

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND TEST PITTING REPORT:**

**GRANGE FARM, KIRKBY ON BAIN, LINCOLNSHIRE**

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By  
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## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Limited on behalf of Solar Park Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and test pitting on land off Grange Farm, Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a proposed solar farm.
- A trenching strategy was agreed with Lincolnshire County Council for sixteen 50m evaluation trenches and 45 test pits, to be excavated across the proposed development site. The test pit strategy was abandoned after the excavation of 28 test pits, because of the small quantities of finds encountered and the underlying geology consisting of glacial till rather than the river terrace sand and gravel expected, making the methodology impractical.
- The evaluation trenching revealed archaeological remains in the southeast area of the development site, totalling 29 ditches and six pits, several of which dated to the mid to Late Iron Age, sealed beneath approximately 0.3m of ploughsoil. Several of the features were undated, but they form a coherent group which are all likely to be broadly contemporary. The majority of the dating evidence was recovered from Trench 4, and a large ceramic loom weight was recovered from Trench 5, suggesting these trenches are nearer to the focus of settlement activity, although in general, finds quantities were low and environmental evidence suggests that settlement activity may be near but not in the immediate vicinity of the excavated features. Trenches 6 to 16 contained no archaeological material and only small quantities of scattered flints and pottery were recovered from the 28 test pits.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Limited on behalf of Solar Park Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Grange Farm, Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a proposed solar farm.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the national guidance set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CIfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006), the local guidance in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2012), and a specification for the works prepared by this company (AAL 2015). All English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice have also be followed ([www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740](http://www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740))
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to The Collection in Lincoln, where it will be stored under the museum accession number LCNCC: 2015.5. The agreed date of deposition is December 2015.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Kirkby on Bain is situated in the administrative district of East Lindsey District Council, approximately 33km southeast of the City of Lincoln and 3.5km east of Woodhall Spa. The site itself comprises a block of agricultural land of approximately 16 hectares, located c.1km southwest of the village of Kirkby on Bain, centred on NGR TF 23273 62017.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology is Kimmeridge Clay Formation Mudstone overlain by River Terrace deposits of undifferentiated sand and gravel at the eastern end and glacial till across much of the rest of the site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission (S/094/01115/14) has been granted to construct a solar farm comprising construction and operation (over a 25 year period) of 1570 solar PV panels along with support structures; a temporary construction compound; access tracks; DON substation; storage room; switch room; control room; inverter-cabin; 20 security cameras and fencing.
- 3.2 Conditions have been imposed including Condition 2 parts 1–4, that specifies

*Prior to the commencement of any works on the development hereby approved a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*This scheme should include the following:*

- 1. A non-intrusive field investigation and an intrusive field investigation, unless the Local Planning Authority agrees otherwise in writing;*
- 2. A methodology and timetable of site investigation and recording;*

3. An assessment of the significance of the heritage (archaeology) asset and an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the asset must be set out in the application as part of the explanation of the design concept;

4. Any mitigation as a result of the above findings.

*Reason: To ensure archaeology implications are fully addressed having regard to the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework Section 12 with especial reference to Paragraph 128, and with the Planning Practice Guidance 2014 relating to solar farm (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).*

#### **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 A previous heritage statement has been produced (ADAS 2014), which describes the archaeological background in detail, a brief summary is outlined below.
- 4.2 The site lies within a landscape that contains numerous archaeological sites, mainly recorded in advance of minerals extraction. They range in date from the Mesolithic through to the Saxon periods. The former quarry directly east of the site, adjacent to Kirkby Lane, was investigated in the 1990s in advance of gravel extraction. This site was found to be the focus of an extensive flint scatter, first found in 1980 (White 1980), and further investigation revealed Neolithic pits and ditches. In addition to this prehistoric activity, the site of a Saxon smith's grave was also recorded. The fields between the present application site and the excavated site were fieldwalked in 2000 and a sparse scatter of flints was found. This was interpreted as being on the periphery of the known site to the east (LHER Reference 1451 and 1452).
- 4.3 Excavations to the south of Grange Farm have revealed further sites of Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date (Chowne 1982).
- 4.4 Kirkby on Bain is first mentioned as *Cherchebi* in the Domesday Book of 1086, a name which derives from the Old Danish for 'village with a church'. This is thought to mean it was an existing settlement with a church, taken over by Danish settlers rather than a newly founded settlement (Cameron 1998, 74).
- 4.5 At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the settlement was largely held by the Bishop of Durham and local landowners Wulfmaer, Godwine and Gunnhvatr, indicating a mix of owners of both Saxon and Danish descent. The land is characterised as being a mix of pasture, woodland and meadow, and while a mill site is mentioned there is no mention of the church suggested by the place name (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.6 Geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in November 2014 by GSB SUMO (GSB Prospection Ltd 2014). A small group of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies were identified along the southeastern site boundary. Various parallel linear trends, reflecting modern agricultural regimes and land drainage were recorded across the remainder of the field.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trial trenching strategy was agreed with the Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, comprising sixteen trenches measuring 50m long by 1.6m wide and forty-five 1m by 1m test pits. The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of approximately ten working days, between 26<sup>th</sup> January and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2015.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS, allowing centimetre accurate real-time precision. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed, in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness, by a tracked 360 machine excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3 For the test pits, each 1m by 1m square test pit was located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. The pit was first cleaned of any surface vegetation by hand, down to clear topsoil. Soil was then removed by hand in 100mm spits and passed through a portable sieve with a 5mm grid, with all relevant artefacts collected and bagged by context and spit. Once the archaeological horizon or natural geology was revealed, excavation ceased and a drawn section and photographic record was made.
- 5.4 In agreement with the Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, test pitting was abandoned after the excavation of 28 test pits due to both the dearth of worked lithics recovered and to the nature of the underlying geology. Initially the strategy was implemented because of the site's proximity to a known Neolithic site; however, this site was focused on sand and gravel river terrace deposits to the east, rather than the clayey glacial till found within the proposed development area, which proved near impossible to pass through a sieve.
- 5.5 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets and context record sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section (at scale 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow.

## 6.0 Results

### *Trench 1 (Figure 4)*

- 6.1 This trench was located over a north-south oriented feature and a series of pit-like anomalies noted during geophysical survey of the site.
- 6.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was mid yellowy orange clay, 1001, interpreted as natural geology. All archaeological features were cut into this and were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of ploughsoil, 1000.
- 6.3 Towards the western end of Trench 1 was a north-south aligned ditch measuring 0.80m wide and 0.5m deep, [1002]. The feature contained a naturally silted deposit of friable dark blueish grey sandy clay 1003, sealing a firm dark blueish grey sandy clay basal fill 1004. No dating evidence was recovered.

- 6.4 The north-south aligned feature shown on the geophysical survey comprised three intercutting linears; [1011], [1015] and [1020] (Plate 1). The earliest cut, [1011] was 0.80m wide and 0.33m deep, and contained two natural silting deposits, an orange grey sandy clay 1009, sealing a softer mid greyish orange sandy clay 1010. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the basal fill of this ditch.



*Plate 1: South-facing section of intercutting ditches [1011], [1015] and [1020], and pits [1029] and [1033], 2 x 1m and 2 x 0.5m scales*

- 6.5 Recut [1015] consisted of a 1.02m wide, 0.52m deep ditch, with three natural silting deposits, a soft light grey sandy clay, 1012, a firmer brownish sandy clay, 1013, and a basal fill of soft orange silty sand, 1014. 1014 contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery from a single vessel.
- 6.6 The final ditch, [1020], contained four separate silting events, with a mid-grey sandy clay 1016, sealing an orange brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, 1017. This sealed 1018, which in turn sealed basal fill 1019, a soft mid yellowish orange silty sand, all of which were devoid of finds.
- 6.7 Ditch [1005], oriented east – west and measuring 1.02m wide and 0.54m deep, contained three fills: upper light grey sandy silt with iron panning, 1006, mid brownish grey sandy silt, 1007, with a basal fill of light orange sandy silt, 1008.
- 6.8 Cut into ditches [1020] and [1005] was pit [1033], measuring 0.58m deep. It contained three fills, with natural silting yellow sandy clay, 1030, sealing organic very dark grey sandy silt deposit, 1031. Its basal fill consisted of greenish brown clay 1032.
- 6.9 Truncating [1033] was a second 1.12m long and 0.90m sub-oval pit [1029], 0.36m deep. It contained four distinct deposits: 1025, a greyish brown sandy clay with re-deposited natural; sealing, 1026, a similar organic fill to that recorded in pit [1033]; a firm grey clay 1027, sealing a very dark grey sandy silt organic deposit, 1028. No finds were recovered from either pit.



### ***Trench 2 (Figure 5)***

- 6.10 Trench 2 was placed over the same linear feature recorded in the geophysical survey in Trench 1, and several other pit-like anomalies at the northern end of the trench.
- 6.11 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was mid yellowy orange clay, 2001, interpreted as superficial geology. All archaeological features were cut into this and were sealed by 0.3m thick layer of ploughsoil, 2000.
- 6.12 The large east-west oriented linear feature shown on the geophysical results was represented by a 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep pit, [2005], cut by a smaller 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep ditch [2003], on its northern side (Plate 2). Both features [2005] and [2003] were filled by similar compact, grey silty clay deposits, with the fill of the latter producing a single sherd of mid to Late Iron Age pottery and a horse tooth.
- 6.13 The second large anomaly shown on the geophysical results in Trench 2 was recorded as a linear ditch [2006] measuring 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. The feature contained two natural silting deposits: dark brown sandy clayey silt, 2008, which contained a moderate amount of charcoal and sealed mid orange brown silty clay 2007.



*Plate 2: East-facing section of ditches [2006] and [2009], 1m scale*

- 6.14 [2006] was recut by a 0.76m wide and 0.52m deep ditch, [2009]. The feature was filled by mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, 2012, which sealed a charcoal-rich clayey silt deposit, 2011, and a naturally silted brown sandy silty clay, 2010. A single sherd of mid to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 2011, as were charcoal/charred wood fragments, a single legume macrofossil and heather from environmental samples, suggesting they derived from scattered hearth or oven waste.

