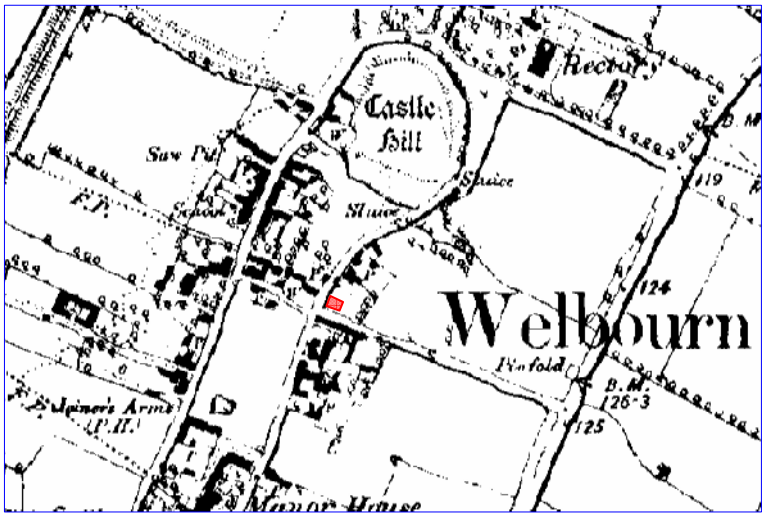
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF BECK STREET, WELBOURN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Accession Number: 2007.212
NGR: SK 9678 5418
Planning Reference: N/72/0487/06



Report prepared for
Taylor Lindsey Limited

by Phil Chavasse and Mark Allen

December 2007

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Cover photograph: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Welbourn with site location in red

Summary

- A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in advance of a proposed development on land off Beck Street, Welbourn, for Taylor Lindsey Ltd.

- Prehistoric and Roman activity has previously been identified in the village. The site is situated in the medieval core of the village, within c.100m of Castle Hill, the location of a moated fortification that may have origins at least as early as the Norman Conquest.

- A total of six trenches, each measuring 20m x 1.6m were excavated on the site in locations agreed with the Heritage Team Leader who advises North Kesteven District Council. The remains of a post-medieval building, possibly relating to a farm that existed on the site, were exposed adjacent to Beck Street that bounds the western edge of the site. A large late Saxon linear feature and associated archaeological remains were recorded in the eastern portion of the site. A series of linear features was also exposed that may represent remnants of a medieval field system.

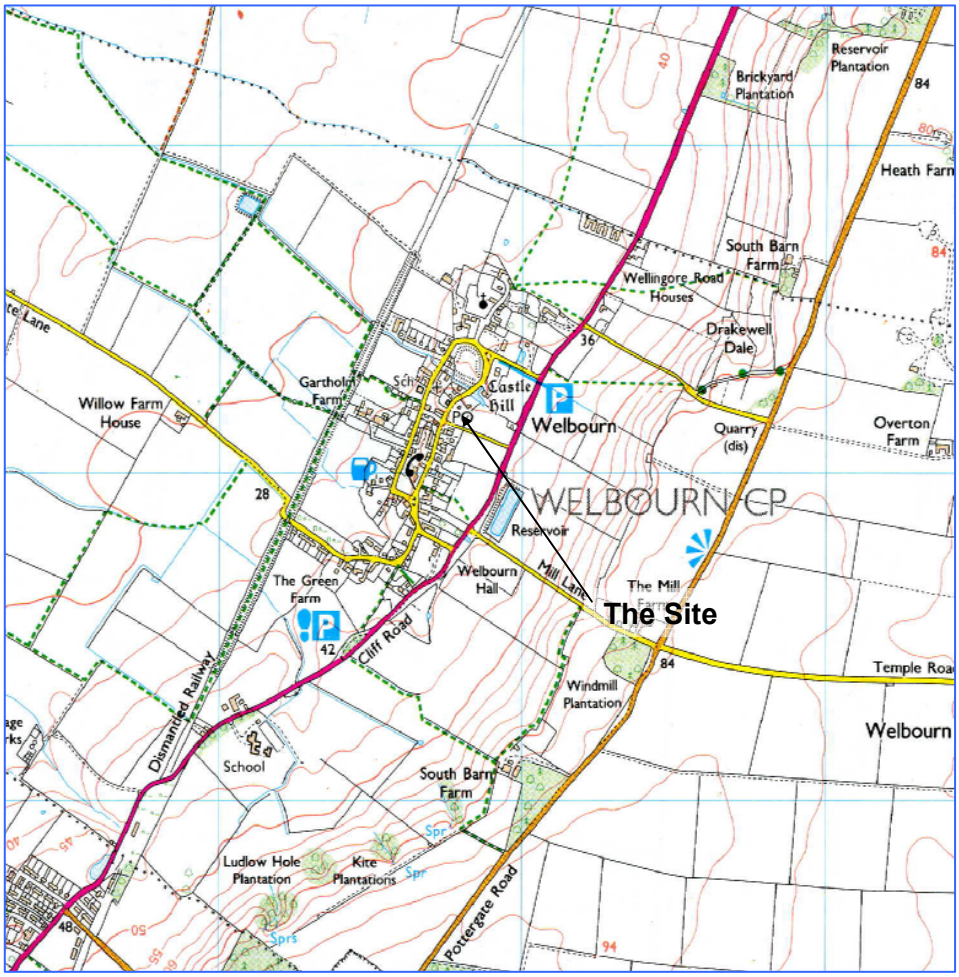

Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Taylor Lindsey Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development on land off Beck Street in Welbourn, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The site works and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Field Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations*' (IFA 2001), procedures that are set out in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2007).

1.3 The archive will be submitted to the museum in Lincoln (The Collection) for long-term storage.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Welbourn is in the administrative district of North Kesteven, approximately 17km south of central Lincoln. The village is located at the bottom of a broadly north-south aligned limestone escarpment known as the Lincolnshire Heath between Lincoln and Ancaster (the Lincoln Edge to the north of Lincoln). The proposed development area comprises a sub-rectangular block of land of c.0.5ha in the core of the village, on the east side of Beck Street and to the north of Cow Lane. The site centres on NGR SK 9678 5418, and lies at an OD height of approximately 34m.

2.2 The site is located over a Jurassic Marlstone Rock Bed made up of ferruginous limestone, limestone and calcareous sandstone (British Geological Survey 1973).

3.0 Planning background

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3.1 A planning application has been submitted for the erection of nine dwellings with associated garages and infrastructure (planning application number N/72/0487/06). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, a programme of archaeological trial trenching was requested prior to determination of the application. Planning permission was granted for the development, subject to conditions, including the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation to assess the archaeological resource in advance of development. The results of this evaluation will then be used to assess the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource, and to mitigate for this, if applicable.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 Welbourn is located in an area where archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day have been recorded. A polished flint axe head of Neolithic date has been found in the parish (Historic Environment Record numbers 62910). Cropmarks indicative of possible Neolithic pit alignments, a trackway, and a Bronze-Age round barrows are located just under 3km to the SE of the site on Leadenham Heath on the top of the limestone escarpment (HER refs. 63341, 63344, 63345). A further pit alignment was recorded at Leadenham Quarry 1.5km south-south-west of the site. A Neolithic flint adze and associated pottery were recovered from these pits during an excavation at the quarry (HER ref 61898).

4.2 There is some considerable evidence for later prehistoric and Roman activity in the village. An archaeological evaluation of a field to the west of the castle revealed a buried soil horizon which

contained a few sherds of pottery which probably date to the early to mid Iron Age. A pit which contained Roman pottery dated to the 3rd century AD was also excavated on this site. The pit was associated with some undated linear features, some of which may have been structural in form (Allen 2001).

4.3 Several scatters of Roman pottery, building materials and coins have been found in the parish. Some residual Roman pottery was recovered within a medieval context from a watching brief at 28 High Street, Welbourn (Palmer-Brown 1994).

4.4 Roman corn driers dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD were also excavated at Leadenham Quarry. These were interpreted as being related to a yet undiscovered possible villa site or small farmstead in the vicinity (WYAS 2001).

4.5 Welbourn appears as *Wellbrune* in the Domesday Book, suggesting a settlement in existence at least by the Late Saxon period. At this time, the principal landowner was Robert Malet, and his estate included a church and a mill (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The site lies in the core of the village, c.100m south of Welbourn Castle, a medieval ringwork that was in existence at least by 1158 when stone defences were ordered (Pevsner and Harris 2002). The castle may however date to immediately after the Norman Conquest (Hambley 2006). Beck Street, which runs along the west edge of the site, is likely to have been a medieval thoroughfare.

