

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF CHANDLER ROAD, STOKE HOLY CROSS, NORFOLK**

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Stuart Jenkinson to undertake a program of post-determination archaeological mitigation by trial trenching on land off Chandler Road, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, in order to fulfil a planning condition related to an approved residential development.
- The development lies in an area of high archaeological potential, particularly with regard to the Roman period. The site lies alongside both the course of a known Roman road and a complex of nearby cropmarks, suggesting extensive surviving below ground remains.
- Evidence for prehistoric activity is also known from numerous cropmarks and findspots, dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.
- Stoke Holy Cross is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and the church of Holy Cross itself is of possible 13th century origin. Cropmarks of probable medieval or post-medieval field boundaries and a probable enclosure have been identified to the southeast of the site. Further to the southwest there are earthworks and soilmarks which may be associated with the medieval moated site of Blackford Hall.
- While of medieval origin, Blackford Hall retains buildings that have been remodelled in the post-medieval period. Further post-medieval activity can be identified by a possible brick kiln within the vicinity of the site, along with various outlying barns and buildings.
- Six trenches were excavated across the development area, exposing nine linear ditches and six pits.
- No dating evidence was recovered from the site, and the remains that were present are most likely related to agricultural practices and former migrating field boundaries. The features recorded do not indicate the presence of significant archaeological remains within the development area.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Stuart Jenkinson to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land off Chandler Road, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, in order to fulfil a planning condition related to an approved residential development.
- 1.2 All site works and reporting have been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), with reference to regionally identified research aims (Medlycott 2011), and a specification for the works prepared by this company (AAL 2016). All relevant Historic England guidelines on archaeological best practice have also been followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive generated by the trial excavation have been assembled in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation guidelines for the '*Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*' (Walker 1990). The archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museum, where it will be stored under the museum accession number NWHCM2017.367. The agreed date of deposition is July 2017.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Stoke Holy Cross is a village in the administrative district of South Norfolk located approximately 6km south of Norwich. The site itself lies in an agricultural field directly west off Chandler Road in an area known as Upper Stoke east of Stoke Holy Cross village core and is centred at NGR TG 25306 02487 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk covered by superficial Lowestoft formation sand and gravel deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 An outline planning application (2015/2406) was submitted to South Norfolk Council for residential redevelopment of the site, including the construction of 12 residential dwellings. Permission was granted subject to a program of post-determination archaeological mitigation, starting with trial trenching.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being '*Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential, particularly with regard to the Roman period, lying on the course of a known Roman road from Caister St. Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*), which lies approximately 8km to the northwest. A complex of nearby cropmarks suggests extensive surviving below ground remains.

- 4.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity is known from numerous cropmarks and findspots. A probable burnt mound lies within 500m north of the site (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) 9839) with another example within 1km directly south of the site (NHER 33106). Another possible site has been identified by charcoal and burnt stones further to the southeast (NHER 33107). More extensive cropmarks of a possible Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure are visible on aerial photographs within 500m west of the proposed development (NHER 53340). These cropmarks include a substantial sub-rectangular or oval enclosure measuring 25m by 12m, which is within the size range of such monuments in this region. Also present nearby are the cropmarks for at least one and probably two ring ditches, which may represent plough-damaged Bronze Age round barrows (NHER 53339). Findspots include a fragment of a polished Neolithic flint axe found in a garden southeast of the site in the 1970s (NHER 9892), while a Neolithic axehead (NHER 19220) was found within 500m of the above mentioned probable barrow or mortuary enclosure (NHER 53340). A Palaeolithic flint blade core (NHER 28430) and a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper were also found nearby (NHER 19769). A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead has also been found southwest of the site (NHER 43927).
- 4.3 Further cropmarks west of the site represent a rectangular enclosure and associated fields to the south of the Roman road, and may represent either an Iron Age or Roman farmstead (NHER 53343).
- 4.4 Roman remains are well-known nearby, with cropmarks of a Roman road located directly southwest of the site (NHER 52298, NHER 52322 and NHER 53341) and orientated northwest-southeast. A soilmark of the bank or metaled surface of the Roman road leading to *Venta Icenorum* is also visible in this field (NHER 53216). Directly west of the site and adjacent to the Roman road soil mark lies a spread of cropmarks (NHER 53341) and appear to represent multi-phase field boundaries, enclosures and tracks, which may extend into the development area. Although currently undated, find spots of Roman and post-medieval artefacts (NHER 5092 and 41093) have been located in this area along with a 1st–2nd century Roman coin (NHER 33631). A Roman villa complex is also known from the surrounding area having been identified by cropmarks, geophysical survey and subsequent intrusive excavation, and various finds spots are known from fieldwalking and metal-detecting (NHER 9732).
- 4.5 Stoke Holy Cross is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Stoches*, a settlement in the custody of Godric, Roger Bigot and William Petch. The village had a church, two mills and a beehive (Williams and Martin 2002). The place name derives from the Old English *stoc* for ‘a secondary settlement’, with the Holy Cross added later as a dedication to the church. The church of Holy Cross itself is of possible 13th century origin and retains a 14th century tower (NHER 5091).
- 4.6 Cropmarks of probable medieval or post-medieval field boundaries and a probable enclosure have been identified to the southeast of the site (NHER 53231), to the northeast (NHER 532230) and to the north (NHER 53229). Further to the southwest there is also located the earthworks and soilmarks of a group of extraction pits, platforms and drainage channels (NHER 52238) which may be associated with the medieval moated site of Blackford Hall (NHER 9908) to the east.
- 4.7 Post-medieval activity can be identified by a possible brick kiln located around the settlement (NHER 114320) along with various outlying barns and buildings. Blackford Hall, while of medieval origin, retains buildings that have been remodelled in the post-medieval period including a 17th century barn and the chapel which was converted to a house in 16th century (NHER 9908).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trenching strategy comprised the excavation of six trenches, measuring 30m long by 1.6m wide. Due to an alteration in the site boundary, Trench 1 was repositioned during the fieldwork to ensure that it was located within the remits of the site and to allow its full length to be excavated (Figure 2).
- 5.2 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of three experienced field archaeologists between Tuesday 10th January and Thursday 12th January 2017, and was supervised by the author.
- 5.3 The trenches were located using a survey grade Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS, which allowed centimetre accuracy, and were tied into the National Grid. In each trench a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil, subsoil 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. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. All further excavation was carried out by hand and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were metal-detected with a unit not set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a three-digit unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description. A summary of these are included in Appendix 1. Three digit numbers within square brackets represent cut features (e.g. ditch [103]).
- 5.5 Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at 1:20 and 1:50), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights displayed on each section drawing. Colour and black and white photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow. General site shots were also be taken to show the location of the groundworks.
- 5.6 Samples were taken from a number of deposits that had the potential to provide information on the preservation conditions and potential of the environmental evidence at the site. These samples were processed and did not warrant further analysis.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence was similar throughout the excavated trenches, comprising a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, between 0.30m and 0.40m thick, sealing a 0.10 to 0.28m thick layer of dark brown or dark orange brown silty sand. The earliest deposit encountered in all trenches was a mixed layer of orange and yellow sands, gravels and occasional clay which was interpreted as the underlying superficial geology of the site (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Southeast-facing representative section of Trench 4, scales 0.5m and 1m

