ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT WOODHALL SPA QUARRY EXTENSION, TATTERSHALL THORPE. LINCOLNSHIRE (TTWS 15)

Work Undertaken For
SLR Consulting on behalf of Aggregate Industries

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Report Compiled by
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire on land proposed for mineral extraction. Previous desk-based study of the evaluation area had identified a mixed pattern of cropmarks, including a double-ditched boundary or trackway to the south and a concentric pair of rectangular enclosures to the north.

The evaluation revealed ditches which correlated closely with the pattern of cropmarks. In trenches 12, 13, and 14 pottery of Romano-British date found in the ditches confirmed a Roman date for the concentric enclosure.

Other undated ditches were found which corresponded with boundaries marked on historic mapping.

Modern features identified in Trench 28 are likely to relate to a brief period of occupation in the period during or immediately after the Second World War.

Artefacts retrieved comprised pottery of Romano-British and medieval date.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

SLR Consulting provided a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, which completes a program of trenching started in 2013.

The fieldwork was carried out between 5th and 24th November 2015.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tattershall Thorpe is located about 10km southwest of Horncastle and 21km northeast of Sleaford in the district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The northern group of trenches is situated on relatively level ground at approximately 12.8m to 13m OD, and the southern group on similarly level ground at between 10.8m and 11.2m OD

Local soils are mapped as typically Blackwood Association typical sandy gley soils. The soils overly superficial geology of glaciofluvial deposits comprising sand and gravel (Hodge *et al*. 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The archaeological setting of the site has already been addressed in the WSI provided by SLR Consulting (August 2013), and is not further discussed as part of this report.

3. AIMS

The aims and objectives of the work have been previously outlined in the WSI provided by SLR Consulting (August 2013, Section 3.2).

4. METHODS

Fifteen trenches measuring 50m by 1.9m were excavated to the level of archaeological remains or the surface of the underlying natural geology (Figs 3 and 4 as appropriate).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then inspected for archaeological remains, and potential features defined by hand cleaning

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period or date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and phasing of the site was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench number order. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. The first digit (and the first two digits in the case of the four digit context numbers) represent the trench number from which the deposit was recorded (Figs 5-8). Deposits are indicated by rounded brackets and cut features by square brackets.

Natural deposits throughout the site comprised sands and gravels with varying compositions. These ranged in colour from dark rusty orange to light yellow. They were assigned context numbers (802), (1003), (1102), (1202), (1216), (1302), (1309), (1402), (1502), (1505), (1602), (1610), (1702), (1802), (2402), (2502), (2516), (2601), (2702) and (2802).

Topsoil/ploughsoil was relatively homogenous across the whole of the site, consisting of soft dark greyish brown to dark grey humic silty sand, containing frequent to moderate, small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and ranging in thickness from 0.30m to 0.48m. Context numbers assigned for topsoil were (801), (1001), (1101), (1201), (1301), (1401), (1501), (1601), (1701), (1801), (2401), (2501), (2600), (2701) and (2801).

Trench 8
(Figure 6, Figure 14 Section 40)
Trench 8 revealed a sequence of natural sands and gravels (802) overlain by topsoil (801). No archaeological features were exposed in the trench. There was no indication of a feature producing the cropmark at the southern end of the trench.

Trench 10
(Figure 4, Figure 8)
A subsoil deposit (1002) was recorded as overlying the natural sand and gravel (1003). Northwest to southeast orientated linear feature [1006] cut through these deposits (Figure 11 Section 12). The irregular form of the feature suggests it is possibly natural in origin. The feature was filled by light pinkish brown sand (1005) and dark brown sand (1004), neither of which yielded any datable artefacts. Cut

[1006] was the only feature revealed in the trench.

Trench 11
(Figure 4, Figure 8)
Toward the eastern end of Trench 11, the general natural sand and gravel deposit (1102) was overlain by a northwest to southeast orientated band of lighter yellow sand recorded as (1106). This variation in the natural deposits correlated with one of cropmark anomalies plotted in the field, and would appear to be the likely cause of the anomaly.

Natural deposit (1102) was cut by feature [1103]; an approximately north-south aligned small ditch (Figure 11 Section 13). The ditch was filled by deposit (1105), a mix of mid yellowish orange and mid greyish brown silty sand, and by (1104), a deposit of dark grey silty sand. Neither deposit yielded any finds. The position of the ditch matched closely with that of one of the cropmark anomalies recorded in the field. Ditch [1103] was the only archaeological feature revealed in the trench.

Trench 12 (Figure 4, Figure 8)
Through the middle part of the trench the general natural sand and gravel deposit (1202) was overlain by a northwest to southeast orientated band of lighter yellow sand recorded as (1216). This variation in the natural deposits correlated with one of cropmark anomalies plotted in the field, and would appear to be the likely cause of the anomaly.

West of (1216) the natural deposits were cut by feature [1212], a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch (Plate 3. Figure 11 Section 16). The ditch was filled by three deposits; mid greyish yellow-brown silty sand (1214), soft dark grey silty sand (1217) and soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1213). The most recent fill (1213) yielded pottery of Romano-British date.

Approximately 3m to the west of ditch [1212], the natural was cut by another ditch [1208] on a parallel north-northeast to south-southwest alignment (Figure 11 Section 15). Ditch [1208] was filled by soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1210), which was in turn cut by another similarly aligned ditch [1207]. Ditch [1207] was interpreted as a re-cutting of [1208]. The fill of [1207] was soft dark grey silty sand (1209).

East of the lighter natural band (1216) the natural deposits were cut by two adjacent ditches [1203] and [1204], both on the same approximate alignment as the ditches recorded toward the western end of the trench (Plate 2. Figure 11 Section 14). Ditch [1203] was filled by soft mid brown silty sand (1205) from which pottery of Romano-British date was recovered. Ditch [1204] was filled by soft dark greyish brown silty sand (1206).

Above all the features in the trench, a general mixed layer of disturbance by modern cultivation was noted, and recorded as (1211) and (1215).

In general terms, the observed features in Trench 12 correlated closely with the cropmark anomalies over which the trench was targeted.

Trench 13 (Figure 5, Figure 9)
Toward the northern end of Trench 13 deposit (1303) comprised a northwest to southeast orientated band of lighter yellow sand, and was interpreted as variation in the natural deposit (1302). Deposit (1303) approximately matched the location of one of the cropmark anomalies plotted in the field, and would appear to be the likely cause. Overlying (1303), deposit (1304) comprised an irregular patch of dark blackish grey silty sand, and was interpreted as a naturally formed anomaly,

possibly a tree throw.

South of these natural features, and approximately 16.5m from the northern end of the trench, the natural (1302) was cut by ditch [1305] (Plate 4. Figure 12 Section 20). This ditch crossed the trench on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, and was filled by soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1306) which (1306) yielded artefacts of Romano-British date. The location of ditch [1305] matches that of a cropmark anomaly forming the northern side of the larger of two postulated rectangular enclosures.

Located 14.5m south of ditch [1305], ditch [1307] crossed the trench, again on a West-Northwest to East-Southeast orientation. Ditch [1307] was filled by soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1308). Ditch [1310] lay immediately to the south, and was similarly filled with soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1311). Between ditches [1307] and [1310] was a soft mix of dark brownish grey and mid orange sand recorded as (1309) and interpreted as root and burrow disturbance of the natural sand and gravel between the ditches.

The location of ditches [1307] and [1310] matches with that of a cropmark anomaly. In this case the anomaly forms the northern side of the smaller (internal?) of two postulated rectangular enclosures.

The observed features in Trench 13 correlated closely with the cropmark anomalies over which the trench was targeted.

Trench 14 (Figure 4, Figure 9)
This trench did not address any previously identified cropmarks but was located a short distance to the south of several such features.

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 14 was (1403), an small irregular patch of very dark blackish grey silty sand recorded approximately half way along the trench. It was interpreted as an anomaly in natural deposit (1402); possibly a tree throw.

Toward the western end of the trench was North-Northeast to South-Southwest aligned ditch [1407] (Plate 5. Figure 11 Section 18). The ditch was filled by soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1406) and by deposit (1408), a similar deposit but with bands and patches of mid orange and yellow sand. Fill (1406) yielded artefacts of Romano-British date.

Crossing the trench on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment 7m from the south-eastern end was ditch [1409] (Plate 6. Figure 11 Section 19). The ditch was up to 2.4m wide and 0.88m deep and contained a number of fill deposits, (1426), (1425), (1427), (1424), (1423), (1422), (1417), (1416), (1417), (1416), (1421), (1415), (1420), (1419), (1414), (1418), (1413), and (1412). Deposits (1421) and (1425) were composed of organic silt or sandy silt. One of the later fills, firm mid greyish brown silty sand (1413) yielded pottery of Romano-British date.

The latest fill of the ditch, deposit (1412), was cut by a modern land drain [1411]. The fill of the land drain, deposit (1410), contained redeposited pottery of Romano-British date.

West of ditch [1409] was a smaller linear feature [1405], this time on a northwest to southeast orientation. This was interpreted as a possible ditch, although its more irregular form my suggest a natural origin. It was filled by (1404), a soft mix of light whitish grey, light-mid greyish brown and brown silty sand.

Trench 15 (Figure 5)
At the eastern end of Trench 15, deposit (1505), a mix of soft light whitish yellow and light greyish brown sand crossed the

trench as a band 1.7m wide, and was interpreted as a variation in geological deposit (1502). This variation in the natural deposits correlated with, and would appear to be the likely cause of, one of the cropmark anomalies plotted in the field.

Deposit (1505) was cut by [1504], an irregular rounded feature with irregular sides and an undulating base (Figure 13 Section 33). Cut [1504] was interpreted as a natural feature and was filled by soft mid-dark blackish brown silty sand (1503).

Toward the western end of the trench natural deposit (1502) was cut by north-northeast to south-southwest aligned linear feature [1507] (Plate 8. Figure 13 Section 32). The feature was filled by soft mid-dark brown and greyish brown silty sand (1506), at the base of which was a ceramic land drain pipe. The feature was interpreted as either an unusually wide trench for the insertion of a land drain, or as a ditch subsequently backfilled and piped. The feature is of late post-medieval or modern date, and broadly coincides with the position of, the cropmark anomaly targeted at the western end of the trench.

Trench 16 (Figure 5, Figure 9)

Approximately mid-way along Trench 16 soft light yellow sand deposit (1610) crossed the trench as a band 1.8m wide, and was interpreted as a variation in geological deposit (1602). No exact match was made between this and the mapped cropmarks over which the trench was targeted.

Immediately north of deposit (1610), west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch [1603] cut the natural deposits (Figure 12 Section 21). The ditch was filled by soft mid-dark grey silty sand with mid rusty mottles (1605) and by soft very dark grey silty sand (1604). No datable artefacts were recovered from the fill deposits.

North of ditch [1603], and 8.4m south of the northern end of Trench 16, east to west orientated ditch [1611] cut the natural deposits. This contained three fills: soft light brownish yellow sand with thin 'peaty' dark brown lenses (1613), soft dark brown 'peaty' organic sand (1612), and soft dark greyish brown silty sand (1608).

Upper fill (1608), was then truncated by another ditch [1606] (Plate 7. Figure 14 Section 39). This later ditch appeared to be a re-cutting of ditch [1611] along its southern side, slightly enlarging it to 1.8m wide and 0.67m deep.

Ditch [1606] was filled by soft mid olive-brown silty sand (1614), then soft dark greyish brown silty sand (1609), and finally by soft dark grey silty sand (1607) which included frequent carbonized wood fragments and occasional pieces of decayed wood. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of these ditch fills.

The location of the sequence of ditches represented by [1611] and [1606] matched closely that of one of the cropmarks over which the trench was targeted. The cropmark itself correlates with a boundary recorded on historic mapping.

Trench 17 (Figure 5)

Approximately 10.7m west of the eastern end of Trench 17, the natural sand and gravel deposit (1702) was cut by an irregular northwest to southeast aligned linear feature with a concave and undulating base [1704] (Figure 14 Section 36). The feature was filled by soft mid grey sand with mid rusty orange mottles (1707) and was probably natural in origin.

Further west, approximately mid-way along the trench, north-northeast to south-southwest aligned linear [1703] cut the natural deposits (Figure 14 Section 35). The fills of the feature comprised a ceramic land drain pipe (1706) and dark

brownish grey silty sand (1705). This late post-medieval or modern land drain approximately matched the location of one of the cropmarks over which the trench was targeted.

Trench 18 (Figure 5, Figure 9)
Located 6.9m from the northern end of Trench 18, northwest to southeast aligned linear [1804] cut natural deposit (1802) (Figure 14 Section 38). The feature had uneven, irregular, sides and an uneven concave base, and was filled by soft light whitish brown and whitish grey sand (1807) and moderately firm dark brown silty sand with occasional cobbles (1806). Feature [1804] is considered likely to be natural in origin.

Mid-way along the trench, 28.5m from the northern end, west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch [1803] cut the natural deposits (Figure 14 Section 37). This feature was filled by soft light brownish yellow sand (1810), a soft mix of mid greyish brown and yellow brown sand (1809), and dark brown silty sand with occasional small flints and pebbles (1808). No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the fill deposits. The location of the ditch approximately matched that of one of the cropmarks over which the trench was targeted.

