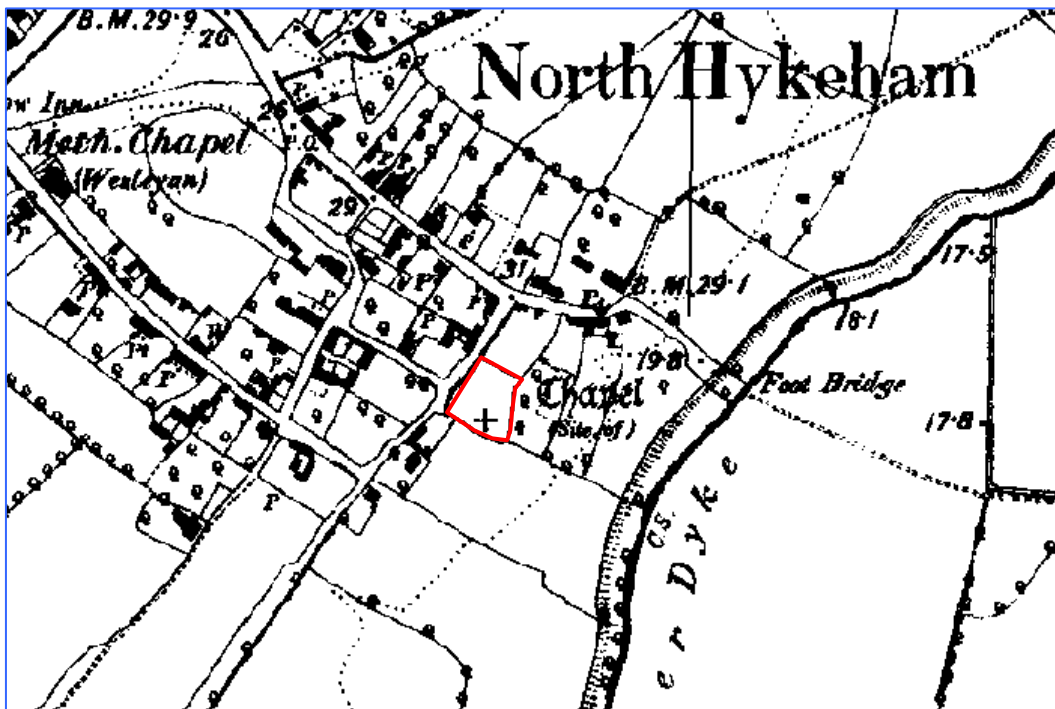


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**  
**TRIAL TRENCHING OF LAND OFF MEADOW LANE,**  
**NORTH HYKEHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: N/43/1146/08  
NGR: SK 94809 65795  
AAA Site Code: MLNH 09  
LCCM Accession Number: 2009.013  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-54832



Report prepared for Tennyson Homes Limited

By  
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Report Number 2009/005

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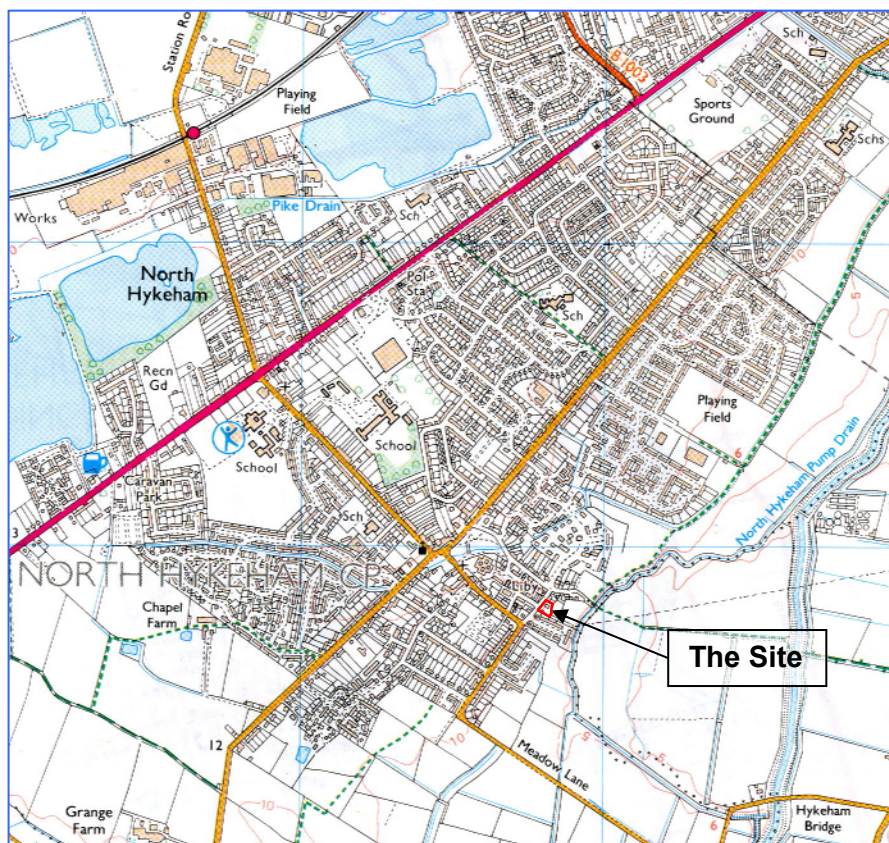
- Plate 1:** General site and working shot looking north, from the south-east corner of the site. Trench 1 is in the foreground, with Trench 2 to the left of the picture
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### Document Control

