

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT APPLEFIELDS, WRABBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: Pre-application
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Report prepared for Globe Consultants Limited
on behalf of Mr. Roger Herring

By
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Allenarchaeology



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Cover image: General view of the site, looking west

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Globe Consultants Limited, on behalf of Mr. Roger Herring, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire in support of a planning application for a residential development.
- The evaluation was preceded by an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (AAL 2017a), which identified a limited archaeological potential for the proposed development area, including an uncertain potential for the presence of a possible Anglo-Saxon burial ground. The results of the geophysical survey were inconclusive, although it suggested a low density of possible archaeological features.
- The evaluation methodology comprised the excavation of nine trenches, eight of which were 30m in length, with one 50m long trench. Evidence for activity dated to the Romano-British period was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 in the northern part of the site, and comprised a series of probable linear boundary features and pits. Substantial quantities of pottery were recovered from several of these features, suggesting the dumping of domestic waste from a nearby settlement.
- Trenches 3, 4 and 5 in the eastern part of the site, and Trench 9, to the south, recorded a number of undated east – west aligned linear features. These were on a different alignment to the dated Roman features, and may represent a more recent phase of land division. There was no evidence for the potential Anglo-Saxon cemetery recorded towards the north-eastern part of the site.
- Trenches 6, 7 and 8, in the western part of the site were devoid of archaeological finds or features.
- Trenches 3, 4 and 5 in the eastern part of the site, and Trench 9, to the south, recorded a number of undated east – west aligned linear features. These were on a different alignment to the dated Roman features, and may represent a more recent phase of land division.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Globe Consultants Limited, on behalf of Mr. Roger Herring, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Applefields, Wrawby North Lincolnshire, to support a planning application for a proposed residential development. These works are intended to complement a heritage assessment (AAL 2017a), comprising desk-based research and geophysical survey.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (ClfA 2014) and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2017b).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code WRAV.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located in Wrawby, in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire Council. It is situated 2km northeast of Brigg and 13km east of Scunthorpe. The site is on the western edge of the town at the western end of Applefields. It extends to approximately 1.95ha, over two enclosed fields. The site is centred at NGR TA 0175 0879 and is c.26.1m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises mudstones belonging to the Ampthill Clay Formation laid down during the Oxfordian Age, with overlying superficial Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial and till deposits recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 During pre-planning consultation, the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Council advised for a heritage impact assessment, including desk-based research, geophysical survey and trial trenching. The initial desk-based assessment and geophysical survey report (AAL 2017a) was prepared to inform the scheme of trial trenching, which provides detailed information allowing the impact of the development to be adequately assessed, and determine if there are opportunities to conserve any remains and/or mitigate any harm the development could entail. This information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application.
- 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), and with local planning policy, as set out in the Core Strategy Document adopted by North Lincolnshire in June 2011 as part of the Local Development Framework (North Lincolnshire Council 2011).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A detailed archaeological background was included in the preceding desk-based assessment of the site (AAL 2017), and the information presented below is a summary of this data.
- 4.2 Prehistoric activity in the study area is represented by a single Neolithic axehead, found to the northwest of the site.
- 4.3 There is a single site of Iron Age to Roman date towards the southern edge of the study area, extending across 11ha, and in its later phases, including a high status late Roman building with hypocaust heating, and surrounding agricultural enclosures.
- 4.4 A possible Saxon cemetery has been noted by antiquarian sources to the east of the village, but recent finds of human remains adjacent to the northeast corner of the site have cast doubt on this location, and it was thus considered possible that this Saxon cemetery (or a burial area of another uncertain date) was located in the immediate vicinity of the current site.
- 4.5 The village was a moderately-sized settlement in the medieval period, with extensive ridge and furrow recorded in the vicinity of the site, placing it in an agricultural zone on the periphery of the settlement, a situation which has persisted to the present day.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trenching strategy was agreed with the North Lincolnshire HER Officer, comprising 8no 30m x 1.6m and 1no 50m x 1.6m wide trenches (Figure 2). The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of four working days, between 18th and 21st April 2017, and supervised by the author.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a survey grade Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS, allowing millimetre accurate real-time precision. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket 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 then by hand.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow.
- 5.4 Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number) and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Numbers within square brackets denote cut features, e.g. pit [212].

6.0 Results

- 6.1 Throughout the site, the stratigraphic sequence was broadly consistent, comprising a dark grey to grey brown silty sand topsoil, between 0.2m and 0.4m thick. This sealed a 0.1m to 0.29m thick subsoil of greyish brown to brown silty sand in all trenches except for Trenches 4 and 6. Throughout the site the natural geology was a mixed yellowish brown silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks and patches of clay, sand and gravel. Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were devoid of archaeological finds or features, exposing only this sequence of deposits.

Trench 1 (figures 2 and 3)

- 6.2 Trench 1 was located in the northwestern part of the proposed development area, targeted on an apparently blank area in the geophysical survey results.
- 6.3 The natural geology was cut by four features, all of which were dated by pottery to the Romano-British period. Towards the north end of the trench, a feature [103] was recorded on the eastern side of the trench, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The feature is likely to represent a pit, although it is possible that it is a partial curvilinear ditch. The part of the feature that could be recorded measured 5.10m north-south x 1.15m east –west, and had a maximum depth of 0.21m. The single mid-grey silty clay fill contained three sherds of Roman pottery, including a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware, none of which were closely datable.
- 6.4 To the north of the pit, a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [109] was recorded in plan and section. The ditch was up to 0.62m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.17m. The ditch was filled by a single deposit 110 of mid-grey sandy silt. Artefactual material recovered from the fill included 23 sherds of pottery, predominantly comprising greywares of local manufacture, including native wares in the local Iron Age tradition. The most diagnostic pottery in terms of dating the deposit was a sherd of 'proto-Dales Ware' type, which suggested a mid to late 2nd century AD date for the silting of the ditch. A sherd of greyware stamped with the mark [...]EN, consistent with the know CEN die recorded at other sites in the East Midlands and Yorkshire, was also notable. The fill also contained a single bovine metacarpal that displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing, and environmental evidence suggesting that the environment was open, probably cultivated and perhaps prone to seasonal flooding.
- 6.5 Another ditch [107] on the same alignment was recorded toward the southern end of the trench. The ditch was 1.14m in width, and had a maximum depth of 0.08m. Fifteen sherds of pottery were recovered from the single fill 108 of the ditch, predominantly comprising local greywares in the Iron Age tradition, and dating to between the late 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD.



Plate 1: Southeast facing section of ditch [109], looking northwest, 0.3m scale.

- 6.6 Ditch [107] was cut by a 0.55m wide, 0.18m deep, north-south aligned, steep sided ditch [105], the fill 106 of which produced no finds. It was therefore not clear whether the feature represented a later phase of activity in the Romano-British period, or whether it was a later drainage gully possibly associated with agricultural land use in the medieval or post-medieval periods. The ditch shallowed northwards, and was so shallow as to be imperceptible at its northern end.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 6.7 Trench 2 was located to the south of Trench 1, in the northwestern part of the proposed development area and was positioned in order to investigate two possible linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.8 Towards the western end of the trench, a steep-sided, northeast-southwest aligned ditch [209] was recorded in plan and section. The ditch was 1.15m in width, and had a maximum depth of 0.50m, suggesting that there was either less horizontal truncation in the area of Trench 2, or that the ditch had originally been more substantial than the features recorded in Trench 1. The ditch contained two accumulated fills, 210 and 211, both of which contained small amounts of handmade Shell Gritted Wares dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman periods. The presence of this early pottery, combined with the lack of any later material, within the ditch fills, suggests that there may have been continuity of occupation on the site from the Late Iron Age into the Early Romano-British periods. Environmental evidence recovered from a sample taken from the upper fill 210 of the ditch suggests similar environmental conditions to those indicated by the evidence from ditch [109].



Plate 2: Northeast facing section of ditch [209], looking southwest, 1m scale

- 6.9 The terminal of another ditch [204] was recorded in the middle part of the trench. The ditch was 0.49m wide and 0.27m deep, and had a u-shaped profile. The single fill 203 contained three sherds of greyware in the Iron Age tradition, dated to the late 1st to 2nd century. The ditch was on a northwest-southeast alignment, at right angles to ditch [209].
- 6.10 Towards the eastern end of the trench, a large irregular pit, [212], measuring 2.00m in length x 1.54m in width and with a maximum depth of 0.64m, was recorded. The pit had three fills 213, 214 and 215, the lowest and uppermost of which produced datable finds. The basal fill 215 of the pit contained 25 sherds of pottery, the majority of which comprised locally manufactured greywares. The pottery evidence suggested that the use of the pit began in the 2nd century AD. This dating was consistent with the evidence from the upper fill 213 of the pit, provided by an assemblage of 92 sherds of pottery of the same types. The size of this group made it more diagnostic, and the date was ascertained to fall within the early to mid 2nd century. Environmental sampling of the fills suggested that the pit may have lain within a periodically flooded cultivated area. The upper fill of the pit also contained abundant and well preserved charred grains.
- 6.11 At the western end of the trench, to the west of ditch [209], two parallel intercutting ditches were recorded, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The earlier of the ditches [205], to the east, had a maximum depth of 0.64m, and a surviving width of c.1m, although it was truncated to the west by the later of the two ditches [207], which was 1.98m in width and 0.58m deep. Finds from the ditches were limited to a single sherd of greyware from the fill 208 of the later ditch and a quantity of domestic animal bone from the fill 205 of the earlier ditch. The sherd of pottery was not closely datable, and it is possible that it is residual, deriving from other features in the proximity of Romano-British date, notably ditch [209].



Plate 3: Northeast facing section of pit [212], looking southwest, 1m and 0.5m scales

Trench 3 (figures 2 and 5)

- 6.12 Trench 3 was located in the north-eastern part of the site, aligned approximately east-west, and targeted in an area of magnetic noise to test the possibility of human remains extending in this part of the site.
- 6.13 In the central part of the trench, two parallel ditches [303] and [305] were recorded. Both of the ditches were aligned on a north-northwest to south-southeast orientation. The ditch [303] to the west was up to 1.20m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.19m. Ditch [305] immediately to the east was narrower and irregular in plan and had a base that slope downwards from north to south. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the ditches.
- 6.14 Toward the eastern end of the trench, a probable ditch terminal [307] was recorded, extending from the north side of the trench. The feature was up to 0.90m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. No finds were recovered from the single clay fill 308 of the feature.

Trench 4 (figures 2 and 6)

- 6.15 Trench 4 was located in the north-eastern part of the site, aligned approximately north-south and targeted in an area of magnetic noise to test the presence of possible human remains in this part of the site.
- 6.16 In the central part of the trench an east-west aligned 0.86m wide, 0.32m deep ditch [407] was recorded. The single clay fill 408 of the ditch contained a single sherd of tile of Romano-British or later date.
- 6.17 Another ditch [405] on the same alignment was recorded toward the southern end of the trench. The ditch was 1.10m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.39m, and was filled by a single accumulated deposit 406, from which no finds were recovered.