Between features [1803] and [1804], modern land drain (1805) was recorded.

Trench 24 (Figure 7, Figure 10)
The natural sand and gravel in Trench 24 (2402) was cut 11.5m from the eastern end of the trench by north to south aligned ditch [2403] (Plate 10. Figure 12 Section 22). This ditch was filled by soft mid-dark grey silty sand (2408), soft light brownish yellow sand (2407), and soft mid brown silty sand (2406). No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch fills. The location of the feature exactly matched that of one of the cropmarks over which the trench was targeted.

Between ditch [2403] and the eastern end of the trench was modern field drain cut [2404] and its fill (2405). The field drain approximately matched the location of another mapped cropmark.

Trench 25
(Plate 11. Figure 7, Figure 10)
The earliest natural deposit recorded in Trench 25 was a 0.35m thick mix of soft light whitish yellow and dark grey sand with organic inclusions (decayed roots?) (2516), partly exposed in Section 29. Deposit (2516) represented a variation in the natural deposits. Above this was the more general natural sand and gravel deposit (2502) exposed in the base of the trench.

East-northeast to west-southwest aligned ditch [2512] cut natural deposit (2502) 15.7m from the northern end of the trench (Figure 13 Section 29). The feature had gently sloping sides with a gently concave base. The ditch was filled by soft mid-dark grey silty sand (2511). No datable finds were recovered the fill.

Truncating fill deposit (2511) along the southern side of ditch [2512] was ditch [2503]. The cut of the ditch was on the same alignment as [2512], and was interpreted as a later re-cutting and enlargement of that ditch. At the base of the ditch were late post-medieval ceramic land drains (2510) and (2509). Above the land drains were three fills: soft mid grey silty sand (2508), a soft mix of light yellow sand and dark greyish brown silty sand (2507), and soft mid-dark brown silty sand (2506).

Located 2.7m south of ditch [2503], east-northeast to west-southwest ditch [2505] cut the natural deposits (Figure 13 Section 30). The feature was similar in form to [2512] and parallel with it. This ditch was

filled by soft dark grey silty sand (2515) and by soft mid-dark brownish grey silty sand (2514). No datable artefacts were recovered from the fills.

Immediately north of ditch [2505], another smaller ditch [2504] crossed the trench on a similar alignment. The ditch was filled by soft mid greyish brown silty sand (2513). No datable artefacts were recovered from the fill.

The location of the ditches recorded in Trench 25 correlated with the plot of observed cropmarks over which the trench was targeted.

Trench 26 (Figure 7, Figure 10)
In Trench 26 natural sand and gravel deposits (2601) were cut by three small ditches. Ditch [2607] crossed the trench on a north-south orientation 2.7m from the western end of the trench (Figure 12 Section 25). The ditch was filled by two deposits. Firstly a soft mix of brown, yellowish brown, and yellow sand (2609), and then by soft light grey silty sand (2608).

Situated 4.8m east of [2607] was another similar ditch on a similar alignment, [2604] (Plate 12. Figure 13 Section 24). The feature was filled by soft light-mid yellowish brown and mid grey silty sand (2606) and by soft light grey silty sand (2605).

Located 9.5m east of [2604] another small ditch [2602] crossed the trench on a similar alignment (Figure 12 Section 23). This ditch was filled by soft mid blackish grey silty sand (2603).

No datable finds were recovered from the fills of any of the ditches in Trench 26.

Trench 27 (Figure 7, Figure 10)
The general natural sand and gravel (2702) was truncated by an east to west aligned linear feature [2709]. This had irregular sides and a very irregular base and was located 14.2m from the southern end of the trench (Figure 13 Section 28). The deposit filling the anomaly comprised soft light-medium greyish brown, yellow, and yellowish brown sand (2708). Over this deposit was a soft mix of dark brown and greyish brown silty sand (2707) which was interpreted as a subsoil deposit and from which pottery of medieval date was recovered; the subsoil here was thicker on account of the softer nature of (2708) compared to the general natural deposit (2702). Anomaly [2709] most likely had a natural origin.

North of anomaly [2709], the cut of an irregular rounded feature with irregular sides and an uneven base was recorded as [2703] (Figure 12 Section 26). The feature was interpreted as a possible small pit, and was filled by soft dark brown and blackish brown silty sand (2704).

South of [2709] was a roughly oval feature with steep sides and a gently concave base [2705], again interpreted as a possible small pit (Plate 13. Figure 12 Section 27). The feature was filled by soft dark brown and blackish brown silty sand (2706).

No datable finds were recovered from the pits recorded in Trench 27

Trench 28 (Figure 6, Figure 10)
The earliest feature to cut natural sands and gravels (2802) in Trench 28 was northwest to southeast aligned ditch [2812], a steep sided feature with a flattish base; 1.3m wide and 0.67m deep (Plate 9. Figure 13 Section 31). The ditch was filled by soft light brown and yellowish brown sand (2811), a soft mix of mid brownish grey, mid-dark grey and blackish grey silty sand (2810), and soft light-mid greyish brown silty sand (2809). No datable finds were recovered from the fills of [2812].

Fill (2810) and the eastern side of ditch [2812] was truncated by north-south aligned, vertically-sided linear cut [2807]. This cut formed the trench for a modern ceramic sewer pipe encased in cement (2806), over which was mixed backfill (2805).

Backfill (2805) was truncated by another trench [2804], the backfill of which this time included a corroded section of small diameter steel pipe, possibly a defunct water pipe.

The location of ditch [2812] and the features recorded in the immediate vicinity correlate with the location of one of the cropmarks on which the trench was targeted.

A curvilinear band of firm dark blackish brown sand (2813) was recorded west of ditch [2812], and yielded fragments of modern cement (Figure 14 Section 41). The feature was possibly formed as a wheel rut.

6. DISCUSSION

The discussion of the results of the evaluation are divided into four areas as follows:

Trenches 10 to 14
(Figure 4, Figure 8 and Figure 9)
Trenches 10 to 14 form a group targeted on an area of cropmarks which appear to form at least two rectangular enclosures.

A number of the features revealed and interpreted as natural anomalies, in particular deposits (1106), (1216), and (1303) correlated with cropmarks. Elements of the cropmark pattern can therefore be discounted in an analysis of the archaeological potential of the site.

The earliest phase of archaeological features revealed comprised ditches [1212], [1203], [1305], [1407], and [1409], the fills of which yielded pottery of Roman date.
Consideration of the spatial relationships of the cropmarks and the dated features, suggests that undated ditches [1103], [1207], [1208], [1204], [1307], and [1310] could also be of similar date.

The most recent features comprised land drain [1411], and disturbance by modern cultivation recorded as contexts (1211) and (1215).

Trenches 15 to 18 (Figure 5, Figure 9)

Trenches 15 to 18 form a group at the north-eastern end of the site.

In Trench 15 natural anomaly [1504] correlated well with a mapped cropmark, although similar observed natural variation (1610) did not appear to have a corresponding cropmark.

Undated ditches [1603], and [1803] comprised the earliest archaeological phase revealed in the trenches, all of which were targeted over mapped cropmarks. Ditch [1611], and its re-cut [1606], also failed to yield any dating evidence; however, these features and corresponding cropmarks did correlate with a land boundary recorded on historic mapping.

The most recent features comprised land drains [1507], [1703], and (1805).

Trenches 8 and 28 (Figure 6, Figure 10)

Trenches 8 and 28 comprise an isolated pair of trenches toward the western side of the site.

In Trench 8, no archaeological features were recorded, and no clear anomaly was observed to explain the northwest to southeast cropmark over which the trench

was targeted. The cropmark was probably caused by variation in the natural sand and gravel.

In Trench 28 the natural deposits were cut by ditch [2812], from of which no dating evidence was recovered. The location and orientation of the ditch matched that of the cropmark over which the trench was targeted.

The ditch was truncated by twentieth century service trenches [2804] and [2807]. Just to the west of these features, another deposit interpreted as a possible wheel rut yielded twentieth century cement fragments. This phase of disturbance is likely to originate in the land use illustrated on the 1951 Ordnance Survey mapping. At that time a number of small buildings and associated roadways were recorded in the field.

Trenches 24 to 27 (Figure 7, Figure 10)

Trenches 24 to 27 form a group in the field north of the farm at the southern end of the site. Trenches 24 and 25 were targeted on cropmarks, and trenches 26 and 27 were placed so as to give an even spread of trenches across the site.

Some variation was noted in natural deposits in this area. In Trench 25 a sand deposit with organic inclusions (2518), was recorded below the overall natural (2502). In Trench 27 feature [2709] was interpreted as a variation in the natural, whereby a band of softer sand crossed the line of the trench. Pottery of Medieval date was recovered from the thicker subsoil developed over this band.

Archaeological features are represented by undated ditches and pits and by late post-medieval or modern drainage features.
In Trench 24 undated ditch [2403] correlated with the location of a cropmark, as did modern field drain [2404].

Trench 25 was targeted over cropmarks suggestive of a double ditched boundary or trackway. The exposed features confirmed the interpretation. Undated parallel ditches [2512] and [2505] were similar in form and may have formed a pair. Smaller undated ditch [2504], was recorded on approximately the same orientation and just on the northern edge of [2505].

The northern ditch of the initial pair was re-cut in late post-medieval/modern times as [2503], in the base of which ceramic field drains (2509) and (2510) were laid.

In Trench 26 three small undated ditches were recorded cutting the natural deposits, all approximately on a north-south orientation.

In Trench 27 two small discrete undated features were revealed and recorded as possible pits.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, as cropmarks on the site suggested the potential for extensive archaeological remains.

The trenches described in this report revealed the ditches of possible enclosures and other features of Romano-British date in the northern part of the area of investigation.

Other undated ditches exposed in the evaluation correlated, confirmed and refined the pattern suggested by the cropmarks.

Service trenches were recorded pertaining to a brief period of occupation in the vicinity of Trench 28 just after the Second World War. The other modern features

revealed comprised agricultural land drains.

Artefacts recovered comprised pottery of Romano-British and Medieval date, and some fragments of modern tile and cement

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

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SLR Consulting *Woodhall Spa Quarry Extension, Lincolnshire. Written Scheme of Investigation by Trenching (Phases 1 and 2) S*LR Ref: 403.00275.00152. August 2013

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Figure 1: General Location Plan

