

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:  
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF TATTERSHALL ROAD, WOODHALL SPA, LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: pre-application  
NGR: TF 1961 6239  
AAL Site Code: WSTR 15  
Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2015.249  
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Report prepared for AM Hey

By  
Allen Archaeology Limited  
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## Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	2
3.0 Planning Background.....	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
5.0 Methodology .....	3
6.0 Results .....	3
Trench 1: (Figure 4) .....	4
Trench 2: (Figure 5) .....	5
Trench 3: (Figure 6) .....	6
Trench 4: (Figure 7) .....	7
Trench 5: (Figure 7) .....	7
Trench 6: (Figure 8) .....	8
Trench 7: (Figure 9) .....	9
7.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	9
8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	10
9.0 Acknowledgements .....	10
10.0 References.....	10

### List of Plates

Plate 1: Northwest-facing representative section of Trench 5, scales 0.5m and 1m.....	4
Plate 2: East-facing section of wall foundation 106, within construction cut [104], scales 1m.....	5
Plate 3: West-facing section of ditch [102], scales 2m and 0.5m.....	5
Plate 4: Northeast-facing section of ditch [202], scales 1m and 0.5m.....	6
Plate 5: Northwest-facing section of ditch [307], scale 0.5m .....	6
Plate 6: Ditch [404], looking east, scales 2 x 1m .....	7
Plate 5: Southwest-facing section of pit [506], scales 1m and 0.5m.....	8
Plate 8: North-facing section of ditch [604], scales 2 x 1m .....	8
Plate 9: East-facing section of ditch [706], scales 2 x 1m.....	9

### List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Report .....	11
Appendix 2: Context Summary List .....	13
Appendix 3: Figures .....	17

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red .....	17
Figure 2: Location of trenches, in blue, with archaeology in black and site boundary in red.....	18

Figure 3: Location of trenches in blue superimposed over the geophysical results with archaeology in black and the site boundary in red..... 19

Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 1..... 20

Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 2 ..... 21

Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 3..... 22

Figure 7: Plans and sections of Trench 4 and Trench 5 ..... 23

Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 6..... 24

Figure 9: Plan and section of Trench 7 ..... 25

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## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by AM Hey to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Tattershall Road in Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, to support a planning application for a proposed residential development.
- A heritage impact assessment, comprising desk-based research and geophysical survey was undertaken on the site. The remains of Kirkstead Abbey are located to the west of the site, and associated medieval earthworks, cropmarks and finds scatters recorded in the vicinity. Cropmarks and finds of a later prehistoric date are also recorded nearby. The geophysical survey identified few features of potential archaeological interest, other than a land drainage system running through the centre of the site.
- Seven trenches were excavated on the site, each measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide. Archaeological remains were encountered within all seven trenches and comprised a series of linear boundary features, pits and a stone wall. Dating evidence was sparse, but small quantities of post-medieval finds were recovered from ditches in Trenches 3 and 7, and from the wall foundation recorded in Trench 1.
- The geophysical survey results did not identify the features exposed by the evaluation trenching, which is likely to be the result of a high ironstone content in the underlying natural geology.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by AM Hey to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Tattershall Road in Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, to support a planning application for a proposed residential development.
- 1.2 All site works and reporting has been undertaken in line with current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014), the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006), the local guidance in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2013), and a specification for the works prepared by this company (AAL 2015). All relevant Historic England guidelines on archaeological best practice have also been followed ([www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/)).
- 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: 2015.249. The agreed date of deposition is December 2016.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Woodhall Spa is situated approximately 23km east-southeast of central Lincoln and 9km southwest of Horncastle, in the administrative district of East Lindsey District Council. The proposed development area is towards the south of the village, on the east side of Tattershall Road, and is centred on NGR TF 1961 6239. The site comprises a broadly sub-rectangular block of land of c.3.1 hectares. It is currently arable land with properties fronting onto Tattershall Road, adjacent to the west end of the site.
- 2.2 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Amphill Clay Mudstone, overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 An outline planning application is to be submitted for a residential development on land off Tattershall Road in Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire. Prior to submission of a planning application, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer advised that an archaeological heritage assessment be submitted to provide sufficient information concerning the nature, extent and potential impacts upon the archaeological resource and to allow the planning authority to determine the application and to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of the application. In the first instance, this comprised a non-intrusive desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey (AAL 2016), intended to inform the current programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.
- 3.2 The relevant national planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The previous heritage impact assessment indicated some potential for archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site, and the results of this assessment are summarised below.

- 4.2 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity nearby, with several cropmarks in the wider area, but none have been tested by excavation.
- 4.3 Roman activity is represented by a find of four complete pots, but the exact location of this find is not known.
- 4.4 Kirkstead was established in around 1139 to the southwest of the site. Several elements of the abbey survive as upstanding building remains or earthworks, with surrounding ridge and furrow also recorded, although this activity is some distance from the site. The abbey was dissolved in 1537, and stonework and tiles from the site were incorporated into several later buildings in the area.
- 4.5 Throughout the post-medieval period until the present day, the site appears to have remained undeveloped. The geophysical survey of the site identified no features of interest other than a land drainage system running down the centre of the site.

## **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 Following collation of the desk-based evidence and completion of the geophysical survey, a trenching strategy was agreed with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer.
- 5.2 The programme of work comprised seven trenches, each measuring 50m long and 1.8m wide, and was carried out by a team of experienced field archaeologists on Monday 9<sup>th</sup> May to Friday 13<sup>th</sup> May 2016, supervised by the author.
- 5.3 The trenches were located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. A tracked 360 degree machine excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.4 A sufficient sample of the archaeological features and deposits revealed was excavated in order to determine their date, extent, level of preservation, form and where possible, function.
- 5.5 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 and 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Hand drawn plans were supplemented with survey data gathered using a survey grade GPS and with rectified photography. Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow.

## **6.0 Results**

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence was similar throughout the excavated trenches, comprising a very dark grey silty sand ploughsoil, between 0.36 and 0.44m thick, sealing archaeological remains and natural deposits. The earliest deposit encountered in all trenches was a mixed layer comprised of predominantly compact, mid yellowish orange sand with large patches of ironstone, dark orange and brownish grey gravels, dark orange clayey sand with light blue lenses, and light grey and very light to mid-yellow sand. This was interpreted as the underlying natural geology of the site.



*Plate 1: Northwest-facing representative section of Trench 5, scales 0.5m and 1m*

#### **Trench 1 (Figure 4)**

6.2 Trench 1 was located towards the southwest end of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. Located towards the centre of this trench was a northeast to southwest aligned wall foundation, 106. Measuring 0.90m wide by 0.46m high the foundation consisted of three courses of roughly dressed and unbonded limestone blocks. Foundation 106 sat within a 3.26m wide by 0.46m deep construction cut [104], which was also aligned northeast to southwest. Sealing 106 was a 0.42m thick, mid brownish grey, silty sand deposit, 105. This contained very occasional charcoal flecks and a fragment of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century roof tile. Overlying 105 was deposit 107, composed of light yellowish orange sand with degraded limestone fragments. Both 105 and 106 appear to be deliberate dumps of material that were used to backfill the construction cut after foundation 106 was constructed (Plate 2).



