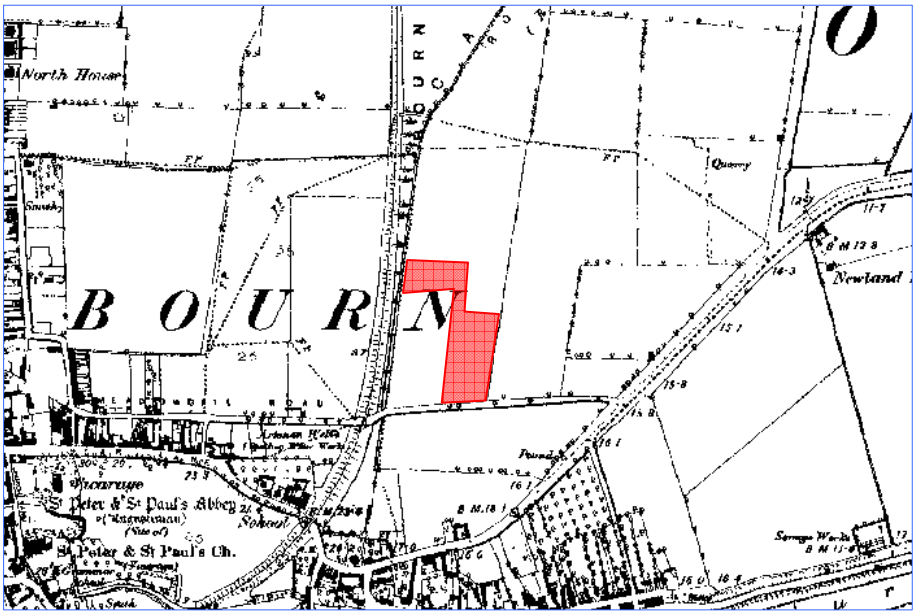
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING OF LAND OFF MANNING ROAD BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: S08/1200/12
NGR: TF 10313 20323
AAA Site Code: BOMR 09
LCCM Accession Number: 2009.010
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-55682



Report prepared for Larkfleet Homes

By
Allen Archaeological Associates
Report Number 2009/008

February 2009

Allen Archaeological Associates
Unit 1C, Branston Business Park
Lincoln Road
Branston
Lincolnshire
LN4 1NT, UK
Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400
E-mail: allenarchaeology@btconnect.com
Website: www.allenarchaeology.com

Contents

List of Appendices

List of Figures

List of Plates

Document Control

Element	Name	Date
Report prepared by:	Mark Allen	18/02/2009
Illustrations prepared by:	Maria Piirainen and Mark Allen	16/02/2009
Report edited by:	Chris Clay	19/02/2009
Report produced by:	AAA 2009/008	19/02/2009

Cover image: 1891 first edition Ordnance Survey map of Bourne with site outlined in red

Summary

- Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Manning Road in Bourne, Lincolnshire.

- The site lies in an area of some archaeological potential, with the Roman Car Dyke forming the western boundary to the proposed development area. A previous geophysical survey of the site identified some anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

- Seven trenches were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. These exposed elements of the east bank of the Car Dyke, along with medieval and undated remains.

- The earliest activity comprised undated features sealed beneath a former soil. The formation of a cultivation soil over these features suggests that the area was later cultivated, possibly during the prehistoric and into the Romano-British period. This soil was then sealed and protected by the creation of the Car Dyke eastern bank, probably at some stage during the Roman period. The trenching also revealed a number of furrows of probable medieval cultivation, along with a hollow way or track. The track then went out of use, and more recently the site was used as allotments, before reverting back to agricultural land.

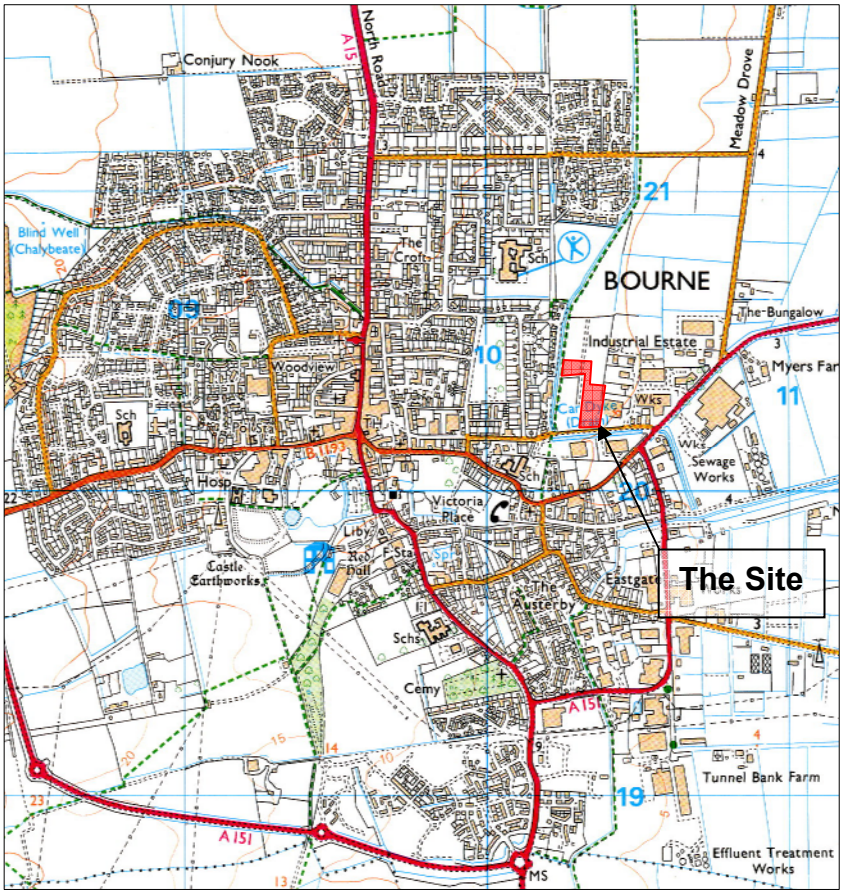


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the development area outlined in red

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates (hereafter AAA) was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land off Manning Road in Bourne, 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 (Allen 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 2009.010.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Bourne is situated in the administrative district of South Kesteven in Lincolnshire, approximately 15km west-south-west of Spalding. The site is to the north of Manning Road, an inverted L-shape in plan, and is currently ploughed arable land. The site covers an area of approximately 2.0 hectares and centres on NGR TF 10313 20323.

2.2 The local geology comprises fen gravel drift overlying the solid geology Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1972). The local soils are recorded as fresh-draining lime-rich loamy soils (NSRI 2009).

3.0 Planning background

3.1 A planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of sixty-five affordable dwellings with associated infrastructure (Planning Application Number S08/1200/12). Prior to determination of this application, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist has requested a programme of archaeological work be undertaken to provide additional information on the archaeological resource within the site boundaries. This programme initially comprised a geophysical survey of the proposed development area (AAA and Grid 9 2009), to be followed by a programme of trial trenching. The purpose of the intrusive pre-determination evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the South 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 area, for example a small scatter of late Mesolithic – early Neolithic worked flints c.750m to the south-west of the site (Historic Environment Record, hereafter HER, Reference 61159). Approximately 900m to the north-east of the site, the remains of a middle Bronze Age settlement were identified and investigated in the late 1990s, comprising a ring ditch and several other features (HER Reference 34114). Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and other features have also been noted c.830m to the north of the site (HER Reference 34835)

4.2 The north-western boundary of the site correlates with the Car Dyke, a linear channel or drain

that is believed to have originated in the Romano-British period, possibly during the 2nd century AD, in association with increased settlement of the fenlands at this time (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). There is extensive evidence for Roman activity in and around Bourne, with some suggestions that there was a town here at the time (*ibid*.). Romano-British pottery kilns have been found in the centre of the modern settlement, and there are accounts of tessellated pavements and coin hoards being discovered.

4.3 Bourne is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey as *Brune*, probably from the Old Norse '*brunnr'* meaning 'a spring, a stream' (Cameron 1998). At the time of Domesday Book (1086-87) the settlement was a thriving agricultural manor belonging to Earl Morcar, who held two and a half carucates of land, half a church and a priest, three mills, six fisheries, nineteen acres of meadow and woodland (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

4.4 The town prospered in the medieval period, possibly due to its inclusion in the wool trade through Vaudey Abbey during the 13th century, and at its height contained a large castle with two baileys (Owen 1990). The site also lies close to the known medieval pottery industry of Bourne, which is likely to have emerged in the 13th century, and subsequently disappeared in the 17th century. Evidence of this industry has been found to the south and south-east of the proposed development area (Young 2008).

4.5 An assessment of former maps of the site shows that the land was used as allotments until the 1930s, before reverting to agricultural land. It is unclear as to when the site was first used as allotments however.

4.6 Prior to the evaluation trenching, a geophysical survey was undertaken of the site on 10th January 2009 (AAA and Grid 9 2009). The survey revealed a small number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including an ephemeral circular anomaly in the north-west corner of the site, and linear anomalies likely to represent medieval ridge and furrow running perpendicular to the Car Dyke, and broadly parallel with Manning Road.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of experienced field archaeologists during the week beginning 26th January 2009. The evaluation entailed the excavation of seven trenches; five measuring 30m x 1.8m and two measuring 20m x 1.8m, in locations suggested by AAA and agreed with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. The trench positions were based on the results of the preceding geophysical survey (see Table 1 below).

Trench No	Size	Reason for positioning
Trench 1	30m x 1.8m	Examine Manning Road frontage, possible ridge and furrow and dipolar anomaly
Trench 2	20m x 1.8m	Examine parallel curvilinear anomalies and possible ridge and furrow
Trench 3	30m x 1.8m	Examine area of magnetic 'noise' and possible ridge and furrow
Trench 4	30m x 1.8m	Examine dipolar anomalies including possible 'kiln-like' anomaly [13]
Trench 5	20m x 1.8m	Examine area of magnetic 'noise' and possible ridge and furrow
Trench 6	30m x 1.8m	Examine anomaly [5], possible ridge and furrow and area not covered by survey
Trench 7	30m x 1.8m	Examine circular anomaly [3] and subdued response [4]

Table 1: Trench location descriptions

5.3 Evidence was gathered in each trench to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality, 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.

5.4 Machine excavation was carried out with a 13 tonne 360^0 tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless dykeing 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 in each trench. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.