4.6 Welbourn is located at the base (west) of a broadly north-south aligned limestone escarpment. The location of spring lines along this escarpment has influenced the location of settlement along its length (Bewley 1998). The Old English name *Welleburn* reflects this and taken literally means 'the stream running from a spring' from the Old English words *wella* and *burna.* A stream rises from a spring north of the village and flows to the River Brant (Cameron 1998). Welbourn is one of a number of villages located on the line of the ridge.

4.7 The remains of medieval fields, some of which contain ridge and furrow radiate away from the core of the village. The medieval fields are on a broadly north-north-west to south-south-east alignment that respects the linear layout of the village. The present village has two main parallel streets that form a cul-de-sac (Pevsner and Harris 2002). The site is located on Beck Street, the easternmost of these streets.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 In order to evaluate the archaeological resource within the development area, a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation was undertaken. The location of the trenches was agreed with the Heritage Team Leader prior to the works. The trenches were located with measuring tapes, offsetting from the site boundaries.

5.2 The trial trenching requirement was for a 4% sample of the proposed development area, to comprising six trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide.

5.3 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of three experienced field archaeologists, comprising a site supervisor and two experienced site assistants. The excavation took place over a period of five working days from the 29th October to the 2nd of November 2007.

5.4 Topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 20cm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then done by hand.

5.5 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed were sample excavated manually, in order to determine their extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date. Complete excavation of features was not deemed necessary at this stage.

5.6 A full written record of all archaeological features and deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeological Associates recording sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at an appropriate scale (1:50 and 1:20). A full photographic record was also made, and selected prints have been included in this report.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1 (figure 3)

6.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the site. It was aligned north-east to south-west, parallel to Beck Street that bounds the site along its western edge.

6.1.2 Topsoil and demolition layers were removed by machine to reveal a brashy limestone natural layer 111. Although level in the central and southern portion of the trench natural 111 sloped downwards to the north by approximately 0.3m. A build-up of soil interpreted as a possible disturbed subsoil, 104 was recorded infilling this hollow, 101.

6.1.3 A possible yard surface of post-medieval date, 103, was laid over the top of subsoil 104. The surface extended 2.5 metres south of hollow 101 onto more level ground. Yard surface 103 extended across the trench approximately 9m form its southern end and extended beyond the northern limit of the trench. In places it comprised worn small to medium sub-rounded limestone fragments and rounded stones, but was generally made up of a compacted gritty greenish-grey clay-silt with frequent small limestone fragments that gave it a mortar-like appearance. This was interpreted as a re-deposited and compacted brashy natural that is likely to have been quarried from nearby, and laid over disturbed subsoil layer 104 to consolidate it.

6.1.4 Four sherds of pottery were recovered from surface 103. The latest sherd was dated to no later than the late 18th century. A sherd of residual 13th century glazed pottery was also recovered.

6.1.5 The footings for a north-west to south-east aligned wall, 102 were recorded 1m from the northern extent of the trench. The wall, which was built on top of surface 103 consisted of up to two courses of un-bonded limestone blocks that together measured up to 0.50m high and two courses (c. 0.50m) wide. The construction cut, 121 appeared to have been cut into surface 103, which extended to either side of the wall. Surface 103 may have been contemporary with 102, being laid to consolidate the underlying subsoil deposit 104. However, surface 103 appeared worn in places and may have existed as a yard that continued beyond the northern extent of the building prior to its construction.

6.1.6 A single course of pitched limestone blocks, 105 was recorded abutting the south side of wall 102. The blocks typically measured 0.30m by 0.20m and were interpreted as being a possible levelling deposit for a floor surface associated with the building defined by wall 102. The pitched limestones extended approximately 4m south of 102 where they appeared to terminate in both the west and east-facing baulk sections, to be replaced by a demolition layer, 121 comprising poorly sorted limestone rubble. There may originally have been an east-west aligned wall here that marked the southern extent of the building, although there was no trace of this structure exposed in the trench.

6.1.7 A demolition deposit, 120 recorded to the north of 102 comprised a scatter of pan tiles that date to the late 18th to 20th century. These tiles may have been used to roof the building prior to its demolition.

6.1.8 Two large postholes 116 and 113 were exposed in the southern portion of the trench. Posthole 113 was located close to the western limit of excavation and had a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.44m. It contained an intact post, 115, 0.44m long and 0.15m wide, tapering to a rounded point. The post was surrounded by a compacted post-packing deposit 114 that had been backfilled around the post after it had been set.

6.1.9 The second posthole, 116, was exposed against the west-facing baulk section and had a diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.54m. A split timber with intact bark on its external edge had been used as a post and post-packing material 118 was placed around it. Unlike posthole 113, 116 was cut from high in the section and was seen to be later than demolition layers that contained post-medieval bricks.

6.1.10 Two post pads, 106 and 108 were recorded cutting the brashy limestone natural at the base of the southern portion of the trench. 106 was an oval pit with a shallow concave base into which a large flattish piece of limestone was placed. Some smaller pieces of tabular limestone were placed to the east and west of the larger stone within the pit.

6.1.11 108 was located 0.5m to the north-east of 106. It comprised a shallow circular depression containing a broken piece of roughly worked flattish limestone 109. Although broken, 109 had been roughly worked into a hexagonal shape 0.3m across. Unlike 106, the stone had been placed directly onto the brashy limestone natural.

6.1.12 A third possible post pad 110 was recorded in the northern portion of the trench defined by a large sub-rectangular flattish piece of limestone measuring 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, with no visible cut. The top of the possible pad was level with the top of the disturbed subsoil layer 104 that was recorded below surface 103 in this part of the trench.

6.2 Trench 2 (figure 4)

6.2.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Beck Street that bounds the site along its western edge.

6.2.2 Topsoil, modern demolition layers and a subsoil layer were removed by machine to reveal a brashy limestone natural, 204 which sloped gently from west to east, forming a hollow 210 at the eastern extent of the trench.

6.2.3 An undated north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch 205 was excavated towards the west end of the trench, measuring 1.28m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Some effort had been expended in digging the ditch as it was cut into the natural brashy limestone 204. The ditch ran broadly parallel with Beck Street approximately 10m to the west and perpendicular to the east-north-east to west-south-west aligned linears recorded in Trench 3 (see below). The ditch was filled with two natural silting deposits, 206 and 207.

6.2.4 A north-east to south-west aligned rounded ditch terminus or truncated pit, 213 was recorded in the eastern portion of the trench, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single undated fill, 214.

6.2.5 Hollow 210 extended approximately 5m from the eastern extent of the trench and was up to 0.2m deep. The hollow was filled with an orangeish-brown clayey disturbed subsoil, 211 that contained occasional charcoal flecks.

6.3 Trench 3 (figure 5)

6.3.1 Trench 3 was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It was located in the south-west corner of the site and was parallel to Beck Street that runs approximately ten metres to the west of the trench.

6.3.2 Topsoil 301 and a thin subsoil layer 302 were removed by machine to expose a brashy limestone natural, 301 that extended throughout the trench. All the archaeological features in the trench had been heavily truncated and were sealed by subsoil 302.

6.3.3 An undated west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch 305 crossed the southern portion of the trench. The surviving portion of the ditch measured 1m wide and 0.10m deep, with truncated sides and a shallow concave base. A single sherd of pottery dating to the late 9th to late 10th century was recovered from the single fill of the ditch, 304.

6.3.4 A second, undated ditch, 307 was recorded approximately 6m to the north of and on the same alignment as ditch 305. 307 also had truncated edges and a shallow concave base. It is possible that 305 and 307 were the truncated remains of west-north-west to east-south-east aligned furrows.

6.3.5 A truncated cut, 309 was recorded extending beyond the western limit of excavation in the northern portion of the trench. This may have been the terminus of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch. A single sherd of pottery dated to the 13th century and a broken piece of tile dating from the 13th to 15th centuries were recovered from the single fill of this feature, 308.

6.3.6 A shallow sub-circular irregular feature 311 was recorded at the north end of 309. This was interpreted as being a natural root hole or truncated pit. Two sherds of pottery dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries were recovered from the fill, 310.

6.4 Trench 4 (figure 6)

6.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east in the south-east portion of the site adjacent to Cow Lane, which bounds the southern limit of the site.