Trench 1

- 6.2 Trench 1 was oriented northwest to southeast and was situated in the northwest corner of the development site. Excavation revealed three archaeological features: a ditch [103] and two small, intercutting pits [105] and [107] (Figure 3). Pits [105] and [107] both continued beyond the southwest limit of excavation. Pit [105] measured 1.00m wide by 0.14m deep and contained a single, gradually silted deposit, 106, of mid yellowish orange silty sand. Pit [107] measured 0.65m wide by 0.42m deep and was filled by a dark orange brown silty sand, 108, that had accumulated naturally. This pit truncated [105] and was cut into subsoil deposit 101.
- 6.3 Situated 6.5m to the northwest of the intercutting pits was a narrow, linear ditch [103] which measured 0.40m wide by 0.34m deep and was cut into geological deposit 102. This feature contained a dark orange brown silty sand, 104, that had accumulated as a result of gradual silting. This ditch remains undated but was likely used for drainage purposes (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Northeast-facing section of ditch [103], scales 0.5 and 1m

Trench 2

- 6.4 Trench 2 was aligned northeast to southwest within the northern half of the site. The excavations exposed two undated archaeological features that were cut into geological deposit 202 and sealed by subsoil layer 201 (Figure 4).
- 6.5 Located in the northeast end of the trench was a southeast to northwest oriented ditch [203], which measured 1.66m wide by 0.47m deep. The northeast side of the ditch was filled by a 0.18m thick mid orange brown silty sand, 205, which was sealed by a mid greyish brown silty sand, 204, measuring 0.47m thick.
- 6.6 Towards the centre of Trench 2 was a 1.54m wide by 0.36m deep ditch [208]. This feature was aligned northwest to southeast and contained two deposits that had accumulated as a result of gradual silting. Overlying cut [208] was a 0.25m thick dark yellowish brown silty sand, 207, that was sealed by a dark brown silty sand, 206, which measured 0.36m thick.

Trench 3

- 6.7 Trench 3 was located at towards the middle of the development area on a northwest to southeast alignment. Situated at the southeast end of this trench were two undated intercutting features that were both cut into subsoil deposit 301 (Figure 5).
- 6.8 The earliest feature in this sequence was an irregular shaped anomaly, [305], measuring 0.80m wide by 0.30m deep. Feature [305] was filled by a very dark brownish grey silty sand, 306, and contained frequent charcoal inclusions. It continued beyond the southwest limit of excavation and was interpreted as a burnt out treebole or tree throw.
- 6.9 Truncating feature [305] was a northeast to southwest oriented ditch, [303]. This measured 1.25m wide by 0.30m deep with a single naturally accumulated deposit, 304, composed of mid orange brown silty sand.

Trench 4

- 6.10 Trench 4 was oriented northeast to southwest and was situated within the central area of the development site. It revealed three undated pits that were all sealed by subsoil deposit, 401, and cut into superficial geology, 402 (Figure 6).
- 6.11 Located close to the centre of this trench were two sub-circular pits, [403] and [405], which were very similar in nature and both measured 0.85m long by 0.55 wide and 0.22m deep. Pit [403] was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay, 404, and pit [405] contained a dark brown silty clay, 406 (Plate 3). Both of these fills were accumulated as a result of gradual silting. These two features may represent the remains of post pits with deposits 404 and 406 accumulating after the posts and packing material have been removed.



Plate 3: East-facing section of pit [405], scale 0.5m

- 6.12 Towards the southwest end of the trench was a circular pit, [407], that continued beyond the northeast limit of excavation. This feature had a diameter of 1.40m and was 0.16m deep and contained a deposit of light greyish brown silty sand, 408, which had been subject to heavy bioturbation.

Trench 5

- 6.13 Trench 5 was oriented northwest to southeast and was situated in the southern portion of the site. It revealed five archaeological features, comprising northeast to southwest aligned linear ditches, three of which were intercutting (Figure 7). These features were cut into subsoil deposit 501 and were sealed by a layer of topsoil, 500.
- 6.14 Located towards the centre of Trench 5 was a single undated ditch, [503], which measured 1.25m wide by 0.53m deep and contained a naturally accumulated deposit composed of mid orange brown silty sand, 504. Approximately 1.00m to the southeast of [503] was another undated ditch [505]. This feature was 1.06m wide by 0.46m deep and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand, 406 that appears to have accumulated as a result of gradual silting (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Southwest-facing section of ditch [505], scales 0.5m and 1m

- 6.15 A series of three, intercutting linear features were exposed a further 3.00m to the southeast of ditch [505].
- 6.16 The earliest feature in this sequence, [510], was a ditch measuring 1.60m wide by 0.70m deep that contained a naturally accumulated deposit, 511, composed of mid orange silty sand. This feature was re-cut by a later ditch, [507] which was filled by a mid brown orange silty sand, 509 and measured 2.40m wide by 0.70m deep. Cutting deposit 509 was a 1.20m wide by 0.58m deep ditch, [512]. This contained a mid grey brown silty sand, 508, that appears to have been deliberately deposited within the feature (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Southwest-facing section of ditches [507], [510] and [512], scales 2m and 1m

- 6.17 This series of intercutting ditches follow a boundary that is shown on the historic maps of this area and are likely to reflect the re-defining of the boundary over time (Figure 9).

Trench 6

- 6.18 Trench 6 was located at the far south end of the development area and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. The excavations in this trench exposed a single undated pit, [603] located at the south-southwest end of the trench (Figure 8). This archaeological feature was sealed by deposit 601 and was cut into the superficial geology 602.
- 6.19 Pit [603] was oval in plan and measured 1.60m long by 0.70m wide and was 0.50m deep. The feature was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand, 604, that appears to have accumulated as a result of gradual silting. The function of this pit remains unknown, but it may represent a post pit, with deposit 604 accumulating after the post and packing material had been removed.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The trial trenching revealed nine ditches and six pits within the proposed development area.
- 7.2 Despite a lack of dating evidence, the archaeological features in Trenches 1, 3 and 5 were cut through the subsoil, suggesting that they may be fairly recent in date.
- 7.3 The features recorded do not indicate the presence of significant archaeological remains at the site, and that they are most likely related to agricultural practices and former migrating field boundaries. The absence of settlement evidence suggests that the current site has remained a marginal area on the periphery of settlement until the present day.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the nature and scale of the scheme in determining the nature and extent of the archaeology present and the potential impact of the proposed development upon this resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Stuart Jenkinson for this commission and for providing the plant for the works.

10.0 References

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Appendix 1: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to angular stones and moderate roots, 0.37m thick; seals 101 and 104	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable dark brown silty sand with occasional small rounded to angular stones and moderate rooting, 0.14 m thick; sealed by 100, seals 102 and 108	Subsoil
102	Layer	Loose, dark orange sandy gravel with light yellow sand patches, 0.11m excavated; sealed by 101, cut by [103], [105] and [107]	Superficial geology
103	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with steep concave sides and concave base, 0.40m wide x 0.34m deep; filled by 104, cut into 102	Cut of ditch
104	Fill	Loose, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent small rounded stones, 0.34m thick; sealed by 100, fill of [103]	Gradual silting within ditch [103]
105	Cut	Oval shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with shallow concave sides and concave base, 1.00m long x 0.50m of width exposed x 0.14m deep; filled by 106, cut into 102	Cut of pit
106	Fill	Loose, mid yellowish orange silty sand with occasional rounded stones and frequent rooting, 0.14m thick; sealed by 101, cut by [107], fill of [105]	Natural accumulation within pit [105]
107	Cut	Sub circular shape in plan, with steep concave sides and concave base, 0.65m long x 0.35m of width exposed x 0.42m deep; filled by 108, cut into 101, 102 and 106	Cut of pit
108	Fill	Loose, dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small angular flint fragments, 0.42m thick; sealed by 100, fill of [107]	Natural accumulation within pit [107]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, very dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded to angular stones and moderate rooting, 0.30m thick; seals 201	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to angular stones and moderate rooting, 0.10m thick; sealed by 200, seals 202, 204 and 206	Subsoil
202	Layer	Friable, light yellow sand with mid orange gravelly sand, mid orange sand and mid orange yellow clay patches, 0.16m excavated, sealed by 201, cut by [203] and [208]	Superficial geology
203	Cut	Linear shape in plan, SE-NW oriented with moderately shallow straight sides and concave base, 1.66m wide x 0.47m deep; sealed by 205, cut into 202, filled by 204 and 205	Cut of ditch
204	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded stones and occasional rooting, 0.47m thick; sealed by 201, seals 205, fill of [203]	Gradual silting within ditch [203]
205	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with mid yellowish orange sand patches and very occasional small sub-	Gradual silting within ditch [203]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		rounded stones, 0.18m thick; sealed by 204, seals [203], fill of [203]	
206	Fill	Friable, dark brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded to angular stones, 0.18m thick; sealed by 201, seals 207, fill of [208]	Gradual silting within ditch [208]
207	Fill	Friable, dark brown silty sand with mid brownish yellow silty sand patches and occasional small sub-rounded to angular stones, 0.25m thick; sealed by 206, seals [208], fill of [208]	Gradual silting within ditch [208]
208	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with shallow concave sides and concave base, 1.54m wide x 0.36 deep; sealed by 207, cut into 202, filled by 206 and 207	Cut of ditch