Element	Name	Date
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Illustrations prepared by:	Maria Piirainen	02/02/2009
Report edited by:	Mark Allen	03/02/2009
Report produced by:	AAA 2009/005	03/02/2009

## Summary

- Allen Archaeological Associates were commissioned by Tennyson Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Meadow Lane in North Hykeham, Lincolnshire.
- The site lies in an area of some archaeological potential. Evidence has been found of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval activity in the surrounding area. Documentary evidence suggests that the site is situated on or near to the grounds of the former medieval chapel of St. Leonard, and a post-medieval tile kiln has been excavated immediately to the east of the site.
- Two 20m long trenches were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The trenches exposed a deep graveyard soil containing approximately thirty grave cuts of probable medieval to post-medieval date, at depths of between 0.65m and 1.2m below the modern ground surface. A pit and drainage feature of probable post-medieval to modern date were also recorded.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the development area outlined in red  
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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates (hereafter AAA) was commissioned by Tennyson Homes Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land off Meadow Lane in North Hykeham, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (IfA 1999), 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 (Clay 2009).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to The Collection in Lincoln, within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the global accession number 2009.013.

## 2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 North Hykeham is a suburb c.5km to the south-west of central Lincoln, situated in the administrative district of North Kesteven in Lincolnshire. The site is to the south-west of Meadow Lane, and is currently occupied by two timber buildings on concrete foundations surrounded by grassed areas. The site covers an area of approximately 0.145 hectares and centres on NGR SK 94809 65795.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises Jurassic deposits of lower Lias clay, shale and rare limestone, with no overlying drift geology recorded (British Geological Survey 1973).

## 3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of four bungalows with associated garaging and access (Planning Application Number N/43/1146/08). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, determination of the planning application has been deferred until further information concerning the archaeological potential of the site has been collected. The purpose of the intrusive pre-determination evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist to assess and mitigate for the management of the archaeological resources present within the proposed development area.

## 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential. For the prehistoric period, a number of dispersed finds of flint implements have been made in the parish, for example a Neolithic polished stone axe that was recovered c.100m to the north-west of the site (Historic Environment Record, hereafter HER, Reference 61159).
- 4.2 Several phases of excavation have recorded a substantial Romano-British settlement off Meadow Lane to the south-west of the current site, with some tentative evidence to indicate activity in the area in the late Iron Age (HER References 60783, 61395 and 61396). Romano-British kilns have also been recorded in the parish, producing rusticated wares from at least the later 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Whitwell 1992).
- 4.3 The origin of the place name is uncertain, although it may be derived from the Old English meaning 'the homestead, estate where the blue tit-mouse is found' (Cameron 1998). In the Domesday Book, the village was known as '*Northhcam*' and was owned by both Count Alan

and Baldwin. The land of Count Alan included a mill, which is likely to have been a mill on the Witham to the east of the site (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

- 4.4 Documentary evidence suggests that the proposed development area may be the site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, with a chapel shown on several historic maps including the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (see cover), and the 1932 Ordnance Survey map. Records held at the HER suggest the chapel was in a ruinous state by c.1700 (HER Reference 61166). Medieval documents suggest that this was a 'free chapel', a chapel that has neglected to establish its right to the offerings and tithes of those who visited the chapel (*ibid.*).
- 4.5 There is also mention of a priory in North Hykeham, which is only referred to in the Patent Roll of Edward IV in 1462, when it was granted to a Cambridge college called 'God's House'. The exact location or extent of this priory is therefore unknown (Page 1906).
- 4.6 Immediately to the west of the site, a late medieval/post-medieval tile kiln was excavated by a local history group in 1982 (HER Reference 63161). The excavations carried out on the site failed to identify any trace of the possible chapel however. A further brick or tile kiln was excavated c.200m to the south-west, and produced an archaeomagnetic date for a final firing around 1505 (HER Reference 62430).