- 6.18 Immediately to the south of the southern ditch, a sub-rectangular pit [403], measuring 0.54m x 0.46m, with a depth of 0.14m was recorded in plan and section. The only artefact recovered from the pit was a single sheep horn core.

Trench 5 (figures 2 and 7)

- 6.19 Trench 5 was located in the eastern part of the proposed development area, and was oriented approximately north-south in an area of magnetic disturbance recorded by the geophysical survey.
- 6.20 A narrow gully [505] was recorded toward the northern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest, and was 0.42m in width and 0.28m deep. The single silty sand fill 504 of the ditch did not contain any artefactual material.
- 6.21 In the central part of the trench, a pit [502], extending beyond the eastern limit of the trench, was recorded in plan and section. No pottery or other datable artefactual evidence was recovered from the fill 503 of the pit, although the fill did contain a substantial amount of animal bone, dominated by equid remains from a minimum of two individuals. Some of the bone was partially articulated within the deposit.



Plate 4: West facing section of pit [502], looking east, 1m and 0.20m scales

Trench 9 (figures 2 and 8)

- 6.22 Trench 9 was located in the south-eastern part of the proposed development area, targeted on two linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. The natural sand and gravel was recorded at levels varying between 22.28 and 23.42m AOD.
- 6.23 This deposit was cut by two parallel shallow ditches, [904] and [907] on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, and around 4m apart. None of the fills of either of the ditches produced any datable finds. Environmental evidence from the wider and deeper ditch [907] suggests that it was an open feature that silted slowly, and was perhaps overgrown when in use. Although two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench, they were not on the north-south alignment suggested by the results of the geophysical survey.



Plate 5: Northwest facing section of ditch [907], looking southeast, 0.5m and 0.20m scales

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The south-eastern part of the proposed development area, where Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were located, was devoid of archaeologically significant deposits and artefacts. Trench 9, also located within the southern part of the site, contained a pair of undated parallel ditches of limited interpretive potential.
- 7.2 Within the eastern part of the proposed development area, Trenches 3, 4 and 5 exposed a number of ditches, aligned east-west or north-south. With the exception of a single, possibly residual, sherd of Romano-British pottery, these features were undated by finds. These do not correspond with any boundaries known on historic mapping, but they may fit into a relatively recent phase of land division, with most extant boundaries also being aligned broadly north – south and east – west. Trenches 3 and 4 were located in the north-eastern part of the site in

order to test the presence of a potential Anglo-Saxon cemetery, or burials of another date, associated with recently discovered human remains. The absence of human remains in these trenches suggests that any defined burial zone does not extend into the proposed development area.

- 7.3 In the northwestern part of the proposed development area, Trenches 1 and 2 exposed a number of archaeological features securely dated to the Romano-British period. The features comprised boundary ditches and pits used for waste disposal, and produced a relatively large pottery assemblage that suggested that they reflect activity ranging in date from the 1st to 2nd century AD, with some possibility of the continuity of activity from the end of the Iron Age. There was no firm evidence for structures or settlement features recorded on the site, but the presence of substantial quantities of pottery from some features, particularly 100+ sherds from pit [212], indicates that the dumping of domestic waste from a settlement in close proximity was occurring on this site. It was noted that the securely dated Roman features were generally aligned northeast – southwest or southeast – northwest, unlike the features exposed in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 9.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present, and the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 8.2 Within the site there were a number of features revealed during the evaluation that were not identified by the geophysical survey. This is almost certainly due to the levels of magnetic noise across the entire site masking more subtle responses from archaeological features, which was noted during preparation of the preceding geophysical survey report. This was most apparent in the easternmost field (Trenches 3, 4 and 5), where the level of magnetic noise (likely as a result of recent land use) was so great that it was impossible to identify any of the features later uncovered.
- 8.3 In the northern field (Trenches 1 and 2), a number of linear and amorphous features were not originally identified in the geophysical survey, with only one feature, the large intercutting ditch group [205] and [207] being apparent. With the benefit of hindsight and additional processing of the results it was just about possible to identify some linear anomalies that corresponded with the excavated features, although these are still very ephemeral features in the survey results, which would not normally be highlighted as being of potential archaeological interest.
- 8.4 In the rectangular field at the southeast corner of the site Trench 9 revealed two east – west aligned linear features, which curiously corresponded with two north – south aligned features identified in the geophysical survey. There was a high level of magnetic noise in this field, and additional processing of the data potentially identified the northernmost of these features, but this was again a very ephemeral response and would not have been flagged as an anomaly without the benefit of hindsight. The two potential anomalies in this field were not apparent and it seems likely that the original interpretation as potential agricultural features may have been correct.
- 8.5 The southwestern field appeared to be largely devoid of anomalies in the geophysical survey, and this was confirmed by Trenches 6, 7 and 8 in this field, which were archaeologically sterile.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Globe Consultants Limited, and their client Mr. Richard Herring for this commission, and Alison Williams, HER Officer at North Lincolnshire Council, who provided advice throughout this project.

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Appendix 1: Roman Pottery

By I M Rowlandson and H G Fiske

Introduction

One hundred and sixty six sherds (3.488kg, 3.56 RE) from a maximum of 77 vessels were retrieved. This group offers a good fresh assemblage of pottery, mostly from the 2nd century AD with a small quantity of late Iron Age or possibly early Roman pottery from Ditch 209. The assemblage suggests that the scheme located a focus of Roman activity as the pottery was in a fresh condition with few sherds showing any signs of abrasion.

Many of the vessels present were largely complete particularly from Pit 212 suggesting that the material was a primary deposit from the early to mid 2nd century AD. This assemblage contained examples of many of the key forms typical of this ceramic period and also an example of a shell-gritted jar that suggested that Iron Age shell-gritted/‘Proto-Dalesware’ types from north western Lincolnshire continued in use in low levels prior to the expansion of the Dales ware industry in the 3rd century AD.

A stamped grey ware dish from Ditch 109 from a known die of CEN is of regional and should be considered for fabric analysis if further excavation is undertaken on this site with a view to establishing if CEN was a local potter who traded his wares to the other known find spots at Dragonby, Doncaster and Ilkley. A grog-gritted vessel with a warped rim was also retrieved from Pit 212.

A single fragment, probably from a tile, was retrieved from Ditch 407 (28g).

Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) (see Darling and Precious 2014), the fabric series under development for North Lincolnshire Museum, the recent reports on the pottery from the Able Marine Energy Pack scheme and the North Lincolnshire fabric reference collection (Rowlandson *forthcoming*, Rowlandson and Fiske 2017). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a ‘maximum’ vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration (D*) and fabric samples (FTS) have been bagged separately for ease of future reference.

Results

The information has been tabulated below (Tables 1-3) and a full archive is presented at the end of the report (Table 4)

| F No | F Type | Context | Spot date | Comments | Sherd | Weight | Total RE % |
|------|--------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------|
| 103 | Pit | 104 | Roman? | A small group including samian, a shell-gritted sherd and a Roman or medieval sherd. | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| 107 | Ditch | 108 | L1-M2 | A small group of native tradition wares including a jar with a hooked everted rim, and a sherd of grey ware. | 14 | 368 | 12 |

| F No | F Type | Context | Spot date | Comments | Sherd | Weight | Total RE % |
|------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------|
| 109 | Linear | 110 | ML2? | A small group of native tradition ware including a jar with a cordon neck (Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig. 75.24 with stab decoration) and a 'proto-Dalesware' jar (Gregory 1996 Fig. 20.15.1050) which dates the group. A grey ware stamped platter or bowl with partial potter's stamp of]EN probably from the known die CEN 1A1 (Rigby 1998; Rigby & Stead 1976 p.187, Hartley 1966 Fig. 10.31 and Buckland & Magilton 1986 Fig. 40.300) was also present. | 23 | 370 | 38 |
| 204 | Ditch | 203 | L1-2 | Shell-gritted sherds including a large jar or bowl with a hooked everted rim. | 3 | 42 | 10 |
| 207 | Ditch | 208 | Roman | A single grey ware sherd. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 209 | Ditch | 210 | 1C AD | A small group including fine shell-gritted sherds. | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| 209 | Ditch | 211 | IA- ?Early Roman | A small group of handmade sherds. | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| 212 | Pit | 213 | EM2 | A fresh group including a large proportion of a small number of jars and bowls. Forms present included a lid seated jar (J105), a jar with a hooked everted rim (JHER), a native tradition form in a coarse quartz gritted fabric (CPN) and dishes with in-turned lips (D452). Sherds from a handmade shell-gritted jar were also present (broadly as Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig. 80.18). | 92 | 2055 | 281 |
| 212 | Pit | 215 | 2C | A small group including sherds from a wide-mouthed bowl with a warped rim and native tradition wares. | 25 | 723 | 25 |
| 407 | Ditch | 408 | Roman? or post-medieval+ | A single small fragment from an oxidised tile or vessel 14mm thick | 1 | 28 | 0 |

Table 1: Dating Summary

| Fabric code | Fabric group | Fabric details | Sherd | Sherd % | Weight (g) | Weight % | Total RE % |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| SAMCG | Samian | Central Gaulish | 1 | 0.60% | 2 | 0.06% | 0 |
| GREY | Reduced | Miscellaneous grey wares | 1 | 0.60% | 19 | 0.52% | 0 |
| GREY? | Reduced | Miscellaneous grey wares | 1 | 0.60% | 2 | 0.06% | 0 |
| GREY1 | Reduced | Reduced fabric 1 | 63 | 37.72% | 1387 | 38.23% | 182 |
| GREY2 | Reduced | Reduced fabric 2 | 1 | 0.60% | 112 | 3.09% | 13 |
| GREY3 | Reduced | Reduced fabric 3 | 11 | 6.59% | 200 | 5.51% | 14 |
| GREY4 | Reduced | Reduced fabric 4 | 10 | 5.99% | 257 | 7.08% | 12 |
| GROG | Reduced | Grog-tempered wares | 12 | 7.19% | 466 | 12.84% | 13 |
| IAGR | Reduced | Native tradition/transitional grit-tempered wares | 1 | 0.60% | 28 | 0.77% | 0 |
| IAGR1 | Reduced | Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 1 | 1 | 0.60% | 14 | 0.39% | 0 |
| IAGR2 | Reduced | Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 2 | 18 | 10.78% | 245 | 6.75% | 30 |
| IAGR3 | Reduced | Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 3 | 18 | 10.78% | 205 | 5.65% | 59 |
| IAGR4 | Reduced | Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 4 | 18 | 10.78% | 564 | 15.55% | 17 |
| DWSHT | Calcareous | Dales ware type | 2 | 1.20% | 23 | 0.63% | 13 |
| IASH1 | Calcareous | Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1 | 5 | 2.99% | 60 | 1.65% | 13 |

| Fabric code | Fabric group | Fabric details | Sherd | Sherd % | Weight (g) | Weight % | Total RE % |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| IASH5 | Calcareous | Iron Age Shell Gritted; Site Fabric 5 | 2 | 1.20% | 7 | 0.19% | 0 |
| IASH7 | Calcareous | Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 7 | 1 | 0.60% | 9 | 0.25% | 0 |
| RTMISC | Tile | Roman or post-Roman tile | 1 | 0.60% | 28 | 0.77% | 0 |