5.5 The trenches were cleaned by hand to verify the presence of any archaeological deposits and features. A full written record of the archaeological features was made on AAA context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 and 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

6.1 **Trench 1** (Figure 3)

6.1.1 The uppermost deposit encountered was a 0.25m deep dark brown/grey clayey silt with moderate small and medium sized sub-angular limestones, 101. This sealed 102, a compact orange/brown clayey silt with few small sub-angular limestones and charcoal flecks that was up to 0.2m deep. This former soil horizon overlay the natural drift geology 100; mid orange/brown clayey silt with occasional flint gravels.

6.1.2 At the north end of the trench an east – west aligned linear was noted. Cut [107] was very shallow, with a flat base and indistinct southern edge, and was identified as a furrow. It was filled with 108, orange/brown clayey silt that was similar to the subsoil 102. Two further furrows were also noted within the trench, each approximately 7m apart.

6.1.3 Three metres to the south of furrow [107] was pit [105]. The pit was oval in plan, with a gradual south-east side and a steeper north-west edge, with a fairly flat base. The lower fill was 106, compact mid grey clayey silt that was devoid of finds. The uppermost fill was mid brown/grey clayey silt 109, similar to the topsoil and suggesting the pit was possibly of fairly modern date.

6.1.4 Towards the centre of the trench was a 0.5m diameter circular cut, [103]. This probable posthole contained mid brown/grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and limestones, 104. An environmental sample taken from the fill contained a few fragments of charcoal, and little else of note.

6.2 **Trench 2** (Figure 4)

6.2.1 Throughout the majority of the trench the topsoil, 205, overlay yellow/orange limestone brash natural 200. At the east end of the trench however the topsoil overlay 204, yellow/orange silty clay mixed with limestone brash, identified as re-deposited natural. This sealed grey/brown clay with rare coal fragments, 203, that also contained two very abraded Bourne Ware pottery sherds of 15^{th} to 16^{th} century date. Both deposits 203 and 204 are likely to be re-deposited material resulting from the recent laying of a water pipe along the eastern site boundary.

6.2.2 Beneath 203 was an irregularly shaped pit with gradually sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. The pit was backfilled with grey/brown clay with rare stone and flint present, 202, and was undated.

6.3 **Trench 3** (Figure 5)

6.3.1 The uppermost deposit encountered was grey/brown silty clay topsoil, 300, which overlay 301, yellow/orange silt with limestone brash, identified as the natural geology. The majority of the archaeological remains identified within Trench 3 were exposed towards the middle of the trench.

6.3.2 Exposed in the west-south-west-facing section of the trench was feature [304]. This was c.0.75m wide with a rounded edge and a bowl-shaped profile, measuring approximately 0.35m deep. The possible pit or ditch butt-end appeared to have silted naturally with brown silty clay with few flint gravels, 305.

6.3.3 Immediately to the west of [304] was a linear feature, [302], running broadly north-north-east to south-south-west. The gully was c.0.3m wide with steep concave sides and a flat base, and was filled with brown silty clay 303 that was devoid of finds. The feature had a sub-square terminus at its northern end.

6.3.4 Cutting the gully was [306], a posthole or small pit with a diameter of c.0.4m. The feature had concave sides and a rounded base, and had been backfilled with a mixed dark grey silty clay 307. Within the backfill were a number of animal bones, including two house mouse jawbones, a brown rat thigh bone and a possible domestic fowl bone. Two pieces of pottery were also recovered, both Bourne Ware sherds of 15th to 16th century date.

6.3.5 South of gully [302] was a wide and shallow linear, [308]. This was interpreted as a furrow and was 0.2m deep with gradually sloping sides and a relatively flat base. It was filled with grey/brown silty clay 309 that was devoid of finds. Two further furrows were noted in the southern half of the trench on the same alignment as [308].

6.3.6 Cutting the excavated furrow were two postholes, [310] and [312], with a further possible posthole also noted further to the north-west. Both investigated postholes were broadly square and filled with dark grey silty clay (311 and 313 respectively) with a fragmentary wooden post evident in posthole [310]. The stratigraphic sequence suggests that these postholes, cutting the furrow, are relatively recent.

6.4 **Trench 4** (Figure 6)

6.4.1 The grey clayey silt topsoil 400 sealed the natural geology, orange/brown clayey silt with occasional flint gravels, 401. Towards the north end of the trench an east-north-east to west-south-west running linear was investigated, [402]. This was identified as a shallow furrow, similar to others identified across the development area. The furrow was filled with 403, brown/grey compact clayey silt that did not contain any artefacts.

6.4.2 Three metres to the south of the furrow was [404], a shallow linear running west-north-west to east-south-east. The ditch had a steep southern edge, more gradual north side and a slightly irregular concave base. The fill, 405, comprised light grey compact clayey silt that did not contain any finds or inclusions, and appears to have formed through natural silting processes. An environmental sample from the ditch fill recovered severely degraded bone fragments and some charcoal flecks.

6.4.3 Adjacent to the ditch was an oval pit, [406], identified as a fire-pit due to evidence of in-situ burning along the eastern edge of the feature, extending both north and south of the cut. The pit was approximately 1m long and 0.54m wide, with a steep east side, a more gradual west side and an irregular base. The primary fill of the pit was mid – dark purple/brown silt 407. An environmental sample taken from the deposit was found to contain very degraded animal bone, and a number of goosegrass seeds (often found as a contaminant within cereal crop harvests). The

upper fill was 408, light grey slightly clayey silt with no inclusions, representing probable natural silting.

6.4.4 Towards the centre of the trench was a narrow linear running into the west-facing section of the trench. [409] had steep sides and a pointed base dropping sharply downwards towards the trench edge. The cut was filled with 410, compact light grey silt that contained no finds. It was unclear whether the feature was archaeological or represented an animal burrow or geological feature; however, it did appear to have been truncated by a later furrow.

6.4.5 Three metres to the south was a curvilinear gully, [411]. The gully was shallow, with moderately steep sides and a flat base, and was filled with a mix of light grey and light yellow silt with no inclusions, 412.

6.5 **Trench 5** (Figure 7)

6.5.1 The ploughsoil in Trench 5, 500, sealed a sporadic and shallow subsoil, 506, that comprised brown silty clay with rare flint gravels. This ephemeral layer was identified as the remnants of a former topsoil that was more prevalent to the west in Trenches 6 and 7 (See Sections 6.6 and 6.7 respectively below). This layer sealed the natural geology: limestone brash with lenses of clayey silt, 501.

6.5.2 In the north half of the trench, a complex of features was recorded. These were problematic to investigate due to the presence of a geotechnical pit in this part of the trench. Nevertheless, a section across the archaeological deposits resolved itself into two probable linear features running broadly east – west. The broader and shallower of the two cuts, [502], was approximately 4.7m wide and is likely to represent a trackway or hollow way. The feature had gradually silted with 503, brown silty clay with few flint gravels present, from which nine abraded or very abraded sherds of 15th to 16th century pottery was recovered, along with a piece of clay tobacco pipe of post-medieval date. Adjacent to this was [505], a 0.5m deep linear feature with a fairly steep southern edge and a more gradual northern edge. This was also filled with brown silty clay with few flint gravels, 505, and contained four sherds of pottery of similar date. This ditch is likely to have acted as a drainage feature for the contemporary trackway to its immediate north. The hollow way and ditch ran parallel with the ridge and furrow earthworks that were prevalent across the site, and was identified in the previous geophysical survey as a broad linear anomaly.

6.5.3 Towards the southern end of the trench, a shallow, irregular depression was exposed, containing subsoil 506 that was recorded in section as a shallow lens at the north end of the trench. Three sherds of very abraded pottery recovered from this deposit were of 13th to 14th and 15th to 16th century date. Cutting this deposit was [507], a small pit or posthole with a diameter of 0.2m. The feature had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled with dark red silty clay 508 that was devoid of finds.

6.6 **Trench 6** (Figure 8)

6.6.1 The brown/grey clayey silt ploughsoil 601 was c.0.25m deep and sealed 603, a blue/grey compact clay that was up to 0.25m deep at the southern end of the trench, becoming shallower and disappearing to the north. This clay horizon was identified as the remnants or 'toe' of the eastern Car Dyke bank.

6.6.2 The clay layer sealed 602, a 0.3m deep grey/brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and few small sub-angular limestone fragments. 602 was interpreted as a buried soil that pre-dated the Car Dyke bank.

6.6.3 Buried soil 602 was found to seal 600, the natural drift geology, comprising orange/brown clayey silt.

6.7 Trench 7 (Figure 9)

6.7.1 The uppermost deposit was brown grey silty clay ploughsoil 700. In the west end of the trench the ploughsoil sealed a series of deposits. The latest of these was 706; blue/grey clay with moderate small to medium sized limestone fragments, identified as probably re-deposited natural clay. This overlay yellow/brown clayey silt with frequent limestones 708, that in turn sealed 704, a brown/grey clayey silt with frequent limestones. The earliest of these associated deposits was exposed at the west end of the trench and comprised orange/brown clayey silt 716. These four dumps of material were partially truncated by the modern ploughsoil, and were identified as forming the eastern Car Dyke bank, and so are likely to be of Romano-British date.

6.7.2 The Car Dyke bank deposits were found to seal 707/701, a compact grey/brown clayey silt with few charcoal flecks and small sub-angular limestone fragments. Hand-excavation of this buried soil retrieved a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery at its interface with the bank deposits above, and four worked flint flakes of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

6.7.3 At the western end of the trench the former soil sealed a shallow linear feature running approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, [709]. It was identified as a probable ditch with 45^0 sloping sides and a rounded base, and was filled with 710, a light brown/grey mottled clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and no finds.

6.7.4 Immediately to its east was a small possibly circular cut that was exposed in the south-facing section of the trench. [714] had a slightly irregular shape in section and was filled with brown/grey clayey silt 715, similar to the fill of [709] to its west. The feature was identified as a possible posthole, and was undated.

6.7.5 Less than 6m to the east of [714] was [712], an irregularly-shaped cut with moderate sides and a concave base. The pit appeared to have silted naturally with grey clayey silt, 713, with very occasional charcoal flecks noted. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

6.7.6 Towards the centre of the trench a small sub-oval cut was noted, [702]. This possible posthole or small pit had steep sides and a slightly rounded base. It was filled with brown/grey silty clay 703. The feature was not exposed until the former soil 701/707 was removed indicating it pre-dated this layer.