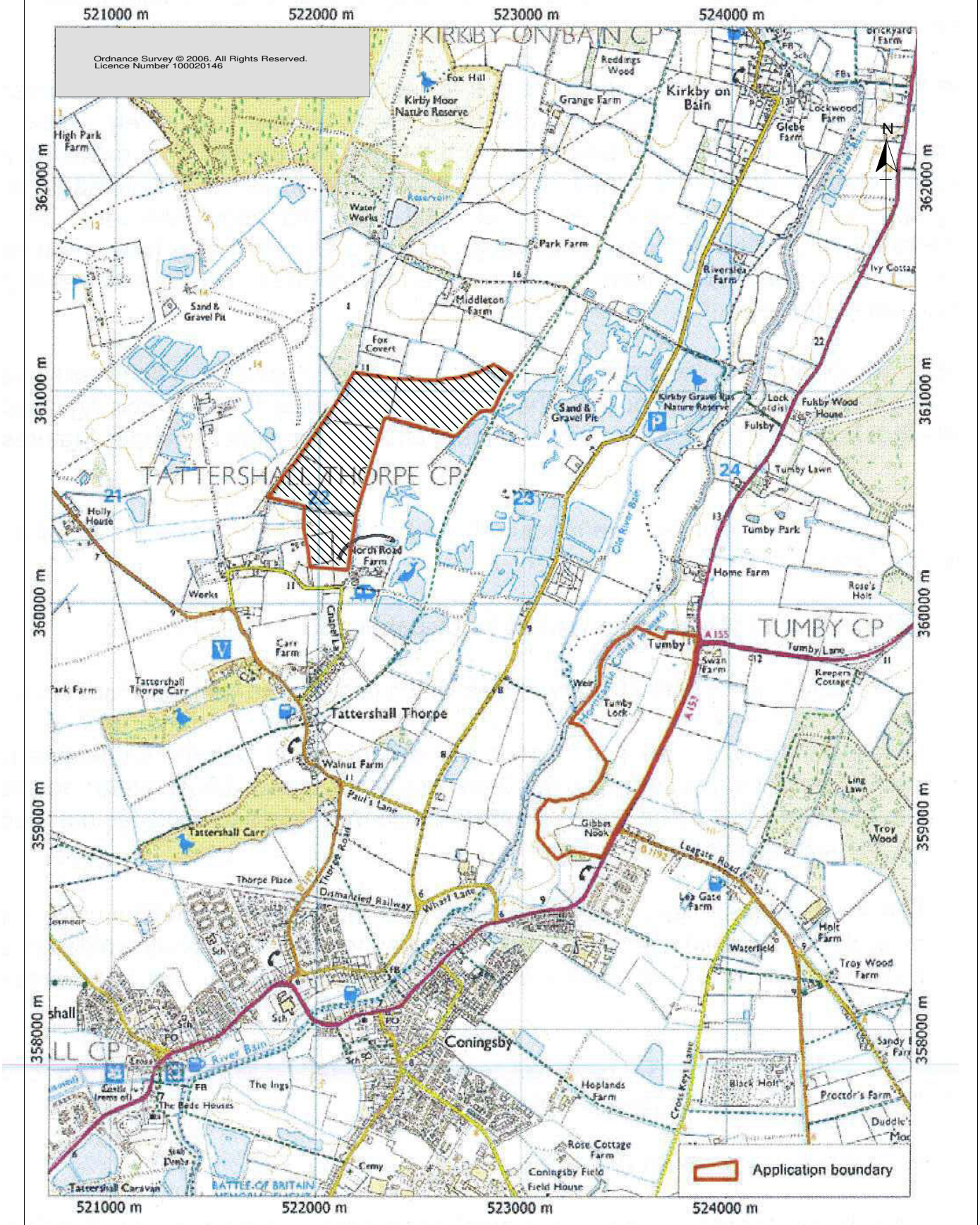


Figure 2. Site location

Figure 3 Trench location

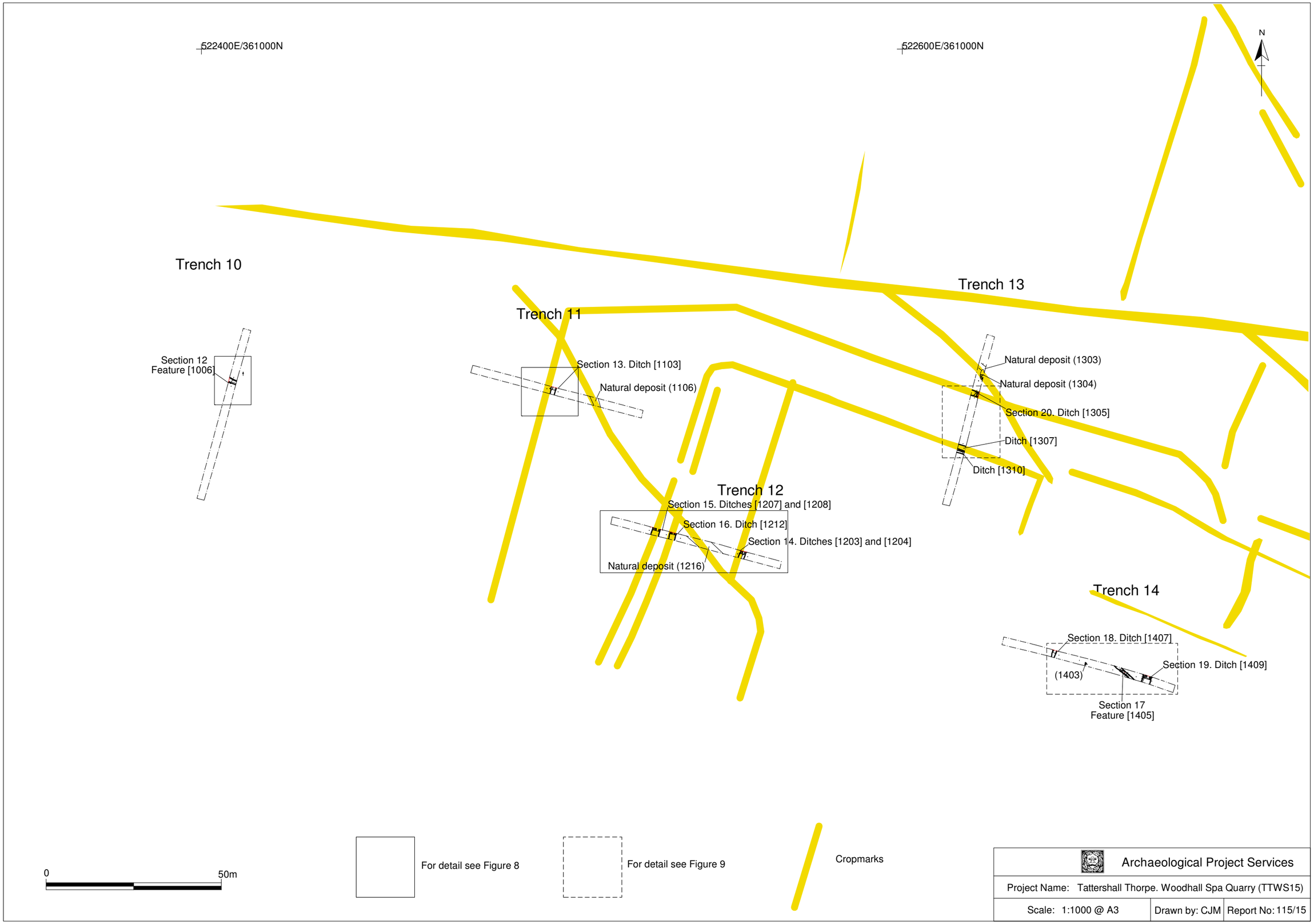


Figure 4. Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

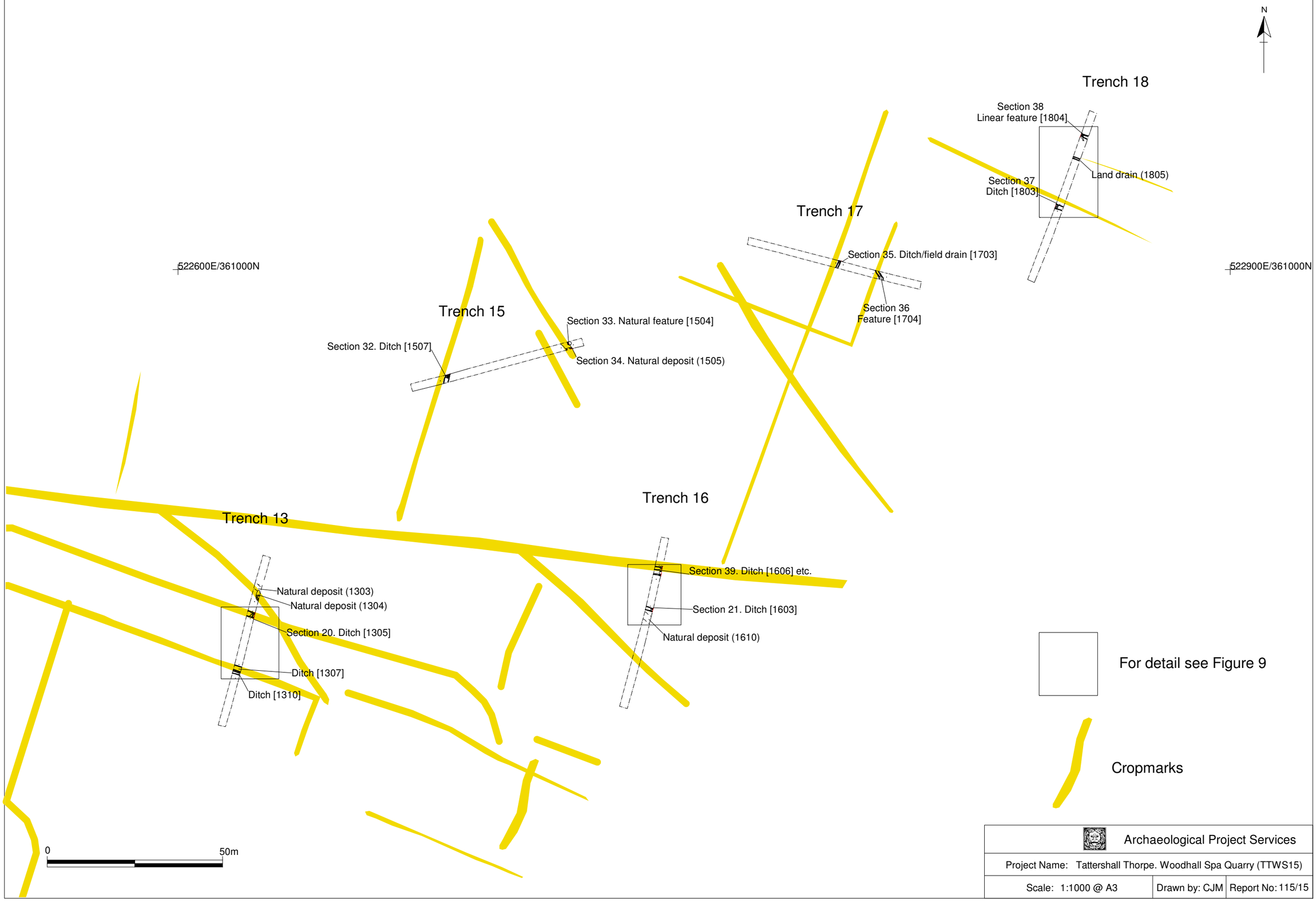


Figure 5 Trenches 13, 15, 16, 17, 18

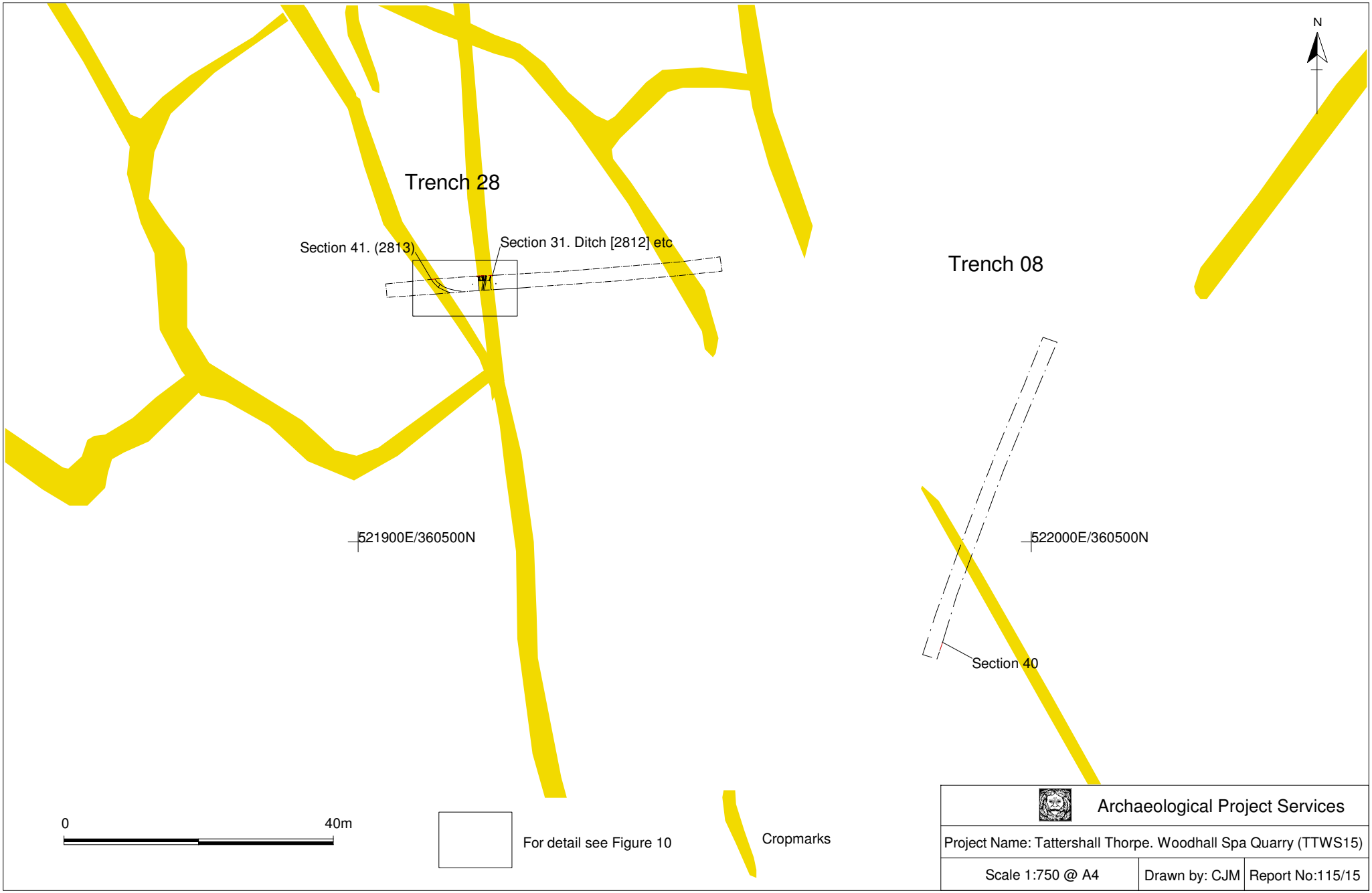


Figure 6. Trenches 8 and 28

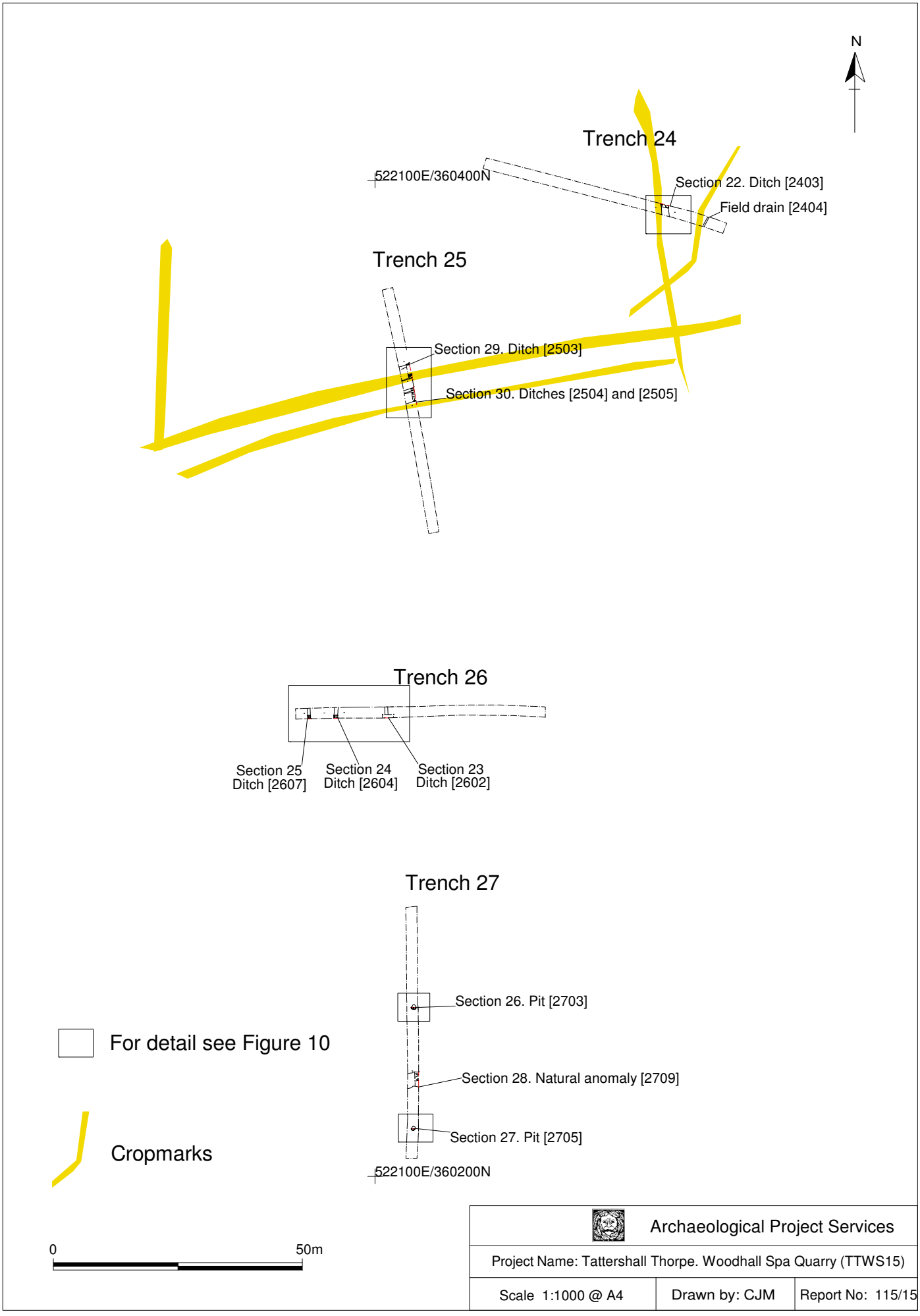
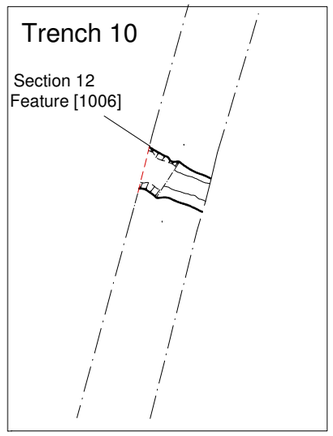
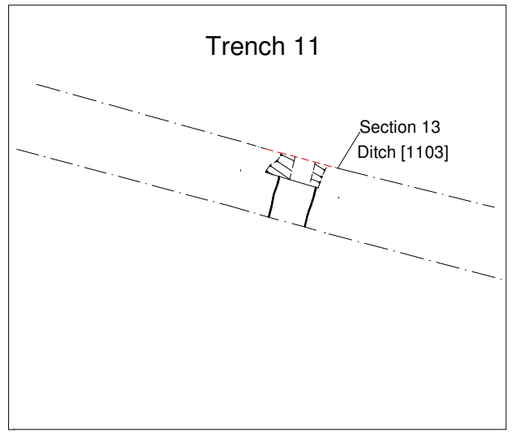