6.4.2 Topsoil and a thin layer of subsoil were removed to reveal a mixed clayey natural 407, which was noticeably different to the brashy limestone bedrock exposed in trenches 1, 2 and 3.

6.4.3 An undated north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch 401 crossed the trench 7m from its western end. It measured 1m wide and 0.44m deep and had steep sides and a flattish base. No finds were recovered from the single natural silting deposit 402 that filled the ditch.

6.4.4 A second undated ditch 405 was recorded immediately to the east of ditch 401. Ditch 405 was aligned north - south and contained a single fill, 406 that was noticeably darker, with more organic inclusions than fill 402 in ditch 401. Ditch 405 was smaller than ditch 401, at 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep edges and a shallow concave base. A horse tooth and a cow tooth were the only finds from this feature.

6.4.5 An undated pit 403, was cut by ditch 405. Pit 403 extended 0.5m into the trench and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill 404.

6.5 Trench 5 (figure 7)

6.5.1 Trench 5 was aligned north-east to south-west. It was parallel to the eastern limit of the site between trenches 4 and 6.

6.5.2 A substantial feature, 507, ran obliquely across the centre of the trench. It measured approximately 5.25m wide and was at least 0.78m deep. A slot was dug along the northern edge of the cut. This showed its northern edge to have been stepped down to a flattish base that respected the underlying brashy limestone natural bedrock below the natural clay, 515. Three sherds of pottery dated to the late 9th to late 10th centuries were recovered from the upper fill 509 of the ditch, and a single cow bone was recovered from the initial silting of the ditch, 508.

6.5.3 At the northern extent of the trench ditch 502 ran parallel to 507, and was interpreted as a possible palisade trench. The ditch had a pronounced steep sided slot at its base that may have contained upright posts, although no trace of these posts was apparent during excavation. The ditch was sealed by a subsoil layer 501 that was 0.20m thick. Four sherds of pottery dated to the late 9th to late 10th centuries were recovered from the primary fill 504. This was sealed by a yellowish-brown clayey fill 503 which had the appearance of re-deposited natural and may be the result of the levelling of a bank from the upcast of ditch 502 and 507 to the south. If this was the case, and both ditches were contemporary as the recovered pottery suggests, then it is possible that the ditches formed a substantial defensive boundary with an intervening bank.

6.5.4 A small west-north-west to east-south-east aligned linear, 505 was recorded crossing the south end of the trench. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep and appeared to have been sealed by subsoil layer 501 that was recorded below topsoil 500 throughout the trench. Two sherds of pottery of late 9th to late 10th century date were recovered from the sole fill 506.

6.5.5 An undated curvilinear feature 512 was recorded crossing the trench two metres to the north of gully 505. At the western limit of the trench, gully 512 was aligned north-west to south-east and it curved round to a north-south alignment towards the eastern limit of excavation. Gully 512 measured 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base.

6.5.6 An undated wooden stake, 511, was driven 0.12m into the natural clay 0.30m from the northern edge of ditch 507. Although degraded, the stake could be seen to have been roughly square in plan with a tapered point that had been driven into the ground. Stake 511 may have been incorporated into a structure associated with ditch 507, such as revetment for the possible bank although equally its location between parallel ditches 507 and 502 could be coincidental.

6.5.7 A single small piece of window glass of Romano-British date was recovered from subsoil layer 514.

6.6 Trench 6 (figure 8)

6.6.1 Trench 6 was aligned north-west to south-east, parallel with and approximately ten metres from the northern boundary of the site.

6.6.2 Topsoil layer 600, a modern demolition layer 601 and two probable subsoil layers, 602 and 604 were removed by machine to expose a mixed clayey natural deposit, 605. This deposit sloped upwards by c.0.25m from the west end of the trench to c.7.50m from the eastern end of the trench.

6.6.3 The lower subsoil deposit 604 was thickest towards the south-east end of the trench, and it contained three sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery. It was overlain by a thin chalky deposit, 603 that was interpreted as a possible demolition layer, which produced a single sherd of Saxo-

Norman pottery. A fragment of late medieval rotary quern was recovered from the subsoil layer 602.

6.6.4 A sub-rectangular pit, 612 was recorded in the eastern portion of the trench, with steep sides and a flattish base. Pit 612 was sealed by the chalky deposit 603 and it cut subsoil layer 604 that sealed the other archaeological features in the eastern portion of the trench.

6.6.5 A truncated, north-north-west to south-south-east aligned undated ditch, 606 extended two metres north of Pit 612 beyond the northern limit of excavation. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It was cut by pit 612.

6.6.6 A second ditch, 608 was recorded on a similar alignment, and approximately 1m to the west of 606, with a shallow profile and a slightly undulating base. It was abutted on its west side by a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch, 610. It was unclear whether 608 and 610 formed a component of a single T-shaped ditch feature or were separate ditches. Both 608 and 610 were undated.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Trench 1 contained the foundations of a post-medieval farm building that partially survived below ground level in the northern portion of the trench. The building was perpendicular to Beck Street that bounds the site to the west and stopped short of the existing boundary to the north. The building appeared to have been built over an earlier yard surface 103.

7.2 Post-Pad 110 was recorded below surface 103. It may have been the remains of an earlier structure in the northern portion of the trench, associated with post holes 113 and 116 and post-pads 106 and 108 further to the south, although there was a lack of dating evidence to support this theory.

7.3 This evidence points to several phases of building activity in the post-medieval to early modern periods, and is likely to relate to buildings shown occupying the Beck Street frontage of the site on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site, some of which are still visible on an aerial photograph of the village taken in 1967.

7.4 The disturbed subsoil layer 104 that accumulated in hollow 110 beneath yard surface 103 contained a small mixed assemblage of pottery. The earliest of the three sherds that were recovered date to the late 10th to 11th century and the latest sherd dates to the 17th to 18th century. The exact origins of this hollow are unclear although it may represent a natural hollow backfilled prior to the construction of the several phases of building that occupied the site.

7.5 Another possibility however, is that it may represent a continuation of the large feature in Trench 5. The profile of the feature in Trench 1 is distinctly shallower than in Trench 5, although there is a possibility that the profile has changed, and that there has been some truncation of the Saxon ground surface in this area. It is of note that the base of the features are at similar OD heights, with the base of hollow 101 at 33.04m OD and the base of feature 507 at 32.91m OD.

7.6 The single undated ditch, 205 that crossed the western portion of Trench 2 respects the north-north-east to south-south-west aligned layout of the other majority of the other linear features recorded in Trenches 3-6, representing components of a possible medieval field system which respects the alignment of the persisting medieval street pattern of the village. With its moderately steep sided profile, ditch 205 is likely to have been a field boundary, rather than a furrow.

7.7 The two truncated linear features, 305 and 307 in Trench 3 respect the alignment of the linear features recorded in Trenches 2, 4, and 5. The spacing between 305 and 307 (approximately 6m), and their wide, shallow profiles indicates that they may be the remnants of truncated medieval plough furrows.

7.8 In Trench 4, ditch 401 respects the north-north-east to south-south-west axial alignment of the other linear features that were recorded in Trenches 2, 3 and 5. The different north-west to south-east alignment of Ditch 405 and its darker, more organic fill suggest that it is a later feature.

7.9 A number of archaeological features in Trench 5 indicate activity of 9th – 10th century date in the east end of the site, based on pottery evidence. These features, including the large feature 507 are on alignments that do not respect the modern boundary system that was likely created following the construction of the Castle to the north. The V-shaped profile of Late Saxon ditch 502 is suggestive of a defensive function, and the possibility of a collapsed bank between the two features may be further evidence of this.

7.10 Although the form of the Late Saxon activity remains unclear, the presence of features of this date is of some local significance, as it provides evidence of a period of development of the village which pre-dates the Norman Castle that has since had such a profound impact on the subsequent layout of the village.

7.11 A single shard of residual Roman window glass was recovered from subsoil 514 in Trench 5. This subsoil layer was cut by all the features recorded in the trench, and as such the fragment of glass may provide a tentative date for the deposit. The glass would ultimately have derived from a Roman building of high status, although its proximity to the site is unknown, and it seems unlikely, given the otherwise complete absence of Roman finds from the site, that such a building will be encountered in the proposed development area. It should be noted that Roman window glass was also re-used in later periods.

