

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT 61-63 COATES ROAD, EASTREA, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

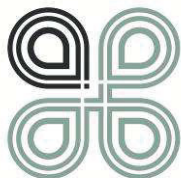
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Cover: General shot across southern part of site looking south

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at 61–63 Coates Road, Eastrea, Cambridgeshire to support a proposed planning application for a residential development.
- The site lies in an area of high potential archaeological interest, with part of the site lying within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of a known multi-phase site (ref. 1006853).
- Ten trenches and two test pits were excavated across the development area, exposing a low density of undated pit and ditch features. No dating evidence was recovered, but it is likely that the features represent peripheral activities associated with the known later prehistoric or Saxon remains in the immediate vicinity of the site. The survival of a former ground surface predating the development of the yard and warehouse indicates the potential for the good survival of archaeological features across the site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at 61–63 Coates Road, Eastrea, Cambridgeshire to support a proposed planning application for a residential development.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014); the English Heritage (now Historic England) document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006), '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011), a brief previously provided by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Gdaniec 2014) and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2015).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The village of Eastrea lies just off the A605 in the Cambridgeshire Fens, approximately 11.5km east of Peterborough and 16km west of March. The proposed development area is currently a working haulage yard with associated warehouse storage and lies near the centre of the village, directly north of Coates Road, centred on NGR TL 2694 9739.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock deposits of Kellaways Formation and Oxford Clay Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone overlain by superficial deposits of marsh gravels member sands and gravels, forming a fen island surrounded to the north, south and west by peat deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application is intended to be submitted for the demolition of a warehouse and associated yards at 61–63 Coates Road in Eastrea. Following demolition it is intended to redevelop the site for residential use including approximately 15 new dwellings.
- 3.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) requested that the applicant provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation comprising evaluation trenching and test pits on the site was deemed necessary.
- 3.3 Part of the site lies within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of a known multiphase site (no 1006853) and as such Scheduled Monument Consent has been applied for.
- 3.4 This written scheme of investigation has been prepared in response to a Design Brief from Cambridgeshire County Council HET (Gdaniec 2014). The results of this work are intended to inform the decision on the need, design and extent of any archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of development.
- 3.5 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site will impact on part of a Scheduled Monument (no. 1006853), which comprises a multi-phase site including ring ditches, parallel ditches and a possible pit circle visible on aerial photographs. Also within the Scheduled Monument, circular and rectangular enclosures have been noted within the eastern area of the current haulage yard, which may represent Saxon settlement. Find spots of Saxon pottery and a ring of broadly similar date have also been recovered from the environs of the site (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) 02921).
- 4.2 A search of the CHER reveals significant prehistoric activity within the area, including a preserved Neolithic or early Bronze Age log boat discovered during drainage works in 1979–80 (CHER 03736), and closer to Whittlesey a settlement site including ring ditches and a possible driveway, which was evaluated in 2009 and dates from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (CHER 04205). Further work nearby, also in 2009, revealed ring ditches and linear features dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods (CHER 10593). Cropmarks near the site also suggest an enclosure, linear features and a group of at least two ring ditches, all visible on aerial photographs (CHER 09393). A Neolithic flint axe was found near Whittlesey (CHER 07847) and a group of eight worked flints found south of Eastrea (CHER 10163A). A more recent survey was undertaken west of the village (Patten 2012), and recorded an early Bronze Age ring ditch with central cremation as well as middle Iron Age enclosures and pits on the edge of the fen island.
- 4.3 The area around Coates Road has been subject to aerial photographic assessment (Malone 2009a), which recorded a possible rectilinear field system, trackway, ring ditches and potential sunken-featured buildings.
- 4.4 The Roman road known as the Fen Causeway (CHER 11049) has been noted as a soilmark bank on aerial photos northwest of the proposed development, while a probable Roman site was identified in the Fenland Project south of the village with pottery, human bone and burnt stone noted in the topsoil (CHER 10164). Finds of pottery and bone (CHER 04205A and CHER 10163) and a quern stone have been recorded within 500m of the proposed development (CHER 01506).
- 4.5 Neither Eastrea nor Coates are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, with the nearest settlement recorded being Whittlesey, which was held by The Abbot of Thorney and the Church of Ely (Williams and Martin 1992). A medieval milestone has been noted opposite 149 Coates Road (CHER 03917); however the settlement appears to have developed in its modern form only after extensive 18th century drainage projects.
- 4.6 The remains of two post-medieval windmills are noted in the area, one just outside of Eastrea (CHER 02910) and the other in a garden on the outskirts of Coates (CHER 03715). A geophysical survey at nearby 80 Coates Road (Malone 2009b) has also revealed linear anomalies likely to represent medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A provisional trenching strategy was agreed comprising 11 trenches, measuring 10m long by c.1.6m wide and two 1x1m test pits. The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists with the test pits dug on the 15th July 2015 and the trenches dug between the 3rd and 6th August 2015.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. Due to the impractical location for Trench 7 this trench was not possible to be excavated. In each trench the topsoil,

subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed in spits no greater than 100mm thickness using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed with all further excavation carried out by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. The test pits were located by the client and these were checked by the archaeologists measuring off fixed boundaries.

- 5.3 All archaeological features and deposits revealed were sample excavated manually. The complete excavation of features was not necessary at this stage.
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets and context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow.
- 5.5 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a two or three digit unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 2. Numbers in square brackets represent cut features e.g. ditch [204].

6.0 Results

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 10)

- 6.1 Trench 1 was located close to the southern border of the site and aligned northwest to southeast.
- 6.2 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural mid reddish orange sand and gravel, 102, which was sealed by a 0.80m thick layer of mid brownish orange clayey silt, 101. Layer 101 was sealed by a 0.25m thick dark brown friable silty sand topsoil, 100 (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Northeast facing section of Trench 1, scale 1m

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 6.3 Trench 2 was located in southern part of the site close to the eastern boundary, aligned northwest to southeast.
- 6.4 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural chalky sandy gravel, 206, which was sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty clay, 203, and a 0.54m thick hardcore layer, 202. Layer 202 was sealed by a 0.06m thick sand bedding layer, 201 which was in turn sealed by a 0.2m thick asphalt layer, 200. In the middle of the trench was a north-south aligned, linear ditch, [204], filled by an undated orangey yellow sand, 205 (Plate 2).



Plate 2: General shot of Trench 2 looking northwest, scales 2x1m

Trench 3 (Figures 2, and 4)

- 6.5 Trench 3 was located near to the centre of the site, aligned roughly east to west.
- 6.6 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural mid orange brown sand and gravel, 304. This was sealed by a 0.20m thick dark grey sandy silt, 303 which lay beneath a 0.20m thick orangey brown sandy overburden, 302. This was sealed by a 0.20m thick deposit of hardcore, 301, which was in turn sealed by a 0.05m thick layer of asphalt, 300 (Plate 3).



