LAND SOUTH OF BANOVALLUM GARDENS HORNCASTLE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Planning ref.:	S/086/01100/15
NGR:	TF 27032 69314
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Report prepared for

Robert Doughty Consultancy

On behalf of Lindum Homes

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Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Lindum Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Banovallum Gardens, Horncastle, in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (NGR: TF 27032 69314).

This work was undertaken to inform a planning application for the residential development of the site following on from a geophysical survey carried out in summer 2015. The survey only identified three potential archaeological features, which corresponded with post-enclosure field boundaries recorded on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. However, as evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified within the immediate area the Planning Archaeologist for Lincolnshire County Council, acting as advisor to East Lindsey District Council advised that a scheme of archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken to confirm the reliability of the geophysical survey and otherwise assess the archaeological potential of the site. Accordingly six 30m long trenches were opened.

Archaeological features were positively identified in two of the trenches. Possible archaeological features and land drains were identified in three more of the trenches. None of these features were identified by the geophysical survey. Two of the historic field boundaries were correctly identified by geophysical survey.

The archaeological features exposed consisted of two undated, 'V' profile ditches and a similar rounded profile ditch. Although currently undated, the ditches are characteristic of the late prehistoric and Romano-British period and are consistent with the enclosure and possible field system ditches previously identified within the immediate area. Nonetheless the scarcity of finds may indicate that the archaeological potential of the site probably still remains low.

Fig. 1: Site location map. Proposed development site highlighted in red. Scale 1:12 500

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Banovallum Gardens, Horncastle, in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. This work was undertaken between the 2/9/15 and 7/9/15 and the results presented here are intended to inform and advise the planning process with regards to the application for the residential development of the site.

The programme of archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (PCAS 2015), the recommendations of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 as revised) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 as revised) and the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (as revised 2012).

2.0 Site location and description (**Figs. 1** & **2**)

The historic market town of Horncastle is located within the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire approximately 28km east of Lincoln and a similar distance north of Boston. The town is centred on the crossroads of the A 153 and A 158, with the confluence of two small rivers, the Bain and the Waring, directly to the northwest.

Banovallum Gardens is part of a modern residential development situated on the eastern periphery of the town. The proposed development site is located immediately to the south of this. It consists of an almost triangular shaped plot of land of *c*. 3.7 hectares, which historic mapping indicates had previously been divided into three plots and is currently a single field of cultivated agricultural land.

The northern side of the site is flanked by the rear gardens of modern residential properties along Banovallum Gardens and Winceby Gardens. Similarly the western side of the site is flanked by the rear gardens of modern properties along Saxon Way. The eastern side of the field in which the site is located extends beyond the limits of the proposed development area and is defined by a hedge row with arable fields beyond. The southern part of the site is defined by a narrow water course, the Thunker Drain. The land beyond is also arable except for a plot immediately to the southwest which is currently scrub, intended for development and has also been subject to a similar scheme of archaeological investigation (Lane 2014).

3.0 Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the proposed development site comprises mudstone (Kimmeridge Clay Formation). This is covered by drift geology of Mid Pleistocene Till – Diamicton (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

Horncastle is situated near the southwestern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is located close to the 30m contour in the valley of the River Bain where it flattens out in the fenland surrounding the Wash. Historically the Wash extended much further inland and its topography has undergone substantial changes in the recent past. As such in the ancient past the site would have been much closer to the sea.

The town is also located at the southern end of *Caistor High Street*, a prehistoric ridgeway that is considered to have been a major route from the Humber, across the Wolds, to the salt-making sites in the Wash area.

The site itself occupies a gentle south-southwest facing slope rising above the drain that defines its southern side. The land beyond the drain also rises to the south forming a shallow valley. The south-western part of the site lies at *c*. 34m OD and rises to *c*. 37m OD in the northeast corner.

4.0 Planning background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012. This places the responsibility for dealing with historic and archaeological sites (heritage assets) affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s141). Developers are obligated to produce a definitive method of archaeological mitigation to fulfil this requirement.

An extract of Section 128 of NPPF reads:
128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

A planning application for the residential development of land off Banovallum Gardens has been submitted to East Lindsey District Council (Application ref: S/086/01100/15). A heritage assessment and a geophysical survey of the site have been undertaken and the reports submitted with the application (PCAS 2015). Subsequently, the Planning Archaeologist for Lincolnshire County Council acting as advisor to East Lindsey District Council has advised that the results of the geophysical survey need to be confirmed by a scheme of archaeological trial trenching in order to fulfil the planning requirements and to allow for informed recommendations to be made.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A Heritage Impact Assessment has been produced for the adjacent site and is summarised here (Lane 2014).

As noted above, Horncastle lies at the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring and intersects with the prehistoric trackway, known as *Caistor High Street*. Individual finds and small scatters of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic-Early Bronze Age worked flints from around the town centre confirm activity in the area in early prehistory. To the north of Horncastle there are also the scheduled remains of a Neolithic stone circle (SAM List entry ID: 1017875), and the cropmarks of a Bronze Age barrow and enclosures (LHER refs: 44142; 46386). Occupation in the area appears to have been established by at least the late Iron Age (Lane 2014).