7.0 Discussion

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Few deposits of archaeological interest were identified within the trench. A single undated posthole and a pit of probable modern date were exposed, along with several furrows, attesting to medieval agricultural practices.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 A single undated pit was exposed within Trench 2, sealed by up cast material likely to be associated with landscaping following the recent excavation of a trench for a water pipe that follows the eastern boundary of the site.

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Trench 3 revealed a number of archaeological features of limited archaeological significance. These comprised a small pit or ditch butt-end and gully, both undated, and three furrows of probable medieval date. Three broadly square postholes were also noted, cutting the gully and a furrow, with one containing a rotted wooden post. These are almost certainly of modern date, and are likely to be associated with the allotments that are depicted on former maps of the area.

7.4 Trench 4

7.4.1 A number of features were investigated in this trench, all of which remain undated. Three furrows of probable medieval date were found to cross the trench on a broadly east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. There was also a pit with in-situ burning, identified as a fire-pit, a shallow ditch and a curvilinear gully, all of which are likely to have been truncated by modern ploughing. A further investigated feature is likely to be of geological origin.

7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 Trench 5 contained a complex of deposits that were partially truncated by a geotechnical pit. These comprised a hollow way and an associated ditch that silted up at some stage. Both the hollow and its ditch contained abraded pottery of 15th and 16th century date, indicating weathered material of this date had accumulated within the features as they became disused. This, coupled with the recovery of a piece of clay pipe from the silting of the hollow indicates a broadly post-medieval date for the abandonment of the track.

7.5.2 A small hollow of probable natural origin that was cut by an undated small pit or posthole was found to contain three pieces of very abraded pottery of 13th to 14th and 15th to 16th century pottery towards the southern end of the trench.

7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 The trench did not contain any archaeological cut features; however a clay lens that was sealed by the ploughsoil was identified as elements of the eastern bank of the Car Dyke, very similar in composition to clay lens 706 in Trench 7 to the north. Beneath this was a former soil of unknown date. Both the former soil and Car Dyke deposits are described in further detail below (See Section 7.7: Trench 7).

7.7 Trench 7

7.7.1 The most significant remains exposed during the evaluation trenching were in Trench 7. Immediately below the ploughsoil was a series of deposits that formed part of the eastern bank of the Car Dyke. The succession of these deposits showed the sequence of how they would have been excavated, from the upper soil, to a limestone brash and finally down onto the Oxford Clay. The clay was used to seal the construction, possibly to form a watertight seal to avoid erosion of the bank.

7.7.2 The bank sealed, and therefore pre-dated a former soil from which an abraded sherd of Roman pottery and four prehistoric flints were recovered. It was however unclear whether the Roman pot sherd was recovered from the interface between the bank and former soil, or from the bank itself.

This soil is likely to represent the formation of a cultivation layer over a long period of time, probably during the prehistoric and into the Romano-British period.

7.7.3 Beneath the former soil a number of features were identified. These were a ditch, two postholes and a pit, all of which contained similar fills, perhaps indicating that they were broadly contemporary. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features, although on the basis of the stratigraphy these are almost certainly of prehistoric date.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 The evaluation has exposed a series of deposits that are of varying significance. The majority of the archaeological remains are of limited interest, or are undated, with the area of most potential limited to the west of the north – south track that crosses the site.

8.2 Of most significance to the development area is the Car Dyke bank and the deposits that it seals, exposed in Trench 7. These indicate probable prehistoric activity, followed by a period when the soil was worked and re-worked to form a probable cultivation horizon. This was then sealed and protected by the construction of the Car Dyke and its associated bank material. To the east of the Car Dyke bank, it would appear that probable medieval and later ploughing have removed this former soil horizon, with undated archaeological features of limited significance exposed mainly in Trenches 3 and 4.

8.3 Evidence of cultivation of probable medieval date was prevalent throughout the study area. This reflected the results of the previous geophysical survey (AAA and Grid 9 2009) that showed ridge and furrow running east-south-east to west-north-west across the site.

8.4 It was curious that an ephemeral circular anomaly identified in the north-west of the site during the geophysical survey was not identified during the evaluation, despite very careful excavation. It seems likely, based on the ephemeral nature of the anomaly, that the gradiometer identified a former ploughed-out feature within the soil sealed by the Car Dyke bank.

8.5 The survey also interpreted a broad linear anomaly as further evidence of the ridge and furrow identified elsewhere in the data set. Excavations in Trench 5 however showed that this broad anomaly was more likely to represent a hollow way or track and an associated flanking ditch, running parallel with the cultivation features.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

9.1 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 identified that archaeological remains of significance are likely to be confined to the west of the north – south track that bisects the site. Undated remains were identified in the eastern half of the site; however these are likely to be of limited interest.

10.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Larkfleet Homes for the commission.

11.0 References

Allen, M., 2009, *Specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching: Land off Manning Road in Bourne, Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeological Associates

Allen Archaeological Associates and Grid 9, 2009, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey of Land off Manning Road in Bourne, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished client report

British Geological Survey, 1972, *Bourne. England and Wales Sheet 143. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50,000 Series*. British Geological Survey, Natural Environment Research Council

Cameron K., 1998, *A dictionary of Lincolnshire place-names*, English Place-Name Society, University of Nottingham, Nottingham

IfA, 1999, *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

L.C.C., 1998, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice*. Lincoln, Lincolnshire County Council, Built Environment Dept.

Morgan, P., and Thorn C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Owen, D. M., 1990, *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol. V, History of Lincolnshire Committee for the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

Simmons, B. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 2004, *The Car Dyke. Past work, current state and future possibilities*. Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Series No. 8

Whitwell, J. B., 1992, *Roman Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Vol. II, History of Lincolnshire Committee for the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

Young, J., 2008, South Kesteven Planning Comments for Planning Application S08/1200/12

12.0 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 2009.010.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: Overall site shot taken from south-east corner of site, and looking north-north-west. Trench 2 is in the middle ground with Trench 3 to the left and Trench 4 in the background

Plate 2: Trench 1 following machine-stripping. Looking north

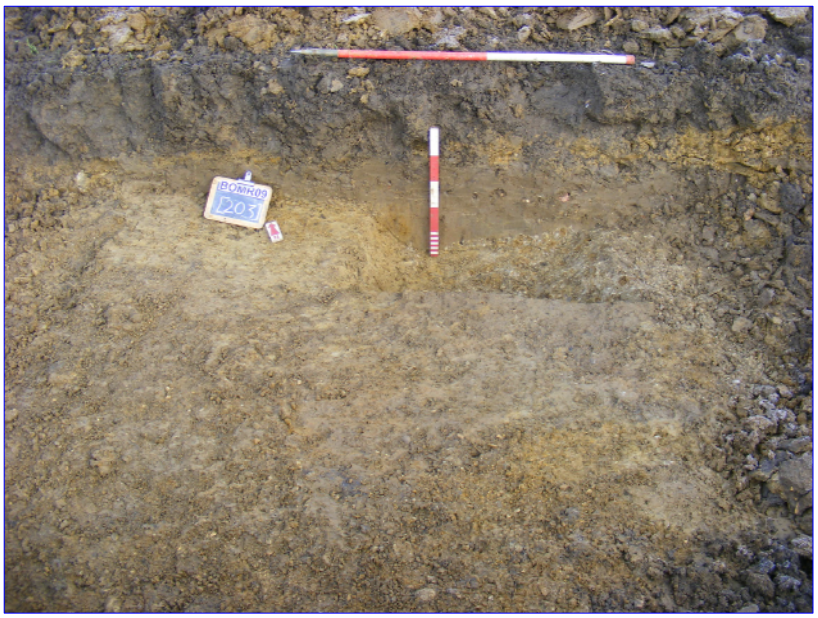


Plate 3: Pit [203] in Trench 2, looking south-west. Yellow limestone brash below ploughsoil on right side of shot is up-cast from groundworks associated with recent water pipe excavations

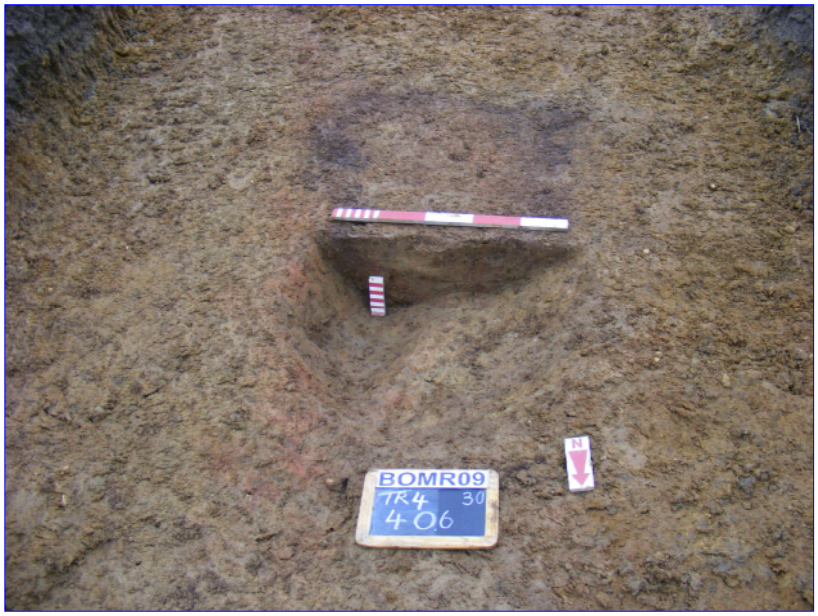


Plate 4: North-north-east facing section through undated fire pit [406]. Looking south-south-west