Plate 3: General shot of Trench 3 looking southwest, scales 2x1m

- 6.7 At the western end of the trench were two undated intercutting features, [305] and [308]. It was not possible within the limits of the trench to discern if these were either pits or curvilinear ditches. The latter feature [308] was filled by a 0.24m thick mid-brownish green silty sand, 306, whilst [305] was filled by a 0.12m thick mid orange brown clayey sand, 307.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 6.8 Trench 4 was located in the southwest corner of the site close to the western border and was aligned roughly north to south.
- 6.9 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural orange brown sandy clay, 404, which was sealed by a 0.30m thick dark brown sandy clay, 403. This was sealed by a 0.25m thick concrete layer, 402 which was in turn sealed by a 0.13m thick hardcore layer, 401 and then by a 0.07m thick layer of asphalt, 400.
- 6.10 Slightly to the north of the centre of the trench was a small, circular pit, [405], filled by a light orange brown sandy clay, 406 (Plate 4). Slightly to the south of this, and continuing to the eastern limit of the trench was a small, sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminus [407]. Pit [407] was filled by a 0.22m thick light grey silty clay, 408 (Plate 5). Both features were undated.



Plate 4: South-facing section of pit [405], scale 0.10m



Plate 5: West-facing section of pit [407], scale 0.50m

Trench 5 (Figures 2 and 10)

- 6.11 Trench 5 was located close to the western border of the site and was aligned roughly north to south.
- 6.12 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural light greyish brown sandy clay, 504, which was sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of light brown sandy clay, 503 and a 0.26m thick sandy clay, 502, which was sealed by a 0.28m thick overburden layer, 501 and a 0.1m thick asphalt layer, 500. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.



Plate 6: East-facing representative section of Trench 5, scale 1m

Trench 6 (Figures 2 and 6)

6.13 Trench 6 was located close to the centre of the site and was aligned roughly north to south.

6.14 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural orange sandy gravel, 605, which was sealed by a 0.25m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt, 602. This layer was sealed by a 0.25m thick hardcore layer, 601, which was sealed by a 0.15m thick, compact, grey, stone yard surface. At the southern end of the trench was a shallow, flat bottomed cut, [604], cut into the natural 605. This was filled by a 0.2m thick mid greenish brown sandy silt, 603 (Plate 7).



Plate 7: General shot of Trench 6 looking north, scales 2x1m

Trench 8 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 6.15 Trench 8 was located close to the eastern site boundary in the northeastern corner of the site, and was aligned broadly northwest to southeast.
- 6.16 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology, a light orangey brown sandy clay, 802. This was sealed by a 0.2m thick, dark grey sandy clay, 801, which was in turn sealed by a 0.1m thick dark brown sandy clay topsoil.
- 6.17 At the northwest end of the trench was an east-northeast to west-southwest oriented linear ditch, [803]. This was filled by 0.54m thick dark greyish brown sandy clay, 804 and was undated. Further to the southeast lay an irregular natural feature [805] filled with a 0.26m thick mid greyish brown sand and gravel (Plate 8).



Plate 8: General view of Trench 8 looking southeast, scales 2x1m

Trench 9 (Figures 2 and 10)

- 6.18 Trench 9 was located in the northwest corner of the site, forming a T-shape with Trench 10 and was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast.
- 6.19 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 9 was the natural light brownish orange sand and gravel, 904. This was sealed by a 0.23m thick yellowish brown silty sand, 903, and a 0.19m thick hardcore layer, 902, which was sealed by a 0.2m thick rubble layer, 901, and then by a 0.15m thick grey sandy silt topsoil, 900.

Trench 10 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 6.20 Trench 10 was located in the northwest corner of the site forming a T-shape with Trench 9 and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast.
- 6.21 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural light brownish orange sand and gravel, 1004. This was sealed by a 0.23m thick yellowish brown silty sand, 1003, in turn sealed by a 0.19m thick

hardcore layer, 1002. This was sealed by a 0.2m thick rubble layer, 1001, below a 0.15m thick grey sandy silt topsoil, 1000.

- 6.22 At the northeast end of Trench 10 there was an east-west oriented linear feature, [1005]. This was filled by a 0.36m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt, 1006, and was undated (Plate 9).



Plate 9: West-southwest-facing section of ditch [1005], scales 1m and 0.5m

Trench 11 (Figures 2 and 9)

- 6.23 Trench 11 was located at the northeast corner of the site and was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast.
- 6.24 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 11 was the natural geology of mid orange/brown sand and gravel, 1102 which was sealed by a 0.30m thick light grey crushed concrete and sandy gravel made ground layer, 1101. This layer was sealed by a 0.05m thick dark grey sandy silt topsoil, 1100.
- 6.25 Towards the northeast end of Trench 11 was a sub-circular pit, [1103], extending beyond the northern limits of the trench. The primary fill of [1103] was a 0.15m thick dark orangey brown sand, 1104, which was sealed by the upper fill, a 0.25m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt, 1105 (Plate 10). Both deposits were devoid of finds.



Plate 10: Southeast-facing section of pit [1103], scale 1m

Test Pits 1 and 2 (Figures 2 and 11)

- 6.26 The two test pits were located within the warehouse which is currently situated towards the rear of the site.
- 6.27 The earliest deposit encountered in Test Pit 1 was the natural geology of brownish red silty clay, 15 which was sealed by a 0.20m thick greenish grey silty sand, 14. This was sealed by a 0.15m thick building rubble layer, 13, and then by a sequence of a 0.10m thick asphalt layer, 12, 0.10m thick gravel layer, 11, and a 0.15m thick concrete layer, 10.



Plate 11: West-southwest-facing section of Test Pit 2, scale 1m

- 6.28 In Test Pit 2, the natural brownish red silty clay, 24, was sealed by a 0.10m thick greenish grey silty sand, 23. This was sealed by a 0.05m thick mid brown silty clay, 22. This in turn was sealed by a sequence of a 0.15m thick compacted stone, 21, and 0.18m thick concrete layer, 20 (*Plate 11*).