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of two experienced field archaeologists between Monday 19<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> of January 2009. The evaluation entailed the excavation of two trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide, in locations specified by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.2 Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains in relation to the proposed development. The pre-determination evaluation was undertaken with particular reference to the presumed site of the medieval chapel of St. Leonard which may have occupied the proposed development area.
- 5.3 Machine excavation was carried out with a 3CX JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless dyking bucket. Under close archaeological supervision the soil was removed in spits not exceeding 0.1m in depth until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.
- 5.4 The trenches were cleaned by hand to verify the presence of any archaeological deposits and features and to determine the number of inhumations/graves existing on site (human remains were left in situ). Full written record of the archaeological features was made on AAA context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at an appropriate scale (1:50). A full colour photographic record was maintained, and selected prints have been included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 1).

## 6.0 Results (Figures 3 - 4)

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 The trench was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and located towards the south-eastern corner of the site. The uppermost layer 102, was a modern topsoil, approximately 0.6m deep, which consisted of a firm, dark brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of building debris and sub-rounded stones, with frequent root disturbance.
- 6.1.2 Towards the southern end of the trench, topsoil layer 102 sealed a linear feature [120], aligned broadly west-north-west to east-south-east and likely to represent a former drainage/boundary feature. It was approximately 2.7m wide and contained two distinct fills: a backfill deposit, 122, which consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of modern debris and large stone blocks, which sealed the primary fill 121, a firm, dark brownish grey clay represented gradual natural silting of the feature. The full depth of the feature was not ascertained due to the rapidly rising water table.
- 6.1.3 Feature [120] was cut through 101, a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusion of sub-rounded stones, which was approximately 0.5m to 0.6m deep, and was interpreted as a graveyard soil horizon formed by constant re-working and digging over with the excavation of successive grave cuts. Two fragments of roof tile were recovered from this context, one of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date and one of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date, as well as two fragments from a horse femur. A thin, circular metal disc was also retrieved from this layer, and has been submitted to Lincoln Conservation Laboratory for specialist analysis and conservation. The results of this work will be submitted as an addendum to this report.
- 6.1.4 Layer 101 appeared to seal a number of very indistinct grave cuts in the northern part of the trench (context numbers [103], [106], [107], [110], [114] and [117]), at approximately 1.0 to 1.2m below the modern ground surface. The backfill deposits within these features (context numbers 105, 109, 112, 113, 116 and 119) were identical to 101, making it very difficult to identify cuts for the graves within layer 101. In graves where articulated human remains were visible it was noticeable that they were all in a supine posture (lying on their back) in a broadly east to west direction with the heads lying at the west end of the grave.
- 6.1.5 The burial area appears to have been in use for some time as it was possible to note some stratigraphic relationships between a number of the graves in plan. Grave [107] appeared to truncate grave [110], therefore making it later than [110], while further to the south, grave [117] cut grave [114]. These grave cuts were relatively distinct as they truncated the natural geology, 100, a plastic, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate inclusions of rounded pebbles that was exposed at the base of the trench.

### 6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 6.2.1 The trench was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, with its eastern end adjoining the centre of Trench 1. The uppermost deposit was a compact dark brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and modern building debris, 202. This topsoil was c.0.3m deep at the west end of the trench and 0.55m deep at the east end. The increasing depth of this layer perhaps reflects an attempt to reduce the slope that existed at the east end of the proposed development area, immediately prior to the construction of the buildings that currently occupy the site.
- 6.2.2 At the west end of the trench, topsoil 202 sealed a modern steep-sided pit [206] which contained a single backfill deposit 207, a mottled mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional modern brick fragments.

- 6.2.3 Pit [206] was cut through 201, a deposit that was identical to layer 101 in Trench 1 and contained three roof tile fragments, two of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date and one of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date. This deposit therefore was also interpreted as a graveyard soil of medieval and later date.
- 6.2.4 Similar to Trench 1, a series of very indistinct grave cuts were recorded, all containing backfill deposits indistinguishable from graveyard soil 201. Up to 24 grave cuts were tentatively identified in this trench, 23 of which formed a discrete group of intercutting features between 0.65 and 0.85m below the modern ground surface. The final grave, [203], lay slightly further to the east of the others, and was identified at a depth of 1.0m below the modern ground surface, cutting through the natural clay, 200. Where the orientation of the grave cuts was discernible they were aligned broadly east to west.