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, very dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to angular stones and frequent rooting, 0.30m thick; seals 301, 304 and 306	Topsoil
301	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to very angular stones and occasional rooting, 0.28m thick; sealed by 300, cut by [303] and [305], seals 302	Subsoil
302	Layer	Friable, light yellow sand with mid orange yellow sand and mid orange gravelly sand patches, 0.08m thick; sealed by 301, cut by [303] and [305]	Superficial geology
303	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with moderately shallow concave sides and concave base, 1.25 wide x 0.30m deep; filled by 304, cut into 301, 302 and 306	Cut of linear ditch
304	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular to angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick; sealed by 300, fill of [303]	Gradual silting within ditch [303]
305	Cut	Irregular shape in plan, with moderately shallow uneven sides and uneven base, 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep; filled by 306, cut into 301 and 302	Burnt out treebole/tree throw
306	Fill	Friable, very dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional sub-angular to angular stones, 0.30m thick; sealed by 300, cut by [303], fill of [305]	Natural accumulation within burnt out treebole/tree throw [305]

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, very dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small to large rounded to angular stones, very occasional CBM flecks and moderate rooting, 0.38m thick; seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded to angular stones and moderate rooting, 0.23m thick; sealed by 400, seals 402, 404, 406 and 408	Subsoil
402	Layer	Friable, mid orange yellow sand with mid orange sandy gravel and light yellow sand patches, 0.12m thick; sealed by 401, cut by [403], [405] and [407]	Superficial geology

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
403	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S oriented with moderately steep concave sides and concave base, 0.85m long x 0.55m wide x 0.22 deep; sealed by 401, filled by 404	Cut of pit
404	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones and moderate rooting, 0.20m thick; sealed by 401, fill of [403]	Natural accumulation within pit [403]
405	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, E-W oriented with moderately steep concave sides and concave base, 0.85m long x 0.70m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 406, cut into 402	Cut of pit
406	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate rounded stones, occasional small angular flint fragments and frequent rooting, 0.20m thick; sealed by 401, fill of [405]	Natural accumulation within pit [405]
407	Cut	Circular shape in plan, with moderately steep convex sides and uneven base, 1.40m long x 0.74m wide x 0.16m deep; filled by 408, cut into 402	Cut of pit
408	Fill	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate small angular flint fragments and occasional rooting, 0.16m thick; sealed by 401, fill of [407]	Natural accumulation within pit [407]

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent rooting, 0.40m thick; seals 501, 504, 506 and 508	Topsoil
501	Layer	Loose, dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small angular flint fragments and occasional rooting, 0.18m thick; sealed by 500, cut by [503], [505], [507] and [510], seals 502	Subsoil
502	Layer	Loose, light orange yellow silty sand with moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded flint fragments, 0.14m thick excavated; sealed by 501, cut by [503], [505], [507] and [510]	Superficial geology
503	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with moderately steep stepped sides and concave base, 1.25m wide x 0.53m deep; filled by 504, cut into 501 and 502	Cut of ditch
504	Fill	Loose, mid brown silty sand with frequent small angular flint fragments, moderate iron stone fragments and occasional rooting, 0.53m thick; fill of [503], sealed by 500	Gradual silting within ditch [503]
505	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with steep concave sides and concave base, 1.06m wide x 0.48m deep; filled by 506, cut into 501 and 502	Cut of ditch
506	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded stones and frequent rooting, 0.48m thick; fill of [505], sealed by 500	Gradual silting within ditch [505]
507	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with moderately steep straight sides and concave base, 2.40m wide x 0.70m deep; filled by 509, cut into 501, 502 and 511	Cut of ditch
508	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with mid orange sand patches, occasional small sub-angular to angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.58m thick; sealed by 500, fill of [512]	Deliberate dump within ditch [512]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
509	Fill	Friable, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular to angular stones, 0.70m thick; sealed by 500, cut by [512], fill of [507]	Gradual silting within ditch [507]
510	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with moderately steep straight sides and concave base, 1.60m wide x 0.70m deep; filled by 511, cut by [507], cut into 501 and 502	Cut of ditch
511	Fill	Friable, mid orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular to angular stone, 0.70m thick; sealed by 500, cut by [507], fill of [510]	Gradual silting within ditch [510]
512	Cut	Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with steep slightly concave sides and concave base, 1.20m wide x 0.58m deep; filled by 508, cut into 509	Cut of ditch

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small to medium angular flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks and frequent rooting, 0.30m thick; seals 601	Topsoil
601	Layer	Loose, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small angular flint fragments and moderate rooting, 0.12m thick; sealed by 600, seals 602 and 604,	Subsoil
602	Layer	Loose, light orange yellow silty sand with flint gravel patches and occasional rooting, 0.22m excavated; sealed by 601, cut by [603]	Superficial geology
603	Cut	Oval shape in plan, N-S oriented with very steep concave sides and concave base, 1.60m long x 0.70m wide x 0.50m deep; filled by 604, cut into 602	Cut of pit
604	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint fragments, 0.70m thick; sealed by 601, fill of [603]	Gradual silting within pit [603]