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 Trial trenching revealed a low density of features of potential archaeological interest within the proposed development area, with only Trenches 1, 5 and 9 and the two small test pits being devoid of archaeological activity. Undated linear boundary features were recorded in Trenches 2, 8 and 10, with probable pits in Trenches 3, 4 and 11, also undated.
- 7.2 The lack of dating evidence from any of the excavated features limits the interpretive potential, although it is highly likely that these features are related to the later prehistoric and Saxon period features previously identified on and near to the site. However, the lack of dating evidence, and the low density of features across the site (generally one or two features in each trench), suggests that is activity peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity, possibly representing a marginal or agricultural zone.
- 7.3 Throughout the site, the stratigraphic sequence was broadly consistent, with modern levelling layers and yard surfaces, sealing a dark grey silty clay layer, likely to represent the former ground surface prior to the construction of the warehouse and haulage yard. The survival of this ground surface, indicates the potential for good survival of archaeological deposits across the site.
- 7.4 There was no evidence for the survival of archaeological deposits within the area of the existing warehouse, although it is acknowledged that the two test pits excavated in this area represent a very small sample of this area of the site.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The methodology employed was appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development. It has indicated a low density of archaeological features extending across much of the proposed development area.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Peter Humphrey Associates for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty sand, 0.25m thick, seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Mid brownish orange clayey silt with frequent small stones, 0.8m thick, seals 102, sealed by 100	Ground raising/levelling layer
102	Layer	Mid orange sand with frequent gravel, sealed by 102	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Compact, black asphalt, 0.2m thick, seals 201	Asphalt layer of yard surface
201	Layer	Compact, yellow sand with frequent ceramic building material (CBM), 0.06m thick, seals 202, sealed by 200	Bedding layer for asphalt surface
202	Layer	Firm, dark grey sand silt with frequent broken bricks, 0.54m thick, seals 203, sealed by 201	Hard core levelling layer
203	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with small stones, 0.40m thick, seals 205, sealed by 202	Probable former ground surface
204	Cut	Cut of linear ditch with narrow shape in plan, contains 205	Cut of ditch
205	Fill	Loose, orangey yellow sand with infrequent small stones, base not excavated, sealed by 203	Fill of [204]
206	Layer	Firm, chalky sandy gravel, sealed by 203	Natural geology

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Hard, dark grey asphalt, 0.05m thick, seals 301	Asphalt yard surface
301	Layer	Hard, yellow sand with frequent CBM and stone, 0.20m thick, seals 302, sealed by 300	Bedding layer for asphalt surface
302	Layer	Friable, dark orangish brown sand with frequent gravel and CBM, 0.20m thick, seals 303, sealed by 301	Levelling layer
303	Layer	Firm, dark grey sandy silt with frequent stones, 0.20m thick, seals 304, sealed by 302	Probable former ground surface
304	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown sand with frequent gravel and stones, sealed by 303	Natural geology
305	Cut	Cut of ditch/pit with gently sloping eastern side, 1.51m (W) x 0.30m (D), filled by 307	Cut of pit/ditch
306	Fill	Firm, mid brownish green silty sand with moderate subangular stone, 0.24m thick, sealed by 303, fills [308]	Natural silting of [308]
307	Fill	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions, 0.12m thick, sealed by 303, fills [305]	Natural silting of [305]
308	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped pit with uneven stepped sides and steep concave base, 1.00m (W) x 0.24m (D), filled by 306, cuts 307	Re-cut of pit/ditch [305]

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Asphalt, 0.07m thick, seals 401	Asphalt yard surface
401	Layer	Brick rubble and sandy gravel, 0.13m thick, seals 402, sealed by 400	Bedding layer for asphalt surface
402	Layer	Concrete, 0.25m thick, seals 403, sealed by 401	Concrete
403	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick, seals 404, sealed by 402	Probable former ground surface
404	Layer	Light orange brown sandy clay	Natural geology
405	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit with steep concave sides with concave base, 0.4m (N-S) x 0.32m (W-E) x 0.08m (D), contains 406	Cut of pit
406	Fill	Friable, light orangish brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles, 0.08m thick	Backfill of pit/posthole [405]
407	Cut	Cut of sub-circular with moderately steep concave sides and slightly concave base, 0.44m (E-W) excav x 0.9m (N-S) x 0.22m (D), contains 408	Cut of pit
408	Fill	Friable, light grey silty clay with frequent small pebbles, 0.22m thick, fill of [407]	Natural silting of pit [407]

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Asphalt, 0.1m thick, seals 501	Asphalt
501	Layer	Frequent brick and CBM fragments, 0.28m thick seals 502, sealed by 500	Bedding layer for asphalt surface
502	Layer	Grey sandy clay, 0.26m thick, seals 503, sealed by 501	Probable former ground surface
503	Layer	Light brown sandy clay, 0.2m thick, seals 504, sealed by 502	Subsoil
504	Layer	Light greyish brown sandy clay, sealed by 503	Natural geology

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Compact light grey stone, 0.15m thick, seals 601	Yard surface
601	Layer	Mixed layer of bricks and rubble, 0.25m thick, seals 602, sealed by 600	Bedding layer for yard surface
602	Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 0.25m thick, seals 603, sealed by 601	Probable former ground surface
603	Fill	Mid greenish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick, fill of pit 604	Backfill of pit [604]
604	Cut	Cut of possible pit or pond, contains fill 603, cuts 605	Cut of pit or pond
605	Layer	Orange sand with gravel	Natural geology

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Compact dark brown sandy clay	Topsoil
801	Layer	Compact dark grey sandy clay with small and medium sized stones and bricks, 0.2m thick	Made ground
802	Layer	Compact light orangey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones	Natural geology
803	Cut	Linear, aligned east to west, steeply sloping and flat base. Contains 804	Cut of ditch
804	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small stones, 0.54m thick	Fill of [803]
805	Cut	Irregular alignment and steep sides with concave base, 0.82m wide and 0.26m deep. Contains 806	Cut of natural feature
806	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel, 0.26m thick	Fill of [805]

Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
900	Layer	Firm, grey sandy silt with small stones, 0.15m thick, seals 901	Topsoil
901	Layer	Firm, yellow sand with frequent rubble and gravel, 0.2m thick, seals 902, sealed by 900	Rubble levelling layer
902	Layer	Firm, black silt with abundant brick inclusions, 0.19m thick, seals 903, sealed by 901	Levelling layer
903	Layer	Firm, yellowish brown silty sand, 0.23m thick, sealed by 902	Probable former ground surface
904	Layer	Friable, light brownish orange sand with frequent gravel	Natural geology

Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Firm, grey sandy silt with small stones, 0.15m thick, seals 1001	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Firm, yellow sand with frequent rubble and gravel, 0.2m thick, seals 1002, sealed by 1000	Rubble levelling layer
1002	Layer	Firm, black silt with abundant brick inclusions, 0.19m thick, seals 1003, sealed by 1001	Hard core
1003	Layer	Firm, yellowish brown silty sand, 0.23m thick, seals 1006, sealed by 1002	Levelling layer
1004	Layer	Friable, light brownish orange sand with frequent gravel	Natural geology
1005	Cut	Cut of E-W aligned linear ditch with sloped edges and flat base, 1.5m (L) excav x 1.1m (W) x 0.36m (D), contains fill 1006	Cut of boundary ditch
1006	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.36m thick, fill of [1005], sealed by 1003	Natural silting of ditch [1005]

Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1100	Layer	Loose, dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.05m thick, seals 1101	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Compact, light grey crushed concrete with frequent stone and gravel, 0.3m thick, seals 1105, sealed by 1100	Made ground
1102	Layer	Loose, mid orangish brown sand with frequent gravel, cut by [1103]	Natural geology
1103	Cut	Cut of circular pit with concave sides and concave bases, 2.2m (W) x 0.5m (D), contains fills 1104, 1105	Cut of pit
1104	Fill	Friable, dark orangish brown sand with occasional stones, 0.15m thick, sealed by 1105	Primary silting of pit [1103]
1105	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent angular stones, 0.25m thick, sealed by 1101	Upper silting of pit [1103]