- 6.15 In the centre of Trench 2 was a 0.58m by 0.56m and 0.12m deep posthole, [2013]. It was cut by a shallow, north-south oriented curvilinear gully, [2015], measuring 0.40m wide and 0.04m deep. It extended into the eastern edge of the trench and was truncated to the north by a modern plough furrow.
- 6.16 14m from the northern edge of Trench 2, were two pits. Pit [2020] was 1.09m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, and contained a greyish brown silty clay fill, 2019. Pit [2023] contained pig and sheep bone within its upper fill, 2021, which sealed deposit 2022. Both pits were cut by a north-south oriented, 0.70m wide by 0.20m deep ditch, [2018]. The ditch contained compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 2017, and no dateable finds were recovered.

### ***Trench 3 (Figure 6)***

- 6.17 Trench 3 was placed over a northeast-southwest aligned, irregular linear anomaly.
- 6.18 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3 was mid yellowy orange clay, 3001, interpreted as natural geology. All archaeological features were cut into this deposit and were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of ploughsoil, 3000.
- 6.19 The geophysical anomaly investigated in this trench was represented by two intercutting ditches, [3007] and recut [3002]. [3007], which was 0.74m wide and 0.24m deep, contained three naturally silted deposits: a light orange brown sandy clay, 3010, sealed by dark greyish brown sandy clay, 3009, and above that a greyish brown sandy clay, 3008.
- 6.20 The later ditch, [3002], measuring 0.96m wide and 0.56m deep, contained four deposits: firm light brown sandy clay, 3003, sealing dark brownish red sandy clay, 3004, in turn sealing very dark brownish red sandy clay, 3005, with the uppermost fill a mid-orange red sandy clay, 3006. No dateable material was recovered from either feature.

### ***Trench 4 (Figure 7)***

- 6.21 Trench 4, oriented northeast-southwest, was positioned over several elongated sub-oval anomalies identified by the geophysics.
- 6.22 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 was mid yellowy orange clay, 4001, interpreted as superficial geology. All archaeological features were cut into this and were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of ploughsoil, 4000.
- 6.23 At the southern end of Trench 4 was a feature, [4040], oriented north - south in plan, at its southern end it turned west. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and too little of it was visible within the trench to allow for meaningful excavation.
- 6.24 Ditch [4023] was aligned broadly east-west, 11m north of the southern end of Trench 4. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.30m deep. The basal fill of the ditch was light yellowish grey silty sand, 4025, which was sealed by mid greyish blue sandy silt, 4024.
- 6.25 5m north of ditch [4023], the amorphous anomaly identified on the geophysical results was revealed to be a linear ditch, [4026] (Plate 3). It measured 1.25m wide and 0.46m deep and oriented west-northwest to east-southeast, and contained three fills; a mid grey clayey sand 4029, which produced two sherds of Iron Age pottery, an orange grey sandy clay 4028, in turn

sealing mid grey silty sand 4027. Extending parallel to [4023] was gully [4038], 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep. The gully contained a single friable, mid grey silty sand and was undated.



*Plate 3: Southeast-facing section of ditches [4026] and [4030], 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m scales*

- 6.26 Both [4026] and [4038] were cut by a northeast – southwest oriented linear ditch [4030]. The ditch contained a mid-grey clayey sand 4032, sealing mid orange grey clay 4031. 4032 contained an assemblage of 22 sherds of mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and a single fragment of cattle bone. Basal fill 4031 contained a fragment of sheep/goat bone and five sherds of pottery of a similar date, several sherds of which joined with those in the deposit above. An environmental sample taken from fill 4032 revealed the presence of charcoal/charred wood fragments and heather, suggesting the deposit derived from scattered hearth or oven waste.
- 6.27 Further north was ditch [4004], measuring 0.46m wide by 0.28m deep. Ditch [4004] was filled by an upper deposit of light grey sandy silt, 4002, sealing a basal fill of compact, dark grey sandy silt, 4003. It was recut to the north by a slightly larger ditch, [4008], 0.76m wide and 0.40m deep. The later ditch was filled by mid yellow grey sand, 4007, sealed by light greyish yellow sandy silt, 4006.
- 6.28 Parallel to [4008] ditch [4010], located 0.5m to the north, measured 0.77m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a sherd of Iron Age pot within a compact blueish grey sandy silt fill, 4009.
- 6.29 Ditch [4037], oriented northwest-southeast, was located centrally within the trench and measured 1.88m wide and 0.54m deep. The feature contained four fills: light grey sandy silt, 4033 sealed compact, light greyish orange sandy clay 4034, this in turn sealed light yellowish grey silty clay 4035, over a dark grey sandy silt 4036 at the base of the ditch. No finds were recovered.

- 6.30 At the northern end of Trench 4 were three, northwest-southeast aligned, intercutting ditches (Plate 4). The largest ditch was the earliest: [4022] measuring 1.20m wide and 0.86m deep, and filled with five distinct natural silting deposits 4017 – 4021.



*Plate 4: West-facing section of intercutting ditches [4013], [4016] and [4022], 1m scales*

- 6.31 Ditch [4016], measuring 0.72m wide and 0.54m deep, cut [4022] and was filled by compact mid grey sandy silt, 4014, which sealed lighter grey clayey sand, 4015. Ditch [4013] cut this feature on its northern edge and measured 1.16m wide and 0.51m deep. It contained two deposits, a compact mid grey silt sand basal fill, 4012, sealed by a mid-orange brown clayey sand, 4011.

#### ***Trench 5 (Figure 8)***

- 6.32 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was mid yellowy orange clay, 5001, interpreted as superficial geology. All archaeological features were cut into this and were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of ploughsoil, 5000.
- 6.33 Trench 5 was located over four parallel anomalies at the south-east corner of the site, represented by linear ditches [5002], [5005], [5008] and [5011], aligned broadly east-west.
- 6.34 The four linear ditches each contained a basal fill sealed by a later, light grey sandy silt. A large Iron Age ceramic loom weight and single sherd of pottery were recovered from the basal fill, 5012, of ditch [5011], whilst an environmental sample produced charcoal/charred wood fragments and fragments of heather. All other features were undated.

### ***Trenches 6 to 16***

- 6.35 The stratigraphic sequences recorded in Trenches 6 to 16 were the same: a layer of 0.3–0.35m thick ploughsoil, overlying mid yellowy orange clay. No features of archaeological interest were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from any of these trenches.

### ***Test pits (Figures 9 and 10)***

- 6.36 Twenty-eight test pits were excavated. In all cases ploughsoil, measuring between 0.18m and 0.30m thick, was removed by hand down to mid yellowy orange clay interpreted as glacial till.
- 6.37 Two test pits revealed further features. In the north of the site Test Pit 13 revealed a small feature, [134], truncating a linear feature, [132]. To the south located in close proximity to the trenches with archaeologically significant features within them was Test Pit 45, containing a northwest – southeast oriented linear feature, [452].
- 6.38 A fragment of fired clay was found in each of Test Pits 10 and 11 and a single sherd of shell-gritted, Iron Age pottery was recovered from ploughsoil in Trench 45. Four worked flints were also found: a core in Test Pit 19, a scraper and flake in Test Pit 43 and a flake in Test Pit 44.

## **7.0 Discussion**

- 7.1 The nature of the archaeological features investigated, together with the finds assemblage recovered, indicate that the southeast corner of the development area was once the site of mid to Late Iron Age settlement and agricultural activity.
- 7.2 Linear anomalies identified on the geophysical survey and investigated in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 appear to relate to enclosure and boundary features generally extending beyond the development area to the east. The finds assemblage from these features was very sparse suggesting that these features are more likely to be field boundaries or stock enclosures rather than features directly relating to settlement. However, it is possible that curving ditch [2015], found midway along Trench 2, is the heavily ploughed-out remains of a ring ditch for an Iron Age roundhouse.
- 7.3 The series of ditches recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 again are likely to represent boundary ditches which are closer to a focus of settlement activity. The density of artefacts recovered from them is greater than those from trenches immediately to the north, although the composition of the environmental samples suggest they were filled with similar material; derived from scattered hearth or oven waste, not directly dumped into the features but probably wind-blown detritus. The large number of intercutting and parallel ditches recorded in these trenches suggests the presence of migrating boundaries and features that were subject to periodic recutting, indicating a prolonged period of use.
- 7.4 The features are of broadly similar date to those found at a site 1.5km to the southwest at Tattershall Thorpe, where the remains of a large double-ditched enclosure were excavated (Seager Smith 1998).

## **8.0 Conclusions**

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed a total of 29 ditches and six pits from five trenches, highly localised in the southeast corner of the development site (Trenches 1 to 5). These features were generally shallow and truncated, and sealed by c.0.3m of ploughsoil.
- 8.2 The remainder of the evaluation trenches and test pits evidenced a negligible archaeological potential, producing only a very small quantity of scattered worked flints and ceramic finds.

## **9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It has shown that there are Iron Age settlement and agriculture related features preserved in the southeast corner of the proposed development area.
- 9.2 The test pitting methodology was found to be ineffective. It was initially implemented based on the assumption that the underlying superficial geology consisted of river terrace sand and gravels, similar to those found to the east of the site where significant Neolithic activity has been previously recorded. However, the underlying geology was found to be glacial clay till and sieving this and the overlying ploughsoil was found to be impractical.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Prospect Archaeology Limited for this commission and Jan Allen, Planning Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council provided helpful advice during this project.

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## Appendix 1: Iron Age Pottery

By I Rowlandson

A small group of handmade Iron Age pottery (39 fragments, 500g, RE0.34) dating from the mid to late Iron Age this author for archiving. An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014) augmented by the Bain Valley codes scheme developed by this author (see Rowlandson 2014 and other reports listed there). Where appropriate terminology from the PCRG guidelines (1997) and the Trent & Peak prehistoric pottery manual (Knight 1998) have been used for recording the earlier pottery. A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below. The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

The pottery on the whole should be considered to date to the Iron Age but the feature sherds would suggest a late Iron Age date. There are a growing number of Iron Age assemblages from Horncastle and other parts of the Bain Valley (Rowlandson 2014) and this small assemblage suggests the presence of further activity on this site. Subsequent work may produce larger and more diagnostic groups of Iron Age pottery. It is recommended that this pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum along with the rest of the archive.