Figure 7. Trenches 24 to 27





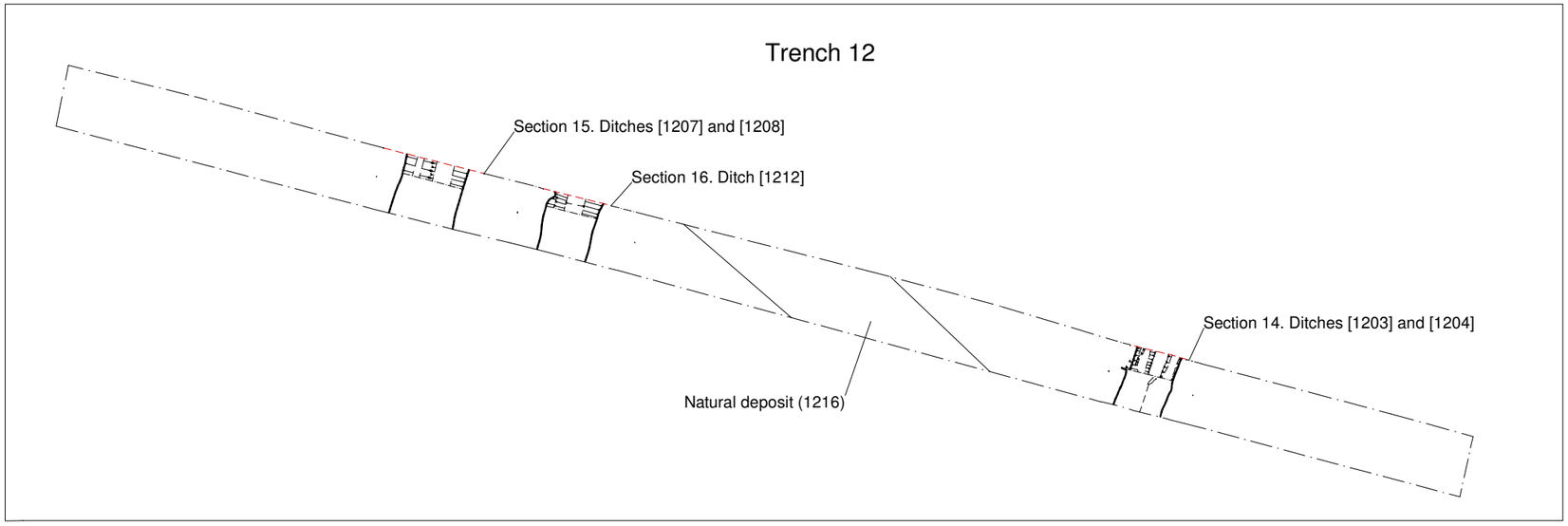


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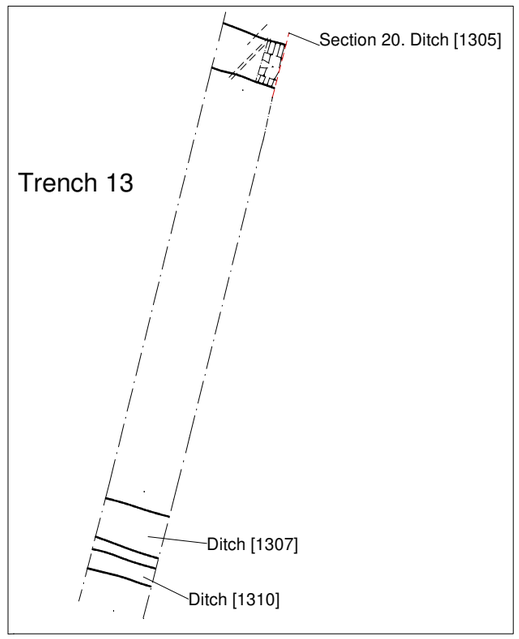
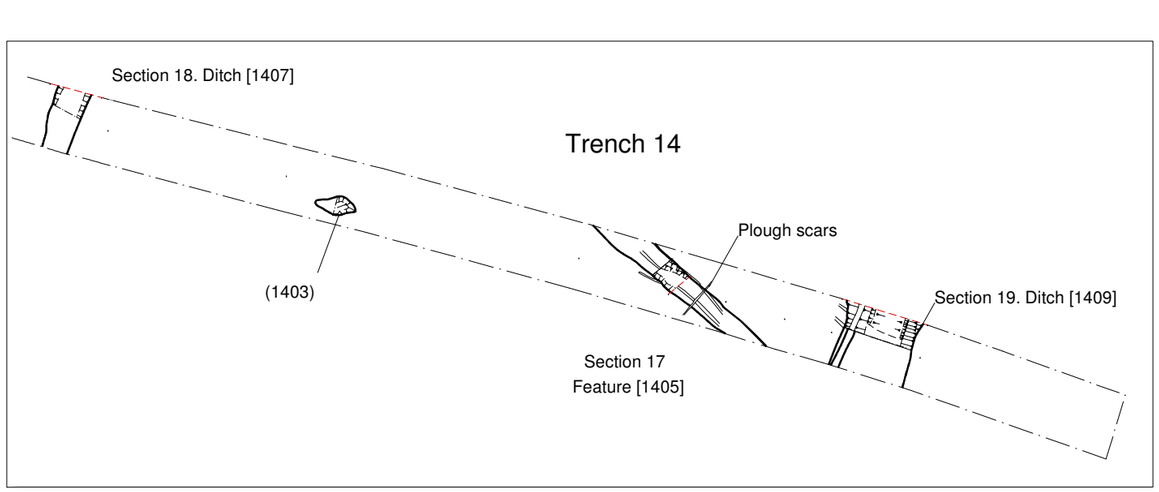
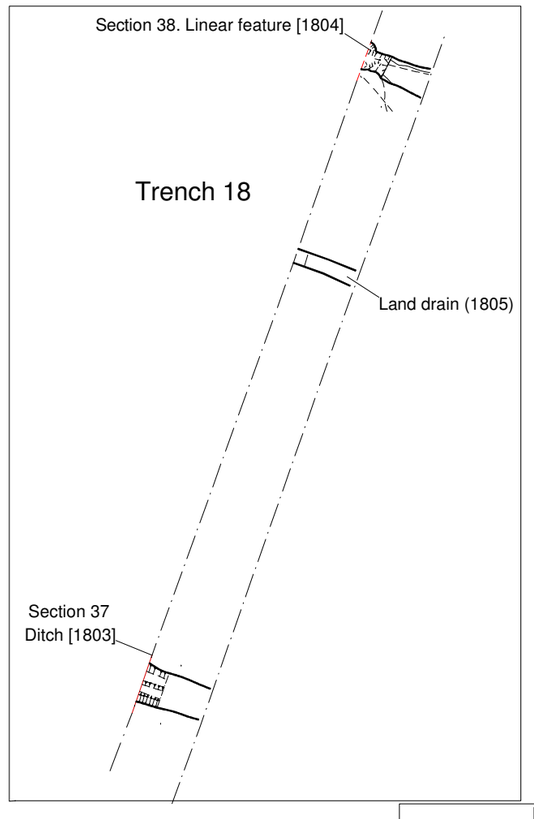
Figure 8. Detailed plans, Trench 10, 11 and 12







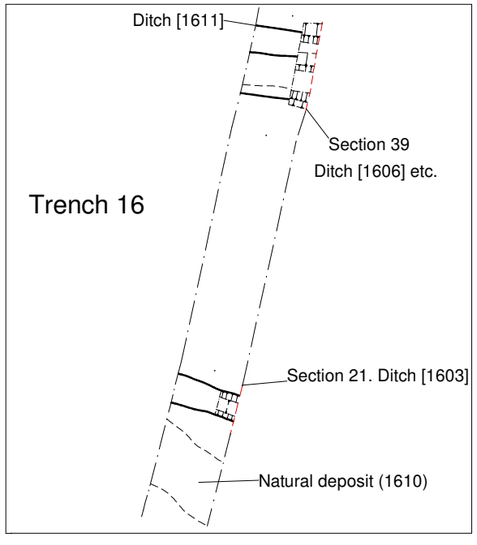


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Figure 9. Detailed plans Trench 13, 14,16 and 18