Test Pit 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
10	Layer	Concrete pad, 0.15m thick, seals 11	Concrete pad
11	Layer	Compact gravel, 0.1m thick, seals 12, sealed by 10	Gravel
12	Layer	Hard black asphalt, 0.1m thick, seals 13, sealed by 11	Asphalt
13	Layer	Building material, stones, hard core, 0.15m thick, seals 14, sealed by 12	Building rubble
14	Layer	Greenish grey silty sand, 0.20m thick, seals 15, sealed by 13	Alluvial layer
15	Layer	Compact, brownish red silty clay, sealed by 14	Natural geology

Test Pit 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
20	Layer	Concrete pad, 0.18m thick, seals 21	Concrete pad
21	Layer	Very compact stones, 0.15m thick, seals 22, sealed by 20	Compacted rock/stone layer
22	Layer	Compact, mid brown silty clay, 0.05m thick, seals 23, sealed by 21	Probable former ground surface
23	Layer	Greenish grey silty sand, 0.1m thick, seals 24, sealed by 22	Alluvial layer
24	Layer	Compact, brownish red silty clay, sealed by 23	Natural geology

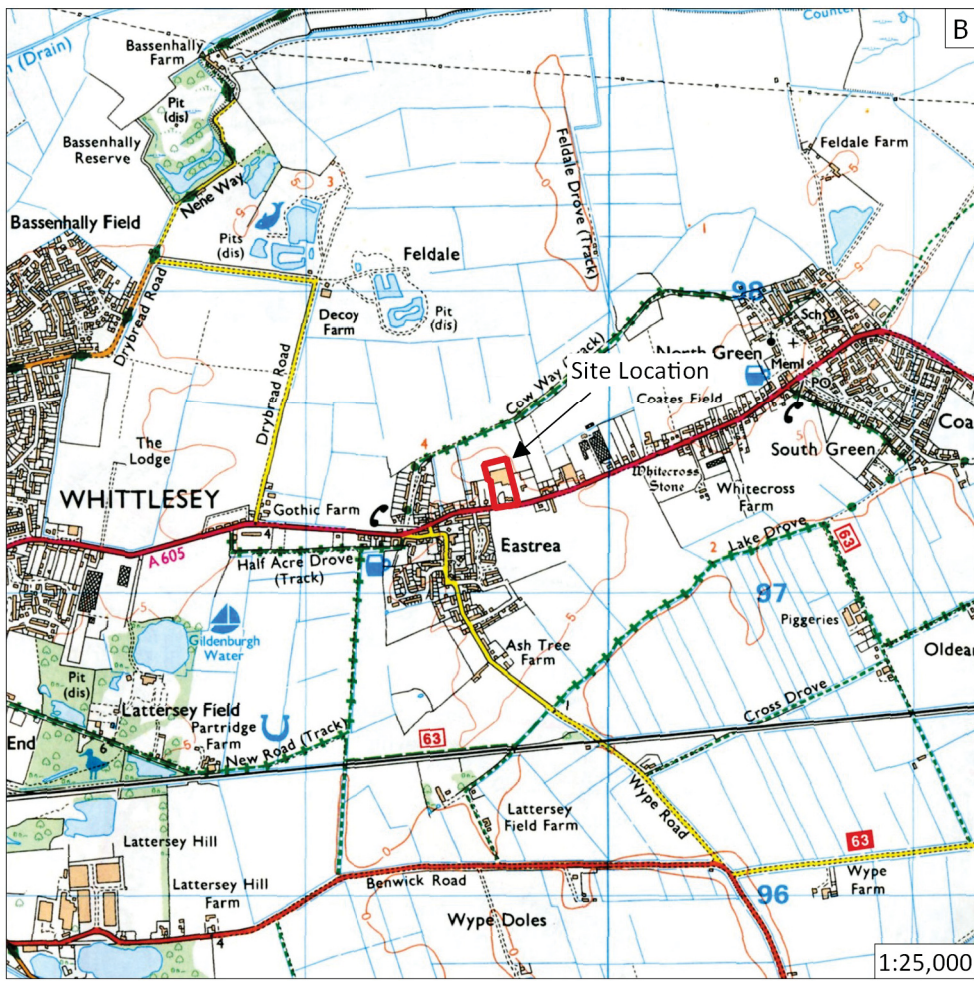
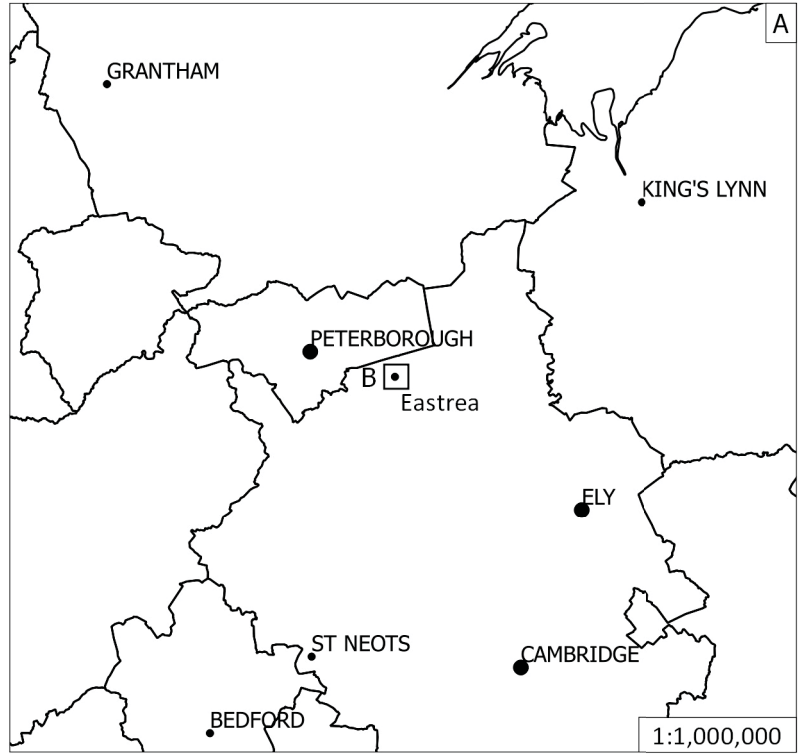
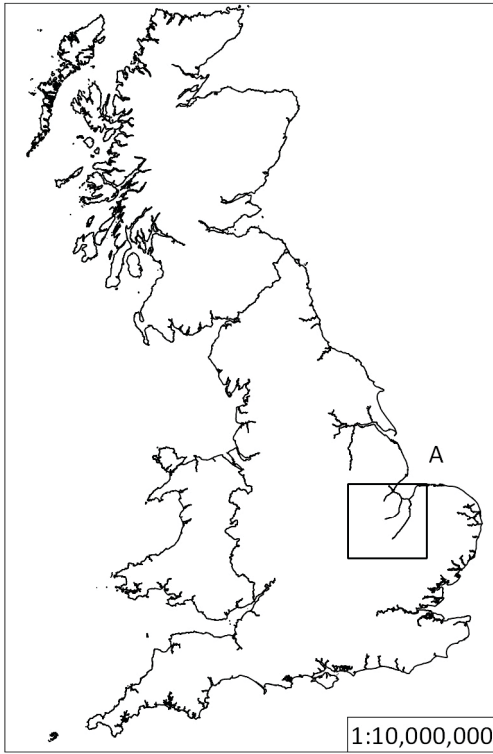