Table 1: Pottery dating summary

Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)	Total RE
100	?	A small oxidised fragment of fired clay.	1	2	0
110	?	A small oxidised fragment of fired clay.	1	6	0
1010	IA	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	11	0
1014	IA	Shell-gritted sherds from a single vessel.	2	9	0
2002	MLIA	A single sherd from a shell-gritted jar with everted rim.	1	4	3
2011	MLIA	A single sherd from a jar or bowl with a globular profile and in-turned rim in a fine shell-gritted fabric.	1	12	7
4009	IA	A fragment from a shell-gritted jar with an in-turned rim with a flattened lip.	1	12	7
4029	IA	A small group including a fragment from a shell-gritted jar with an in-turned rim with a flattened lip.	2	35	7
4031	MLIA	A small group including a fragment from a necked jar or bowl in a fine shell-gritted fabric. Also present was a basal sherd from a shell-gritted jar also found in context 4032.	5	33	10
4032	MLIA?	Fragments from a single shell-gritted jar, sherds from this vessel also in context 4031.	22	369	0
4503	IA	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	1	0
5012	IA	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	6	0



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## Appendix 2: Animal Bone

By J Wood

### Introduction

Seven refitted fragments of animal bone (125g) were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on land at Kirby on Bain, Lincolnshire. The assemblage was recovered from Trench 2 ditch [2003], pit [2023] and Trench 4 ditch [4030]. The archaeological activity on site was tentatively dated from the Iron Age period.

### Results

The remains were of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery or pathology was noted on any of the remains.

A single fragment of pig ulna recovered from pit [2021] displayed evidence of gnawing thought to be carnivore in origin.

A single fragment of medium mammal size long bone displayed evidence of burning, but was not fully calcined. The fragment was recovered from ditch [4030] and probably represents an incidental burning event.

Table 2: Summary of identified bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
2003	2002	<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	Tooth	R	1	42	Upper PM/M=69mm
2023	2021	Pig	Ulna	L	1	12	Proximal shaft and semilunar notch, possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
		Sheep/Goat	Innominate	L	1	5	Ilium and ischium in two pieces
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	7	Shaft fragment, broken into three
4030	4031	Sheep/Goat	Skull- frontal	X	1	4	Horncore base and skull fragment
		Medium Mamma Size	Long Bone	X	1	1	Burnt grey
	4032	Cattle	Radius	L	1	54	Proximal shaft, broken into 6 fragments Bp66m, Bfp=61mm

As can be seen from Table 2, sheep/goat, cattle, *equid* (horse family) and pig remains were only fragments identifiable to species within the assemblage, with the remaining fragments only identifiable to taxa.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals/remains on site.

In the event of further works the site is liable to produce more bone of good condition with good potential to provide further information on the underlying animal husbandry practices and diet economy of the site.

### **References**

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

## **Appendix 3: Worked Flint**

*By J Rylatt*

### **Introduction**

A programme of archaeological fieldwork recovered four pieces of struck flint from land to the east and south-east of Grange Farm, Kirkby on Bain. All four pieces were recovered from ploughsoil, which indicates they are residual artefacts. All of the artefacts have morphological attributes indicative of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies.

### **Methodology**

All of the artefacts were physically examined and the attributes of each piece were recorded and compiled to form a digital archive. Macroscopic analysis determined position in the reduction sequence and any observable characteristics of the reduction technology, together with an assessment of the functional potential of the different elements of the assemblage. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex, and whether any piece has been burnt. Metrical data was recorded for complete flakes, and each piece was weighed. Selected artefacts were examined with x6 and x20 hand-lenses to determine whether there was any evidence for localised modifications that are indicative of use.

### **Description of the Assemblage**

#### **Raw materials**

All of the struck lithic artefacts were manufactured from flint. All four pieces preserved areas of thin, abraded cortical surface that indicate the raw materials were pebbles obtained from secondary deposits. Variations in colour and opacity indicate each piece was derived from a different pebble core, providing further evidence that raw materials were sourced from heterogeneous secondary deposits. The site occupies the interface between relatively extensive Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits to the west and Till to the east (British Geological Survey 1995; Henson 1985). Both of these superficial deposits incorporate quantities of sand and gravels from which flint pebbles could be obtained. However, the undifferentiated river terrace deposits, which have been identified less than 300m to the east of the site, could have been a more consistent source of suitable flint pebbles. Regardless of the precise origin of the pebbles, it is apparent that the raw materials could have been obtained on or very close to the site.

#### **Condition**

The two pieces of struck flint from context 430 exhibited evidence of post-depositional damage. The scraper had moderate chipping and limited truncation along the flake margins, which had removed some of the retouch, while the other flake had extensive chipping and some crushing to the arrises. The other two pieces, which were recovered from the topsoil in Test Pit 19 and Test Pit 44, had fresh margins, which suggested they had not been within an active ploughsoil for an extended period of time. This could provide an indication that areas of prehistoric ground surface and associated deposits are more deeply buried in some parts of the site than in others, meaning that plough truncation and reworking of deposits is an ongoing issue.

#### **Burning**

None of the artefacts had any of the identifiable structural changes that are associated with the burning of flint (Purdy and Brooks 1971).

#### **Composition of the assemblage**

This small assemblage comprised a core, a scraper and two pieces of flake debitage.

The core, from 190, is a pebble fragment with scars of broad hard hammer flake removals from three platforms. In the final stages of reduction it was worked like a keeled core, with removals from two oblique platforms along roughly 40% of the circumference. These characteristics are indicative of relatively ad hoc Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries.

The ploughsoil in Test Pit 43, 430, contained a sub-circular scraper manufactured on a thick cortical flake. A series of semi-abrupt flakes were removed along one lateral margin in preparation for abrupt to semi-abrupt retouch that created a side and end scraper. This retouch survives best along the proximal half of the lateral margin, as there is significant post depositional damage to the remainder of the lateral and distal margin. The undamaged areas of retouch exhibit evidence of use-wear that is associated with some localised diffuse polish. The morphological characteristics of the scraper are characteristic of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age tool kits.

The two small pieces of flake debitage, one from 430 and the other from 440, have attributes associated with later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flake industries.

### **Discussion**

The morphological traits of this small collection of struck flint are characteristic of lithic technologies employed during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The only artefact with secondary retouch is a scraper recovered from Test Pit 43. These utilitarian implements are generally the most common tool-type found in Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages.

All four pieces of struck flint from Grange Farm were recovered from the ploughsoil. Lithic material of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date is predominantly found in superficial deposits, suggesting that it was generally deposited onto contemporary ground surfaces (Healy 1993). The low incidence of worked flint from topsoil, subsoil and other superficial deposits at Grange Farm suggests that there was no sustained human activity or occupation on the site during this period. It therefore seems likely that any visits were episodic and relatively brief. Three of the four pieces of struck flint came from Test Pits 43 and 44, which are located toward the south-east corner of the site. This material could represent peripheral elements of a more extensive scatter that is focussed upon the river terraces to the east of the site. The Bain Valley Survey collected and analysed large lithic assemblages, which suggested that the river terraces initially became a focus for Early Neolithic funerary activity and settlement, which continued into the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Chowne 1994).

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- Henson, D, 1985, The flint resources of Yorkshire and the East Midlands, *Lithics* 6: 2–9
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Table 3: Worked flint archive

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight (g)	Complete (mm)	Cortex	Recorticated	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
190	S	core	L.Neo/EBA	46.2	41x46x27	40 t.r.a							pebble frag with scars representing removals from 3 platfs (8+ scars); in latter stages reduction occurred from two oblique platfs on either side of one margin; removals are broad hard hammer flakes, with small pronounced negative bulbs of percussion, some crushing to platf and no evidence of platf edge prep
430	S	side & end scraper	L.Neo/EBA	27.9	43x43x15	50 t.r.a	yes	yes	flat	pron		yes	thick sub-circular flake with scar of hinged flake removal from perp platf; other semi-abrupt flakes removed along opposite lateral margin as preparation for abrupt to semi-abrupt retouch along margin; approx 50% of retouched margin has been modified by post-depositional damage, retouch survives best along proximal half of the lateral margin & only very small areas remain along distal margin, but any surviving retouched margins exhibit evidence of use-wear, with some suggestion of diffuse polish; damage prevents determination of the original extent of the retouch along the distal end
430	S	flake	L.Neo/EBA	6.9	33x25x11	10 t.a			flat	pron	feath	yes	irreg flake with scars of removals from 2 platfs; signif chipping & damage to flake margins; insipient cone of percussion on dorsal surface
440	S	flake	L.Neo/BA	2.5	22x21x11	30 t.r.a			cort	diffuse	hinged	no	irreg flake with scar of one small removal same platf (pronounced negative bulb with no platf edge prep) & 2 from oblique platf; v. small/thin butt detached, with some signs of trimming of platf edge

Table 4: Summary of struck flint assemblage

No. of finds	Reduction Sequence	Type	Spot Date	Weight (g)	Complete	Recort.	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage
4	S 4	core 1	L.Neo/EBA 3	83.5g	yes 4	yes 1	yes 1	cort 1	pron 2	feath 1	yes 2
		side & end scraper 1	L.Neo/BA 1					flat 2	diffuse 1	hinged 1	no 1
		flake 2									

## Appendix 4: Environmental

By V Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Kirkby on Bain, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded a number of pits, ditches and other discrete features. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and four (all from ditch fills) were submitted for evaluation. Dating information was not available at the time of writing.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and straw/chaff fragments were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, other plant macrofossils are scarce. However, the assemblage from sample 1 (ditch [2009]) does include a single small, indeterminate legume (*Fabaceae*) and samples 1, 2 (ditch [5011]) and 4 (ditch [4030]) all contain fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem. Other root/stem fragments are also recorded.

