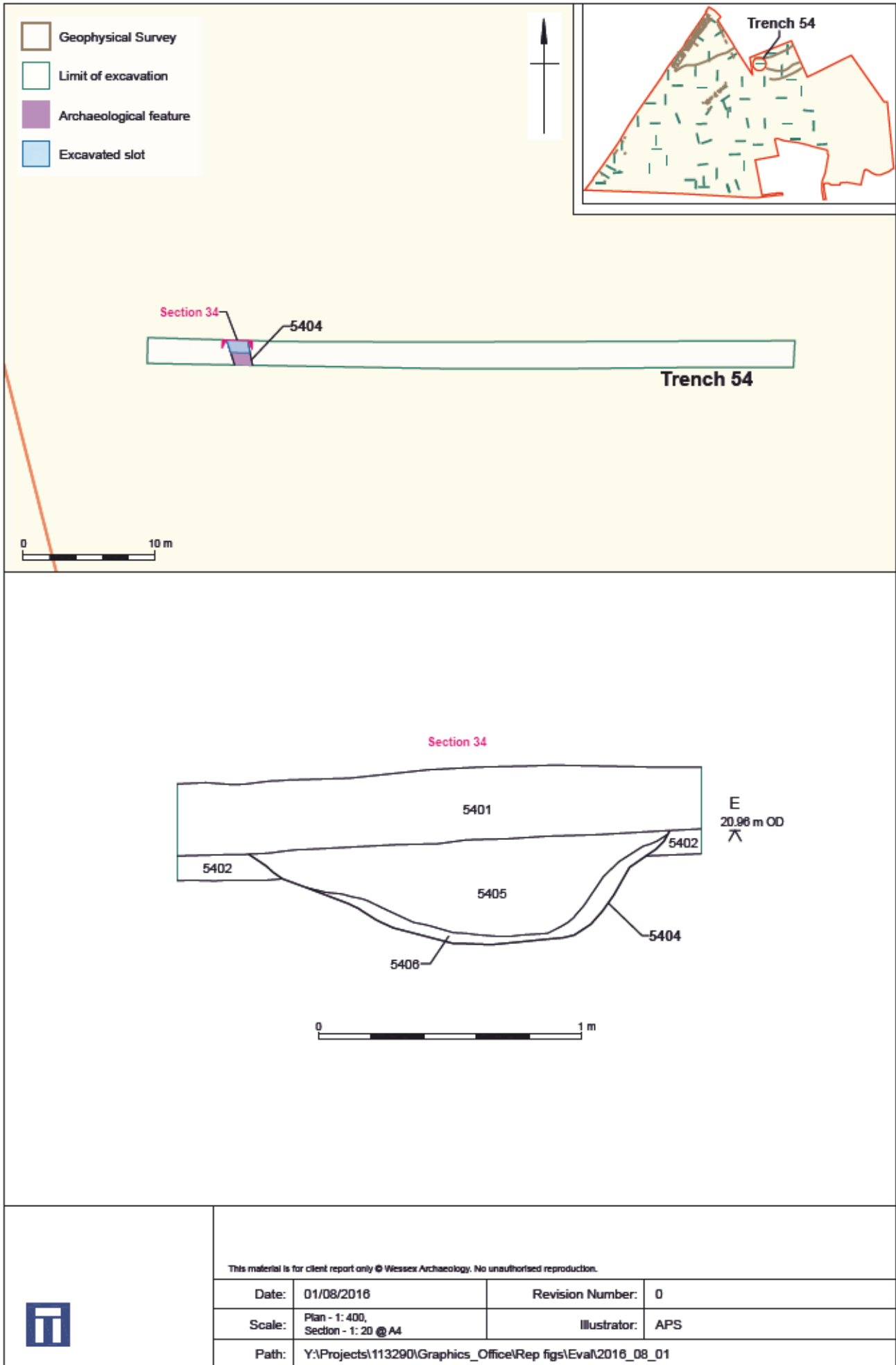
Trench 52, plan and section



