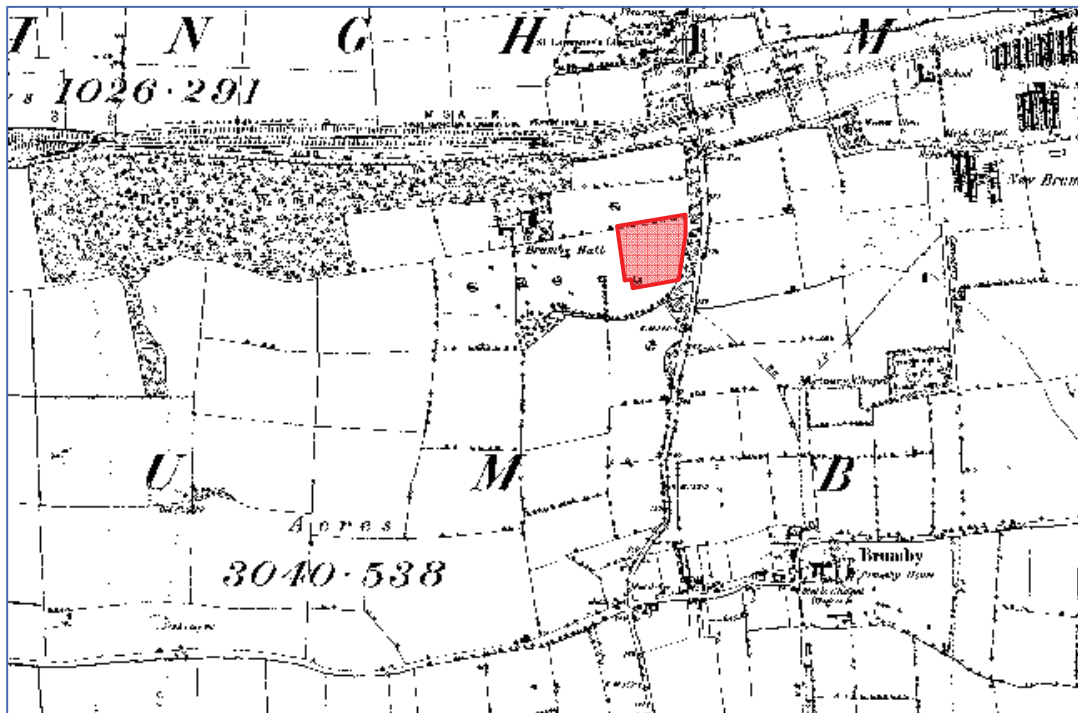


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**  
**TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT CENTRAL PARK,**  
**SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: PA/2008/0349  
NGR: SE 8912 1039  
AAL Site Code: SCSA 09  
North Lincolnshire Museum Site Code: SCAG  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-64328



Report prepared for North Lincolnshire Council

By  
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Report Number 2009046

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## Document Control

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## Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by North Lincolnshire Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Central Park in Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire.
- The site lies in an area of some archaeological potential that has produced worked prehistoric flint implements within a *c.*300m radius of the site and a scatter of Roman pottery that was found to the south of Centenary Way. A scatter of medieval and later post-medieval pottery has been recorded from around Brumby Hall approximately *c.*100m north-west of the site. A preceding geophysical survey and the monitoring of geotechnical test pits did not identify any archaeological anomalies, features, deposits or finds within the proposed development area.
- Six trenches were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Two possible truncated furrows were recorded, as well as a number of undated ditches and ceramic land drains.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by North Lincolnshire Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land at Central Park in Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, in advance of development.
- 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), a brief prepared by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Officer (Williams 2009) and a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2009).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum in Scunthorpe, within six months of the completion of the report.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Scunthorpe is located in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire and is situated approximately 13km south-west of the River Humber. The proposed development site is to the south of Scunthorpe town centre, to the north of Centenary Way and to the west of Ashby Road. It is currently occupied by playing fields and bowling greens, and the site lies at a height of approximately 42m above Ordnance Datum. The central NGR is SE 8912 1039.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises Lower Jurassic deposits of Frodingham Ironstone with a small outcrop of limestone along the east edge of the site. The overlying drift geology comprises glacial sand and gravel, with blown sand towards the east side of the site (British Geological Survey 1982).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 Full planning permission has been granted for the construction of a new sports academy, with a maintenance depot, café pavilion, play equipment and associated access roads and car parking on land at Central Park in Scunthorpe (Planning Reference PA/2008/0349). The planning permission has been granted subject to the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation.
- 3.2 The archaeological works will be undertaken in two areas: Area A, the proposed sports academy, which is the focus of the current programme of trial trenching detailed in this report, and Area B, where a watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks for a new pavilion building. The results of this watching brief will form a separate report by AAL when the groundworks have occurred.

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies within an area of some archaeological potential. There is some evidence for the exploitation of the heathland around modern Scunthorpe during the Late Upper Palaeolithic period, evidenced by a single hand axe and a number of tanged points that have been found on Risby Warren, *c.*5km to the north-east of Scunthorpe. Also, major Mesolithic sites have been investigated around Willoughton to the south, and Sheffield's Hill and Risby Warren to the north-east of Scunthorpe. The settlements are generally located near to the crest of the scarp slope, offering the advantages of both upland and lowland environments (May 1976).
- 4.2 Within the vicinity of the site, the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter NLSMR) lists a small number of worked lithic implements of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, indicating some ephemeral and perhaps seasonal exploitation of the landscape. The closest find to the site includes a Neolithic sandstone axe found *c.*300m to the south-south west (NLSMR Reference 1911).
- 4.3 Approximately 600m to the south-east, a Bronze Age beaker was recovered from a sand pit in 1968 (NLSMR Reference 1950). Beaker vessels are commonly associated with burial contexts in the Bronze Age, and the discovery of a complete beaker vessel may point to the utilisation of the landscape in a more permanent way than the predominantly transhumant nature of previous activity.
- 4.2 Recent investigations off Phoenix Parkway, *c.*2.4km to the north exposed two truncated Bronze Age cremations, with further fragments of collared urn pottery from the site suggesting that further burials may have been present but truncated by later activity (AAL 2009; Baker 2008).
- 4.3 Iron Age evidence in the vicinity is restricted to a single sherd of pottery from approximately 700m west of the site (NLSMR Reference 1889). More concrete evidence for Iron Age activity was uncovered at the Phoenix Parkway site to the north, where a number of ditches of Iron Age date were exposed (AAL 2009) that may relate to a satellite settlement associated with the nearby Dragonby site (May 1996). Approximately 1.7km to the south, excavations off Burringham Road have identified a number of truncated later Iron Age field ditches and a large defensive boundary ditch that suggested an enclosed settlement extending northwards from the excavated area (Boyer et.al. 2009).
- 4.4 Small numbers of dispersed finds of Romano-British material have been recovered in the vicinity of the site, including a small pottery scatter from immediately to the south of the proposed pavilion adjacent to Area B (NLSMR Reference 1902), which will be the subject of an archaeological watching brief at a later date. The Burringham Road site to the south exposed evidence for a substantial Romano-British settlement, apparently displaying continuity from the Iron Age activity. It was clear from the excavated evidence that settlement activity extended to the north of the site, and that the excavation area was situated in a peripheral zone largely used for animal grazing, farming and crop processing activities (Boyer et.al. 2009). Slightly further to the north of the Sports Academy site, Roman pottery and settlement activity was encountered on the Phoenix Parkway and Dragonby sites (AAL 2009 and May 1996 respectively).
- 4.5 There is little physical evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, although place-name evidence suggests that the area was settled before the Norman Conquest of 1066 (See Section 4.6 below). Recent excavations at the Phoenix Parkway site (AAL 2009) found a single un-abraded sherd of middle Saxon pottery within a cultivation deposit. Investigations on the Baldwin Avenue site located *c.*3.5km south-south-east of the site identified a massive ditch

possibly delineating the southern boundary of a settlement pre-dating the 8<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The artefactual material recovered suggested there were indications for high status occupation or ecclesiastical status to the site (Boyer et.al. 2009).