Other remains are very scarce. The fragments of black porous material are almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Bone fragments (some of which are burnt/calined) are also recorded along with a small pellet of burnt or fired clay and pieces of coal (coal 'dust'). It is currently unclear whether the latter are intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the composition of the assemblages would appear to indicate that the recovered remains are derived from scattered hearth or oven waste. It is unknown whether this material may be domestic in origin, but it is, perhaps, of note that heather was often used within hearths or ovens from the later prehistoric period onwards, largely because it was readily available and burnt at an even, high temperature throughout combustion.

On the basis of these assemblages, it is difficult to recommend any future strategy for sampling, particularly as the date of the material is unknown. However, as it is clear that well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Kirkby on Bain, it is suggested that if further interventions are planned, additional plant macrofossil samples of 20–40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

### Reference

Stace, C, 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Cambridge University Press

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens

b = burnt

Table 5: Environmental sample archive

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	2011	5012	1010	4032
Feature No.	2009	5011	1010	4030
Trench No.	2	5	1	4
Plant macrofossils				
Fabaceae indet.	x			
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x	x		xx
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx		x	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x			
Charred root/stem	xx	xx		xx
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	
Bone	x			x xb
Burnt/fired clay				x
Small coal frags.		x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	15	15	15	15
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%



## Appendix 5: Fired Clay

By M Wood

### Introduction

A single fired clay object weighing 2.272kg was recovered during archaeological evaluation at Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 6.

### Assemblage

Context	Date	No	Wt (g)	Comments
5012	Iron Age	1	2.272kg	A broken triangular loom weight measuring 150mm x 110mm x 130mm. One of the triangular corners survives intact with a hole c.25mm in diameter. The other corners are broken although sufficient survives to illustrate near identical holes. The fabric is a low-fired orangey-beige sandy clay with frequent burnt flint and occasional ironstone fragment inclusions. Some of the flint may have been heated debitage.

Table 6: Fired clay artefacts

### Discussion

A single, large loom weight was recovered from evaluation work at Kirkby on Bain. Triangular loom weights are common in the Iron Age across southern and central England and continue into the early Roman period when the warp-weighted loom becomes obsolete. This loom weight appears fairly large, and would fit within the upper values of the average size (c130–150mm) noted at Danebury (Elsdon and Barford in May 1996) and is approaching the ‘mega-loom weight’ size previously noted at sites such as Maiden Castle and Glastonbury in Dorset (*ibid*). Several examples of similar size to this one have been recovered at Dragonby in North Lincolnshire, while a smaller one was found at the Bronze Age and Iron Age site at Billingborough (Chowne et al 2001). Large loom weights have been suggested as perhaps being used in a beam-tensioned system where a few large weights provide tension rather than individual weights per strand (*ibid*).

### Recommendations for further work

Such a small assemblage does not warrant any further analysis, but would benefit from an appropriate illustration or photograph. All the artefacts are in a stable condition and require no further conservation. The loom weight should be retained as part of the archive.

### Reference

Chowne, P, Cleal R M J, A P Fitzpatrick and P.Andrews, 2001, *Excavations at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, 1975-8: a Bronze-Iron Age Settlement and Salt-working Site*, East Anglian Archaeology Report no.94

Elsdon, S and Barford, P M, 1996, *Loomweights in May, J, Dragonby Report on Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire Volume 1*



*Plate 5: Front and side view of Iron Age ceramic loom weight*

## Appendix 6: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent roots and frequent small angular flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Firm, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural
1002	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with gradual sides and flat base	0.8m wide x 0.5m deep	Cut of small ditch filled by 1003, 1004
1003	Fill	Friable, dark bluish grey sandy clay with occasional small stones	0.2m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1002] sealed by 1000
1004	Fill	Firm, mid bluish grey sandy clay with occasional small stones	0.14m thick	Lower fill of ditch [1002] sealed by 1003
1005	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and flat base	0.98m wide x 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 1006, 1007, 1008
1006	Fill	Firm, dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent flint fragments	0.23m thick	Upper fill of ditch [1005] sealed by 1000
1007	Fill	Firm, light orange grey sandy clay with frequent small stones	0.2m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1005] sealed by 1006
1008	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small stones	0.06m thick	Lower fill of ditch [1005] sealed by 1007
1009	Fill	Friable, mid orange grey sandy clay with frequent orange sandy mottling	0.22m thick	Upper fill of ditch [1011], natural silting cut by [1015]
1010	Fill	Soft, mid greyish orange sandy clay	0.1m thick	Lower fill of ditch [1011] sealed by 1009
1011	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with gradual sides and concave base	0.8m wide x 0.33m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 1009, 1010
1012	Fill	Soft, light grey sandy silt with occasional orange sandy mottling	0.32m thick	Upper fill of ditch [1015], natural silting cut by [1020]
1013	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular flint fragments	0.29m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1015] sealed by 1012
1014	Fill	Soft, light orange silty sand	0.12m thick	Basal fill of ditch [1015] sealed by 1013
1015	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with moderately steep sides and concave base	1.02m wide x 0.52m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 1012, 1013, 1014
1016	Fill	Firm, mid grey sandy clay with frequent orange sandy mottling	0.14m thick	Upper fill of ditch [1020] sealed by 1033
1017	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.4m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1020] sealed by 1016
1018	Fill	Friable, mid bluish grey clayey silt	0.16m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1020] sealed by 1017
1019	Fill	Soft, mid yellowish orange silty sand	0.06m thick	Basal fill of ditch [1020] sealed by 1018
1020	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with steep sides and flat base	1.4m wide x 0.76m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
1021	Fill	Firm, mid grey sandy clay with frequent orange sandy mottling	0.14m thick	Upper fill of ditch [1024] sealed by 1000
1022	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.24m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1024] same as 1018 sealed by 1021
1023	Fill	Friable, mid bluish grey clayey silt	0.08m thick	Natural silting within ditch [1024] sealed by 1022
1024	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and flat base	0.8m wide x 0.46m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 1032, 1022, 1021
1025	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent orange sandy mottling and occasional Patches of re-deposited natural up to 0.04m in diameter	0.14m thick	Upper fill of pit [1029] sealed by 1000
1026	Fill	Soft, very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional grey sandy mottling	0.16m thick	Possible dump of organic matter within pit [1029] sealed by 1025
1027	Fill	Firm, mid grey silty clay	0.2m thick	Natural silting within pit [1029] sealed by 1026
1028	Fill	Soft, very dark grey sandy silt	0.08m thick	Lower fill of pit [1029] possible dump of organic matter sealed by 1027
1029	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately steep sides and flat base	1.12m long x 0.9m wide x 0.36m deep	Cut of pit filled by 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028
1030	Fill	Soft, light yellow sandy clay with occasional small sub angular flint fragments	0.2m thick	Natural silting within pit [1033] cut by [1029]
1031	Fill	Soft, very dark grey sandy silt	0.06m thick	Possible dump of organic matter within pit [1033] sealed by 1030
1032	Fill	Firm, light greenish brown silty clay	0.1m thick	Basal fill of pit [1033] sealed by 1031
1033	Cut	Circular shape in plan, with steep sides and concave base	1.0m long x 1.0m wide x 0.58m deep	Cut of pit filled by 1030, 1031, 1032

## Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
2000	Layer	Friable, dark brown sandy silt with frequent small angular flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
2001	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and frequent small angular flint		Natural
2002	Fill	Compact, dark grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles	0.25m thick	Single fill of ditch [2003] sealed by 2000
2003	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with gradual sides and concave base	0.7m wide x 0.25m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 2002
2004	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay with frequent orange sandy mottling	0.4m thick	Single fill of pit [2005] sealed by 2000

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
2005	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S oriented with gradual sides and flat base	1.7m long x 0.9m wide x 0.4m wide	Cut of pit filled by 2004
2006	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately steep sides and irregular base	0.8m wide x 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 2007
2007	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular flint and occasional iron staining	0.3m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2006] sealed by 2008
2008	Fill	Friable, very dark brown sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular flint and frequent iron staining	0.28m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2006] cut by [2009]
2009	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and concave base	0.76m wide x 0.52m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 2010, 2011, 2012
2010	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown sandy silty clay with occasional small angular flint	0.14m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2009] sealed by 2010
2011	Fill	Friable, very dark black sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular flint	0.3m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2009] sealed by 2012
2012	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular flint	0.16m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2009] sealed by 2000
2013	Cut	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and concave base	0.58m diameter x 0.12m deep	Cut of possible post hole filled by 2014
2014	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint	0.12m thick	Single fill of post hole [2013] cut by [2015]
2015	Cut	Curvilinear shape in plan with gradual sides and flat base	0.4m wide x 0.04m deep	Cut of possible ring ditch filled by 2016
2016	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty sand with stained impression left in natural as opposed to feature	0.04m thick	Fill of Curvilinear ditch [2015] sealed by 2000
2017	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent orange sandy mottling	0.2m thick	Natural silting within ditch [2018] sealed by 2000
2018	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with gradual sides and flat base	0.7m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 2018
2019	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.2m thick	Natural silting within pit [2020] cut by [2017]
2020	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with undercut sides and flat base	1.0m long x 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of shallow pit filled by 2019
2021	Fill	Compact, very dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	0.25m thick	Upper fill of pit [2023] cut by [2018]
2022	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.1m thick	Basal fill of pit [2023] sealed by 2021
2023	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with undercut sides and flat base	1.0m long x 0.75m wide x 0.35m deep	Cut of shallow pit filled by 2021, 2022

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
3000	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional roots and frequent small angular flint	0.33m thick	Topsoil
3001	Layer	Firm, mid brownish orange clay with occasional chalk flecks		Natural
3002	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with moderately steep sides and concave base	0.96m wide x 0.56m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 3003, 3004, 3005 3006
3003	Fill	Firm, light brown sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.21m thick	Upper fill of ditch [3002] sealed by 3000
3004	Fill	Friable, dark brownish red sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.23m thick	Natural silting within ditch [3002] sealed by 3003
3005	Fill	Friable, very dark brownish red sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones	0.16m thick	Natural silting within ditch [3002] sealed by 3004
3006	Fill	Friable, mid orange red sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.06m thick	Basal fill of ditch [3002] sealed by 3005
3007	Cut	Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with steep sides and flat base	0.72m wide x 0.24m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 3008, 3009, 3010
3008	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.26m thick	Upper fill of ditch [3007] sealed by 3000
3009	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.1m thick	Natural silting within ditch [3007] sealed by 3008
3010	Fill	Firm, light orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones	0.12m thick	Basal fill of ditch [3007] sealed by 3009

### Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
4000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded and sub angular flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
4001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural
4002	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with occasional orange sandy mottling and occasional small sub angular stones	0.14m thick	Upper fill of small ditch [4004] cut by [4008]
4003	Fill	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones	0.18m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4004] sealed by 4002

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
4004	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	0.46m wide x 0.28m deep	Cut of small ditch filled by 4002, 4003
4005	Fill	Compact, very dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular stones	0.23m thick	Upper fill of small ditch [4008] sealed by 4000
4006	Fill	Compact, light greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones	0.09m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4008] sealed by 4005
4007	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small sub rounded and sub angular stones	0.12m thick	Basal fill of small ditch [4008] sealed by 4006
4008	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and concave base	0.76m wide x 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 4005, 4006, 4007
4009	Fill	Compact, dark bluish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular stones	0.4m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4010] sealed by 4000
4010	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	0.77m wide x 0.4m deep	filled by 4009
4011	Fill	Compact, mid orange brown clayey sand with occasional small sub angular stones	0.34m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4013] sealed by 4000
4012	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty sand with occasional small to medium angular stones and occasional orange sandy mottling	0.2m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4013] sealed by 4011
4013	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	1.16m wide x 0.51m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 4011, 4012
4014	Fill	Compact, light grey clayey sand with occasional small to medium angular stones	0.34m thick	Upper fill of ditch [4016], natural silting cut by [4013]
4015	Fill	Compact, mid grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small to medium angular stones	0.13m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4016] sealed by 4014
4016	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with gradual sides and concave base	0.72m wide x 0.54m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 4014, 4015
4017	Fill	Compact, light yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones	0.25m thick	Upper fill of ditch [4022], natural silting cut by [4017]
4018	Fill	Friable, mid greyish yellow silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small to medium angular stones	0.14m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4022] sealed by 4017
4019	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones	0.12m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4022] sealed by 4018

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
4020	Fill	Compact, mid orange yellow silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones and occasional manganese flecks	0.2m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4022] sealed by 4019
4021	Fill	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional orange sandy mottling	0.08m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4022] sealed by 4020
4022	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	1.2m wide x 0.86m deep	Cut of large ditch filled by 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021
4023	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately steep sides and flat base	0.98m wide x 0.3m deep	Cut of small ditch filled by 4024, 4025
4024	Fill	Friable, mid greyish blue sandy silt with occasional orange sandy mottling and occasional small stones	0.12m thick	Upper fill of ditch [4023], natural silting sealed by 4000
4025	Fill	Loose, light yellowish grey silty sand with frequent flint fragments	0.22m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4023] sealed by 4024
4026	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately steep sides and flat base	1.25m wide x 0.46m deep	Cut of settlement related ditch filled by 4027, 4028, 4029
4027	Fill	Friable, mid grey silty sand	0.7m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4026] sealed by 4028
4028	Fill	Firm, mid orange grey sandy clay	0.06m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4026] sealed by 4029
4029	Fill	Firm, mid grey clayey sand	0.27m thick	Upper fill of ditch [4026] cut by [4030]
4030	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	0.2m wide x 0.4m deep	Cut of settlement related ditch filled by 4031, 4032
4031	Fill	Firm, mid orange grey clay with occasional mid grey sandy mottling	0.13m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4030] sealed by 4032
4032	Fill	Firm, mid grey clayey sand	0.28m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4030] sealed by 4000
4033	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with occasional orange sandy mottling and occasional small stones	0.21m thick	Upper fill of ditch [4037], natural silting sealed by 4000
4034	Fill	Compact, light greyish orange sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	0.19m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4037] sealed by 4033
4035	Fill	Compact, light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones	0.18m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4037] sealed by 4034
4036	Fill	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones	0.2m thick	Basal fill of ditch [4037] sealed by 4035
4037	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with gradual sides and concave base	1.88m wide x 0.54m deep	Cut of large drainage ditch filled by 4033, 4034, 4035, 4036



Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
4038	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with gradual sides and concave base	0.25m wide x 0.05m deep	Cut of very shallow ditch filled by 4039
4039	Fill	Friable, mid grey silty sand	0.04m thick	Natural silting within ditch [4038] cut by [4030]

## Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
5000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded and sub angular flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
5001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural
5002	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with gradual sides and concave base	1.6m wide x 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 5003, 5004
5003	Fill	Friable, dark grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and single Stone cobble 0.19m in diameter	0.34m thick	Natural silting within ditch [5002] sealed by 5004
5004	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional iron staining	0.06m thick	Upper fill of ditch [5002] sealed by 5000
5005	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base	1.04m wide x 0.48m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 5006, 5007
5006	Fill	Friable, dark grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments	0.35m thick	Natural silting within ditch [5005] sealed by 5007
5007	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional iron staining	0.1m thick	Upper fill of ditch [5005] sealed by 5000
5008	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with moderately steep sides and concave base	1.58m wide x 0.58m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 5009, 5010
5009	Fill	Friable, dark grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional light grey sandy mottling	0.58m thick	Natural silting within ditch [5008] sealed by 5010
5010	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional iron staining	0.2m thick	Upper fill of ditch [5008] sealed by 5000
5011	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with moderately steep sides and concave base	1.78m wide x 1.44m deep	Cut of ditch filled by 5012, 5013
5012	Fill	Friable, dark grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional light grey sandy mottling	1.43m thick	Natural silting within ditch [5011] sealed by 5013
5013	Fill	Friable, light grey sandy silt with frequent flint fragments and	0.18m thick	Upper fill of ditch [5011] sealed by 5000

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
		occasional iron staining and occasional charcoal flecks		

### Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
6000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.26m thick	Topsoil
6001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
7000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.26m thick	Topsoil
7001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
8000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
8001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clayey sand with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
9000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
9001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
10000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
10001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
11000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
11001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
12000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
12001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

### Trench 13

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
13000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
13001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

#### Trench 14

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
14000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
14001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

#### Trench 15

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
15000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
15001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

#### Trench 16

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Interpretation
16000	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
16001	Layer	Compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Natural

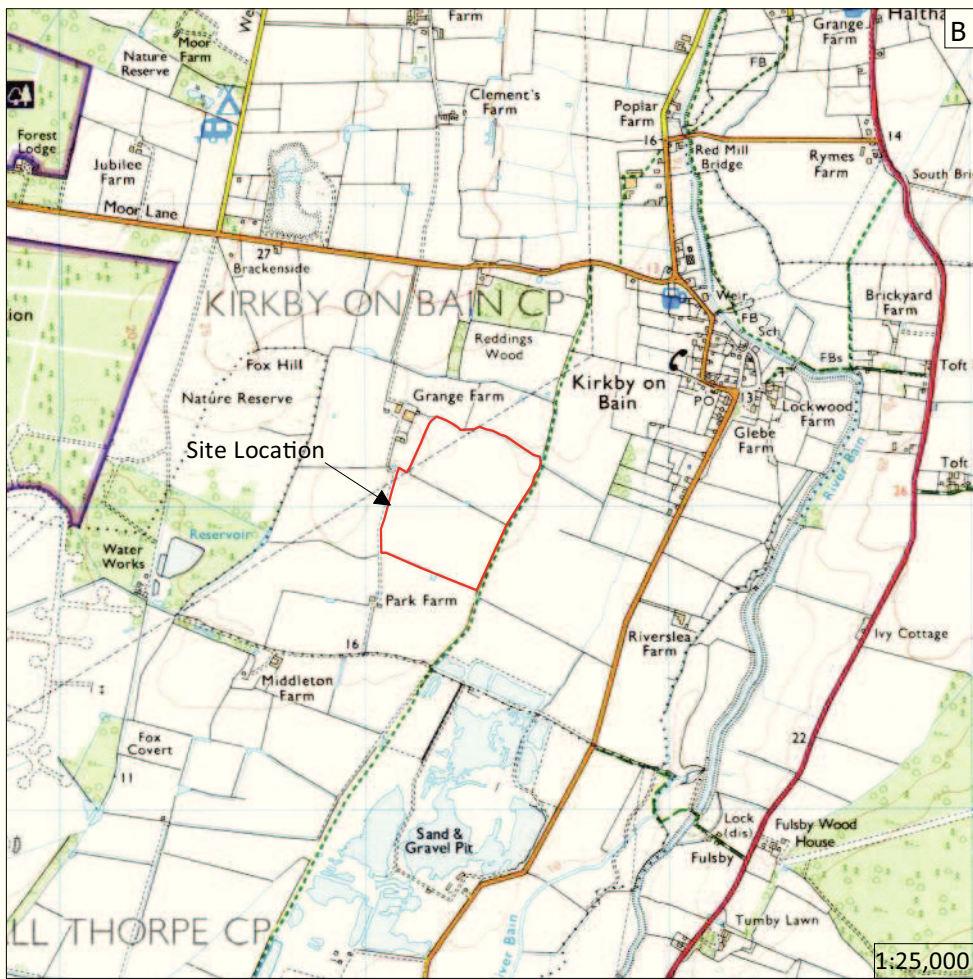
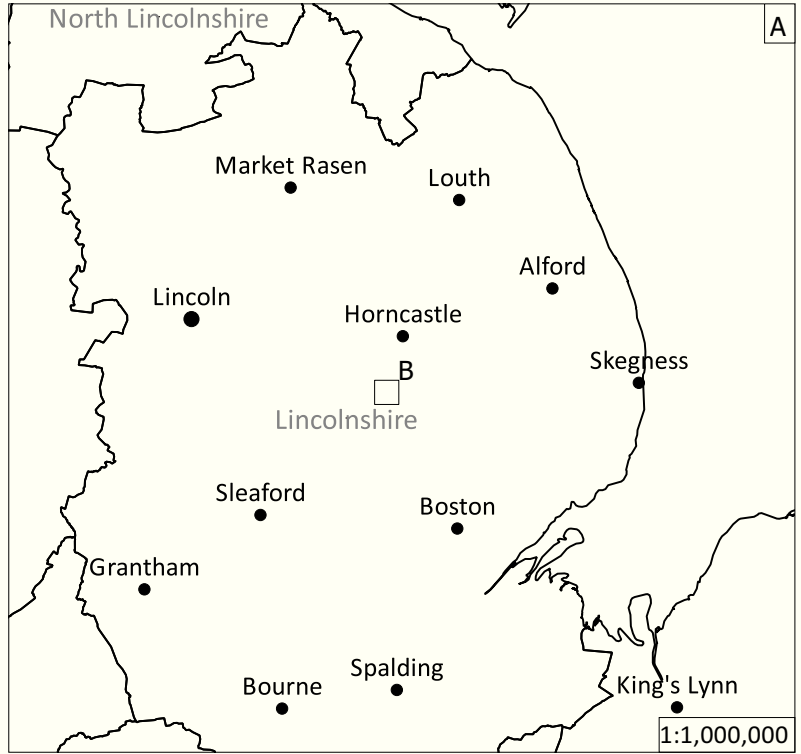
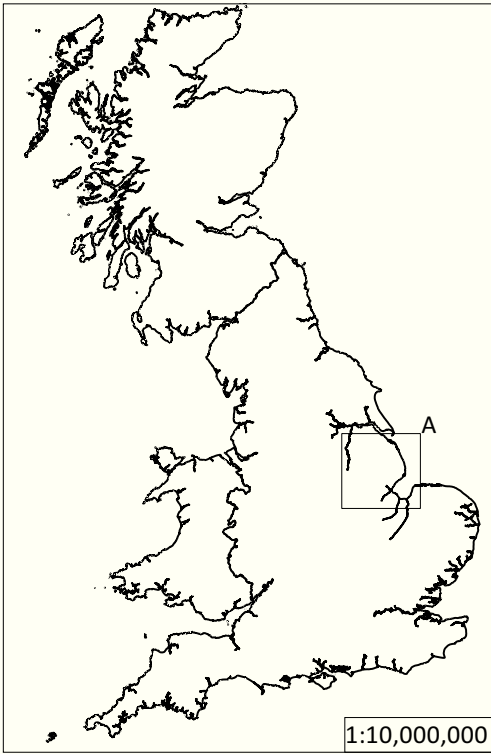
#### Test Pits