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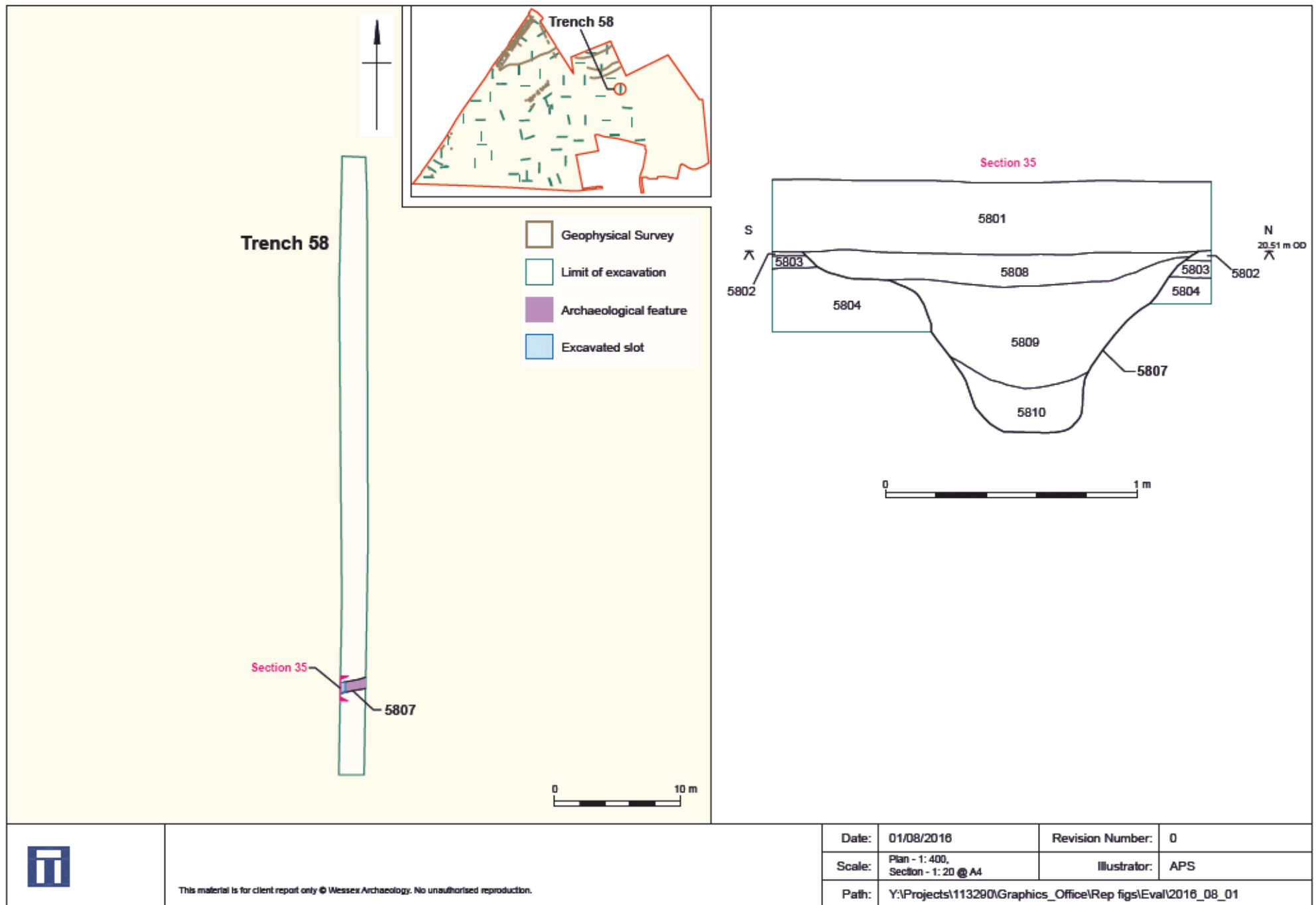
Trench 53, plan and sections