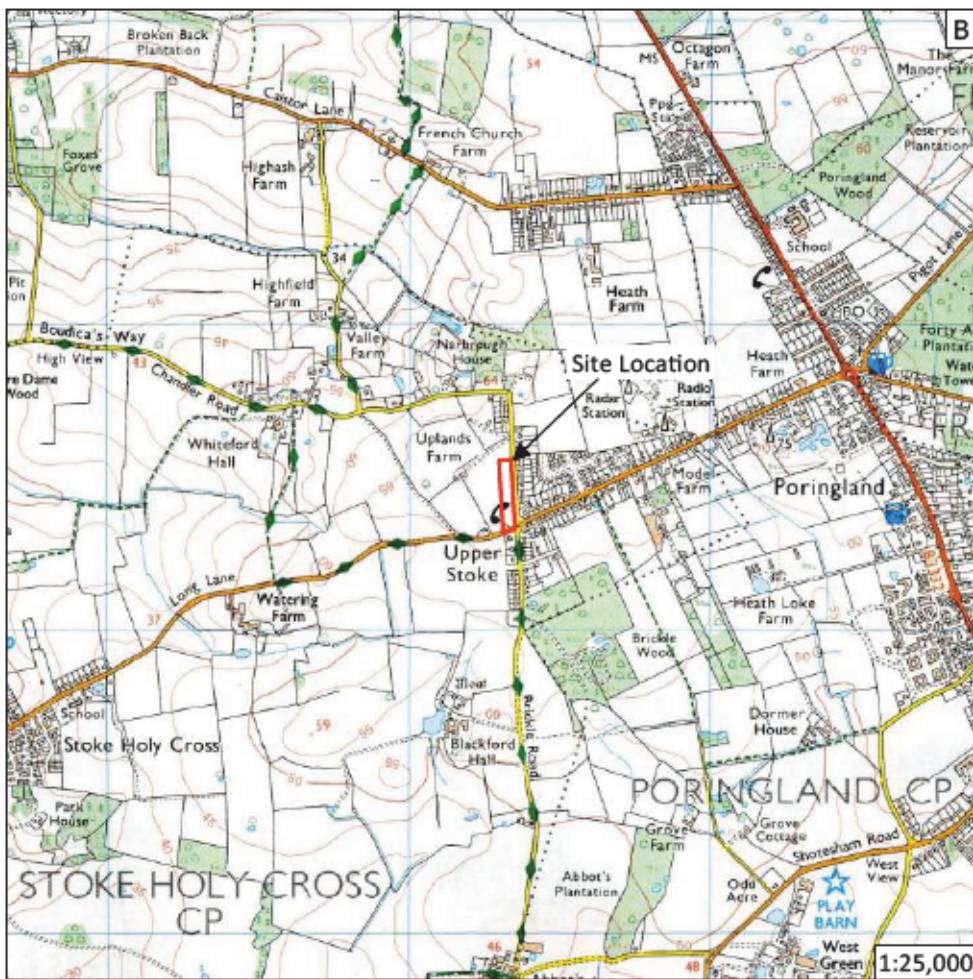
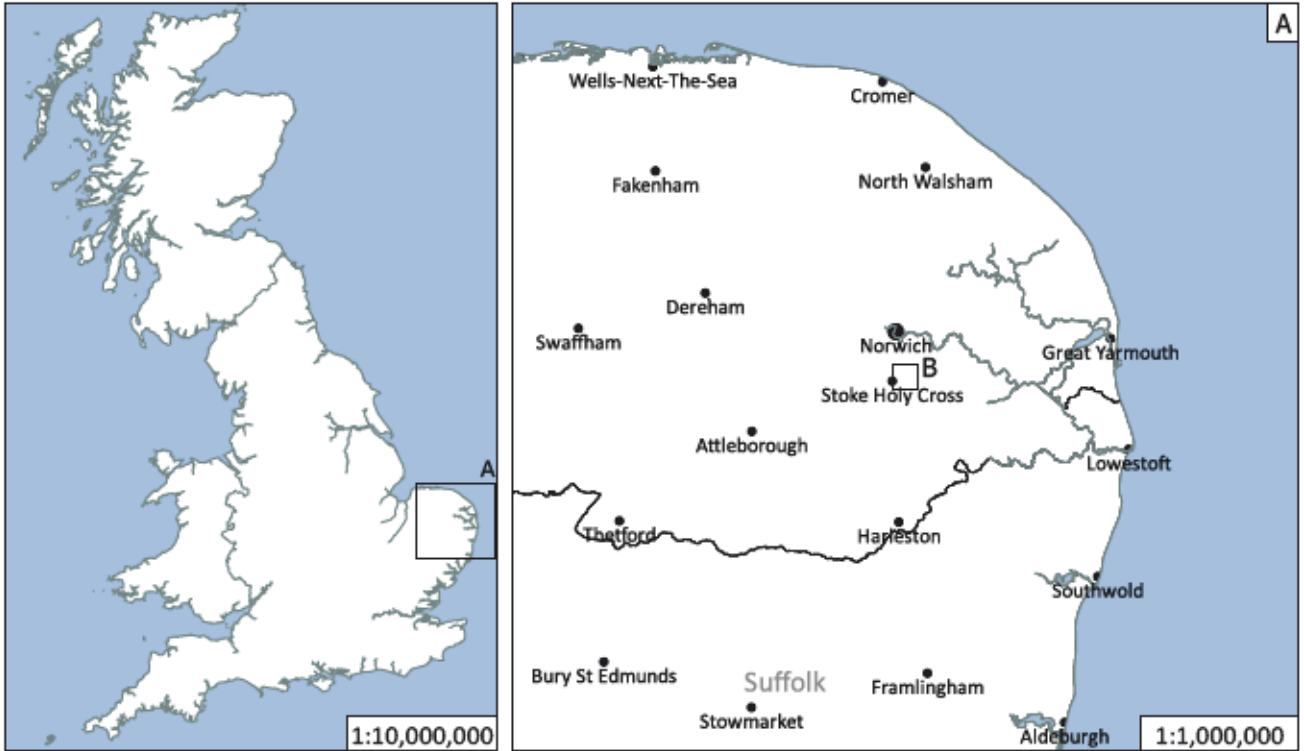


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	SHCC 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	C Tooze
Date	31/01/17

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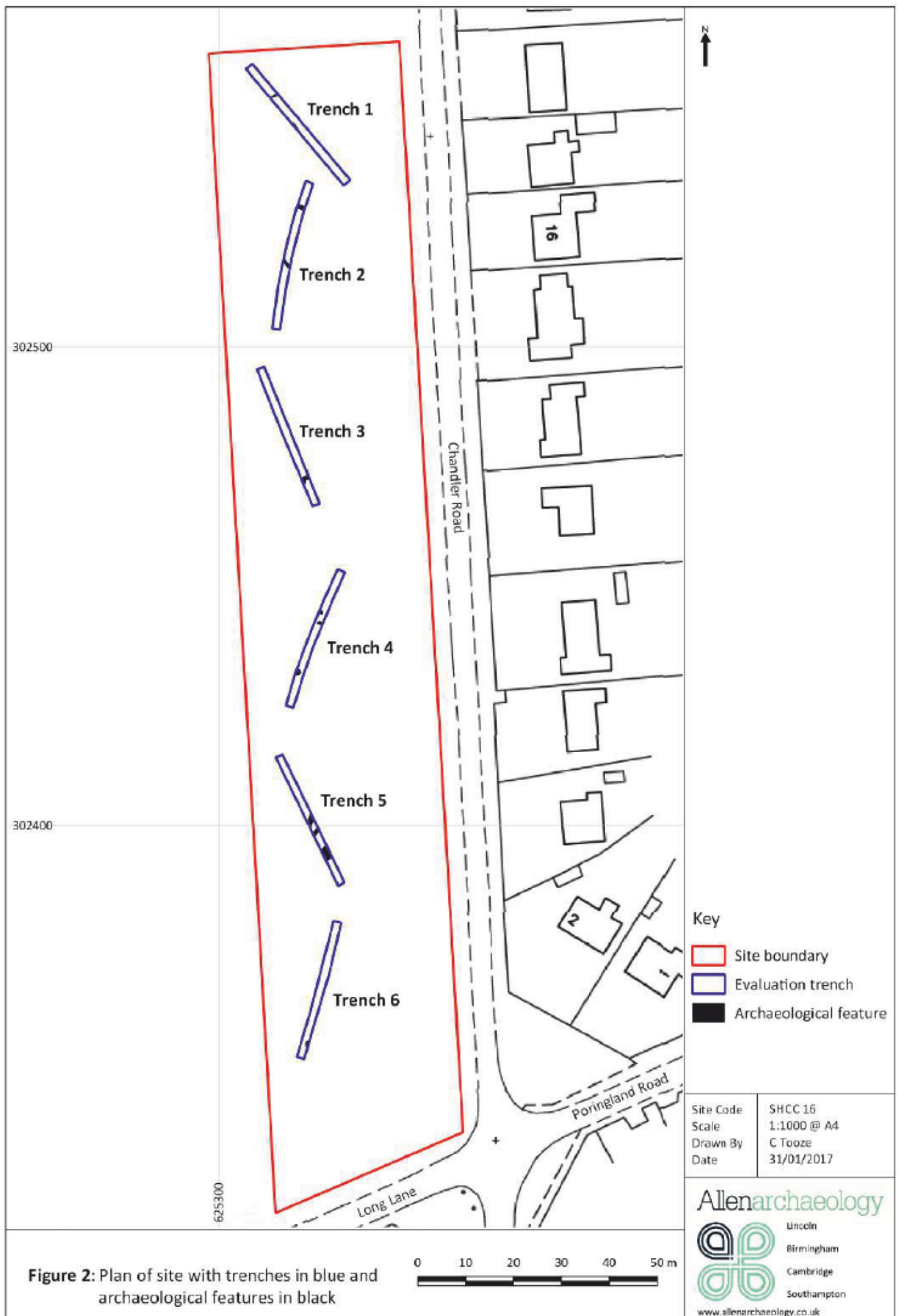