## 7.0 Discussion and conclusion

- 7.1 The large number of burials identified by the archaeological evaluation is clear evidence of a formal cemetery that was associated with the documented chapel of St. Leonard that is known to have existed within the immediate area. Approximately thirty grave cuts were identified, six in Trench 1 and twenty-four in Trench 2, all of which were broadly east to west aligned, reflecting Christian burial practices. All of the graves were beneath a deep soil horizon, which represented a typical graveyard soil that had been constantly excavated and re-excavated over the many years that the site had been used as a cemetery. The extended usage of the graveyard may also be suggested by the frequent intercutting graves, particularly noted in Trench 2.
- 7.2 The graves were restricted to the northern half of Trench 1 and all but the easternmost end of Trench 2, suggesting that the burial area did not extend into the southernmost part of the site. The extent of the cemetery to the north and west of the investigated areas was not established as it continued beyond the limits of the trial trenching.
- 7.3 Dating evidence for this activity is sparse. The few roof tile fragments recovered from the graveyard soil covered the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting a broad medieval to post-medieval date range for the graveyard soil. Documentary evidence suggests that the medieval chapel had gone out of use by c.1700. Although the chapel appears to have gone out of use at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a local resident informed the Air Cadets who currently use the site that in the 1960's a number of gravestones were cleared from the site in advance of the construction of the existing timber buildings (Flight Lt M. A. Wood *pers. comm.*). The date of these gravestones is however unknown.
- 7.4 It is notable that there was no evidence for the chapel itself. Finds from the site were very few, being restricted to small numbers of roof tile fragments, although it should be noted that these may be associated with the tile kiln that was excavated to the east. Indeed, one tile fragment recovered from the evaluation is thought to be a waster suggesting it was waste from a nearby kiln (see Appendix 2). The presence of the graveyard clearly indicates a church or chapel of some form was located on or very close to the site, but the lack of stone or other building materials recovered from the evaluation trenches suggests that this may have been a timber-built structure that has left little in the archaeological record to define its whereabouts, or that it was not located in the immediate vicinity of the trenches.
- 7.5 The only other features recorded were a pit and a drainage ditch, both of which were undated, but were cut through the graveyard soil, and are therefore likely to be post-medieval or later in date. The drainage feature is not apparent on any Ordnance Survey map from the First Edition (1889) to present maps of the site, although a local resident informed the site team that it was visible but overgrown in recent years.



## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 8.1 This scheme of archaeological investigation has enabled an appropriate sample of the proposed development area to be investigated and assessed in advance of the determination of the application. The works have clearly shown that a large number of medieval and later burials occupy the site, although the documented chapel itself was not identified. The burials were shallowest at the west end of Trench 2 (approximately 0.65m below the modern ground surface), becoming gradually deeper towards the east end of Trench 2 and in Trench 1 (up to 1.2m below the modern ground surface). Therefore, any foundation designs for the proposed development will require careful design to limit the impact to the human remains that are present.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Tennyson Homes Limited for the commission, and also the Army Cadets and Air Training Corps for their co-operation during the fieldwork, particularly Flight Lt M. A. Wood for providing information regarding the former cemetery.

## 10.0 References

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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 submitted to 'The Collection' in Lincoln within six months of the completion of the project, where it will be stored under the global accession number 2009.013.

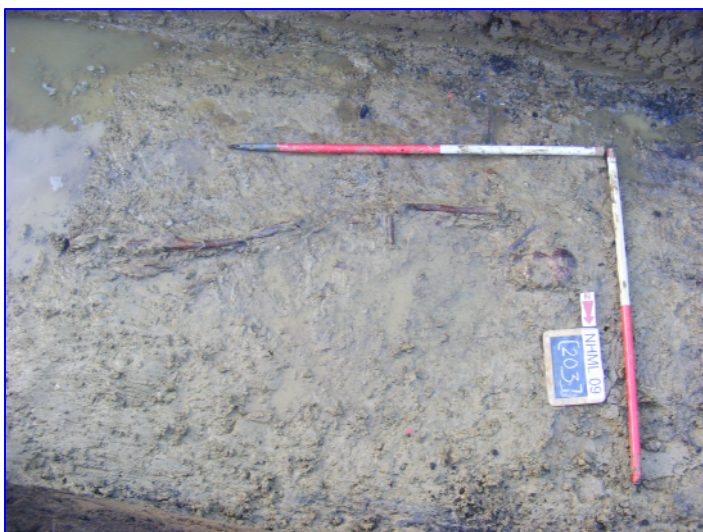
## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** General site and working shot looking north, from the south-east corner of the site. Trench 1 is in the foreground, with Trench 2 to the left of the picture



**Plate 2:** Grave cuts [110] (left) and [107] (right) with skeletons 111 and 108 respectively, Trench 1, looking west



**Plate 3:** Grave cut [203] with skeleton 204, Trench 2, looking south

## Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material Assessment

By Jane Young

A small mixed group of local and non-local tile of medieval to post-medieval date was submitted for examination. One of the tiles appears to have cracked during firing and may be a waster from one of the nearby tile kilns (MLNH02 and NHM04). The material should be retained for further study.