7.12 In Trench 6, the undated north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch 606 was parallel to the ditch 502, and may represent a contemporary episode of land division. Ditches 608 and 610 respect the alignment of the linear features recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5, and probably relate to a medieval field system. Pit 612 was morphologically suggestive of a Saxon sunken floored building, or *grubenhauser*, although it was shown to be cut from high in the stratigraphic sequence and may be a later feature of uncertain function.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

8.1 The evaluation methodology employed was appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development. It has provided information to determine the extent, depth, date and character of the archaeological resource within the development area, and will allow for the development of a suitable mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of the proposed development on this archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Taylor Lindsey for this commission, in particular Mr Brian Hillman for his assistance throughout the project. Ms Jo Hambley is also thanked for providing digital copies of former mapping and aerial photographs of the site. Thanks also go the field staff, Kath Stone and Aaron Clements.

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11.0 Site archive

11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeological Associates. It will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln, within six months, where it will be stored under the unique archive code 2007.212.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: General view of the site, looking north-east

Plate 2: Trench 1, looking south-west

Plate 3: Trench 2, looking south-east

Plate 4: Trench 3, looking south-west

Plate 5: Trench 4, looking south-east

Plate 6: Trench 5, looking north-east

Plate 7: Trench 5 ditch 502, looking south-east

Plate 8: Trench 5 feature 507, looking south-south-east

Plate 9: Trench 6, looking north-west

Plate 10: Trench 6 north-east facing section, looking south-west

Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery and CBM Assessment

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
103	MY	Midlands Yellow ware		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		mid 16th to 17th
103	LERTH	Late earthenwares	Staffs	?	1	1	7		BS	red slipped;no glaze;prob a BL;light orange fabric	mid/late 17th to 18th
103	MY	Midlands Yellow ware		jug/jar	1	1	21		base		mid 16th to 17th
103	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	6		BS		13th
104	LERTH	Late earthenwares	Staffs ?	jug ?	1	1	11		BS	internal purple slip ext red slip;no glaze;red earthenware with cream lenses;probaly a BL	17th to 18th ?
104	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		jar	1	1	4		rim	EVERC rim	late 10th to 11th
104	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		13th to 15th
304	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	Fabric C	jar	1	1	2		BS		late 9th to mid 10th
308	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	2		BS	reduced glaze;possibly not a Lincoln product as occasional rounded quartz	13th
310	BL	Black-glazed wares	Staffs	jar	1	1	11		BS		late 17th to 18th
310	BL	Black-glazed wares	vitrified;Staffs ?	jar	1	1	25		BS		late 17th to 18th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
504	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar	1	1	13		rim	EVERA1 rim;soot;incised line from template below rim edge	late 9th to mid 10th
504	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	soot over 1 broken edge	late 9th to late 10th
504	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		late 9th to late 10th
504	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS		late 9th to late 10th
504	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		small jar	1	1	3	diamond roller stamping	BS	soot	late 9th to late 10th
506	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		?	1	1	1		BS		late 9th to late 10th
506	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		?	1	1	1		BS	flake	late 9th to late 10th
507	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		small jar	1	1	1		base	soot	late 9th to late 10th
507	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar	1	1	3		BS	soot	late 9th to late 10th
507	EST	Early Stamford ware	A	small jar	1	1	1		BS	soot	late 9th to early/mid
602	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar	1	1	17		rim	EVERA3 rim;soot	late 9th to late 10th
603	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar/bowl	1	1	5		base	soot	late 9th to late 10th
604	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar ?	1	1	4		BS	overfired	late 9th to late 10th
604	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		dish	2	1	17	diamond roller stamping on internal rim edge	rim	worn internal rim edge - possibly from lid;sloping rim	late 9th to early/mid
604	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		bowl	1	1	21		base		late 9th to late 10th

Ceramic Building Material

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
120	PANT	Pantile		1	293	discarded	late 18th to 20th
120	PANT	Pantile		1	274	discarded;corner	late 18th to 20th
120	PANT	Pantile		1	286	discarded;corner	late 18th to 20th
308	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine oxid fabric	1	140	flat roofer;fabric includes moderate fe & occ ca;fine sanded	13th to 15th
310	PANT	Pantile		6	279	discarded	18th to 19th
607	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine compact clay with abundant clay/shale pellets	1	10	formless	-

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction
A total of 10 (339g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at Beck Street, Welbourn, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from a made ground layer (104), an undated ditch [405], undated gully [505] and possible Saxon-Norman ditches [502] and [507].

Methodology
Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All the 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 (mouse 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). 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
The remains were of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Table 1, Fragments Identified to Taxa, by Trench

	Trench No			
Taxon	**1**	**4**	**5**	**Total**
Equid (Horse Family)		1		1
Cattle		1	3	4
Sheep/Goat	1		2	3
Large Mammal		1		1
Unidentified			1	1
Total	1	3	6	10

The main domestic species, cattle and sheep/goat, were identified within the assemblage. No evidence of pathology, butchery or burning was noted on any of the remains. A single cattle metatarsal recovered from [502] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing suggesting the remains were probably left open to scavengers during or as part of the disposal process.

The assemblage is too small to provide information on the animal utilisation and husbandry undertaken on site, save the presence/use of the identified species. The skeletal element representation suggests the remains probably represent butchery waste, although not in significant amounts. Occupation was probably present within the local area.

In the event of further work, the site is liable to yield more bone of a similar condition and nature.

Jennifer Wood
November 2007

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Key:
Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.
Non-species specific codes: -
: Equid- Horse Family
: Gadidae- Cod Family
: Passer- *Passerine,* Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
: Turdid- *Turdidae,* Blackbird/Thrush family
: Corvid- *Covidae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
: Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
: Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
: Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
: Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
: Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
: Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.
: Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.
Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 The Animal Bones, in *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations,* Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses
: X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on
Silver, I, A, 1969, The Ageing of Domestic Animals*,* in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs*, Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burnt: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Worked: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

Fresh Break: Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.

Associated: Articulating or adjoining bones.

Measured: Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.

Tooth Wear: Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:

- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al*. *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
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Surface: Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion

Condition: Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

No.: Number of individual bones/fragments

(g): Weight in grams

Notes: Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Appendix 4: Registered Finds Assessment

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two 'other' finds, both stone, were recovered from separate contexts. As massive items they were not weighted.

Results

Table 1 Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
105	Stone	Architectural block, probable unfinished window tracery	1	-	Medieval
602	Stone	Rotary quern, extremely worn	1	-	Late Saxon-medieval

Provenance

Fashioned on local Lincolnshire limestone, the architectural fragment was recovered from spoil that had been removed during machine-excavation of Trench 1. A quern made from Rhenish lava was found in a subsoil deposit (602) in Trench 6.

Range

The substantial block of limestone bears evidence of working. Roughly triangular in shape, this block has two deep notches cut at one end, these indentations forming three sub-rectangular pinnacles. One face has been partially dressed, though not fully smoothed off; the other faces have generally seen minimal working. The three pinnacles have seen some trimming and smoothing and the centre prominence has a hole drilled into it. This block appears to be a section of window tracery forming the top of a two-light lancet window with a sinking for a central saddle bar. However, the incomplete dressing, including the unsmoothed face and the roughness of the working around the three pinnacles, indicate that this architectural element was unfinished. It seems likely that the stone suffered an unwanted fracture during dressing making it unusable for its intended purpose. Although it would still have been utilisable as general building stone, the lack of any adhering mortar suggests it was discarded unused.

A broadly similar, though fully finished, section of tracery for a 2-light window with a socket for a glazing bar was found at Southampton and dated to *c*. 1200-50. However, the

Southampton piece formed the apex of a single light of a much larger window with a circular eye above (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 304-6).

A segment of quern stone in Rhenish lava, otherwise known as Andernach, Niedermendig and Mayen lava, was also found. An upper stone with only a small section of the perimeter remaining, this is extremely smooth on its working face and has rough chisel dressing on the other side. However, the wear pattern is unusual in that it is not concentric with the form of the quern, but is angled across it. Moreover, there is pronounced polish on two different levels, with a rough area between. This rough area bears marks of point pecking, and there is similar pecking on the adjacent perimeter edge of the quern. The origin of unusual wear and apparent re-working is unclear. It is possible that the wear derives from use of the stone as a saddle quern, though this is generally a prehistoric attribute. An alternative cause of the wear pattern would be as paving, but other reasons may also be possible.

Lava querns were imported to Britain from the Roman period to medieval times (Mann 1982, 21-2). Although little of this quern survives it appears to be a Late Saxon or medieval form, rather than a Roman one.