Figure 2: Plan of site with trenches in blue and archaeological features in black

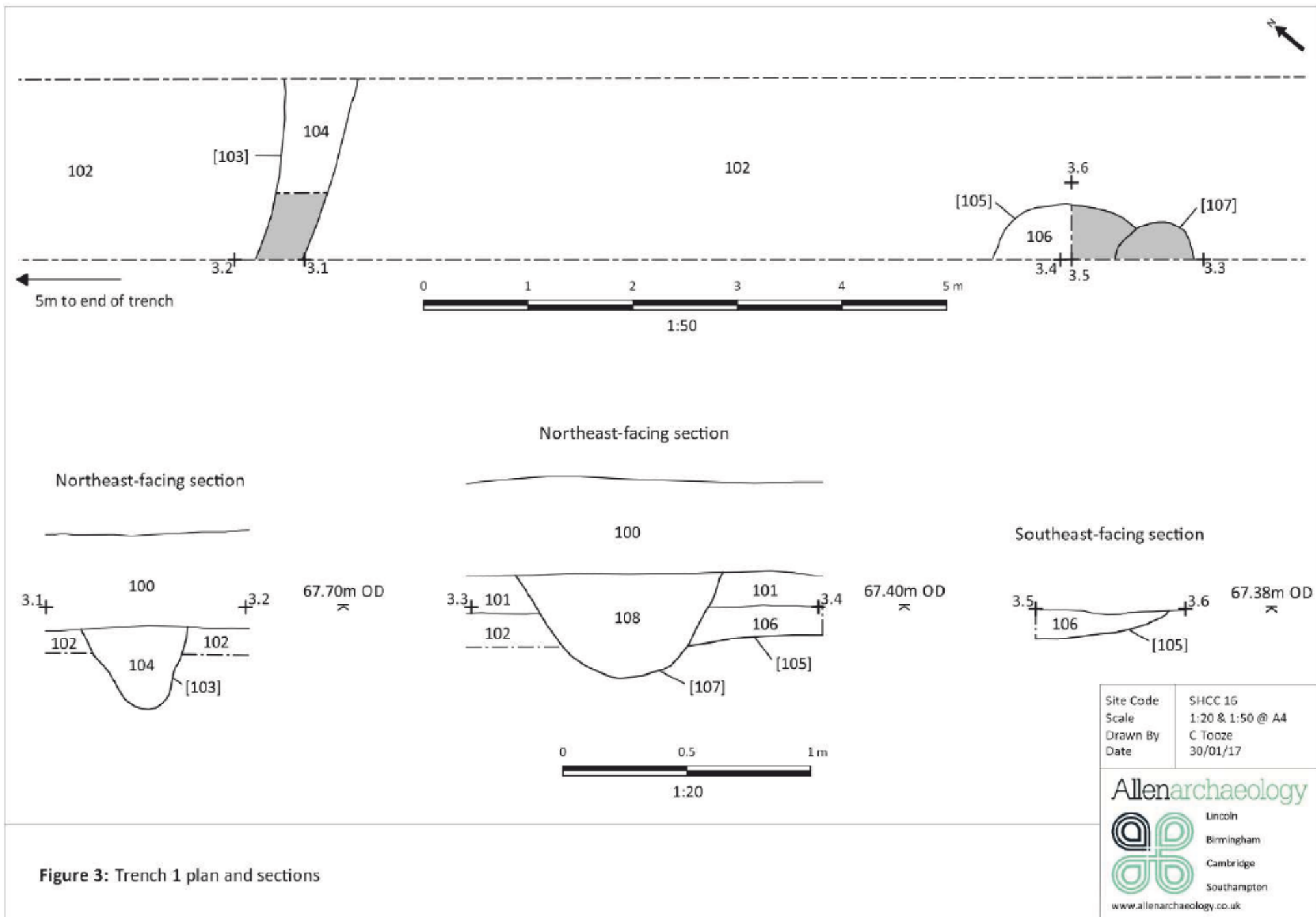


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections

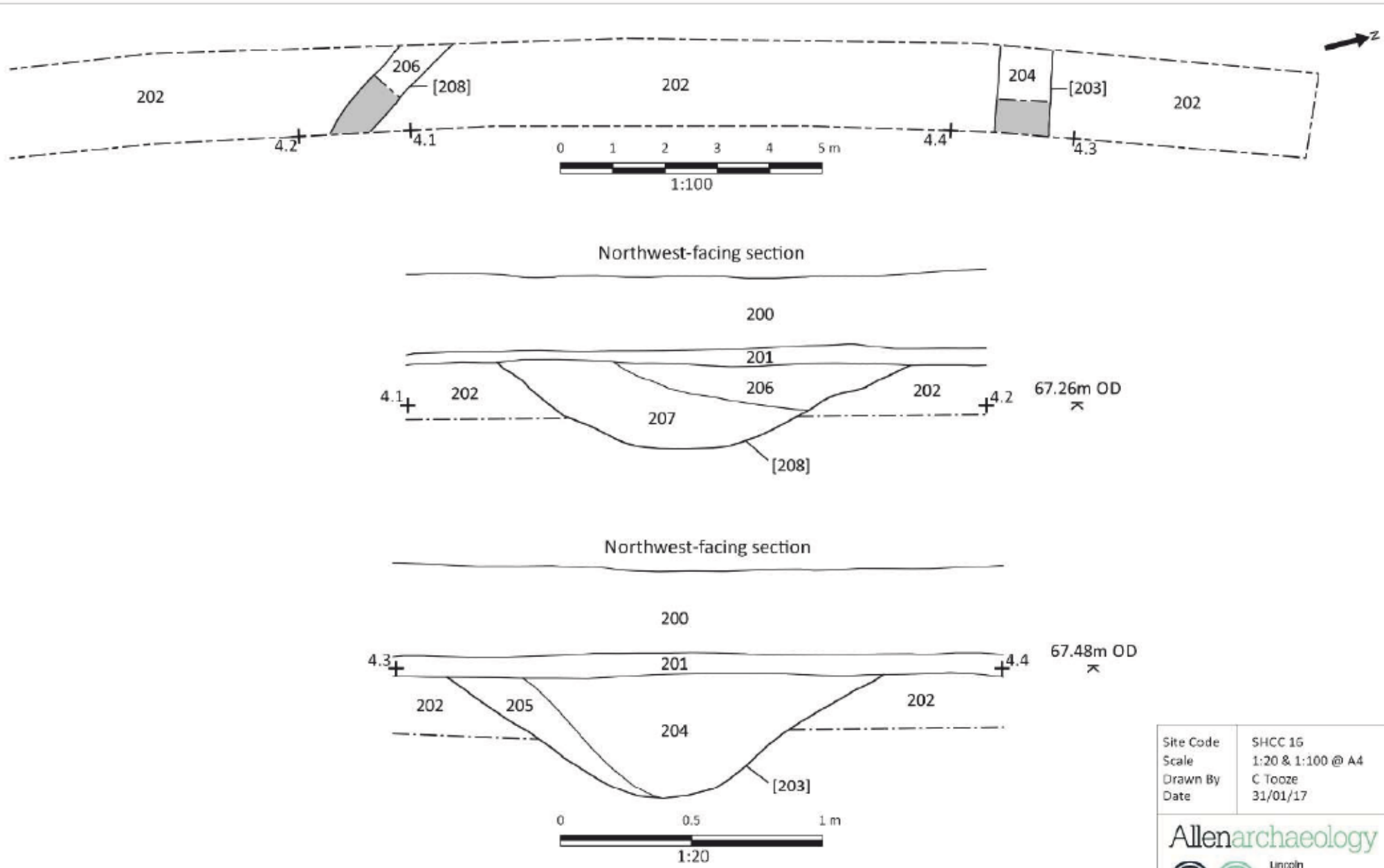


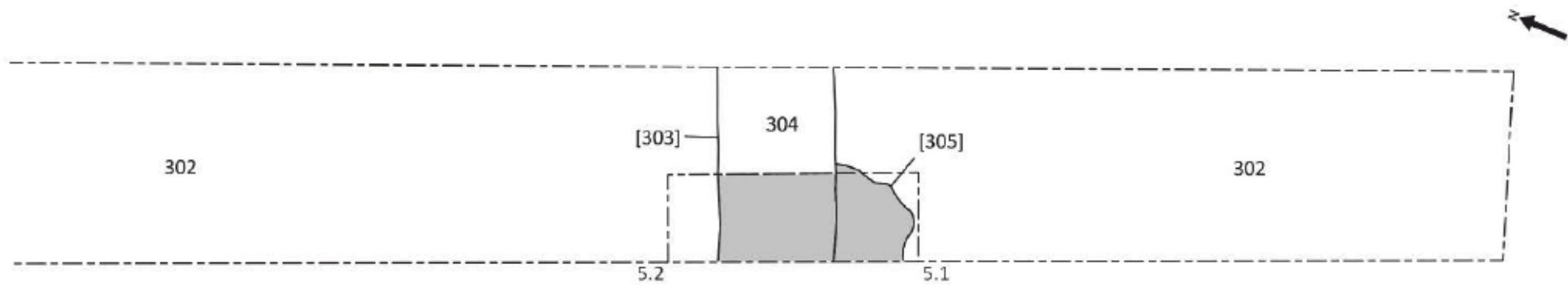
Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and sections

Site Code	SHCC 16
Scale	1:20 & 1:100 @ A4