During the Roman period, in the first century AD, a settlement developed as a market town and local administrative centre, with a later walled enclosure being built towards the end of the 3rd century AD. This wall enclosed a rectangular area of approximately 2 hectares, situated between the Rivers Bain and Waring. Romano-British occupation continued outside the walled area, and large amounts of Romano-British material including burials have been recovered from the periphery of the Romano-

British town. Roman Horncastle is speculatively identified, and usually referred to, as *'Banovallum'*, an area which encompasses the majority of the modern town centre and is protected as another scheduled monument (SAM List entry ID: 1005034) (*ibid*.).

Specifically, two Iron Age - Romano-British sites are known in the area immediately surrounding the development site. A pre-Roman ditched enclosure to the northwest was found during a programme of archaeological works during the construction of the Banovallum Gardens residential development. Three ditches and evidence of an internal up-cast bank were identified, associated with a small collection of pottery also indicating Romano-British occupation (HER ref: 43307). The second Romano-British site was initially recorded as the cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure with associated possible field systems *c.* 200m southwest of the site (HER ref: 41865). The site was recently investigated by geophysical survey and trial trenching, identifying a large enclosure defined by V-shaped ditches and with occupation spanning the late Iron Age to the late 3rd century AD (*ibid*.).

Following the end of the Roman period, settlement at Horncastle appears to have been focused within the defendable wall of the Roman town. The town's name is derived from the Old English *horna* and *castra*, meaning 'the Roman town on the horn-shaped piece of land (between the River Bain and River Waring)'. There is little evidence of the settlement in the early Saxon period, however by the 10th century the town was thriving and was the site of a royal mint. By the early 11th century the manor was held by Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor (*ibid*.).

The Domesday Survey of 1086, records that the settlement had over forty households of villagers/freemen and was now the property of the Crown, following the Norman Conquest. In 1229 the manor was sold to Walter Mauclerc, Henry III's treasurer and Bishop of Carlisle. In 1230 a Charter was obtained permitting a weekly market which demonstrates the importance of the town at the centre of rich agricultural land and regional trade. Annual horse fairs also began in the 13th century. The town's growing status is also evidenced from a charge levied on items brought to market for the 'paving' of the street for the three years following 1389 (*ibid*.).

Medieval ridge and furrow was identified during an archaeological watching brief during the construction of Banovallum Gardens, suggesting this site was beyong the limits of the medieval town. The town remained a locally important market during the post-medieval period and experienced a period of expansion in the early 19th century with the construction of the Horncastle Navigation Canal and the enclosure of open fields in 1805 which saw the town expand beyond its historic core at this time (*ibid*.).

The development of Banovallum Gardens in the mid 1990's was preceded by a geophysical survey and archaeological trail trenching. The results of the geophysical survey were ambiguous due to poor survey conditions, with just 2 possible ditches identified. The evaluation consisted of an initial phase of 18 trenches, which identified archaeological features dispersed across the site, and included a series of ditches, gullies and pits. The majority of these features, however, remained undated, and unstratified artefacts varied between prehistoric flints to post-medieval pottery. Subsequent watching briefs completed during the development identified further features, including the sides of a possible enclosure. This also remained undated. (*ibid*.).

The site adjacent to the southwest corner of the proposed development site has also been subject to archaeological investigation in recent years. Trial trenching on land east of Wesley Way encountered only post-medieval and modern features, although

a preceding geophysical survey failed to identify any possible features (*ibid*.). This area currently remains as scrub land.

As noted above, this site has been subject to a geophysical survey which has only identified three linear features which correspond with historic field boundaries (Bunn 2015). As the site lies on the periphery of a speculated Romano-British farmstead identified to the northwest, with undated ditches found to the north, there is potential for archaeological remains to exist on this site which have not been identified by the geophysical survey because of the background magnetic variation within the Till deposits.

6.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the Specification (PCAS 2015). A total of six 30m x 2m trenches were positioned as indicated in the Specification, except the two eastern most trenches were inadvertently repositioned further to the east. These were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket down to the top of the natural substrate. All machining was carried out under constant supervision by the attendant archaeologist.

Where potential archaeological features and deposits were identified they were investigated by hand excavated sections to establish their character, date and survival condition and subsequently recorded. Context sheets were completed for each feature/deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section. Colour slide and digital photographs were taken to complement these accounts.

7.0 Results (**Figs. 2** – **8**)

The six proposed trenches were excavated across the site as indicated in **Fig. 2**.

A consistently similar pattern of deposition was observed throughout, consisting of *c*. 0.35m – 0.4m of modern sandy plough soil. This had a very distinct interface horizon with the underlying natural substrate and only in Trench No. 3 were there possible patches of surviving sub-soil. Otherwise modern ploughing had reworked all early soils overlying the natural sands and gravels.

Conversely the natural substrate varied throughout the trenches and different layers of Till were initially recorded separately as some of them may have been the product of post-glacial colluvial or alluvial deposition. However none of the variations could be demonstrated to be geologically late and the variations are considered here to be the product of glacial wash-out and not later silting. The natural substrate consisted of mostly mid yellow-orange sand matrix with frequent fractured flint gravels and occasional chalk fragments. Patches of light grey-brown silty sand with rare fractured flint gravels were also present (marl). Details of these deposits are presented in **Appendix 1** and are omitted from the following account of the trenches.