Table 2: Fabric Summary

| Form | Form Type | Form Description | Sherd | Sherd % | Weight (g) | Weight % | Total RE % |
|-------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| BHER | Bowl- large | Hooked everted rim as Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig 64.4 | 1 | 0.60% | 112 | 3.09% | 13 |
| BL | Bowl- large | Large | 4 | 2.40% | 136 | 3.75% | 0 |
| BWM1 | Bowl- large | Wide-mouthed; D&P No.1225-7 | 9 | 5.39% | 375 | 10.34% | 13 |
| CLSD | Closed | Form | 19 | 11.38% | 246 | 6.78% | 0 |
| D452 | Dish | as Gillam 337 GB Cam 16 copy | 6 | 3.59% | 407 | 11.22% | 51 |
| CPN | Jar | Native tradition | 17 | 10.18% | 178 | 4.91% | 59 |
| J | Jar | Unclassified form | 38 | 22.75% | 833 | 22.96% | 13 |
| JCH | Jar | Channel rim- Iron Age type | 3 | 1.80% | 42 | 1.16% | 13 |
| JEV | Jar | Everted rim | 3 | 1.80% | 111 | 3.06% | 25 |
| JEVC | Jar | Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135 | 4 | 2.40% | 71 | 1.96% | 41 |
| JHER | Jar | Hooked everted rim as Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig 64.4 | 2 | 1.20% | 94 | 2.59% | 44 |
| JLS | Jar | Lid-seated | 8 | 4.79% | 249 | 6.86% | 72 |
| JB | Jar/Bowl | Unclassified form | 1 | 0.60% | 10 | 0.28% | 0 |
| JBHER | Jar/Bowl | Hooked everted rim as Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig 64.4 | 2 | 1.20% | 34 | 0.94% | 10 |
| JBL | Jar/Bowl | Large | 8 | 4.79% | 309 | 8.52% | 12 |
| PD | Plate/Dish | Form | 1 | 0.60% | 19 | 0.52% | 0 |
| PD? | Plate/Dish | Form | 3 | 1.80% | 39 | 1.07% | 0 |
| - | Unknown | Form uncertain | 38 | 22.75% | 363 | 10.01% | 0 |

Table 3: Form Summary

Discussion of Potential

This assemblage contains good groups of Roman coarse wares from a parish with known concentrations of Roman activity (Murphy 2008). The fresh condition of the pottery suggests settlement on this site at Applefields.

No amphorae or mortaria were present but this amongst this assemblage but this is not uncommon amongst small 2nd century AD groups from this area where such wares typically make up less than 1% of an assemblage from a rural site. A single sherd of samian was retrieved from Pit 104. The low level of samian present would fit the general pattern seen on rural sites in northern Lincolnshire.

The grey wares present predominantly fit into the GREY1 category commonly seen amongst assemblages from north eastern Lincolnshire. Wrawby lies close to an area of known pottery production at Barnetby Top where an example of a late Roman pottery kiln has been excavated (Samuels 1979, 1983). It is likely that the GREY1 fabric group was locally produced. The fabric from the stamped CEN platter appears broadly similar to the local GREY1 products but such sandy grey ware

fabrics can be difficult to distinguish from each other and scientific analysis would be required for a more certain identification.

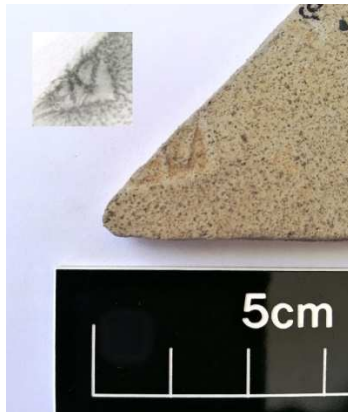


Plate 6: The stamped 'CEN' dish sherd from Ditch [109], Fill 110. A rubbing of the stamp is presented in the top left. Scale 1:1

The range of coarser native tradition forms present included the typical hooked everted (JHER, BHER) and native tradition jar types (CPN) supporting the present hypothesis that such wares continued to be produced until at least the middle of the 2nd century AD in this part of Lincolnshire.

This group provides good evidence for the continuation of the handmade shell-gritted potting tradition into the 2nd century AD and shows examples stratified with fresh groups of 2nd century grey ware and IAGR type native tradition wares. The Grog-gritted wide-mouthed bowl (GROG) represents a more developed version of this tradition or a coarser local grey ware.

The sherds attributed to the IASH1 and DWSHT fabric groups (described above) represent a continuation of the handmade potting tradition in north western Lincolnshire throughout the 2nd century AD prior to the development of the hand built/ wheel finished true Dales ware that developed in the 3rd century AD. Recent excavations at Burringham Road, Scunthorpe would also appear to confirm this pattern where such wares were made for local consumption (Darling 2009). Recent excavations in north eastern Lincolnshire would suggest that these wares did not reach the east Lincolnshire coast in any great quantity during the 2nd century AD (Rowlandson and Fiske 2016 and 2017). These 2nd century AD outliers from Wrawby perhaps represent rare examples that had been transported across the River Ancholme. The fine shell-gritted sherds and handmade shell and grog-gritted sherds from Pit 209 (IASH3 and IASH7) suggest some 1st century AD activity on the site although it was notable that these sherds were far more fragmentary and abraded than the fresh assemblage from Pit 212.

Significance of the Data

The group is a good fresh assemblage of the 2nd century AD. The stamped CEN platter is an interesting new find of a coarse ware stamped vessel from a known tradition in the East Midlands and Yorkshire area (Rigby 1998).

Recommendations

It is recommended that all of the pottery should be deposited in the local museum.

In the event of further excavations on the site-

- The pottery from this assemblage should be studied along with any further Roman pottery retrieved for the production of a final report.

- Ten vessels from this group were suitable for illustration as they are from good fresh groups of a tight date range.
- The CEN stamped platter would be suitable for thin section and ICPS fabric analysis to be contrasted with the examples from Dragonby, Ilkley and Doncaster and samples of the local fabrics to establish if CEN was a local potter or if this platter represents an import from elsewhere to the Wrawby site.

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Pottery archive

| Context | Fabric | Form | Decoration | Vessels | Alt | Drawing | Comments | Join | Sherd | Weight | Rim diam | Rim eve |
|---------|--------|-------|-------------------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|----------|---------|
| 104 | DWSHT | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 104 | GREY? | - | | 1 | ABR | | BS; THIN SHERD; ABRADED; ROMAN OR MEDIEVAL | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 104 | SAMCG | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 108 | GREY1 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 108 | IAGR2 | JHER | | 1 | | | RIM | | 1 | 31 | 18 | 12 |
| 108 | IAGR4 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 108 | IAGR4 | J | HM | 1 | | | BASE; IRF | | 11 | 328 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | DWSHT | J | | 1 | | | RIM; AS GREGORY 1996 Fig. 20.15.1050 | | 1 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| 110 | GREY | PD | NAME | 1 | ABR | D01 | BASE; D452 OR B333 FORM; STAMP READS]EN MATCHES STAMP OF CEN 1A1 | | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | GREY3 | CLSD | | 1 | ABR | | BS | | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | GREY3 | CLSD | | 1 | ABR | | BS | | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | IAGR | CLSD | | 1 | ABR | | BS; GREY WITH FOSSIL SHELL; ?IAGR2 | | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | IAGR1 | - | | 1 | ABR | | BS | | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | IAGR2 | - | | 13 | | | BS | | 13 | 154 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | IAGR2 | JEV | | 1 | | | RIM | | 1 | 18 | 19 | 8 |
| 110 | IAGR4 | JEV | WF; CORD; STAB | 1 | ABR | D02 | RIM; AS R&S 1976 FIG. 75.24 | | 2 | 93 | 14 | 17 |
| 203 | IAGR2 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 203 | IAGR2 | JBHER | | 1 | | | RIM | | 2 | 34 | 21 | 10 |
| 208 | GREY4 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 210 | IASH5 | - | | 2 | ABR | | BS; R; LATE IRON AGE OR EARLY ROMAN? | | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 210 | IASH7 | - | HM | 1 | | | BS; OX/R; LATE IRON AGE OR EARLY ROMAN? | | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 211 | IASH1 | - | HM | 2 | | | BS; IRF; LATE IA OR EARLY ROMAN | | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | CLSD | | 12 | | | BS | | 12 | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | CLSD | | 1 | | | BS | | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | CLSD | | 1 | ABR | | BS; SMALL GRANO-DIORITE INCLUSION | | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | D452 | | 1 | | D04 | RIM BASE; FULL PROFILE | | 2 | 254 | 18 | 37 |

| Context | Fabric | Form | Decoration | Vessels | Alt | Drawing | Comments | Join | Sherd | Weight | Rim diam | Rim eve |
|---------|--------|------|------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|----------|---------|
| 213 | GREY1 | J | | 1 | SPALLED | | BASE | | 24 | 469 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY1 | JEVC | | 1 | CARBON DEP EXT | D07 | RIM SHLDR | | 4 | 71 | 13 | 41 |
| 213 | GREY1 | JHER | | 1 | SPALL | | RIM | | 1 | 63 | 14 | 32 |
| 213 | GREY1 | JLS | | 1 | CARBON DEP | D08 | RIM BASE; SANDY | | 8 | 249 | 12 | 72 |
| 213 | GREY2 | BHER | | 1 | | D09 | RIM SHLDR | | 1 | 112 | 39 | 13 |
| 213 | GREY3 | - | | 3 | | | BS | | 4 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GREY3 | D452 | | 1 | CARBON DEP | D05 | RIM BASE; FULL PROFILE; DEEP OMPHALOS/KICK BASE | | 4 | 153 | 20 | 14 |
| 213 | GREY4 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | GROG | JBL | | 1 | | | BS | | 3 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | IAGR3 | CPN | | 1 | CARBON DEP EXT | D10 | RIM | | 17 | 178 | 13 | 59 |
| 213 | IAGR4 | BL | HM? | 1 | | | BS | | 4 | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | IASH1 | JCH | HM | 1 | CARBON DEP EXT | D06 | RIM SHLDR; IASH1 FABRIC TRANSITIONAL IASH1>PROTO-DALESWARE | | 3 | 42 | 12 | 13 |
| 215 | GREY1 | - | | 2 | | | BS | | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY1 | J | | 1 | | | BS SHLDR | | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY1 | PD? | | 1 | | | BS; FABRIC AS GREY1 WITH LARGE CHALK INCLUSION | | 3 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY4 | - | | 2 | | | BS | | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY4 | JB | | 1 | | | BS SHLDR | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY4 | JBL | | 1 | | | BS | | 3 | 134 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | GREY4 | JBL | | 1 | | | RIM | | 2 | 84 | 32 | 12 |
| 215 | GROG | BWM1 | | 1 | WARPED | D03 | RIM; WARPED RIM; FABRIC AS GREY4 WITH GROG | | 9 | 375 | 29 | 13 |
| 215 | IAGR3 | - | | 1 | | | BS | | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| 408 | RTMISC | - | | - | | | FRAGMENT 14MM THICK; HIGH FIRED WITH FERROUS RICH INCLUSIONS; TRACES OF SMOOTH SURFACE ON 'UPPER' WORN OR GLAZE MAY HAVE BEEN LOST; TILE OR ?VESSEL | | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4: Full Sherd Archive

Appendix 2: Other Finds

Mike Wood

Introduction

A mixed collection of slag and mortar was collected during an archaeological evaluation on land at Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire. All of the finds were recovered from the fill of ditch [109], which produced Romano-British pottery.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-2.