*Plate 2: East-facing section of wall foundation 106, within construction cut [104], scales 1m*

- 6.3 Located towards the northeast end of Trench 1 was a northeast to southwest oriented ditch, [102], that measured 2.70m wide by 0.54m deep. It contained a naturally silted deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 103. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, however it was stratigraphically later than a modern ceramic land drain which it truncated (Plate 3).



*Plate 3: West-facing section of ditch [102], scales 2m and 0.5m*

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

- 6.4 Trench 2 was positioned in the southwest area of the site, and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench exposed a single linear feature, [202], a southwest to northeast oriented slightly curvilinear ditch, measuring 3.10m wide by 0.52m deep and cut into the superficial geology, 201. The ditch contained a single, undated natural silting deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 203.





*Plate 4: Northeast-facing section of ditch [202], scales 1m and 0.5m*

**Trench 3 (Figure 6)**

- 6.5 Trench 3 was oriented northwest to southeast near to the middle of the field. At the northwest end of the trench was a curvilinear ditch [307] oriented northwest to southeast that measured 0.48m deep (Plate 5). Ditch [307] contained a fill of loose dark greyish brown silty sand 308. This fill contained a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragment and two fragments of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century handmade brick, dating this feature to the post-medieval period.



*Plate 5: Northwest-facing section of ditch [307], scale 0.5m*

- 6.6 To the east of [307] were two undated features, an irregular pit, [305], and a pit or ditch terminus [304] extending from the south edge of the trench.

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

- 6.7 Trench 4 was located near to the middle of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. At the southern end of the trench was a northeast to southwest ditch [404], measuring 4.00m wide. Intrusive investigation was not carried out on this linear feature as it was the continuation of ditch [706] which was excavated and recorded in Trench 7. Ditch [404] was cut into the superficial geology deposit 401 and two fills which appear to be a result of gradual silting were visible in plan. Firstly, a mid brownish grey silty sand, 403 which was underlying a deposit of friable mid brown silty sand, 402. Both of these fills were almost identical in character to two of the fills encountered in Trench 7.



*Plate 6: Ditch [404], looking east, scales 2 x 1m*

#### **Trench 5 (Figure 7)**

- 6.8 Trench 5 was oriented northeast to southwest along the north-western edge of the field and over two anomalies that were identified by the geophysical survey. One large, undated circular feature was uncovered. However it did not correspond with the either of the two anomalies. The feature was only excavated to a depth of 1.20m from ground level due to safety constraints.
- 6.9 Towards the northeast end of the trench was a large circular pit [506] with a diameter of 1.66m, which was excavated to depth of 0.80m. It contained four undated fills, 502 – 505.



*Plate 7: Southwest-facing section of pit [506], scales 1m and 0.5m*

**Trench 6 (Figure 8)**

- 6.10 Trench 6 was located towards the eastern end of the site, on an east to west orientation along the northern field boundary.
- 6.11 Located towards the west end of Trench 6 was a southwest to northeast oriented ditch [604], which measured 1.70m wide by 0.20m deep and contained two undated fills, 605 and 606.



*Plate 8: North-facing section of ditch [604], scales 2 x 1m*

- 6.12 Towards the eastern end of the trench was another ditch [602], aligned broadly northwest to southeast. This feature was oriented southeast to northwest, measured 2.50m wide and was excavated to depth of 0.84m. It contained a loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, 603, which was interpreted as a naturally accumulated fill and was devoid of finds.

- 6.13 The ditches encountered in this trench appear to be on an alignment which could indicate that they join to form the corner of a boundary. These two, undated features may therefore be contemporary. However, further intrusive works would be needed to confirm this.

#### ***Trench 7 (Figure 9)***

- 6.14 Trench 7 was located at the east end of the site on a north to south alignment. A single linear feature, [706] was encountered, aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 4.50m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m. The ditch was cut into the superficial geology, 701 and contained four fills which were all predominantly a result of gradual natural silting. Dating evidence from the feature comprised a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragment from deposit 704 and a sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery from the upper fill 702. This feature runs parallel with the dyke located along the southern boundary of the site is likely to be the remains of an earlier field boundary.



*Plate 9: East-facing section of ditch [706], scales 2 x 1m*

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 7.1 The trial trenching revealed the remains of post-medieval activity within the proposed development area with archaeological features encountered in all of the seven trenches. The majority were undated, but where dating evidence was available, it was of a broadly post-medieval date. Linear features were exposed in every trench except Trench 5, with a large linear boundary recorded running through Trenches 4 and 7. This was broadly parallel the existing field boundaries and may represent a slight realignment of this boundary. Another linear feature in Trench 3 produced a small quantity of post-medieval material, with the remaining linear features and pits all being undated, and as such offering limited interpretive potential.
- 7.2 A stone wall was recorded in Trench 1, towards the west end of the site. A single fragment of post-medieval roof tile provides a rough date for the feature, but from the excavated component, it is unclear whether this represents a boundary wall or part of a building.
- 7.3 The archaeological remains encountered across the site were not present in the geophysical survey results. The superficial geology that was exposed had a very large ironstone content, and it is likely

that the geological conditions have skewed the data, and as such the geophysical survey results are not a reliable indicator of the nature and extent of the archaeological remains at the site. Only the most shallow field drains, located above the ironstone layer, were clearly identifiable as linear anomalies on the geophysics (Figure 3).

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

8.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposed development in determining the nature and extent of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank AM Hey for this commission. Thanks also go to Mr Gary Wilson for providing plant.

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## Appendix 1: Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Report

By Jane Young

### Introduction

A small group of three Post-Roman pottery sherds and three fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the site were examined. The assemblage ranges in date from the late medieval to the post-medieval periods. The material was examined both visually and, where necessary, using a x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The material is in a slightly abraded condition with sherd/fragment size varying from 15g–62 g. The material is in a stable condition.

### The range and variety of materials

Three sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 90 g and three fragments of ceramic building material weighing 107g were examined. Three identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The three fragments of ceramic building material represent a single handmade brick (BRK) of late medieval to early post-medieval date and a flat roof tile of post-medieval to early modern type.

Codename	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Total Sherds	Total Vessels
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1

Table 1: Ceramic types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

### The pottery

In Trench 3, ditch 307 (fill 308) produced a sherd from a large Pale-glazed Earthenware (PGE) bowl of late 17th to 18th century date. Another large bowl of similar date but in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) was recovered from ditch 706 in Trench 7 (fill 702). This ditch (fill 704) also produced a Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) sherd from a Staffordshire/Derbyshire-type cup of mid-17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### The ceramic building material

A fragment from a flat roof tile (PNR) of probable 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from construction cut 104 (fill 105) in Trench 1. Ditch 307 (fill 308) in Trench 3 produced two fragments from a single handmade brick (BRK) of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The brick is in an orange calcareous fabric and has some straw impressions on the external surface.

### Summary and recommendations

This is a small group of mainly post-medieval material suggesting activity in the area between the mid-17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The handmade brick recovered from Trench 3 is of late medieval to early post-medieval

date. It need not necessarily indicate an early brick building in the area as such bricks were often used for drains, wells, cesspits or hearths.

The assemblage should be retained for future study.