### CBM Archive

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	Date
101	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	NH1	1	120	flat roofer;light oxid;15mm thick	14th to 16th
101	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	NH1 + shale or Lincoln Fabric 14	1	32	flat roofer;light firing;common lightht shale & sme red;14mm thick	13th to 15th
201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	oxid fine fabric	1	104	flat roofer;17mm thick;very abraded;non-local;comm to abundant fine background quartz some near clean lenses moderate fine ca moderate fine fe moderate subround quartz 0.2-0.6mm	14th to 16th
201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	oxid fine fabric	1	80	flat roofer;18mm thick;very abraded;non-local;comm to abundant fine background quartz some near clean lenses moderate fine ca moderate fine fe moderate subround quartz 0.2-0.6mm	14th to 16th
201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	NH1	1	311	flat roofer;15mm thick;waster ? As glassy edge;orange fabric with lenses of light firing clay;part finger struck upper	15th to 17th

### Appendix 3: Animal and human bone assessment

By Jennifer Wood

#### Introduction

A total of 1 (528g) fragment of animal bone and 1 (7g) fragment of human bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at Mill Lane, North Hykeham, Lincoln.

#### Results

The animal remains were generally of a moderate overall condition. The human bone fragment was of moderate to poor condition and slightly abraded.

Trench	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Quantity	(g)	Notes
1	U/S	Human	Skull-Parietal	L	1	7	Abraded cortical surface.
1	101	<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	Femur	R	1	528	Shaft and head broken in two pieces, Possible carnivore gnawing on the head

No evidence of pathology, butchery or burning was noted on any of the remains. Possible carnivore gnawing was noted on the head of the *equid* femur from deposit 101. Little further information can be gained from such a small assemblage. Due to the presence of burials within the locality, as identified within the trial trenches, disarticulated human bone is to be expected where burials become disturbed by later activity.

## Appendix 4: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Mottled, plastic, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate inclusion of rounded flint pebbles Sealed by: 113	Natural drift geology
101	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusion of sub rounded stones and medieval CBM, bone fragment and one metal find Cut by: [120] Seals: numerous graves	Graveyard soil
102	Layer	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with moderate inclusion of building debris, sub rounded stones and frequent intrusion of bush and tree roots Seals: 122	Modern topsoil
103	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Contains: skeleton 104 and fill 105	Grave cut
104	Skeleton	Body in situ, resting on the back, head to face east, lower half of body continue into the east section of the trench Fills: 103 Sealed by: 105	Skeleton in grave [103]
105	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Fills:104 Possibly sealed by: 101 Fill of: [103]	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 101
106	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Possibly sealed by: 101	Grave cut
107	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Contains: skeleton 108 and fill 109	Grave cut
108	Skeleton	Body in situ, resting on the back, head to face east, lower half of body continue into the east section of the trench Fills:107 Sealed by: 109	Skeleton in grave [107]
109	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Seals: 108 Possibly sealed by: 101 Fill of: [107]	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 101
110	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Contains: skeleton 111 and fill 112	Grave cut
111	Skeleton	Body in situ, resting on the back, head to face east, lower half of body continues into the eastern section Fills:110 Sealed by: 112	Skeleton in grave [110]
112	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Seals: 111 Possibly sealed by: 101 Fill of: [110]	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 101
113	Void	Void	Void
114	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Contains: skeleton 115 and fill 116	Grave cut

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
115	Skeleton	Two legs Fills:114 Sealed by: 116	Skeleton in grave [114]
116	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Seals: 115 Possibly sealed by: 101 Fill of: [114]	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 101
117	Cut	Cut of grave aligned east-north-east and west-south-west Contains: skeleton 118 and fill 119	Grave cut
118	Skeleton	Skull, two legs, right collar bone Fills:117 Sealed by: 119	Skeleton in grave [117]
119	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Seals: 118 Possibly sealed by: 101 Fill of: [117]	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 101
120	Cut	Cut of dyke with moderate sloping sides, unexcavated base, max depth > 0.6m Contains: 121 and 122 Cuts: 102	Cut of post medieval or modern dyke
121	Fill	Firm, dark, brownish grey clay Sealed by: 122 Seals: [120]	Primary fill of dyke. Possibly natural silting
122	Fill	Dark, greyish brown, silty clay with frequent inclusion of modern debris and large stone blocks, frequent intrusions of roots Sealed by: 202 Seals: 221 Fill of: [120]	Secondary backfill of dyke