Drawn By	C Tooze
Date	31/01/17

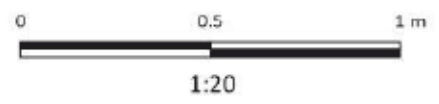
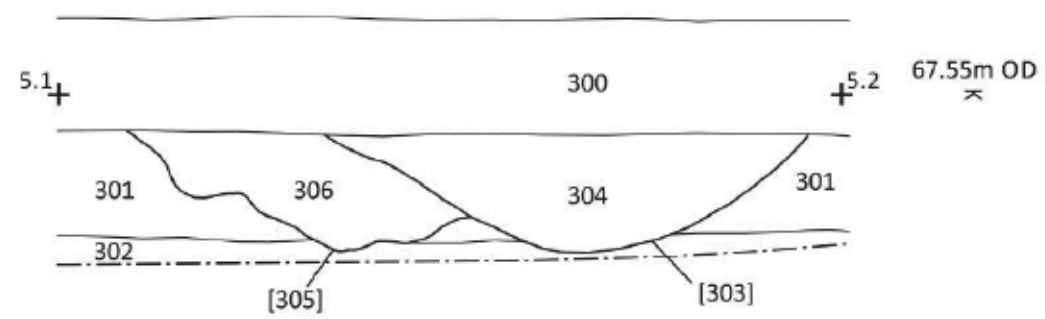
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Northeast-facing section



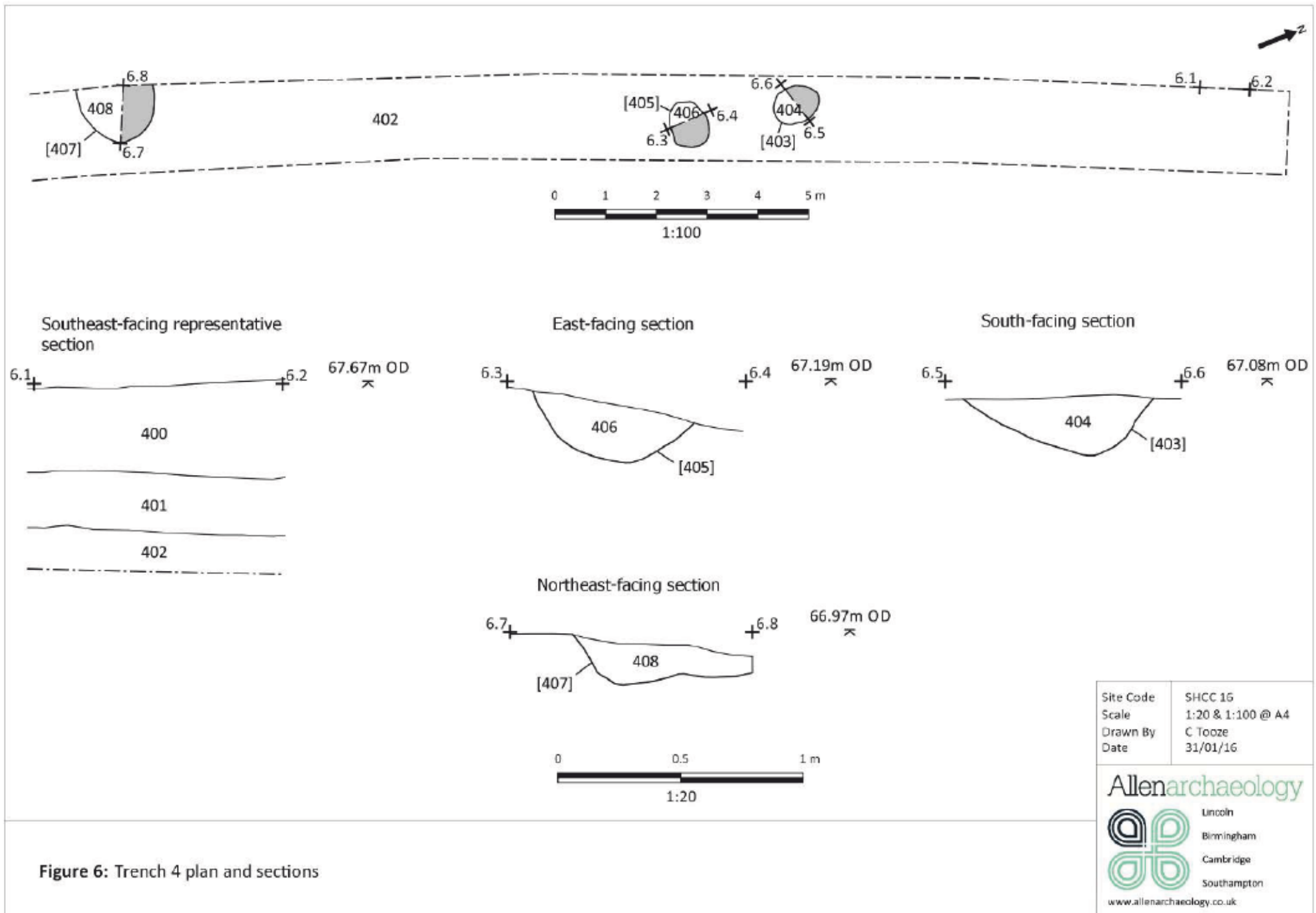
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Scale	1:20 & 1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	C Tooze
Date	30/01/17