Test Pit	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
1	10	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
1	11	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches with occasional grey sandy mottles		Superficial geology
2	20	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.27m thick	Topsoil
2	21	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
3	30	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
3	31	Layer	Compact, light orange silty clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy mottles		Superficial geology
4	40	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil

Test Pit	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
4	41	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches with occasional small flint fragments		Superficial geology
5	50	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
5	51	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
6	60	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.18m thick	Topsoil
6	61	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
7	70	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
7	71	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
8	80	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
8	81	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
9	90	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.25m thick	Topsoil
9	91	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
10	100	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
10	101	Layer	Compact, mid greyish brown clay with occasional orange sandy mottling	0.1m thick	Subsoil
10	102	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
11	110	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
11	111	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
12	120	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
12	121	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy patches		Superficial geology
13	130	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
13	131	Layer	Compact, light bluish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
13	132	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with unexcavated sides and unexcavated base	0.2m wide thick	Cut of possible ditch or possible palaeochannel filled by 133
13	133	Fill	Friable, mid orange silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	Not Excavated	Fill of possible ditch [132] sealed by 130
13	134	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan, with vertical sides and unexcavated base	0.5m wide	Cut of possible pit filled by 135

Test Pit	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
13	135	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand	Not excavated	Fill of possible pit [134] sealed by 130
14	140	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
14	141	Layer	Friable, mid bluish orange clay	0.05m thick	Subsoil
14	142	Layer	Compact, light bluish orange sandy clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
15	150	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
15	151	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
16	160	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint and occasional chalk flecks	0.25m thick	Topsoil
16	161	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and frequent manganese flecks		Superficial geology
17	170	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.27m thick	Topsoil
17	171	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
18	180	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.28m thick	Topsoil
18	181	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional manganese flecks		Superficial geology
19	190	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
19	191	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
20	200	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.29m thick	Topsoil
20	201	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional manganese flecks and occasional chalk flecks		Superficial geology
21	210	Layer	Friable, mid brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.25m thick	Topsoil
21	211	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional manganese flecks and occasional iron staining		Superficial geology
22	220	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.36m thick	Topsoil
22	221	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
27	270	Layer	Friable, dark brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
27	271	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and frequent manganese flecks and occasional chalk flecks		Superficial geology

Test Pit	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
28	280	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.39m thick	Topsoil
28	281	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional small stones and flint		Superficial geology
29	290	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small stones and flint	0.3m thick	Topsoil
29	291	Layer	Compact, light greyish orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and frequent manganese flecks and iron staining		Superficial geology
43	430	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.24m thick	Topsoil
43	431	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy mottles		Superficial geology
44	440	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
44	441	Layer	Compact, light greyish orange sand with frequent orangey brown sandy patches		Superficial geology
45	450	Layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m thick	Topsoil
45	451	Layer	Compact, light orange clay with frequent orangey brown sandy patches and occasional grey sandy mottles		Superficial geology
45	452	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with unexcavated sides and unexcavated base	0.6m wide	Cut of possible ditch filled by 453, 454
45	453	Fill	Compact, mid greyish orange sandy silty clay with occasional small flint	Not excavated	Fill of possible pit [452] sealed by 450
45	454	Fill	Compact, mid greyish orange silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and flint fragments	Not excavated	Fill of possible pit [452] sealed by 453



**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	KIOB 15
Scale	10,000,000 1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
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Date	18/03/15

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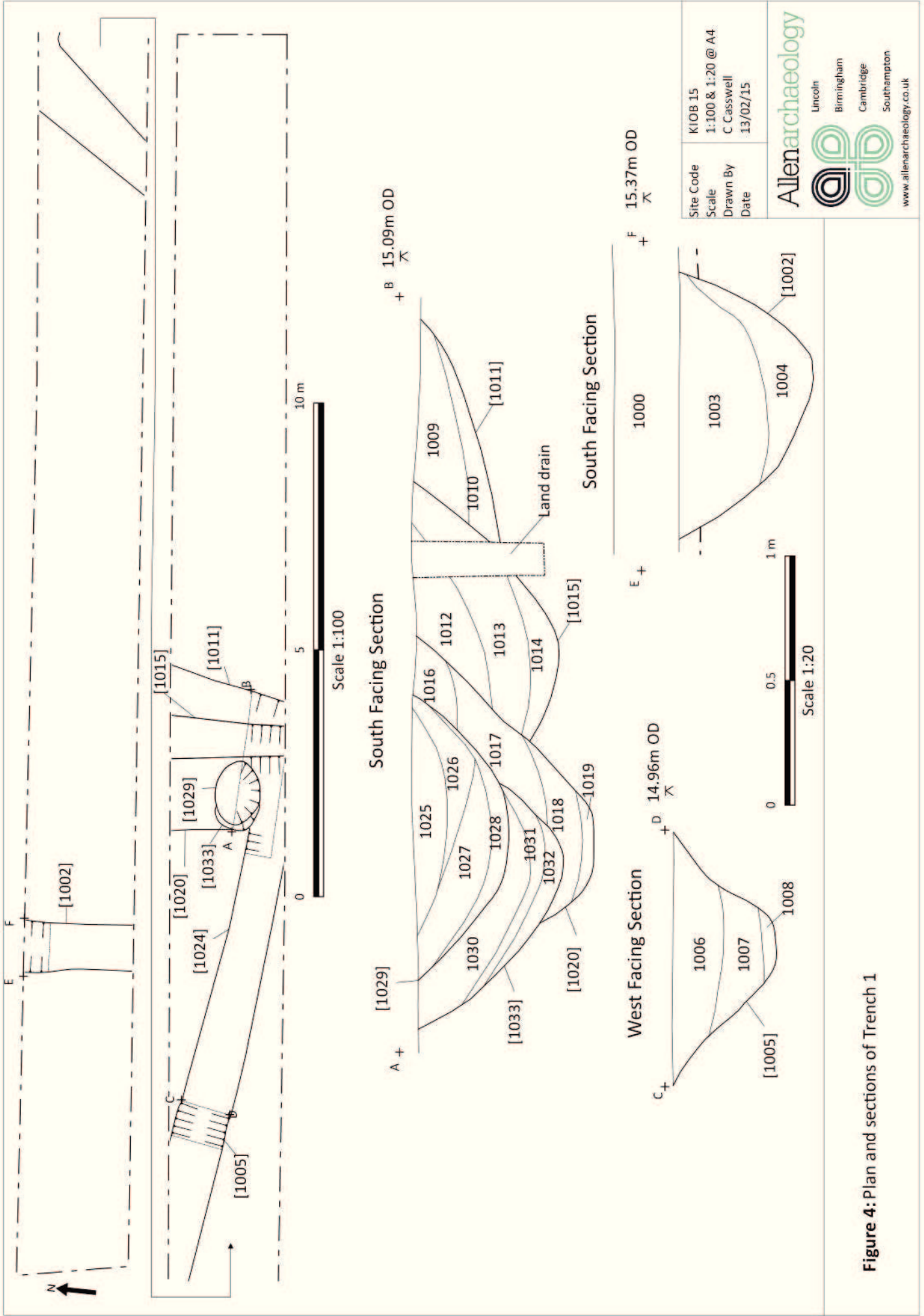
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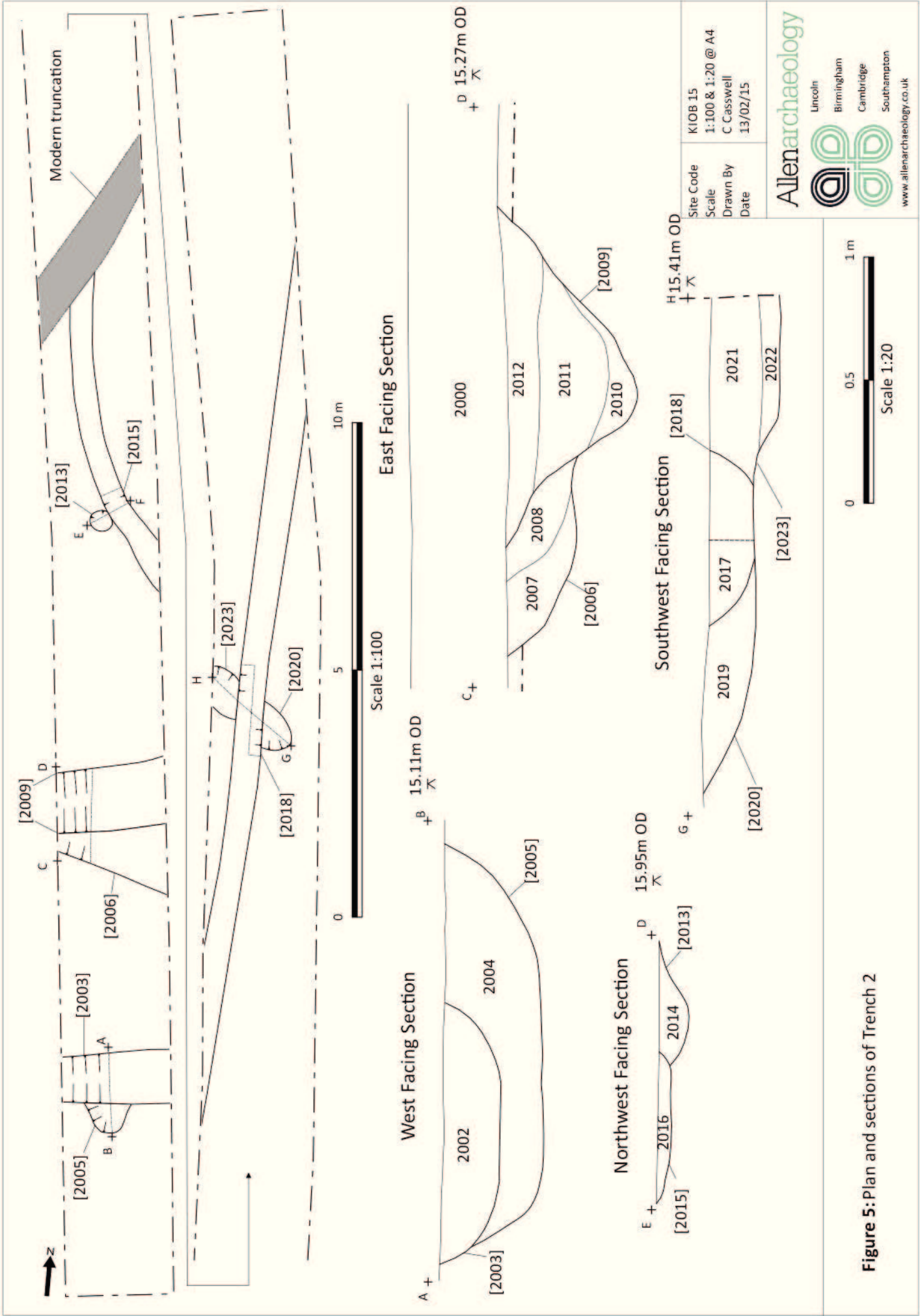
**Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches and excavated test pits overlying previous geophysical survey**