- 4.6 The place name Scunthorpe derives from an Old Norse personal name and the Old Danish suffix *thorpe*, meaning ‘Skuma’s secondary settlement’. It is named in relation to Frodingham, the parish in which it was situated, a name which derives from an Old English group name *Frodingas*, meaning the family, the dependants of *Froda*, plus the Old English suffix *ham* (homestead or estate) (Cameron 1998). The remaining villages that merged to form modern Scunthorpe: Ashby, Brumby and Croxby, are also all derived from Old Norse or Danish personal names, plus the Old Danish suffix *-by*, meaning farmstead or village (*ibid*).
- 4.7 By the time of the Domesday Book, much of the land around Scunthorpe was controlled through a large Royal estate centred at Kirton-in-Lindsey. Smaller estates were also controlled by St. Peter’s Abbey in Peterborough, Earl Hugh and Norman of Arcy (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The site is likely to have been a largely agricultural zone in the medieval period, with ridge and furrow ploughing evident on aerial photographs immediately to the north of the evaluation site in Area A. (Williams 2009). A scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery has been recorded from the grounds of Brumby Hall, to the north of the site (NLSMR Reference 4647). Brumby Hall itself is first documented in 1390, but the existing building dates to the rebuilding works during the 1630s, with numerous later additions and alterations (Pevsner and Harris 2002).
- 4.8 The rapid development of the steel industry on the ironstone outcrops east of the town during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw major urban expansion and population growth in the region (Leahy and Williams 1996). Formerly the five small villages of Ashby, Brumby, Croxby, Frodingham and Scunthorpe gradually expanded from a combined population of 1400 in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, to c.25,000 by 1919, when the villages were combined as the Scunthorpe, Brumby and Frodingham Urban District (Pevsner and Harris 2002; Pocock 1990). Historic cartographic evidence suggests that the proposed development area appears to have remained as open agricultural land during this period, until the development of the existing sports facilities and parkland in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.9 Prior to the current phase of works, a geophysical survey of the proposed development area was undertaken. The survey was largely negative, other than two penannular anomalies in Area B (Bunn 2008). During the monitoring of geotechnical works in this area, it was concluded that the anomalies related to slight crescent-shaped earthworks interpreted as former tree-throws, although only a single pit was monitored. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the geotechnical works (Field 2009; and Alison Williams *pers. comm.*).
- 4.10 Discussions with local residents during the fieldwork element indicated that prior to the site being used as a playing field it was a playground area.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of experienced field archaeologists, supervised by the author over a period of three days: Monday 7<sup>th</sup> to Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> September 2009. The programme of trial trenching was designed by the Sites and Monuments Officer at North Lincolnshire Council (Williams 2009). A total of six trenches, each measuring *c.*25m x 2m, were proposed to evaluate Area A.
- 5.2 Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled 360<sup>o</sup> excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and monitored under close archaeological supervision. The soil was removed in spits not exceeding 10cm in depth until the natural geology or the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed in each trench. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, using colour slide and monochrome films, and digital format. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 The uppermost deposit that was encountered was a topsoil layer up to 0.18m thick, comprising dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 100. This sealed a subsoil of dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 101 that was up to 0.28m thick. This subsoil layer was cut by four west-north-west to east-south-east aligned land drain trenches [106], [108], [114] and [117], which contained identical backfill deposits of mottled brown sand. Only drain cut [108] contained a ceramic horse-shoe type drain and it was suggested by the excavator that the ceramic pipes had been removed at a later date from the other features. In support of this hypothesis, a possible recut [119] was observed in drain cut [117]. A second possibility is that no ceramic drains were added following the excavation of the cuts.
- 6.1.2 Towards the north end of the trench was an irregular cut, 104, containing a mottled grey and dark brownish grey sand fill, 105 which was interpreted as a probable tree throw pit.
- 6.1.3 Three linear features were located beneath subsoil deposit 101. Approximately in the centre of the trench were two intercutting linear features, aligned broadly west-north-west to east-south-east, [110] and [112] The two features were filled with indistinguishable mid grey brownish sand, 111 and 113 respectively, with no visible inclusions. As such, the stratigraphic relationship between the two features was not established.
- 6.1.4 At the south end of the trench was the third linear feature, [116], also aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, with a wide shallow profile. The fill, 103, was a grey/brown sand, with frequent iron pan and platy limestone fragments.



## **6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)**

6.2.1 Within Trench 2 the topsoil comprised up to 0.15m of moderately compact dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 200. This sealed 201, an earlier soil (c.0.15m thick) of dark brown sand with iron pan inclusions. Beneath this layer was the natural light brown mottled white sand, 102 that was cut by four probable land drains, [203], [207], [208] and [209]. Land drain trench [203] did not contain a ceramic drain but it was similar in appearance and comparable with its fill, 204, to the drain trenches [106] and [114] exposed in Trench 1. A single irregular tree-throw pit, [205] was also recorded, cut by drain trench [203].

## **6.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)**

6.3.1 Within Trench 3 the dark yellowish brown topsoil, 301 was removed to expose a former subsoil or cultivation soil of dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 302, which was 0.25m deep and sealed a natural geology of brownish yellow silty clay, 315. Two small modern intrusions were seen beneath 301 and these consisted of a small rectangular pit, [308] filled with clinker, 310, and yellow clay, 307. A second square posthole, 311 was encountered nearby that contained a modern ceramic pipe set vertically within dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 312. This was probably utilised to hold a post associated with a modern playground feature.

6.3.2 Sealed beneath layer 302 was an east – west aligned linear with shallow sides and a flat base, [305], filled with an undated greyish brown sandy silt 306. Ditch [305] truncated a steep-sided cut housing a ceramic land drain, [316], backfilled with a compact yellow clay, identical to the material infilling adjacent pit [308]. A second land drain, [303] was similarly aligned towards the south end of the trench.

## **6.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6)**

6.4.1 The topsoil within this trench was a 0.12m deep dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 401. Below 401 was a 0.20m thick dark yellowish brown sandy subsoil layer, 402 that sealed the brownish yellow natural silty clay, 407.

6.4.2 Cutting both the subsoil layer 402 and natural deposit 407 was a single north – south aligned flat-based ditch with steep sides, [403], containing three distinct fills. The primary fill, 404 consisted of dark brown silty sand that was sealed by dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 405 that produced a single fresh fragment of modern bottle glass. The final fill, 406 was a moderately compact very dark greyish brown sandy silt, which contained a large fresh fragment of modern frosted window glass.