Archaeological features were positively identified within Trenches No. 4 and No. 6. Possible archaeological feature were also identified in Trenches No. 2 and No. 3. All of the identified features consisted of silt-sand filled features cut in to the top of the natural substrate characteristic of ancient in-filled ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features and no dating evidence or other artefactual material, pre-dating the industrial period, was observed in the plough soil during the course of the evaluation.

Trench No. 1: *This trench was located towards the west end of the site.* (**Fig. 3**)

The diverse nature of the natural substrate (102) and the distinct nature of the over lying plough soil (101) is apparent in the photographs (see Fig. 3). No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Although the presence of two land drains were observed. Notably these do not appear on the geophysical survey.

Trench No. 2: *This trench was located in the mid-west part of the site and targeted the southern end of a* c. *NNE-SSW aligned feature identified by the geophysical survey.* (**Fig. 4**)

At the east end of this trench a possible *c*. NNE – SSW aligned feature was recorded extending beyond the end of the trench [203]. This was over 1.5m wide and only 0.26m deep with a gentle sloping side which appeared to level out to a flat or shallow concave base. It was in-filled with light grey-brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel (204).

Immediately to the west of this a very similar feature [205] extended to the north beyond the limit of the evaluation trench. Likewise it was broad with shallow sloping sides and a flattish base. It was 3.3m wide and 0.24m deep. It also had an identical fill (206) consisting of light grey-brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel.

Potentially both features could be anthropomorphic in origins and may be part of a ditch [203] or a ditch terminus [205] and may indicate re-modelling of a ditch system. However, equally both may be entirely natural hollows in-filled with glacial wash out material or immediate post glacial alluvial silting.

The location of these two features did not correspond with the feature identified by the geophysical survey and as such they remain unresolved. However, compared to the positively identified archaeological features in Trenches No. 4 and No. 6 they appear to be geological in origin (see below).

Trench No. 3: *This trench was located in the north central part of the site.* (**Fig. 5**)

Located near to the middle of the trench a shallow linear feature [304], aligned *c*. WNW-ESE was recorded. This measured 1m wide by 0.2m deep and had a shallow concave profile. It appeared to be distinct in plan and had a grey-brown sandy silt fill (305) which was similar to thin patches of what appeared to be lenses of sub-soil surviving down slope at this location.

The ground sloped down to the southwest here and levelled out to the south thus providing a shallow base of slope where perhaps the subsoil had accumulated and was slightly deeper here and thus the deeper deposits survived later ploughing.

Potentially the feature may be the remains of a shallow ditch or even a plough furrow. As it ran across the slope it is unlikely to be an erosion scar. However, as with the features identified in Trench No. 2 it is less convincing than the positively identified archaeological feature in other trenches (see below).

Trench No. 4: *Trench 4 was located in the mid-southeast of the site and targeted a* c. *NNE-SSW aligned linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.* (**Fig. 6**).

The NNE-SSW aligned linear identified by the geophysical survey was identified as an post-enclosure/industrial period field boundary ditch [405]. The excavated section identified fragments of industrial period pottery, oyster shell, animal bone (rabbit?) and numerous fragments of decaying tree roots. The ditch appeared to have been

deliberately backfilled with a sandy loam top/plough soil (408), very similar to the overlying plough soil. All the available evidence appears to confirm that this feature dates from the late historic period and warrants no further analysis.

To the west of ditch [405] a characteristically very different ditch [409] was identified. This was also aligned *c*. NNE-SSW was 1.1m wide and 0.54m deep. It had a distinct 'V' shaped profile, with an equally distinct slot ('ankle breaker') excavated at the bottom of the ditch. Similarly its fill (410) was completely different from that of the nearby industrial period feature. It consisted of slightly greyish orange-brown sandy silt, much more consistent with an early (unimproved) leached soil deposit.

Unlike the feature identified in Trenches No. 2 and No. 3 this feature was clearly anthropomorphic in origins and distinctly different from the nearby industrial period ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavated section. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench No. 5: *This trench was located towards the southeast corner of the site and targeted a* c*. NNE-SSW aligned linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.* (**Fig. 7**).

The linear feature identified by the geophysical survey was identified as another post-enclosure field boundary ditch [504]. This was characteristically similar to ditch [405] and even had a role of fencing wire in its backfill (406), visible in the photograph, protruding from the southern side of the excavated section.

Trench No. 6: *This trench was located towards the northeast corner of the site and targeted the same* c*. NNE-SSW aligned linear feature identified by the geophysical survey as was targeted by Trench No. 5.* (**Fig. 8**).

Towards the western end of this trench another 'V' profile ditch [604] was recorded. This was aligned *c*. NNE-SSW was 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep. Its profile and proportions were very similar to ditch [409] although it did not have a distinct 'ankle breaker' at its base. Notably it was located up-slope from ditch [409] and therefore its smaller size may be due to a greater degree of soil/plough erosion on the higher ground. Its fill (605) was also characteristically similar to (410) the fill of ditch [409].

Located towards the eastern end of this trench another small ditch [608] was also recorded. This was also aligned *c*. NNE-SSW was 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep. However, it had a distinct 'U' shaped profile. It fill (609) was very similar to that of the 'V' profile ditches, consisting of greyish orange-brown sandy silt with few flint gravels.

Neither of these two ditches produced any dating evidence and neither of them was identified by the geophysical survey.