Assemblage

| Context | Object | Date | Measurements (mm) | No. | Wt (g) | Comments |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|-----|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 110 | slag | undated | 56.16x41.54x25.83 | 1 | 66.2 | Abraded and encrusted fragment of vesicular furnace slag with adhered mortar. |

Table 5: Slag

| Context | Form | Date range | No. | Weight (g) | Comments |
|---------|--------|------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 110 | Mortar | undated | 3 | 28.2 | Fragment of gritty off-white lime mortar. |

Table 6: Mortar

Discussion

The assemblage contains mixed material from one context, the fill of a probable Roman ditch [109]. Neither the mortar nor slag by itself is particularly diagnostic beyond its presence on site, although the surface abrasion and subsequent encrusting of the slag suggests it has been subject to exposure to the elements for some time and dumped in a convenient open feature at a later date. The lime mortar is a gritty substance form and other than suggesting nearby structural remains is otherwise of limited value for further research.

Recommendations for further work

Such a limited assemblage offers little opportunity for further study, with the material all suitable for discard or to be returned to the landowner.

Appendix 3: Animal Bone

By J Wood

Introduction

A total of 78 (4422g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered during a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology at Land at Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from Trench 1 [109] ditch, Trench 2 pit [209], Trench 4 pit [403] and Trench 5 pit [502]. No dating evidence was available at the time of assessment.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was moderate, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

A single fragment of equid tibia recovered from sub-rectangular pit [502] appears to have been chopped and snapped through the distal shaft. It is uncertain if this was an attempt to process the bones for any particular purpose.

Working

No evidence of working was identified within the assemblage.

Gnawing

A single cattle metacarpal recovered from Trench 1 ditch [109] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing on the proximal end. There is no further evidence of gnawing observed within the assemblage, which may suggest that the remains were rapidly buried after disposal.

Burning

No evidence of burning was noted within the assemblage.

Pathology

A single sheep/goat radius recovered from [503] displayed evidence of osteophyte growth on the lateral side of the proximal articular facet possibly as a result of soft tissue trauma to the joint or long term strain on the joint.

Species Representation

Table 1 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each area.

| | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 5 | Total |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Taxon | 109 | 205 | 209 | 212 | 403 | 502 | |
| Equid (Horse Family) | | | | | | 31 | 31 |
| Cattle | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| Sheep | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sheep/Goat | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Large Mammal | | | | | | 14 | 14 |
| Medium Mammal | | | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Unidentified | | | | | | 22 | 22 |
| N= | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 69 | 78 |

Table 7: Summary of identified Taxa by Trench and Feature Type

As can be seen from Table 1, equid (Horse Family) were the most predominant species identified, followed by sheep/goat and cattle in equal numbers. The remaining assemblage was only identifiable to size taxa.

Discussion of Potential

The assemblage is too small at this stage to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site. The majority of the assemblage is represented by a number of Equid (Horse Family) remains from a single undated sub-rectangular feature from Trench 5 [502]. The remains appear to represent a minimum of two individuals, one being a large animal with an average withers height of 1.13m and a much smaller animal with an average withers height measurement of 0.78m. It is uncertain the nature of the bone deposit, there is no record to indicate if the remains were articulated at the time of excavation. It is possible the remains represent a “Knackers yard” type disposal deposit.

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Appendix 4: Palaeoenvironmental Report

By M Law

Introduction

Flots from five bulk sediment samples from an archaeological evaluation at Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire (NGR: TA 0175 0879) were presented for assessment. The samples had been processed by Allen Archaeology, and the flots had been dried. This assessment has been carried out by M. Law of L – P : Archaeology.

Methodology

Dry weights of flots were recorded. Flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope. Estimated abundance of different classes of biological remains were noted, along with presence of root material, which may be indicative of taphonomic mixing.

Results

Estimated abundances of different classes of biological remains are presented in Table 1. On the whole, the assemblage was well preserved, although much of the charred grain was fragmentary or popcorn like (Jacomet 2006), except in sample 5 where preservation was good.

All of the samples contained abundant root material, which is likely to indicate some taxonomic mixing.

| | Context Number | 110 | 106 | 210 | 905 | 213 | 215 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Sample Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Context Type | Fill of linear feature | Ditch fill | Ditch fill | Ditch fill | Pit fill | Pit fill |
| | Flot weight (dry) | 2g | 2g | 3g | 8g | 10g | 6g |
| | Notes | Lots of roots | Lots of roots | Lot of roots | Lots of roots | Lots of roots | Lots of roots |
| SNAILS | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Oxychilus/Aegopinella spp.</i> | + | + | | ++ | ++ | + |
| | <i>Discus rotundatus</i> | | | | +++ | | |
| | <i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> | | | | + | | |
| | <i>Clausilia sp.</i> | | | | + | | |
| | <i>Merdigera obscura</i> | | | ++ | | | |
| | <i>Cepaea sp.</i> | | | + | + | | + |
| | <i>Cochlicopa spp.</i> | + | + | ++ | | + | + |

| | Context Number | 110 | 106 | 210 | 905 | 213 | 215 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Sample Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Context Type | Fill of linear feature | Ditch fill | Ditch fill | Ditch fill | Pit fill | Pit fill |
| | Flot weight (dry) | 2g | 2g | 3g | 8g | 10g | 6g |
| <i>Trochulus spp.</i> | | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> | | | | ++ | | | + |
| <i>Vallonia spp.</i> | | + | + | ++ | +++ | ++ | ++ |
| <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> | | | + | + | ++ | | |
| <i>Carychium spp.</i> | | | + | ++ | ++ | ++ | |
| <i>Vertigo angustior</i> | | | | | | + | |
| <i>Galba truncatula</i> | | + | + | | | | + |
| <i>Succinea/Oxyloma sp.</i> | | | | | | + | |
| <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> | | ++ | | +++ | +++ | ++ | ++ |
| Snail eggs | | + | | | + | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| CHARRED GRAINS | | | + | + | + | + | ++ |
| | | | | | | | |
| SEEDS | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium sp.</i> | Goosefoot | ++ | + | | ++ | ++ | + |
| <i>Rumex sp.</i> | Sorrel | | | + | | | + |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder | | + | + | + | + | |
| <i>Silene sp.</i> | Campion | | | | | + | |
| | | | | | | | |
| CHARCOAL | | ++ | | | | | + |

Table 8: Estimated abundance of biological remains in sample flots from Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire. Abundance codes: + : 1-10; ++ : 10-50, +++ : 50-100.

Discussion of Potential

Snails

The snail assemblage is well-preserved in all samples. Highest numbers of snails are found in samples 4, 5 and 6. This is likely to suggest slow accumulation of sediment in open features. The samples show a range of habitats. Samples 1 and 2 are dominated by so-called catholic species tolerant of a wide range of habitats, with lesser numbers of the *Vallonia spp.* and (in sample 2) *Vertigo pygmaea* suggestive of open conditions. *Galba truncatula*, which is present in both samples, is an amphibious species which is likely to indicate seasonal flooding.

A similar picture is implied for sample 3, although increased shade is suggested by the presence of *Merdigera obscura*, a woodland species (Evans 1972, 165). Fully shaded conditions are suggested for sample 4 by the presence of *Oxychilus/Aegopinella spp.*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Acanthiula aculeata*, and *Clausilia sp.* A more mixed picture emerges from samples 5 and 6, with seasonal flooding implied by *Succinea/Oxyloma sp.* in sample 6, and *G. truncatula* in sample 5.

Plant macrofossils

Charred grains are present in all samples. Generally, these are fragmentary or quite poorly preserved, and present in low numbers, except in sample 5, where grain is abundant and well preserved.

Seeds are also present in all samples. These are all relatively robust seeds, however, which suggests that overall preservation conditions were not ideal for seeds. The taxa represented are common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), typically found in damp-moist grassland; goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), and campion (*Silene sp.*), both mainly associated with open conditions and disturbed ground; and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), a shrub often associated with open environments.

Small amounts of charcoal are present in samples 1 and 5. In the case of sample 1, this includes charcoal with a strong ring curvature, suggesting that small branches and twigs were being used as fuel.

Significance of the Data

Parts of the assemblage have the potential to contribute to a more detailed understanding of human activity and economy on the site, as well as changing environmental conditions and the histories of individual features. Full analysis is recommended for the entire snail assemblage and the charred grains. Analysis of the charcoal and the other seeds are likely to add little to the site narrative.

Revised Research Aims

Analysis of molluscan assemblage to determine environmental conditions and nature of the infilling of individual features.

Analysis of charred grain to explore food resources consumed at the site.

Method Statement

Snails

Identification and quantification of all shells to species level where possible through consultation of a reference collection.

Charred grain

Identification of grains to species and cultivar level where possible.

References

Evans, J G, 1972, *Land Snails in Archaeology*, London: Seminar.

Jacomet, S, 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites*, Translated by James Greig, Archaeobotany Lab, IPAS, Basel.