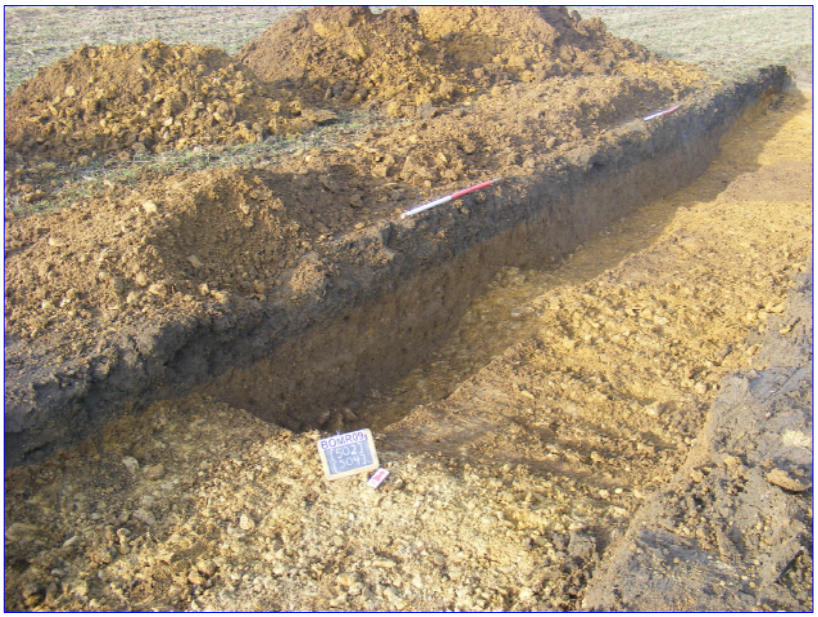


Plate 5: East facing section through ditch [505] and hollow way [503] in Trench 5, looking north-west

Plate 6: Car Dyke bank deposits exposed in Trench 7, with buried soil 707 underneath, looking east

Appendix 2: Worked Lithic Assessment

By Jim Rylatt

1.0 Introduction

This report concerns a small assemblage of lithic material recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Manning Road, Bourne. A total of 4 pieces of struck or modified flint were retrieved. These artefacts have diagnostic traits that are indicative of human activity during the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

2.0 Method of study

All of the artefacts that were submitted were physically examined in order to create an archive catalogue. The attributes of each piece were noted to determine its position in the reduction sequence, any observable characteristics of the reduction technology and an assessment of its functional potential. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex, and whether any piece has been burnt. Additionally, metrical data was recorded for complete flakes, and each piece was weighed. Some artefacts were also examined with a x3 hand-lens to determine whether there was any evidence of localised modification that could be indicative of use.

3.0 Worked flint

3.1 Raw materials

All of the struck lithic artefacts were produced from flint. Surviving cortical surfaces were thin and abraded indicating that the raw materials were derived from secondary deposits. The latter consist of water-transported pebbles and cobbles that form river terrace gravels and glacio-fluvial sheet deposits. The assemblage contained one piece of grey opaque flint that is characteristic of the Wolds chalk beds.

3.2 Condition

The assemblage did not contain any patinated pieces and none of the pieces displayed any indications that they had been burnt. Two pieces had clearly been rolled, with chipping and truncation of their flake margins; this damage raises the possibility that they are contained by a buried soil or are both residual artefacts within a later archaeological context.

3.3 Composition of Assemblage

The small size of this assemblage limits any determination of the character of prehistoric activity, particularly as all four pieces of worked flint are debitage (the incidental products of core reduction). None of the pieces exhibit any evidence of deliberate modification or use. The four pieces of flint have morphological characteristics broadly indicative of late Neolithic or Bronze Age industries. The pieces have broad butts (generally cortical), pronounced bulbs and tend toward irregular terminations, the dorsal scars being generally indicative of unstructured core reduction techniques.

4.0 Discussion

This small collection of worked flint appears to reflect limited activity occurring in the late Neolithic and/or Bronze Age (later 3rd and 2nd millennia BC); the absence of any tools or cores precludes the determination of a more accurate date. The minimal quantity of worked lithic artefacts and absence of any burnt flint suggests there was no sustained activity or occupation on the site, implying that visits were sporadic and brief.

All four pieces were recovered from a single archaeological context (707), a layer of clayey silt sealed beneath the bank of the Car Dyke. This deposit therefore predates the construction of the Car Dyke, currently dated to the Romano-British period and more tentatively to the 2nd century AD (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). Two of the pieces are in a damaged condition. This could indicate that these pieces were extracted from their original depositional context and re-deposited in (707). Alternatively, it is possible that the material forming (707) has been reworked: e.g. a late Neolithic/Bronze Age land surface being truncated and homogenised by subsequent (potentially Bronze Age or Iron Age) agricultural activity.

5.0 References

Simmons, B.B. and Cope-Faulkner, P. 2004 *The Car Dyke: past work, current state and future possibilities*. Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Heckington.

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
707	S	flake	L.Neo/BA	7.6	33x32	20 t.a				cort	pron	hinged	yes	hard hammer flake with broad butt (bulb has eraillure flake); scars of 2 similar removals same platf; chipping 7 damage to margins - prob rolled; pale grey opaque Wolds flint
707	T	flake	L.Neo/BA	2.2	22x23	10 t.a				cort	pron	feath	yes	irreg flake, scars of flake removed from 3 other plafts (unstructured or discoidal core); chipping to margins; Greyish-brown trans flint
707	S	flake	L.Neo/BA	4.2	27x27	60 t.r.a				cort	pron	stepped	no	irreg flake, scars of 3+ flake removals from a single oblique platf; mottled brownish-grey semi-trans flint
707	T	flake	L.Neo/BA	1.4	21x16					flat	sm.pr	stepped		irreg flake - dorsal surface suggestive of flaked flake, 1 lateral edge truncated (poss removal from perpendicular platf); greyish-brown semi-trans flint

Summary of lithic assemblage

No. of finds	Reduction Sequence	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage
4	P **0** S **2** T **2**	flake **4**	L.Neo/BA **4**	**15.4**g	yes **4**	flat **1** cort **3**	pron **3** sm.pron **1**	feath **1** hinged **1** stepped **2**	yes **2** no **1**

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Assessment

By Ian Rowlandson

The pottery has been recorded to the basic archive level according to the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery using the computer codes and pottery recording system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, with sherd count and weight in grams as the measures. The sherds are contained within the site pottery archive produced by Jane Young and have been included in this authors digital database for future study (RBPOTv5.mdb). The fired clay object and sherd are in a stable condition and should be retained. As the sherd has been attributed a new fabric code it should be considered for inclusion in a local type series.

Two ceramic objects from context 707 have been presented to this author for comment. Context 707 was a buried soil possibly sealed by up-cast from the Car Dyke. This findspot probably supports a Roman date for the ceramic finds.

One fragment of fired clay (11g) appears to be from a loom weight. Although little of the original shape survives the edges and remnants of a pierced hole suggest that it may originally been of triangular form. Although often considered to be Iron Age in date loom weights of this form have been found within Roman pottery kilns (eg Newton on Trent Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, Fig 14.4).

A single sherd from a jar or a beaker was also present. The fabric of the sherd is similar to local post medieval fabric BOU (sub fabrics 1, 6, 7, 8, and 13 pers com. J. Young) but in manufacture appears more likely to be of Roman date. The sherd is fired to a light grey surface colour and has a fine fabric with sparse fine ferrous, calcareous and quartz inclusions. It is becoming increasingly evident that much of the sand tempered Roman pottery from Bourne appears similar to the products of the local medieval and post-medieval industry (Precious and Rowlandson 2008). Although a Roman kiln at Bourne producing shell-tempered pottery is well known a kiln producing similar products to this sherd has yet to be unearthed. Therefore this sherd has been attributed a new code BOGYF (Bourne Fine Greyware) and a future survey of local fabrics ought to further investigate similar fabrics from other sites in the area.

***BOGYF**- Left- image of fresh break Right- Surface- width of view c.5mm*

References

Field F. N. & Palmer-Brown, C. P. H., 1991, New evidence for a Romano-British greyware pottery industry in the Trent Valley, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol*, 26, 40-56.

Precious, B.J. and Rowlandson, I.M., 2008, The Roman pottery from Bourne Guthram Water Mains, Watching Brief and Excavation (BGWM07) for Lindsey Archaeological Services, IMR Report Ref. 39

Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

Introduction

An assemblage of twenty-one sherds, representing twenty vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery was recovered from three different trenches on the site and ranges in date from the medieval to the post medieval period. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (section 13.4.2).

Condition

The pottery is mainly in an abraded to very abraded condition and has obviously suffered plough damage. Additionally sherd size mainly falls into the very small to medium size range (between 1 and 28 grams) suggesting that none of the material represents primary deposition. Only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining vessels.

Overall Chronology and Source

Only two different pottery ware types, one of medieval (BOUA) and one of late medieval to early post-medieval (BOU) date were identified. Both wares type are of local Bourne production. A narrow range of identifiable vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of jugs, jars and bowls. None of the vessels recovered are chronologically significant.

Most of the post-Roman pottery was recovered from Trench 5 (16 vessels) and dates to between the 15th and 16th centuries (BOU). The three medieval vessels found on the site also came from Trench 5. Trenches 2 and 3 each produced two BOU vessels of late medieval to early post-medieval date.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small group of local pottery of medieval to late medieval or early post-medieval date in poor condition. Some of the sherds may have arrived on the site as a result of manuring, although the size and composition of the groups from Trench 5 may suggest some localised activity. This assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any further characterisation of Bourne-type fabrics.

References

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 2003 edition [internet]. Available from http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Jane Young and Ian Rowlandson

trench	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
Trench 2	203	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	?	1	1	7	BS	very abraded;flake	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 2	203	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jar	1	1	19	rim	hollow everted rim;glaze;very abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 3	307	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug/jar	1	1	4	BS	abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 3	307	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	?	1	1	1	BS	very abraded;flake	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	bowl	1	1	17	BS	abraded;int glaze	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	bowl	2	1	28	rim	sloping rim;slightly abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug/jar	1	1	16	BS	ext glaze;very abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	small jug/jar	1	1	5	BS	white ext slip;possible incised dec	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	bowl	1	1	7	BS	very abraded	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	jug/jar	1	1	12	BS	abraded	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	503	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A/B	jug/jar	1	1	6	BS	abraded	13th to 14th
Trench 5	503	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3	BS	abraded	13th to 14th
Trench 5	505	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	jug/jar	1	1	4	BS	very abraded;glaze ext	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	505	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	small jar/jug	1	1	3	BS	abraded;glaze ext	15th to 16th
Trench 5	505	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	small jar/jug	1	1	3	BS	abraded;glaze ext	mid 15th to 16th

trench	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
Trench 5	505	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	?	1	1	1	BS	very abraded;glaze ext	mid 15th to 16th
Trench 5	506	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug/jar	1	1	5	BS	very abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 5	506	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A/B	jug	1	1	11	BS	very abraded	13th to 14th
Trench 5	506	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug/jar	1	1	5	BS	very abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 5	u/s	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	bowl	1	1	20	rim	everted rim;abraded	15th to 16th
Trench 7	707	R	Roman pottery	BOGYF	jar/beaker	1	1	4	BS	very abraded;very thin walled	Roman
Trench 7	707	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine fabric	loomweight ?	1	1	11	BS		Roman ?