## **6.5 Trench 5 (Figure 7)**

6.5.1 The topsoil in this trench, 501, was a 0.15m deep deposit of moderately compact dark yellowish brown sandy silt. This sealed a 0.15m thick dark yellowish brown sandy subsoil deposit, 502. This layer sealed two ceramic land drain cuts, [503] and [505] that were aligned broadly east – west. The natural geology in this trench comprised a brownish yellow clay, 507 that was interspersed with natural limestone brash, 508.

## **6.6 Trench 6 (Figure 8)**

- 6.6.1 The uppermost deposit was the topsoil, 601, of firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt between 0.20 - 0.25m deep. This sealed the dark yellowish brown sandy subsoil, 602, which was up to 0.15m deep. Below this subsoil layer was the natural brownish yellow clay, 603. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were recovered from this trench.

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusion**

- 7.1 Archaeological features of limited significance were identified in five of the six trenches, with only Trench 6 being devoid of features. The earliest and perhaps most significant features identified are the possible truncated furrows in Trench 1, cut [116], and Trench 3, cut [313]. Ridge and furrow has previously been identified to the north of the site, and it therefore seems likely that these features represent further evidence of medieval farming practices in the area.
- 7.2 Three further undated ditches were encountered in Trenches 1 and 3, sealed by the subsoil, while a ditch in Trench 4 was cut through the subsoil layer and contained only modern finds.
- 7.3 Five of the six trenches (Trenches 1 – 5) contained 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century land drains that for the most part constituted circular pipes, although Trench 1 contained a ‘horseshoe’-shaped drain bedded onto flat ceramic tiles. Several land drain trenches encountered within Trench 1 and 2 were void of ceramic pipes and it is postulated that either the pipes were not laid at the time of their excavation or they may have been later extracted and backfilled. There appears to have been more than one phase of land drainage, as some of the features are cut through the subsoil and some are sealed by it.
- 7.4 Tree throws were present within Trenches 1 and 2; these are believed to be fairly modern, however no artefactual material was recovered from their excavated fills to clarify this.

## **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 development. The works have identified some evidence for medieval farming activity on the site, although these features are very truncated and of limited significance, and as such the development area can be considered to have a negligible archaeological potential.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank North Lincolnshire Council for this commission.

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## **11.0 Site Archive**

- 11.1 The documentary archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. It will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within twelve months of the completion of the project, where it will be stored under the global accession code SCAG.

## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** Trench 1 pre-excavation, looking north from the south end of the trench



**Plate 2:** East-south-east facing section through intercutting ditches [110] and [112], and horse-shoe land drain [108]. Looking west-north-west



**Plate 3:** East facing section through possible furrow [116]. Trench 1, looking west





**Plate 4:** Trench 3 pre-excavation, looking south from the north end of the trench. Truncated furrow [313] is visible in the foreground.



**Plate 5:** East facing section through possible truncated furrow [313]. Trench 3, looking west



**Plate 6:** East facing section through ditch [305], cutting land drain [316]. Modern features [308] and [311] are also shown

## Appendix 2: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, dark greyish brown sand. Seals 101	Modern topsoil
101	Layer	Loose, mottled, mid brown sand with iron pan. Sealed by 100, seals 102	Buried soil/subsoil
102	Layer	Loose, light brown/white sand, sealed by 101	Natural wind blown sand
103	Fill	Grey/brown sand with frequent of iron pan and platy limestone fragments	Backfill of linear [116]
104	Cut	Irregular feature with steep to gradual sloping sides and undulated base. Contains 105	Cut of tree bole
105	Fill	Fairly loose to loose, mottled mid grey sand and dark brownish grey organic sand	Natural silting of tree bole [104]
106	Cut	East – west aligned linear with perpendicular sides and flat base. Contains 107	Poss. cut for a land drain
107	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey sand mixed with re-deposited natural, occasional iron pan	Backfill of land drain [106]
108	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with vertical sides	Cut for a land drain containing drain pipe and pan tiles
109	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey sand mixed with re-deposited natural, occasional iron pan	Backfill of land drain [108]
110	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with truncated sides and concave base. Contains 111. Relationship with [112] unclear	Cut of linear feature
111	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown sand with no inclusions	Natural silting of ditch [110]
112	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with an unclear south side, gradual sloping north side and a tapered blunt pointed base. Contains 113. Contains 111. Relationship with [110] unclear	Cut of linear feature
113	Fill	Loose, mid grey brown sand	Natural silting of [112]
114	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with vertical sides and flat base. Contains 115	Poss. cut for a land drain
115	Fill	Loose, mottled brownish grey clayey sand with occasional iron panning	Backfill of linear [114]
116	Cut	Shallow, north-west to south-east aligned linear with gradual sloping north side with an almost flat base. Contains 103	Cut of linear feature, possible furrow
117	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with moderately steep sides and concave base. Contains 118	Cut for a land drain
118	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey sand mixed with re-deposited natural, occasional iron pan	Backfill of land drain [117]
119	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear with moderately steep sides and concave base	Robber cut for land drain
120	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey sand mixed with re-deposited natural, occasional iron pan	Backfill of land drain robber cut [119]

**Trench 2**

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, dark grey organic sand. Seals 201	Modern topsoil
201	Layer	Loose, dark brown sand with iron panning flecks. Sealed by 200, seals 202	Modern buried soil/subsoil
202	Layer	Loose, fine light beige and white sand. Sealed by 201	Natural geology of windblown sand
203	Cut	A shallow, north-east to south-west aligned linear with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Contains 204	Land drain cut
204	Fill	Loose, mid organic brown sand with no inclusions	Natural silting of linear [203]
205	Cut	Irregular shaped feature with gradual sloping sides and concave base. Contains 206	Tree throw pit
206	Fill	Mottled light brownish grey sand with iron flecks and root disturbance shown as dark brown organic sand	Natural silting of tree throw [205]
207	Cut	North-south aligned narrow linear containing ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of a land drain
208	Cut	A narrow, north – south aligned linear with ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of a land drain
209	Cut	A narrow, NE – SW aligned linear with a ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of a land drain

**Trench 3**

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
301	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional roots. Seals 302	Modern topsoil
302	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 301, seals 315	Modern subsoil
303	Cut	East – west aligned linear with ceramic drain and backfill	Cut of land drain
304	Void		
305	Cut	East – west aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and flat base. Contains 306	Cut of (modern?) ditch
306	Fill	Moderately compact, greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions	Backfill of ditch [305]
307	Void		
308	Cut	North – south aligned linear with ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of land drain
309	Void		
310	Void		
311	Cut	Square cut with steep sloping sides, not excavated. Contains 312	Modern posthole possibly part of former playground feature
312	Fill	Moderately compact dark yellowish brown sandy silt with a vertical ceramic pipe.	Pipe and backfill of posthole [311]
313	Cut	East – west aligned linear with shallow sided cut and uneven base. Contains 314	Cut of linear
314	Fill	Moderately compact light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	Natural silting of linear [313]
315	Layer	Compact, brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 302	Natural drift geology
316	Cut	East – west aligned linear with a ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of land drain