### **References**

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## Appendix 2: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, 0.44m thick; seals 103 and 107	Ploughsoil
101	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional small to large sub-rounded stones, patches of dark orange sandy gravel, patches of brownish grey gravel and patches of iron stone, 2.70m wide x 0.54m deep; cut by [104]	Superficial geology
102	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately shallow concave S side, stepped N side and flat base, 0.54m thick; filled by 103, cut into modern land drain	Cut of ditch
103	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional patches of redeposited natural, 3.26m wide x 0.46m deep; sealed by 100, fill of [102]	Gradual silting of ditch [102]
104	Cut	Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately shallow concave sides and slightly concave base; sealed by 106, cut into 101, filled by 105, 106 and 107	Construction cut
105	Fill	Loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate small rounded and sub-angular stones, very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional shell fragments, 0.42m thick; sealed by 107, seals 106, fill of [104]	Deliberate backfill of construction cut [104]
106	Masonry	E-W oriented, comprised of three courses of unfinished and unbonded limestone blocks, 0.90m wide x 0.46m high; sealed by 105, seals [104]	Limestone wall foundation
107	Fill	Loose, light yellowish orange sand with frequent degraded limestone fragments, 0.20m thick; sealed by 100, seals 105, fill of [104]	Deliberate backfill of construction cut [104]

### Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, 0.38m thick; seals 203	Ploughsoil
201	Layer	Compact, mid orange sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to angular stones, patches of light grey and mid yellow sand and patches of iron stone; cut by [202]	Superficial geology
202	Cut	Curvilinear shape in plan, SW-NE oriented with shallow concave sides and concave base, 3.10m wide x 0.52m deep; filled by 203, cut into 201	Cut of ditch
203	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones, occasional rounded pebbles and moderate lenses of clay, 0.52m thick; sealed by 200, fill of [202]	Gradual silting of ditch [202]



### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, 0.40m thick; seals 302, 306 and 308	Ploughsoil
301	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, patches of iron stone, patches of dark orange gravel and patches of very light yellow sand; cut by [304], [305] and [307]	Superficial geology
302	Fill	Loose, mid grey silty sand with light grey lenses and occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.17m thick; sealed by 300, seals 303, fill of [304]	Secondary silting of pit [304]
303	Fill	Friable, dark grey gravelly sand with very occasional medium rounded stones, 0.12m thick; sealed by 302, seals [304]	Primary silting of pit [304]
304	Cut	Sub-oval shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with very steep straight sides and concave base, 1.50m long x unknown width x 0.29m deep; sealed by 303, cut into 301, filled by 302 and 303	Cut of pit or ditch butt end
305	Cut	Sub-square shape in plan, with steep stepped sides and concave base, 1.45m wide x unknown width x 0.27m deep; filled by 304, cut into 301	Cut of pit
306	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional lenses of dark orange sand, 0.27m thick; sealed by 300, fill of [305]	Gradual silting of pit [305]
307	Cut	Curvilinear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep sides and concave base, unknown width x 0.48m deep; filled by 308, cut into 301	Cut of ditch
308	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones, occasional rounded pebbles and occasional patches of redeposited natural, 0.48m thick; sealed by 300, fill of [307]	Deliberate backfill of ditch [307]

### Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.42m thick; seals 402	Ploughsoil
401	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional large sub-rounded stones, patches of mid orange sandy gravel, patches of dark orange clayey sand with light blue lenses and patches of light yellow sand; cut by [404]	Superficial geology
402	Fill	Friable mid brown silty sand with moderate small rounded to angular stones, not excavated; sealed by 400, seals 403, fill of [404], SAME AS 702	Gradual silting of ditch [404]
403	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and very angular stones, not excavated; sealed by 402, seals [404]	Gradual silting of ditch [404]
404	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with unknown sides and base, 4.00m wide x depth not excavated; sealed by 403, cut into 401, filled by 402 and 403	Cut of ditch