Appendix 5: Palaeo-Environmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Manning Road, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, identified part of the Car Dyke bank and a small number of adjacent features. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

Results

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, but other plant macrofossils were scarce. Preservation was moderately good, although most remains were covered with mineralised soil concretions. Sample 1, from the buried soil beneath the Car Dyke bank (context [707]) contained a small fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, while sample 2, from the fill of fire pit [406], contained a number of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) seeds. The latter may be suitable for AMS/C14 dating (with a low to moderate potential based on quantity) and can be extracted from the assemblage if required. The black porous and tarry fragments were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at high temperatures. Whether any or all of these were related to the use of fire pit [406] is unknown. Severely degraded bone fragments were noted within samples 2 and 3 (fill of ditch [404]) and a single piece of burnt bone was recorded within the assemblage from sample 1.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are small, with most of the recovered remains probably being derived from scattered refuse. However, although sparse, it is clear that reasonably well preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon. It is, therefore, recommended that if further work is planned within this area of Bourne, additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 - 30 litres in volume should be taken from all sealed and dated contexts. The samples should ideally be stored in cool, dark conditions prior to processing, and the latter should be undertaken with a minimum of delay.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare b = burnt B.soil = buried soil F.pit = fire pit ph = post hole

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.	**707**	**407**	**405**	**104**
Feature No.		**406**	**404**	**103**
Feature type	**B.soil**	**FP**	**Ditch**	**ph**
Plant macrofossils				
Corylus avellana L.	xcf			
Galium aparine L.		xx		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		
Charred root/stem		x		x
Indet.culm node				x
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x
Black tarry material		x	x	x
Bone	xb	x	xx	x
Small coal frags.		x	x	x
Mineralised soil concretions	xxxx			
White mineral concretions				x
Sample volume (litres)	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Manning Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 8 (15g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during trial trenching undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates. The remains were recovered from a possible post-medieval/modern posthole [306].

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Two medium mammal size rib fragments had been chopped through the blade, probably as part of the disarticulation/jointing process.
No evidence of gnawing, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
306	307	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	3	7	Blade fragments. Two fragments were chopped through the blade
		Domestic Fowl? (*Gallus Sp.)*	Tibo-tarsus	L	1	5	Upper shaft, large unfused.
		House Mouse (*Mus. Musculus)*	Mandible	R	2	1	Complete
		Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus)*	Femur	L	1	1	Mostly complete. Unfused distal end
		Medium Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	1	Spinous Process

As can be seen from table 1, medium mammal sized rib and vertebra fragments were present. Two mandibles identified as house mouse were identified, with single fragments of domestic fowl and brown rat were also noted.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence of the animals and their remains on site. The assemblage probably represents domestic food waste and remains of commensual animals that would have lived and scavenged in the area.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 7: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Gritty, yellowish orange limestone brash. Cut buy: [103], [105], [107]	Natural drift geology
101	Layer	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt with frequent post-med pot, moderate limestone fragments, rare flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Seals: 102	Topsoil
102	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown, clay silt with rare charcoal flecks, sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments Seals: 109, 104	Disturbed subsoil, indistinct from furrow fill 108
103	Cut	Cut of circular posthole with concave sides and base Contains: 104 Cuts: 100	Posthole
104	Fill	Compact mid, brownish grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and small angular stones Sealed by: 102 Fill of: [103]	Naturally silted fill of posthole
105	Cut	Oval cut of pit with concave sides and base Contains: 106 and 109	Pit
106	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with rare sub-angular limestone and flint fragments Sealed by: 102 Fill of: 105	Primary fill of pit
107	Cut	Cut of east to west aligned furrow Contains: 108	Furrow
108	Fill	Compact, mid orangey brown, clay silt with rare charcoal flecks, sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 101 or 102	Infill of furrow, indistinct from 102
109	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt Sealed by: 102 Seals: 106 Fill of: [105]	Secondary deposit of pit

Trench 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Gritty, yellowish orange limestone brash Cut by: [201]	Natural
201	Cut	Irregular sub-oval cut of a pit with gradual sloping sides and concave base Contains: 202 Cuts: 200	Pit
202	Fill	Plastic, mid greyish brown clay with rare chalk specks and flint fragments. Sealed by: 203 Fill of: [201]	Backfill of pit
203	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with rare coal and flint fragments Sealed by: 204 Seals: 202	Disturbed clay layer from digging modern water pipe east of the trench
204	Layer	Yellowish orange silty clay mixed with limestone brash	Re-deposited natural, up-cast from digging modern pipe

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
		Sealed by: 205 Seals: 203	
205	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate CBM, pottery and glass fragments and stone pebbles Seals: 204	Topsoil

Trench 3

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare stone cobbles, moderate pottery and CBM fragments Seals: 307, 311, 313	Topsoil
301	Layer	Mid yellowish orangey limestone brash Cut by: [302], [304], [308]	Natural
302	Cut	Northeast to southwest funning linear, possibly gully with concave sides and base Contains: 303 Cuts: 301	Possible gully
303	Fill	Mid brownish, silty clay with rare stone pebbles Cut by: [306] Fill of: [302]	Natural silted deposit of possible gully
304	Cut	Possible circular cut of pit or posthole (extends beyond limit of excavation) with gradual sloping sides and concave base Contains: 305 Cuts: 301	Cut of pit or posthole
305	Fill	Mid brownish, silty clay with rare flint fragments Sealed by: 300 Fill of: [304]	Natural silted fill of pit or posthole
306	Cut	Sub-square cut of posthole, gradual sloping sides and concave base Contains: 307 Cuts: 303	Posthole
307	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with moderate animal bone and flint fragments, rare wood fragments Sealed by: 300 Fill of: [306]	Backfill of posthole
308	Cut	East to west aligned furrow with gradual sloping sides Contains: 309 Cuts: 301	Furrow
309	Fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with rare flint fragments Cut by: [310], [312] Fill of: [308]	Backfill of furrow
310	Cut	Sub-square cut of posthole with steep sloping sides and flat base Contains: 311 Cuts: 309	Posthole/stakehole
311	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with wooden stake and rare flint fragments Sealed by: 300 Fill of: [310]	Backfill of posthole/stakehole
312	Cut	Sub-square cut of posthole/stakehole with steep sides and flat base Contains: 313 Cuts: 309	Posthole/stakehole
313	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with rare coal fragments Sealed by: 300 Fill of: [312]	Backfill of posthole/stakehole

Trench 4

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Mid grey clayey silt Seals: 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt with occasional flint gravel Sealed by: 400	Natural drift geology
402	Cut	Shallow furrow running east to west, gradual sloping sides and flat base Contains: 403 Cuts: 401	Furrow, possibly medieval
403	Fill	Light brownish grey, compact clayey silt Sealed by: 400 Fill of: [402]	Fill of furrow
404	Cut	East southeast to west northwest aligned linear with steep south edge and more gradual north side and an irregular base Contains: 405 Cuts: 401	Possible field boundary
405	Fill	Compact light grey, clayey silt Sealed by: 400 Fill of: [404]	Natural silting of possible field boundary
406	Cut	Oval cut of pit with steep east side, gradual west side and irregular base Contains: 407, 408 Cuts: 401	Firepit
407	Fill	Mid dark purplish brown silt Sealed by: 408 Fill of: [406]	Primary backfill of firepit
408	Fill	Light grey, sterile, slightly clayey silt Sealed by: 400 Seals: 407 Fill of: [406]	Secondary fill of firepit
409	Cut	Curvilinear feature with steep sides with tapered round pointed base Contains: 410 Cuts: 401	Possible natural feature/ animal borrow
410	Fill	Compact light grey silt Cut by: furrow Fill of: [409]	Natural silting of 409
411	Cut	Shallow, curvilinear feature with moderate steep sides and flat base Contains: 412 Cuts: 401	Gully
412	Fill	Mix of light grey and light yellow sterile silt Sealed by: 400 Fill of: [411]	Natural silting of gully

Trench 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and flint, CBM and flint fragments Seals: 503, 505, 508	Topsoil
501	Layer	Yellow clayey silt with limestone brash Sealed by: 506	Natural bedrock
502	Cut	Cut of possible track-way running northeast to southwest with gradual sloping sides and flat base Contains: 503 Cuts: 506	Possible track-way

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
503	Fill	Mid brownish silty clay with rare flint and pottery fragments Sealed by: 500 Fill of: [502]	Natural silted fill of possible track-way. Fill is indistinct from 505
504	Cut	Cut of possible ditch with a northeast to southwest alignment, with gradual sloping sides and flat base Contains: 505 Cuts: 506	Possible ditch
505	Fill	Mid brownish silty clay with rare flint fragments and limestone cobbles Sealed by: 500 Fill of: [504]	Natural silted fill of possible ditch. Fill is indistinct from 505
506	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with rare flint fragments Cut by: [502], [504], [507] Seals: 501	Subsoil
507	Cut	Sub-circular pit with concave sides and base Contains: 508 Cuts: 506	Pit
508	Fill	Burnt dark red, sterile sitly clay Sealed by: 500 Fill of: [507]	Burnt backfill of pit