## Trench 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Compact, mid yellowish brown, silty clay Cut by: [203]	Natural drift geology
201	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusion of sub rounded stones and limestone fragments Possibly cut by: all graves except [203] Seals: 205	Graveyard soil
202	Layer	Compact, dark, brownish grey, clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks, bricks and concrete fragments	Modern topsoil
203	Cut	Sub rectangular cut of grave, east to west aligned Contains: skeleton 204 and fill 205	Grave cut
204	Skeleton	Skull and most of the right side of the body visible except hand and foot Fills: [203] Sealed by: 205	Found lying on its left side with left arm resting on right shoulder, head facing north
205	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals: 204	Backfill of grave [203] Indistinguishable from 201
206	Cut	Sub circular cut of pit, base not excavated, max depth reached was 0.6m Cuts: 201 Contains: 207	Cut of pit
207	Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with	Backfill of pit

		modern bricks and disarticulated human bone fragments Sealed by: 202 Fills: [206]	
208	Skeleton	Two legs aligned east to west Sealed by 231	Skeleton
209	Skeleton	Articulated leg Sealed by 232	Skeleton
210	Skeleton	Two legs aligned east to west Sealed by 233	Skeleton
211	Skeleton	Two right arm bones Sealed by 237	Skeleton
212	Skeleton	Skull Sealed by 234	Skeleton
213	Skeleton	Skull Sealed by 235	Skeleton
214	Skeleton	Skull Sealed by 236	Skeleton
215	Skeleton	Two legs Sealed by 238	Skeleton
216	Skeleton	Skull Sealed by 239	Skeleton
217	Skeleton	Skull Sealed by 243	Skeleton
218	Skeleton	Skull, two legs Sealed by 241	Skeleton
219	Skeleton	Leg Sealed by 242	Skeleton
220	Skeleton	Two legs Sealed by 240	Skeleton
221	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
222	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
223	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
224	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
225	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
226	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
227	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
228	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
229	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
230	Skeleton	Single leg bone Sealed by 223	Skeleton
231	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 208	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
232	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201

		Seals 209	
233	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 210	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
234	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 212	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
235	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 213	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
236	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 214	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
237	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 211	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
238	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 215	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
239	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 216	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
240	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 220	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
241	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 218	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
242	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 219	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201
243	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of sub rounded stone pebbles Possibly sealed by: 201 Seals 217	Backfill of grave. Indistinguishable from 201





**Figure 2:** Trench location plan at scale 1:500, with the site outlined in red, and evaluation trenches shown in blue. Areas shaded grey indicate area of burials, other archaeological features shown in black