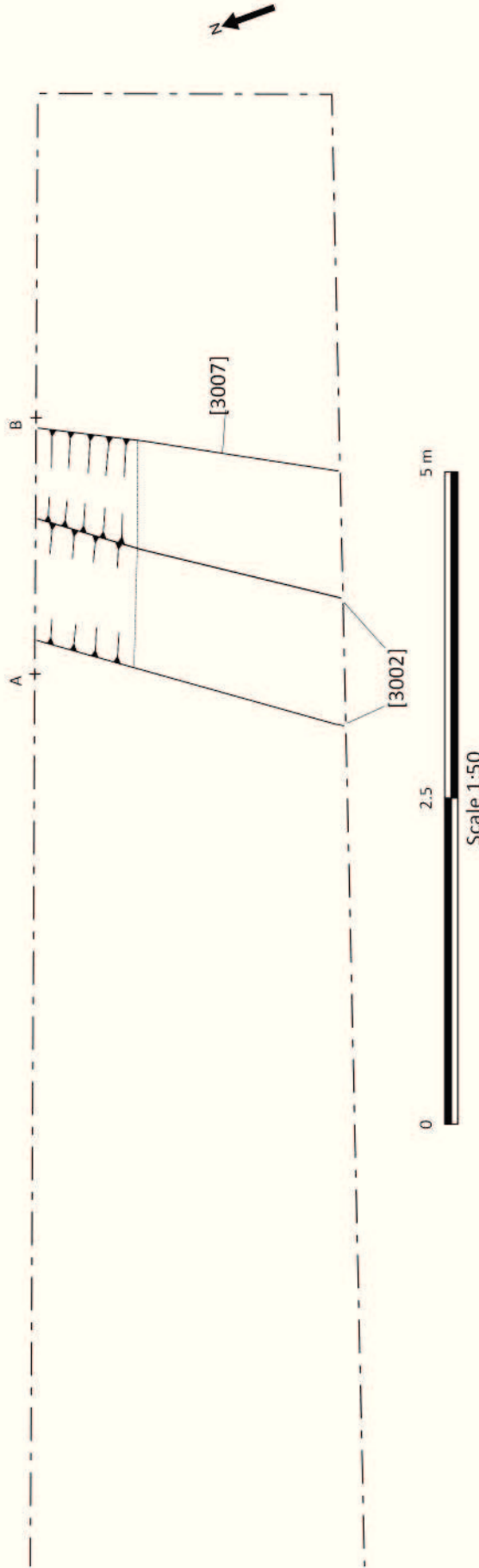
**Figure 3:** Detailed plan showing archaeological features in Trenches 1-5 superimposed over geophysical survey results



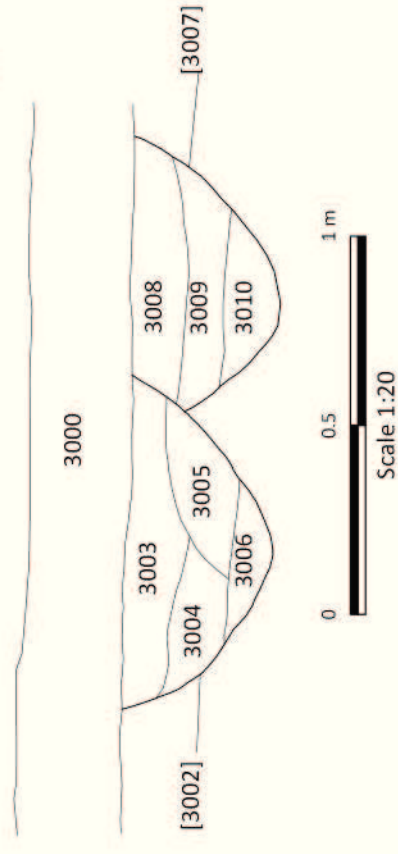
**Figure 4:** Plan and sections of Trench 1



**Figure 5:** Plan and sections of Trench 2



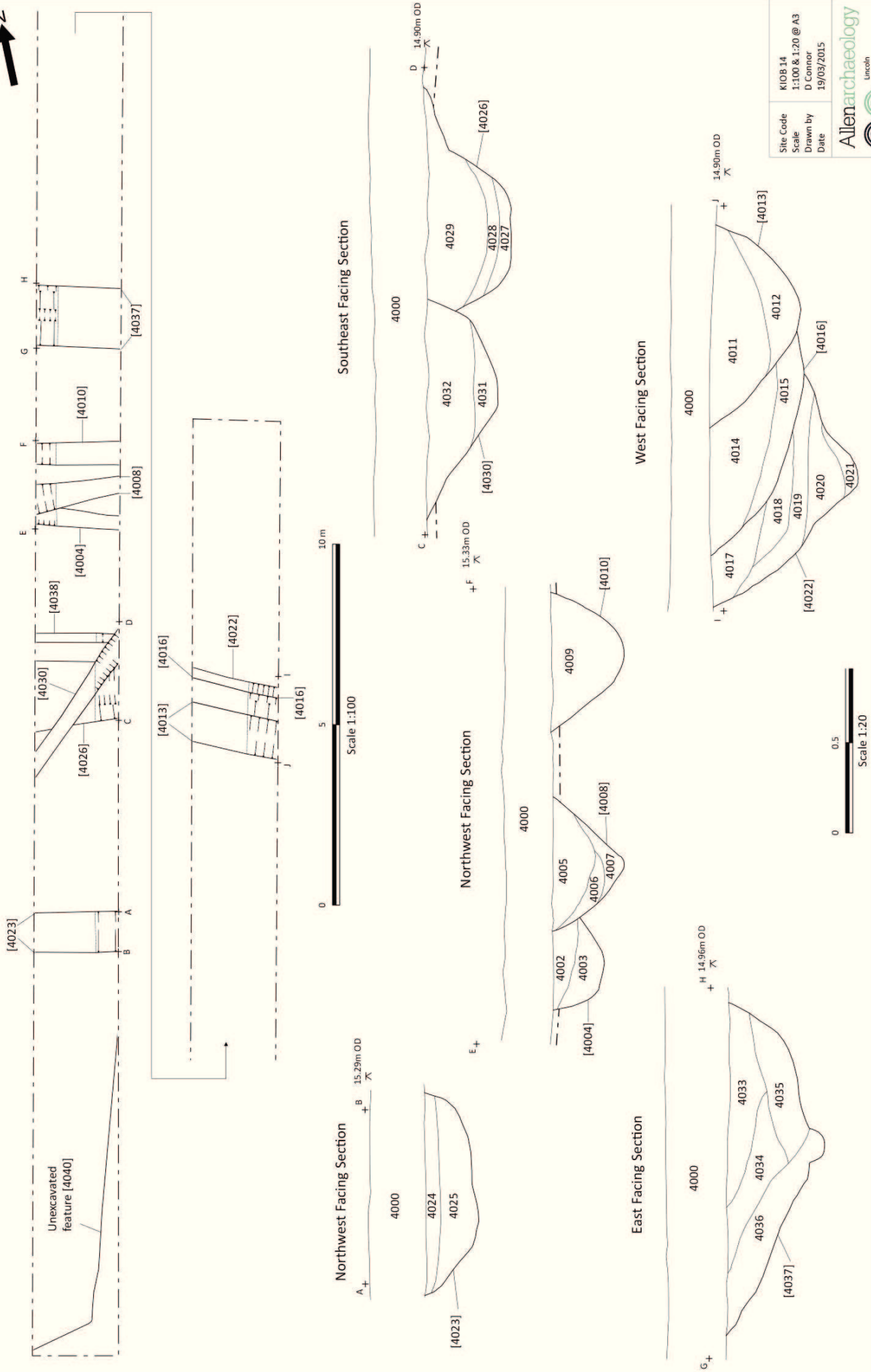
Southwest Facing Section  
 A + 15.61m OD  
 +B