## Trench 5

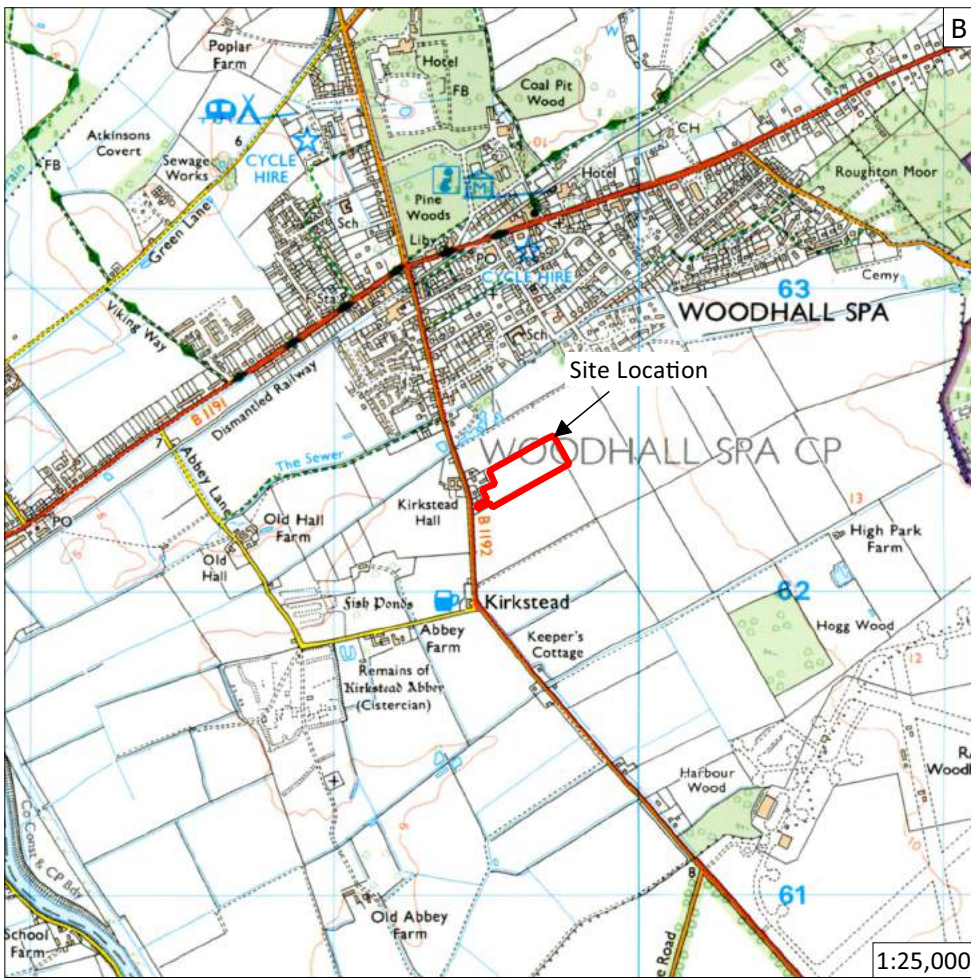
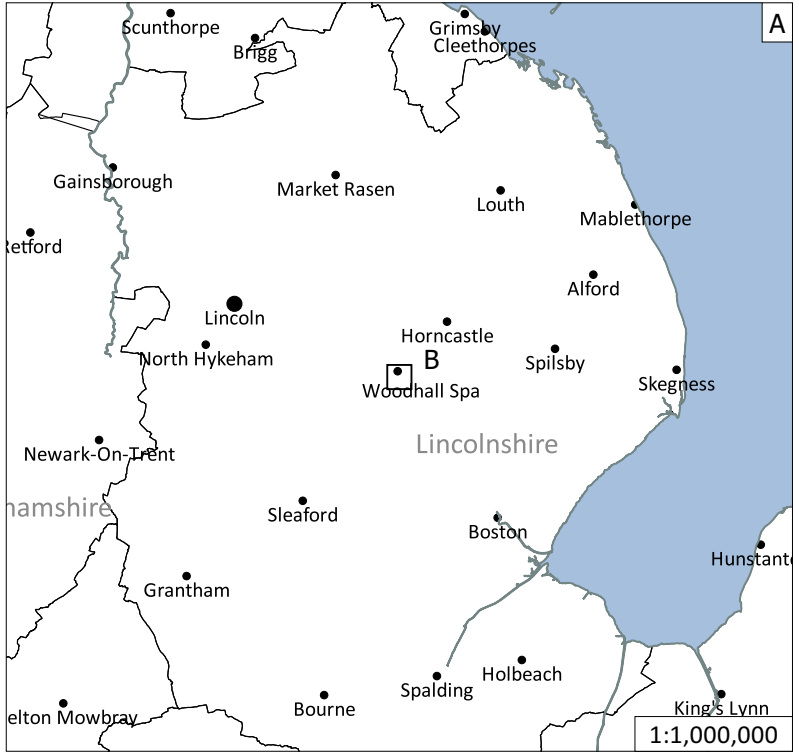
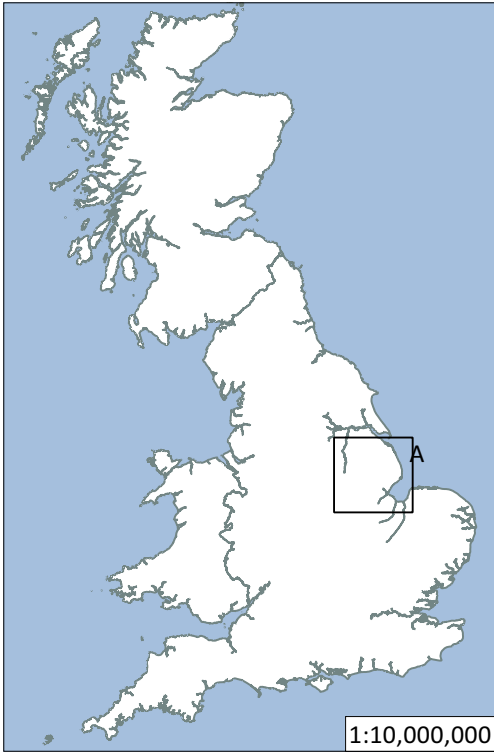
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to angular stones, 0.38m thick; seals 502	Ploughsoil
501	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, patches of iron stone and patches of dark orange and mid brownish grey sandy gravel; cut by [506]	Superficial geology
502	Fill	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.48m thick; sealed by 500, seals 503 and 504, fill of [506]	Gradual silting of pit [506]
503	Fill	Friable dark grey silty sand with frequent fine gravel and occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.18m thick (not fully excavated); sealed by 502, seals 505, fill of [506]	Gradual silting of pit [506]
504	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional small angular stones, 0.22m thick; sealed by 502, seals 505, fill of [506]	Gradual silting of pit [506]
505	Fill	Friable, mid grey silty sand with moderate fine gravel and small to medium sub-angular to angular stones, 0.16m thick (not fully excavated); sealed by 503 and 504, seals [506]	Gradual silting of pit [506]
506	Cut	Circular shape in plan, with steep concave sides and unknown base, 1.66m diameter x 0.80m deep (full depth not excavated); sealed by 505, cut into 501, filled by 502, 503, 504 and 505	Cut of pit

## Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to angular stones, 0.36m thick; seals 603 and 606	Ploughsoil
601	Layer	Compact, dark orange and mid brown sandy gravel with patches of mid yellowish orange and mid orange sand and patches of iron stone; cut by [602] and [604]	Superficial geology
602	Cut	Linear shape in plan, SE-NW oriented with moderately steep concave sides and unknown base, 2.50m wide x 0.84m (full depth not excavated); filled by 603, cut into 601	Cut of ditch
603	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and rounded pebbles, 0.84m thick (not fully excavated); sealed by 600, fill of [602]	Gradual silting of ditch 602
604	Cut	Linear shape in plan, SW-NE oriented with shallow concave sides and concave base, 1.75m wide x 0.20m deep; sealed by 605, cut into 601, filled by 605 and 606	Cut of ditch
605	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional rounded pebbles, 0.20m thick; sealed by 606, seals [604]	Gradual silting of ditch 604
606	Fill	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded to sub-angular stones and very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick; sealed by 600, seals 605, fill of [604]	Gradual silting of ditch 604

## Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable, very dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to angular stones, 0.43m thick; seals 702	Ploughsoil
701	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish sand with occasional small to large sub-angular stones, patches of dark orange and mid brownish grey gravel and patches of iron stone, ; cut by [706]	Superficial geology
702	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty sand with frequent small rounded to angular stones and very occasional wood fragments, 0.45m thick; sealed by 700, seals 703, fill of [706]	Gradual silting of ditch [706]
703	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and very angular stones, 0.35m thick; sealed by 702, seals 704, fill of [706]	Gradual silting of ditch [706]
704	Fill	Friable, dark grey silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded to very angular stones, 0.22m thick (not fully excavated); sealed by 703, seals 705, fill of [706]	Gradual silting of ditch [706]
705	Fill	Friable, mid grey silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones, 0.55m thick (not fully excavated); sealed by 704, seals [706]	Gradual silting of ditch [706]
706	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with steep concave sides and unknown base, 4.50m wide x 1.00m deep (full depth not excavated); sealed by 705, cut into 701, filled by 702, 703, 704 and 705	Cut of ditch