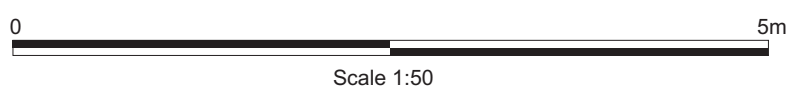
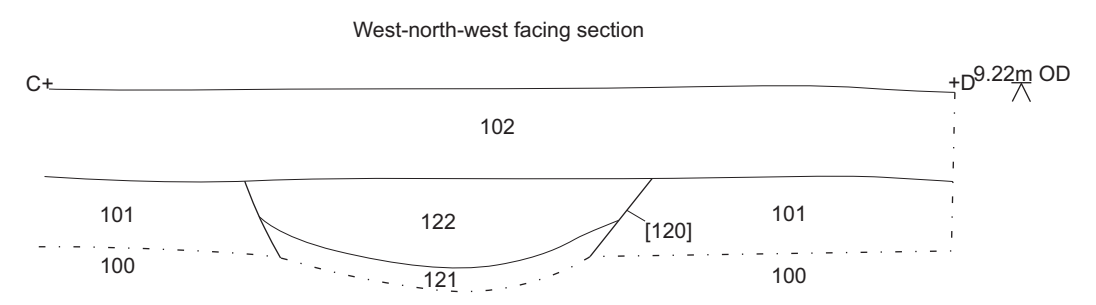
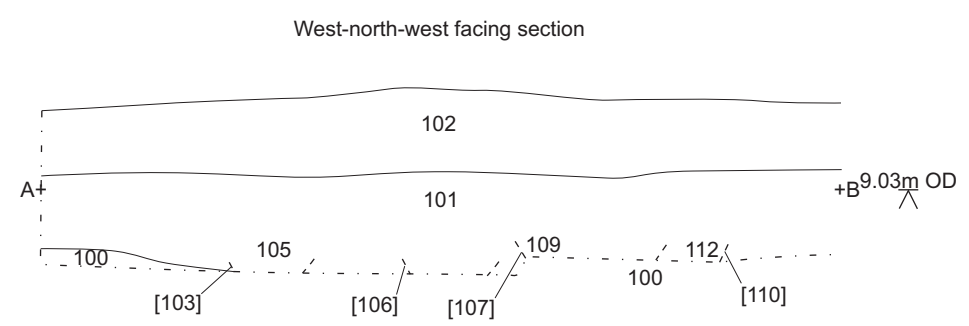
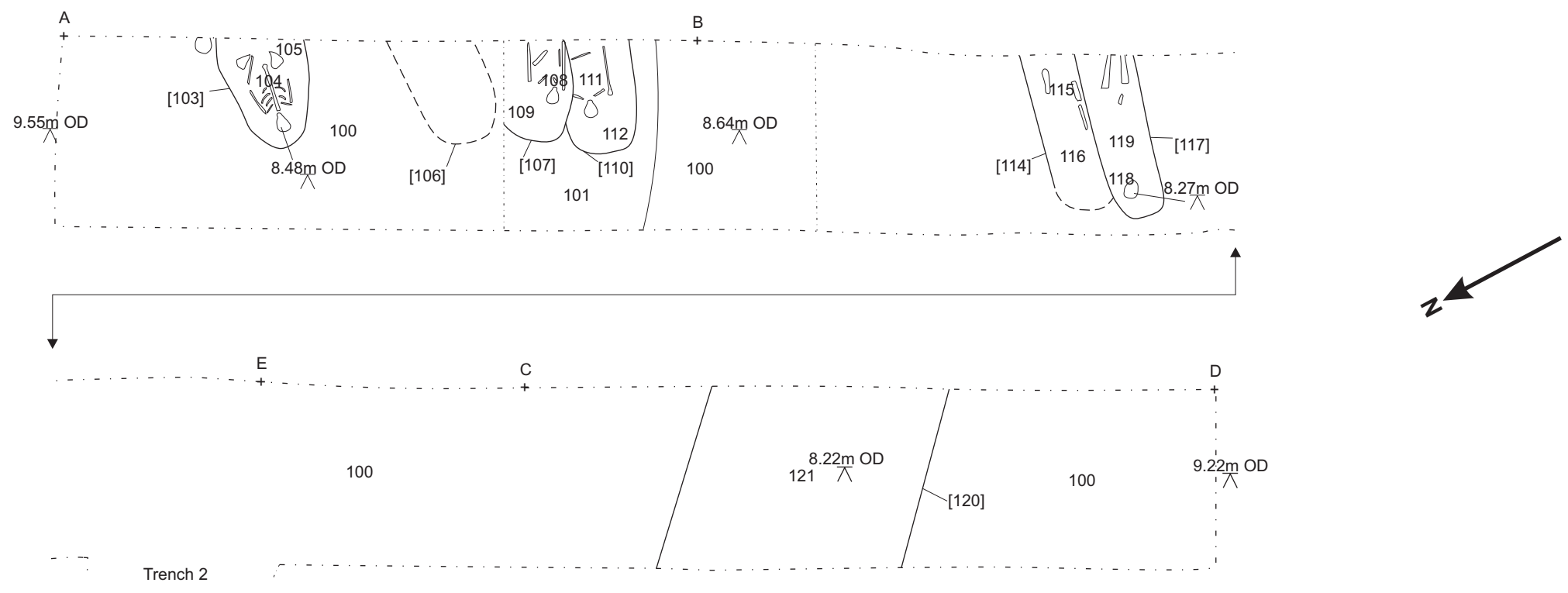
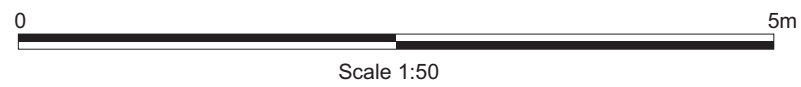
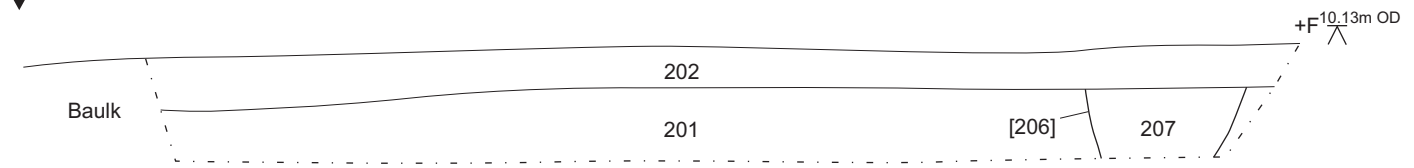