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	08/02/16



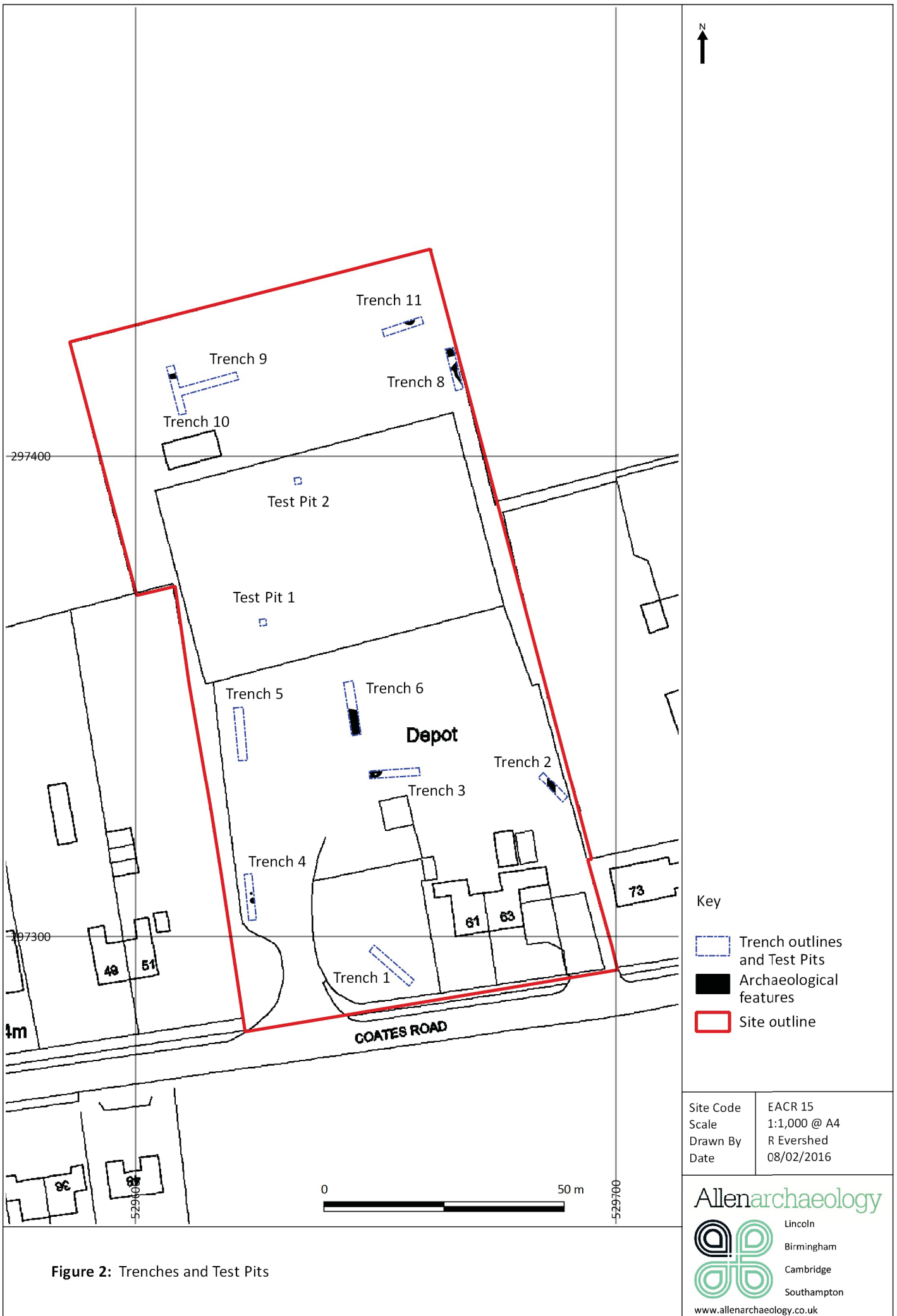
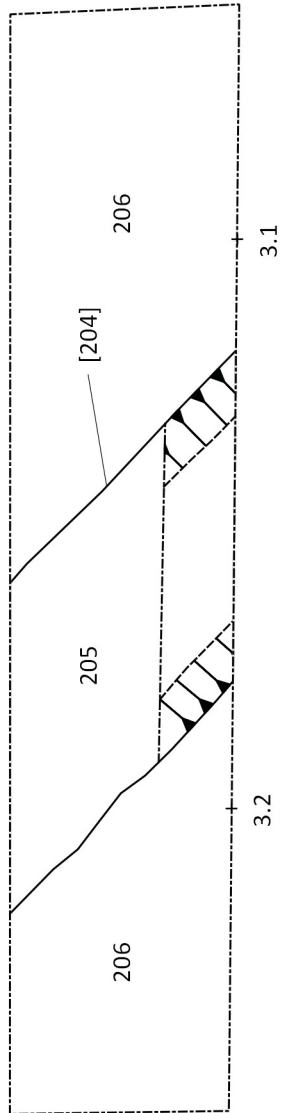
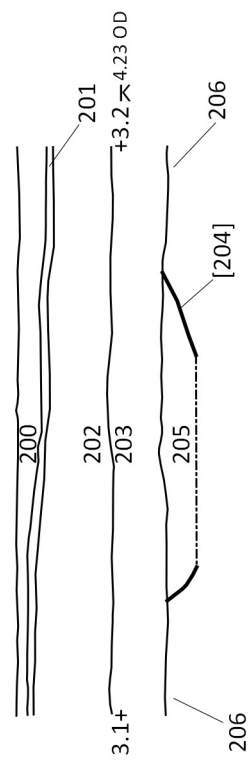