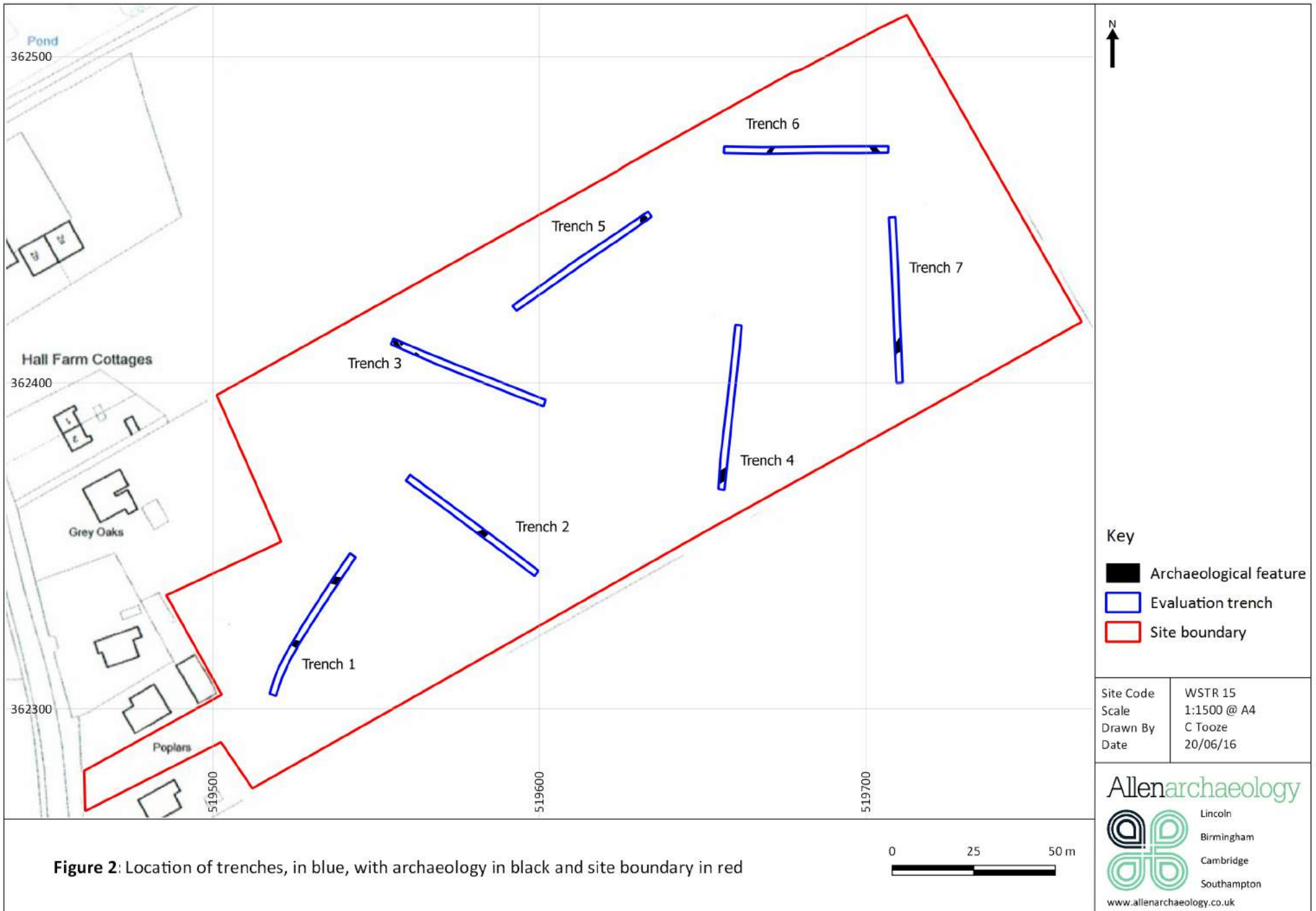


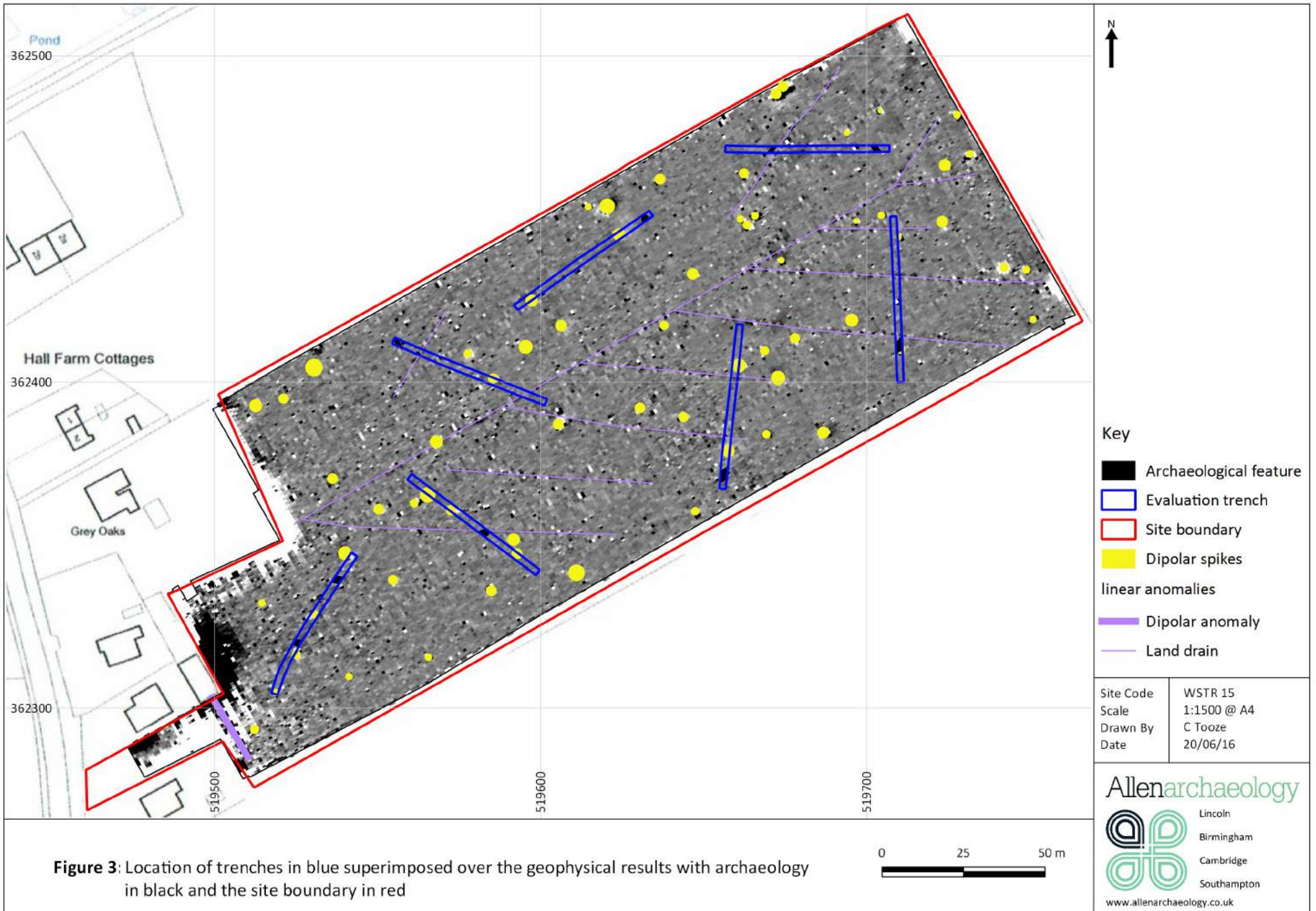
**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