Figure 24



Trench 54, plan and sections

Figure 25

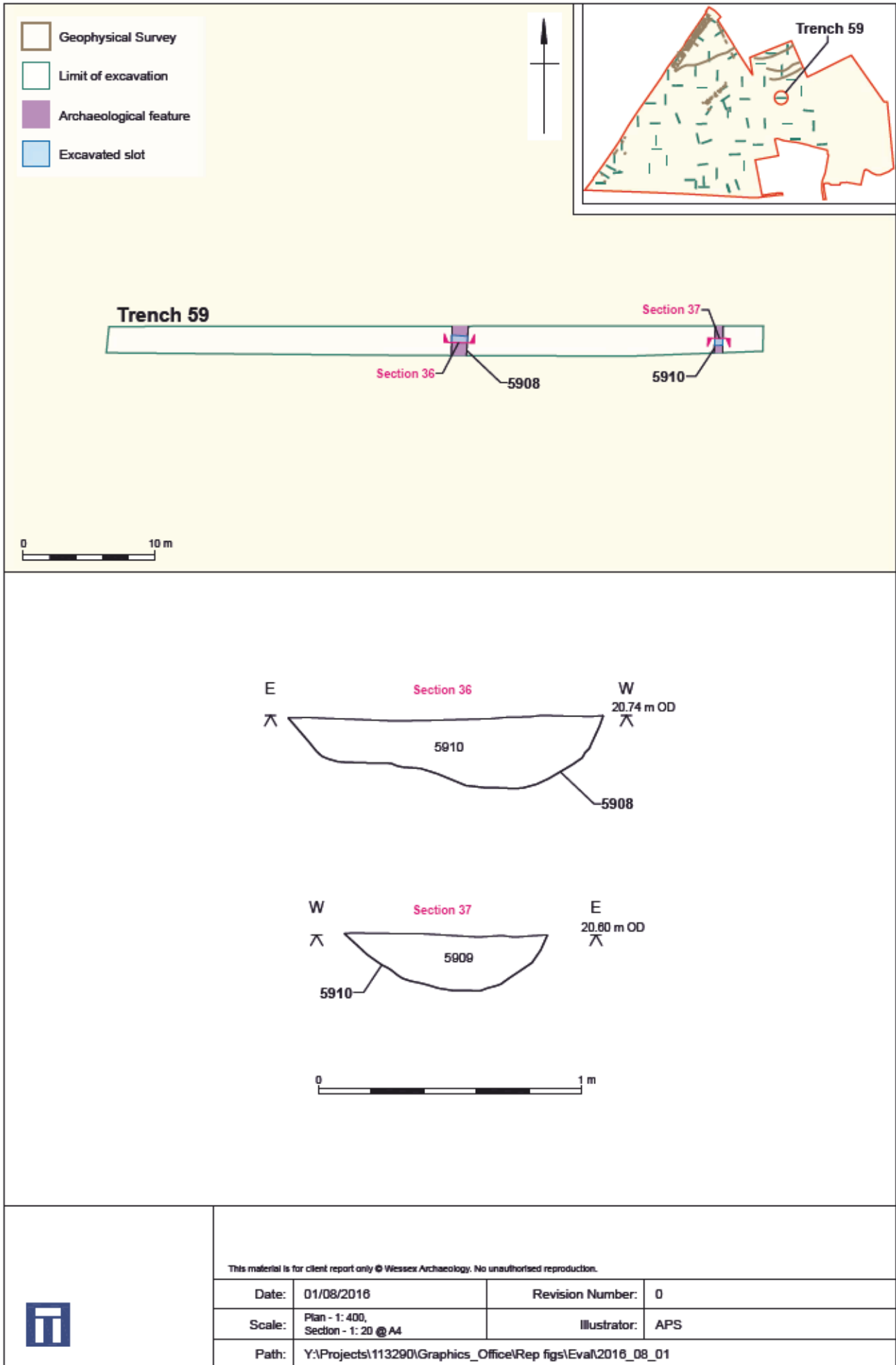


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Trench 58, plan and section