Condition

The material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Potential

Of moderate potential, the architectural fragment suggests the presence of stone buildings at the site in the medieval period. It also implies on-site stone dressing for constructional purposes. As a re-used item, the quern has low potential and does not necessarily indicate that its primary function, food grinding, occurred on site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2 Spot dates

Context	Date	Comments
105	Late Saxon-medieval	Based on single object
602	Medieval	Based on single object

ABBREVIATIONS

NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Mann, J. E., 1982 *Early Medieval Finds from Flaxengate I: Objects of antler, bone, stone, horn, ivory, amber, and jet*, The Archaeology of Lincoln **XIV-1**, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and the CBA

Platt, C. and Coleman-Smith, R., 1975 *Excavations in Medieval Southampton 1953-1969, Volume **2** The Finds*

Appendix 5: Glass Assessment

By Rachael Hall

Introduction
During archaeological investigations undertaken at Beck Street, Welbourn a small amount of glass was retrieved. This is summarised below.

Context	Description	No Frags	Wt (g)	Date
514	Colourless (slight bluish hue) window glass, one matt, one smooth surface, evidence of grozing along the edge of several fragments	5	6	Roman

Summary
The glass retrieved during archaeological investigations at Welbourn appears to be Roman in date, perhaps suggesting the presence of Romano-British activity within the vicinity. It is not unusual for finds of reused Roman-British glass in later contexts.

Appendix 6: List of archaeological contexts

Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Dark brown-grey coarse gritty silt with some sub-angular limestone fragments	Topsoil
101	Hollow	Fall in natural sloping from south to north across trench; falling 0.40m	Natural hollow northern portion trench
102	Structure	Orientated E-W; L 1,.6m W 0.5m D 0.5m; up to two courses of unbonded limestone blocks typically 0.3m W. 0.2m D 0.2m	Post Medieval wall footings northern portion trench
103	Layer	Compacted light grey-brown coarse gritty clay-silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments	Surface below wall 102 and pitched limestone 105
104	Layer	Compact dark green-grey clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments	Made ground or disturbed subsoil in hollow 101
105	Layer	Large pitched limestone blocks typically L0.4m W 0.3m D 0.2m	Levelling deposit for floor south of wall 102
106	Cut	Oval cut with sloping sides and a shallow-concave base L 0.8m W 0.70m D 0.25m	Cut for post pad 107
107	Structure	Large flat limestone post-pad L 0.6m W 0.5m D 0.06m overlying loose mid brown-grey silt with moderate smaller limestone fragments in void below pad	Post pad
108	Cut	Shallow sub-circular compressed natural under post-pad 109; W 0.35m D0.04m	Depression formed under post pad 109
109	Structure	Single flat limestone post-pad L0.3m W 0.2m D 0.05m broken into 3 pieces	Post-pad
110	Structure	Large sub-rectangular flat limestone block L 0.6m W 0.3m D 0.08m laid horizontally on top of 104	Post-pad laid on top of 104
111	Natural	Friable mid yellow-brown tabular limestone brash sloping from south to north in northern portion of trench	Natural
112	Layer	Friable mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent mortar and limestone rubble; rare C.B.M. fragments; southern portion of trench	Post-medieval demolition/levelling deposit
113	Cut	Circular cut with near vertical sides tapering to a concave base; W 0.4m D 0.5m	Post-medieval posthole
114	Fill	Compacted mid brownish-grey clay-silt with moderate small tabular limestone fragments derived from natural	Post-packing around post 115
115	Structure	Surviving post with some bark intact; L 0.46m W 0.16m; top 0.20m loose/rotten; bottom 0.3m intact; straight tapering to point at base	Post medieval post
116	Structure	Circular cut with vertical sides tapering to a concave base W 0.7m D 0.6m	Post-medieval posthole in north-facing baulk section
117	Structure	Surviving radially split timber post with bark intact; L 0.6m W 0.15m tapering slightly at base	Post medieval post
118	Fill	Compacted mid brown-grey coarse gritty clay-silt with frequent small tabular limestone fragments; moderate large typically 0.2m limestone blocks; rare charcoal flecks	Post-packing around post 117
119	Layer	Friable light brown-grey ash with moderate charcoal flecks in north-facing baulk section; L1.2m D 0.05m	Redeposited hearth material over surface 103
120	Layer	Friable mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent mortar and limestone rubble; rare C.B.M. fragments; southern portion of trench	Demolition deposit north of wall 102
121	Layer	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent large limestone rubble; rare C.B.M. fragments	Demolition deposit

Trench 2

200	Layer	Dark brown-grey coarse gritty silt with some sub-angular limestone fragments and pockets of modern demolition material	Topsoil
201	Layer	Compact mid orange-brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; rare chalk flecks	Subsoil/colluvium
202	Layer	Single course of brick footings and construction cut aligned E-W in centre trench north-facing baulk section; L 2.9m D 0.60m	Modern building demolished c. 1970's
203	Layer	Friable mid yellow-brown mortar with frequent limestone rubble; L 6m D 0.10m	Demolition layer
204	Layer	Friable mid yellow-brown tabular limestone brash	Natural
205	Cut	Linear ditch aligned north-south with steep sides giving way to a concave base; L1.60m W1.28m D 0.50m	Ditch
206	Fill	Compact mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent small-medium tabular limestone	Ditch fill
207	Fill	Compact dark grey-brown sandy silt with rare post-medieval C.B.M. fragments	Ditch fill
208	Fill	Friable dark brown-grey ashy deposit with frequent charcoal flecks	Ditch fill
209	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent small tabular limestone fragments	Ditch fill
210	Cut	Fall in topography at eastern end of trench; L 4.5m; W 1.6m D up to 0.30m	Natural hollow
211	Layer	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Disturbed subsoil
212	Layer	Compact dark brown-grey clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare C.B.M. fragments; rare small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments	Disturbed subsoil
213	Cut	Irregular cut extending beyond northern limit of excavation; sides irregular onto concave base	Pit
214	Fill	Compact mid orange-brown clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks	Pit fill

Trench 3

301	Layer	Dark brown-grey coarse gritty silt with some sub-angular limestone fragments	Topsoil
302	Layer	Compact mid orange-brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; rare chalk flecks	Subsoil
303	Layer	Friable mid orange-brown tabular limestone brash	Natural
304	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with rare small-medium limestone fragments	Fill of 305
305	Cut	Linear gully aligned E-W at southern end of trench; sides truncated; base shallow-concave	Truncated gully
306	Fill	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with rare small sub-angular limestone fragments	Fill of 307
307	Cut	Central portion trench; E-W aligned linear with truncated sides and a shallow-concave base	Truncated gully
308	Fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments	Fill of 309
309	Cut	Shallow cut continuing beyond the western limit of excavation; sides sloping onto a shallow-concave base	Truncated pit
310	Fill	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt disturbed by modern roots	Fill of 311
311	Cut	Natural depression formed by root activity in northern portion of trench	Root hole

Trench 4

400	Layer	Dark brown-grey coarse gritty silt with some sub-angular limestone fragments	Topsoil
401	Cut	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE; steep sides giving way to shallow-concave base	Ditch
402	Fill	Compact mid grey-brown mottled clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of 401
403	Cut	Sub-circular cut extending beyond northern limit of excavation; sides gradual giving way to irregular base	Pit
404	Fill	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of 403
405	Cut	Linear cut aligned NW-SE; sides sloping onto concave base	Ditch
406	Fill	Compact mid greyish-brown clay-silt with rare small sub-angular limestone fragments	Fill of 405
407	Layer	Friable mid yellowish-brown tabular limestone brash	Natural
408	Layer	Compact mid orange-brown fine sandy-silt with rare small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments; L 20m W 1.6m D 0.2m	Subsoil