Figure 2: Trenches and Test Pits



Northeast Facing Section

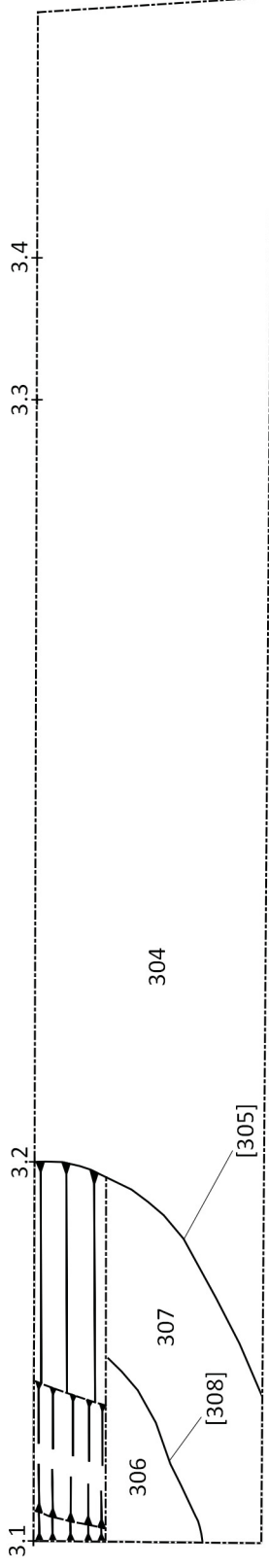


Site Code
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Date

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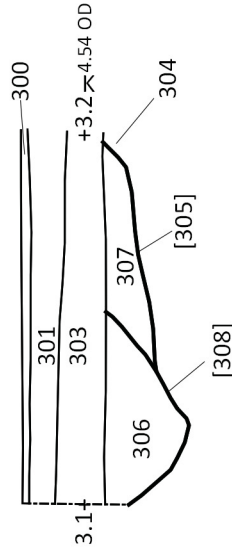
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Figure 3: Trench 2 plan and section



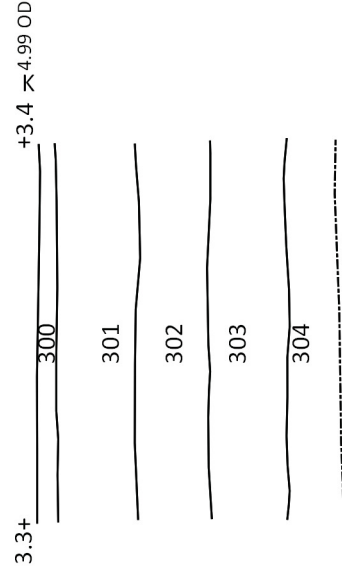
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South Facing Section



Scale 1:50

South Facing Representative Section

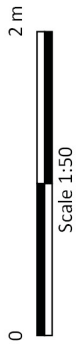
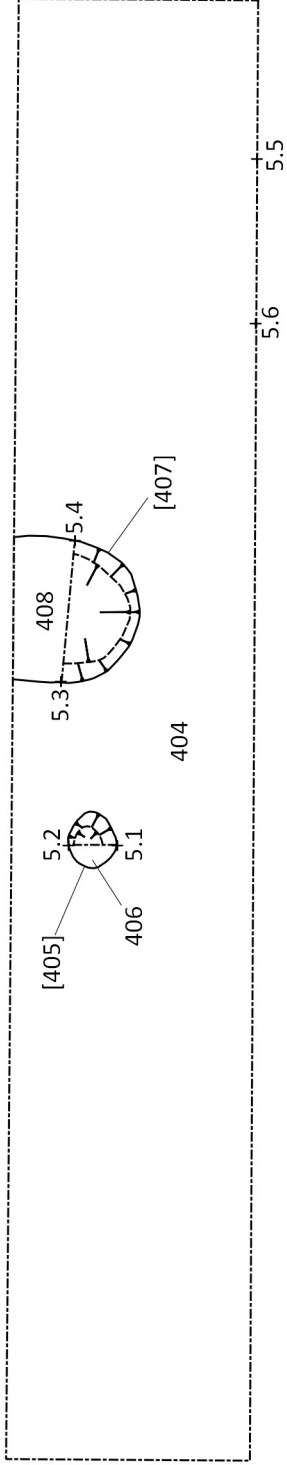


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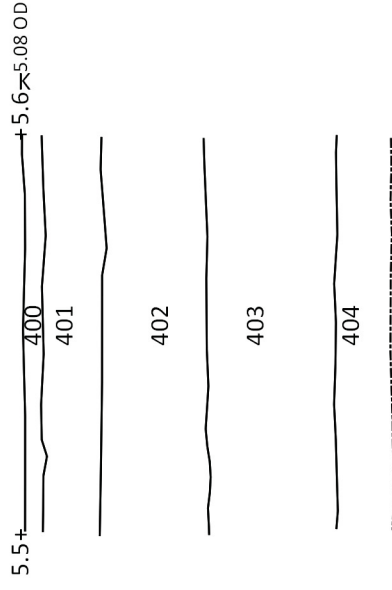
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Date

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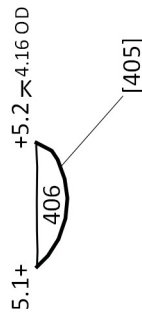
Figure 4: Trench 3 plan and section