**Trench 4**

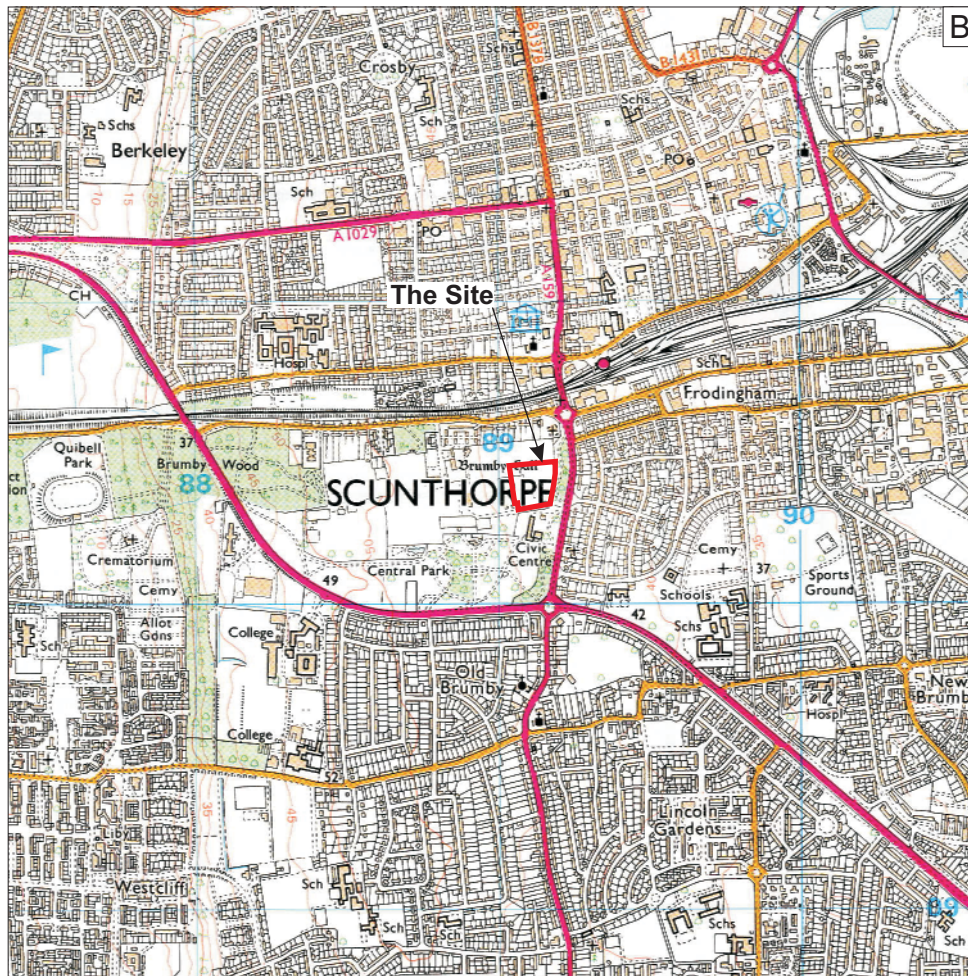
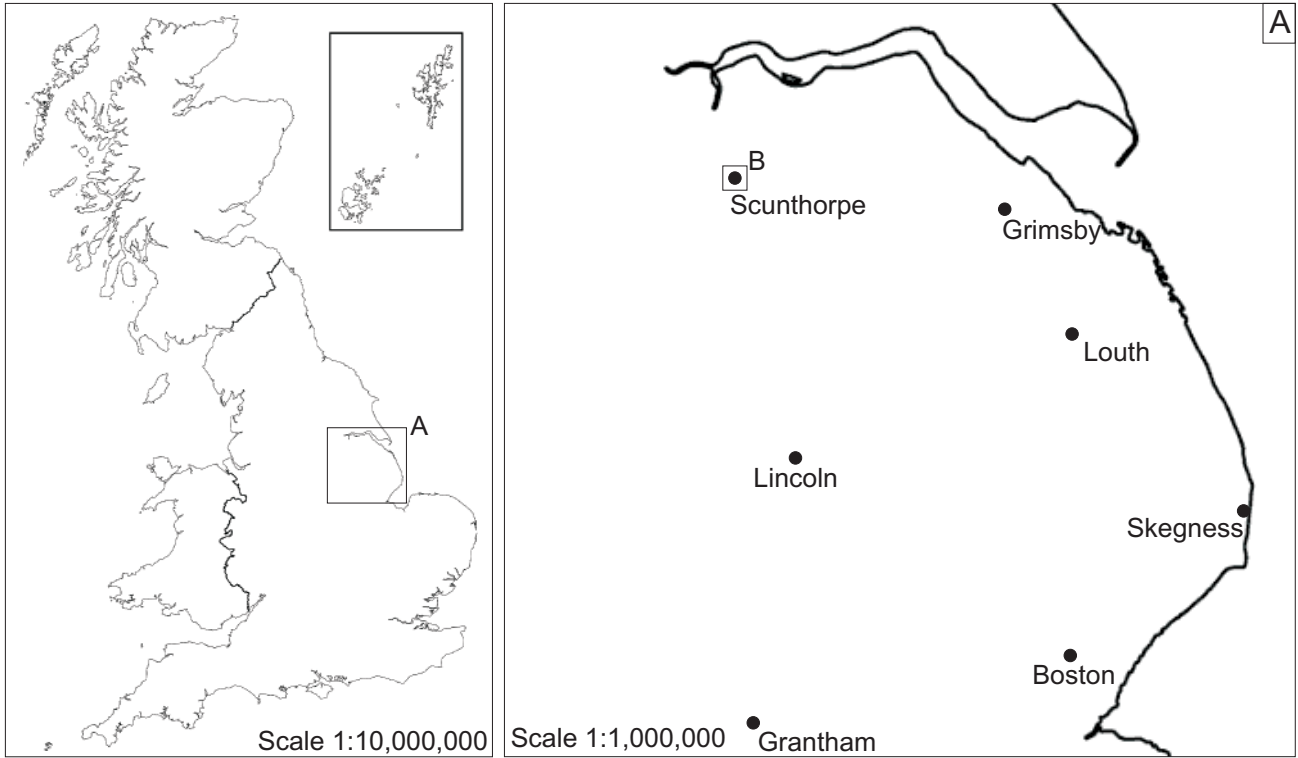
Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
401	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional roots. Seals 402	Modern topsoil
402	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 401, seals 407	Modern subsoil
403	Cut	North-south aligned linear with steep sides and uneven base. Contains 404, 405 and 406; cuts 402	Ditch, probable boundary feature
404	Fill	Moderately compact, dark brown silty sand with no inclusions	Primary fill of ditch [403]
405	Fill	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions	Secondary fill of ditch [403]
406	Fill	Moderately compact, very dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions	Tertiary fill of ditch [404]
407	Layer	Compact, brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 402	Natural drift geology