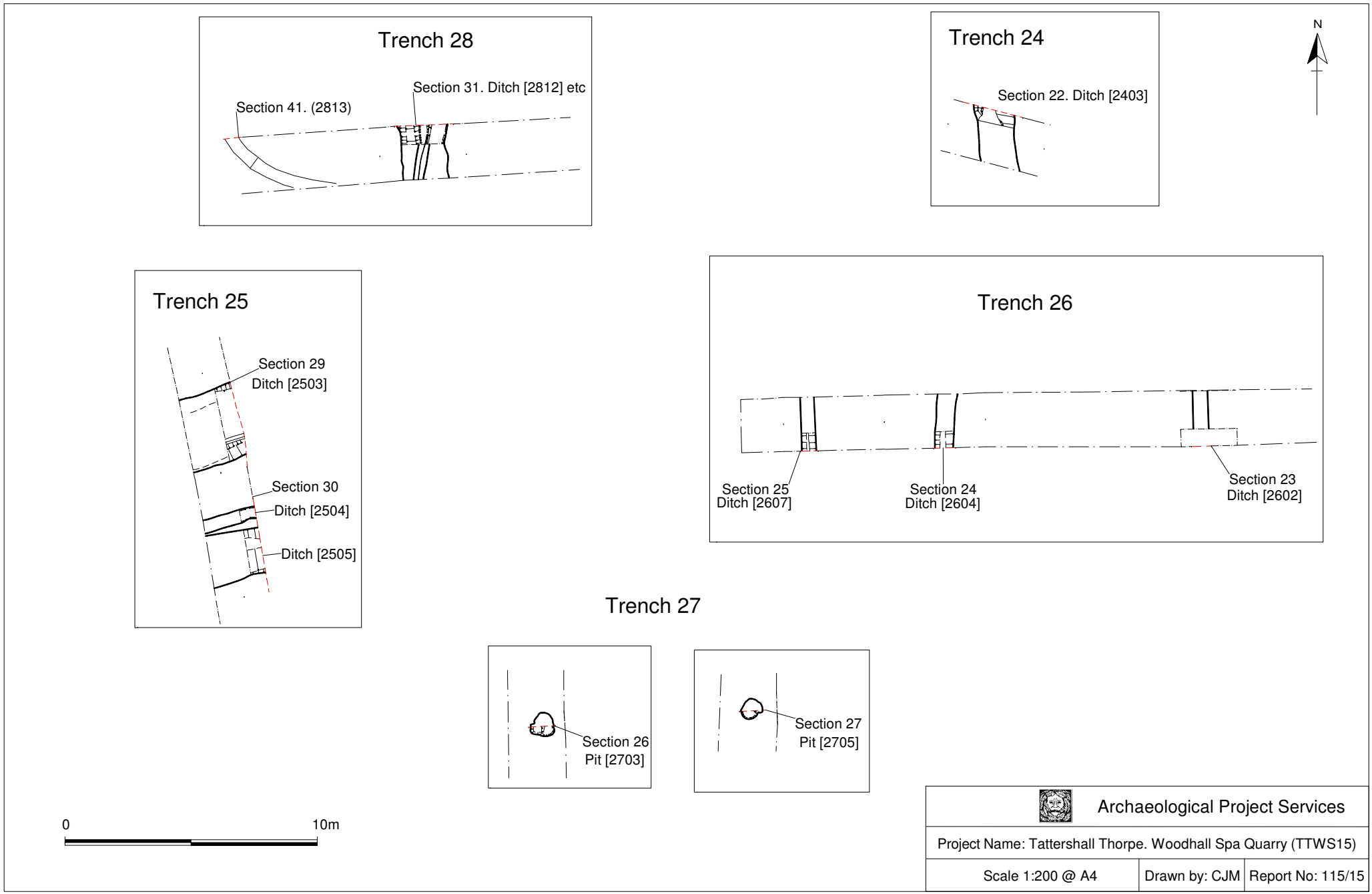
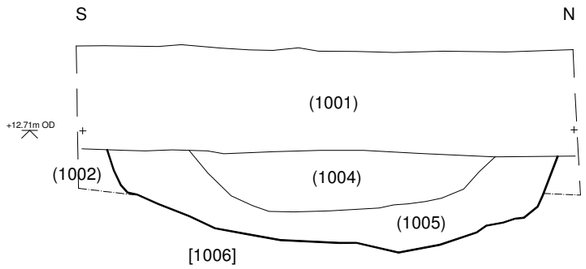
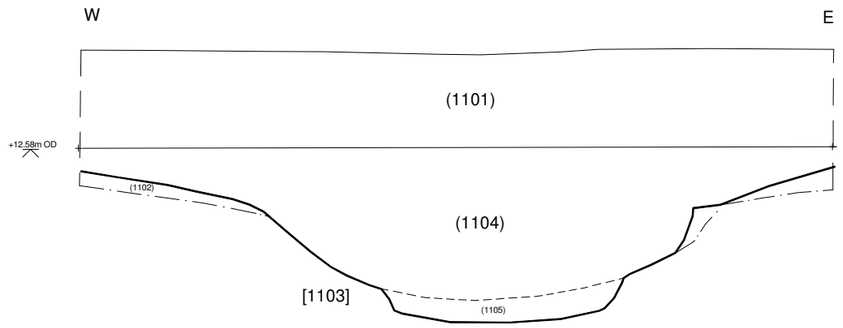


Figure 10. Detailed plans. Trench 28, 24, 25, 26, 27

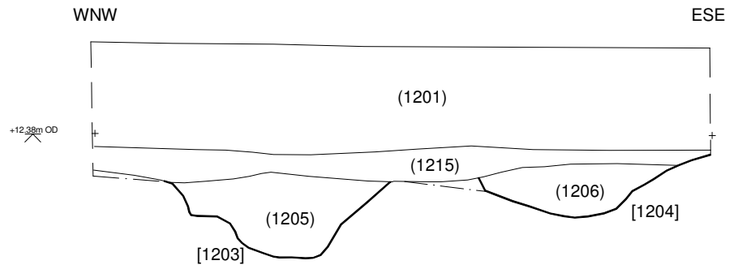
Section 12. Trench 10



Section 13. Trench 13



Section 14. Trench 12



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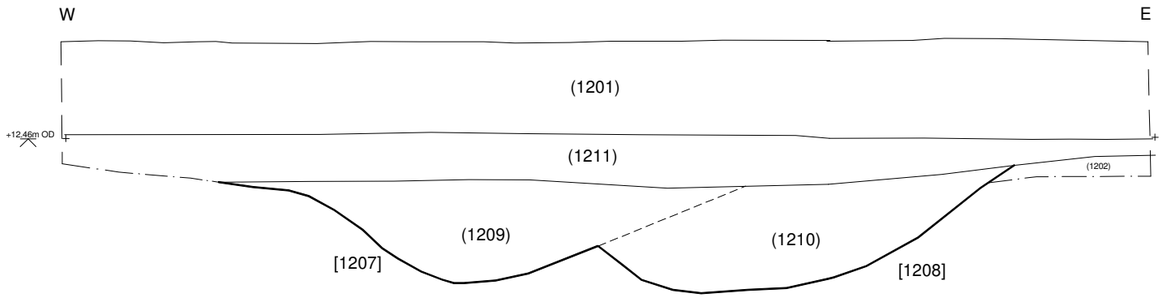

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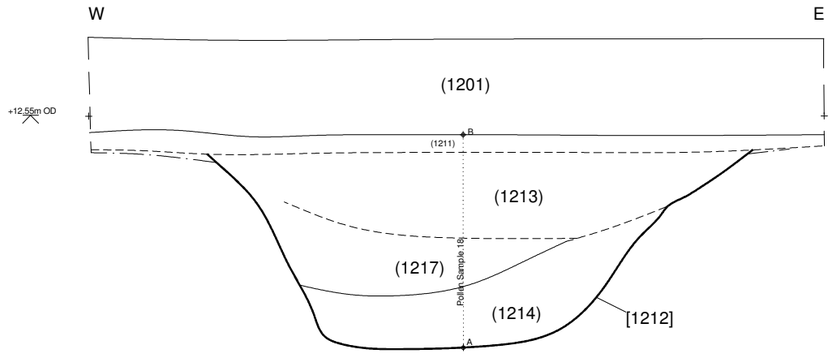

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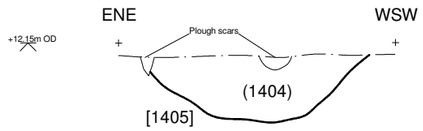
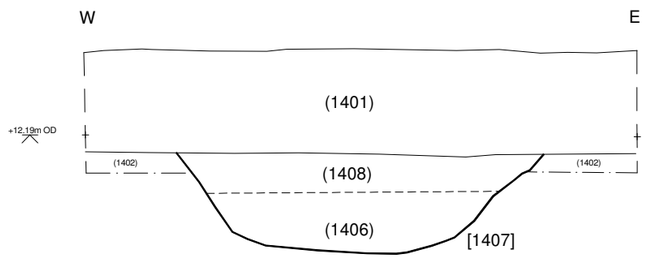


Section 18. Trench 14



Section 19. Trench 14

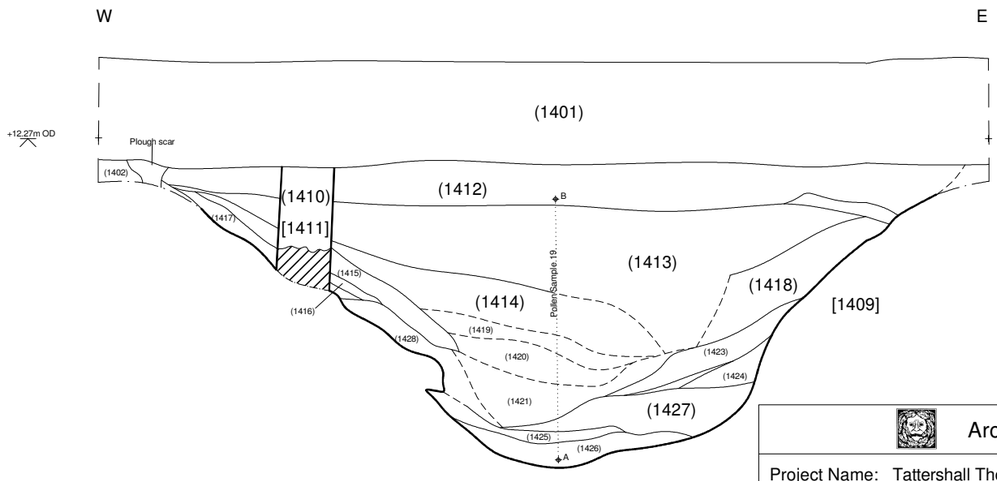


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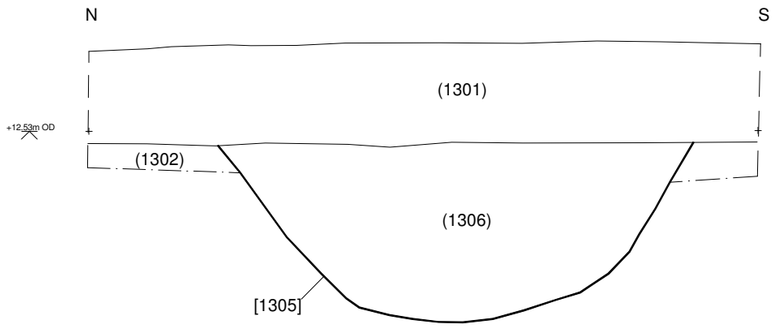
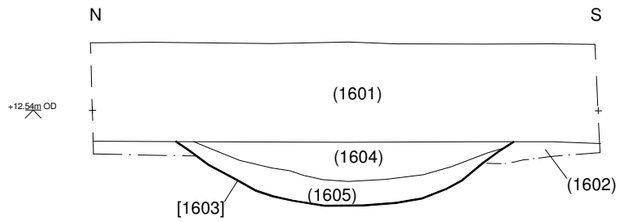
Figure 11. Sections 12 to 19

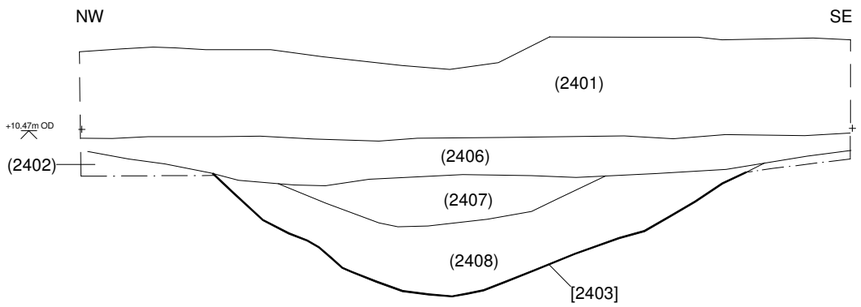
Section 20. Trench 13



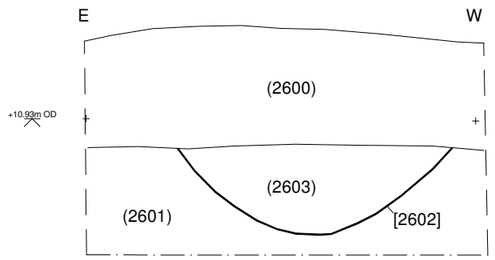
Section 21. Trench 16



Section 22. Trench 24



Section 23. Trench 26



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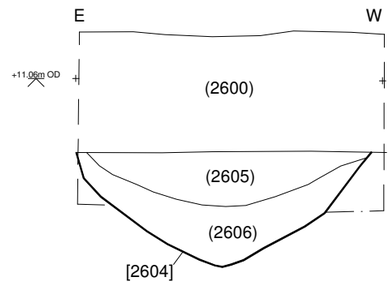
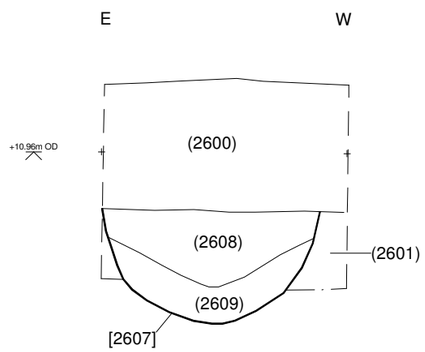
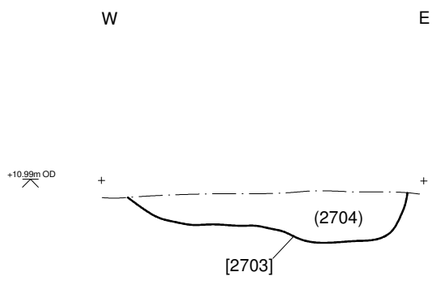