Trench 6

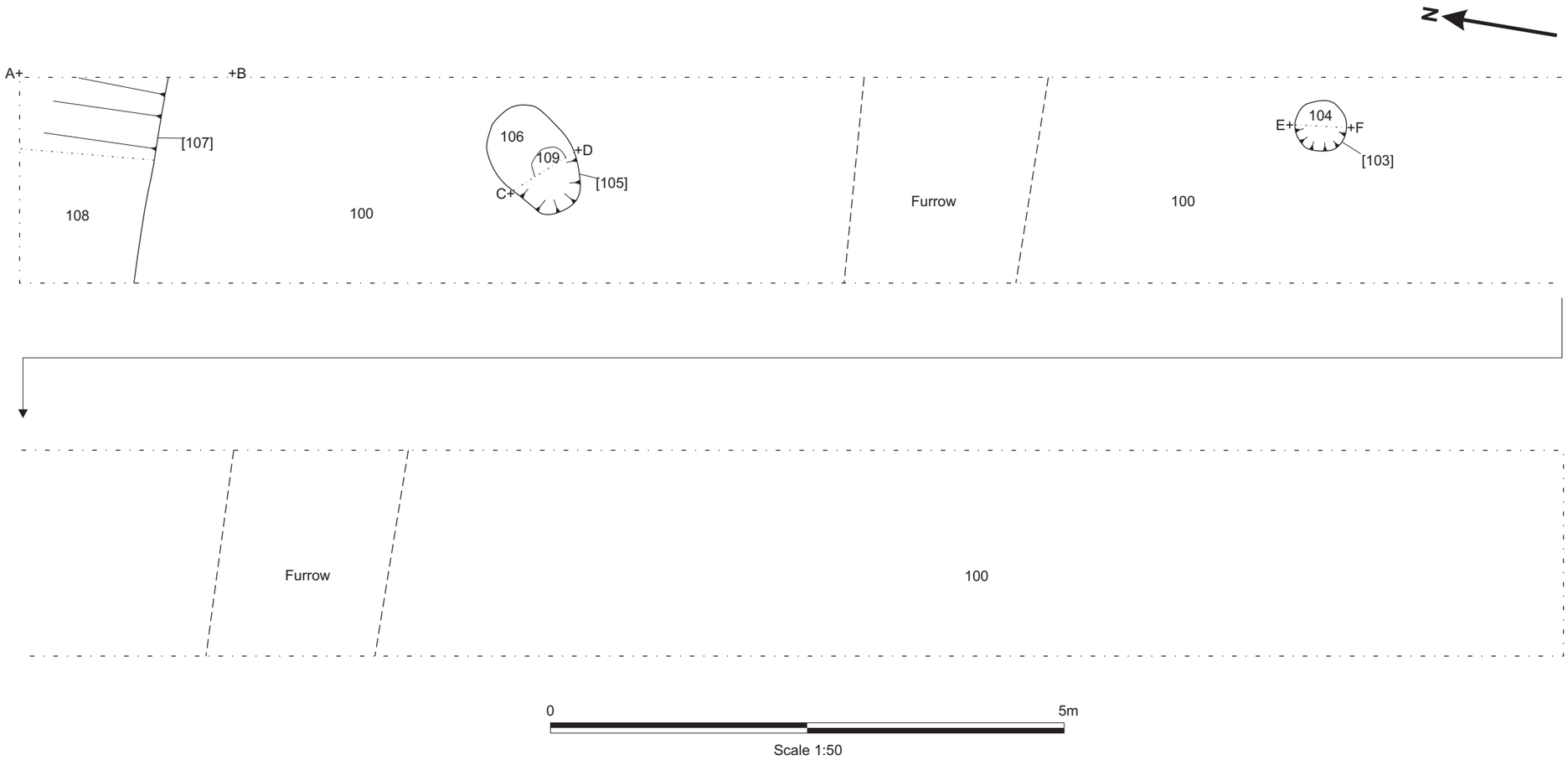
Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Orange clayey silt overlaying limestone brash Sealed by: 602	Natural drift geology
601	Layer	Dark, brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks, moderate inclusion of sub-angular flint fragments Seals: 603	Topsoil
602	Layer	Compact, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 603 Seals: 600	Buried soil, possible roman plough soil
603	Layer	Tenacious, mid bluish grey clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 601 Seals: 602	Up-cast from Carr Dyke

Trench 7

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Dark, brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks, moderate inclusion of sub-angular flint fragments Seals: 701	Topsoil
701	Layer	Compact, mid brownish, grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks, sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 700 Seals: 703 and 706	Subsoil, actively ploughed
702	Cut	Small sub-circular pit with sharp to gradual sloping sides and concave base Contains: 703 Cuts: 717	Pit
703	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey silty, clay with rare sub-	Natural silted fill of pit

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
		angular flint fragments Sealed by: 701 Fill of: [702]	
704	Layer	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent limestone brash fragments Sealed by: 708 Seals: 716	Up-cast from Carr Dyke, re-deposited natural
705	Layer	Tabular limestone brash in compact mid brownish grey clayey silt matrix Sealed by: 717	Natural bedrock
706	Layer	Tenacious, mid bluish grey clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 701 Seals:708	Oxford clay up-cast from Carr Dyke
707	Layer	Compact, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and sub-angular limestone fragments Sealed by: 716 Seals: 710, 715, 713	Buried soil, possibly roman plough soil?
708	Layer	Firm/friable light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments Sealed by: 706 Seals: 704	Up-cast from Carr Dyke, possibly roman
709	Cut	North and south aligned cut of ditch with moderate sloping sides and concave base Contains: 710 Cuts: 717	Possible ditch
710	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, mottled clay silt with rare charcoal flecks Sealed by: 707	Naturally deposited fill of ditch
711	Group	A sequence of up-casts Incorporates: 704, 706, 708 and 716	Up-casts from Carr Dyke
712	Cut	Irregular cut of a possible pit with gradual to moderate sloping sides and concave base Contains: 713 Cuts: 717	Cut of pit
713	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, mottled clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks Sealed by: 707 Fill of: [712]	Naturally deposited fill of pit
714	Cut	Circular cut of possible posthole with moderate sloping sides and concave base Contains: 715 Cuts: 717	Cut of possible posthole
715	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, clayey silt Sealed by: 707 Fill of: [714]	Naturally deposited infill of possible posthole
716	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown, clayey silt	Re-deposited subsoil and up-cast from Carr Dyke
717	Layer	Compact, mid brownish orange, silty clay with rare small angular flint fragments Cut by: [702], [709], [712], [714] Seals: 705	Natural clay over bedrock brash

Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches (outlined in red) with archaeological deposits shown in black. At scale 1:1500