Trench 5

500	Layer	Compact dark brown-grey clay silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; L 20m W 1.6m D 0.3m	Topsoil
501	Layer	Compact mid grey-brown clay-silt with rare chalk flecks; rare small-medium sub-angular limestone fragments	Subsoil
502	Cut	Ditch at northern extent of trench; aligned NW-SE parallel with 509; L	Saxo-Norman Ditch/palisade trench
503	Fill	Compact mid yellow-brown clay silt with rare small-large sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of 502
504	Fill	Compact mid yellow-grey clay silt	Re-deposited natural fill of 502
505	Cut	Linear aligned E-W with steep sides giving way to a shallow-concave base	Gully
506	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown mottled clay-silt with rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; L 1.6m W 0.6m D 0.4m	Fill of 505
507	Cut	Substantial E-W aligned ditch parallel to 502	Saxo-Norman Ditch?
508	Fill	Friable mid brownish-grey fine sandy silt W 1.2m D 0.3m	Primary fill of 507
509	Fill	Compact mid yellow-brown clay silt with rare small-medium tabular limestone; rare large tabular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks	Tertiary fill of 507
510	Cut	Driven stake	Stake hole
511	Structure	Square in plan	Driven stake
512	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch	Ditch
513	Fill	Fill of 512	Fill of 512
514	Layer	Compact mid orange-brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; rare chalk flecks	Subsoil
515	Layer	Mid orange-yellow fine banded sand	Natural

Trench 6

600	Layer	Friable dark brown-grey clay silt	Topsoil
601	Layer	Loose small-medium sub-angular limestone rubble with rare C.B.M. fragments	Post-medieval demolition layer
602	Layer	Compact mid orange-brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular limestone fragments; rare chalk flecks	Subsoil
603	Layer	Lens of small sub-angular chalk fragments and chalk flecks	Demolition layer
604	Layer	Mid orange-brown clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks	Subsoil
605	Layer	Mix of firm light yellow-orange clay and orange-grey fine sand	Natural
606	Cut	NW-SE aligned gully with gradual sides and a shallow-concave base	Gully
607	Fill	Naturally deposited compact mid orange-brown clay-silt infill of 606	Fill of 606
608	Cut	Shallow NW-SE aligned gully with moderate sides giving way to a shallow-concave base	Gully
609	Fill	Naturally deposited compact mid orange-brown clay-silt infill of 608	Fill of 608
610	Cut	NE-SW aligned gully with moderate sides giving way to a shallow-concave base	Gully
611	Fill	Naturally deposited compact mid orange-brown clay-silt infill of 610	Fill of 610
612	Cut	Sub-rectangular with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit
613	Fill	Mid orange-brown clay-silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of 612

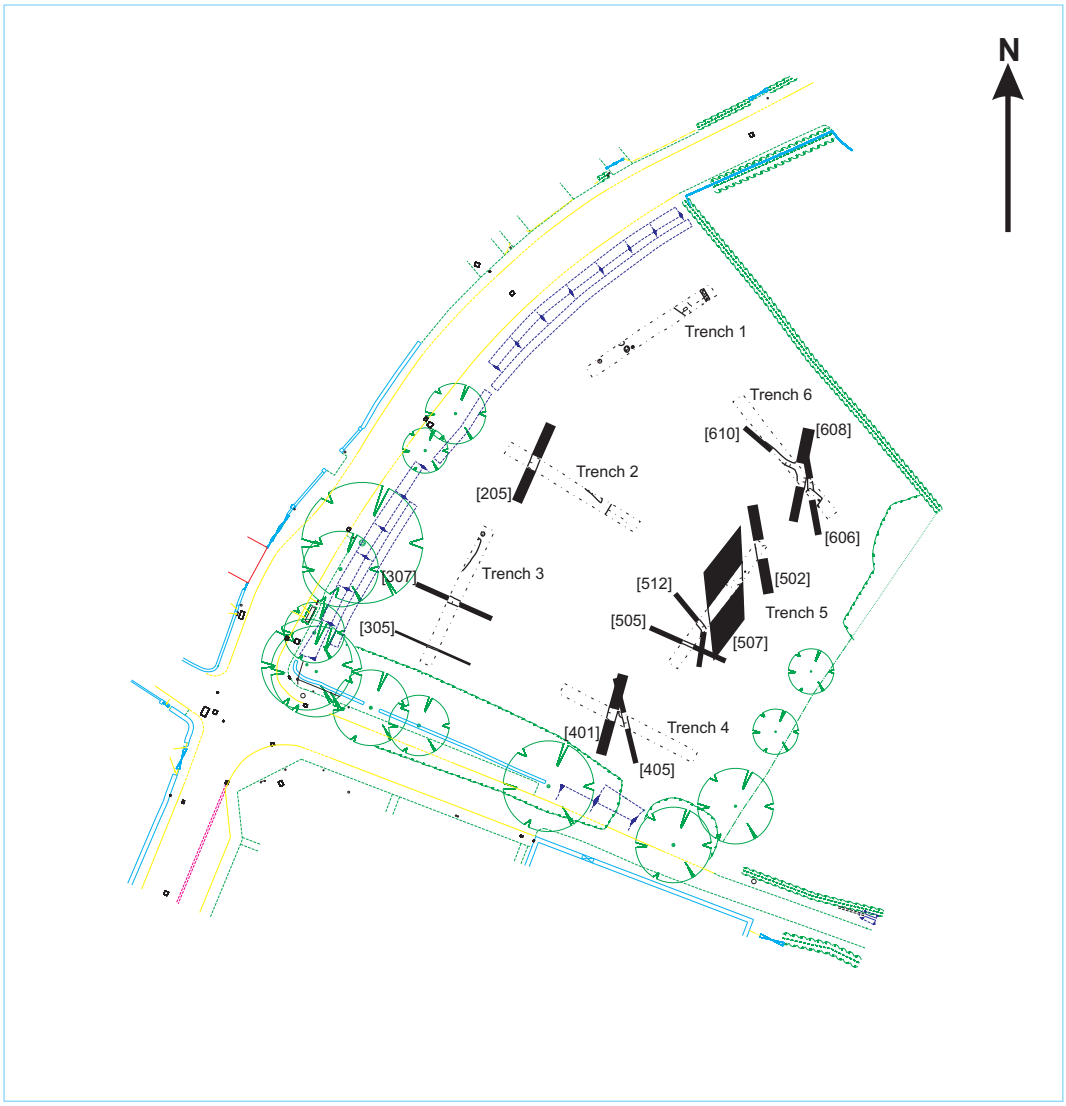
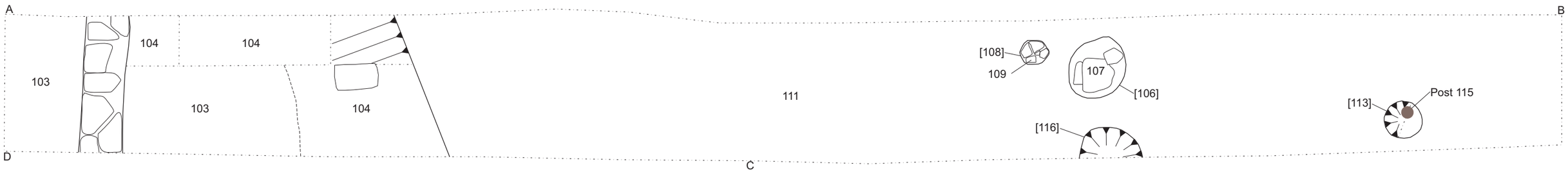
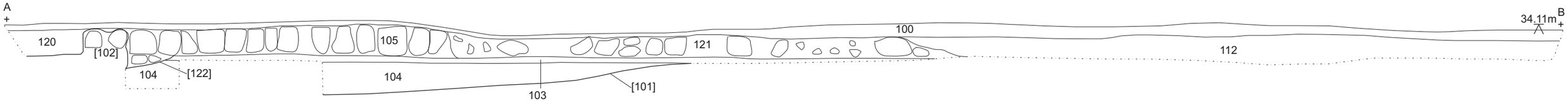


Figure 2: Trench location plan at scale 1:1000, showing location and orientation of linear features