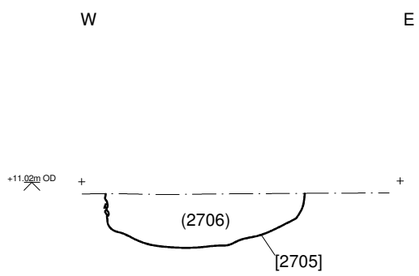
Section 25. Trench 26



Section 26. Trench 27



Section 27. Trench 27



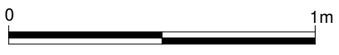


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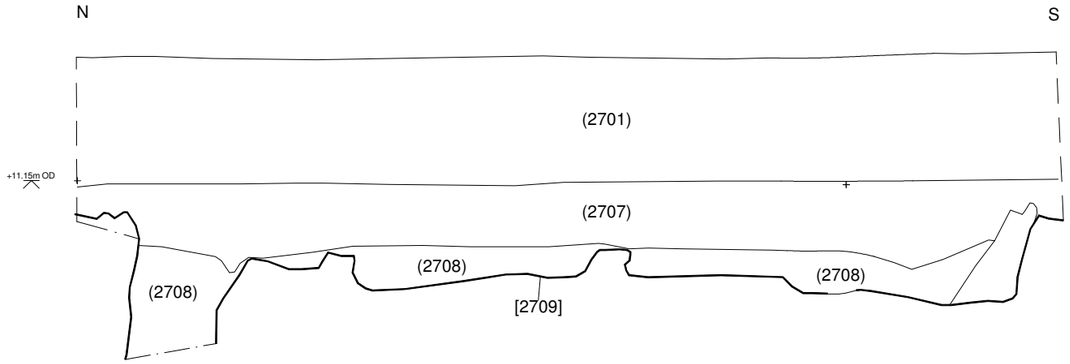
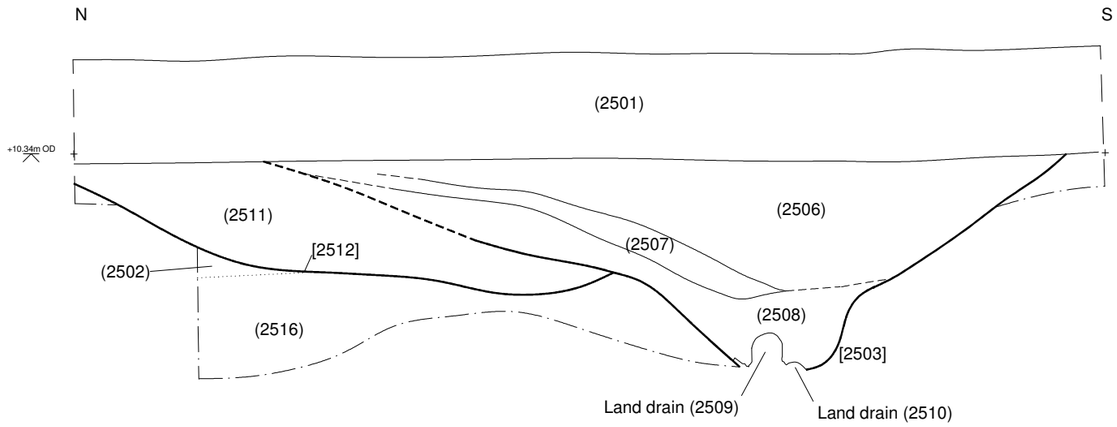
Figure 12. Sections 20 to 27

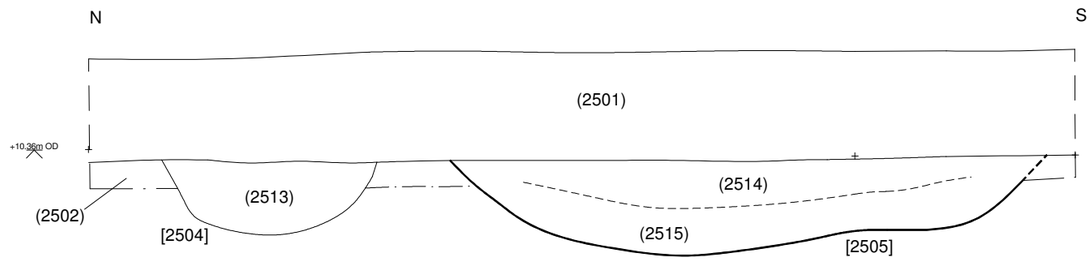
Section 28. Trench 27



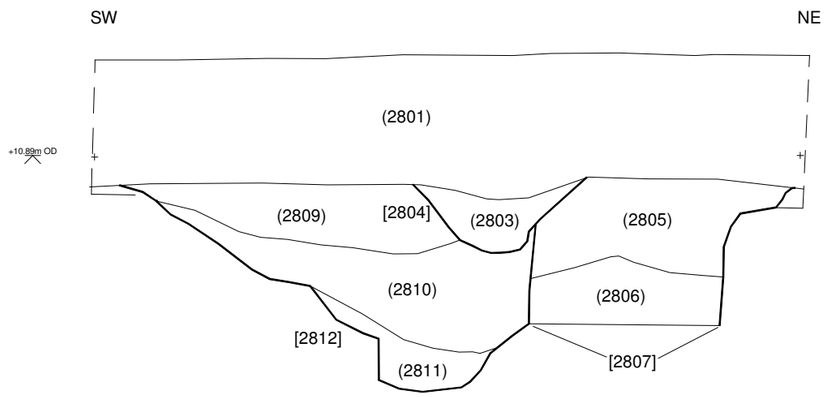
Section 29. Trench 25



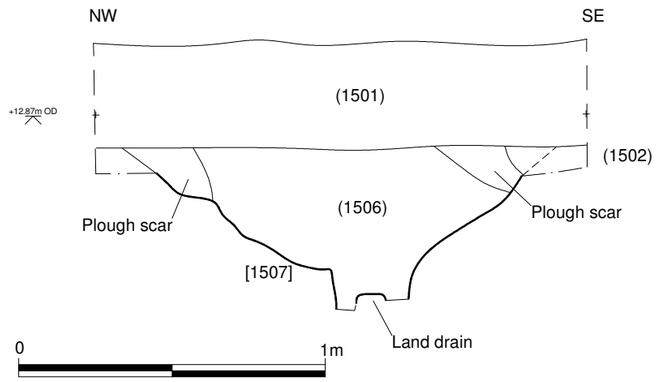
Section 30. Trench 25



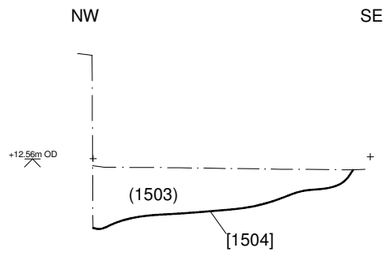
Section 31. Trench 28



Section 32. Trench 15



Section 33. Trench 15



Section 34. Trench 15

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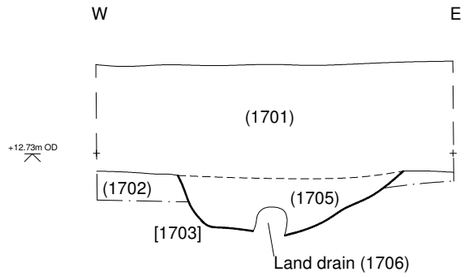
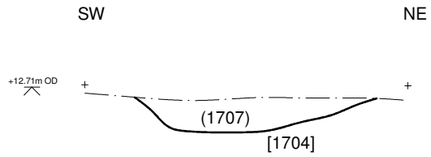
Figure 13. Sections 28 to 34

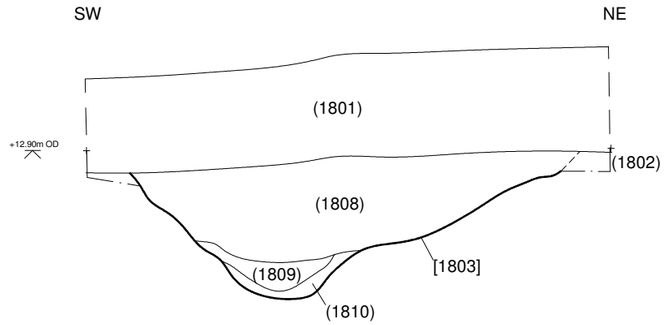
Section 35. Trench 17



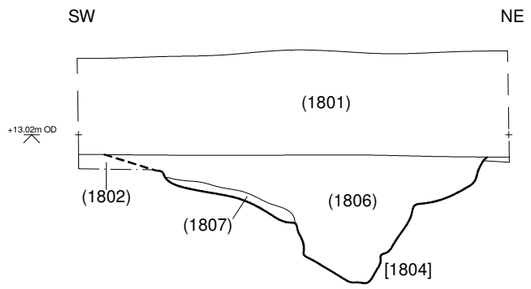
Section 36. Trench 17



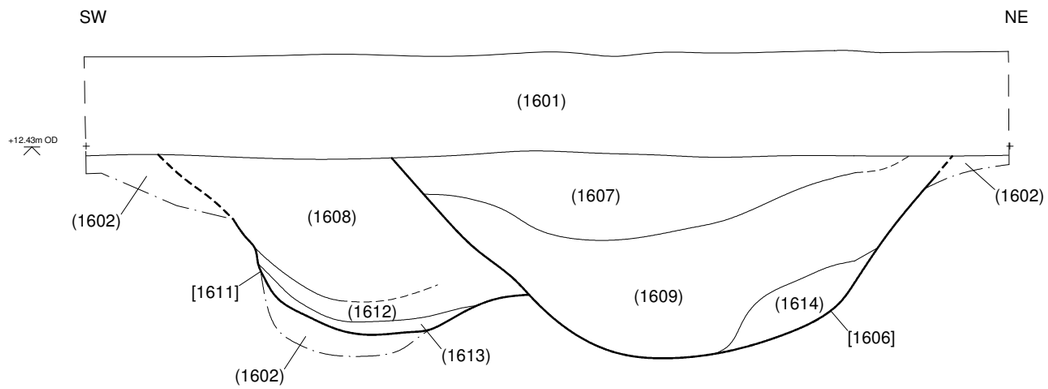
Section 37. Trench 18



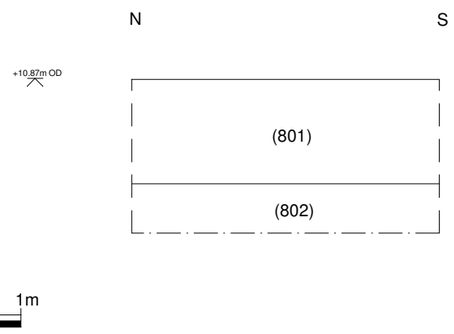
Section 38. Trench 18



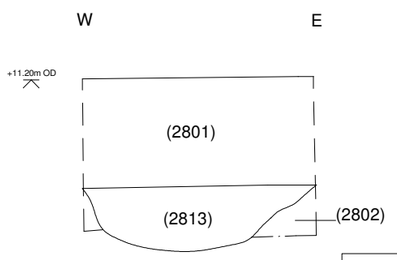
Section 39. Trench 16



Section 40. Trench 8



Section 41. Trench 28



Archaeological Project Services

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Figure 14. Sections 35 to 41

Plate 1.

Trench 12. General view looking West

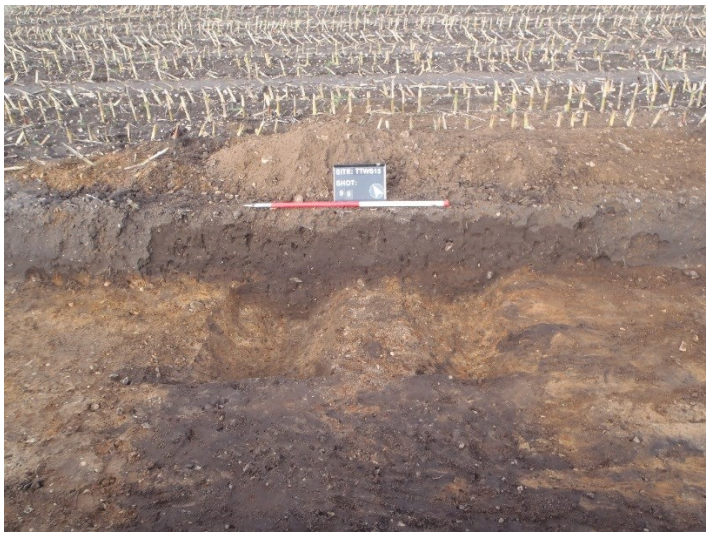

Plate 2.