At the eastern end of the trench another *c*. NNE-SSW aligned post-enclosure ditch [606] was identified, which corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. At this location it had been heavily disturbed and backfill with a charcoal rich deposit which also contained a fragment of barbed wire. This may mark the spot where a tree was removed and its stump/roots burnt out as part of the removal of the old field boundaries.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

The evaluation has positively identified archaeological remains within Trenches No. 4 and No. 6 consisting of two 'V' profile ditches [409] and [604] and a 'U' profile ditch

[608]. Although undated the identified features appears to be consistent with field system and enclosures ditches identified prior to and during the construction of the adjacent Banovallum Gardens development. These neighbouring remains however, appear to be poorly understood within their chronological context and the wider landscape. If the features identified here are contemporary then this site may afford an opportunity to better understand the previously identified remains and the environment at that time.

In comparison to the archaeological features identified, the features investigated in Trench No. 2 appear less likely to be of anthropomorphic origins. Similarly the possible ditch identified in Trench No. 3 appears more like a furrow than an actual ditch. However, as only three undated ditches were identified during the course of the evaluation the archaeological potential of the site still remains low.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The evaluation has been largely effective in characterising the depositional sequence within the site and the nature of the archaeology contained therein. It has also demonstrated that the geophysical survey should not be used as a reliable guide to the archaeological potential of this site.

10.0 Bibliography

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11.0 Site Archive

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln within six months of completion of this report under the Lincolnshire Museums archive accession code LCNCC 2015.150.

Appendix 1: Context descriptions and levels

Levels are recorded as metres above Ordnance Datum (OD), calculated from a spot height located on Mareham Road, to the south of the site (45.2m OD).

Trench 1: OD = 33.92m (S) – 34.23m (N)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
101	Topsoil	Mid-dark sandy loam with frequent flint gravel. < 0.35m thick.	-
102	Natural	Mixed, light grey silty sand matrix and mid yellow-orange sand matrix with frequent flint gravel. Limit of excavation.	-

Trench 2: OD = 34.5m (NW) – 34.83m (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
201	Topsoil	Same as (101). < 0.35m thick.	-
202	Natural	Same as (102). Limit of excavation.	-
203	Cut	Possible broad shallow ditch. Extends beyond LoE to east. Aligned *c*. NNE-SSW with a shallow concave profile. >1.5m wide x 0.26m deep.	-
204	Fill of [203]	Light grey-brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel. >1.5m wide x 0.26m deep.	-
205	Cut	Possible ditch terminus. Extends beyond the LoE to the north. Rounded southern end/side with shallow-moderate steep sides and a flattish-concave base. 3.3m wide x > 0.7m long x 0.24m deep.	-
206	Fill of [205]	Light grey-brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel. 3.3m wide x > 0.7m long x 0.24m deep.	-

Trench 3: OD = 35.28m (SW) – 36.56m (NE)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
301	Topsoil	Same as (101). < 0.35m thick.	-
302	Natural	Same as (102). Limit of excavation.	-
303	Subsoil	Thin hill wash sub-soil only present in patches/hollows undisturbed by modern ploughing. Light – mid grey-brown sandy silt. < 0.1m thick.	-
304	Cut	Possible plough scar/furrow or ditch. Aligned *c*. NW – SE. Shallow concave profile. 1m wide x 0.2m deep.	-
305	Fill of [304]	Light – mid grey-brown sandy silt. 1m wide x 0.2m deep.	-

Trench 4: OD = 35.11m (NW) – 35.35m (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
401	Topsoil	Same as (101). < 0.35m thick.	-
402	Natural	Same as (102). Limit of excavation.	-

403	Layer	Possible ancient sediment. Light – mid brown sandy silt. < 0.18m thick.	-
404	Layer	Same as (102) – light grey silty sand. Possible re-deposited natural possible part of natural Till deposit. < 0.2m thick.	-
405	Cut	Post-enclosure field boundary ditch. Aligned *c*. NNE – SSW with broad shallow concave profile. 2m wide x 0.6m deep.	-
406	Fill of [405]	Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2m wide x 0.6m deep.	-
407	Re-cut of [405]	Same as [405]. 2m wide x 0.55m deep.	-
408	Fill of [407]	Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2m wide x 0.55m deep.	Industrial period pottery, Oyster shell, animal bone (rabbit) and fragments of decaying wood (roots)
409	Cut	'V' profile ditch. Aligned *c*. NNE – SSW with moderate steep sides and a narrow slot ('ankle breaker') at the base. 1.1m wide x 0.54m deep.	-
410	Fill of [409]	Light-mid slightly orange grey-brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. 1.1m wide x 0.54m deep.	Sample No. 1

Trench 5: OD = 35.87m (NW) – 36.21m (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
501	Topsoil	Same as (101). < 0.4m thick.	-
502	Natural	Same as (102). Limit of excavation.	-
503	Layer	Same as (404). Limit of excavation.	-
504	Cut	Post-enclosure field boundary ditch. Aligned *c*. NNE – SSW with broad shallow concave profile. 2.1m wide x 0.6m deep.	-
505	Fill of [504]	Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2.1m wide x 0.6m deep.	-