**Trench 5**

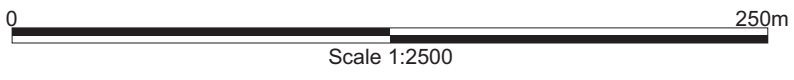
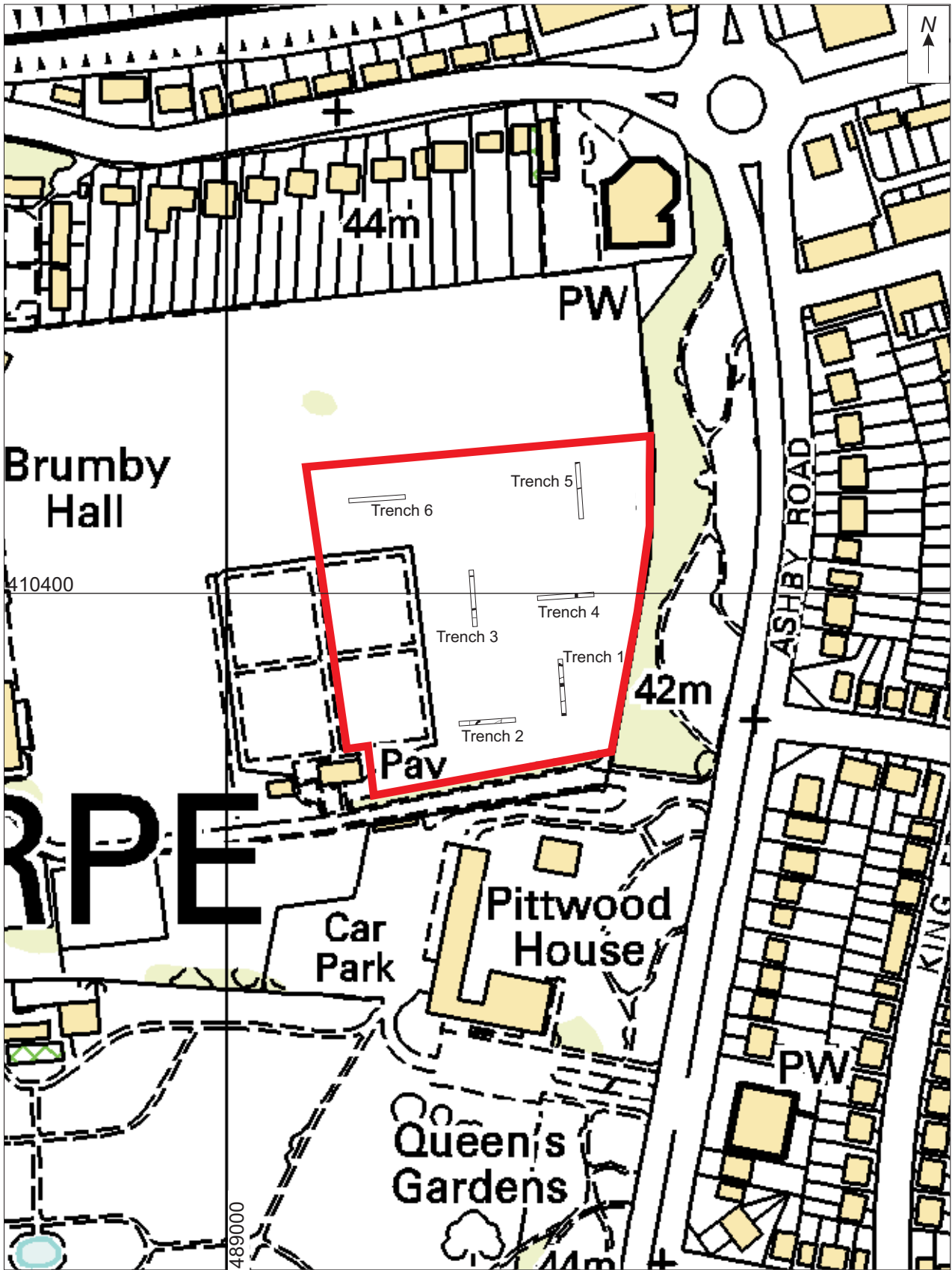
Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
501	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional roots. Seals 502	Modern topsoil
502	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 501, seals 507 and 508	Modern subsoil
503	Cut	East – west aligned linear with backfill, not excavated	Cut of land drain
504	Void		
505	Cut	East – west aligned linear with ceramic pipe and backfill	Cut of land drain
506	Void		
507	Layer	Compact, brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 502	Natural drift geology
508	Layer	Compact, pale brown limestone. Sealed by 507	Natural geology of limestone brash