Trench 12. Ditches [1203] and [1204] looking North

Plate 3.

Trench 12. Ditch [1212] looking North

Plate 4.

Trench 13. Ditch [1305] looking East

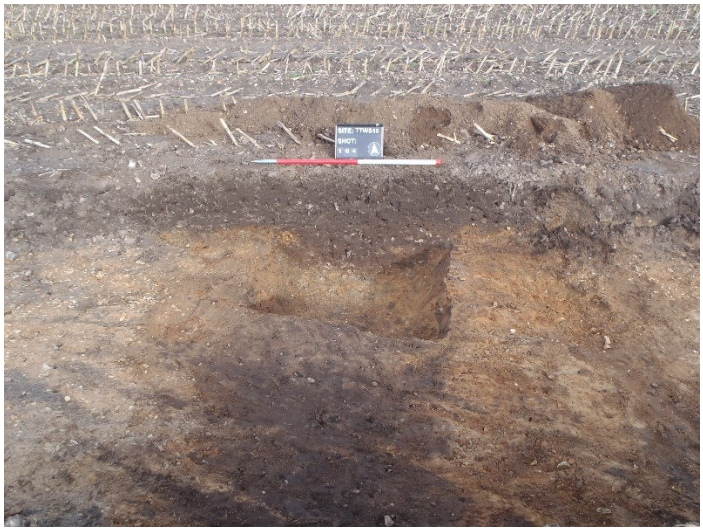

Plate 5.

Trench 14. Ditch [1407] looking North

Plate 6.

Trench 14. Ditch [1409] looking North

Plate 7.

Trench 16. Ditches [1606] and [1611] looking East

Plate 8.

Trench 15. Ditch or drain [1507] looking North-west

Plate 9.

Trench 28. Ditch [2812] etc. looking North-Northwest

Plate 10.

Trench 24. Ditch [2403] looking North-Northeast

Plate 11.

Trench 25. General view looking South

Plate 12.

Trench 26. Ditch [2607] looking South

Plate 13.

Trench 27. Pit [2705] looking North

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
801	8	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand. 0.34m thick	Plough soil	
802	8	Varied and patchy. Mainly soft light orange-yellow, with bands and patches of dark rusty orange, light grey and light whitish yellow. Gravelly sand.	Natural deposit	
1001	10	Soft dark blackish brown silty sand. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
1002	10	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand. Moderate small gravel and mineralised lumps. 0.11m thick	Layer	
1003	10	Moderately firm mid yellow brown, reddish brown and orange sand and gravel.	Natural deposit	
1004	10	Soft dark blackish brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles. 0.2m thick	Fill of [1006]	
1005	10	Soft light-mid pinkish brown silty sand. 0.14m thick	Fill of [1006]	
1006	10	Cut of WNW-ESE aligned linear with uneven sides and an irregular uneven base. 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep	Probably a natural feature	
1101	11	Soft dark grey humic silty sand with frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints and stones. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
1102	11	Soft mix of mid orange, yellow, and rusty red gravelly sand	Natural deposit	
1103	11	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Shallow sloping sides; steeper towards the base. A flattish base. 1.24m wide and 0.58m deep.	Ditch	
1104	11	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent small sub angular flints and stones. 0.5m thick	Fill of ditch [1103]	
1105	11	Soft mix of mid yellowish orange and mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent sub angular flints and stones. 0.08m thick	Fill of [1103]	
1106	11	Soft mid yellow gravelly sand	Natural deposit	
1201	12	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular flints and stones. 0.3m thick	Plough soil	
1202	12	Soft mid rusty orange sand and gravel	Natural deposit	

1203	12	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned linear. Steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep	Ditch	
1204	12	Cut of NE-SW aligned linear. Gently sloping sides with a gently concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep	Ditch	
1205	12	Soft mid brown silty sand. Moderate small and medium sub angular stones. 0.26m thick	Fill of [1203]	Roman
1206	12	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand. 0.18m thick	Fill of [1204]	
1207	12	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Steep sides with a concave base. At least 1.35m wide and up to 0.35m deep	Ditch	
1208	12	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Steep sides with a flat base. At least 1.35m wide and 0.43m deep	Ditch	
1209	12	Soft dark grey silty sand with dark rusty mottles. Frequent small angular and sub-angular stones. 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch [1207]	
1210	12	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with dark rusty mottles. Frequent angular stones. 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch [1208]	
1211	12	Soft dark grey silty sand with patches and lenses of orange sand. Frequent small sub angular flints and stones. 0.15m thick	Mixing of plough soil and underlying deposits by cultivation	
1212	12	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Steep sides with a gently concave base. 1.75m wide and 0.63m deep	Ditch	
1213	12	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with rusty mottles. frequent sub-angular stones. 0.28m thick	Fill of ditch [1212]	Roman
1214	12	Soft mid greyish yellow-brown silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular and angular stones. 0.25m thick	Fill of ditch [1212]	
1215	12	Mixed deposit of dark blackish brown mid yellow brown and brownish yellow silty sand. 0.13m thick	Mixing of plough soil and underlying deposits by cultivation	
1216	12	Soft light yellow gravelly sand in a NW-SE aligned band approximately 3m wide	Geological variation. Possible cause of geophysical anomaly	
1217	12	Soft dark grey silty sand with rusty mottles. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.47m thick	Fill of ditch [1212]	
1218	12	Surface find of pottery east of trench 12		
1301	13	Soft dark grey silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
1302	13	Soft mid orange or mid yellowish orange sandy gravel	Natural deposit	
1303	13	Soft light yellow sand. Frequent angular and sub angular flints and stones. 1.6m wide	Geological variation. Possible cause of geophysical anomaly	

1304	13	Soft dark blackish grey silty sand. Moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones. 0.4m thick and in plan at least 3.05m by 1.05m	Natural anomaly. Possible tree-throw	
1305	13	Cut of E-W aligned linear. Steep sides with a gently concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep.	Ditch	
1306	13	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with rusty mottles. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.6m thick	Fill of ditch [1305]	Roman
1307	13	Cut of E-W aligned linear. 1.4m wide. Not excavated	Ditch	
1308	13	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with rusty orange mottles. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones . 1.4m wide	Fill of ditch [1307]	
1309	13	Soft mix of dark brownish grey and mid orange sand.	Natural mixing and disturbance between ditches [1307] and [1310]	
1310	13	Cut of E-W aligned linear. 0.6m wide. Not excavated	Ditch	
1311	13	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with dark rusty orange mottles. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and small stones. 0.6m wide	Fill of ditch [1310]	
1401	14	Soft dark grey silty sand. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. 0.33m thick	Plough soil	
1402	14	Soft mid rusty orange to light yellow gravelly sand	Natural gravel	
1403	14	Very dark blackish grey silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular stones. 0.14m thick and in plan 0.6m by 1.4m	Natural anomaly. Possible tree-throw	
1404	14	Soft mix of light whitish grey, light-mid greyish brown and brown silty sand. 0.2m thick	Fill of [1405]	
1405	14	Cut of NNW-SSE aligned linear. Moderately steep sides with a flat base. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep	Possible ditch	
1406	14	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with dark rusty mottles. 0.2m thick	Fill of [1407]	Roman
1407	14	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned linear. Steep sides with a wide gently concave base. 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep	Ditch	
1408	14	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with bands and patches of mid orange and yellow sand. 0.12m thick	Upper part of fill (1406); disturbed by cultivation	
1409	14	Cut of NE-SW aligned linear. Moderately steep sides, becoming very steep towards the broad concave base. 2.4m wide and 0.88m deep	Ditch	
1410	14	Backfill and ceramic pipe in land drain trench	Land drain	
1411	14	Cut of NE-SW aligned linear. Vertical sides	Trench for land drain	

1412	14	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand. Occasional rusty flecking and patches and occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones. 0.14m thick	Layer. Possible sub-soil over ditch [1409]; affected by deep ploughing	
1413	14	Moderately firm mid greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles. 0.47m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	Roman
1414	14	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles; occasional rusty flecking toward the top of the deposit. 0.14m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1415	14	Soft light whitish yellow sand. 0.08m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1416	14	Crumbly light-mid greyish brown silty sand. 0.07m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1417	14	Soft light yellow and brownish grey sand. 0.05m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1418	14	Compact light greyish brown sand. Moderate rusty lumps and flecks. 0.18m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1419	14	Crumbly mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and rusty flecks. 0.07m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1420	14	Dark brown or blackish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles. 0.12m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1421	14	Soft dark blackish brown sandy organic silt. 0.21m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1422	14	Moderately firm mid-dark brown silty sand; slightly organic. 0.1m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1423	14	Soft mix of light yellowish brown, mid brown and greyish brown silty sand. 0.08m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1424	14	Soft light yellow silty sand. 0.13m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1425	14	Soft dark brown or blackish brown organic sandy silt. 0.06m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1426	14	Soft mixed bands and lenses of dark brown, light yellowish brown, and greyish brown silty sand. 0.08m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1427	14	Soft mixed deposit of yellow, brownish yellow, grey, greyish brown and blackish brown silty sand. 0.1m thick	Fill of ditch [1409]	
1501	15	Crumbly dark blackish brown silty sand. Frequent small gravel. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
1502	15	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown and orange brown gravelly sand	Natural deposit	
1503	15	Soft mid-dark blackish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles. 0.15m thick	Fill of [1504]	

1504	15	Cut of irregular rounded feature with irregular sides and an undulating base. In plan 0.84m by 0.96m and 0.15m deep	Natural anomaly. Possible tree-throw	
1505	15	Soft mix of light whitish yellow and light greyish brown sand with occasional gravel. 0.2m thick	Geological variation. Possible cause of geophysical anomaly	
1506	15	Soft mid-dark brown and greyish brown silty sand. Frequent gravel. 0.54m thick. Includes a ceramic drain pipe in the base	Fill of ditch [1507]	19th century
1507	15	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned linear. Steep sides down to a vertically sided slot in the base containing the ceramic land drain. 1.02m wide and up to 0.65m deep	Ditch. Replaced by land drain pipe	
1601	16	Soft dark grey silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
1602	16	Soft mid orange to light yellow gravelly sand.	Natural deposit	
1603	16	Cut of E-W aligned linear. Shallow sloping sides with a very gently concave base. 0.88m wide and 0.21m deep	Ditch	
1604	16	Soft very dark grey silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones. 0.13m thick and 1.0m wide	Fill of ditch [1603]	
1605	16	Soft mid-dark grey with mid rusty mottles. Silty sand with flints and sub-angular stones. 0.08m thick	Fill of ditch [1603]	
1606	16	Cut of E-W aligned linear. Steep sides with a gently concave base. 1.8m wide and 0.67m deep	Ditch	
1607	16	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. Frequent charcoal / carbonized wood fragments and occasional fragments of decayed wood. 1.0m wide and 0.28m thick	Fill of ditch [1606]	
1608	16	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand. frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones. 0.9m wide and 0.45m thick	Fill of ditch [1611]	
1609	16	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. 0.4m thick and 1.7m wide	Fill of ditch [1606]	
1610	16	Soft light yellow sand. Frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Approximately 1.9m wide	Geological variation. Possible cause of geophysical anomaly	
1611	16	Cut of E-W aligned linear. Steep sides with a gently concave base. 1.2m wide and 0.56m deep	Ditch	
1612	16	Soft dark brown ‘peaty’ organic sand. Moderate angular and sub-angular stones. 0.07m thick	Fill of ditch [1611]	

1613	16	Soft light brownish yellow sand with thin 'peaty' dark brown lenses. 0.04m thick	Fill of ditch [1611]	
1614	16	Soft mid olive-brown silty sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular stones. 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch [1606]	
1701	17	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.35m thick	Plough soil	
1702	17	Soft patchy and banded mix of mid-light orange-yellow, mid rusty orange and light grey.	Natural deposit	
1703	17	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned linear. Steep sides, particularly to the west, and a gently concave base. 0.73m wide and 0.2m deep	Ditch or possibly a wide trench for a field drain.	
1704	17	Cut of irregular NW-SE aligned linear. North side gently sloping, south side steeper. A concave and undulating base	Possible natural anomaly	
1705	17	Soft very dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.18m thick	Fill of [1703] over pipe (1706)	
1706	17	Ceramic land-drain pipe. 'Horseshoe' profile sections approximately 0.1m high and 0.1m wide	Land drain pipe	
1707	17	Soft mid grey sand with mid rusty orange mottles. Frequent angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.1m thick	Fill of feature [1704]	
1801	18	Soft dark blackish brown silty sand. Moderate small pebbles. 0.34m thick	Plough soil	
1802	18	Moderately firm light yellowish brown (with reddish brown mottles) sand and gravel	Natural deposit	
1803	18	Cut of WNW-ESE aligned linear. Steep convex sides with a narrow concave base. 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep	Ditch	
1804	18	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear. Uneven, irregular, sides and an uneven concave base. 0.61m wide and 0.38m deep	Irregular linear feature. Possible ditch line	
1805	18		Modern land drain	
1806	18	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand. Occasional cobbles, and occasional small flints and pebbles. 0.4m thick	Fill of [1804]	
1807	18	Soft light whitish brown and whitish grey sand. 0.03m thick	Fill of [1804]	
1808	18	Moderate dark brown silty sand with occasional small flints and pebbles. 0.32m thick	Fill of [1803]	
1809	18	Soft mix of mid greyish brown and yellow brown sand. 0.09m thick	Fill of [1803]	