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Trench 1

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 100 | Layer | Moderate, mid grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks | | | 0.32 | Topsoil |
| 101 | Layer | Moderate, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks | | | 0.29 | Subsoil |
| 102 | Layer | Moderate, light yellow sand with frequent chalk fragments | | | - | Natural geology |
| 103 | Cut | Oval shape in plan, N-S aligned with gradual sides and an E sloping base | 5.10 | 1.15 | 0.21 | Cut of pit |
| 104 | Fill | Compact, mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional flint flecks and rare charcoal flecks | | | 0.21 | Natural silting of pit [103] |
| 105 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with steep sides and a concave base | | 0.55 | 0.18 | Cut of ditch |
| 106 | Fill | Friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks | | | 0.18 | Natural silting of ditch [105] |
| 107 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with moderately steep sides and a concave base | | 1.14 | 0.08 | Cut of ditch |
| 108 | Fill | Friable, mid grey sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks | | | 0.08 | Natural silting of ditch [107] |
| 109 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with concave sides and a concave base | | 0.54 | 0.16 | Cut of ditch |
| 110 | Fill | Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent angular stones | | | 0.16 | Dumped backfill of ditch [109] |

Trench 2

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 200 | Layer | Moderate, mid grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks | | | 0.20 | Topsoil |
| 201 | Layer | Moderate, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional chalk fleck | | | 0.07 | Subsoil |
| 202 | Layer | Moderate, light yellow sand with frequent chalk fragments | | | - | Natural geology |
| 203 | Fill | Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones | | | 0.28 | Natural silting of ditch terminal [204] |
| 204 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep concave sides and a concave base | | 0.58 | 0.28 | Cut of ditch terminal |
| 205 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with steep sides and a flat base | | 0.80 | 0.66 | Cut of ditch |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 206 | Fill | Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk and flint flecks | | | 0.66 | Natural silting of ditch [205] |
| 207 | Cut | Linear in plan, N-S oriented with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base | | 1.98 | 0.60 | Cut of ditch |
| 208 | Fill | Compact, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent chalk and flint flecks | | | 0.60 | Natural silting of ditch [207] |
| 209 | Cut | Sub-circular shape in plan, steep sides with a concave base | | 1.14 | 0.50 | Cut of ditch |
| 210 | Fill | Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare burnt flint flecks and frequent flint flecks | | | 0.32 | Natural silting of ditch [209] |
| 211 | Fill | Friable, light brownish grey sandy silt | | | 0.18 | Natural silting of ditch [209] |
| 212 | Cut | Irregular in plan, NW-SE oriented with gradual breaking to steep stepped sides and a concave base | 2.00 | 1.54 | 0.64 | Cut of pit |
| 213 | Fill | Friable, dark grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones | | | 0.14 | Dumped backfill of pit [212] |
| 214 | Fill | Firm, yellow grey sandy silt with occasional stones | | | 0.12 | Dumped backfill of pit [212] |
| 215 | Fill | Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones | | | 0.38 | Dumped backfill of pit [212] |

Trench 3

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 300 | Layer | Friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent organics | | | 0.38 | Topsoil |
| 301 | Layer | Friable, light yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks | | | 0.16 | Subsoil |
| 302 | Layer | Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks | | | - | Natural geology |
| 303 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with steep sides and a flat base | | 1.02 | 0.19 | Cut of ditch |
| 304 | Fill | Compact, mid grey silty clay with very frequent flint and chalk flecks | | | 0.19 | Natural silting of ditch [303] |
| 305 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, N-S oriented with almost vertical sides and a concave base | | 0.81 | 0.32 | Cut of ditch |
| 306 | Fill | Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with very frequent flint and chalk flecks | | | 0.32 | Natural silting of Ditch [305] |
| 307 | Cut | Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S oriented with moderately steep sides and a concave base, 0.52m long x 0.8m wide x 0.28m deep | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.28 | Cut of Ditch terminal |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 308 | Fill | Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with very frequent gravel and chalk flecks, 0.28m thick | | | 0.28 | Natural silting of ditch terminal [307] |

Trench 4

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 400 | Layer | Friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent chalk and flint flecks | | | 0.40 | Topsoil |
| 401 | Layer | Compact, light yellow brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional patches of orange brown sand | | | - | Natural Geology |
| 402 | Layer | Loose, dark grey silty clay with very frequent chalk flecks, 0.12m thick | | | 0.12 | Dump of Chalk Rubble |
| 403 | Cut | Sub-rectangular, NE-SW oriented with moderately steep sides and a flat base | 0.56 | 0.46 | 0.14 | Cut of Pit |
| 404 | Fill | Friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones | | | 0.14 | Natural silting of Pit [403] |
| 405 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and a flat base | | 1.10 | 0.39 | Cut of Ditch |
| 406 | Fill | Compact, mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint flecks and orange brown sand patches | | | 0.39 | Natural silting of Ditch [405] |
| 407 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, E-W oriented with steep sides and a flat base | | 0.86 | 0.32 | Cut of Ditch |
| 408 | Fill | Compact, mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk and flint flecks | | | 0.32 | Natural silting of Ditch [407] |

Trench 5

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 500 | Layer | Friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent chalk and flint flecks, 0.4m thick | | | 0.40 | Topsoil |
| 501 | Layer | Moderate, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks | | | 0.26 | Subsoil |
| 502 | Cut | Sub-rectangular, E-W oriented with gently sloping sides and a flat base, 1.72m wide x 0.28m deep | | 1.72 | 0.28 | Cut of pit |
| 503 | Fill | Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular stones, 0.28m thick | | | 0.28 | Dumped backfill of pit [502] |
| 504 | Fill | Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.18m thick | | | 0.18 | Natural silting of ditch [502] |
| 505 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NE-SW oriented with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, 0.2m wide x 0.18m deep | | 0.20 | 0.18 | Cut of ditch |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 506 | Layer | Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks | | | - | Natural geology |

Trench 6

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 600 | Layer | Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint flecks | | | 0.26 | Topsoil |
| 601 | Layer | Friable, light yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks | | | - | Natural geology |

Trench 7

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 700 | Layer | Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand | | | 0.28 | Topsoil |
| 701 | Layer | Soft, mid yellowish brown clayey sand | | | 0.19 | Subsoil |
| 702 | Layer | Friable, light brownish yellow clayey silt with occasional flint flecks and gravel | | | - | Natural geology |

Trench 8

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 800 | Layer | Soft, mid brownish grey silty sand | | | 0.32 | Topsoil |
| 801 | Layer | Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand | | | 0.21 | Subsoil |
| 802 | Layer | Firm, light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and gravel | | | - | Natural geology |

Trench 9

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 900 | Layer | Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand | | | 0.29 | Topsoil |
| 901 | Layer | Soft, mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks | | | 0.2 | Subsoil |
| 902 | Layer | Firm, light brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent chalk flecks and gravel | | | - | Natural geology |
| 903 | Fill | Soft, light yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and snail shells | | | 0.11 | Natural silting of gully [904] |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 904 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with moderately steep sides and a concave base | | 0.70 | 0.11 | Cut of gully |
| 905 | Fill | Soft, mid yellow brown clayey silty sand with occasional snail shells, gravel and chalk and charcoal flecks | | | 0.16 | Natural silting of ditch [907] |
| 906 | Fill | Soft, mid yellow grey clayey sand with very frequent chalk flecks, gravel and soft light brownish grey patches | | | 0.05 | Natural silting of ditch [907] |
| 907 | Cut | Linear shape in plan, NW-SE oriented with steep concave sides and a flat base | | 1.03 | 0.21 | Cut of ditch |

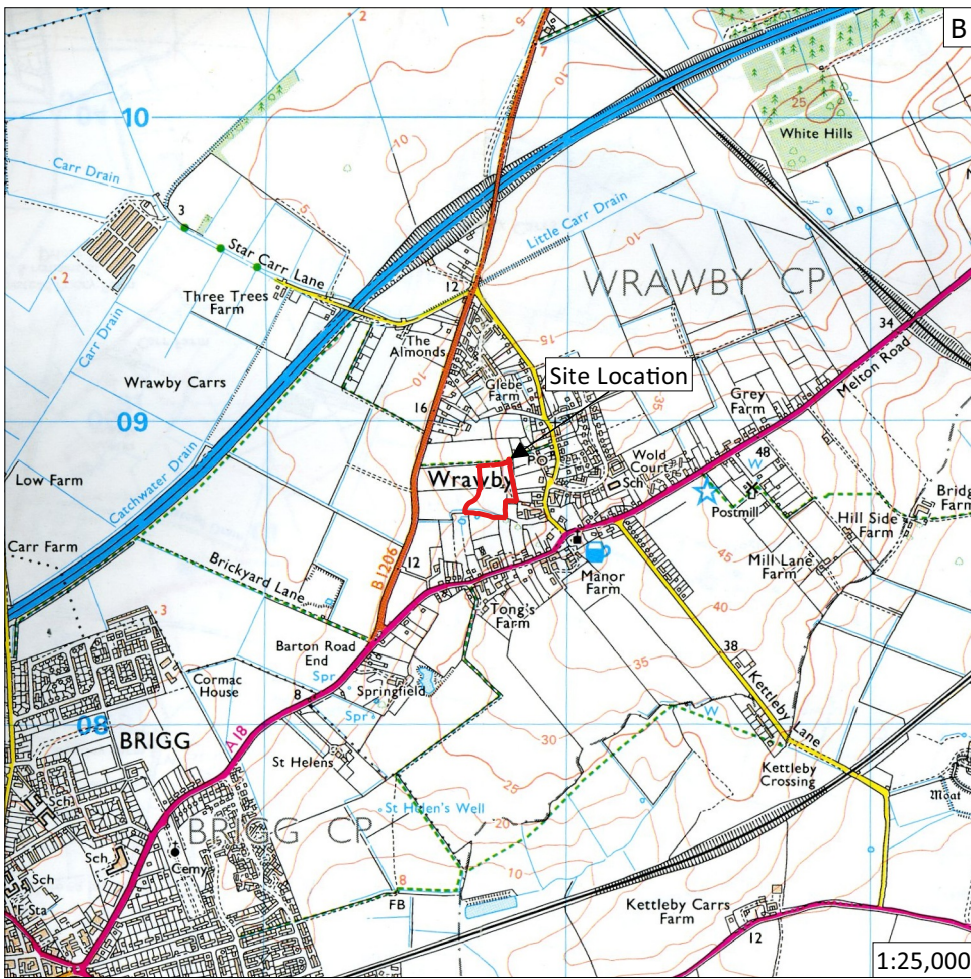
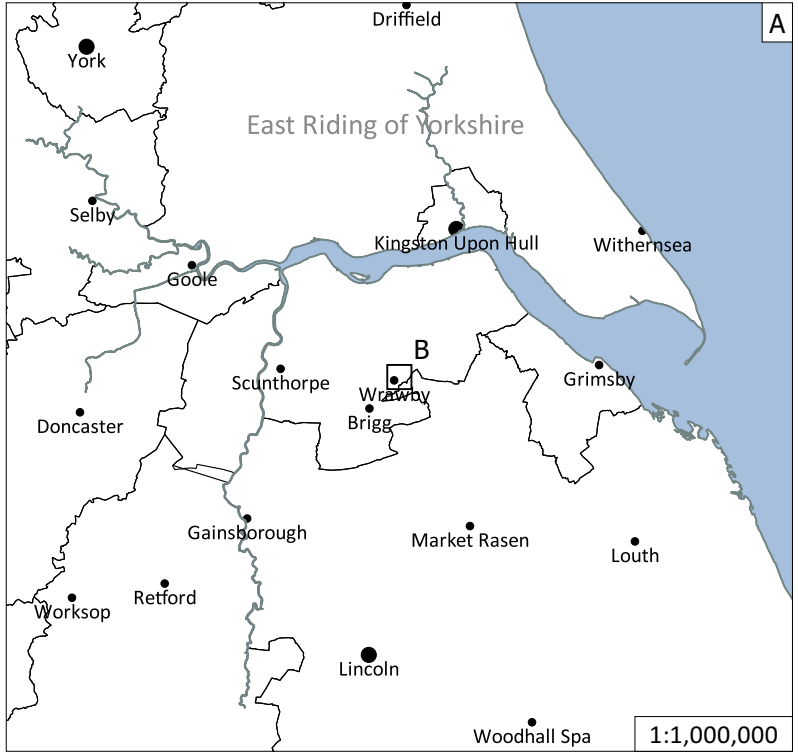