Site Code	KIOB 15
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Figure 6: Plan and section of Trench 3



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Figure 7: Plan and Sections of Trench 4

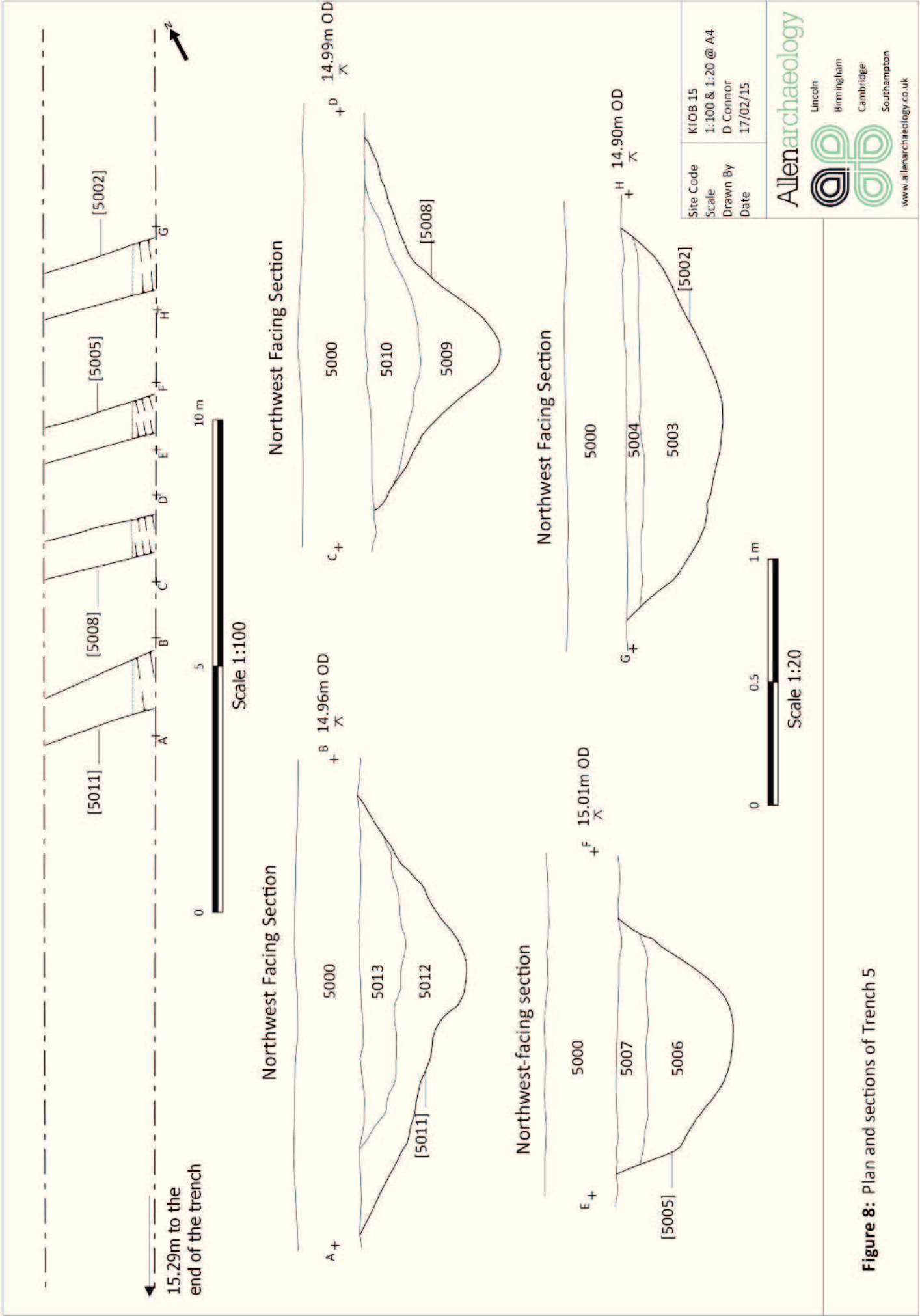
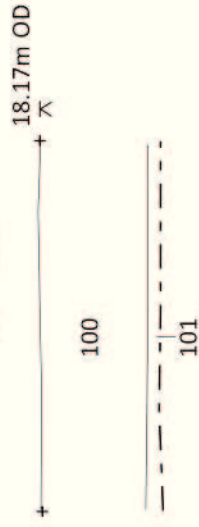


Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 5

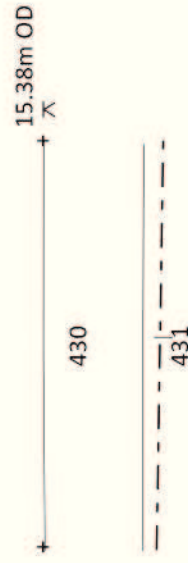
South Facing Section of Test Pit 2



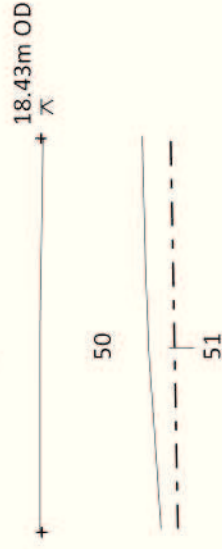
South Facing Section of Test Pit 10



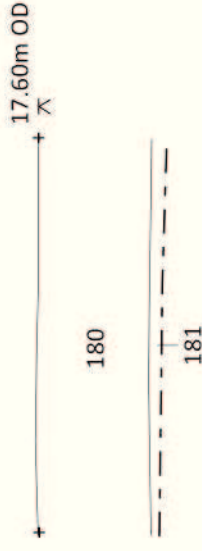
South Facing Section of Test Pit 43



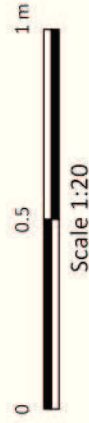
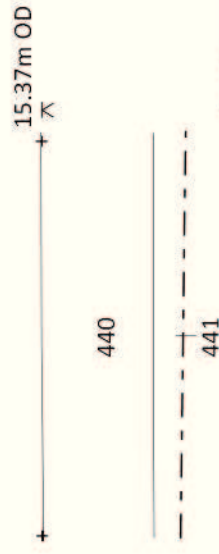
South Facing Section of Test Pit 5



South Facing Section of Test Pit 18



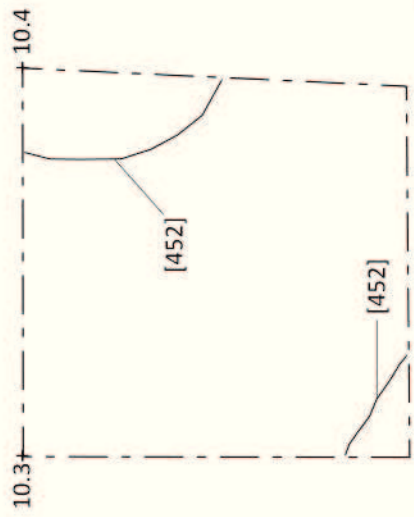
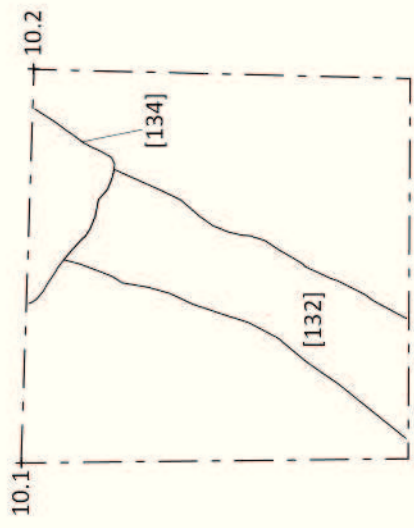
South Facing Section of Test Pit 44



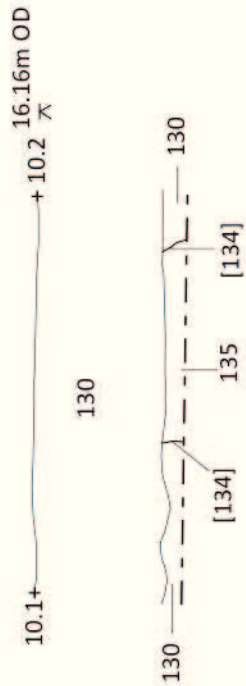
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1:20 @ A4  
Drawn By  
D Connor  
Date  
17/03/15

**Figure 9:** Representative sections of test pits

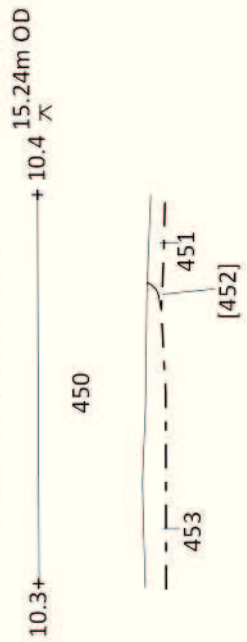




South Facing Section



South Facing Section



Scale 1:20

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 Scale 1:20 @ A4  
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**Figure 10:** Plan and Sections of Test Pits 13 and 45



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