1810	18	Soft light brownish yellow sand. 0.07m thick	Fill of [1803	
2401	24	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent sub-angular flints and stones. 0.32m thick	Plough soil	
2402	24	Soft light-mid yellow and mid orange sand and gravel.	Natural deposit	
2403	24	Cut of` N-S aligned linear. Gently sloping sides with a concave base. 1.45m wide and 0.52m deep	Ditch	
2404	24	Cut of N-S aligned vertically-sided linear.	Trench for land drain	
2405	24	Mixed backfill over cylindrical ceramic drain pipe	Land drain	
2406	24	Soft mid brown silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular flints and stones. 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch [2403]	
2407	24	Soft light brownish yellow sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.16m thick	Fill of ditch [2403]	
2408	24	Soft mid-dark grey silty sand with rusty mottles. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.23m thick	Fill of ditch [2403]	
2409	24			
2501	25	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand. Frequent small sub-angular flints and stones. 0.35m thick	Plough soil	
2502	25	Soft light orange-yellow, light yellowish white and mid rusty orange gravelly sand.	Natural deposit	
2503	25	Cut of ENE-WSW aligned linear. Gently sloping at the top and steep toward the base with a gently concave base. 2.55m wide and 0.67m deep	Ditch, or trench for laying land drain (2509) etc.	
2504	25	Cut of NE-SW aligned linear. Steep sides with a gently concave base. 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep	Ditch	
2505	25	Cut of ENE-WSW aligned linear. South side steep, north side more gently sloping. Gently concave base. 2.04m wide and 0.31m deep	Ditch. Similar in form to [2512]	
2506	25	Soft mid-dark brown silty sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.42m thick	Fill of [2503]	
2507	25	Soft mix of light yellow sand and dark greyish brown silty sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.1m thick	Fill of [2503]	
2508	25	Soft mid grey silty sand with dark rusty mottles. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.25m thick	Fill of [2503]	
2509	25	Ceramic drain pipe. ‘Horseshoe’ profile, approximately 0.1m wide by 0.1m high; in sections approximately 305mm long.	Land drain	
2510	25	Ceramic drain pipe. ‘Horseshoe’ profile, approximately 0.1m wide by 0.1m high; in sections approximately 340mm long.	Land drain	

2511	25	Soft mid-dark grey silty sand with frequent dark rusty mottles. Frequent small sub-angular flints and stones. 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch [2512]	
2512	25	Cut of ENE-WSW aligned linear. Gently sloping sides with a gently concave base. At least 1.75m wide and 0.45m deep	Ditch. Similar in form to [2505]	
2513	25	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate rusty mottles. Frequent small sub-angular and angular flints and stones. 0.25m thick	Fill of [2504]	
2514	25	Soft mid-dark brownish grey silty sand. frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.16m thick	Fill of ditch [2505]	
2515	25	Soft dark grey silty sand. Frequent small angular and sub-angular flints and stones. 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch [2505]	
2516	25	Soft mix of light whitish yellow and dark grey sand. Some organic inclusions (decayed roots). 0.35m thick	Geological variation	
2600	26	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles and flints. 0.43m thick	Plough soil	
2601	26	Soft mid yellowish brown gravelly sand	Natural deposit	
2602	26	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Gradually sloping sides with a gently concave base. 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep	Shallow ditch	
2603	26	Soft mid blackish grey silty sand. Occasional small pebbles. 0.28m thick	Fill of ditch [2602]	
2604	26	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Gradual concave sides with a narrow curved base. 1.5m wide and 0.37m	Ditch	
2605	26	Soft light grey silty sand. Occasional pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. 0.17m thick	Fill of ditch [2604]	
2606	26	Soft light-mid yellowish brown and mid grey silty sand. 0.2m thick	Fill of [2604]	
2607	26	Cut of N-S aligned linear. Moderately steep sides with a gently concave base. 0.7m wide and 0.37m deep	Ditch	
2608	26	Soft light grey silty sand. Occasional fine white shell/chalk flecking. 0.25m thick	Fill of ditch [2607]	
2609	26	Soft mix of brown, yellowish brown, and yellow sand. Occasional small sub-angular and rounded pebbles. 0.13m thick	Fill of ditch [2607]	
2701	27	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles and flint fragments. 0.42m thick	Plough soil	
2702	27	Soft, but in places hardened through mineral concretion. Varying from orange to mid yellowish brown to reddish brown. Sand and gravel	Natural deposit	

2703	27	Cut of irregular rounded feature with irregular sides and an uneven base. In plan 0.9m by 0.92m and 0.18m deep	Possible irregular shallow pit. Disturbed by roots and burrows	
2704	27	Soft dark brown and blackish brown silty sand. Moderate small sub-angular stones. 0.18m thick	Fill of [2703]	
2705	27	Cut of roughly oval feature. Steep sides with a gently concave base. In plan 0.78m by 0.62m and 0.2m deep	Possible irregular shallow pit. Disturbed by roots and burrows	
2706	27	Soft dark brown and blackish brown silty sand. 0.2m thick	Fill of ditch [2705]	
2707	27	Soft mix of dark brown and greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles. 0.22m thick	Subsoil deposit	15th-16th Century
2708	27	Soft mix of light-medium greyish brown, yellow, and yellowish brown. 0.35m thick	Natural deposit	
2709	27	Cut of E-W aligned linear anomaly. Irregular sides with a very irregular base. In plan 3.0m wide by at least 2.0m long and 0.37m deep	Anomaly formed through variation in the natural deposits	
2801	28	Soft dark blackish brown silty sand. Occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles. 0.43m thick	Plough soil	
2802	28	Mix of mid orange-brown and light yellowish brown gravelly sand	Natural deposit	
2803	28	Soft mix of dark blackish grey and mid greyish brown sand with occasional sub-angular pebbles. Includes a length of narrow steel pipe. 0.2m thick	Fill of [2804]	Modern
2804	28	Cut of NNW-SSE aligned linear. Moderately steep sides with a gently concave base. 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep	Service trench	
2805	28	Loose dark blackish grey sand with frequent small stones. 0.31m thick	Backfill over (2806) in trench [2807].	Modern
2806	28	Ceramic foul water drain laid on a concrete bed	Drain	Modern
2807	28	Cut of N-S aligned, vertically-sided linear. 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep.	Trench for drain (2806)	
2808	28	Number not assigned		
2809	28	Soft light-mid greyish brown silty sand. 0.23m thick	Fill of ditch [2812]	
2810	28	Soft mix of mid brownish grey, mid-dark grey and blackish grey silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles. 0.38m thick	Fill of ditch [2812]	
2811	28	Soft light brown and yellowish brown sand with occasional small pebbles. 0.16m thick	Fill of ditch [2812]	
2812	28	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear. Steep sides, becoming vertical towards the base, with a flattish base. 1.3m wide and 0.67m deep	Ditch	

2813	28	Moderately firm dark blackish brown sand. Occasional small pebbles. Up to 0.13m thick. Recorded in a curvilinear band 0.54m wide and at least 4.77m long	Intrusion, possibly caused by a wheel rut	Modern

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery was recorded using the codes and system developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, 2014). A total of 18 sherds from a minimum of nine vessels, weighing 183 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition
The pottery is in a fragmentary state and pieces from four vessels are noticeably abraded.

Results
Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Context	Cname	Full Name	Inclusions	Form	Decoration	Alter	Comments	No S	W(g)	NoV
12	1205	GFIN	Fine Greyware	MICA	BKEV			CORD BELOW RIM; BKGLOB	1	9	1
12	1205	GREY	Greyware		J		IRON PAN/FE ADHERED	BSS	8	55	1
12	1205	GROG	Grog Tempered ware		J		IRON PAN/FE ADHERED	BSS	2	39	1
12	1205	ZDATE						2-M3C			
12	1213	GREY	Greyware		JBK		ABR	BS; PALE SANDY FABRIC	1	5	1
12	1213	ZDATE						ROMAN			
12	1218	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware		SAMBD		ABR	BS; PROBABLY 18-31/31	1	7	1
12	1218	ZDATE						2C			
13	1301	GREY	Greyware	CA	CLSD		ABR	BSS; CA GRITS UPTO 1MM; POSS 2 VESSELS	2	14	1
13	1301	ZDATE						ROMAN			
13	1306	SHEL	Shell Tempered ware		U	HM?	VABR; LEACH	BS; COULD BE LIA	1	5	1

Tr	Context	Cname	Full Name	Inclusions	Form	Decoration	Alter	Comments	No S	W(g)	NoV
13	1306	ZDATE						LIA-ROMAN			
14	1406	GREY	Greyware	MICA	J	LA		BS; BB1 COPY?	1	4	1
14	1406	ZDATE						2-4C (POST AD120)			
14	1413	GREY			JBK		IRON PAN/FE ADHERED	BASE; PEDESTAL	1	45	1
14	1413	ZDATE						ROMAN			
								Total	**18**	**183**	**9**

Provenance
Roman pottery was recovered from features within Trenches 12, 13 and 14. All of the stratified material was recovered from ditch fills. These were (1205) in [1203] and (1213) in [1212], within Trench 12, (1306) in [1305], within Trench 13 and (1406) in [1407] and (1413) in [1409] within Trench 14. Unstratifed fragments from Trenches 12 and 13 are labelled (1218) and (1301).

Range
There is a range of coarse Roman pottery types, including greyware pieces in various sandy fabrics (GREY), as well as grog (GROG) and shell tempered (SHEL) types; these pieces are largely undiagnostic.

A single piece from an everted rim beaker in a grey fineware fabric (GFIN), recovered from ditch [1203] in Trench 12, is probably of 2nd to early or mid 3rd century date, whilst a fragment of central Gaulish Samian ware (SAMCG), collected as a surface find from near Trench 12 (1218), was made in the 2nd century AD.

There is no pottery within this small group that can be placed within the 4th century on diagnostic grounds, although the bulk of the material cannot be closely dated.

Potential
The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. No further work is required.

Summary
A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, with ditches in Trenches 12, 13 and 14 producing sherds.

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of five sherds from three vessels, weighing 189 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is fresh and the sherds are relatively large in size.

Results
Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
15	1506	ENGS	English Stoneware	Straight Sided Bottle		BSS	19th	2	2	84
27	2707	TOYII	Late Toynton ware	Jug	Thumb pressed base	Bases; BS	15th-16th	3	1	105
							Total	**5**	**3**	**189**

Provenance
Post Roman pottery was recovered from fill (1506), in ditch [1507] within Trench 15 and subsoil (2707) in Trench 27.

Range
Two fragments, from two separate straight-sided bottles in English stoneware (ENGS), came from ditch [1507] in Trench 15, and three pieces from a jug in late Toynton ware (TOYII), came from deposit (2707) in Trench 27.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

A single fragment of a bird long bone, weighing less than 1g was recovered from the 19th century ditch fill (1506). As a single fragment it is uninformative and could be natural in origin.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Two other finds weighing a total of 4g were recovered.

Condition
The other finds are in good condition.

Results
Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1213	Charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	1	3	
	Stone	Stone, natural, possibly burnt	1	1	

Provenance
The other finds were recovered from a ditch fill.

Range
A piece of charcoal roundwood was recovered. This may have been produced by charcoal-making using coppiced or pollarded wood.

A natural stone, possibly burnt, was also retrieved.

Potential

The charcoal should be kept for the moment; its potential to generate a Carbon 14 date will be reviewed in the light of possible further work at the site. The other finds are of very limited potential and could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date (AD)	Comments
1205	2nd –Mid 3rd	Fill of ditch [1203]
1213	Roman	Fill of ditch [1212]
1218	2nd	Surface find east of Trench 12
1301	Roman	
1306	Later Iron Age or Roman	Based on a single very abraded sherd
1406	2nd to 4th	Post AD120
1413	Roman	Fill of ditch [1409]
1506	19th	Fill of ditch [1507]
2707	15th – 16th	Subsoil

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The ‘Middle Stone Age’ period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The ‘New Stone Age’ period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The ‘Old Stone Age’ period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

158	Context records
15	Context register sheets
1	Plan record sheet
37	Sheets of scale drawings
13	Daily record sheets
3	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2012.124
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TTWS15
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-233588

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-233588

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Tattershall, Woodhall Spa
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation at Woodhall Spa, Tattershall, in an area of proposed quarrying. 15 trenches targeted over cropmarks and geophysical signals revealed ditches of probable Iron Age-Roman enclosures. Other undated ditches and modern service trenches were also revealed
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2015 End: 24-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TTNR13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches"","Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TATTERSHALL THORPE Woodhall Spa Quarry
Postcode	LN44PQ
Study area	39.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 2219 6063 53.128504077757 -0.173578037727 53 07 42 N 000 10 24 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.5m Max: 12.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	SLR Consulting Ltd and Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	SLR Consulting
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Archive ID	2015.123
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Woodhall Spa Quarry, Tattershall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moulis, C.
Other bibliographic details	115/15
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Place of issue or publication	HECKINGTON
Description	A4 comb-bound with A3 inserts

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