Figure 1: Site location in red

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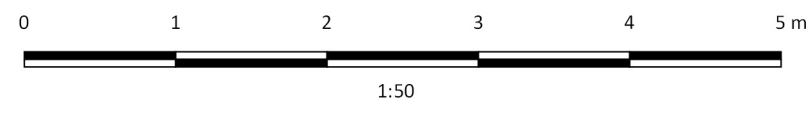
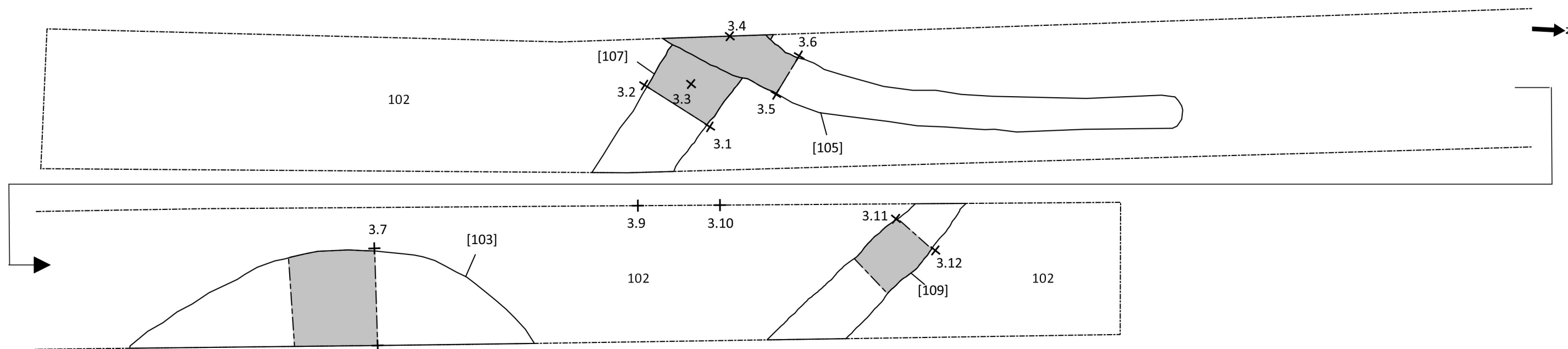
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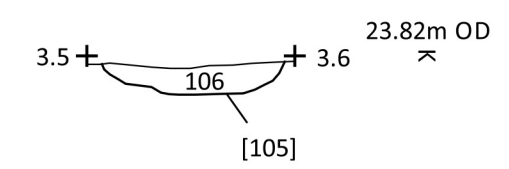
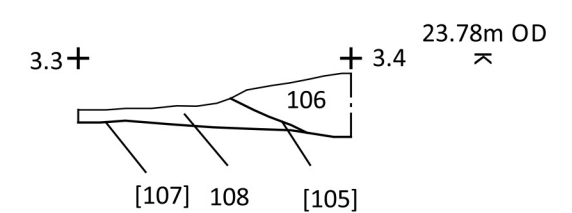
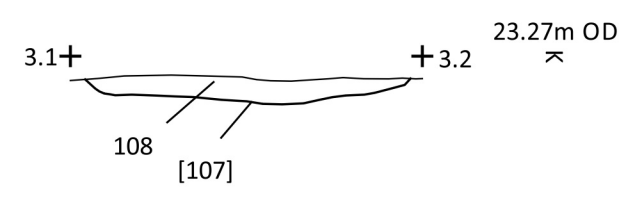
Figure 2: Trench locations shown in blue, archaeological features in black and site outline in red.



Northwest-facing section

Northeast-facing section

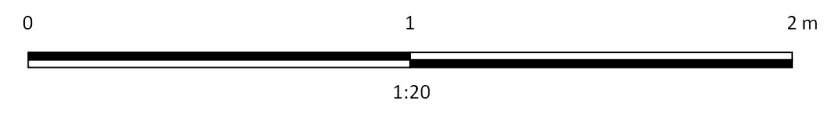
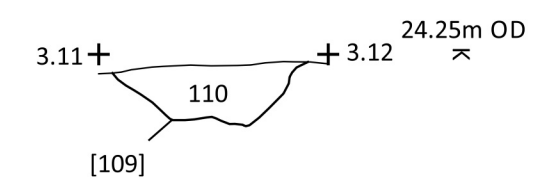
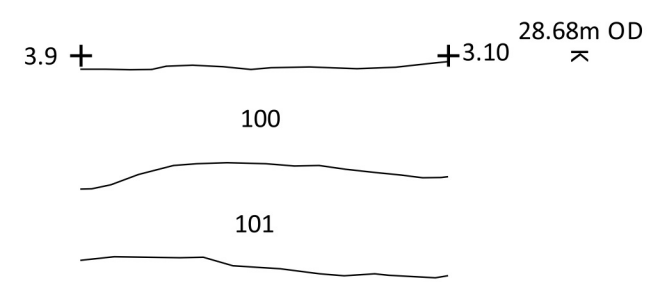
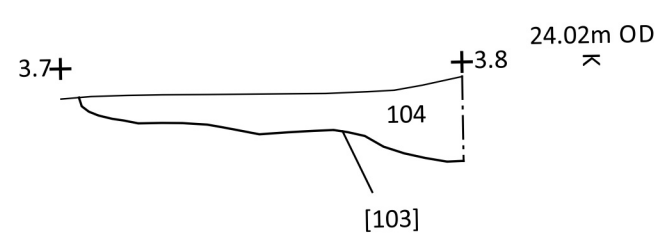
Southwest-facing section



South-facing section

East-facing section

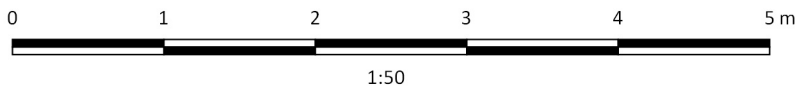
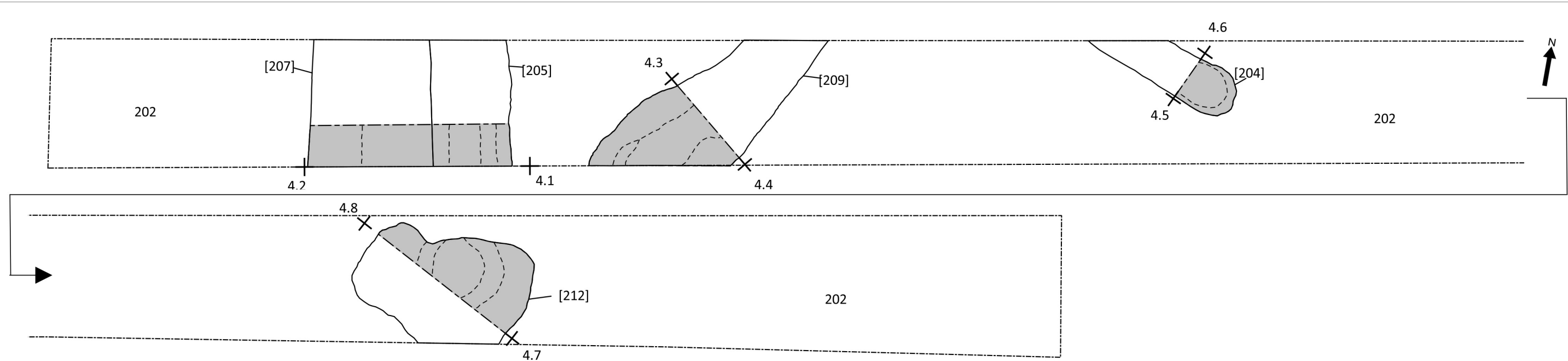
Southeast-facing section



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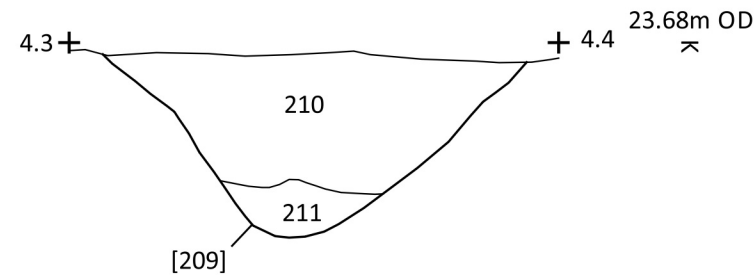
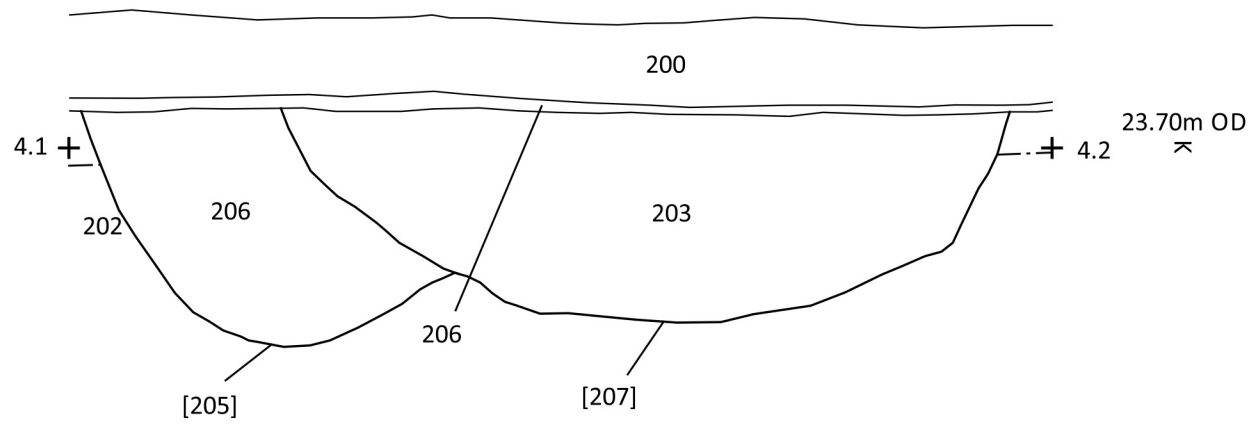
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Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 1