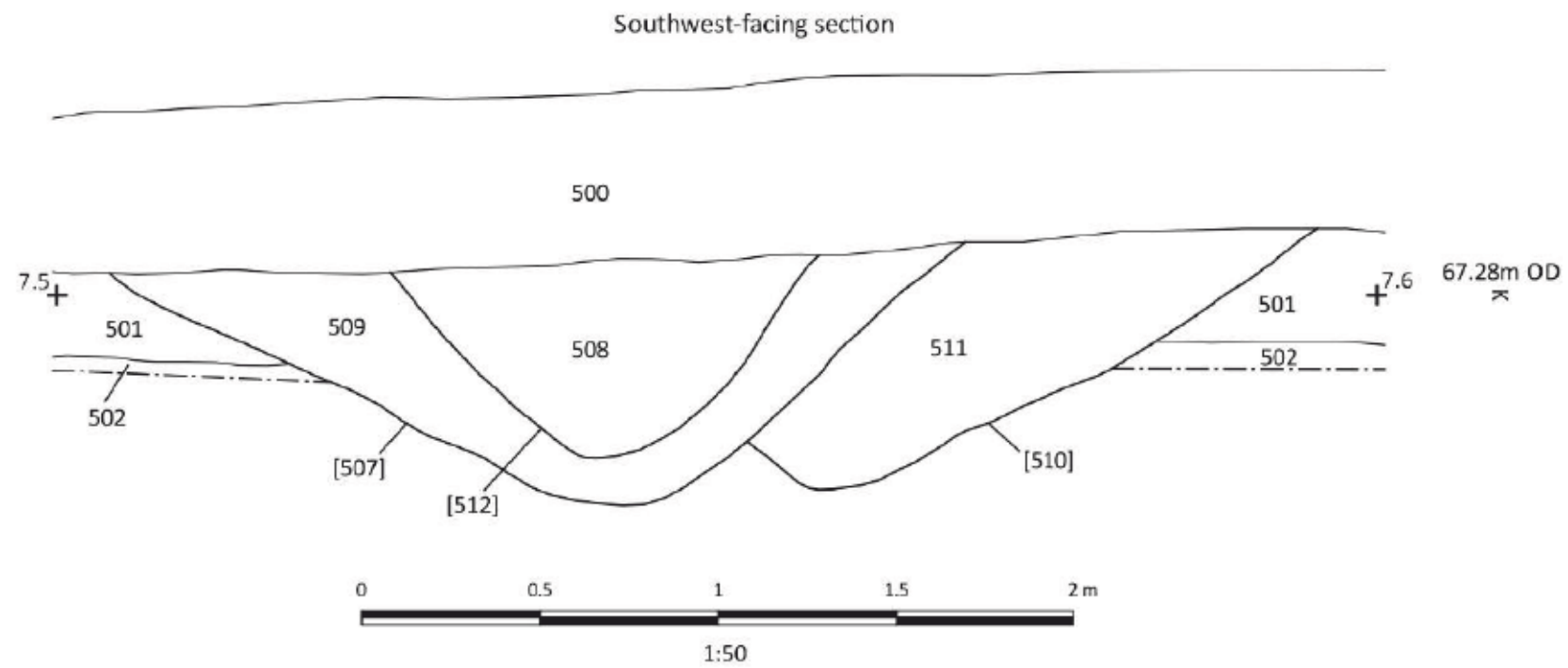
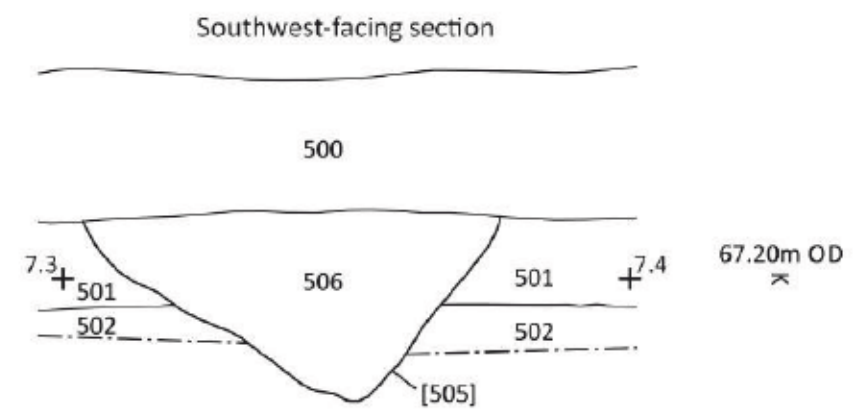
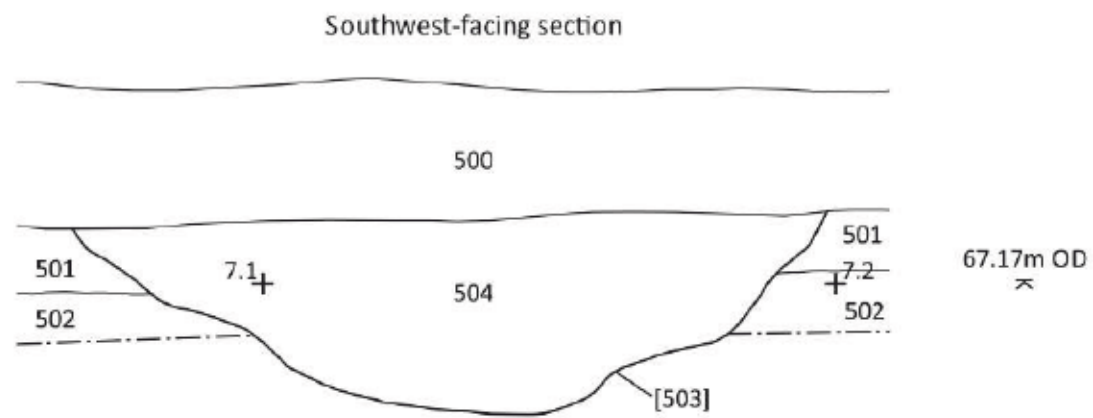
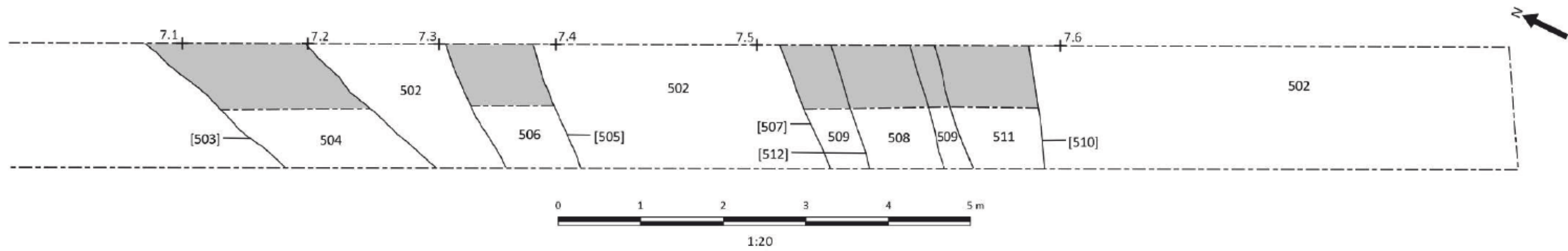
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Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and section