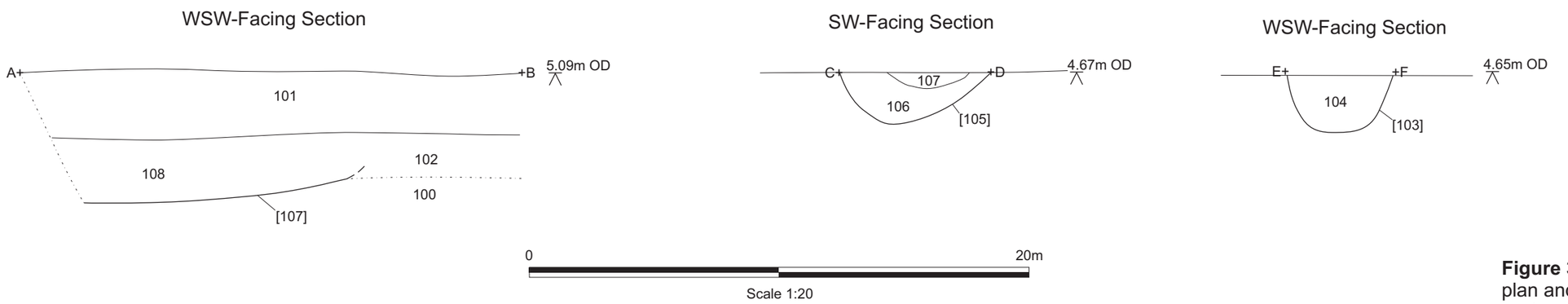


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20

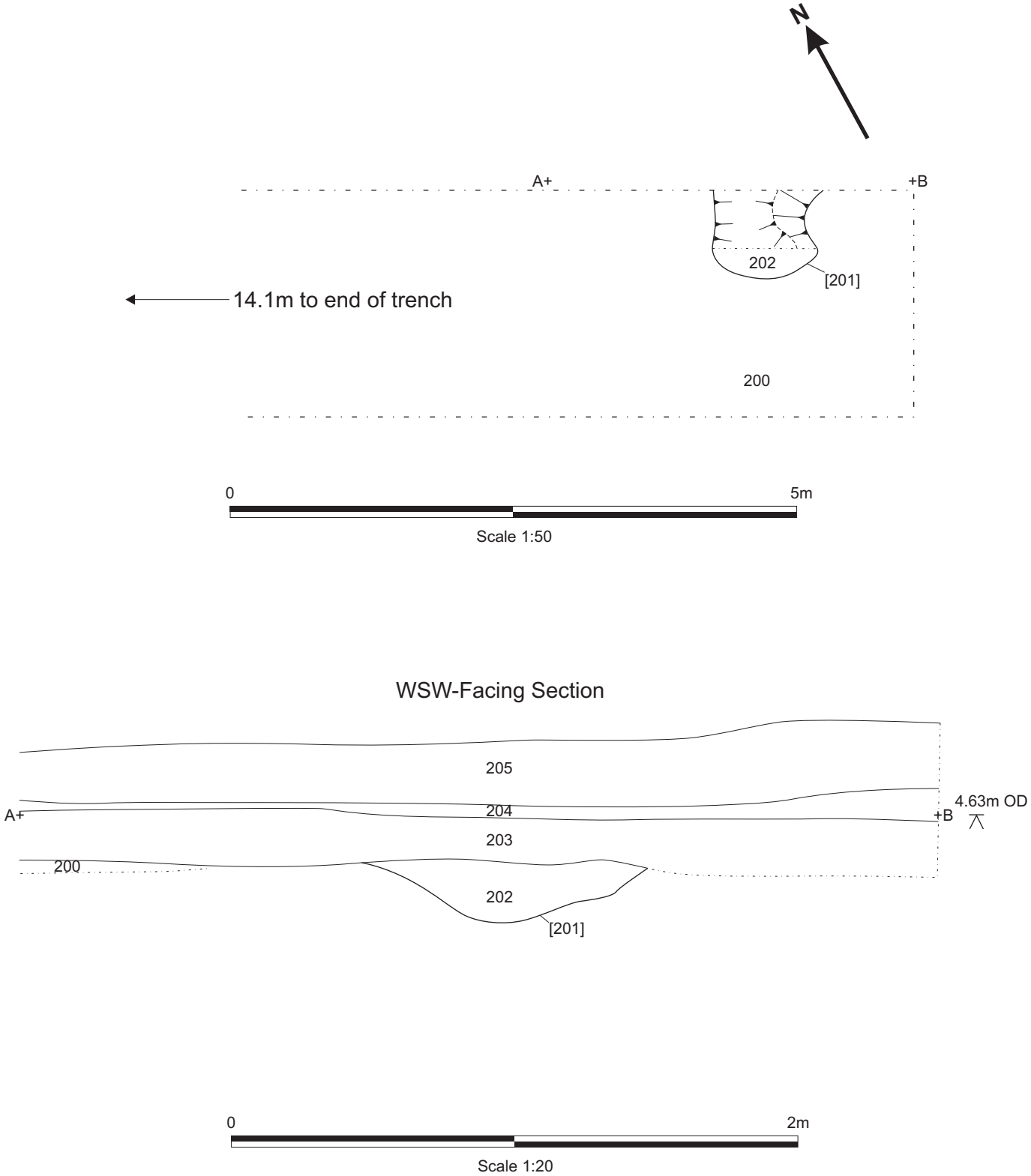


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20

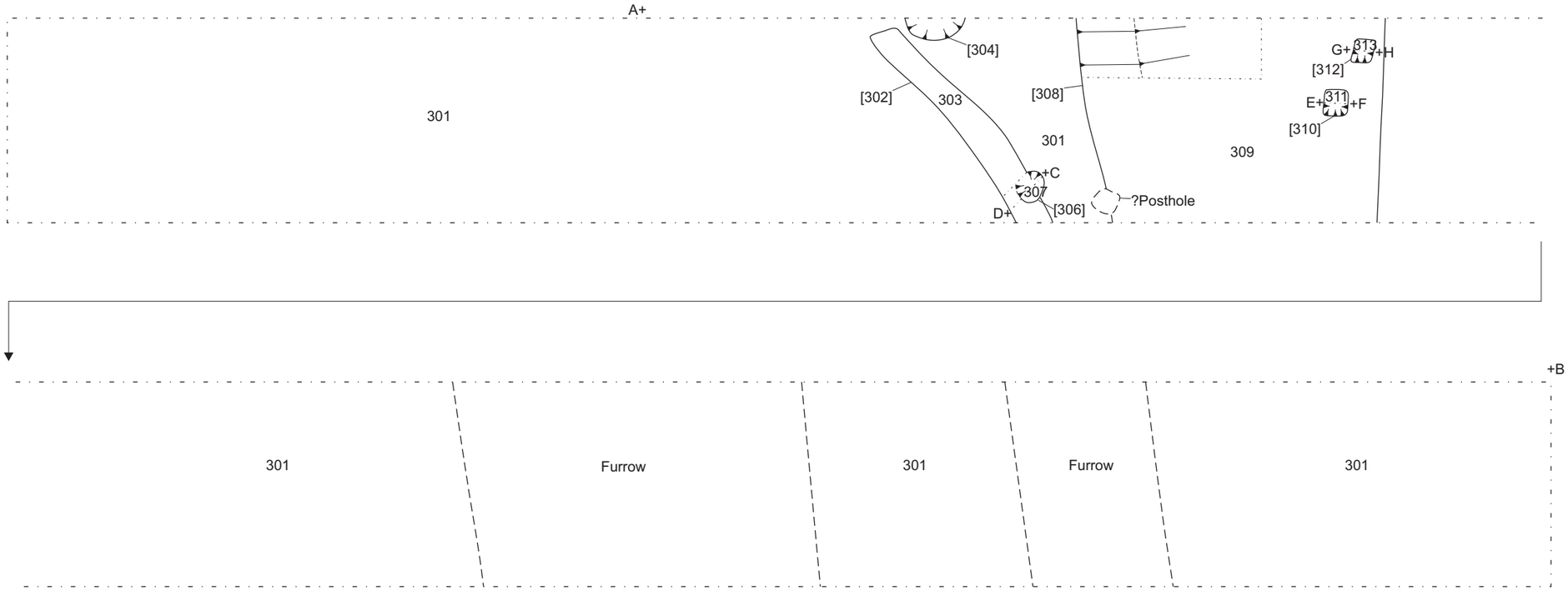


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and main section at scale 1:50 and sections at 1:10

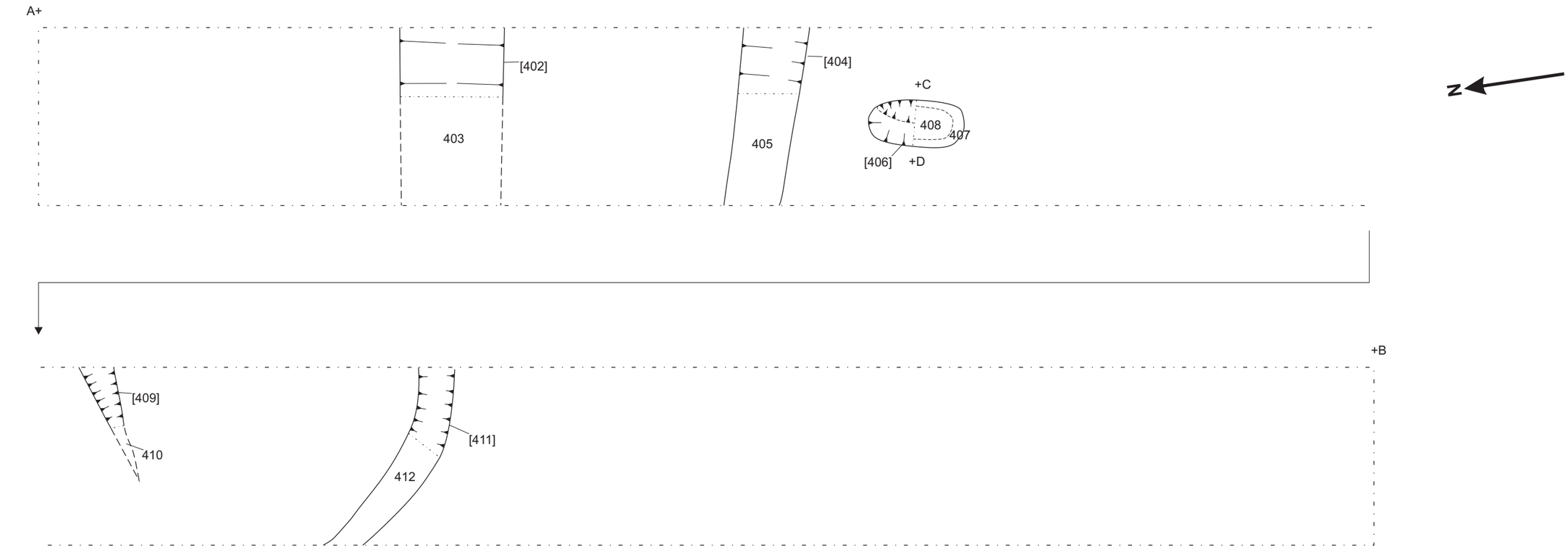


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan and main section at scale 1:50 and [406] section at 1:20