**Trench 6**

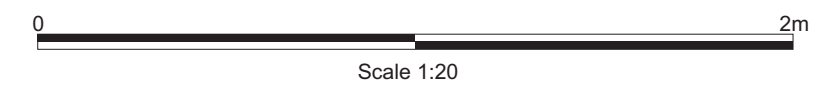
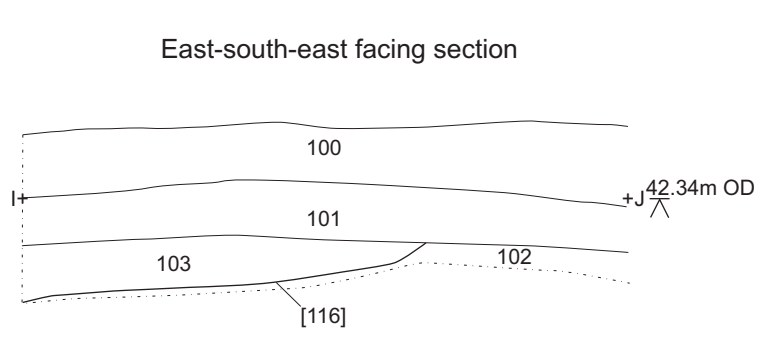
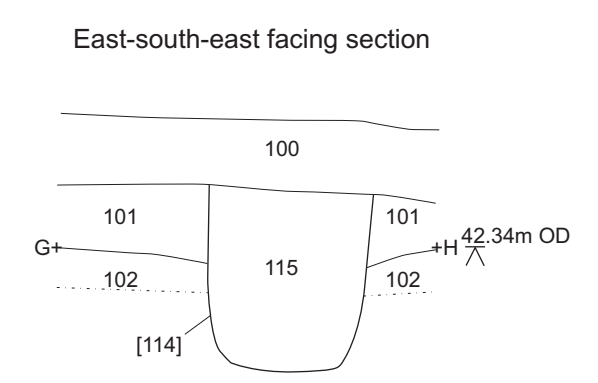
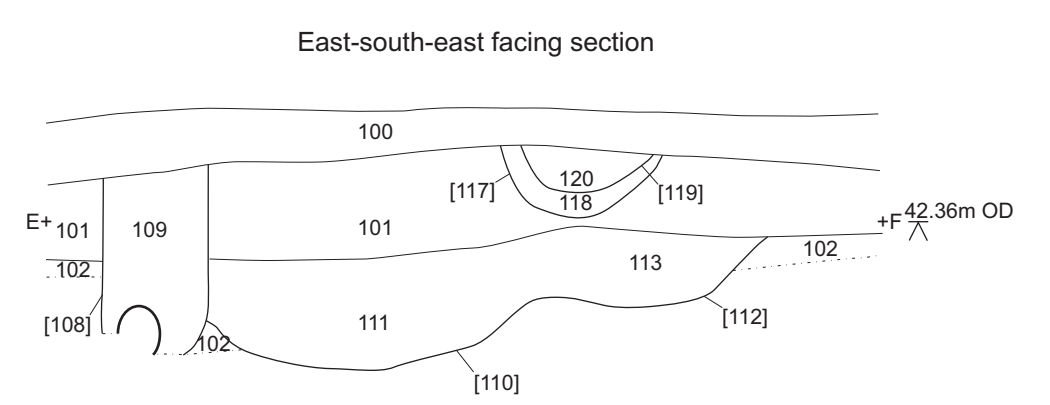
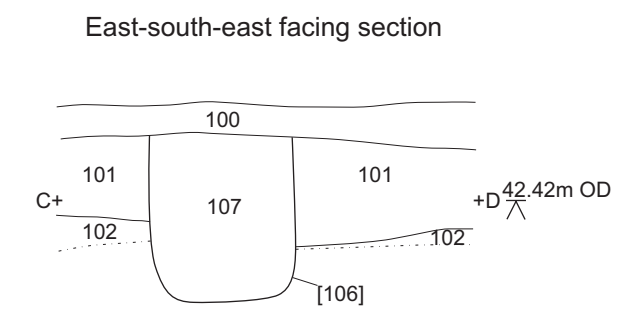
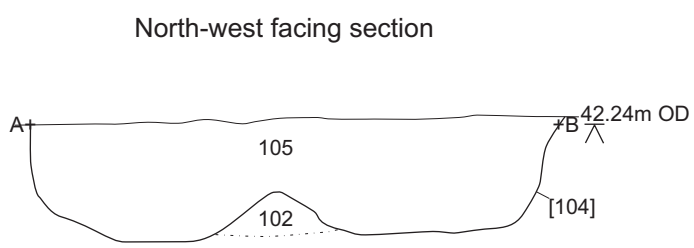
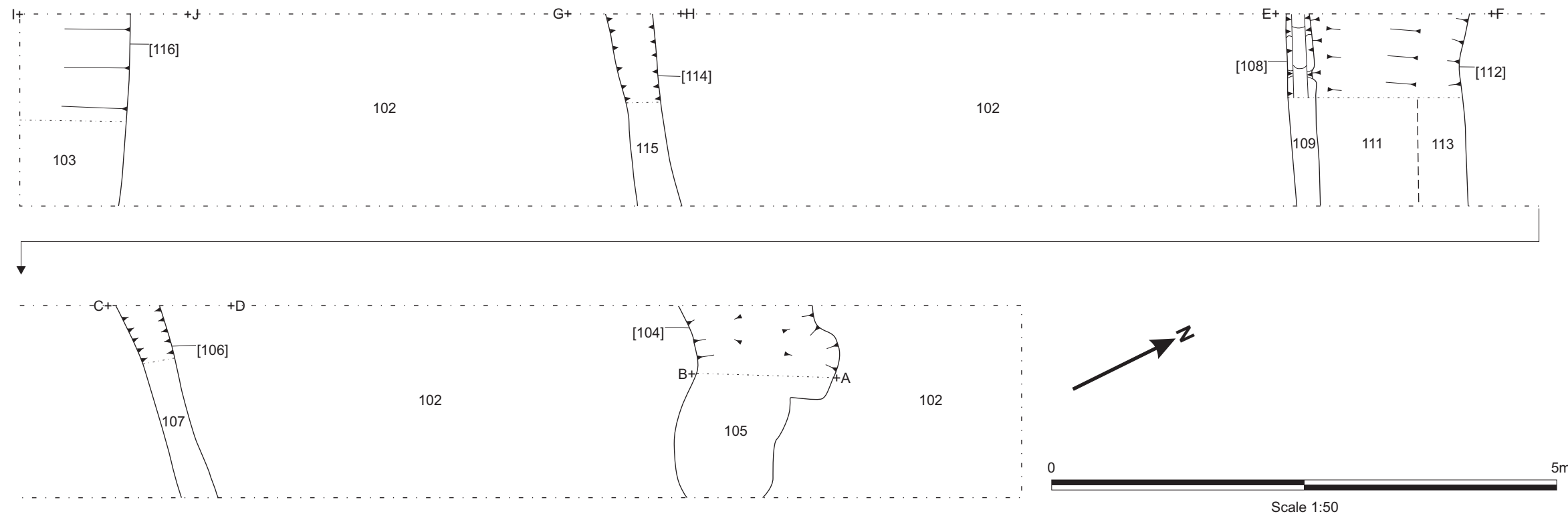
Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
601	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional roots. Seals 602	Modern topsoil
602	Layer	Moderately compact, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 601, seals 603	Modern subsoil
603	Layer	Compact, brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions. Sealed by 602	Natural drift geology