Trench 6: OD = 36.30m (E) – 36.87m (W)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
601	Topsoil	Same as (101). < 0.4m thick.	-
602	Natural	Same as (102). Limit of excavation.	-
603	Layer	Same as (403). Limit of excavation.	-
604	Cut	V' profile ditch. Aligned *c*. NNE – SSW with moderate steep sides and a narrow base. 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep.	-
605	Fill of [604]	Light-mid slightly orange grey-brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep.	Sample No. 2
606	Cut	Post-enclosure field boundary ditch. Aligned *c*. NNE – SSW with broad shallow concave profile. > 1.1m wide x 0.38m deep.	-
607	Fill of [606]	Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. > 1.1m wide x 0.38m deep. Also containing fill of large area of modern disturbance, probable from the removal of a large former field boundary tree, included strands of barbed wire.	-

608	Cut	Ditch. Aligned *c.* NNE – SSW with moderate steep sides and a bowl shaped profile. 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep.	-
609	Fill of [608]	Light-mid slightly orange grey-brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel. 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep.	-

Composite photograph taken from near the northwest corner of the site, behind No. 23 Banovallum Gardens.
Looking from east(left) - south(right)
The Thunker Drain crosses the low ground behind the trenches at the base of this shallow valley.

Fig.2 Trench location plan superimposed over grey scale plot of the geophysical survey (after Bunn 2015. Scale 1:2000) with composite photograph of the site.

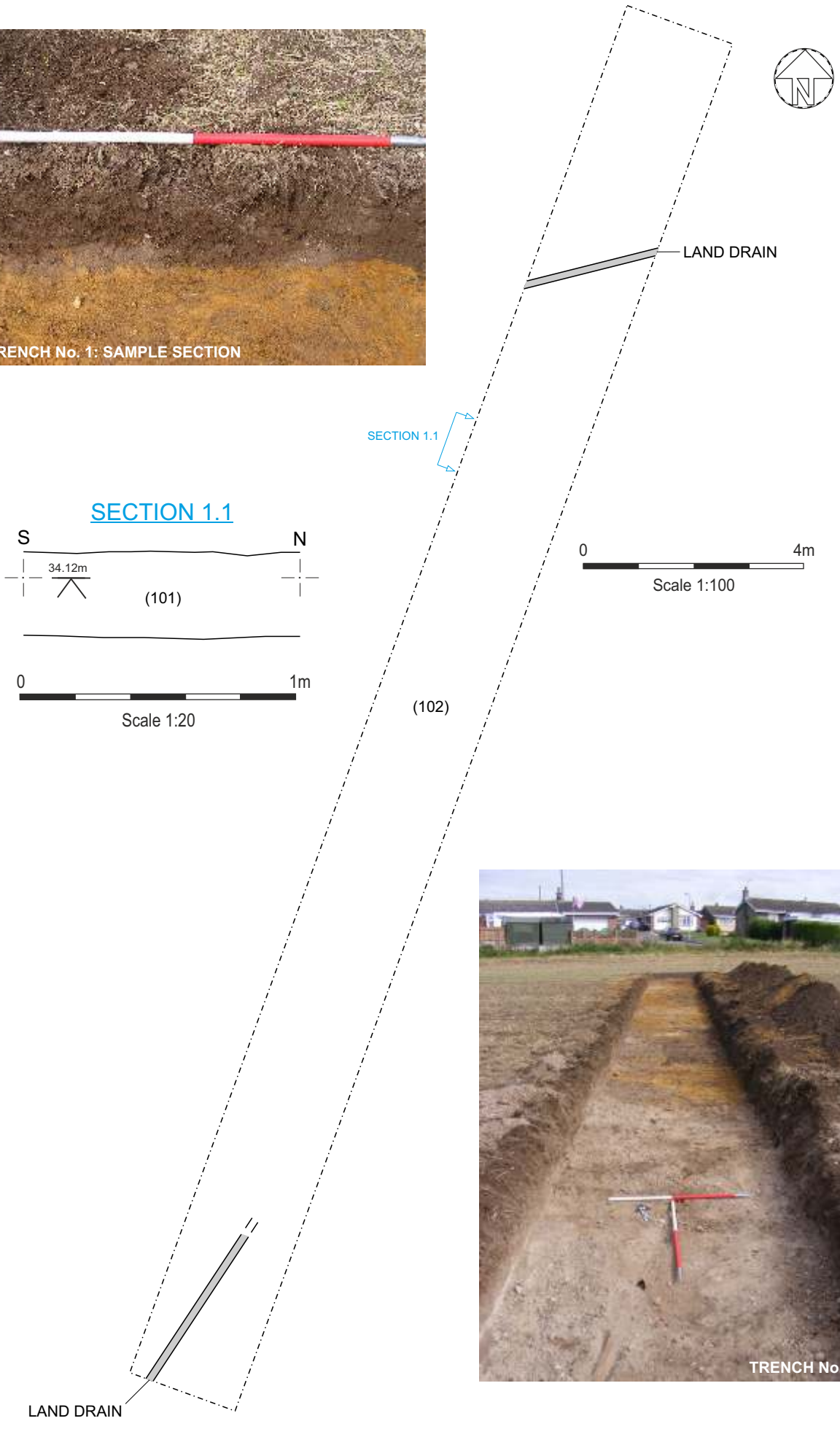


Fig.3 Trench 1: Plan 1:100 & Section 1:20 with photographs (Scales: 1m)