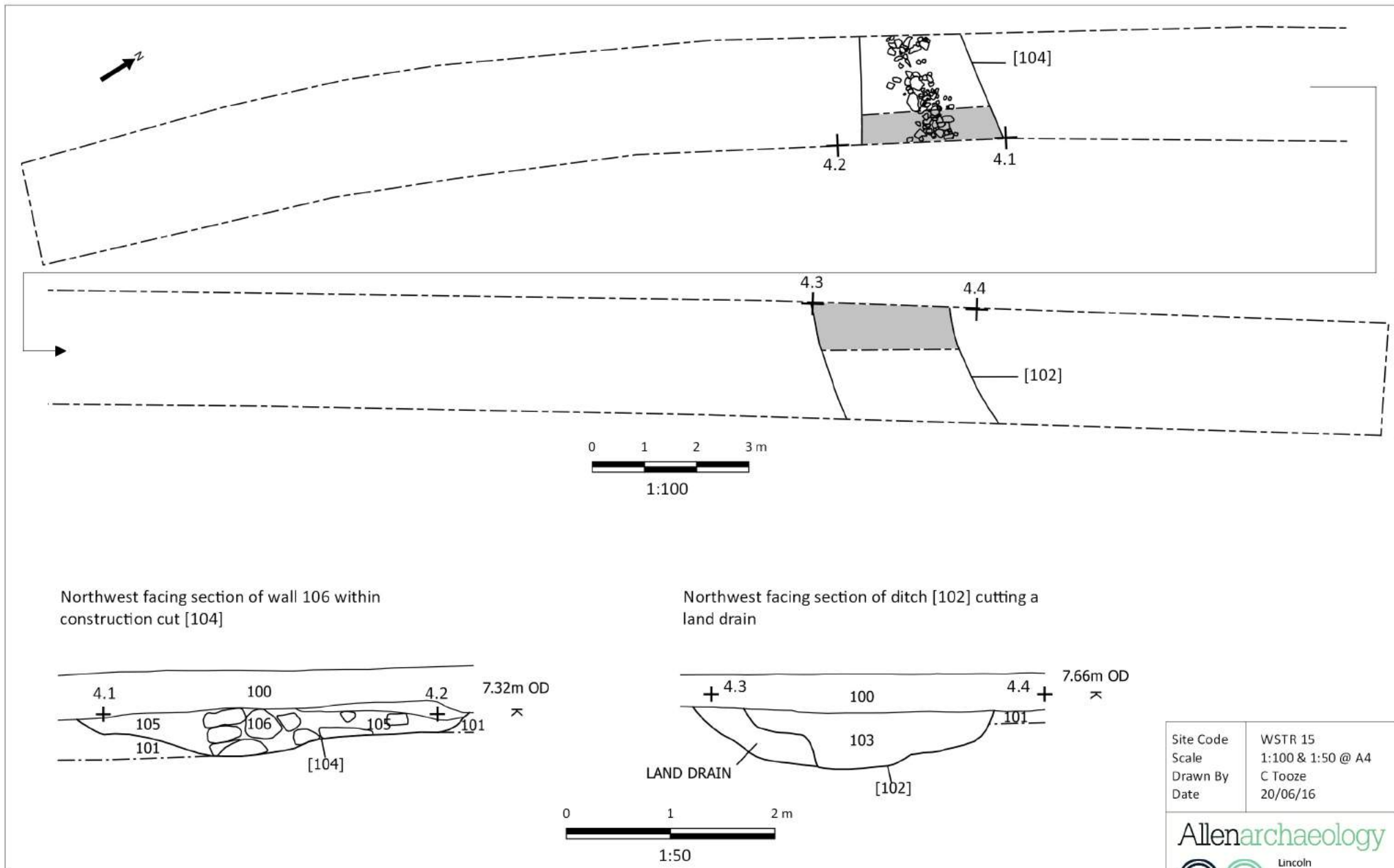
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Site Code	WSTR 15
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	C Tooze
Date	20/06/16

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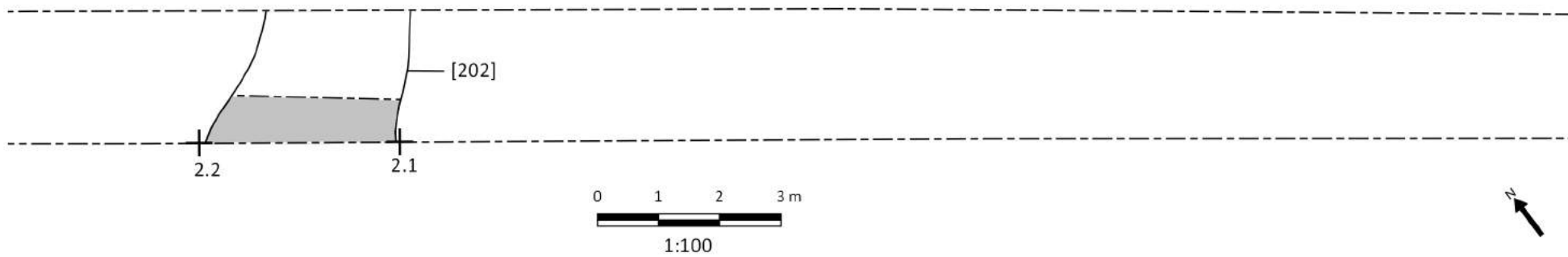
**Figure 4:** Plan and sections of Trench 1

Site Code	WSTR 15
Scale	1:100 & 1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	C Tooze
Date	20/06/16

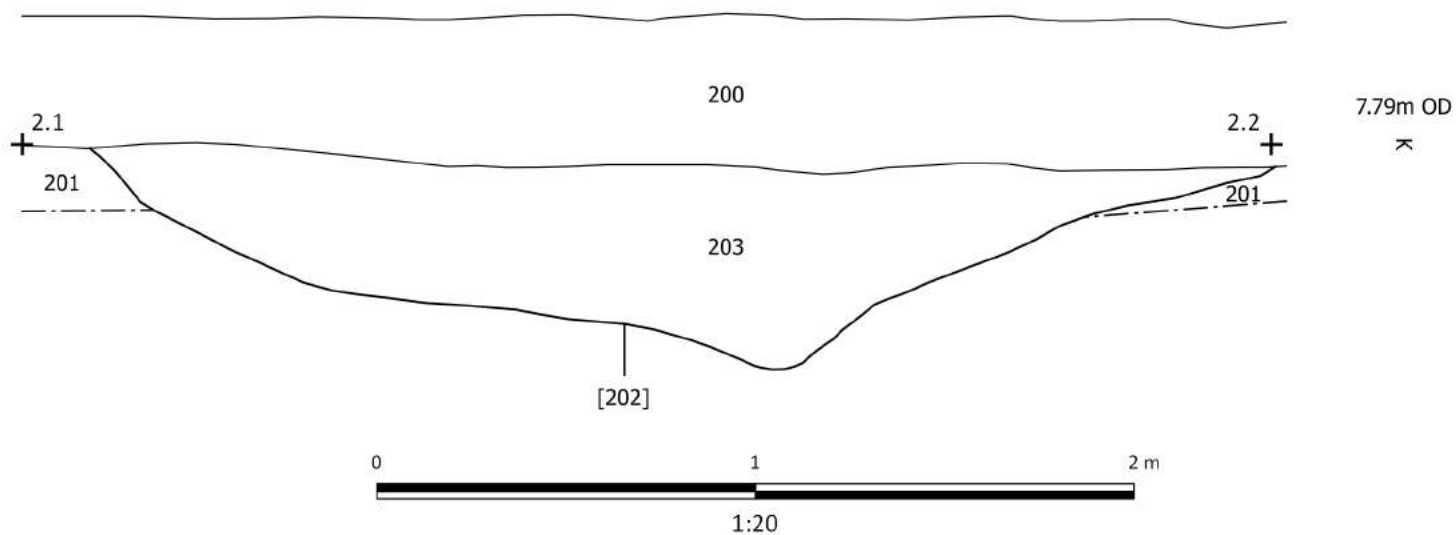
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Northeast facing section of ditch [202]