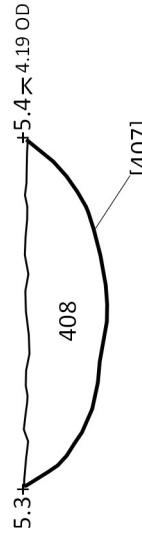
East Facing Representative Section



South Facing Section

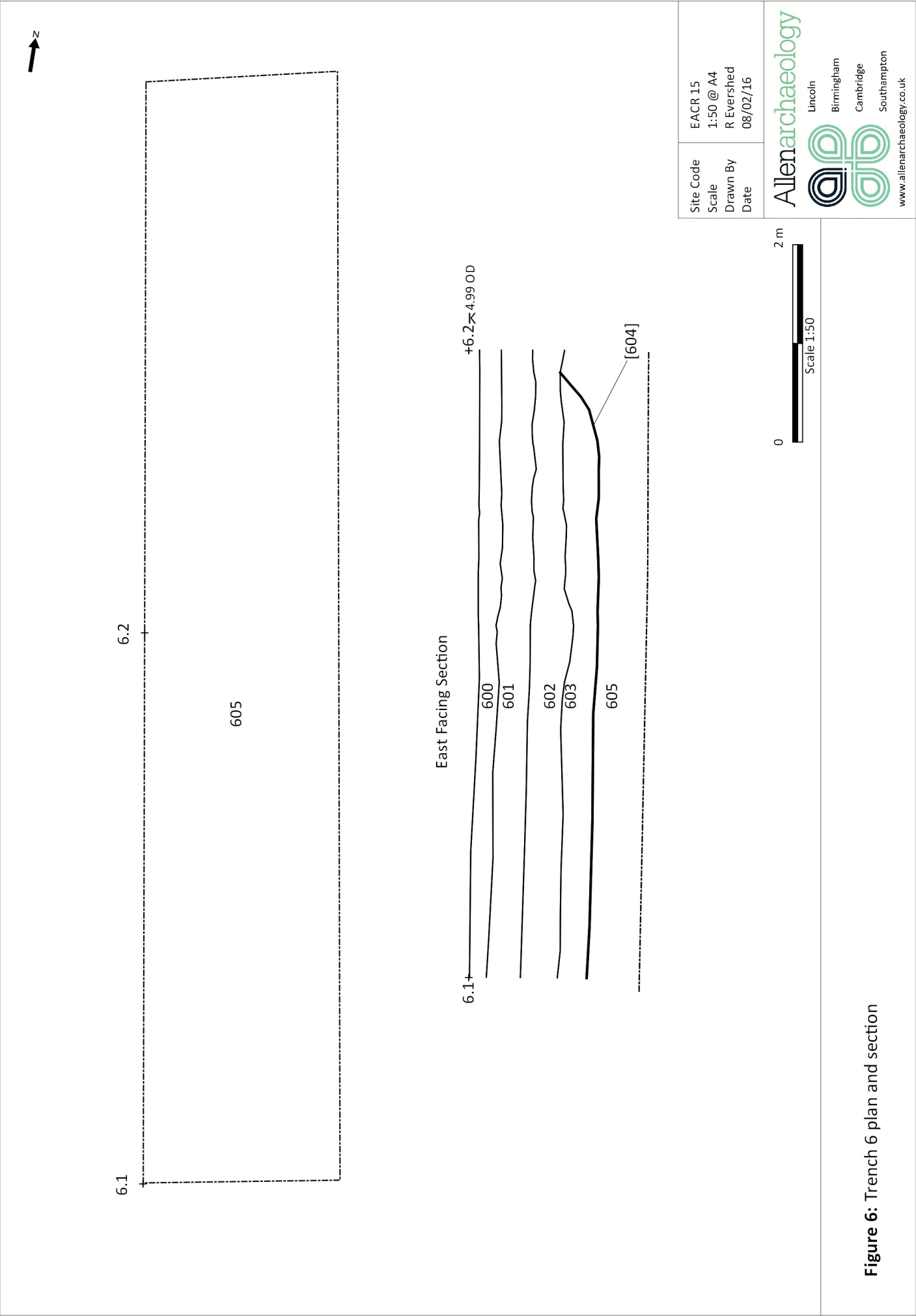


West Facing Section



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Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	08/02/16

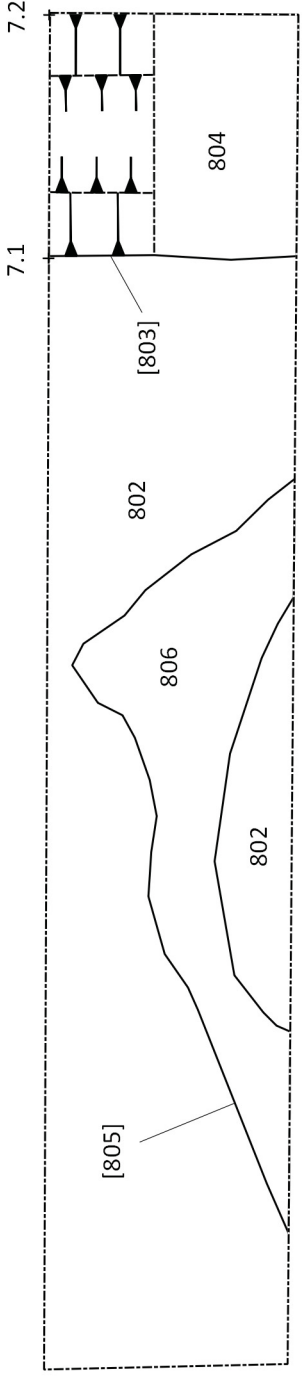
Figure 5: Trench 4 plan and sections



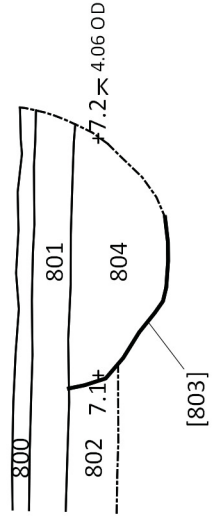
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Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	R Evershed
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Figure 6: Trench 6 plan and section



East Northeast Facing Section



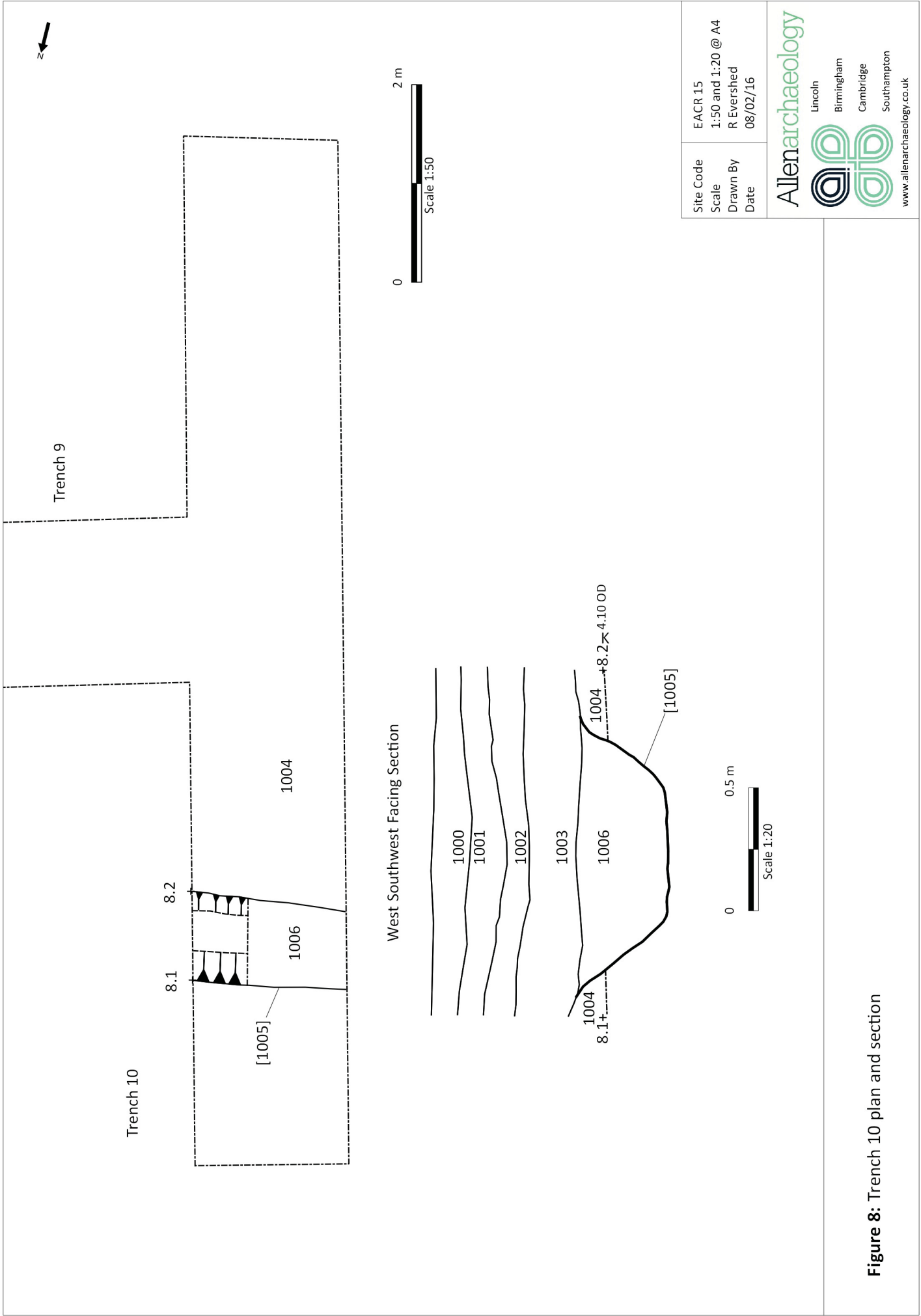
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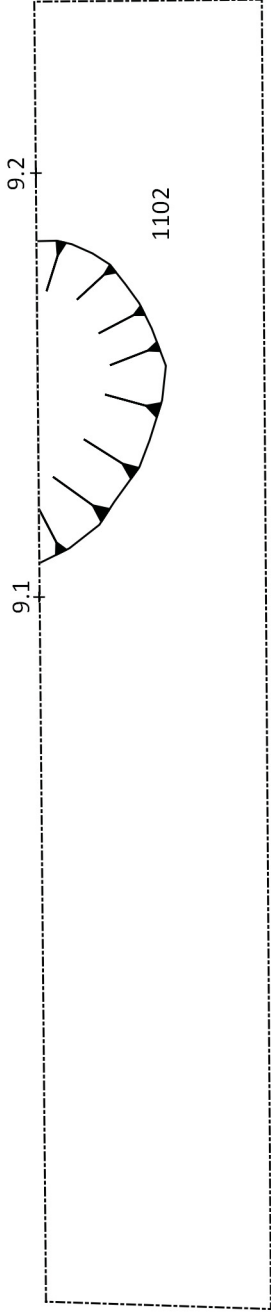
Figure 7: Trench 8 plan and section