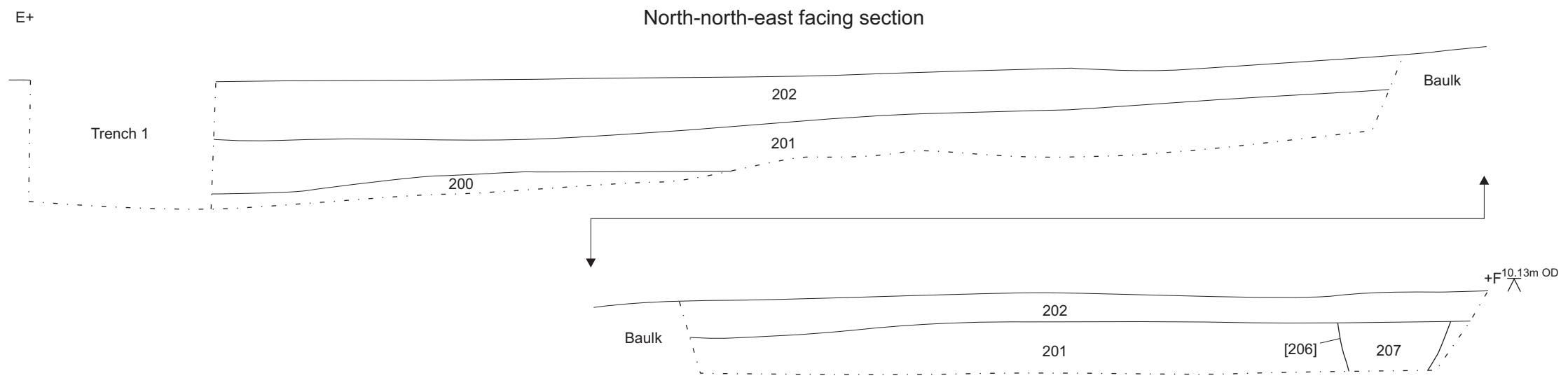
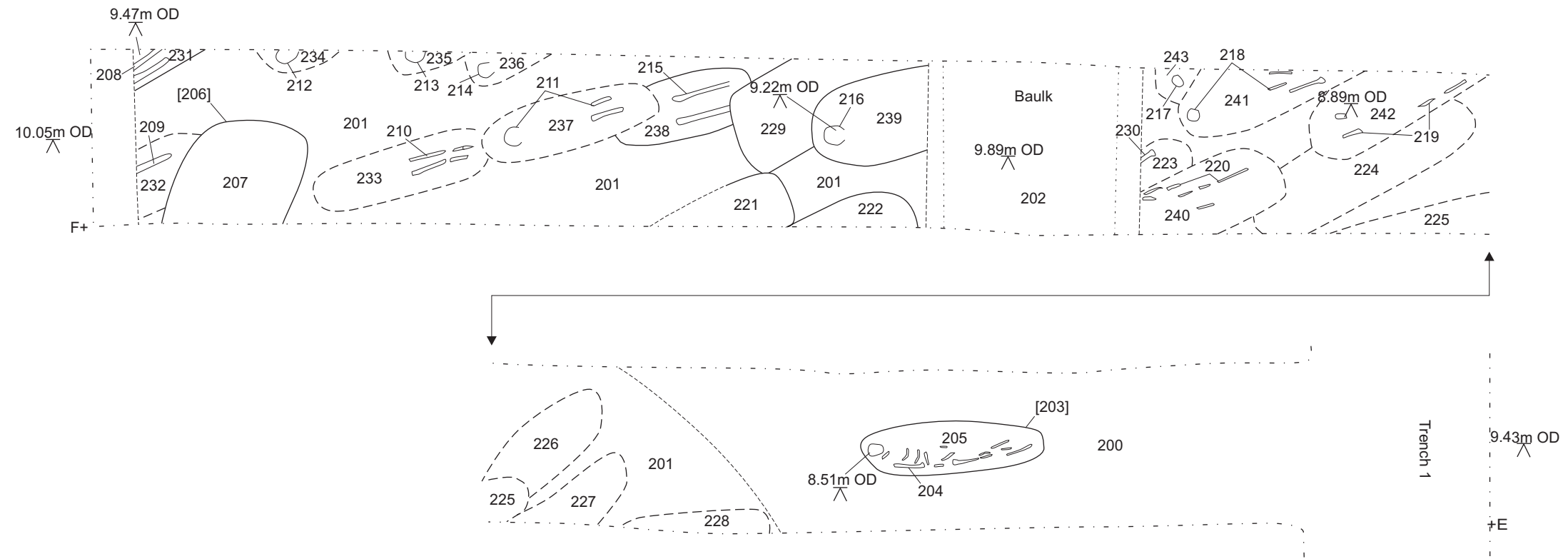


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections at scale 1:50



**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan and sections at scale 1:50