Site Code	WSTR 15
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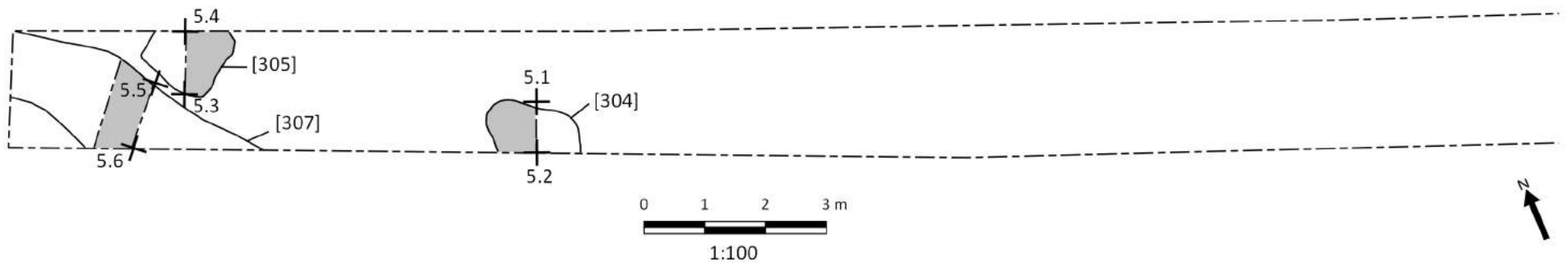
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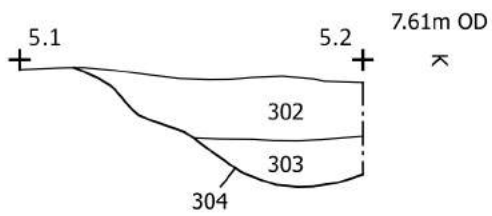
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Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 2

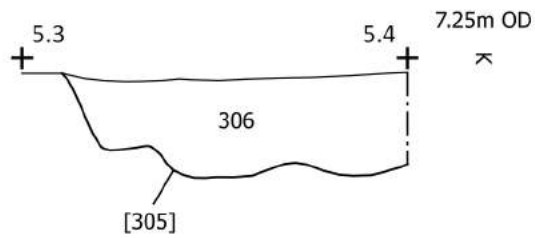




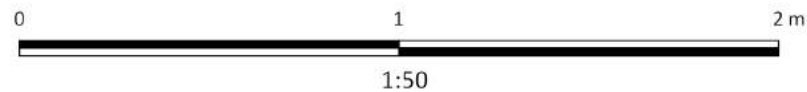
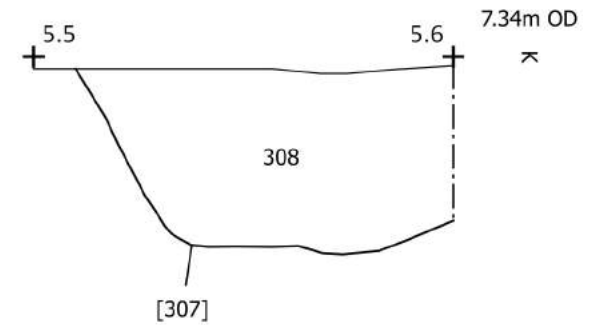
Northwest facing section of pit [304]



Southeast facing section of pit [305]



Northwest facing section of ditch [307]



Site Code	WSTR 15
Scale	1:100 & 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	C Tooze
Date	20/06/16

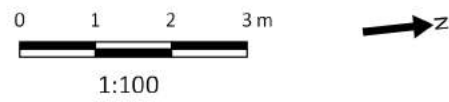
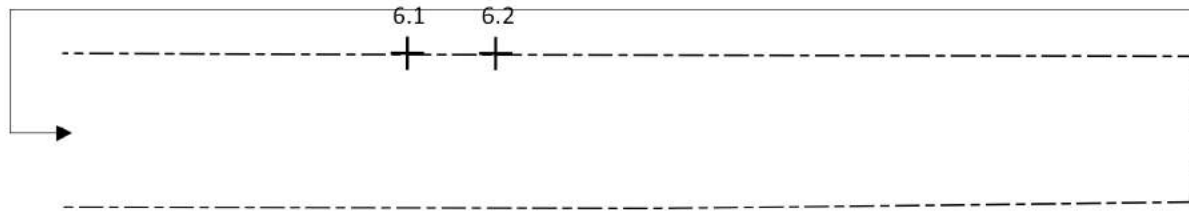
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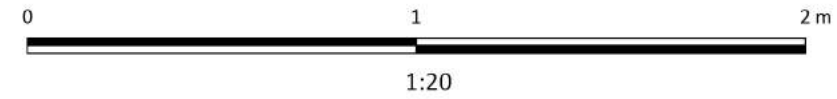
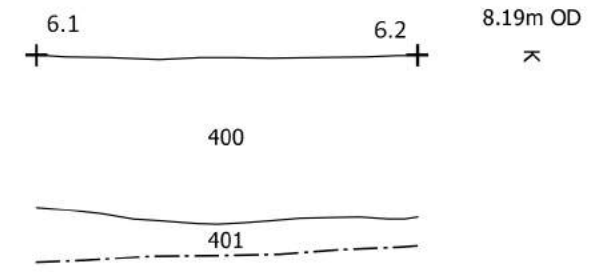
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**Figure 6:** Plan and sections of Trench 3

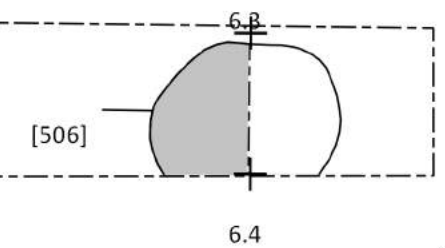
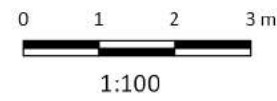
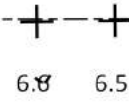
Trench 4



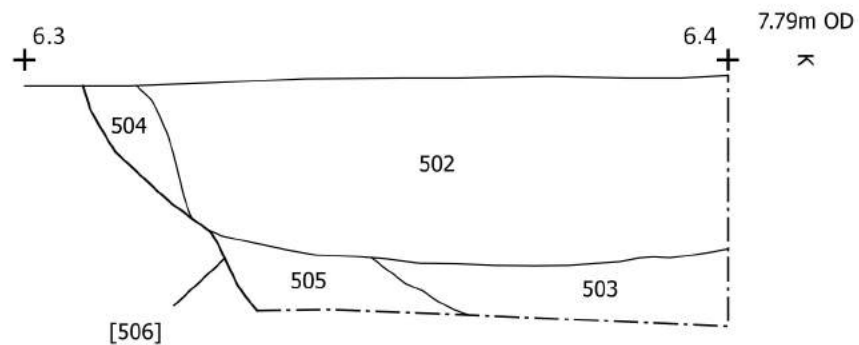
East facing representative section of Trench 4