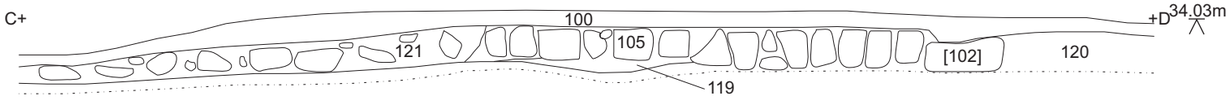
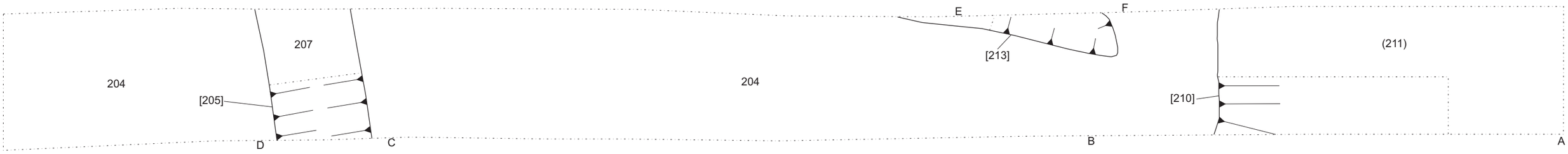
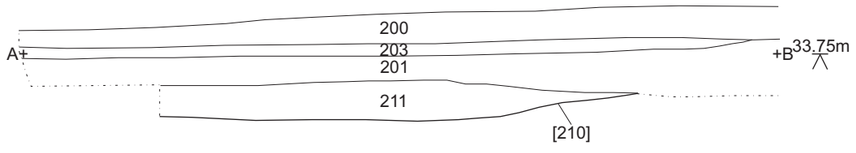
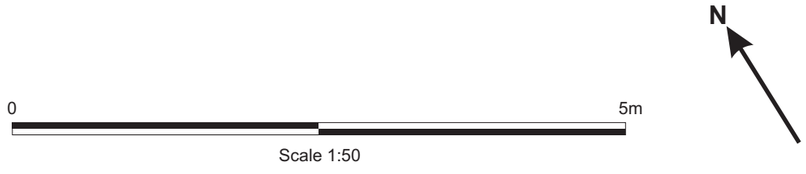
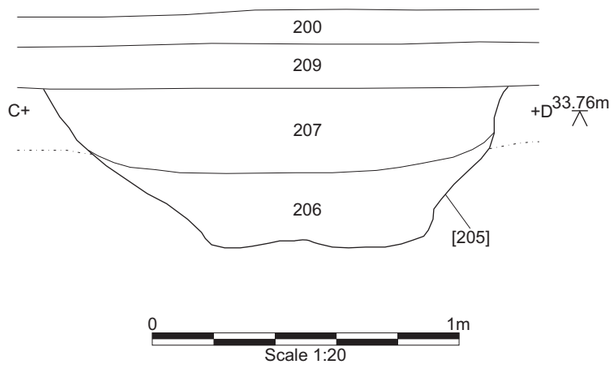


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections at scale 1:50









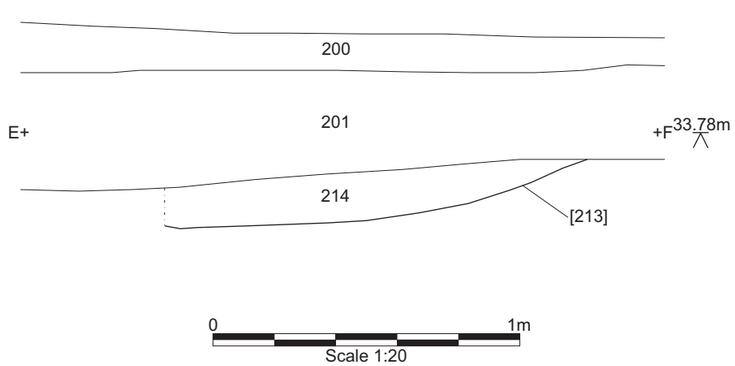
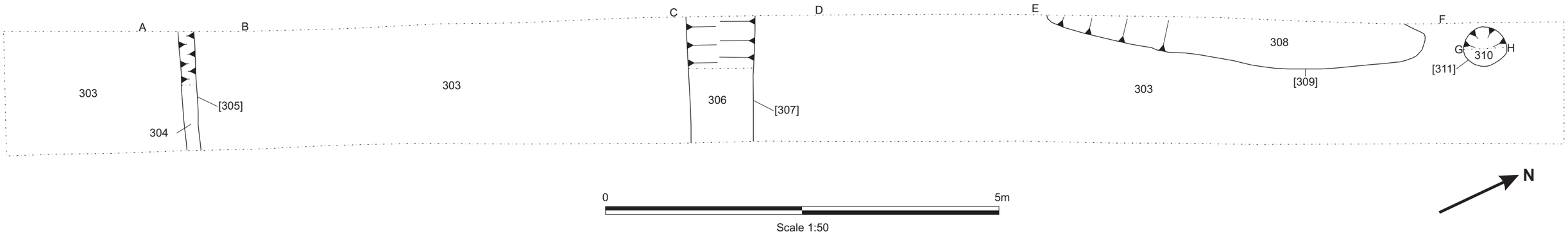
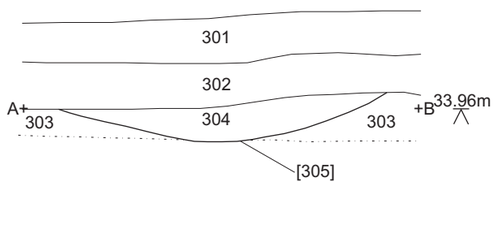
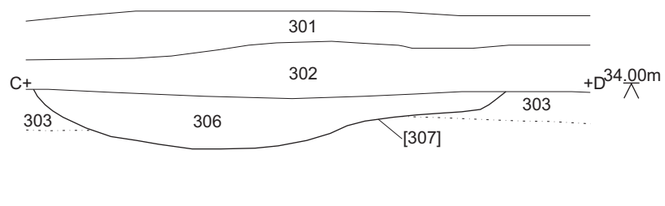
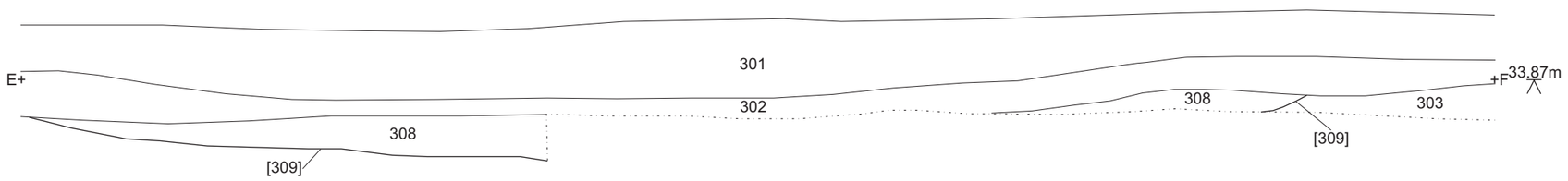


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section [205] at scale 1:50, other sections at scale 1:20









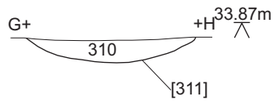
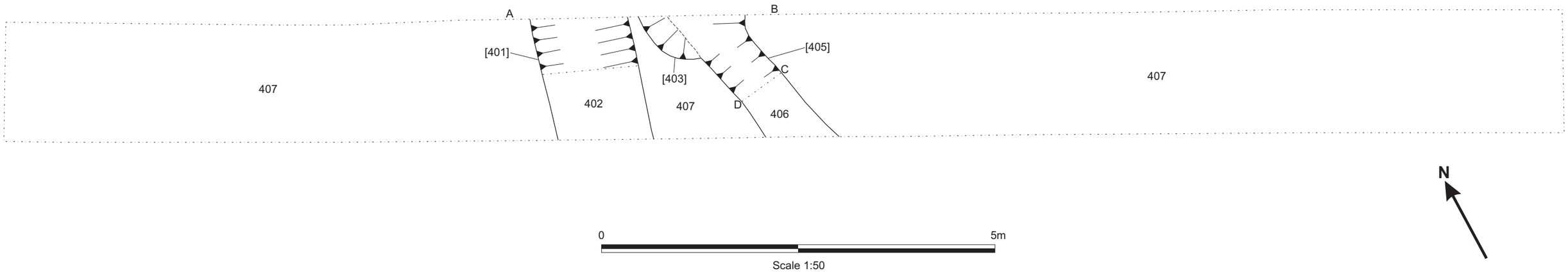
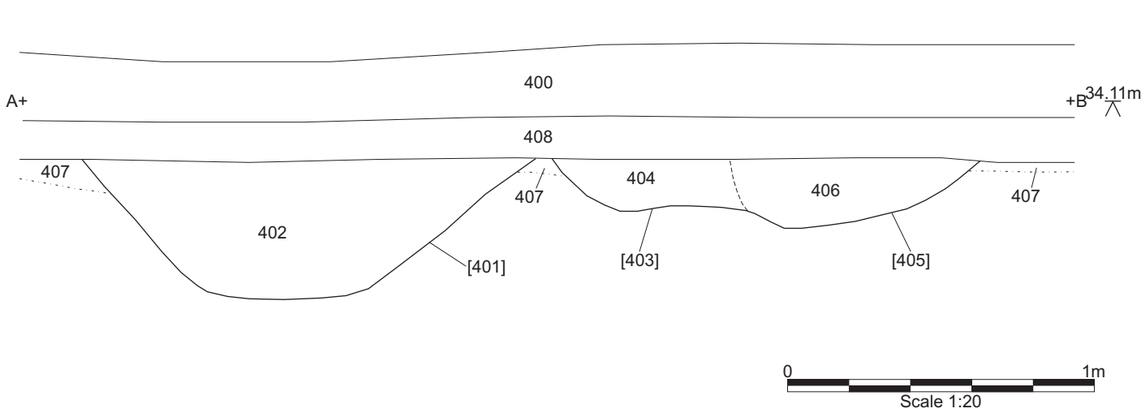