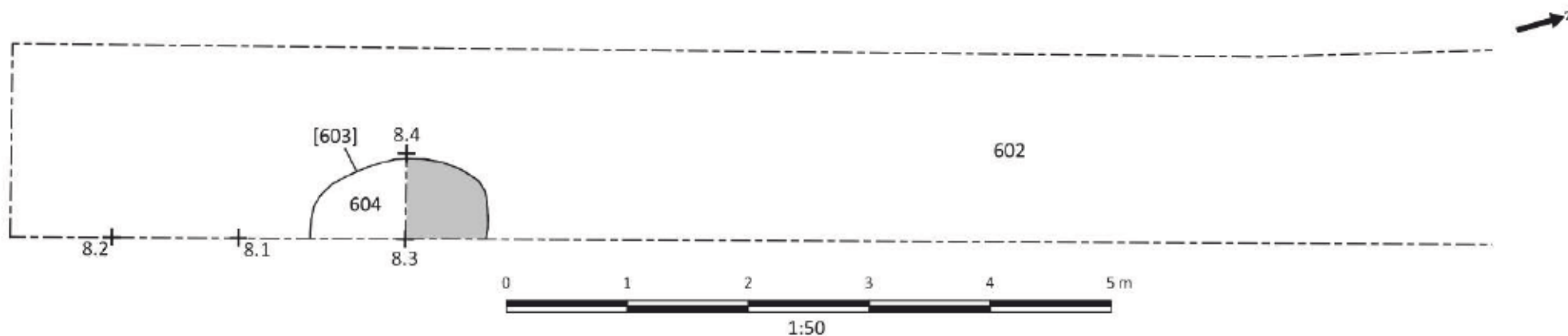




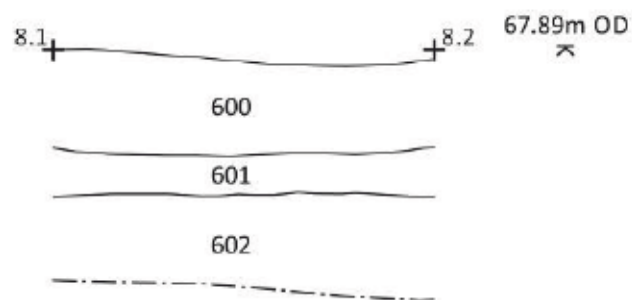
Site Code	SHCC 16
Scale	1:20 & 1:50 @ A3
Drawn by	C Tooze
Date	31/01/2017

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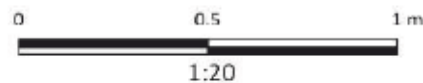
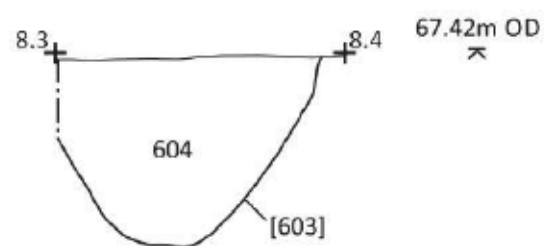
Figure 7: Trench 5 plan and sections



Northwest-facing representative section



Northeast-facing section



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Figure 8: Trench 6 plan and sections

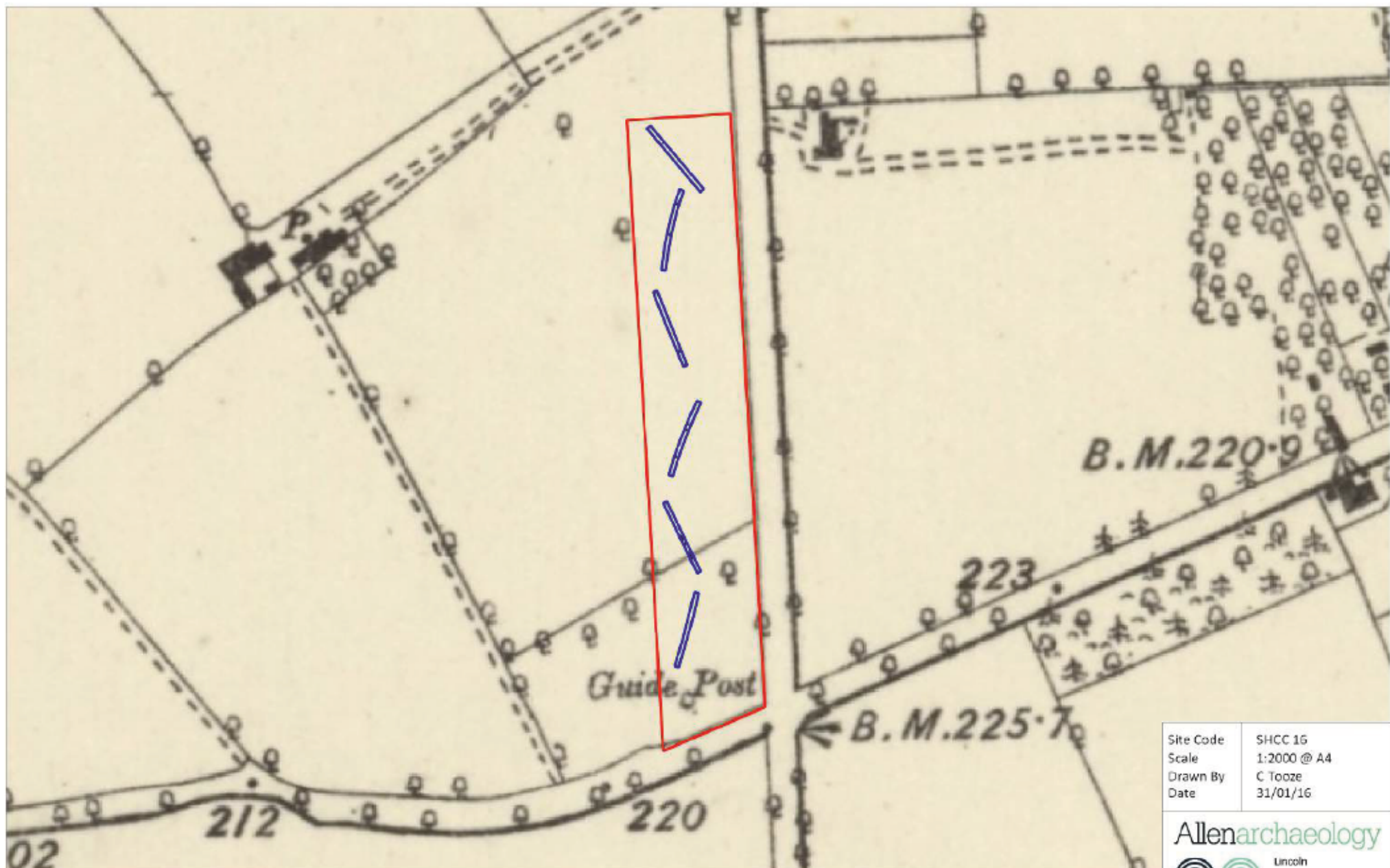


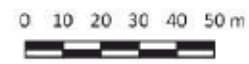
Figure 9: Trenches superimposed over 1887 Ordnance Survey Map

Site Code	SHCC 16
Scale	1:2000 @ A4
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