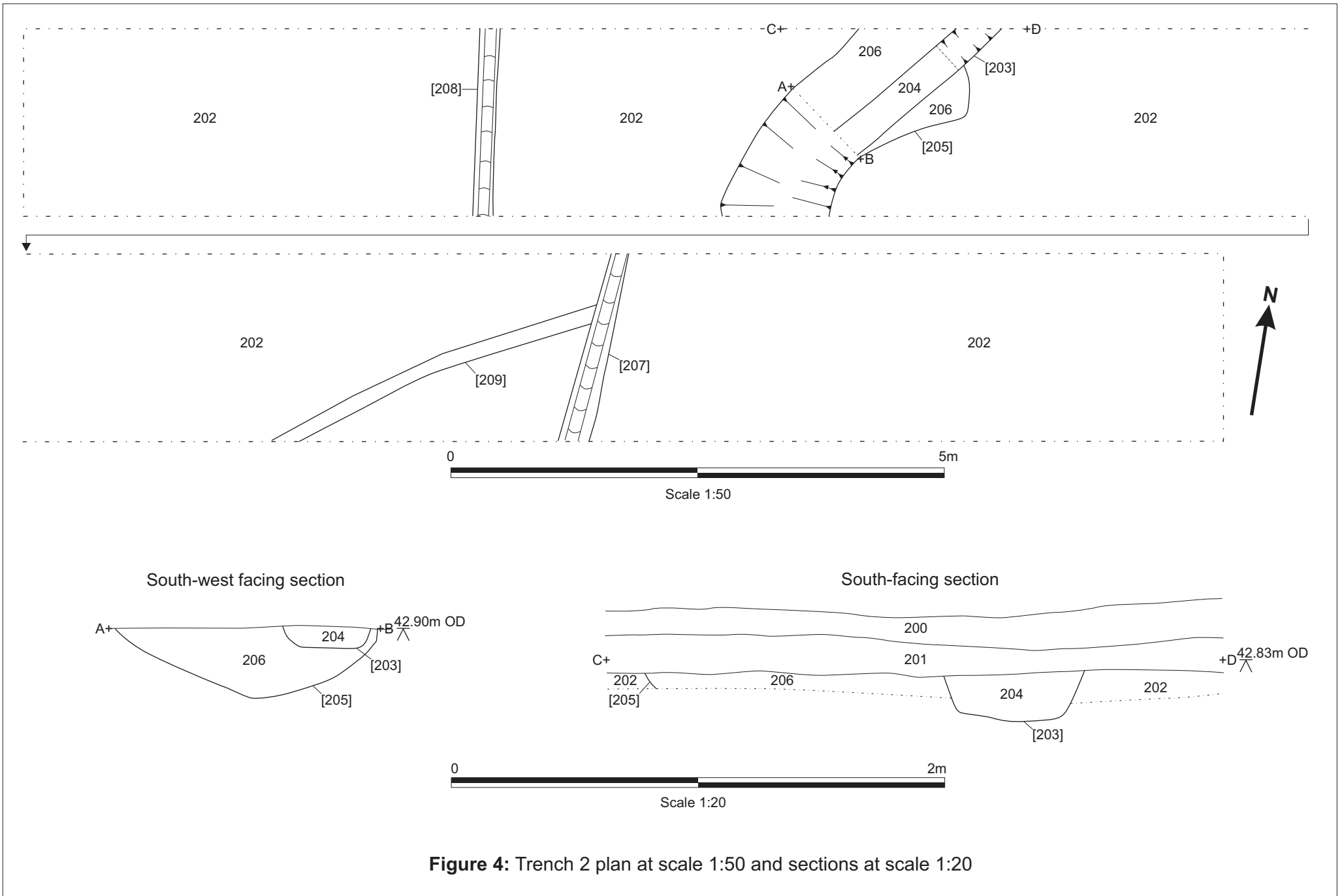
**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site outlined in red  
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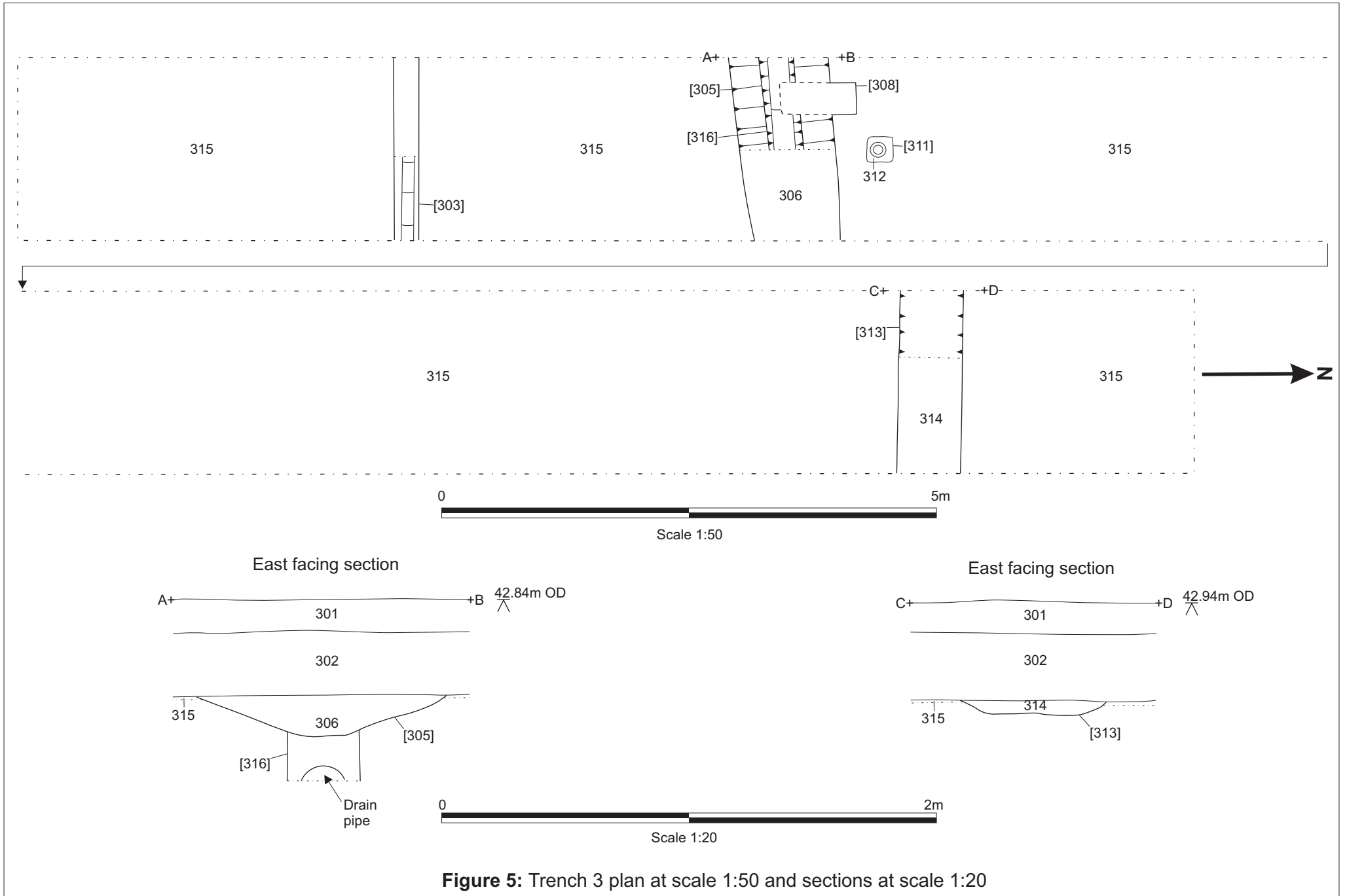
**Figure 2:** Trench location plan at scale 1:2500, with the development area outlined in red. Archaeological features shown in solid black



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

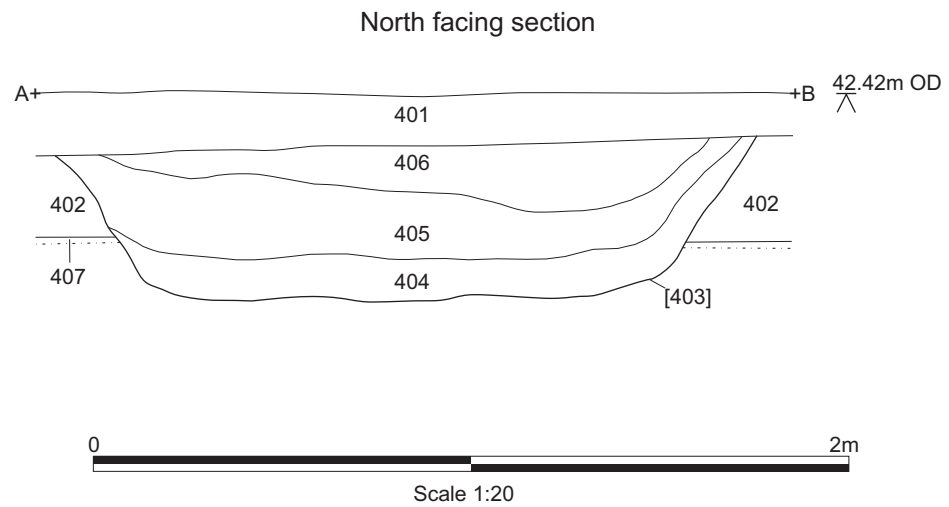
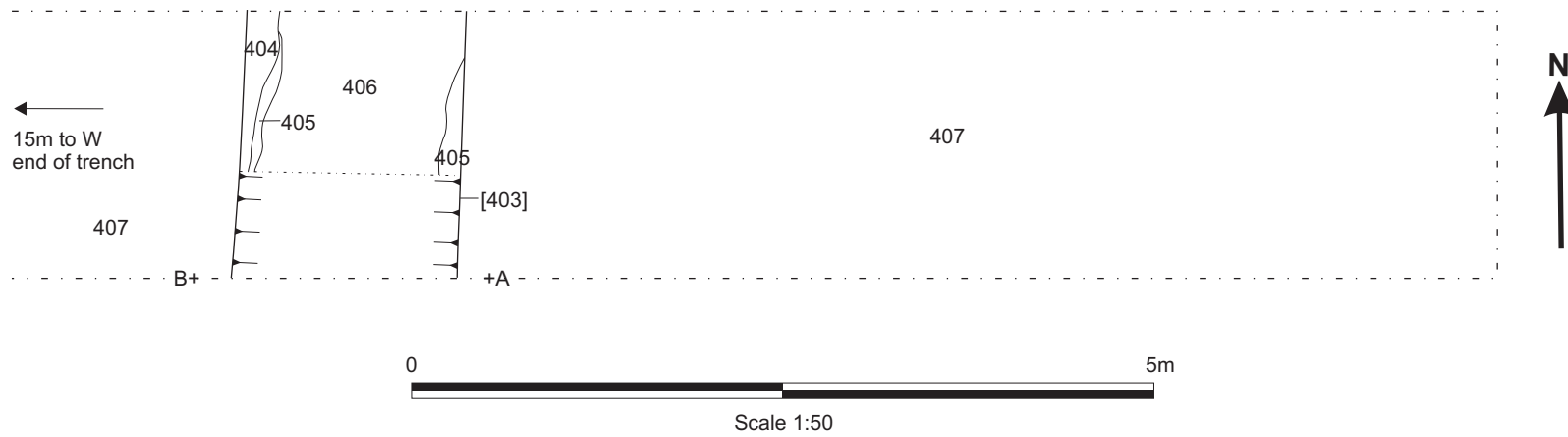