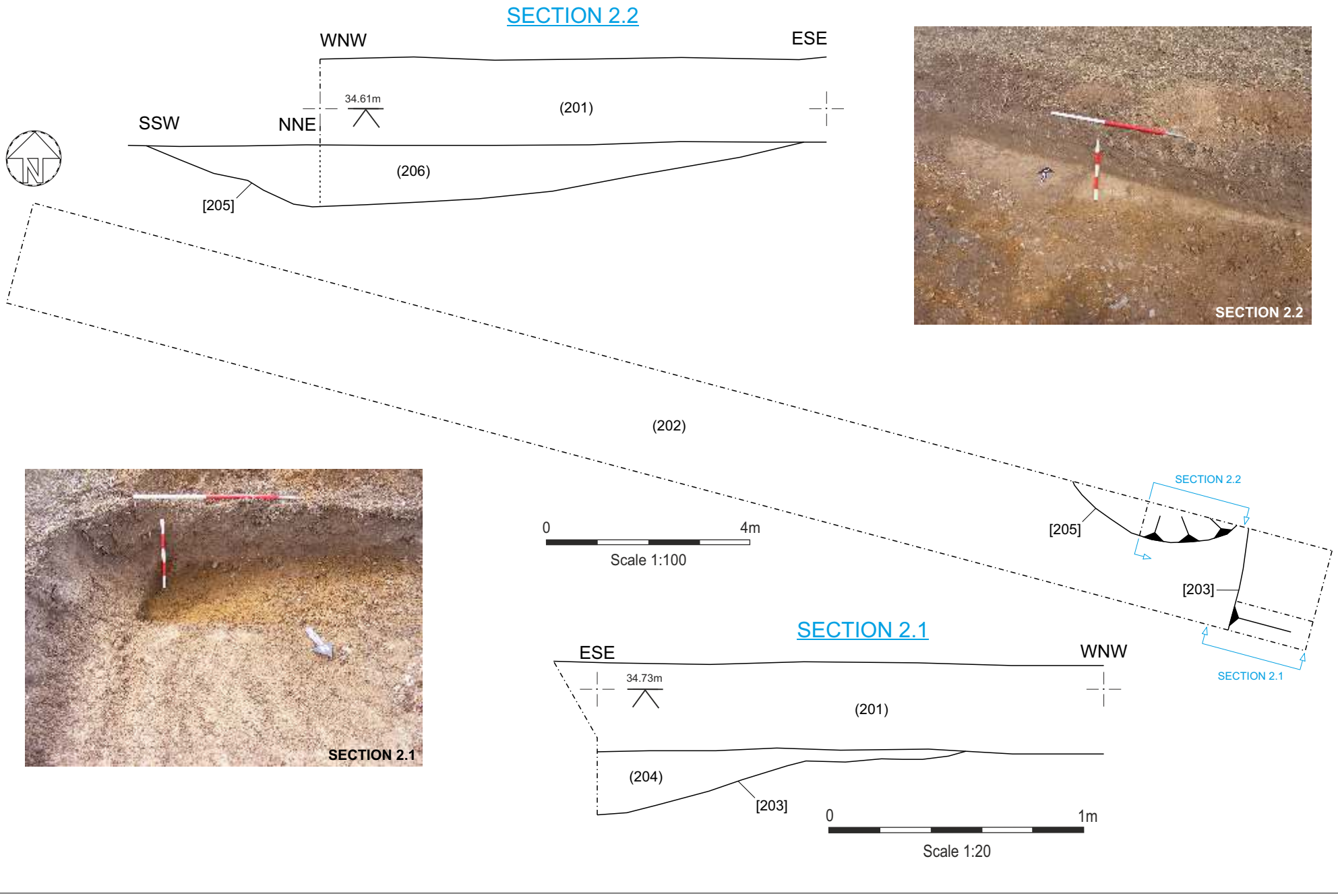


Fig.4 Trench 2: Plan 1:100 & Sections 1:20 with photographs (Scales: 0.5m & 1m)

(302)

0 4m

Scale 1:100

[304]

SECTION 3.1

PATCHES OF
(303)

SECTION 3.1

NE SW

35.32m

(301)

(305)

[304]

0 1m

Scale 1:20

Fig.5 Trench 3: Plan 1:100 & Section 1:20 with photograph (Scales: 0.5m & 1m)