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan at scale 1:50) and sections at scale 1:20





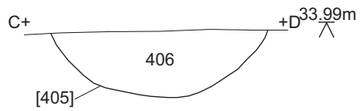
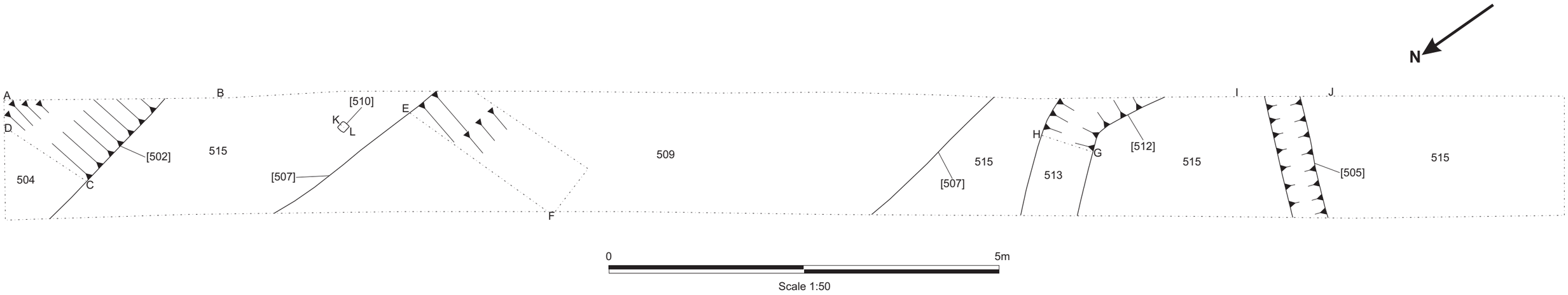
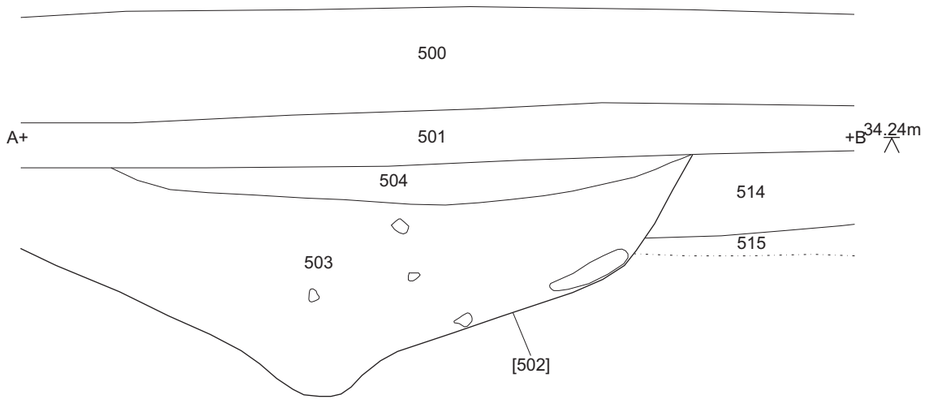


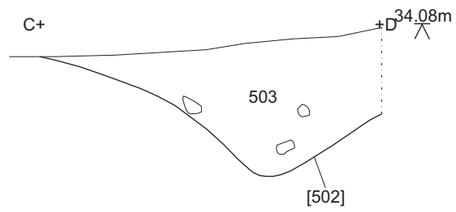
Figure 6: Trench 4 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20

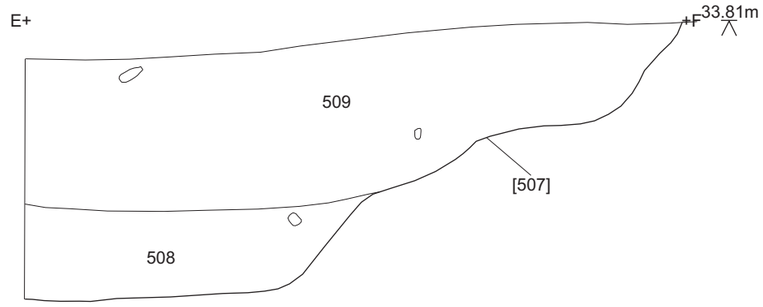


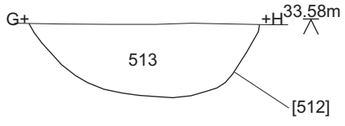
0 5m

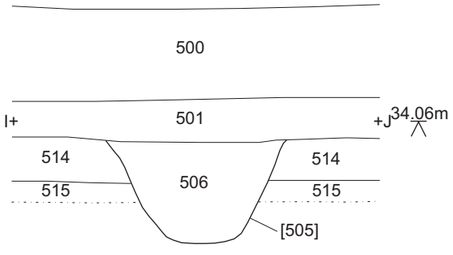
Scale 1:50

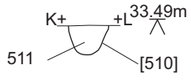








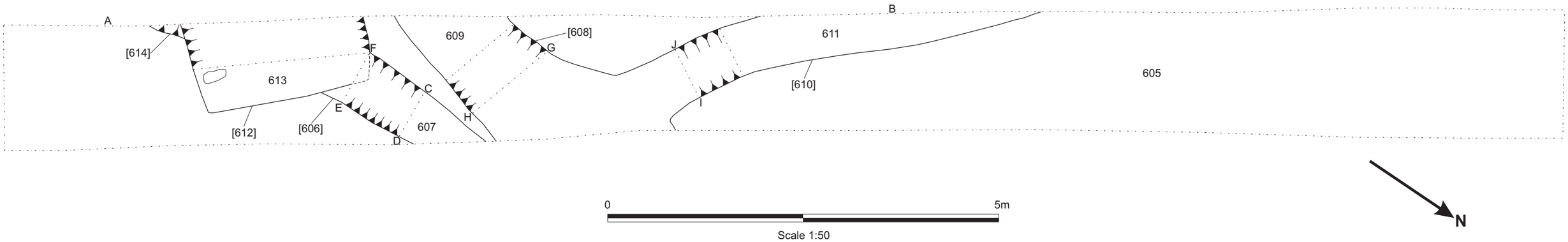


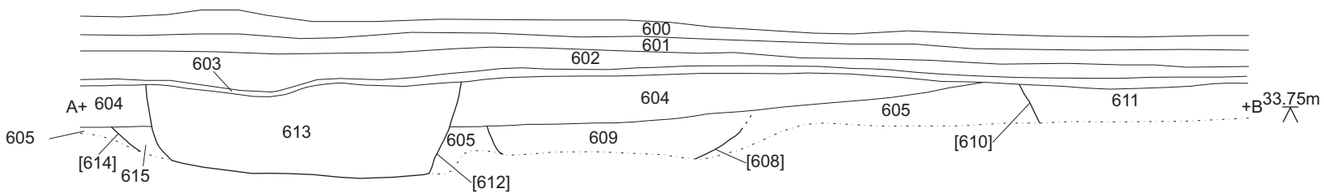


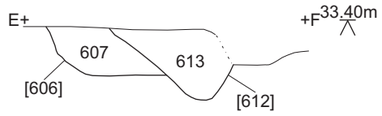
0 1m

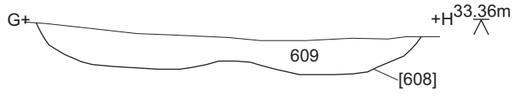
Scale 1:20

Figure 7: Trench 5 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20









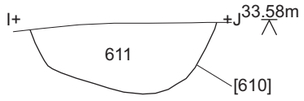


Figure 8: Trench 6 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20