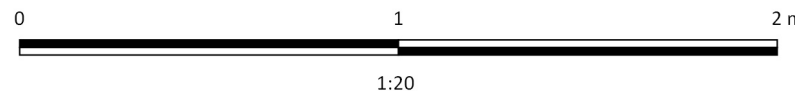
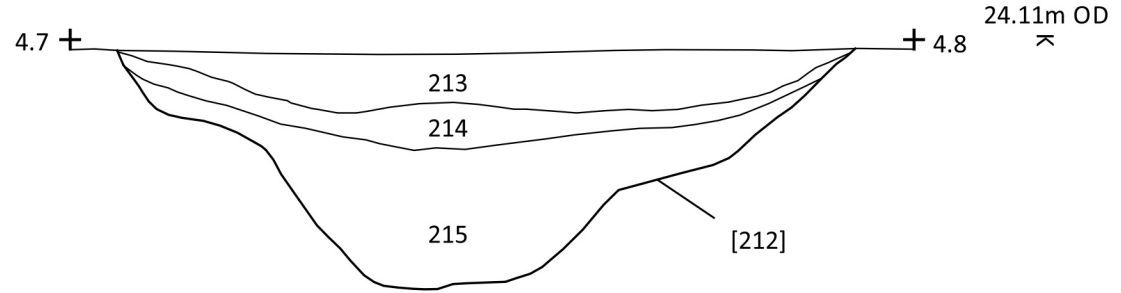
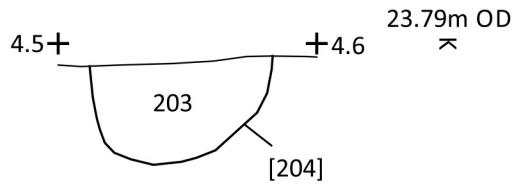
North-northwest-facing section

Northeast-facing section



Southeast-facing section

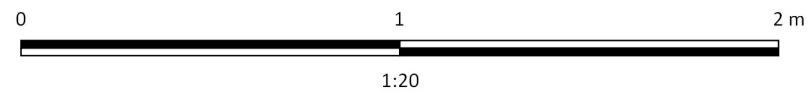
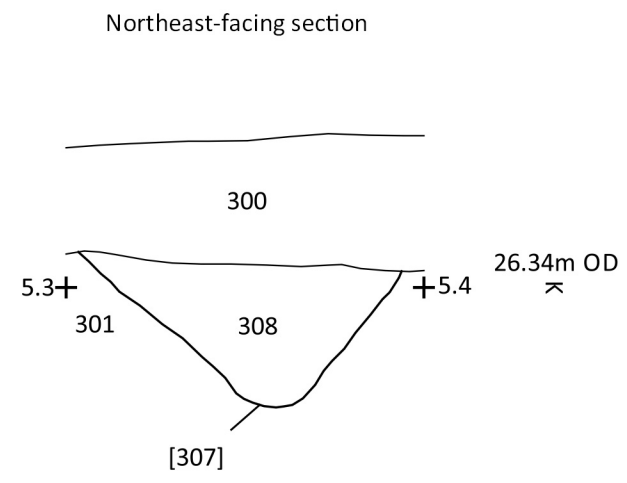
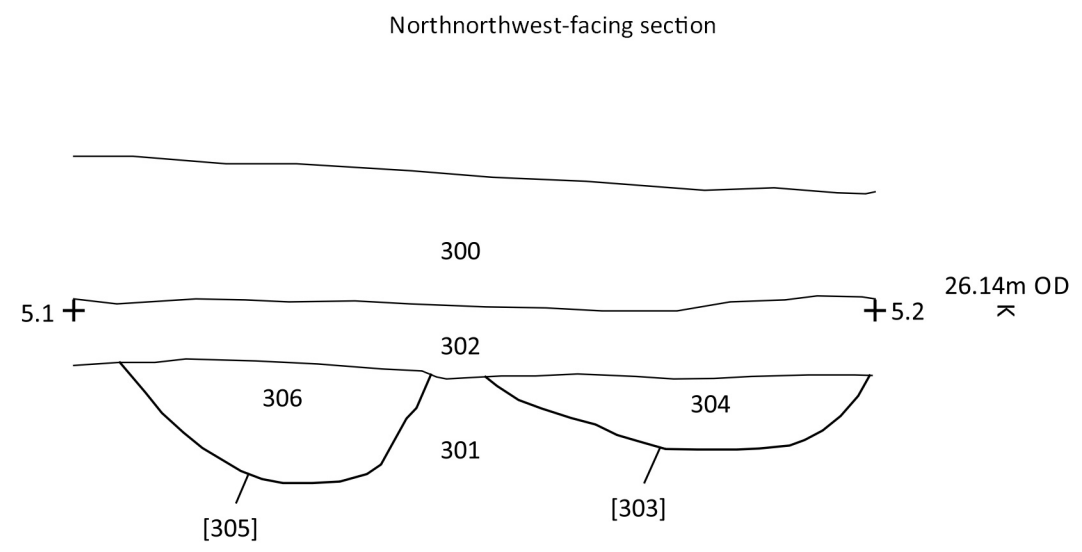
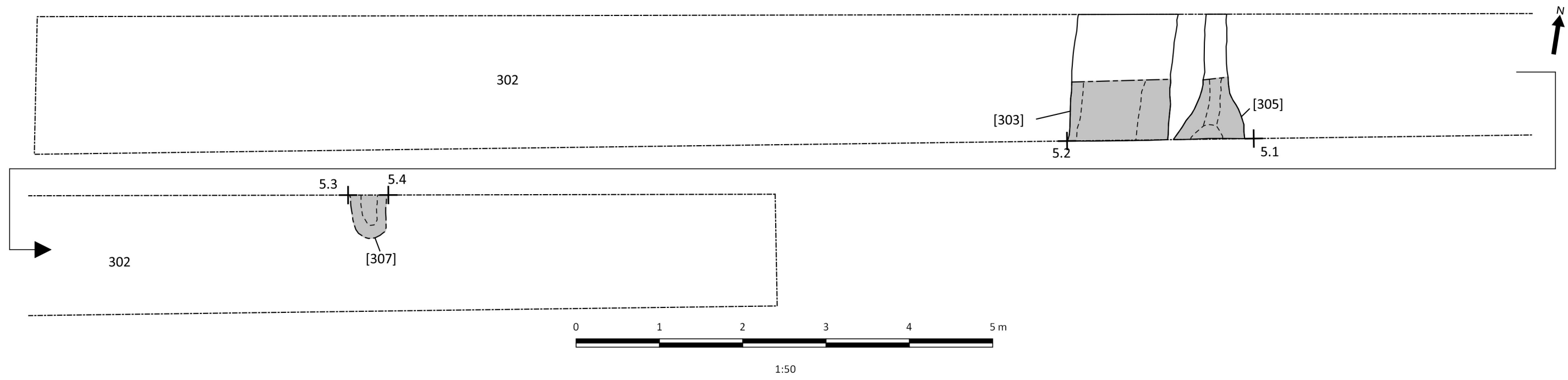
Northeast-facing section



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Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 2



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Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 3