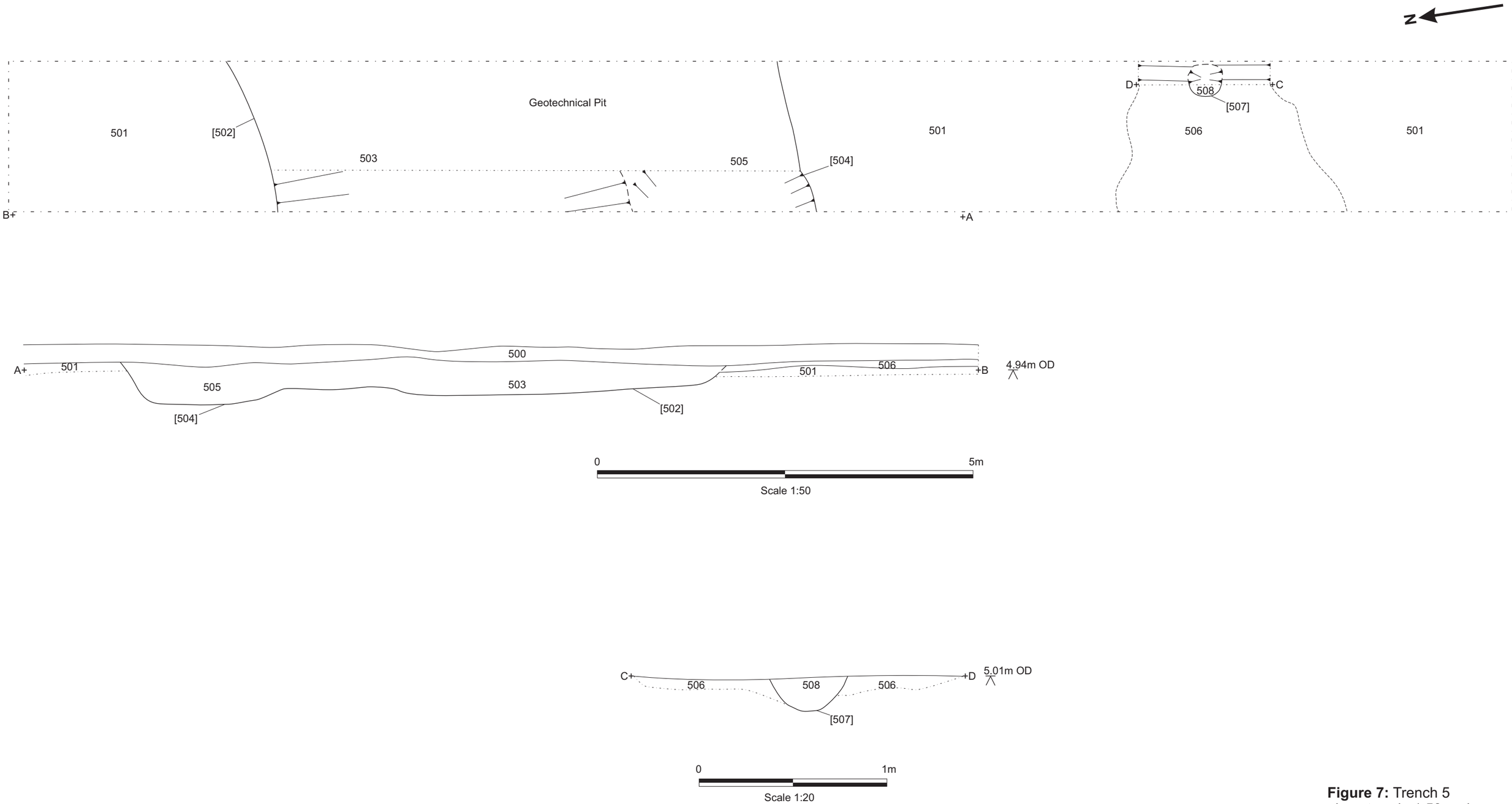


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:50 and 1:20

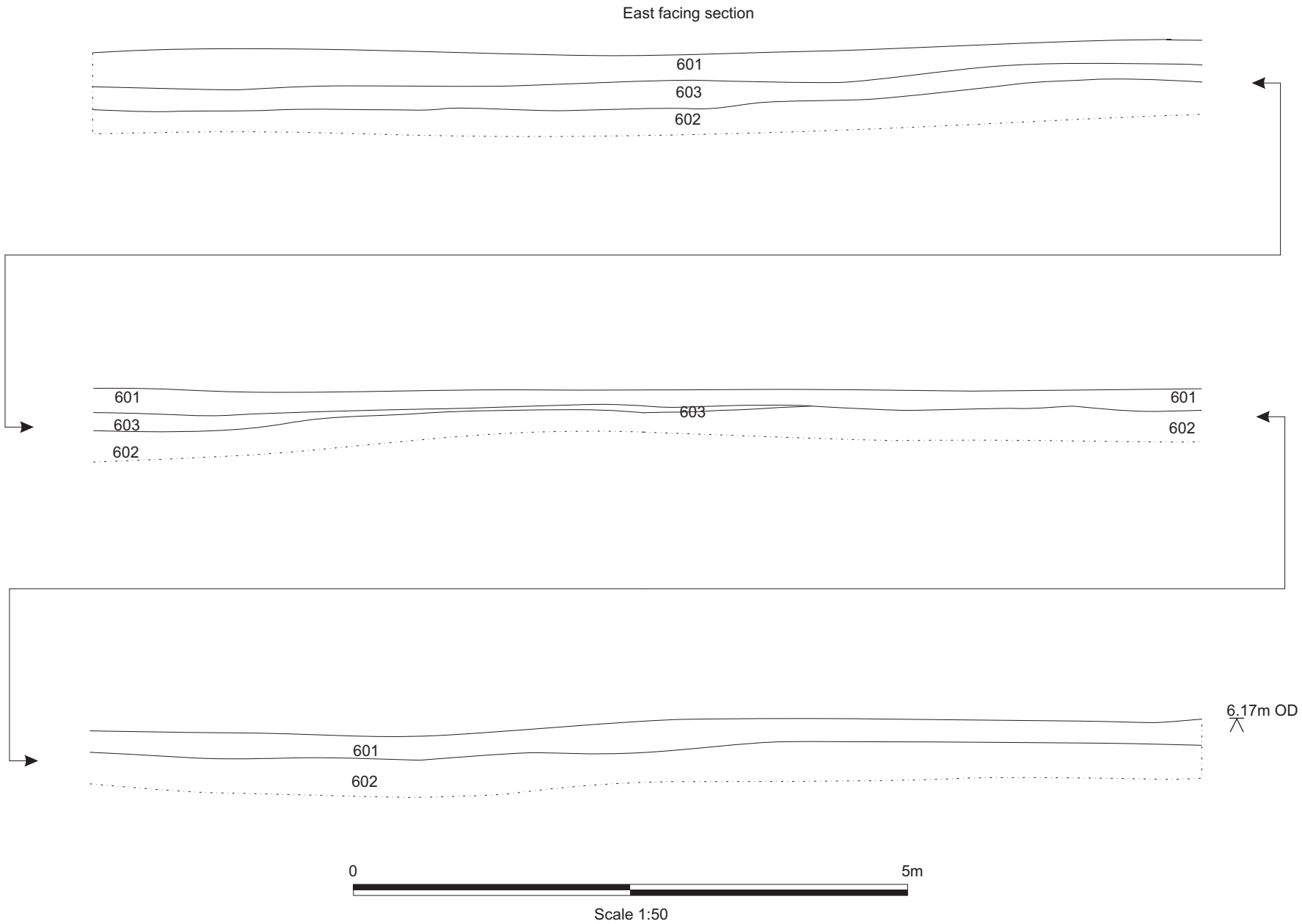
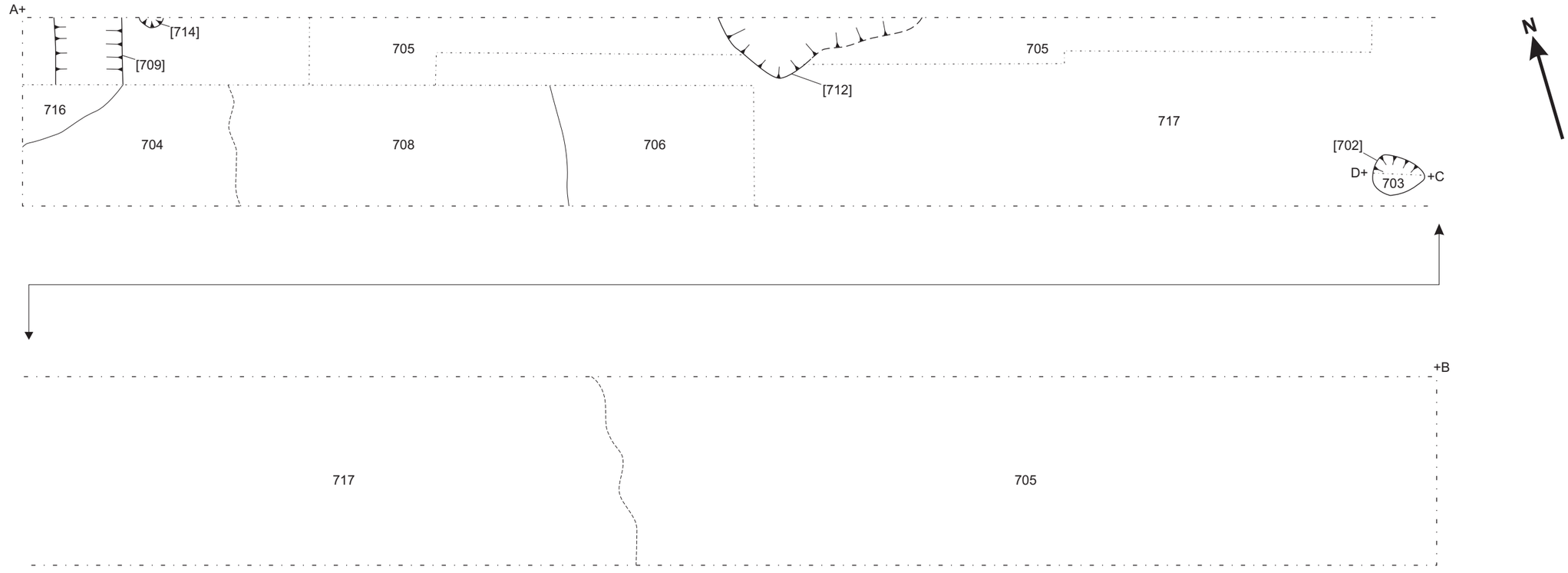


Figure 8: Trench 6 section at scale 1:50



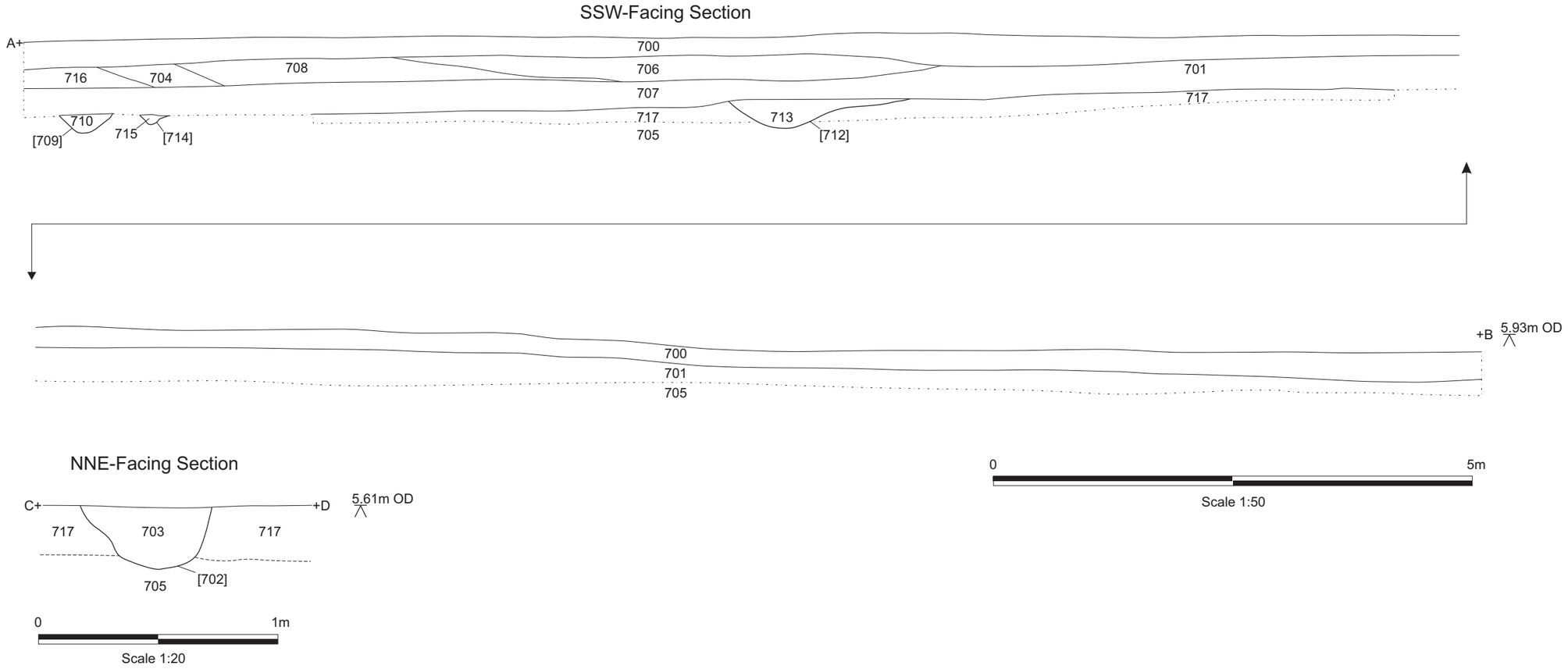


Figure 9: Trench 7 plan at scale1:50 and sections at scale 1:50 and 1:20