**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20

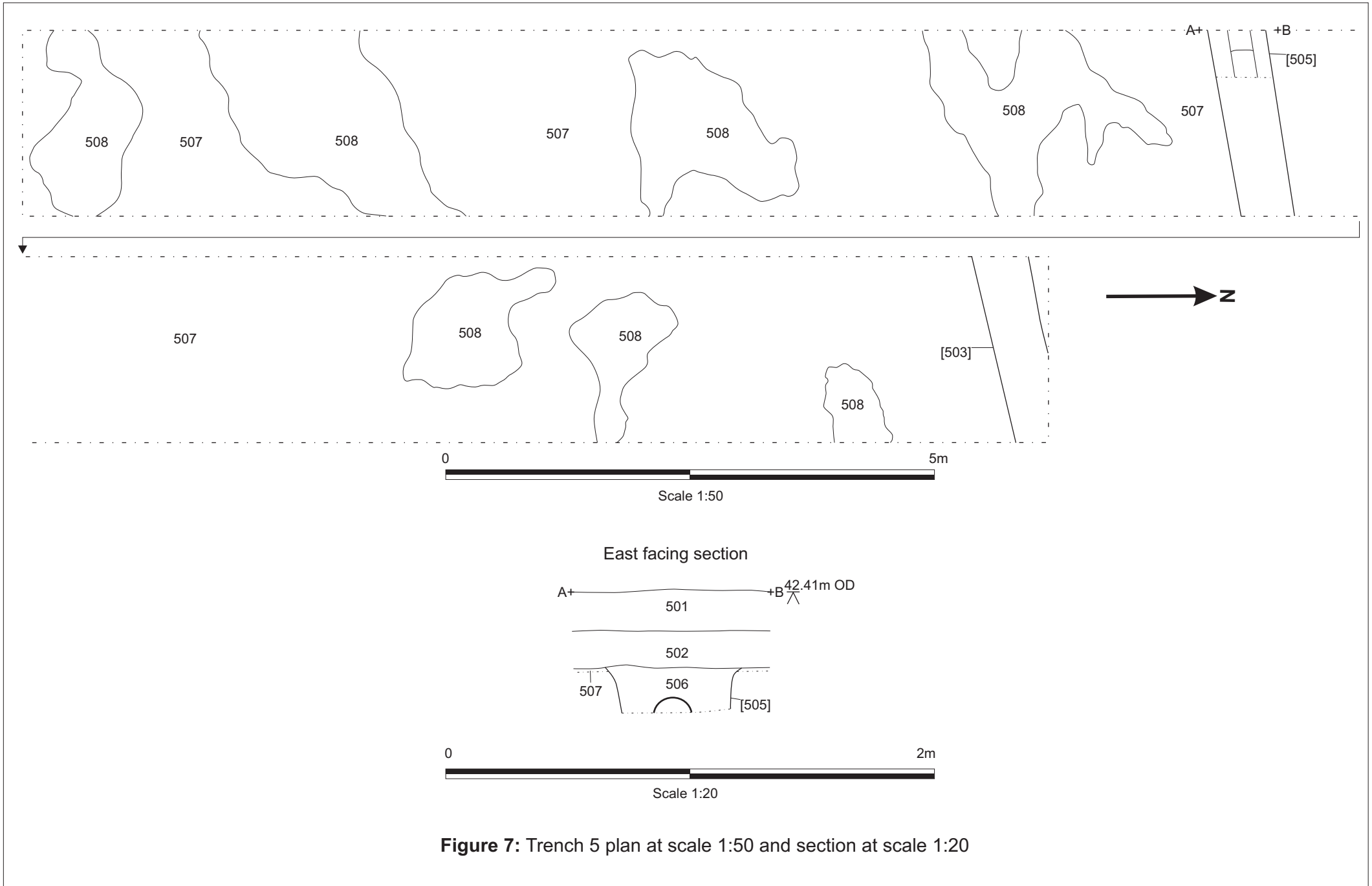


**Figure 5:** Trench 3 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20



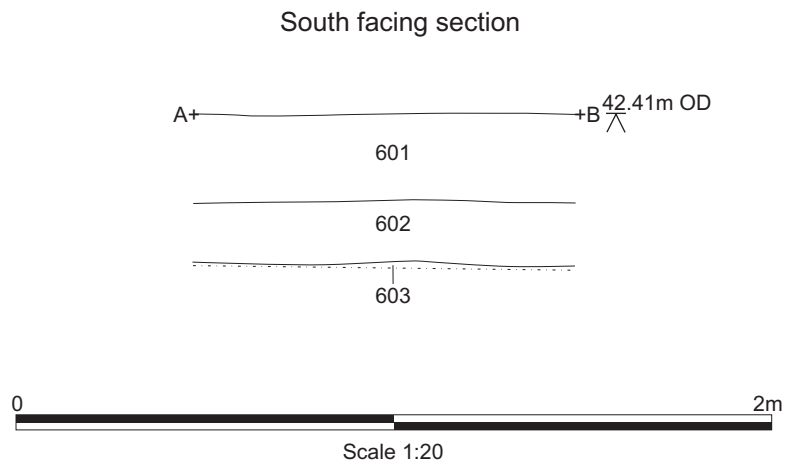
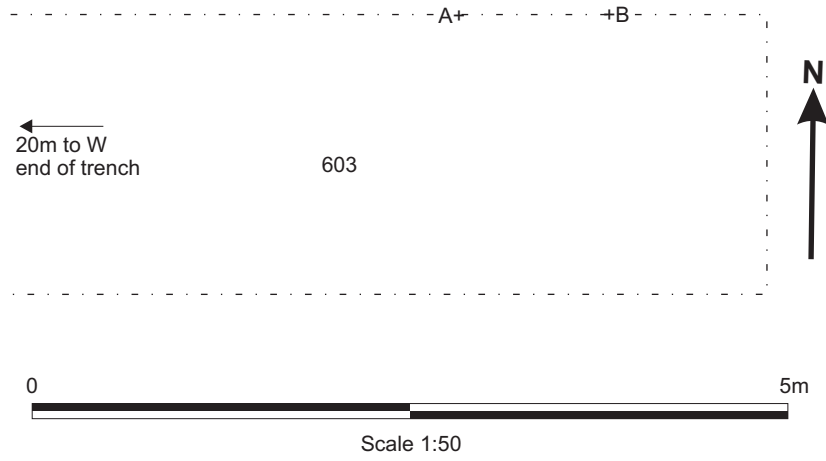


**Figure 6:** Trench 4 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20



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





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