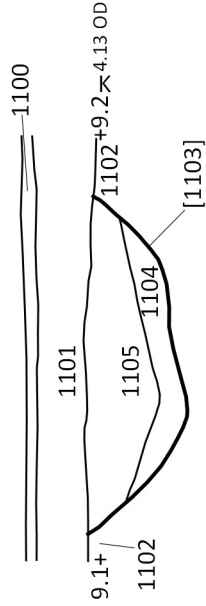
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Figure 8: Trench 10 plan and section



Southeast Facing Section



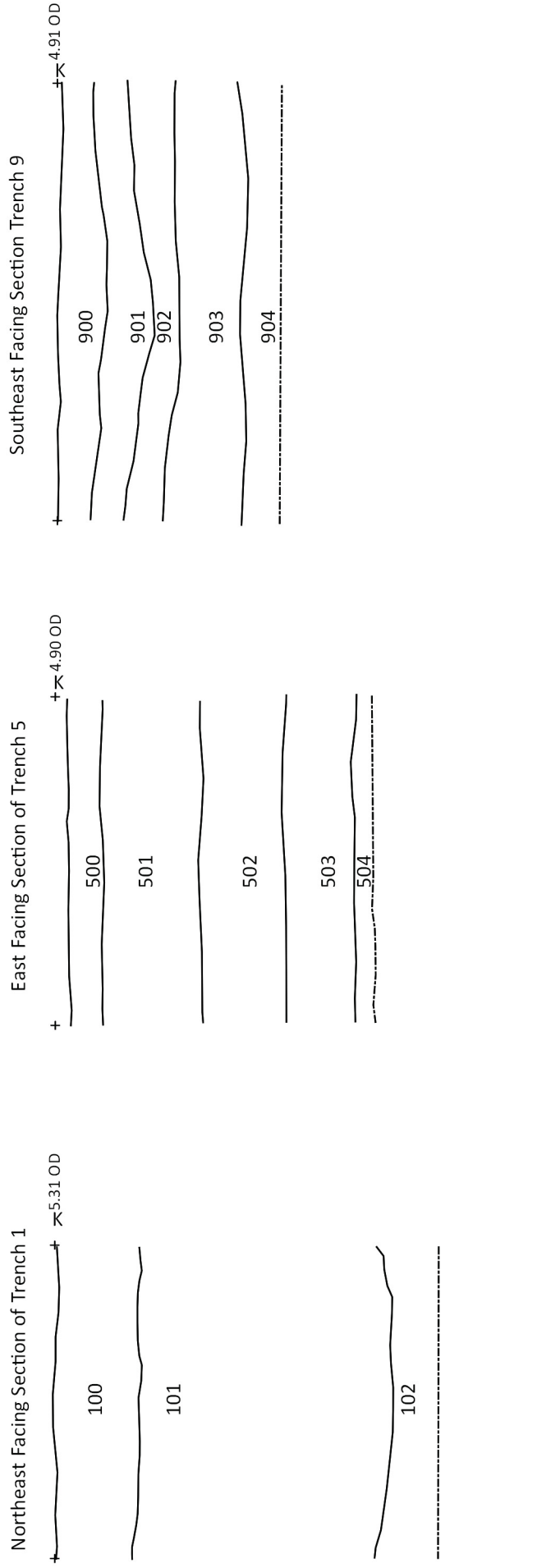
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Figure 9: Trench 11 plan and section



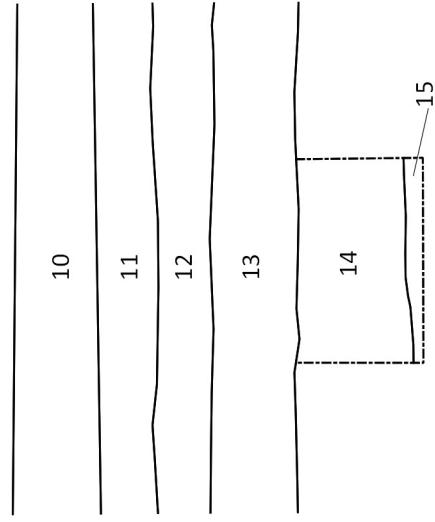
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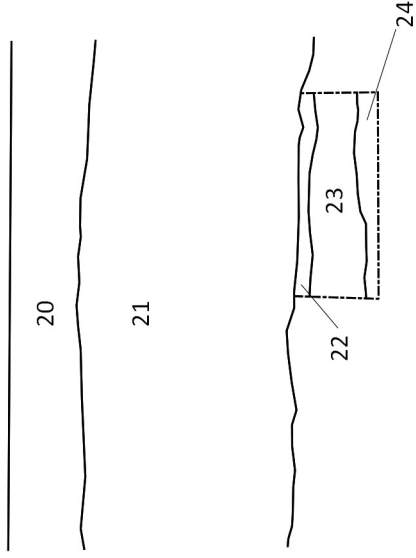
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Figure 10: Representative sections from Trenches 1, 5 and 9

East Northeast Facing Section of Test Pit 1



West Southwest Facing Section of Test Pit 2



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Figure 11: Sections from Test Pits 1 and 2



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