Figure 26

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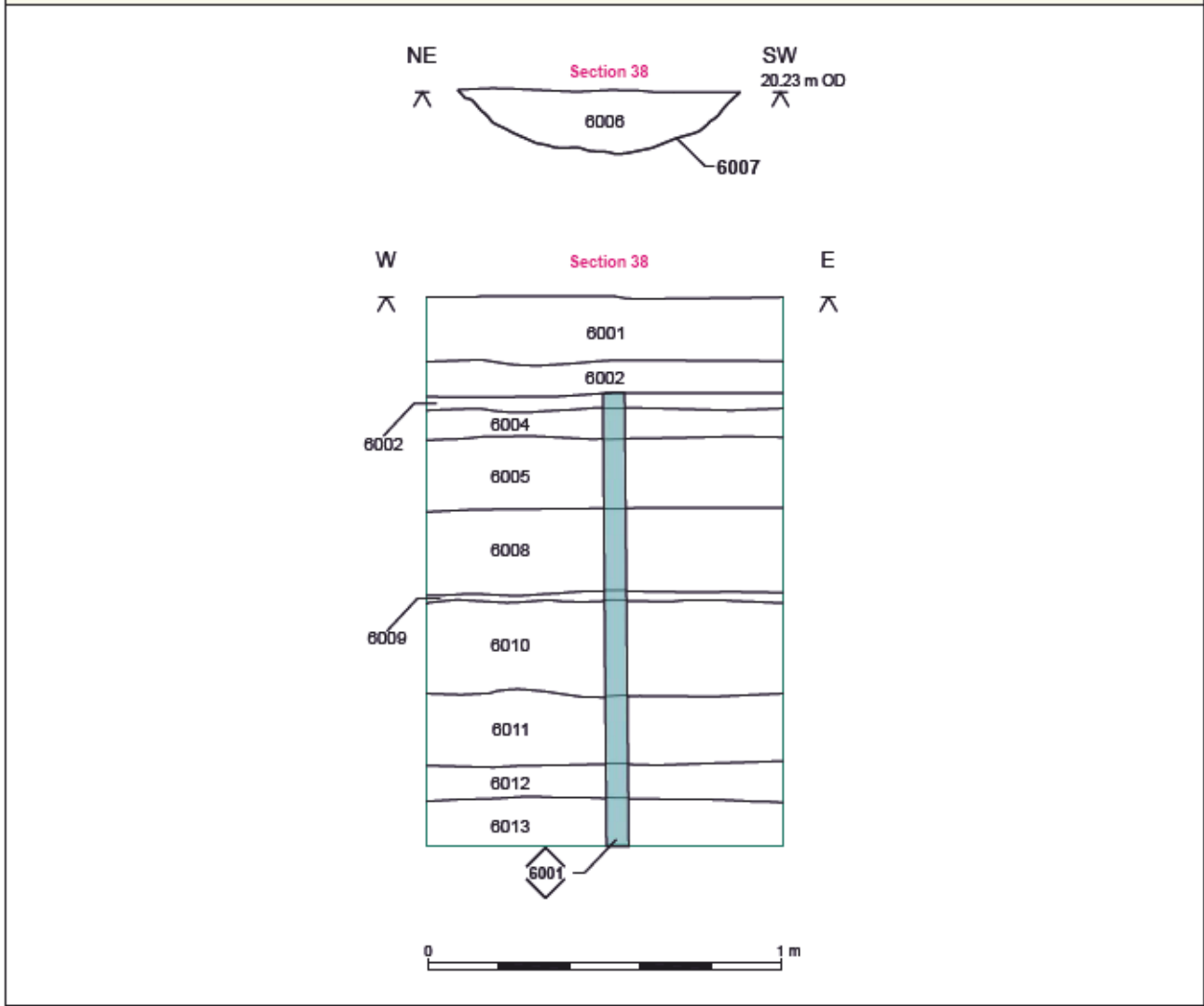
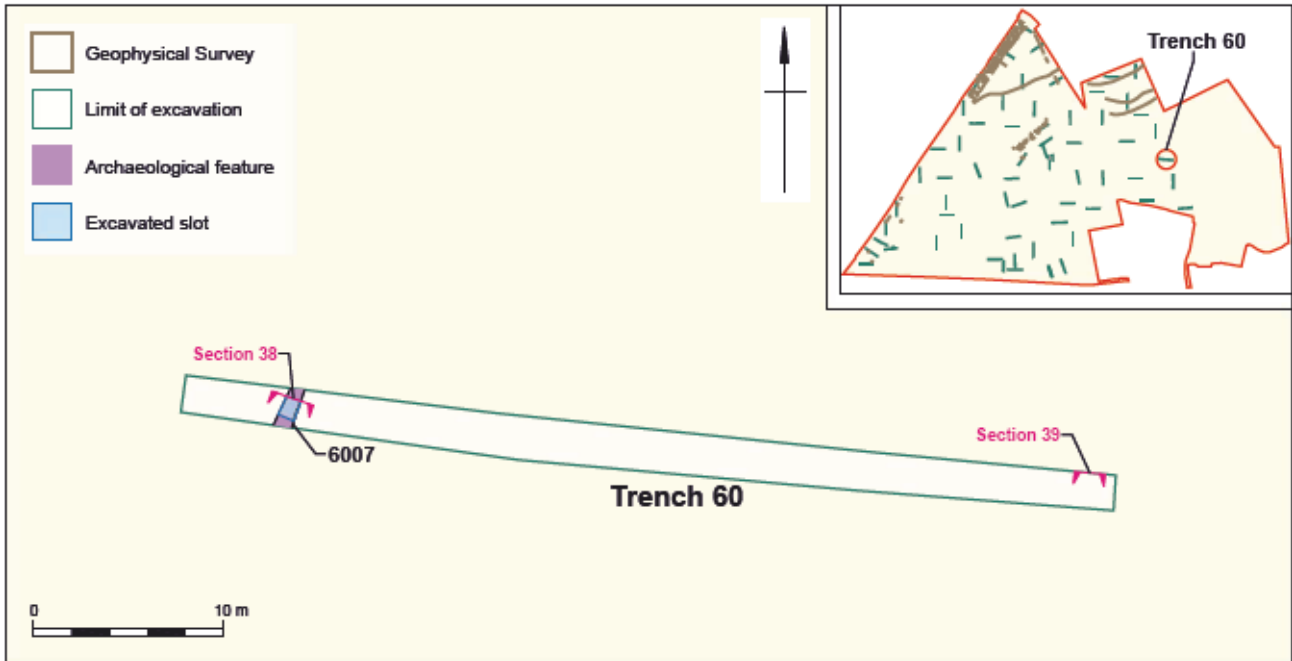
Trench 59, plan and sections