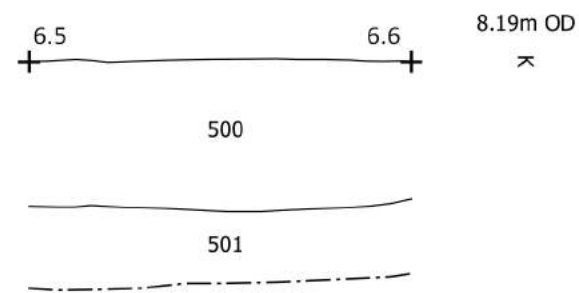
Trench 5



Southwest facing section of pit [506]



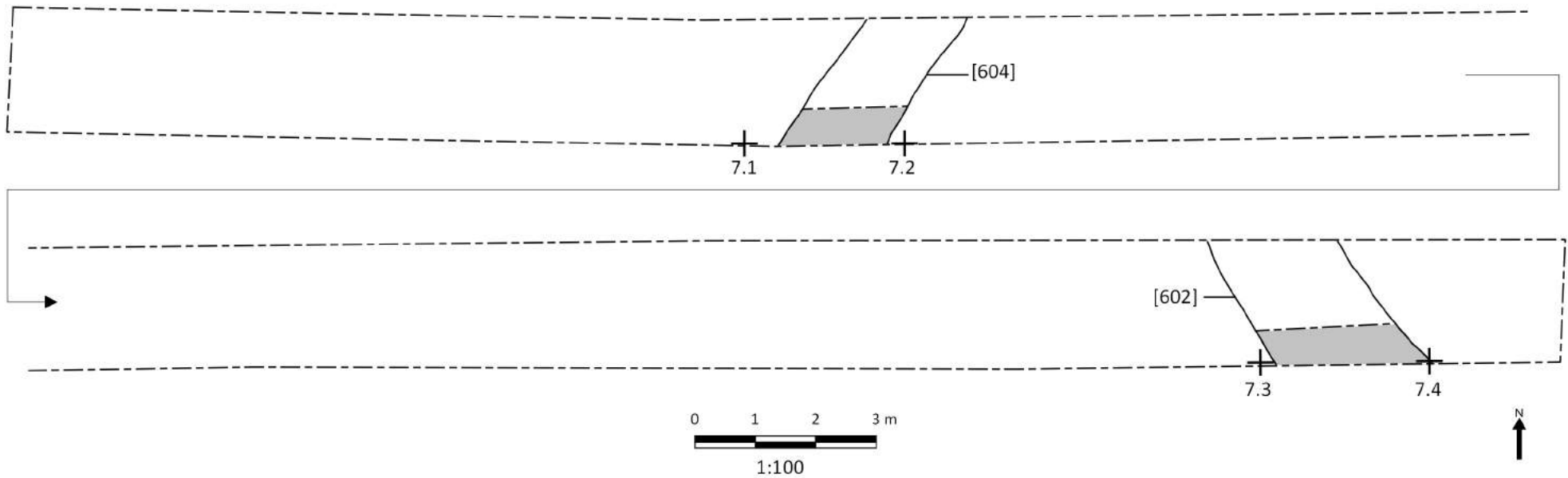
Northwest facing representative section of Trench 5



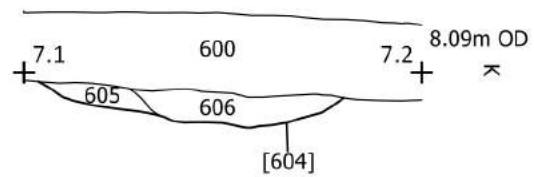
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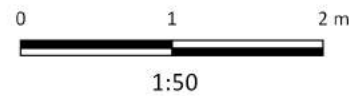
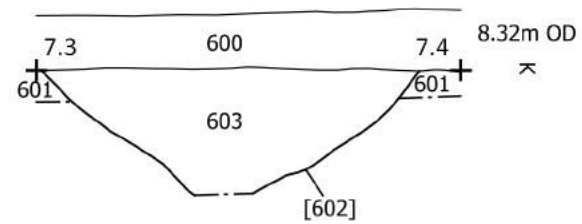
Figure 7: Plans and sections of Trench 4 and Trench 5



North facing section of ditch [604]



North facing section of ditch [602]



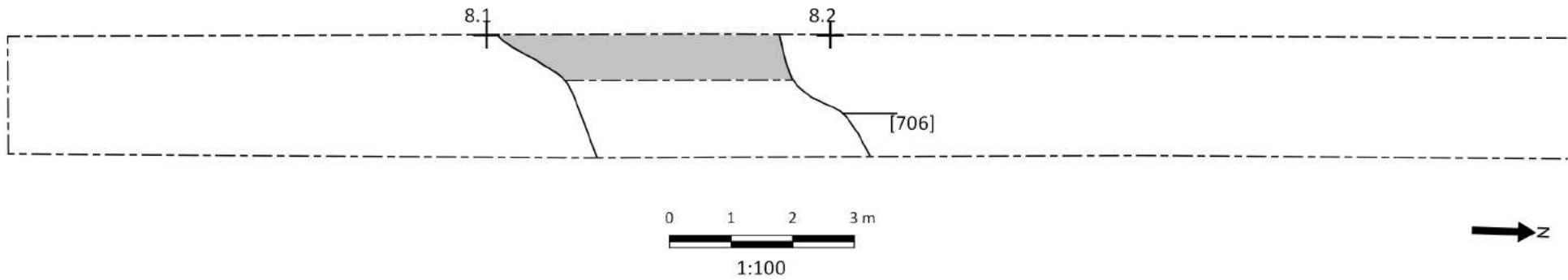
Site Code	WSTR 15
Scale	1:100 & 1:50 @ A4
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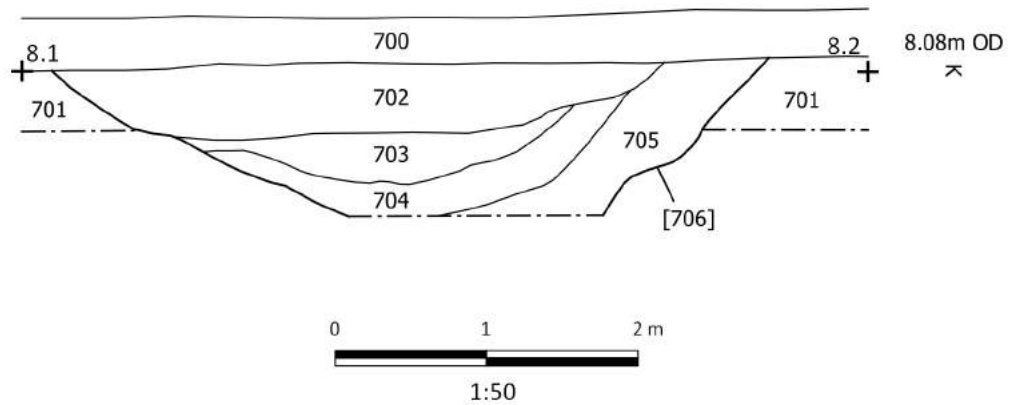
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Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 6



East facing section of ditch [706]



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**Figure 9:** Plan and section of Trench 7



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