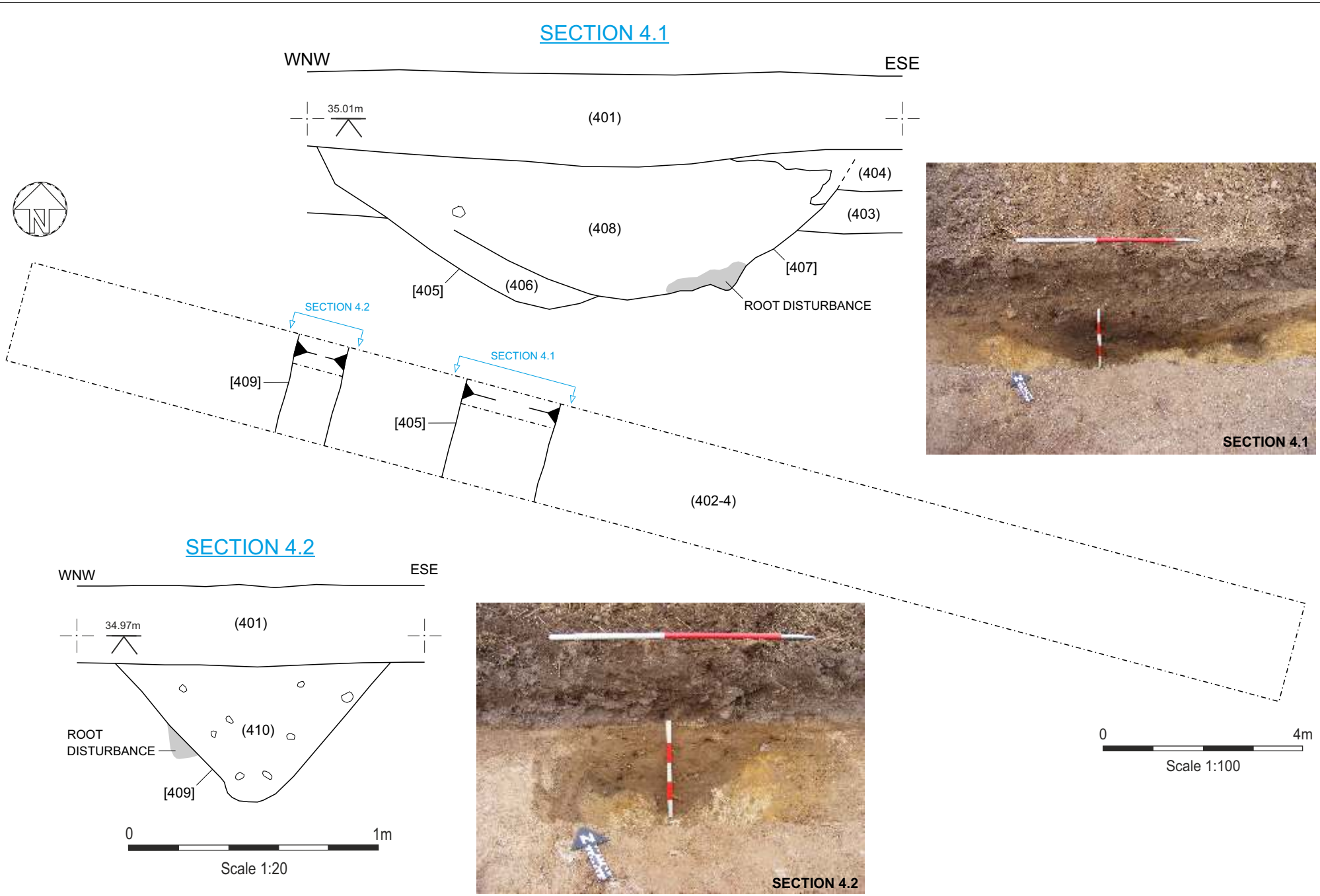


Fig.6 Trench 4: Plan 1:100 & Sections 1:20 with photographs (Scales: 0.5m & 1m)