Figure 27

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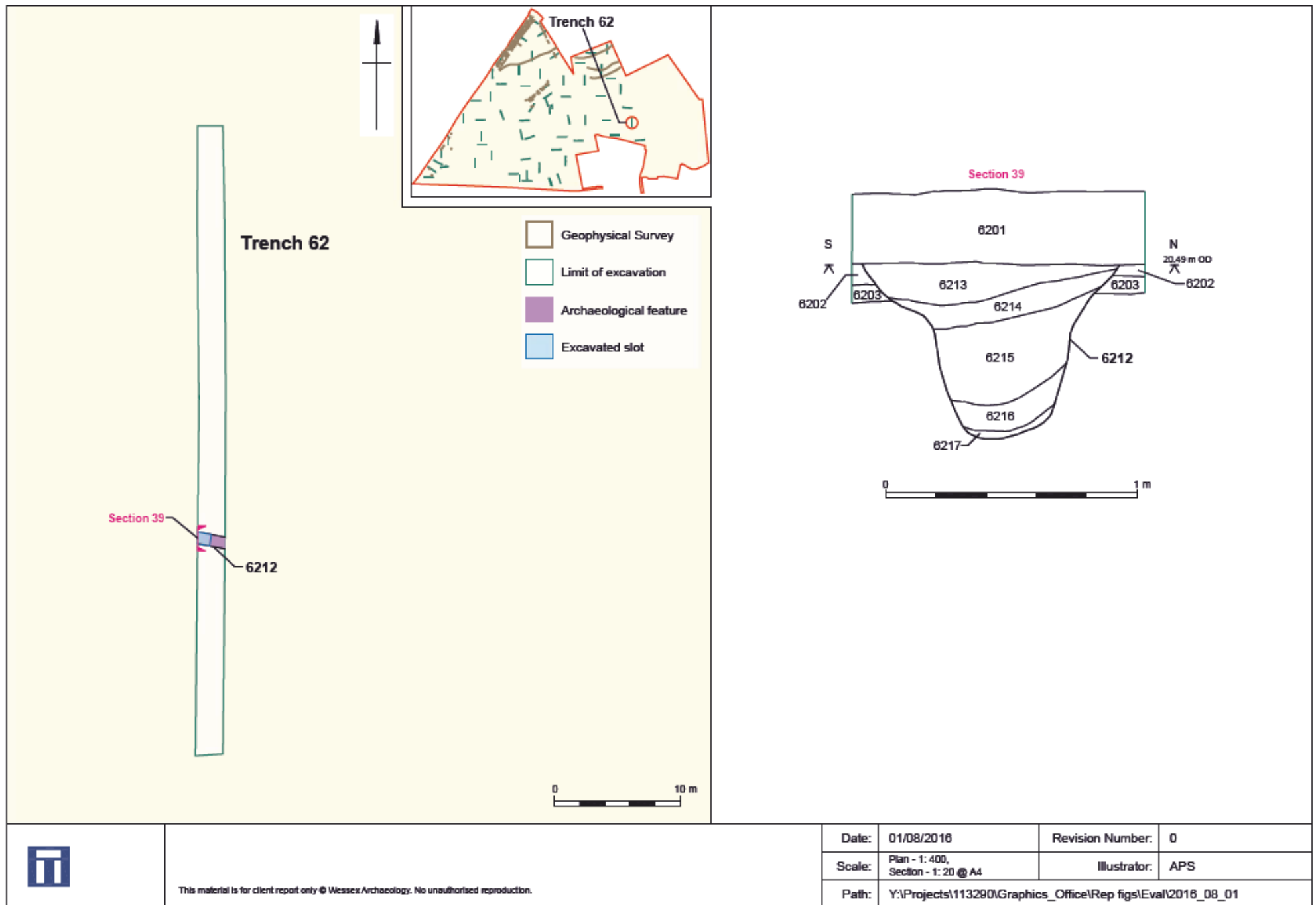
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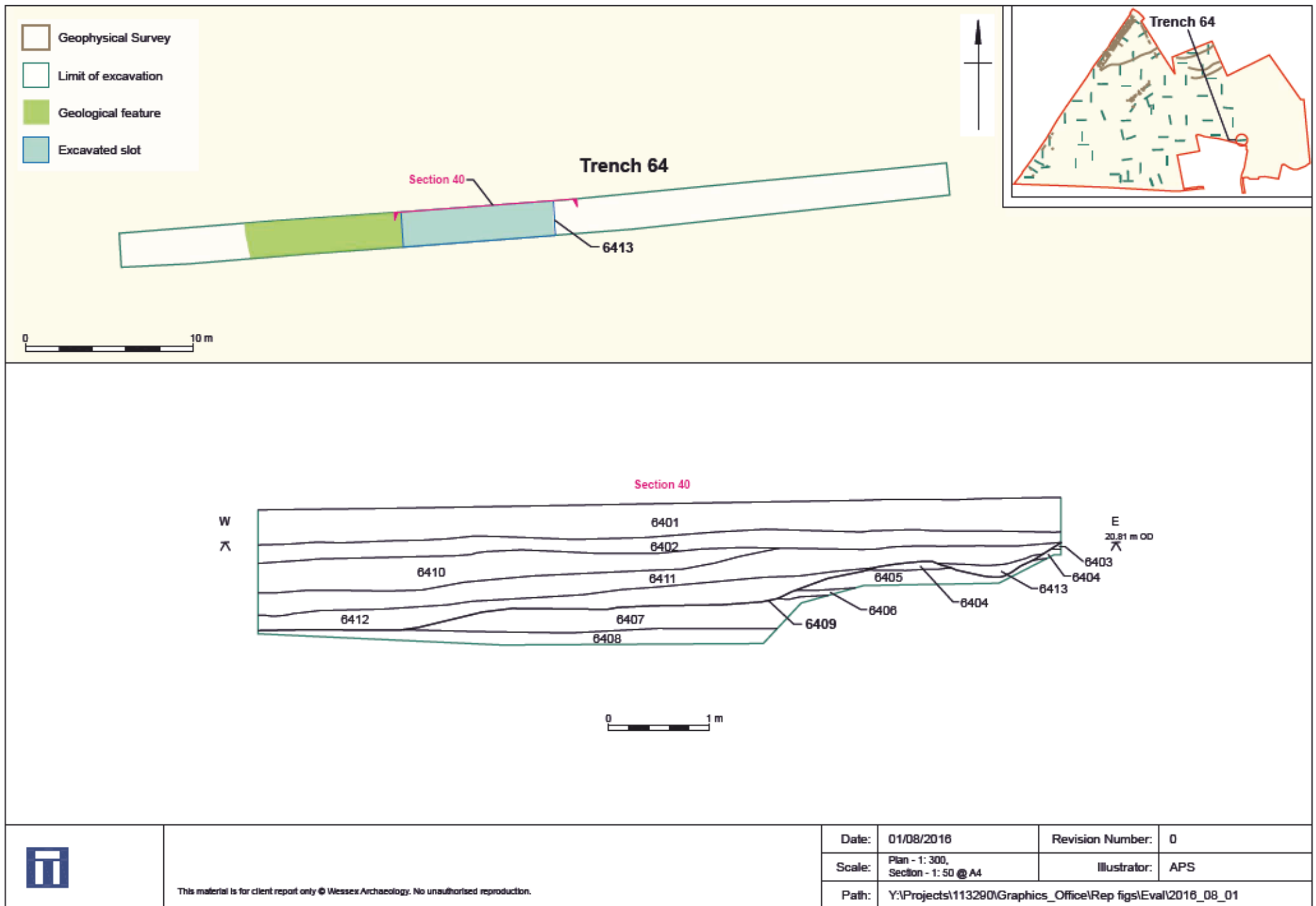
	Monolith sample			
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Trench 60, plan and sections