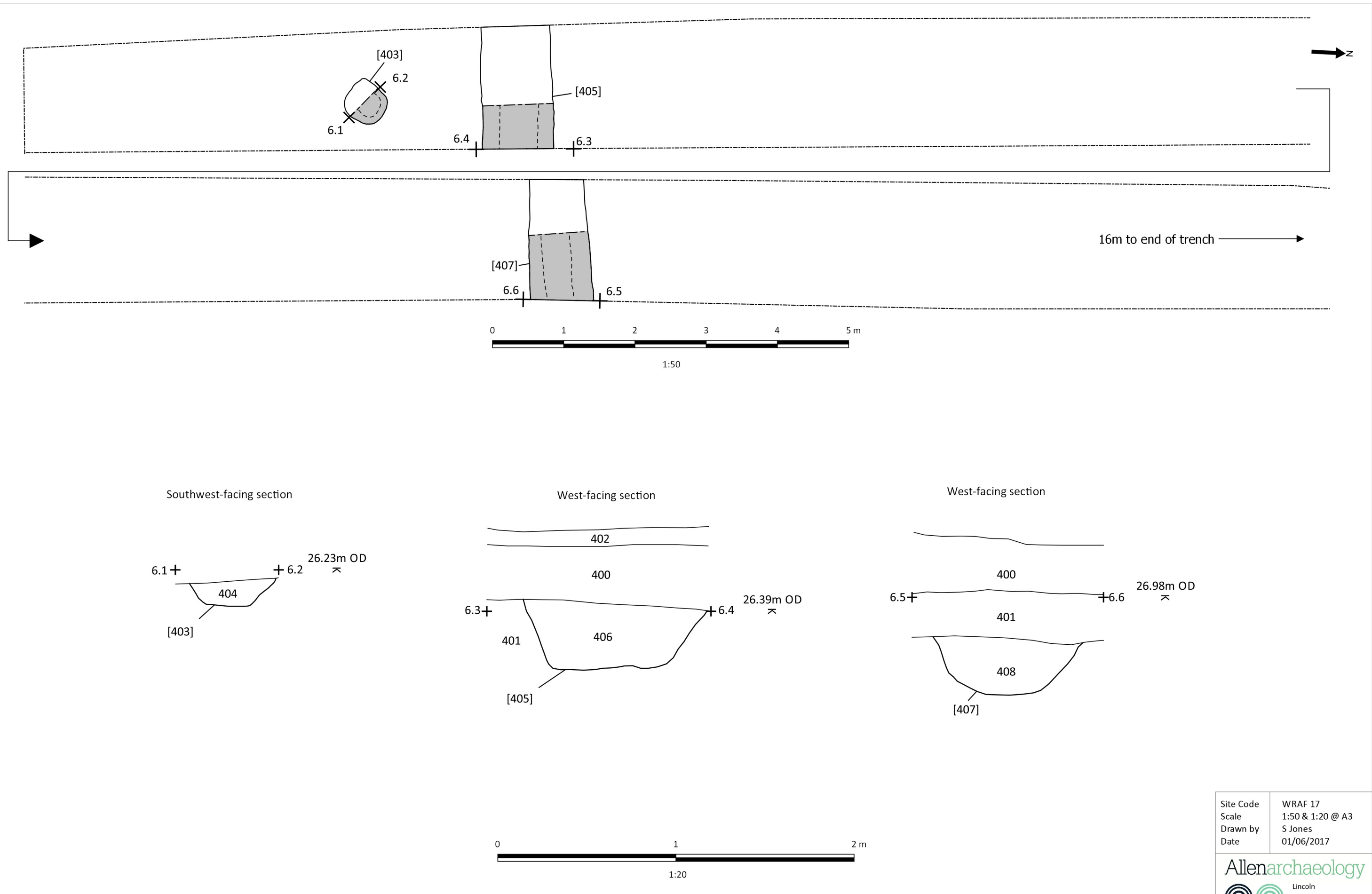
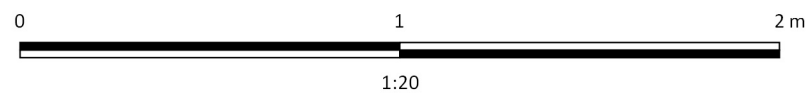
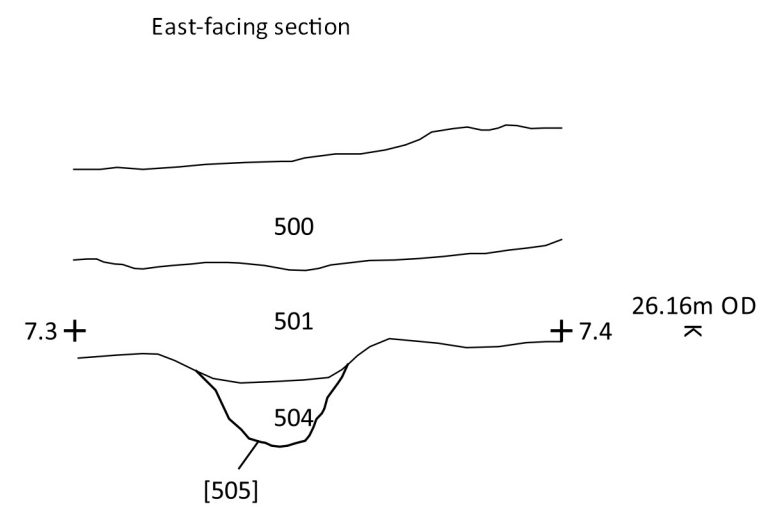
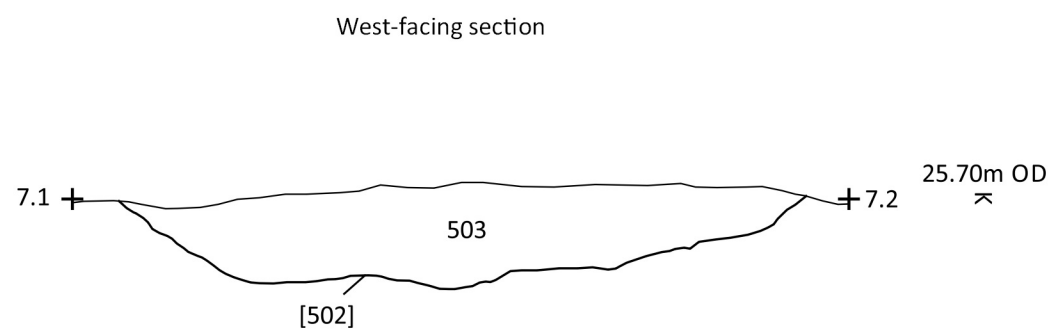
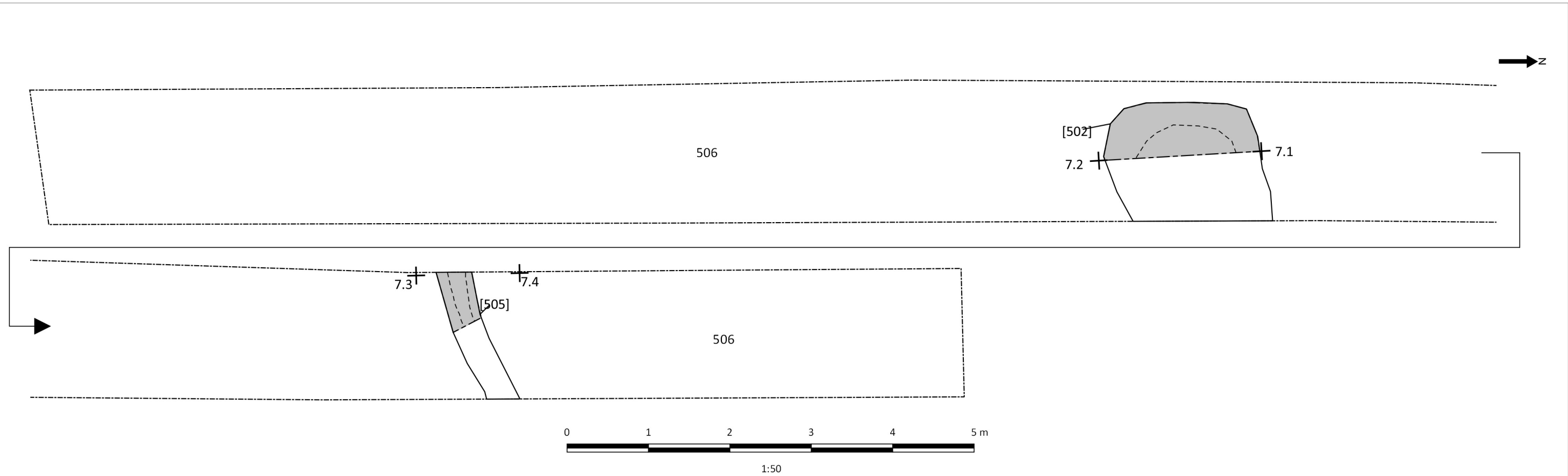


Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 4

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Figure 7: Plan and sections of Trench 5

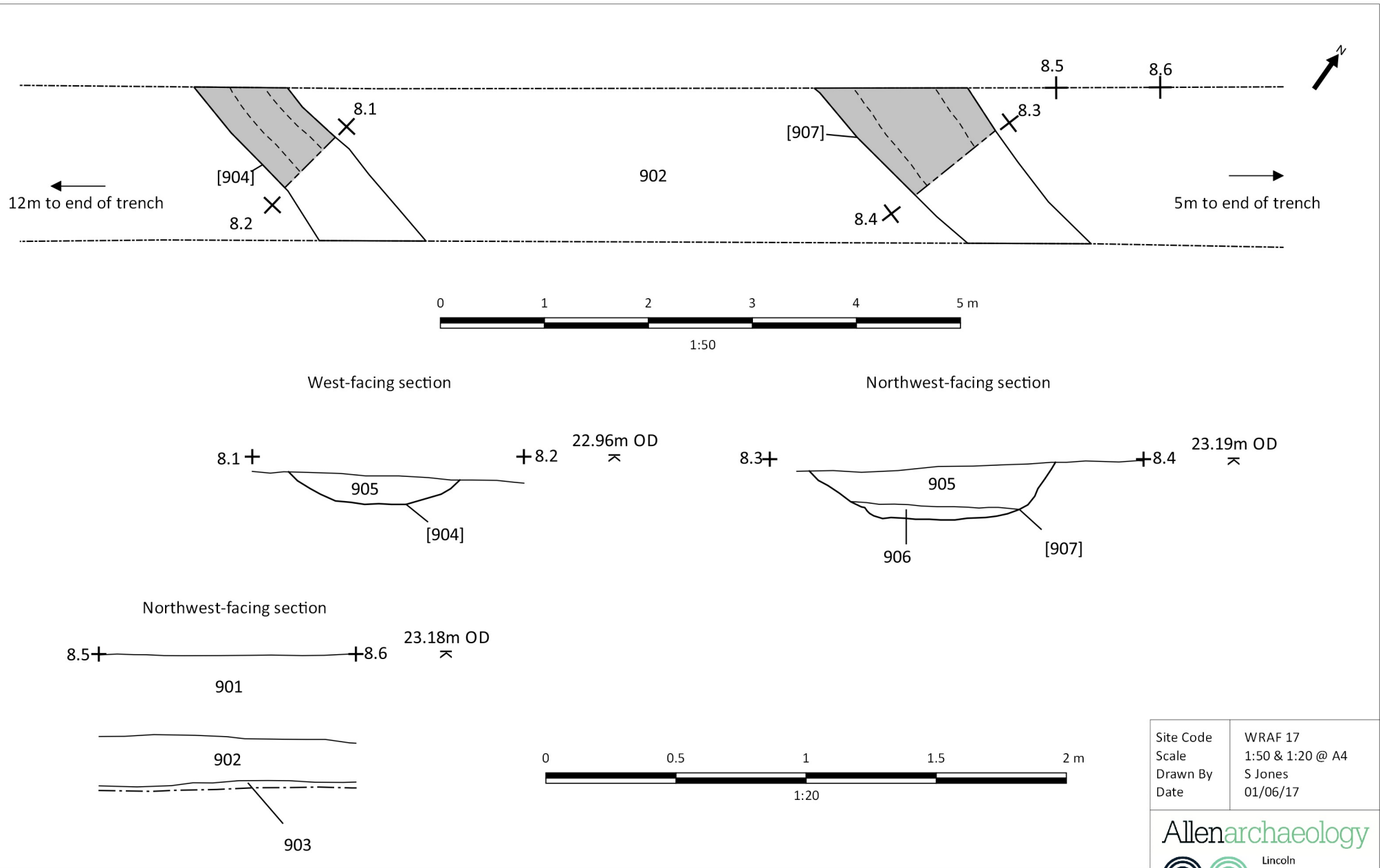


Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 9

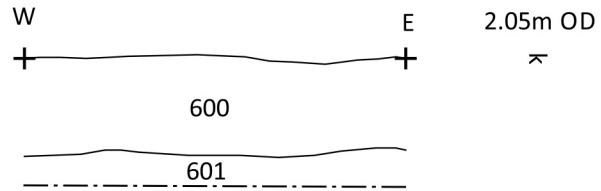
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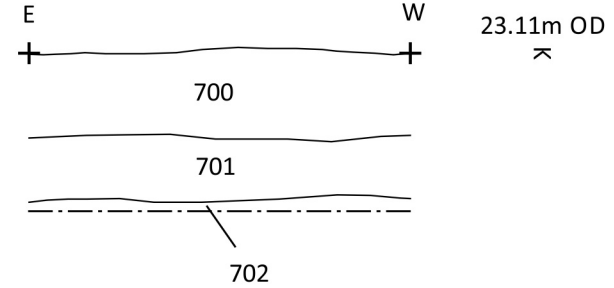
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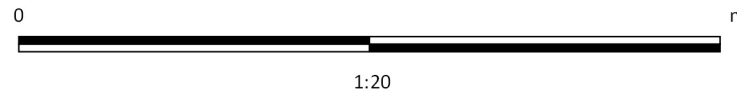
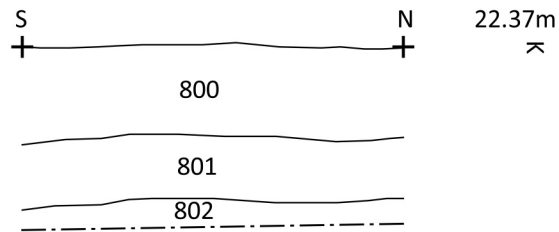
North-facing representative section of Trench 6



South-facing representative section of Trench 7



East-facing representative section of Trench 8



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|-----------|-----------|
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Figure 9: Representative sections from Trenches 6, 7 and 8



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