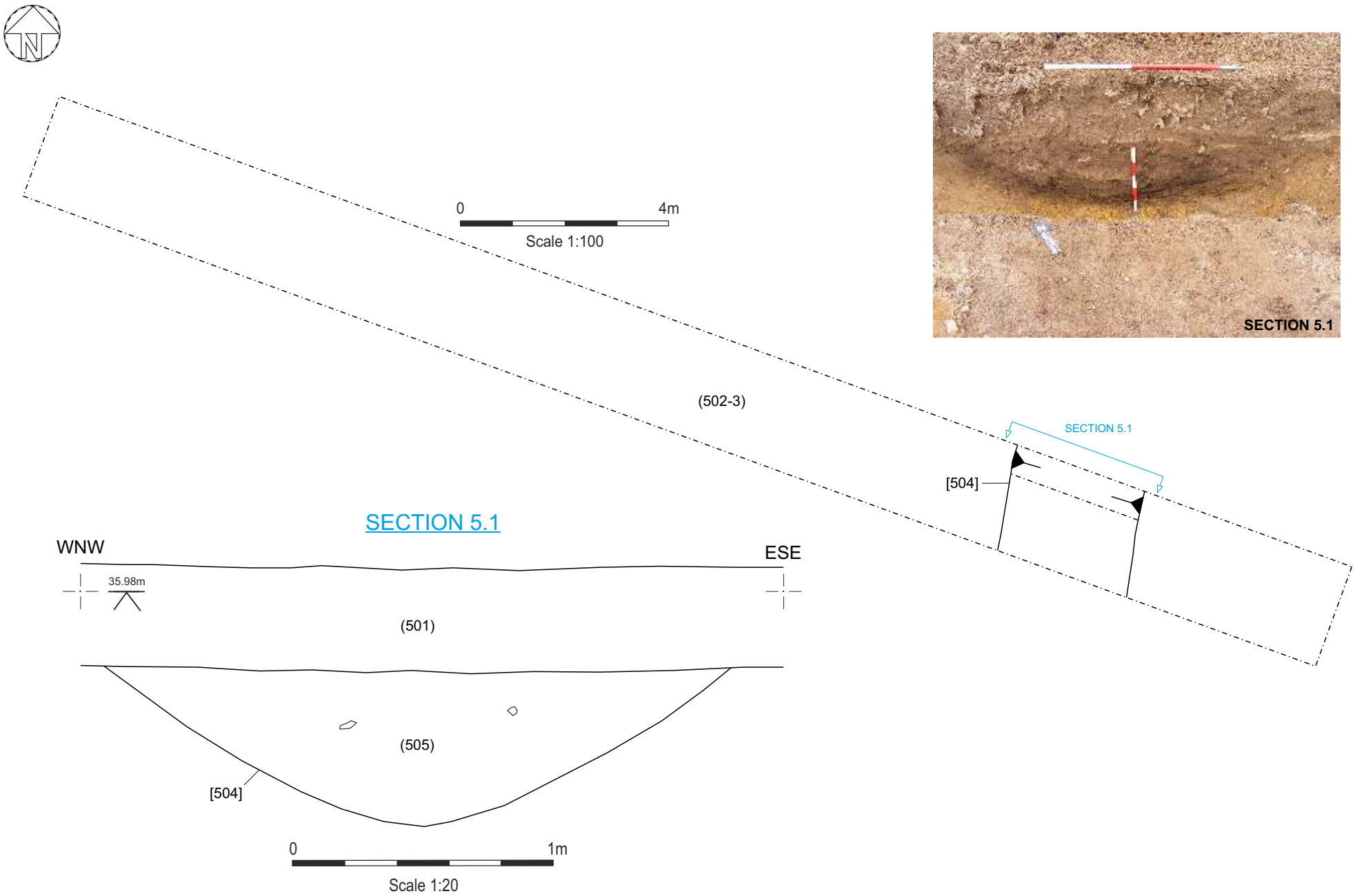
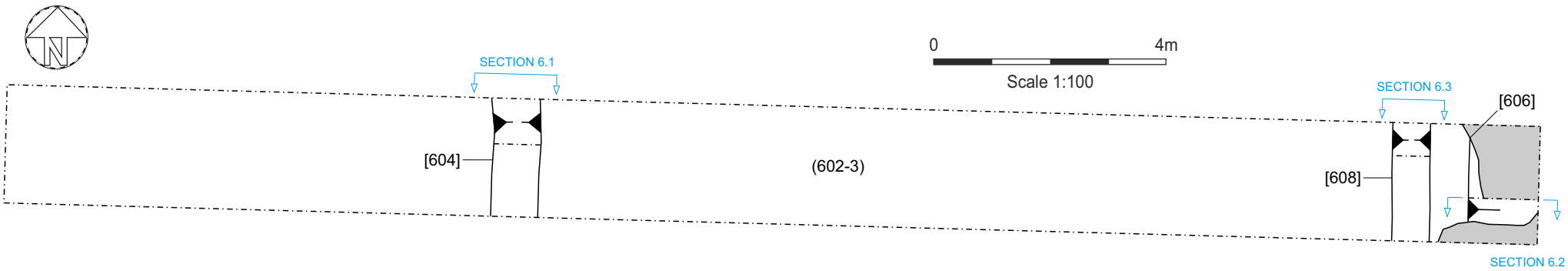
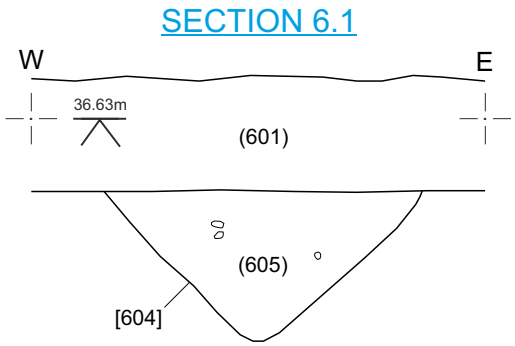
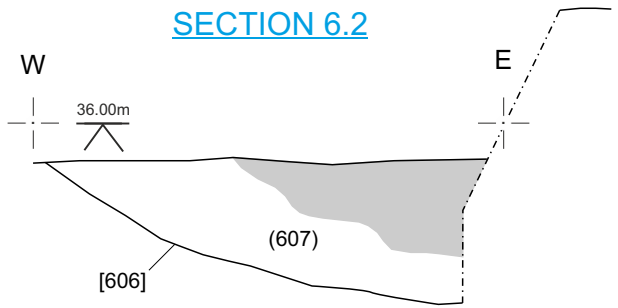


Fig.7 Trench 5: Plan 1:100 & Section 1:20 with photograph (Scales: 0.5m & 1m)







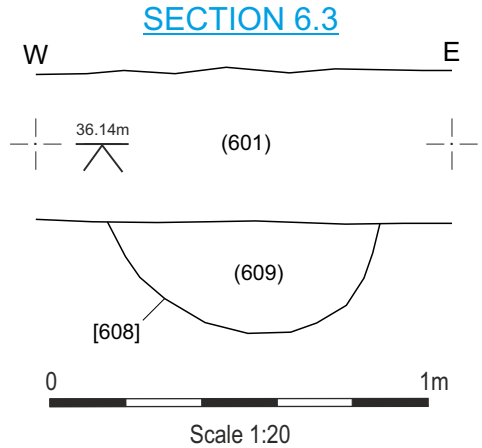


Fig.8 Trench 6: Plan 1:100 & Sections 1:20 with photographs (Scales: 0.5m & 1m)

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View 2	2	Richard Mandeville	richard@pre-construct.co.uk	30 September 2015
View 3	3	Richard Mandeville	richard@pre-construct.co.uk	1 October 2015
View 4	4	Charlotte Bentley	findsroom@pre-construct.co.uk	5 October 2015

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