Figure 28

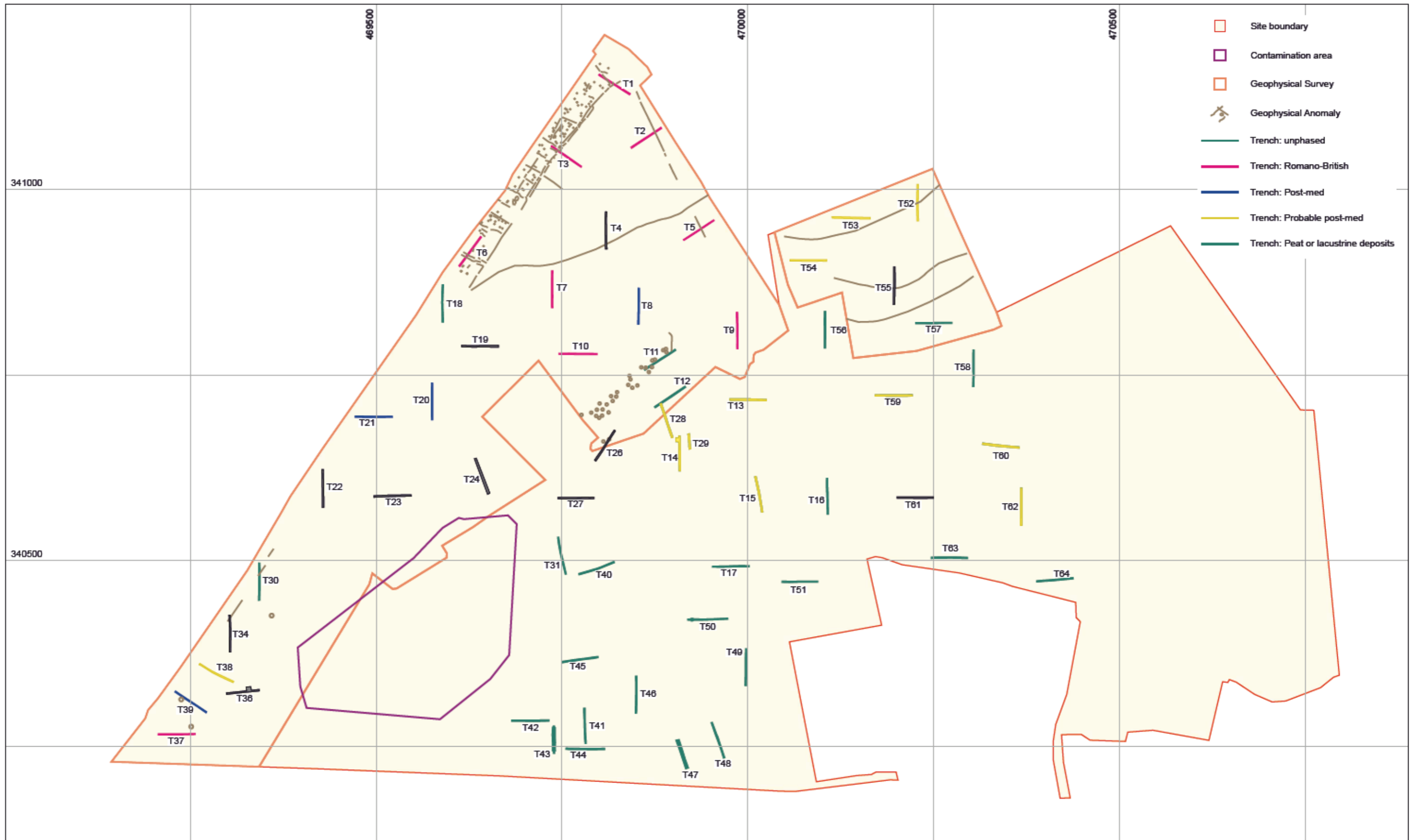


Trench 62, plan and section



Trench 64, plan and section

Figure 30

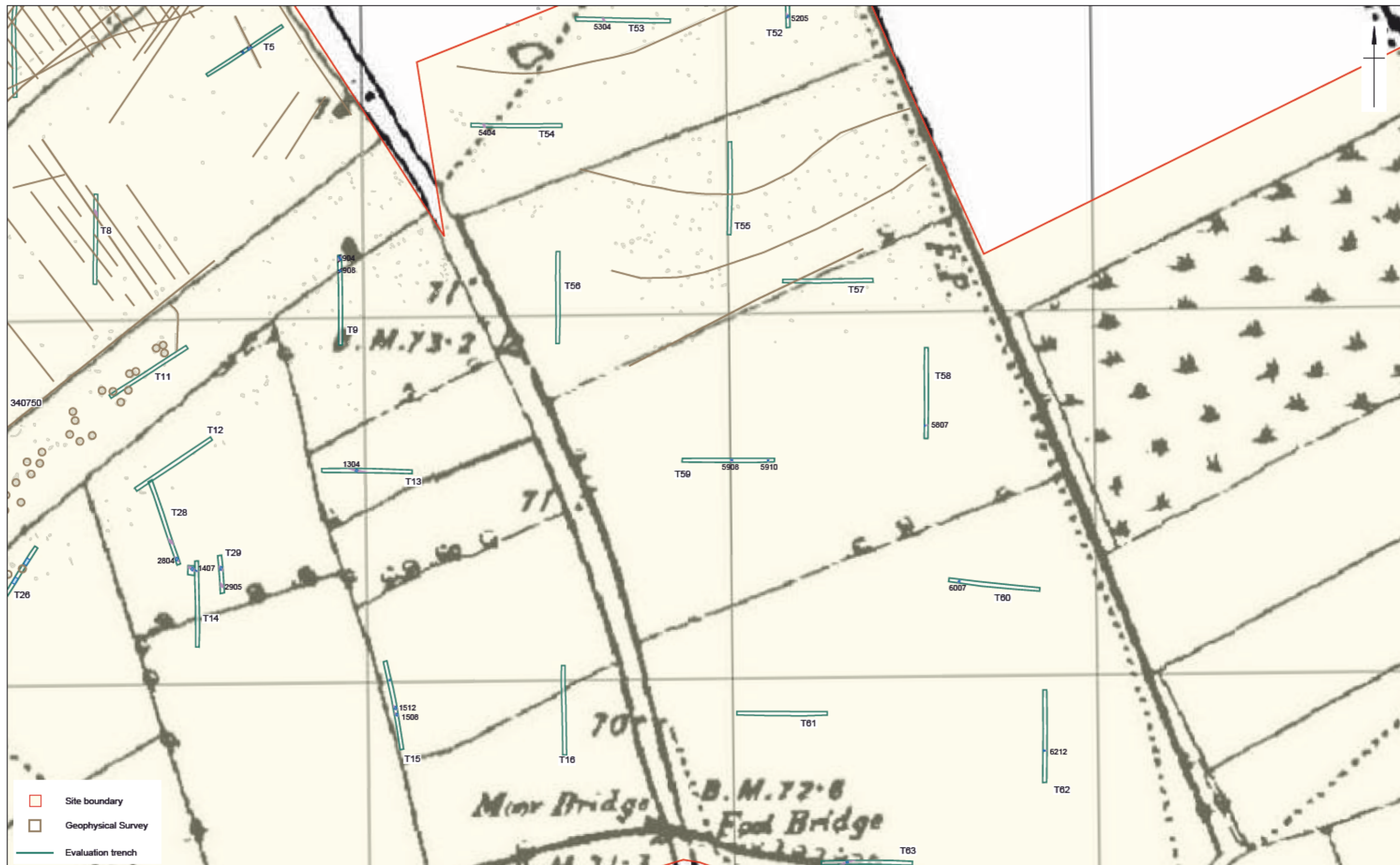


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Trench phase plan

Figure 31



- Site boundary
- Geophysical Survey
- Evaluation trench



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Plan of likely medieval to post-medieval archaeological features overlain on 1884 OS Map

Figure 33

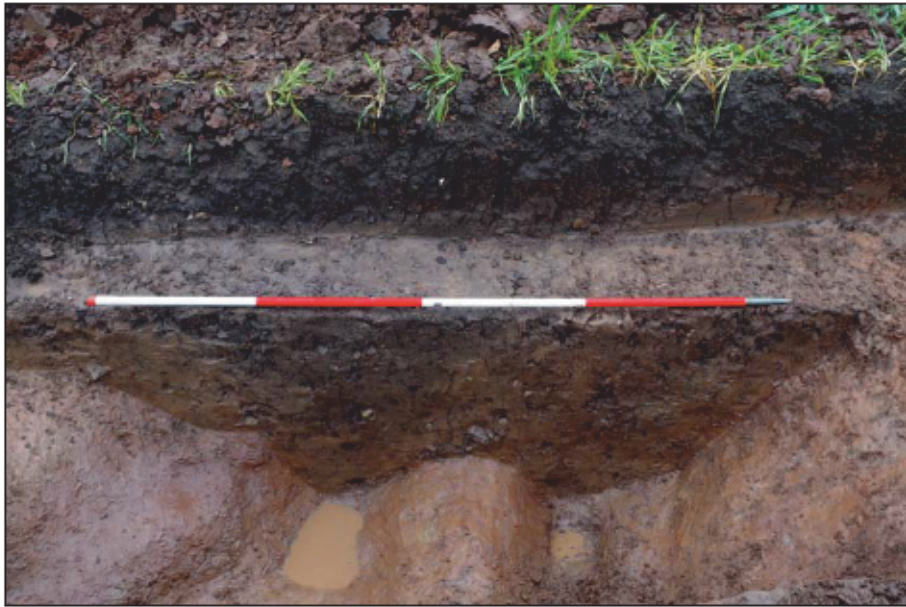


Plate 1: Trench 1, detail shot of Romano-British ditches 108, 111 and 114. North facing photograph



Plate 2: General shot of Trench 3. Southeast facing photograph


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Plate 3: Trench 3, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 308. North facing photograph



Plate 4: Trench 3, general shot of intercutting Romano-British ditches 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319. Southeast facing photograph


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Plate 5: General shot of Trench 6. Northeast facing photograph



Plate 6: Trench 6, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 603. Southeast facing photograph


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Plate 7: General shot of Trench 7. North facing photograph

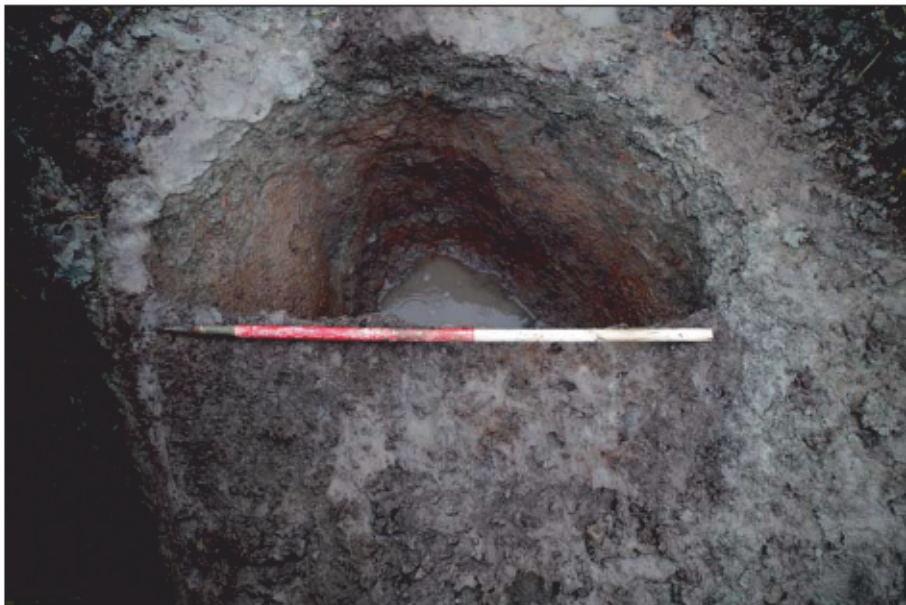


Plate 8: Trench 7, detail shot of Romano-British pit 707


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Plate 9: General shot of Trench 10. East facing photograph



Plate 10: Trench 10, detail shot of intercutting Romano-British ditches 1005, 1009 and 1019. North facing photograph


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Plate 11: Trench 1, detail shot of Romano-British pit 116. West facing photograph



Plate 12: General shot of Trench 2. Northeast facing photograph


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Plate 13: Trench 2, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 205. Northwest facing photograph



Plate 14: General shot of Trench 5. Northeast facing photograph


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Plate 15: Trench 5, detail shot of Roman-o-British ditch 504. Northwest facing photograph



Plate 16: Trench 5, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 506. Northwest facing photograph


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Plate 17: Trench 6, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 606. Northwest facing photograph



Plate 18: Trench 6, detail shot of Romano-British pit 610. Southeast facing photograph


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Plate 19: Trench 6, detail shot of Romano-British pit 612. Southeast facing photograph



Plate 20: Trench 7, detail shot of Romano-British ditch 704. South facing photograph


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Plate 21: General shot of Trench 37. West facing photograph



Plate 22: Trench 37, detail shot of Romano-British ditches 3707 and 3710. Southeast facing photograph


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Plate 23: Trench 8, detail shot of ditch 804. South facing photograph



Plate 24: General shot of post-medieval ditches in Trench 9. South facing photograph


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Plate 25: Trench 14, general shot of medieval to post-medieval ditches 1407/1420. West facing photograph



Plate 26: General shot of Trench 15. West facing photograph


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Plate 27: General shot of Trench 20. North facing photograph



Plate 28: Detail shot of medieval to post-medieval ditch 2905. West facing photograph


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Plate 29: General shot of Trench 36. West facing photograph



Plate 30: General shot of medieval to post-medieval gullies 5908 and 5910. South facing photograph


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Plate 31: Trench 62, detail shot of medieval to post-medieval ditch 6212. West facing photograph



Plate 32: Trench 64, general shot of palaeo-channel 6409. Northwest facing photograph



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Plate 33: Trench 11, general shot of peats and marls at lake edge. Southwest facing photograph



Plate 34: Trench 47, detail shot showing deeper lacustrine deposits. West facing photograph

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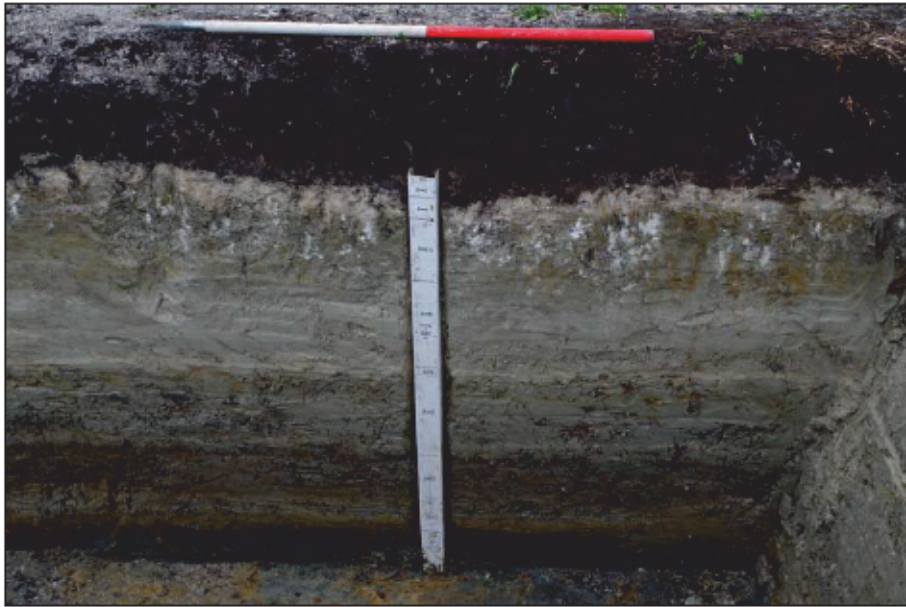



Plate 35: Trench 60, detail shot of monolith sampling the deeper lacustrine deposits. North facing photograph

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